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Notre Dame Law School

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Notre Dame



Law School



Bulletin of Information

*University of Notre Dame
The Law School 1991-92*

1991-92

Bulletin of Information
University of Notre Dame

Law School



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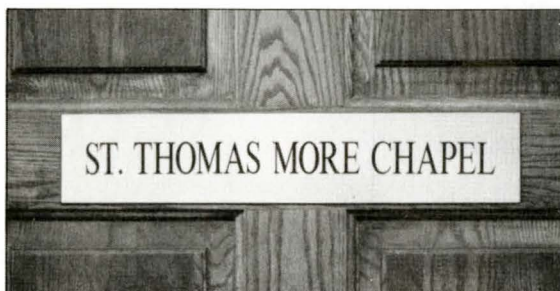
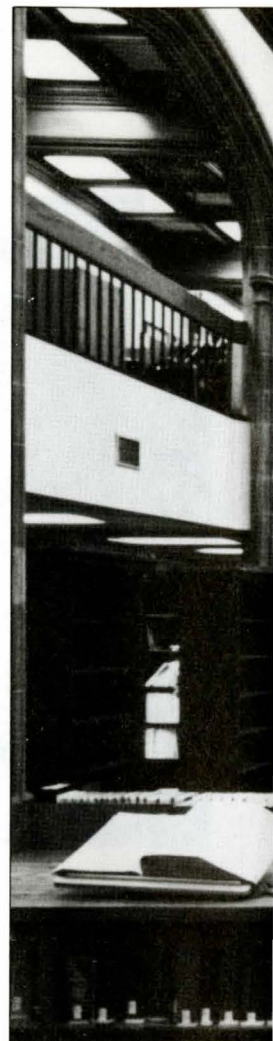
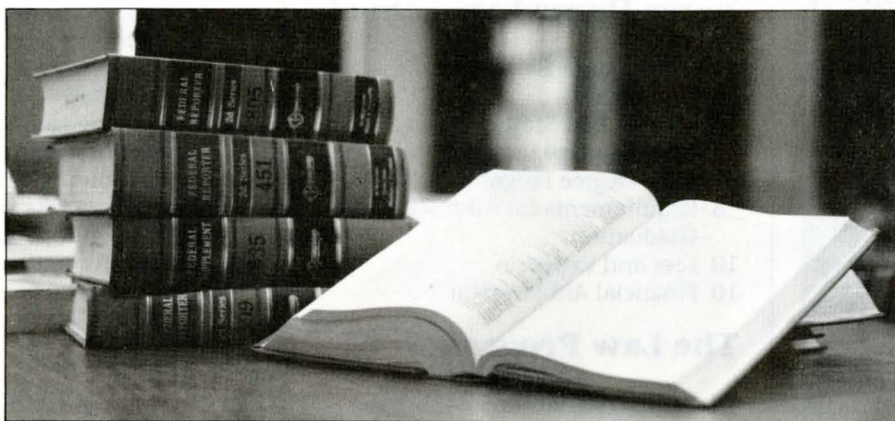
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Notice. The University of Notre Dame admits students of either gender or any race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of gender, race, color, national or ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, placement services, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs. The University of Notre Dame does not discriminate in admission, or access to, or treatment, or employment in its programs on the basis of handicap.



Notre Dame Law School



Notre Dame Law School

Notre Dame's Law School is located at the entrance to the campus of the University of Notre Dame, a Holy Cross institution founded in 1842 by the Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., a French priest of the Congregation of Holy Cross.

The Law School draws its inspiration from two ancient traditions. In the tradition of English and American common law, and a peculiarly American contribution to that tradition, it is a university law school. This is an honorable tradition, one that attests to, and in part accounts for, the unusual power and prestige that the bar enjoys in the United States. Notre Dame shares it with other national university law schools.

The other tradition is the Catholic tradition, the tradition of Sir Thomas More, who was able to say he was "the King's good servant, but God's first." Notre Dame was founded and is maintained by Roman Catholics. Its trustees are mandated to continue it as a Roman Catholic institution. In a community where people of every kind of opinion are welcome and valued for the different contributions they have to make, the exact significance of this religious orientation is difficult to state and, in many ways, is controversial. But most people at Notre Dame agree on at least this much: 1) moral and religious questions are important; no one need apologize for raising them or for taking them seriously when others raise them; 2) everyone who comes here should be encouraged to explore basic personal commitments and to relate them to what is learned here; and 3) the University has an obligation to Christians, particularly Roman Catholics, to provide assistance in this exploration. To this end, it supports a Catholic intellectual and liturgical life for those who desire to participate in it. It welcomes and encourages the corporate manifestations of other faiths and commitments and seeks to meet the needs and desires of other members of the community.

The Notre Dame Law School celebrated its 100th year of continuous operation in 1969. It is the oldest

Roman Catholic law school in the United States. Its national program is designed to equip a student to practice law in any jurisdiction. Among our graduates are members of the bar in every state and in several foreign nations. The school is approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. It is a community of faculty and students of every race and creed from throughout the nation and the world.

The Notre Dame program aims to educate men and women to become lawyers of extraordinary professional competence who possess a partisanship for justice, an ability to respond to human need, and compassion for their clients and colleagues. Notre Dame lawyers are actively involved in public service. Some graduates spend the first few years in public service practice; others are active in pro bono publico programs; and still others devote their careers to public service work.

The learning program is geared to skill and service; it is presided over by a faculty which has experience in the practice of law, on the bench, and in public life; and it aspires to be a learning community in which teachers and students learn from one another.

Methods of instruction are both traditional and innovative. The first-year required curriculum is rigorous and traditional. It is taught in the case method, developed in American law schools in the 19th century and used in most law schools today. The problem method, internship practice, and innovative, experience-based techniques are used in the second and third years, supplemented by seminars, interdisciplinary study, courses in other graduate departments of the University, directed readings and practice programs such as the moot (appellate) and practice (trial) courts. Unique additions to the curriculum are comprehensive courses and programs which cross traditional course lines and cover broad areas of practice.

The school is committed to small classes, particularly in the second and third years. The objective is participation by every student at every meeting of every class. Formal instruction is supplemented with lectures and panel discussions by

eminent judges, practicing lawyers, and legal scholars.

Honor Code. Probably the first question that comes to mind when someone ponders the "Honor Code" is framed in terms of "What is it?" The essence of the Honor Code, at least at Notre Dame, is delineated better through answering the question, "Why the Honor Code?"

Why is the honor code system something different at this institution? Initially, one must realize the uniqueness that is the Notre Dame Law School and the spirit that pervades its entire environment. The justification for "The Honor Code" at most institutions of legal education is to prepare the would-be attorney for the "real" world of legal and ethical problems. This world is guided and governed by a set of judicial ethics which tell the attorney how to react in certain sensitive situations. Most honor codes are based on this system. While this is well and good, at the same time it is unnecessary at Notre Dame where there is a more meaningful justification.

Notre Dame Law School is more than just an institution organized to produce qualified lawyers who will someday face their share of ethical enigmas. Notre Dame is a group of *people* who not only learn *together* but also live, study, and laugh *together*. It is an amalgamation of some 500 (including faculty, staff, and students) *individuals* who are striving to work themselves into a single unit with a common goal. We like to speak of it in terms of a *community*—people cooperating.

This being the nature of the institution, its preservation and perseverance demand each member to trust and depend on all other pieces of the puzzle. Without this faith in each other, the system and community are unworkable and shallow. Thus, the Honor Code is central to the *community: the means through which each individual contributes to the continuation of the trust and interdependence of the whole*.

Therefore, the answer to the "why" question provides us with an answer to the "what" question. Rather than being a set of standards drawn up in statutory form (with the attending implication of rigidity and enforcement), the Honor Code is a system of

values within each member of the *community* which permits interaction among the others in trust and respect. This is the essence of the Honor Code; this is the essence of Notre Dame.

Legal Research and Writing

Programs. The Law School maintains a thorough program of legal research and writing in all three years of study. First-year students develop a grounding in the technical use of the law library, take a rigorous legal writing course that prepares them for the writing demands of the legal profession and, in the second semester, they brief and argue appellate moot-court cases and assist clients in activities supervised by the Legal Aid and Defender Association.

The writing and legal research program in the second and third years of law study is elective. Students may be selected to work on the staff of the *Notre Dame Law Review*, the *Journal of Law, Ethics and Public Policy*, the *Journal of College and University Law*, or the *Journal of Legislation* to research and write legal essays for publication, and edit and critique material written by other authors. Students who choose to work in the Moot Court will brief and argue appellate 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 supervision of practicing lawyers in public-defender, prosecutor, and legal-aid offices. Legal defenders are permitted to try actual cases under the supervision of practicing lawyers in the courts of Indiana and Michigan.

Students who work for the Legislative Research Service will research and write legislative memoranda and participate in drafting bills for submission to state and municipal legislatures and Congress.

Students who work in these and other such organizations are required, as part of their work in the research and writing program, to satisfy the standards of the organization and the faculty. Up to four semester hours of degree credit may be earned through participation in approved co-curricular activities.

Students may choose independent research projects in the second or third year and receive degree credit

for directed readings work. These projects are usually on topics of interest to the student working on them. They are done with continuing, personal faculty assistance.

Faculty-Student Relationship.

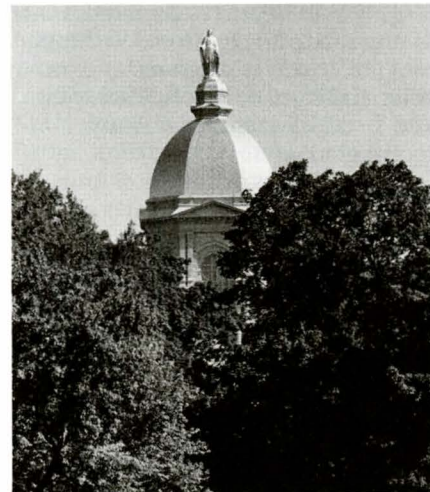
The hallmark of legal education at Notre Dame is the close liaison between faculty and students. The faculty are always accessible and spend more hours in private student conferences than in the classroom. As a result of interdisciplinary graduate programs, Notre Dame law students can expect exposure to faculty and students from other University departments, both in seminars and in formal classes.

Law Building and Library.

The Law School is a handsome building with traditional Tudor Gothic exterior located at the entrance to the Notre Dame campus. The original building was recently refurbished and a major addition was completed in 1987.

The Kresge Law Library, long able to support curricular programs, is in the process of substantial development toward becoming a leading center of research support. Major resources of the library include 260,000 volumes and microform equivalents; subscriptions to all major computer-assisted research services, including LEXIS, NEXIS, WESTLAW, VU/Text, and Dialog; immediate access to the research collections of the University's Theodore M. Hesburgh Library; and, via the OCLC and RLIN national data bases, capable of identifying and borrowing materials from over 5,000 associated libraries.* With seven librarians, including five trained in the law and permanent learning centers contributed by the major national legal data bases, the library is a national leader in legal research techniques using automated technology. Moreover, the library staff provides personal guidance and assistance in support of major student research efforts. Recognizing the centrality of legal material for study and research in the law, all significant components of the library

**Recently the Kresge Library was able to acquire 120,000 volumes from the Chicago Bar Association Library. Many of these volumes will be added to the collection to augment the Library's growing research capabilities.*



collection are made available to students 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Placement. The Law School recognizes a responsibility to assist its students in finding suitable employment upon graduation, and a placement service is operated as one of the functions of the Law School. Contacts are maintained with lawyers and law firms throughout the country and with corporate and government law offices and courts. Extensive efforts resulting in good success are made to help qualified students obtain judicial clerkships. Qualified applicants are put in touch with prospective employers.

The Placement Office in the Law School aids students in finding part-time and summer jobs, and full-time employment upon graduation. It also aids alumni who are making lateral moves.

During the fall of each year major energies are devoted to a six-week on-campus interview program in which more than 250 law firms and corporations from all over the nation send recruiters to the School to interview students for summer jobs and new associate positions.

Through these interviews as well as personal contacts, letter correspondence and office visitations, it has been our experience that more than 90 percent of the class will be employed in law-related positions soon after graduation.

Notre Dame lawyers are practicing in every state in the Union and several foreign countries. Members of the last two graduating classes have been placed in 37 states. Recent graduate job opportunities have

ranged from Miami to Portland, from Maine to San Diego, from Washington, D.C., to Washington state. Arizona, California, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas have attracted many recent graduates.

A typical class distribution finds about 75 percent of graduates working with private firms, while others take positions in corporations, major accounting firms, local, state, and federal government, the military, judicial clerkships, and legal services or other public interest entities. An unusually large proportion of a class, about ten percent, receive judicial clerkships, a particularly desirable position for the new lawyer.

While the interview season is underway, and during the rest of the year, the Placement Office posts notices of job openings and requests for resumes from several hundred other firms, corporations, government agencies, judges and public interest agencies. Resumes from all firms that interview on campus and from many that correspond by mail are kept on file for student perusal. The Placement Office has an extensive reference library and information about bar examinations.

Each year a revised placement manual is issued to all students. It contains information on resume writing and interviewing techniques, a list of all recruiters, sample resumes, and a Placement Calendar. The Placement Office staff are always available for individual consultation on resume preparation, job choice, and job search techniques.

A very important source of placement help at the Law School is the Notre Dame Law Association—almost 5,000 alumni located all over the country. More than a hundred members of this network have volunteered their services as Placement Coordinators who act as resource people in their particular locales.

While the law school cannot guarantee employment, it does make every effort to assist in locating employment opportunities. We are proud of our placement rate at the Notre Dame Law School, and proud that so many firms come back year after year to recruit the new Notre Dame lawyers.

Enrichment. A primary objective at Notre Dame is to recognize that a student who is responsible for his own learning learns more, learns

firmly, and learns quickly with joy. There must be varied opportunities for thinking, growing, and learning. Consequently, our program goes beyond classroom instruction. The Law School invites scores of guests to the campus each year. Visitors have ranged from a former chief justice of the United States to recent graduates who came to ponder with us the challenges of "working within the system." Guests participate in formal lecture settings and in "brown bag" lunch hour informal sessions—some for an hour and some for a week.

Foreign Law Study

Notre Dame is the only law school in the United States which offers study abroad for credit on both a summer school and year-round basis.

London Programs. The year abroad London Program has been in continuous operation since 1968. All courses and instruction are in strict conformity to the standards of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association. Each year about 30 second-year students who have successfully completed all their first-year courses elect to study in England in course and seminar work under American and English teachers. The curriculum in London changes with the needs and interests of our students. Some 50 hours of credit are generally available, and a student may elect to follow a regular, second-year course of law study. For example, during the past academic year participants could enroll in such standard American courses as business associations, commercial transactions, property II, evidence and jurisprudence. In most of these classes a comparative law element from one or more foreign systems is frequently added to the base of the American law. The other half of the curriculum consists of international and comparative law electives such as public international law, common market law, and international regulation of trade and business. The students make a counseled selection of a minimum of 28 hours of credit for their individual programs.



Notre Dame London Law Centre

In addition, a student may engage in the following co-curricular activities, and receive credit for: 1) the *Notre Dame Law Review*; 2) Moot Court; 3) the *Journal of College and University Law*, 4) the *Journal of Legislation*; and 5) the *Journal of Law, Ethics and Public Policy*. In the past, our students have enjoyed a good publication rate, as their articles, frequently focusing on an international or comparative aspect, have appeared in the *Law Review*, the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, the *Journal of Legislation*, and other similar legal periodicals. Participation in the Moot Court program in London can lead to involvement in the prestigious Jessup International Moot Court Competition, and continued participation in the third year National Moot Court Competition. Students may work as interns in the offices of British barristers or solicitors, or local American law firms, although there is no compensation and no courtroom participation possible under the British rules.

Instruction is given in Notre Dame's own Law Centre. Students make their own individual arrangements for housing.

Library work is done in the ABA collection in the library of the Middle Temple, one of the Inns of Court. Students may also use the materials of the Senate House Library which services the law schools of the University of London, the Reading Room of the British Museum, and the fine American, international, and commonwealth materials of the library of the Institute for Advanced



At the Notre Dame London Centre Dedication, Retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Warren L. Burger with Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President Emeritus of the University of Notre Dame.

Legal Studies. In addition, the internationally renowned Bodleian Law Library at Oxford, one hour's journey by train from London, has been most generous and cooperative in extending readers' permits to our students for research projects. Arrangements exist with a number of other general and law libraries to accommodate the study and research needs of the London students. A core collection of American law works is available to the students in Notre Dame's own centre.

Most students take advantage of the opportunity to observe and visit the Old Bailey, the High Court, the Court of Appeals and the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords while they are in London. The courts, the barristers, and the solicitors have all proven friendly and cooperative. Legislative sessions and debates in Parliament, both in the Lords and Commons, are open to the public, and many students take time in the afternoon or evening to see some key measure debated in this "Mother of Parliaments."

Tuition is the same on the London campus as at the Notre Dame Law School. Classes normally begin in late September and end in June to coincide with the British academic calendar.

In addition, since 1970 Notre Dame has operated a separate summer program for credit in

London for its own students and students from other American law schools. The course offerings cover international, comparative and American subjects, all of which comply with the standards of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association regarding the content, number, and duration of classes.

Graduate Law Program

In 1986, the Law School instituted a Master of Laws graduate program at its facility in London, England. Designed to build upon the already existing year-round and summer programs in London, this LL.M. program allows both American and non-American students to obtain a degree from a U.S. law school while studying in England. The focus of the program is international and comparative law. The program is designed both for students from common law countries who seek advanced training in various fields, and for graduates of law schools in civil law countries who seek training in common law disciplines or who wish to pursue studies comparing their legal systems with those of the

United States and Great Britain. Additional information on the program may be obtained by writing to the Graduate Admissions Office, Notre Dame Law School, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

Joint Degree Programs

The M.B.A./J.D. Program. There is an increasing need for lawyers who are fully trained in management and administration. Neither law nor business decisions are made in a vacuum; both are closely related and interdependent. The attorney who is thoroughly trained in management can make a special contribution to both the private and public sectors of society, either in corporate or governmental organizations. Both can make wide use of the person who is fully conversant with the nature and philosophy of the law as well as the complexities and techniques of modern organization.

To meet these needs, in 1970 the Law School and the graduate division of the College of Business Administration at the University of Notre Dame introduced a combined four-year program of study leading to the degrees of master of business administration and juris doctor. The student divides time between the Law School and the Business School receiving the full curriculum of both schools, the reduction of one year made possible by the elimination of certain common disciplines and some elective courses.

Each student in the M.B.A./J.D. program must be accepted for admission by both schools.

In order to be considered for admission, the student must take both the Law School Admission Test and the Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business. Applications for scholarships should be made separately to each school for the segments of the curriculum involved. An applicant not accepted by the Law School may still apply to the Graduate School of Business for the regular M.B.A. Program.

The M.B.A. program is under the direction of the graduate division of the College of Business Administra-

tion. The business curriculum combines an intensive study of the basic disciplines with the decision-making experience of case analysis in a unique enterprise workshop. Emphasizing a close working relationship between faculty and students, the graduate division has its own facilities in Hayes-Healy Center which features the latest equipment for management education including special semicircular classrooms, closed-circuit television, shared-time computer facilities, a "board" room, behavioral laboratories, and a "live" connection with the major stock exchanges.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Notre Dame Law School, Office of Admissions, P.O. Box 959, Notre Dame, IN 46556-0959.

Other Joint Degree Programs.

Where appropriate and with the approval of the department involved, other joint degree programs may be fashioned to suit individual interests or needs. Examples in the recent past have included joint degree programs in law and history and law and engineering. Inquiries should be addressed to the departments involved.

For further information on the curriculum, qualifications and financial assistance, contact the dean of the Law School.

Requirements for Admission and Graduation

Nondiscriminatory Policy.

Notre Dame Law School admits students of either gender or any race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of gender, race, color, national and ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, placement services, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs. The

University of Notre Dame does not discriminate in admission, or access to, or treatment, or employment in its programs on the basis of handicap.

Application. An application for admission may be found in this bulletin or obtained from the Notre Dame Law School, Office of Admissions, P.O. Box 959, Notre Dame, IN 46556-0959. Telephone (219) 239-6626. A nonrefundable fee of \$45 must accompany the application to defray some of the processing expenses.

Graduates of an approved college or university will be considered for admission. 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 the Law School Admission Services of Newtown, Pennsylvania. The test is given several times a year at examination centers throughout the country, including the University of Notre Dame, and in some foreign countries. An application form and bulletin of information for the test can be obtained from Law School Admission Test, Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940. The Notre Dame Law School requires an applicant to use the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Notre Dame's number for use of the service is 1841.

Applications should be filed as early as possible and not later than April 1. Those received after April 1 may be returned. A prospective student is urged to file an application even before receiving scores from LSDAS on the Law School Admission Test. This will expedite consideration by the Admissions Committee once the applicant file is complete.

Standards for Admission. A most important consideration of the administration and faculty of the Notre Dame Law School is the selection of its students. The goal of the Notre Dame Law School is to accept the best-qualified students for the legal profession and that they be representative of all segments of American society. For the achievement of this goal the dean has appointed an Admissions Committee to assist in the selection process. The committee is made up of members of

the faculty with extensive experience in law school teaching and as practicing attorneys.

The Admissions Committee members and the dean make their decisions based on the "whole person" concept. Academic ability reflected in LSAT scores and grade point averages is, of course, important. However, it is recognized that the real meaning of a GPA will vary with the quality of the institution attended, rigor of courses selected, and degree of grade inflation. The committee considers a broad array of elements in addition to the essential factors of LSAT and GPA, with a view toward assembling a diverse class while at the same time arriving at a fair appraisal of the individual applicant.

Undergraduate academic performance and LSAT scores are highly significant in admissions considerations, but other elements are also taken into account. Among these are the maturing effect of an individual who spends some years away from formal education; the rising trend in academic performance versus solid but unexceptional work; financial pressure requiring employment during the undergraduate years; significant personal achievement in extracurricular work at college; postcollege work experiences or military duty, and unusual prior training which promises a significant contribution to the law school community.

Notre Dame Law School officials involved in the admissions process are mindful of the school's objective to produce lawyers who are both competent and compassionate. The admissions decisions are made more difficult because there are many highly qualified applicants to Notre Dame Law School. Admissions decisions are inevitably the result of selecting a relatively small class from a large number of qualified applicants.

Admission Confirmation.

Following acceptance, a nonrefundable confirmation deposit, payable to the University of Notre Dame, must be received or postmarked by the date indicated in the notice of acceptance. Late deposits will be returned unless an extension for good cause has been granted by the Law School. If the prospective

student registers, the deposit is applied toward tuition. The confirmation deposit is required whether or not the applicant applies for or receives scholarship assistance.

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.

Admission to Advanced Standing.

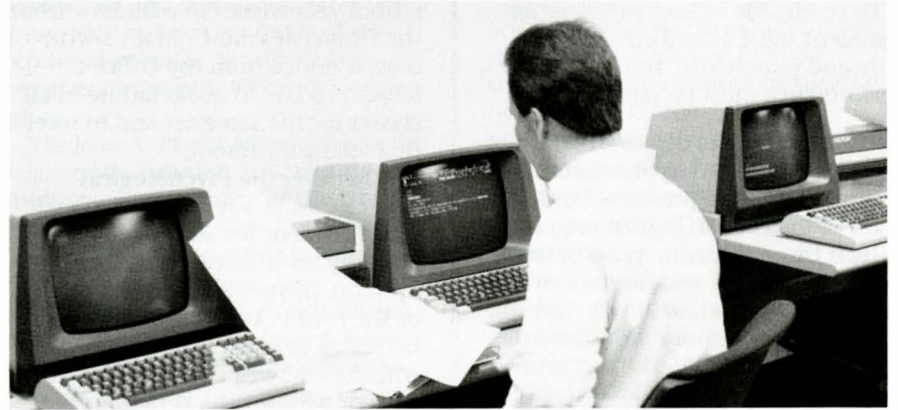
Applicants who have completed at least one year of work in another law school may be admitted to the second year of the professional curriculum with credit for not more than one year of such work if: 1) before undertaking the study of law the applicant had received a bachelor's degree or an equivalent degree from a college or university of approved standing; 2) the work has been completed in an American Bar Association-accredited school which is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, and 3) the work for which credit is sought has been of superior quality.

Applicants must submit an application, application fee, LSDAS report, a personal statement, two recommendation letters (preferably from undergraduate or law professors), a letter from an official of the applicant's law school stating that the applicant remains in good standing at the completion of the year and is eligible to return, and official undergraduate and complete first-year law school transcripts.

The faculty reserves the privilege of prescribing further conditions for the granting of transfer credit and may, at its discretion, require examinations in subjects for which credit is sought.

Special Students. It is possible for special students to arrange programs at Notre Dame which fill their needs but do not lead to a law degree. Persons who may be interested in such a program are encouraged to write to the Office of Admissions for admission requirements.

Prelaw Studies. There is no particular course which must be taken by a prelaw student in order to qualify for admission. The qualities



which are most important for a law student to possess are not the product of any one course or combination of courses. They can be developed in any course which is well-taught by an exacting teacher who requires the students to extend themselves. In the words of former Chief Justice Stone, "The emphasis should be put on the intellectual discipline which the student derives from courses and (from) particular teachers, rather than (on) the selection of particular subjects without reference to the way in which they are taught."

There are, though, some subjects which should be considered. Courses in philosophy or logic could help build a foundation for law study. A working knowledge of accounting is helpful. Intensive work in English composition is especially useful in studying and practicing law.

College years should be devoted to the cultivation of intellectual and cultural interests and to the formation of habits of inquiry, accuracy, and intensive study. Any number of courses in various fields of learning will serve this purpose if they are well taught.

Requirements for Academic Standing. Ninety hours of approved courses and six semesters of residence are required for graduation from Notre Dame Law School with the Juris Doctor degree.

Grades are divided into letter categories with numerical values as follows:

A	4.00	C+	2.33
A-	3.67	C	2.00
B+	3.33	C-	1.67
B	3.00	D	1.00
B-	2.67	F	0.00

There is no calculation or publication of "ranking" or "class standing."

Individual grade point averages are calculated for use by the student and for internal use by the Law School in determining academic standing and honors. The minimum acceptable grade point average to maintain academic standing varies with class level. The complete grading policy will be distributed to the entering class. A student failing to maintain the minimum acceptable grade point average will be ineligible to continue into the subsequent semester.

A term paper or term project may be required in lieu of, or in addition to, a final examination. A student who fails a required course must repeat it and obtain a passing grade. This requirement may be relaxed only by the faculty if good cause is shown. Failure of an elective course does not require the student to repeat it; however, it earns no credit toward graduation.

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

To insure impartiality, written examinations are taken anonymously. Prior to each examination the student draws a number, and it is the student's number rather than name which appears on the examination paper. Examinations may be written or typed but must be typed if a student's handwriting is illegible or so distinctive as to betray identity.

All examination papers and written assignments are read and graded personally by the members of the faculty.

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

Graduation. The degree of Juris Doctor is conferred upon successful completion of the prescribed program of instruction, which requires at least three academic years of law study. The degree will not be conferred upon any student who has been guilty of dishonest or dishonorable conduct.

Change of Regulations. The Law School and the University reserve the right to change at any time any regulation on admission to the school, continuance or graduation. An up-to-date copy of The Hoynes Code, which contains regulations affecting law students, is maintained in the Law Library.

Fees and Expenses

Tuition. The tuition for 1990-91 is \$12,980. Student fees in addition to tuition are minimal.

It should be noted that due to increasing costs, annual increments in tuition can be anticipated.

Miscellaneous Fees. Student activity fees amount to approximately \$27 for all students. In addition, first-year students are charged a small fee for printed matter related to preparation for the study of law, and third-year students pay a diploma fee.

Late Registration Fee. If a student is permitted to register after the final date fixed for registration, a late-registration fee of \$25 is charged.

Payment. Tuition and fees are payable prior to the beginning of the semester. All checks should be made payable to the University of Notre Dame.

Change of Fees. Tuition and fees may be changed at any time without prior notice, and new charges may be added without prior notice.

Withdrawal Regulation. Any student who at any time within the

school year wishes to withdraw from the University must obtain a withdrawal notice from the Office of Residence Life to avoid failure in all classes for the semester and to receive financial adjustment.

Whenever the Psychological Service Center advises the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs that any law student is, in their opinion, in such a condition that he or she could cause harm to himself, herself or to others, he or she will be withdrawn by the dean of students with or without the permission of the student.

The tuition fee is not subject to refund unless the student 1) withdraws within 10 calendar days of the opening of classes, 2) is later obliged to withdraw because of protracted illness, or 3) withdraws involuntarily due to military service provided no credit is received for the classes from which the student is forced to withdraw. If a student withdraws from the Law School within 10 calendar days, up to 75 percent tuition may be refunded. A prorated refund up to a maximum of 75 percent is made to a student who is forced to withdraw for medical reasons or military service after that deadline.

Housing. Most students live off campus. There are a limited number of places for single men and women on campus. Students interested in living on campus should contact Director of Graduate Housing, 311 Main Building, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Off-campus housing is available at nominal cost.

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

Unfurnished two-bedroom, all-electric apartments close to campus are available for married students in University Village. Preference is given to those with children. Rental of these accommodations is handled by the rental agent, University Village, Notre Dame, IN 46556. As the supply of residential units is limited, a prospective student who is interested in these accommodations is urged to

act *immediately* upon acceptance for admission.

Physical Welfare. Every opportunity is afforded the student to engage in healthful exercise. The indoor program is centered in the Rockne Memorial and the Edmund P. Joyce Athletic and Convocation Center and is devoted to the physical welfare of the students and faculty of the University. The facilities include two swimming pools, courts for handball, racquetball and squash, rooms for boxing and wrestling, a large gymnasium for basketball, indoor tennis, badminton and other games, general apparatus rooms and rooms for corrective work. Facilities for outdoor play include an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, and large playing fields.

The Student Health Center is a modern three-story building. Physicians and psychotherapists are in attendance daily, and outpatient and bed care is available to all students. No charge is made for these services, except that students living off campus pay a fee for bed care. A pharmacist is available to fill prescriptions. The University does not provide diagnostic tests or X-rays.

Financial Aid Program

Financial assistance to the qualified law student may consist of some combination of scholarship or grant, loan and work study.

Scholarships and Grants. Direct financial aid is funded by specific donors and the Notre Dame Law Association. Funds in this category are quite limited. Students applying for scholarship or grant assistance are urged to apply early by: 1) completing the Financial Aid Application Form provided at the end of this bulletin, and 2) completing and submitting the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS) application form available at your school's Financial Aid office or on request from GAPSFAS, P.O. Box 23900, Oakland, CA 94623-0900. Receipt by Notre Dame Law School of your GAPSFAS analysis is a prerequisite to awarding a grant.

The Law School provides a limited number of direct financial aid awards in two categories—scholarships which are awarded on the basis of demonstrated need and academic merit, and tuition grants which are awarded to disadvantaged students on the basis of need and demonstrated ability to perform satisfactorily in the Law School.

Scholarships and grants are renewable for the second and third years of law school subject to satisfactory progress in all areas of performance and conduct in the study of law at Notre Dame and fund availability. Awards are made with the expectation that the student's progress will merit its continuation in subsequent years.

A prospective student who expects to apply for a scholarship or tuition grant is advised to take the Law School Admission Test and file with GAPSFAS early in the annual cycle. The request for scholarship assistance should accompany the application for admission.

Among the scholarships available are the following:

The Judge Roger Kiley Fellowship, created by a generous gift of Kenneth F. Montgomery, Esq., of Chicago, and augmented by alumni and other friends of the Law School, provides tuition and possibly a cash stipend. It is a highly prestigious fellowship of national renown and is reserved for exceptional academic leaders.

The John J. Cavanaugh Law Scholarship, founded by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President Emeritus of the University of Notre Dame, is in honor of his predecessor, Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C. This award is made to students who have demonstrated exceptional scholastic ability.

The William J. Brennan Law Scholarship was established in 1956 in honor of Associate Justice Brennan of the Supreme Court of the United States. The scholarship is awarded by the University of Notre Dame.

The Charles F. Williams Law Scholarship, established in 1954, is awarded 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, 1952.

The Henry J. Boland Law Scholarship was established in 1952.

The Rothschild-Barry Law Scholarship, established in 1966 by Edward I.

Rothschild and Norman J. Barry '48L, is awarded to black students of exceptional promise. Mr. Barry is a member of the Law Advisory Council.

The John A. Pindar Memorial Law Scholarship, awarded to deserving law students, is in memory of the late John Pindar of the New Jersey bar. The fund was established by his friends and colleagues.

The Robert Gaynor Berry Scholarship, established in 1974 by Robert Gaynor Berry, is awarded with preference to Nevada residents and students from western states. Mr. Berry is a member of the Law School Advisory Council.

Farmers Insurance Group Scholarship was established by the Farmers Insurance Group of Los Angeles.

The J. Tilson Higgins and Rose Dolan Higgins Law Scholarship, was established in 1959 in memory of their parents by the children of J. Tilson Higgins and Rose Dolan Higgins of Shelbyville, Indiana.

The Aaron H. Huguenard Scholarship, established in 1961 by the South Bend Tribune, is in memory of the late Aaron H. Huguenard '22L of South Bend who was a member of the Law Advisory Council.

The Thomas C. Hollywood Scholarship, established in 1980, is awarded to students in financial need with marked potential for the legal profession.

The Joseph O'Meara Scholarship was established in honor of the former Dean of the Law School by his former students and colleagues.

The John F. Kilkenny Fellowship was established by his former law clerks and other friends and associates to honor Judge Kilkenny, a distinguished 1925 Notre Dame Law School graduate and highly successful trial lawyer who was named by President Nixon in 1969 to the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The John Bruce Dodds Memorial Scholarship was established in 1983 by his colleagues, classmates, friends, and family. It is awarded to a second-year student who exemplifies the qualities of Mr. Dodds, '80L, and is studying in the Notre Dame London Law Centre.

The Peter Lardy Scholarship was established in his memory by his colleagues and classmates in Notre Dame Law School, and is awarded to a third-year student who exemplifies the qualities of Mr. Lardy, '75L.

The Anton-Hermann Chroust Fellowships for worthy students in need were established in 1982 through an endowment bequeathed by Professor Chroust, longtime teacher and scholar at Notre Dame.

The Indiana Bar Foundation Scholarship is awarded annually to two third-year Notre Dame Law School students.

The Eli and Helen Shaheen Law Fellowships, founded in 1977, are awarded for scholarly excellence and commitment to social justice.

The A. Harold Weber Scholarship was established in 1982 through an endowment bequeathed by Mr. Weber, a longtime member of the Law Advisory Council.

The Edward F. Barrett Scholarship was established in 1983 in memory of Professor Barrett, longtime member of the Notre Dame Law School faculty, by his family, with further contributions by his former students and other admirers.

The Mulcahy Foundation Scholarship was founded in 1977 by the Foundation in the name of and as a memorial to Clifton E. Bloom, 1948 graduate of Notre Dame Law School.

The Kim H. Conness Scholarship was established in 1981 in memory of Mr. Conness, '81L, by his family and classmates. It is awarded to a third-year student who studied the previous year in the Notre Dame London Law Program.

The Gene and Claudy Kubicki Scholarship was established by Mr. and Mrs. Kubicki to support Notre Dame Law School students in their pursuit of a career in law. Mr. Kubicki is a member of the Law School Advisory Council.

The Diana Lizzadro Romano Scholarship in Law was designated by Mr. Dominic Lizzadro to assist a Notre Dame Law School student pursuing a career in law.

The Matson Fellowship was established in 1986 from the estate of Mrs. Matson as an endowed fellowship in the Law School.

The Chuck Collins Law Fellowship was established by David E. Collins in honor of his father, a Notre Dame student athlete during a legendary period of the University's athletic history. The Fellowship is awarded with preference but not restricted to students who have participated in varsity athletics at Notre Dame and are pursuing a career in law.

The Fredrick Joseph Boucher Scholarship was established in his memory by his wife Angela in her last will and testament. The scholarship is designated for the support of Hispanic law students. Mr. Boucher graduated from Notre Dame with the Class of 1912.

The Patrick W. and Ruth Louise McAndrews Scholarship was endowed in memory of their parents by Jack and George McAndrews and is reserved for a law student whose normal home residence is in the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, or Nebraska.

The Mangan-Michaud Endowed Scholarship in Law was founded in 1988 through the generosity of Martha Mangan Michaud and Robert H. Michaud to assist needy, deserving, and worthy students to attend the University of Notre Dame Law School. Mr. Michaud is a member of the Law School Advisory Council.

The Maurice J. and Marion D. Moriarty Scholarship was established by Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty to assist law students who have demonstrated an ability to think on their feet and express themselves clearly, logically, and even dramatically when the occasion arises.

The Reverend Michael D. McCafferty, C.S.C., Scholarship in Law was established in his memory by colleagues, friends, and family to assist worthy Law School students. Father McCafferty was an assistant dean from 1979 to 1981 as well as being a member of the faculty from 1978 until his death in 1987.

The Joseph C. and Ann M. Cassini, Jr., Scholarship in Law was established by Mr. and Mrs. Cassini in 1988 as a benefaction to assist needy, deserving and worthy students to attend the University of Notre Dame Law School.

The H. Clay Johnson Scholarships in Law were founded by Mr. Johnson to assist Notre Dame Law School students in their preparation for a career in the legal profession. Mr. Johnson is a Notre Dame Alumnus and long time member of the Law School Advisory Council.

The John C. and Rita Hirschfeld Law Scholarship, founded in 1989, is the contribution of Mr. and Mrs. Hirschfeld to the Notre Dame Law School for scholarship aid to law students.

The Harry M. Bainbridge Scholarship was established in Mr. Bainbridge's memory by Pepsico, Inc., where he served as International Counsel, his colleagues, friends of the family and Notre Dame Law School classmates. Mr. Bainbridge died in an airplane accident in Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988.

The Edward Kelly Scholarship was established in 1990 from Mr. Kelly's estate to assist Notre Dame Law School students from the Chicago areas as selected with the help of the Notre Dame Club of Chicago.

The Law Scholarship Fund is sustained by contribution from members of The Notre Dame Law Association and friends of the Law School. Awards are made from the fund to assist students with high potential in the field of law including economically depressed minorities.

Other special private scholarship opportunities include:

Council on Legal Education Opportunity. This program, commonly called CLEO, is designed to aid economically and culturally disadvantaged students to prepare for law study. Information about the program is available from the Council on Legal Education Opportunity, 1800 "M" Street, N.W., Suite 290, North Lobby, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Special Scholarship Program in Law for American Indians. The purpose of this program is to encourage American Indian and Alaskan native groups to attend law school and to assist them during their law school careers. The deadline for application is June 2. Information and application materials are available from Executive Director American Indian Scholarships, Inc., 5106 Grand Avenue NE, Albuquerque, NM 87108, telephone (505) 265-8335.

Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Spanish-surnamed law students with demonstrated financial need may obtain funds for law school. Application deadline is the end of July. Write the Educational Programs Department, 28 Geary St., 6th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108.

The Earl Warren Legal Training Program. This program seeks to increase the number of black lawyers in the United States by awarding scholarships, summer jobs and post-graduate internships. Contact the Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Public Interest Law Scholarships, 99

Hudson Street, Suite 1600, New York, NY 10013.

The National Hispanic Scholarship Fund. This organization provides scholarships for students of Hispanic American background. Address inquiries to Selection Committee, National Hispanic Scholarship Fund, Post Office Box 748, San Francisco, CA 94101.

Loans. The loan program primarily used by law students is the Stafford Student Loan Program (formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan). Under present rules the eligible law student can borrow up to \$7,500 per year, \$54,750 total including undergraduate loans. The federal government will pay the interest while the borrower continues in school.

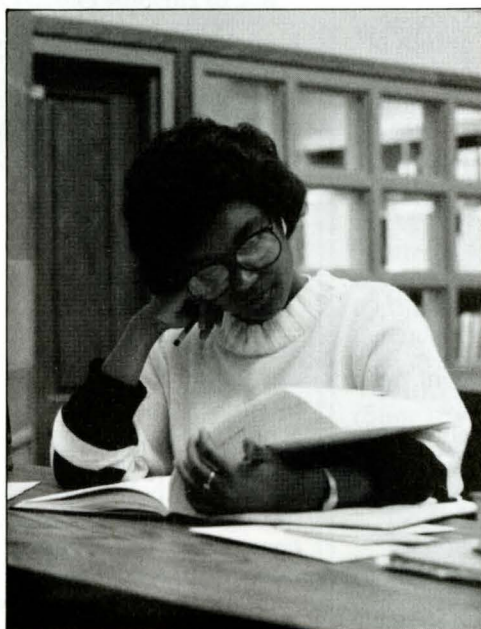
The eligible student may utilize the Supplement Loans for Students (SLS) Program in addition to the Stafford Loan. An additional \$4,000 per year may be borrowed under this program.

For further details and to utilize these programs, contact the Notre Dame Financial Aid Office, Room 103 Main Building, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

A number of major lending organizations offer alternative loan programs to qualified borrowers. These loans are not subsidized by the federal government and are therefore more expensive than the Stafford and PLUS/SLS loan programs. Further information on these private loans is provided on page 47 of this *Bulletin*.

Work Study. Although discouraged from working during the first year because of the academic rigor, the Notre Dame law student is encouraged to assist in defraying the cost of education through employment during the summer months and if necessary part-time work during the second and third years of study. There are some opportunities for on-campus employment and for assistantships in sponsored programs. Students interested in resident assistantships which cover room and board should contact the Office of the Associate Vice President for Residence Life in December. Other employment is applied for through the University's Financial Aid Office. The Law School has several jobs available to second- and third-year students.

The Law Program



THE KRESGE LAW LIBRARY

HERE
IS THAT PLENTIFUL NOURISHMENT
WHICH FEEDS YET NEVER FILLS
IT CAUSES HONEST MEN
TO HUNGER AND THIRST MIGHTILY AFTER JUSTICE

Student Activities

Notre Dame Law Review. The *Notre Dame Law Review* was founded in 1935 and was known as the *Notre Dame Lawyer* until the name was changed in 1982. It is published five times a year by students of the Law School. It affords qualified students an invaluable opportunity for training in precise analysis of legal problems and in clear and cogent presentation of legal issues. The *Law Review* contains articles and lectures by eminent members of the legal profession and comments and notes by members of the staff. Entirely student edited, the *Law Review* has maintained a tradition of excellence, and its membership has included some of the most able judges, professors, and practitioners in the country.

Members of the staff are selected at the end of the first year of study on the basis of either academic standing or demonstrated writing ability.

The editor-in-chief of the *Law Review* is elected by the staff from senior members on the basis of scholastic, literary, and leadership achievements. The editor-in-chief, in turn, selects the other officers.

Moot Court. The Moot Court, conducted by students, coordinates intramural and intercollegiate competitions in its appellate, trial, and international divisions.

Established in 1950, the *Moot Court Appellate Division* provides an opportunity for students to develop the art of appellate advocacy through a series of competitive arguments. First-year students are required to brief and argue at least one appellate case. Each year a number of students participate in the second-year program of the Notre Dame Moot Court. Students in South Bend participate in four rounds of appellate arguments throughout the year, while students in London participate in three rounds. These arguments are presented before courts whose membership includes faculty members, practicing attorneys, and third-year students. After successful completion of the second-year rounds, the highest ranking participants are

invited to represent the Law School in national competitions in their third year.

In recent years, Notre Dame has participated in both the National Moot Court Competition, sponsored by the Young Lawyers' Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the National Appellate Advocacy Competition, sponsored by the American Bar Association. In addition to sending third-year students to national competitions, the Notre Dame Law School sponsors an annual Moot Court Final Argument in which the most successful third-year students demonstrate their ability in oral argument before a Mock Supreme Court composed of eminent federal and state judges. In recent years they have included several associate justices of the United States Supreme Court, among them Thurgood Marshall, Potter Stewart, William Rehnquist, and Harry Blackmun.

The *Moot Court Trial Division* is designed to provide in-depth exposure to all aspects of courtroom trial practice for the student interested in litigation. It is available to third-year students who desire to more fully acquaint themselves with the subtleties of trial practice. Evidence and enrollment in the Trial Advocacy Comprehensive are prerequisites.

Students may participate in the *Notre Dame Law School Trial Competition* which consists of three rounds of trials. In each round a student participates as counsel in a trial and also serves as a witness in another trial. The student counsel's performance in the trial is evaluated and critiqued by sitting trial judges, practicing lawyers, and faculty members. One member of the evaluation panel serves as trial judge and the rest serve as jurors.

From this trial competition students are selected to represent the Notre Dame Law School in the annual National Trial Competition. This competition is sponsored by the Young Lawyers' Association of the State Bar of Texas and the Texas Bar Foundation. It consists of regional rounds throughout the United States followed by the final rounds in Texas. The Notre Dame Law School Trial Team advanced to the final rounds in 1976, 1981, 1982, and 1986, and finished second in the nation in 1976 and 1986.

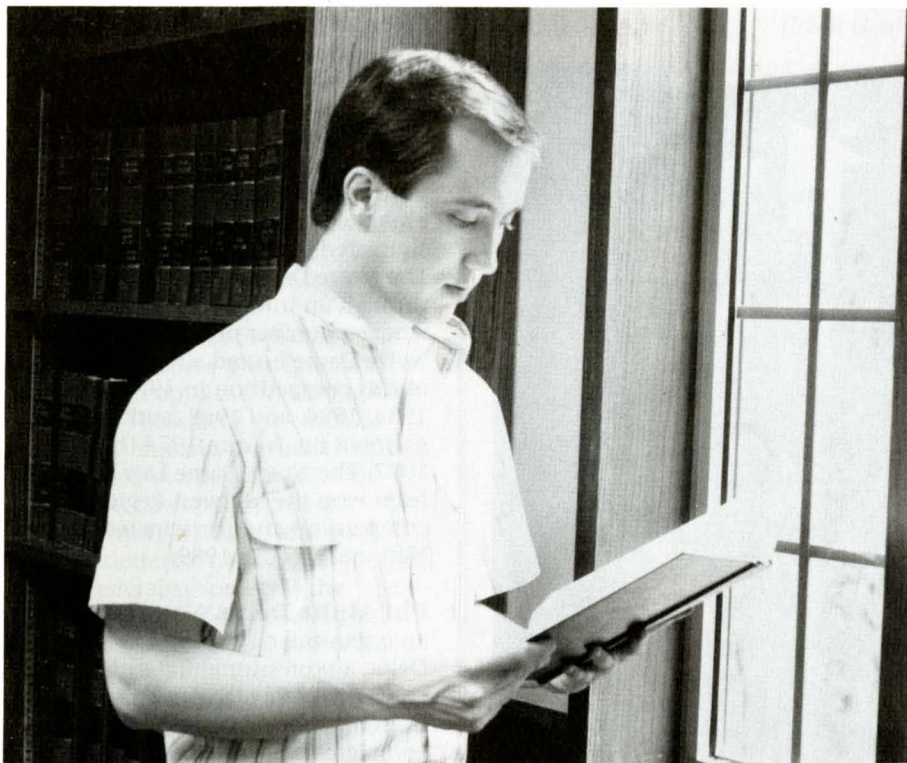
The *Moot Court International Division* allows students in their second and third years to prepare for and participate in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. Students are selected to represent the Law School in the national competition held each spring on the basis of interscholastic competition in the fall. The Jessup competition provides an opportunity for students to develop the art of oral advocacy in the increasingly important area of international law. In recent years the topics have included international pollution, nuclear proliferation, the rights of prisoners of war, and law of the sea.

Notre Dame hosted the Regional Jessup Competition in 1985. The Law School team won that competition and advanced to the Nationals, where its brief was judged best in the nation. The Notre Dame team also won the Midwest Regional Competition in 1990, and subsequently participated in the National and International competition in Washington, D.C.

Appellate Advocacy. Law students from Notre Dame, under the supervision of Notre Dame faculty members, brief and argue appeals for indigent clients in the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, located in Chicago.

Legislative Research Service. The Legislative Research Service makes available to legislative bodies and public service groups technical services, including the preparation and drafting of legislation. The services provided are designed to draw the student into the mainstream of current legal and political activity.

The *Journal of Legislation* is operated in conjunction with the Legislative Research Service. It is published by students of the Notre Dame Law School. Of national orientation and scope, the *Journal* contains articles by both public policy figures and distinguished members of the legal community. In addition, it publishes notes written by members of the staff. All material contained in the *Journal* concerns either existing and proposed legislation or public policy matters. Some articles and notes make specific suggestions regarding legislative change. The *Journal* is presently one of the country's



leading legislative law reviews and is a member of the National Conference of Law Reviews.

Staff members are selected among students who have either written a note of "publishable quality" or completed a major research project approved by the editorial board. *Journal* work enables students to add to their legal education practical experience with legislation and the legislative process.

These programs enable students at the Law School to advise and consult with various legislators, public interest groups, and members of Congress.

Legal Aid and Defender

Association. The Notre Dame Legal Aid Clinic is organized to combine clinical education of law students with needed legal services to the community. Students work on all aspects of cases from the initial client interview through trial. The Clinic consists of five divisions: the Legal Clinic for the Homeless, Domestic Violence, Campus Legal Services, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), and Michigan Misdemeanor.

The Legal Clinic for the Homeless assists residents of the community and the Center for the Homeless on legal problems that contribute to or may result in homelessness.

In the Domestic Violence division, interns are exposed to all aspects of family law by providing legal assistance to victims of physical, mental and emotional abuse.

The interns participating in the Campus Legal Services division assist students and staff on matters ranging from landlord-tenant relations to immigration.

The CASA division provides legal assistance to Court Appointed Special Advocates, non-lawyers assigned by the court to protect the interest of children in the prosecution and investigation of child abuse and neglect cases.

Interns involved in the Michigan Misdemeanor division are appointed by the court to represent indigent defendants in misdemeanor cases in Cass County, Michigan.

Participation in the Legal Aid Clinic is available to second and third year students; it enables the students to add an invaluable and practical dimension to their classroom education. Students have the opportunity to benefit the community by assisting indigent clients who are unable to afford legal services elsewhere.

Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity International is a professional organization concerning itself with the

needs of students, the University, and community. The Fraternity provides an opportunity for academic, social, and spiritual growth in a friendly atmosphere.

Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics and Public Policy. The *Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics and Public Policy* is unique among legal periodicals insofar as it directly analyzes law and public policy from an ethical perspective. Published by the Thomas J. White Center on Law and Government, the *Journal of Law, Ethics and Public Policy* strengthens the law school's moral and religious commitment by translating traditional Judeo-Christian principles into imaginative, yet workable, proposals for legislative and judicial reform.

Directed at both scholarly and public audiences, the *Journal* publishes in a symposium format and solicits contributions from distinguished scholars and prominent members of the public community. Representative of its efforts to unite the theoretical with the practical is its editorial advisory board, which includes: Dr. John Finnis, natural law scholar and holder of a chair in jurisprudence at University College, Oxford; Dr. Roger B. Porter, Director of the Office of Policy Development, The White House; and Dr. Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., President of the Heritage Foundation, a public policy research center in Washington, D.C.

The Journal of College and University Law.

The Journal of College and University Law, published by the Notre Dame Law School and the National Association of College and University Attorneys, is the only law review in the United States dedicated exclusively to the law of higher education. Since post-secondary education represents a microcosm, virtually all legal issues of significant interest—including, for example, issues of race, gender, freedom of speech, religion, and bioethics—arise on our campuses. *The Journal* has a national circulation of over 3,800.

Headed by both a Faculty Editor and a Student Editor, *The Journal* maintains a staff of 25 students who both process the work of outside authors and contribute their own work for publication.

The Journal publishes four times a year.

Student Bar Association. The Student Bar Association is the student government at the Law School; all students are considered members. The association performs various tasks related to student life, both social and academic, such as orientation, appointment of students to various faculty committees, intramural athletics, and several social functions throughout the year. More generally, the officers attempt to represent student interests in any matter of sufficient importance. At the national level, the association is a member of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

The president of the association is responsible for administering the honor code at the Law School.

Black Law Students

Association. Since 1972 Notre Dame's black law students have been organized as a chapter of the Black Law Students Association. The purposes of BLSA are to articulate and promote the professional needs and goals of black American law students; to foster and encourage professional competence; to focus upon the relationship of the black attorney to the American legal structure; and to instill in the black attorney and law student a greater awareness of and commitment to the needs of the black community.

The Hispanic American Law Association promotes the professional needs and goals of the Hispanic law student. It serves as a support group to discuss the role of the Hispanic attorney, both in the legal profession and in the Hispanic community.

Membership includes some students who are bilingual and bicultural. The group is racially mixed—white, mestizo, and black. The membership considers diversity an asset, instilling values of cultural and racial sensitivity and allowing service as a bridge between Hispanic Americans and non-Hispanic Americans. For these reasons, the purpose of the organization is not to isolate Hispanic students, but to organize activities within the law school community to apprise other students about Hispanic issues.

Women's Legal Forum. The Women's Legal Forum includes not only current Notre Dame law



students, but practicing attorneys and professors as well. The forum endeavors to address both the academic and social needs of the students, with particular focus on women in the law. The forum hosts panel discussions on current topics regarding women attorneys, calling upon diverse women graduates in various fields. The Women's Legal Forum welcomes all interested Notre Dame students to join its organization.

International Law Society. Notre Dame's Society of International Law, organized in 1971, is an affiliate of the American Society of International Law Societies. The primary objective of the society is to contribute to the development of international law by fostering interest and understanding in the field. The society sponsors a speaker's forum at the Law School for distinguished visitors on international law and affairs which in recent years has included State Department officials and international lawyers. The society also aids students who seek careers as international lawyers. Members of the society participate in the annual Jessup International Moot Court competition.

Client Counseling Competition.

Notre Dame participates with other national law schools in the national Client Counseling Competition sponsored by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. In this competition students are evaluated on their handling of a simulated interview with a client. The Notre Dame team is selected through an internal competition where a number of teams participate. Notre Dame hosted a regional round of this competition in 1973, 1978, 1983, 1984, and 1988, and the national finals from 1974 through 1977. The Notre Dame Law School team won the Midwest Regional competition and participated in the National Meet in 1989.

Phi Alpha Delta. Notre Dame has an organized chapter in Phi Alpha Delta, a professional fraternity which concerns itself with presenting law students varying opportunities to complement law school education.

Christian Legal Society. The Notre Dame Christian Legal Society (C.L.S.) consists of Notre Dame law students and professors committed to reflecting Christian principles in their lives and in the legal profession. C.L.S. sponsors lectures on topical subjects, from the right-to-life issue to the Christian lawyer's responsibilities in the profession. Other C.L.S. activities include Bible studies, fellowship activities, Christian service projects and seminars sponsored by the national C.L.S. organization.

Social Justice Forum. Established in 1983, the Social Justice Forum exists to promote and encourage social responsibility within the Notre Dame Law School and to create and maintain a network of concerned individuals who are willing to work toward social justice. To these ends, students and faculty members have sponsored speakers and community service projects, proposed changes in curriculum structure and placement programs, and helped to establish the Notre Dame Law Student Sponsored Fellowship.

The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies is comprised of law students interested in the current state of the legal order who believe that principles and legal rules strongly influence the direction

of societal development, and in doing so, can secure or impede individual rights and liberties. The Society is founded on the principles that the state exists to preserve freedom, that the separation of governmental powers is central to our Constitution, and that the province and duty of the judiciary is to say what the law is, not what it should be.

The Society seeks to promote an awareness of these principles and to further their application through its activities. These activities include national symposia, a speakers bureau highlighted by the John M. Olin lectures in Law, public interest research and litigation, and publishing newsletters. The national journal of the Federalist Society is the *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*. Members receive subscriptions to this journal and the Society newsletter and are also eligible for scholarship money to attend conferences.

Jus Vitae of Notre Dame is a nonprofit organization committed to the principle that the right to life is inherent and inalienable in every innocent human being and cannot be abridged by any action of government or any group of citizens. Its members are united by a dedication to promoting, upholding and defending the sanctity of all human life from the moment of conception to the point of a natural death. Its members pursue this end by means of public education and community service.

Curriculum

First Year. The curriculum in the first year is required and demanding. It covers the fundamentals of the law using primarily the case method. Course and semester hour requirements are as follows:

First Semester	Credit Hours
Torts I	3
Contracts I	3
Procedure I	3
Criminal Law	3
Introduction to Law and Ethics*	1
Legal Research I	1
Legal Writing	2

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Second Semester	Credit Hours
Torts II	3
Contracts II	3
Procedure II	3
Criminal Procedure	3
Property I	3
Legal Research II-Moot Court	2

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*Continues through both semesters

Second and Third Years. The following courses must be completed prior to graduation. It is strongly recommended these be taken the second year (except Ethics II which is a third-year requirement), in order to permit the student maximum flexibility in arranging the third-year schedule.

Required Courses	Credit Hours
Property II	3
Constitutional Law	4
Business Associations	4
Federal Taxation	4
Secured Transactions or Banking and Commercial Paper or Commercial Sales or Credit & Payment Devices	3
Evidence	4
Jurisprudence	3
Property Settlement	4
Ethics II	1

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Comprehensive courses and programs were added to the curriculum in 1977-78. A comprehensive program cuts across traditional course lines and covers broad areas of practice.

Ninety semester hours of course credit (including successful completion of all required courses) and six fall or spring semesters in residence are required for the Juris Doctor degree. A semester in residence is normally not less than 14 hours.

Course Descriptions

The following course descriptions give the number and title of each course. Lecture hours per week, laboratory and/or tutorial hours per week, and credits each semester are in parentheses. The instructor's name is also included.

501 and 502. Torts I and II

(3-0-3) (3-0-3) Booker/Rice/Tidmarsh
Addresses the legal rules which determine whether civil liability attaches to conduct resulting in harm to others.

503 and 504. Contracts I and II

(3-0-3) (3-0-3) Murphy/Pratt
Presents a comprehensive study of the creation, transfer, and termination of contract rights and duties.

505. Property I (Land Ownership)

(3-0-3) Kmiec/Shaffer/Pearson
Encompasses estates in land and conveyancing. It is concerned initially with common-law and statutory devices: 1) promoting the alienability of land, 2) regulating claims to property made by family members against one another, and 3) reconciling and adjusting claims of suppliers and consumers of land in the common types of land-financing relationships. The remainder of the course is devoted to a consideration of the chief methods of promoting the security of land titles: title recording; title registration; title insurance, and adverse possession.

506. Property II (Land Use)

(3-0-3) Kmiec/Shaffer/Pearson
Deals with private landlord-tenant law and with government control of land use through easements, covenants and conditions; allocation of water and air space; nuisance law; zoning and subdivision control, and eminent domain.

506A. Interviewing and Counseling

(2-0-2) Shaffer
Study and practice in the skills of law-office interviewing and counseling in the context of legal issues rising in the contemporaneous course in Property II—land use, landlord-tenant law, and the law of nuisance.

506B. Planning and Drafting

(2-0-2) Shaffer
Study and practice in the skills of preventive-law planning and drafting in the context of legal issues rising in the contemporaneous course in Property II—land use, landlord-tenant law, and the law of nuisance.

507 and 508. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure

(3-0-3) (3-0-3) Blakey/Dutile
Deals with the basic principles of American criminal law such as definition of crime, defenses, proof and punishment, and the basic structure and operation of the American criminal justice system.

509. Procedure I

(3-0-3) Attanasio/Bauer/Boswell
Overviews the modern civil action: exercise of personal jurisdiction; subject matter jurisdiction, especially in the federal courts; venue; application of state law in the federal courts; and then a brief history of the development of common law pleading and procedure; the forms of action and equity and equity procedure. Modern pleading is then treated using the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as a base system with many comparisons to state code pleading. In particular, the course treats the complaint, answer, reply, motions, and amended pleadings.

510. Procedure II

(3-0-3) Attanasio/Bauer/Boswell
Uses the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as a base system with many comparisons to state code systems. It covers in detail joinder of claims and parties, counterclaims, cross-claims, and impleader; pretrial discovery; the pretrial conference; summary judgment; class actions; interpleader and intervention; trial by jury; pre- and post-trial motions; appellate review; res judicata, collateral estoppel and the law of the case.

511. Introduction to Law and Ethics

(1-0-1) Link/Robinson
Studies and analyzes law as a profession and the duties and responsibilities of lawyers to society, clients, and the profession. Develops an awareness and understanding by (prospective) lawyers of their relationship with and function in our legal system, and the consequent obligation of lawyers to maintain the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct.

512. Legal Research I

(1-0-1) Library Faculty
Instructs in the development of effective legal research skills through



exercises designed to simulate actual legal research. Emphasis is on understanding the role and use of legal research material in the American legal system.

513. Legal Research II—Moot Court

(2-0-2) Phelps
Introduces the students to techniques of appellate advocacy. Each student is required to brief and argue one appellate moot court case.

514. Legal Writing

(2-0-2) Phelps
Introduces students to the new world of legal discourse and provides instruction, experience, and guidance in learning to write those documents they will write as lawyers. Emphasizes writing as a process and focuses on prewriting, drafting, and revising strategies to produce effective written work.

515. Ethics II

(V-V-1) Link/Rodes
Applies the principles of ethics to practical legal problems and situations.

590. Notre Dame Law Review

(V-0-V) Attanasio/Rodes
Academic credit may be earned through research, writing, and editorial work in conjunction with the preparation of the *Notre Dame Law Review*.

591. Legal Aid

(V-0-V) Booker/Doran/Gasperetti
Academic credit may be earned through clinical work and participation in seminars relating to legal aid topics. Divisional activities can be selected to include trial work on family law issues, landlord tenant relations, immigration and legal issues relating to homelessness and its prevention as well as misdemeanor defense. Students represent clients in Indiana and Michigan. See the Clinic director for particulars.

593. Legislative Research Service

(V-0-V) Attanasio
Academic credit may be earned through research, writing, and editorial work for the *Journal of Legislation*. Work includes preparation and publication of the *Journal* as well as participation in projects

sponsored by the Legislative Research Service. Legislative research involves research, drafting of statutes or preparation of memoranda demonstrating significant intellectual and professional accomplishment in the legislative area.

594. Moot Court—Appellate

(V-0-V) Pratt

Second- and third-year students can earn academic credit through participation in Moot Court arguments and as members of the National Moot Court Team. The student Executive Director of Moot Court earns credit for administration of the program.

595. Moot Court—International

(V-0-V) Le

Students in their second and third years earn credit(s) through participation in the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court competition as research fellows or as members of the International Moot Court Team.

596. Moot Court—Trial

(V-0-V) Boswell/Brook/Jourdan/Seckinger/Singer

Third-year students earn academic credit through participation in mock trials in the intra-law school competition and as members of the National Mock Trial Team.

597. Journal of College and University Law

(V-0-V) Dutile

Student staff members may earn academic credit by researching, writing, or editing material for publication in the *Journal of College and University Law*.

598. Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy

(V-0-1) Robinson

One unit of academic credit may be earned each semester by third-year White Scholars through editorial work for the *Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy*.

601. Business Associations

(4-0-4) Barrett/O'Hara

Involves a study of the basic forms of business organizations and corporations including a study of the duties and liabilities of promoters, officers, directors, and controlling shareholders, together with an introduction to financing a business and business combinations.

602. Secured Transactions

(3-0-3) Le

Covers Article Nine of the Uniform Commercial Code on security interests in personal property and Article Six on Bulk Transfers. Adopting the problem approach, this course is designed to familiarize students with the language and interpretation of the Code and other statutes.

603. Constitutional Law

(4-0-4) Attanasio/Kmiec/Rice

Surveys the important developments relating to judicial review of legislative action, problems of federalism, safeguards to life, liberty and property, and protection of civil and political rights.

604. Evidence

(4-0-4) Smithburn

Studies the legal principles governing the admissibility of controverted facts in judicial proceedings, with an introduction to the techniques by which evidence of such facts is presented. Traditional rules of evidence are compared with the Federal Rules of Evidence.

605. Federal Income Taxation

(4-0-4) Gunn/Link

Functionally introduces basic concepts of federal income taxation: gross income, exemptions, allowable deductions and credits, accounting methods, capital gains and losses, and certain nonrecognition transactions.

606A. Jurisprudence

(3-0-3) Rodes/Shaffer

Studies different accounts of the nature of law and the place of non-legal elements—moral, historical, sociological, economic—in legal decision-making. Emphasizes concrete legal cases, and attempts to relate philosophical and theological insights to professional insights developed in other courses. Aims at helping students to relate their personal commitments to their professional lives, and to understand particular legal dispositions better through understanding their place in the whole fabric of the law.

606B. Jurisprudence

(3-0-3) Rice

Examines in detail the central jurisprudential issue of this century, which is the relation between the human law and the higher law as

that law is seen in the natural law and Revelation. Primary emphasis is on the Treatise on Law of St. Thomas Aquinas and its intellectual foundations. Original sources are also emphasized in the examination of Marxist, natural rights, utilitarian, positivist, and other theories of law. Readings include, among others, Aristotle, Cicero, Aquinas, Kant, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Jhering, Savigny, Bentham, Mill, Stephen, H.L.A. Hart, Devlin, Kelsen, Austin, Holmes, Pound, Rommen, Solzhenitsyn, and Pope John Paul II. The theoretical and practical differences among the various approaches are studied with particular reference to issues involving legal personhood, the inception and termination of life, the legal status of the family, economic justice, national defense, and other matters. This study includes an evaluation of these issues with reference to the social teachings of the Catholic Church.

606C. Jurisprudence

(3-0-3) Murphy

Examines jurisprudence in the light of divine revelation and Christian philosophy. A major effort is made to identify the presuppositions of various jurisprudential systems and to compare them to a system that acknowledges God as sovereign creator and lawgiver. There is a strong historical and Biblical component.

606D. Readings in Jurisprudence

(3-0-3) Blakey

Examines the fundamental theories of the meaning of the rule of law in light of the natural law tradition as well as positivism and other modern perspectives, preparation of research paper.

608. Property Settlement

(4-0-4) Mooney/Shaffer

Surveys the wealth transmission process; inquires into the specifics of wills, trusts and future interest; discusses the principal estate and gift tax provisions, and examines the estate administration process. Emphasis is on the use of traditional concepts in client representation.

609. Federal Court Jurisdiction

(3-0-3) Ripple/Thornton

Covers jurisdiction of the federal courts; constitutional and statutory limits on jurisdiction; problems of

federalism; appellate and collateral review.

610. Administrative Law

(3-0-3) Rodes

Studies the powers and procedures of administrative agencies including the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act, functioning of the administrative process at the federal and state levels, and the methods and extent of judicial control over agency action.

611. Labor Law

(3-0-3) Fick

Studies employee activities and employer responses in the area of unionization, collective bargaining and strikes as regulated by the National Labor Relations Act.

612. Banking and Commercial Paper

(3-0-3) Faccenda/Faculty

Studies the bank-depositor relationship and the uses of drafts and notes in the business world. The course involves an intensive study of Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

613. Estate Planning

(3-0-3) Carlin/Mooney

Explores federal estate and gift taxation through simulation of law office practice to demonstrate the interrelationship of estate, gift, and income taxation on any planning decision. Examines the most commonly used wealth transmission devices to emphasize the intellectual nature of client representation in the property management area.

614. Taxation of Business Enterprises

(3-0-3) Gunn

Introduces the federal income taxation of corporations and their shareholders and of partners. Topics covered will include choosing the appropriate entity for conducting business ventures, formation of corporations and partnerships, taxation of operations and distributions, sales of interests in incorporated and unincorporated businesses, and liquidations.

615. Directed Readings

(V-0-V) Faculty

Involves independent research under the supervision of one faculty member.

616. Family Law

(3-0-3) Smithburn

Concerns problems in the following areas: state interest in marriage regulation versus individual choice; extension of marital rights to unmarried cohabitants; annulment of marriage; prenuptial agreements; contraception and sterilization; artificial conception and surrogate law; establishing parenthood; rights of children born out of wedlock; adoption; family torts; dependency, neglect and abuse; medical treatment of children; termination of parental rights; dissolution of marriage and its incidents—custody of children, support for children and spouses, visitation, and division of property; negotiation and settlement; mediation; federalization of family law and state adoption of uniform acts; the use of some nonlegal materials, of the need for interprofessional cooperation in the solution of these problems.

618. Conflict of Laws

(3-0-3) Bauer/Ripple

Studies the problems inherent in multistate legal transactions or litigation. Jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, and choice of law methodology are successively studied and their interrelationship explored. Particular emphasis is placed on modern choice of law approaches.

619. Ethics Seminar

(2-0-2) Shaffer

Considers and explicates the sources of applied ethics in the American professions. The seminar focuses on the legal profession and on moral theology in the major Hebraic religious traditions (Jewish, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Anabaptist).

620. Comparative Constitutional Law

(3-0-3) Kommers

Examines several current issues or problem areas (death penalty, privacy in reproductive context, speech and reputation, gender discrimination, etc.) in American constitutional law in the light of constitutional developments in West Germany and Canada. The United States, Germany, and Canada are excellent choices because each of these systems of judicial review

represent different models of resolving the tension between constitutionalism and democracy. The United States, Germany, and Canada furnish alternative models of resolving the perennial tension between constitutionalism and democracy and in this respect we will wish to consider what American judges and constitutional adjudicators can learn from the Canadian and German approaches to constitutional interpretation. Canada's recent experience with judicial review under the new Charter of Rights and Liberties presents us with an opportunity to evaluate the study of constitutional law as a process of political legitimation against the backdrop of severe geographic, religious, and linguistic conflict. In the light of current developments in Germany, we might also wish to spend some time on looking at the process of constitutional maintenance and reform in Germany as a whole and on considering problems likely to arise when German constitutional lawyers apply West German constitutional case law to economic and social conditions in the eastern part of Germany. The comparative perspective should highlight not only the strengths and weaknesses of American constitutional doctrine but also provide us with a laboratory for studying the process of constitutional conflict and change.

622. Pleading, Discovery and Pretrial

(3-0-3) Rodes

Studies the stages of a lawsuit from the decision to litigate through the final pretrial conference, including pleadings, preliminary relief, uses and abuses of discovery, development and management of class actions and other forms of complex litigation, summary judgment and other motion practice, preparation and conduct of pretrial conferences, and award of attorneys' fees.

623. GALILEE (Group Alternative Live-In Legal Education Experience)

(V-V-1) Phelps/Rodes

Provides students with the opportunity to live for a few days in the inner city (Chicago, New York, or Los Angeles), learn the legal needs of the urban poor and to observe the ways in which these needs are presently

met. As a result, students develop ways to incorporate their religious value systems into their future practice of law.

624. Military Law

(2-0-2) McLean

Surveys military law and procedures including an overview of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, court-martial and appeals procedure, military personnel legislation and regulations, military legal services, defense contracting, the Law of War, aviation and admiralty law in the military context, and current developments in military law.

625. Antitrust Law

(3-0-3) Bauer

Surveys the legal and economic principles and policies developed by the courts in applying the major federal antitrust laws, including the Sherman, Clayton, and Federal Trade Commission Acts.

626. Securities Regulation

(3-0-3) O'Hara

Studies the federal securities laws governing the distribution of and trading in securities, as well as the emerging federal corporate law.

627. Business Planning

(3-0-3) Barrett/O'Hara

Involves advanced work in the law of business associations and its interplay with the law of securities regulation and federal taxation. Such topics as the formation and financing of business organizations, restructuring of ownership interests, merger, enterprise division and dissolution will be discussed.

628. Federal Criminal Law Enforcement

(3-0-3) Blakey

Considers the development of federal criminal law. Examines the Hobbs Act, Travel Act, Mail Fraud, drugs, tax evasion, and RICO (criminal and civil aspects). Text: Abrams *Federal Criminal Law Enforcement* (1985) plus extensive handouts.

630. Admiralty Law

(2-0-2) McLean

Inquires into jurisdiction and substantive principles in the area of maritime law; investigates existing and developing law of the sea.

631A. Environmental Law

(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg

Considers environmental law and policy, with particular emphasis on the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

631B. Energy Law

(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg

Deals with the laws affecting such energy resources as water, coal, oil, natural gas, uranium, electricity, the sun, wind, and geothermal steam.

631C. Minerals Law

(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg

Begins with an overview of geology, exploration and development. Then considers the major legislation and its interpretation, mining claims, mineral leases, and international aspects of mining.

631D. Water Law

(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg

Deals with property systems in water, the development of new water supplies, transfer of rights in developed supplies, and groundwater management.

631E. Agricultural Law

(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg

Considers various aspects of the law of land, natural resources, energy, and the environment as they relate to the provision of food.

631F. Housing Law

(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg

Deals with the laws relating to the provision of shelter. Considers also such matters as rehabilitation and preservation, redevelopment, and growth management by communities.

631G. Land Use Control Law

(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg

Analyzes zoning laws and procedures, subdivision regulation, eminent domain, taxation as a planning and control device, and planned developments.

631H. Public Lands Law

(1.5-0-1.5) Kellenberg

Considers public lands with specific reference to their timber, range, wildlife, recreation, and preservation resources.

633. International Law

(3-0-3) Lewers

Studies general principles of international law as applied in State practice, decisions of domestic and international courts and in awards of commercial and international arbitration; the sources, principal and subsidiary, codification and progressive development of international law, the law of treaties, the law of the seas, the law of State responsibility, State succession, State immunities and problems relating to territory, nationality, jurisdiction, non-use of force, self-defense, countermeasures, equitable principles, good faith, good neighborliness, and pacific settlement of disputes.

634. Transnational Legal Transactions

(3-0-3) Le

Examines a number of legal issues connected with business transactions spanning national boundaries. After a brief survey of the law of private international transactions, the course focuses on the interplay between overlapping national rules, international and national rules, and the various methods of conflict-solving. The course also focuses on some aspects of world trade and investment such as forms of investment (subsidiary, branch, joint ventures, etc.), the General Agreement of Tariff and Trade, the International Monetary Fund, and the European Economic Community.

635. Law and Literature

(2-0-2) Phelps

Focuses on works of literature that deal with significant moral and legal issues such as crime and punishment, the death penalty, the right to life, the conflict between moral law and civil law, and the qualities of lawyers and judges. The major course requirement is a substantial paper on a work not discussed in class relating it to legal philosophy, Supreme Court opinions, or other sorts of legal doctrine.

637. Public Sector Labor Law

(2-0-2) Fick

Examines state and federal legislation governing employment relations in the public sector, including individual rights of public employees, and the process of unionization, collective bargaining, and contract administration.

638A. Modern Tort Liability

(3-0-3) Tidmarsh

Studies selected issues in modern tort liability. Students will examine at least three of the following areas of tort law: products liability, toxic/mass torts, medical malpractice, commercial tort liability, tort reform, and alternatives to tort liability. Major emphasis is on understanding theoretical developments which might influence the future of tort law, with some emphasis on developing practice-oriented skills for handling tort litigation.

639. Public Welfare

(3-0-3) Rodes

Examines statutory systems of social welfare: social security; state and federal welfare legislation; workmen's and unemployment compensation; poor relief and related regulatory areas.

640A. Trade Regulation

(2-0-2) Bauer

Surveys several bodies of law, both federal and state, other than anti-trust, proscribing forms of unfair competition. Focus is on trademark (Lanham Act); copyright; trade secrets; misappropriation; rights of privacy and publicity; and federal preemption.

641. Real Estate Transactions

(3-0-3) Boynton

Studies mortgages and real property liens; the purchase and sale of real estate; title security.

643. Comparative Law

(3-0-3) Faculty

Comparatively studies the legal systems in operation in the common-law and commonwealth countries and in the civil-law and other codified systems, with special reference to Roman-law influences and analogies as well as ancient customs, tribal laws and religious laws, such as Canon law, Dharmastra, Code Manu, Mohammedan law, the Koran, the Old Testament, the Tri-Pitaka, Buddhist precepts, and principles of socialist legality as well as their practical application and institutionalization.

644. Legal Aspects of Contemporary Catholic Social Doctrine

(2-0-2) Rodes

Examines the part that lawyers and legal scholars can play in the development and implementation of Catholic social teaching in the light of the standards laid down by *Gaudium et Spes*, the Second Vatican Council's Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World.

645. Patents, Know-how and Licensing

(2-0-2) Faculty

Studies statutory (35 U.S.C.) subject matter of and conditions for a patent; infringement of claims; protection of know-how; property and contract interests in patents and know-how, particularly licensing; limitations on property and contract rights in patents or know-how imposed by the antitrust laws and the misuse doctrine; and litigation procedures, remedies, defenses and judgments. Practical aspects (forms, agreements) are introduced as relevant. No prerequisites, scientific or legal.

646A. Credit and Payment Devices

(3-0-3) Le

Covers several issues pertinent to credit devices and negotiable instruments, both from the vantage point of the consumer (credit-user) and the lender (credit-dispenser). It focuses on the following: 1). Credit - Truth-in-Lending (Truth-in Lending Act), credit reporting (Fair Credit Reporting Act), prohibited discrimination in the extension of credit (Equal Credit Opportunity Act), debt collection (Fair Debt Collection Practices Act), and statutory and regulatory limitations respecting collateral; 2). Payment Devices - negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, statutory and regulatory limitations on the holder-in-due-course doctrine, bank collections/payment, bank credit cards, and electronic funds transfers.

647. Street Law

(2-0-2) Roemer

Presents practical legal issues in the areas of criminal, juvenile, family, housing, consumer, individual rights and environmental law. Law students participate in a weekly seminar designed to prepare them for their respective teaching assignments in local high schools.

648A. Law and Religion

(2-0-2) Shaffer

Considers and explicates the theology of laws, and of the uses of law, in the major Hebraic traditions, including Jewish and Roman Catholic thought, and the three major branches of the Reformation—Lutheran, Calvinist, and Anabaptist.

650. Legislation

(3-0-3) Gilligan

Consists of the examination of the lawyer's role in the legislative process, including the interpretation and application of statutes through case analysis. Additional emphasis will be placed on the actual practice of bill drafting, committee testimony preparation and subsequent administrative rules and regulations.

651. Tax Policy

(2-0-2) Faculty

Examines in depth important issues in the formulation of tax policy. Representative topics include the role of the tax system in effecting the distribution of wealth, effects of taxation on savings and investment, and legislative attempts to promote tax compliance.

652. Immigration Law

(3-0-3) Boswell

Surveys the law and practice under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (Title 8, U.S. Code). Covers questions of immigration, expatriation, nationality, and naturalization. Procedural issues focus on practice before the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, and Department of State. There are no prerequisites; however, Administrative Law and Constitutional Law are recommended as pre- or co-requisites.

653. White Scholar Program

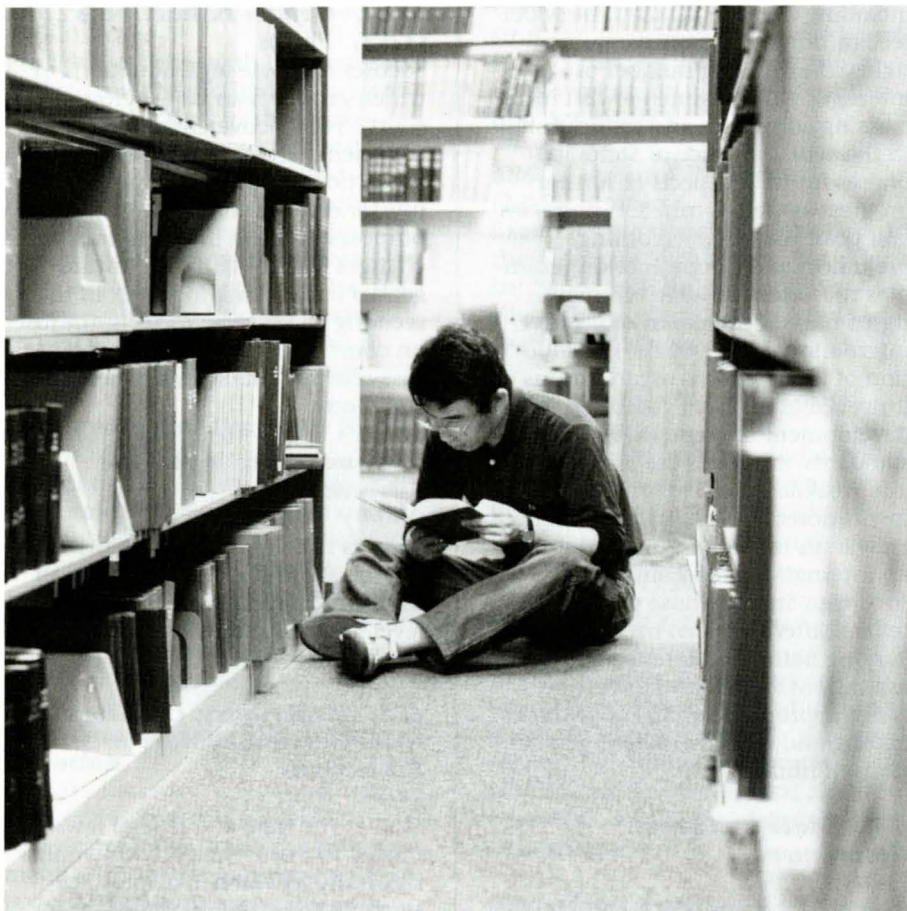
(V-0-3) Robinson

Three units of academic credit may be earned by second-year White Scholars by the successful completion of staff work and the writing of a publishable article for the *Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy*.

655. Equitable Remedies

(2-0-2) Faculty

Examines the current substantive and procedural significance of equity. Studies restitutionary theory,



including substantive equitable remedies such as rescission, constructive trusts, tracing, equitable liens and subrogation, and the theory of restraining orders, preliminary and permanent injunctions, and declaratory judgments.

656. Topics in American Legal History

(2-0-2) Pratt

Examines either a single period or a topic in the history of American law. Students who enroll are expected to participate in discussions and to write a paper on a selected aspect of the developments during the period. The model for the class's organization is a graduate school seminar: the class will meet once a week, for two hours; during the first part of the semester each class will be devoted to discussion of assigned readings which are selected to provide a general background for the period or topic selected; later class sessions will be devoted to presentations by students and discussions of their draft papers.

657A. European Legal Institutions

(3-0-3) Kommers

Considers the structure, jurisdiction, and legitimacy of European Community institutions, including the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice. Its emphasis is on the European Economic Community (EEC). The course focuses heavily on the role of the European Court as an important instrument of legal integration in the European Community. It also deals with the effect or impact of EEC law in the member states, conflicts between EEC law and the constitutional law of the member states, and domestic remedies for breaches of EEC law. No prerequisites required.

658A. Complex Civil Litigation

(3-0-3) Tidmarsh

Examines the theoretical and practical problems posed by large-scale civil litigation. Subjects covered include: jurisdiction, choice of law, class actions and other joinder devices, case management strategies,

settlement, trial, and appeal. Students will act as attorneys and judges, and will brief, argue, and write judicial opinions on selected topics covered by the course.

659. Constitutional Litigation

(3-0-3) Ripple

Gives the student a theoretical and practical understanding of the process of constitutional litigation from the trial level through final adjudication in the Supreme Court. Emphasis is placed on recent constitutional developments, especially in the area of civil liberties. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

661. Uniform Commercial Code—Sales

(3-0-3) Pratt

Intensively studies Article 2 of the UCC. The course goes beyond the remedial provisions covered in the first-year course on Contracts to include warranties and terms covered in commercial transactions. The course further concentrates upon the process of reading and interpreting the language of a code. As appropriate, additional statutes will be considered, including international agreements and the draft UCC article on leases.

662. First Amendment

(3-0-3) Attanasio

Examines the core constitutional values of freedom of expression and freedom of religion. Free speech issues include picketing, subversive speech, defamation, obscenity, and commercial speech. The part of the course devoted to the religion clauses focuses on school prayer and aid to parochial education. Constitutional Law is corequisite or prerequisite.

663A. Law and Economics

(3-0-3) Gunn

Examines selected problems involving the law of tort, contract, and property from the point of view of economics. The course will examine the extent to which economic analysis can show how the law, by creating incentives, is likely to influence the behavior of manufacturers, consumers, employers, employees, and property owners. Some consideration will be given to the use of economic testimony in litigation. Traditionally "economic" areas of the law, such as antitrust and

regulated industries, will not be covered. No background in economics is required.

665. Supreme Court Seminar: Contemporary Constitutional Analysis

(3-0-3) Ripple

Concentrates on the current work of the Supreme Court of the United States. Cases are discussed in terms of established patterns of constitutional analysis, broader policy implications, and judicial methodology. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law (Law 603).

667. Problems in Criminal Procedure

(2-0-2) Dutile

Considers in seminar fashion specific factual problems arising throughout the criminal process, from arrest through trial. Students will be expected to apply their doctrinal, analytic, and research skills to concrete situations, much in the manner of office practice.

669. Regulation of Internal Union Affairs

(2-0-2) Fick

Focuses on the labor union as an institution, the ways in which it impacts on employees and union members, and the role of law in regulating this impact. Both the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts are studied for their effects upon the various interests involved in the relationship between the union and the individual employee member.

670. Law, Justice and Public Policy

(2-0-2) Gilligan

Examines the evolutionary development of the concept of justice through the two centuries of the American experience; of how some of these changing concepts have become public policy by being incorporated into law and government regulations; and the resultant growth of government at all levels in size, complexity and activity; and what may be expected in the future.

671. International Human Rights

(3-0-3) Lewers

Examines the concept of human rights as legally protected rights in international law, with reference to the practice of States in general

including the U.S.; reviews the wider recognition of substantive human rights in a growing number of international instruments with increasing adherence and ratification in the actual practice of States, appraises future prospects of further progress as well as inherent obstacles and possibility of overcoming prejudices and discrimination; examines the extent to which human rights have become part of positive international law and the contribution of international organizations of universal or regional character, to the development of common minimum standards, evaluates the effectiveness and weaknesses of existing legal institutions; addresses the problem of endeavors to realize human rights in an international community of sovereign States, whose policies reflect differing social backgrounds, varying national interests and aspirations as well as efforts to rearrange appropriate orders of priorities among and within different generations of human rights.

672. State and Local Government

(3-0-3) Kmiec

Examines the role of the national, state, and local governments in the federal system. The organization, expansion, and consolidation of local government units. Local government powers, including relevant constitutional and statutory limits and home rule. State and local finance and taxation. Possibilities for extraterritorial regulation and interlocal cooperation. A consideration of judicial intervention in local government matters, including licenses, school finance, and reapportionment.

673A. Complex Criminal Litigation

(3-0-3) Gurulé

Emphasizes the common problems and legal issues that arise in prosecuting, or defending, major complex criminal cases. The course examines the Continuing Criminal Enterprise ("Drug Kingpin") statute, criminal forfeiture, including forfeiture of attorney's fees, the use of the grand jury, the Bail Reform Act of 1984, joinder and severance of counts and defendants in megatrials, criminal discovery, the disclosure of Jencks Act and *Brady* material, and plea bargaining.

674A. Gender Issues in the Law

(3-0-3) Phelps

Focuses on those legal situations in which gender is an issue before the court. Topics covered include employment, sexual harassment, equal protection, criminal law, pornography, and education. One of the purposes of the course is to look at changes in legal attitudes toward gender and to look for order in the seeming chaos. The focus is not just on court opinions but also on other case components such as briefs and testimony.

676 and 676A. Appellate Advocacy

(V-0-V) (V-0-V) Booker

Permits third-year law students to participate in the representation of indigent defendants at the appellate level, including brief writing and oral arguments.

677. Bankruptcy, Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protections

(3-0-3) Pratt

Studies the state and federal laws related to insolvencies, with emphasis on the federal bankruptcy act. Within the bankruptcy code, the course concentrates upon personal bankruptcies and the most fundamental aspects of corporate bankruptcies.

679. Legal Negotiations

(2-V-3) Fick

Studies the methods, assumptions, theories, techniques, and objectives of legal negotiation in general and as specifically applied in the context of civil and criminal litigation, commercial transactions, labor relations, and family problems.

679A. Dispute Resolution

(3-0-3) Fick

Considers the theory and procedure of different legal methods for resolving disputes, with an emphasis on negotiation, mediation, and arbitration. Consists of readings, analysis of disputes (both real and hypothetical) and methods for resolving them, and simulation problems. Students who have taken the Legal Negotiation course may only receive two credit hours for this course.

680. Consumer Finance Law

(3-0-3) Le

Provides students with the necessary tools to understand basic unfair and deceptive practices in the marketplace. Consumer protection statutes such as TIL, UCCC, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Equal Opportunity Credit Act, the three-day cooling-off period and the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act will be discussed. The UCC Repossession and Unconscionable statute will also be investigated in light of constitutional litigation.

681. Peace and Economic Justice

(3-0-3) Gilligan

Examines the relationships between economic justice and domestic or international tranquility, as outlined in the pastoral letters on these subjects by the American Catholic Bishops; and explores the matter of how those relationships are incorporated in law and shaped by law.

682. International Business Taxation

(3-0-3) Faculty

Studies the legal framework of American foreign trade and investment, with special emphasis on the tax considerations applicable to companies doing business abroad; considers the trade and investment laws of selected foreign countries; focuses on the economic aspects of international law; places special emphasis on business-planning techniques applicable to U.S. companies doing business abroad and foreign companies doing business in the U.S.

683. Advanced Constitutional Law

(2-0-2) Kmiec

Allows concentrated examination of a single topic in constitutional law. The topic to be examined is announced by the instructor during pre-registration from among the following subject areas: the Separation of Powers, the Religion Clauses, Equal Protection, Due Process, the Commerce Power, Federalism, and Judicial Review. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

685. Equal Employment Law

(3-0-3) Fick

Studies the substantive and procedural aspects of federal legislation dealing with employment discrimination, including Title VII of the

Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Reconstruction Civil Rights Acts, the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

686. Law and Poverty

(2-0-2) Broden

Examines the situation of the poor in the American legal system. Includes fieldwork and clinical work with clients in northern Indiana and southern Michigan.

688. Medieval Legal History

(2-0-2) Rodes

Studies the formative period of the Anglo-American legal system, using fourteenth-century Year Books and other materials from the same period.

689. Law of Education

(2-0-2) Dutile

Examines selected legal aspects of education. Subjects covered include students' rights, teachers' rights, desegregation, bilingual education, educational finance, federal aid to education, and issues of church-state entanglement.

690. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law

(2-0-2) Schuster

Covers the development of federal regulation of food, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, diagnostics and biological products under the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act and related statutes. The practices and procedures of the Food & Drug Administration will be discussed, as well as the relationship of that agency and state regulatory entities.

691. International Organizations

(3-0-3) Faculty

Surveys active international organizations at work, with special reference to their formation; constituent instruments; status as subjects of international law; legal personality in international law and in the internal laws of member States; treaty-making power; legal capacity to conclude contracts; privileges and immunities; obligations and responsibilities; the law governing relations *inter se* and with member States; host countries obligations; termination, dissolution, conflict resolutions at national and international levels. Examines pur-

poses, functions and contribution to world peace and order by international organizations of universal character, namely, the United Nations; regional and sub-regional organizations, such as OAS, OAU, Council of Europe, OECO, COMECON, NATO, Warsaw Pact, ASEAN, ANDEAN, the Arab League; the European Communities; the ICRC (Red Cross) and selected nongovernmental organizations in various fields.

692. American Legal History

(3-0-3). Pratt

Surveys American law from the colonial period to the third quarter of the 20th century. Although the course is primarily lectures, students are expected to read assigned materials and to be prepared to discuss them on appointed class days. The emphasis of the course is on the study of law in the context of broad societal developments—social, political, economic, and intellectual. There is no prerequisite; and the course assumes no knowledge of American history.

695. Trial Advocacy Comprehensive

(4-2-4) Boswell/Brook/Jourdan/Seckinger/Singer

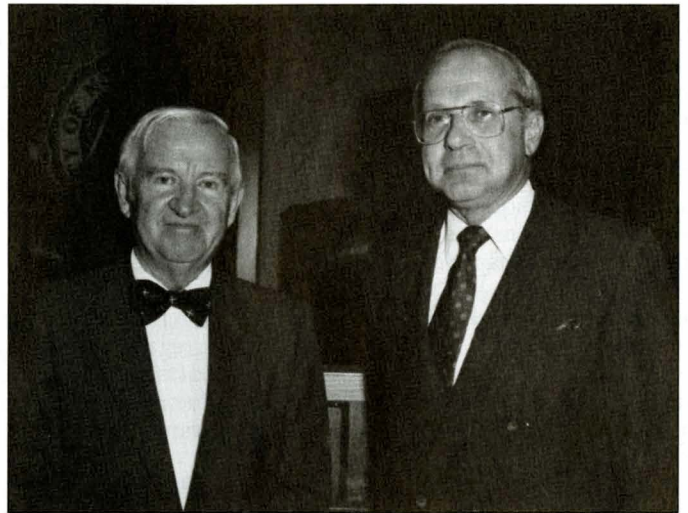
Studies and analyzes trial advocacy techniques. This comprehensive course is meant to develop a familiarity with the techniques by which evidence of controverted facts is presented in litigation before judicial tribunals. Classroom sessions in conjunction with a jury trial for each student provide an examination and analysis of trial advocacy skills, and issues of professional responsibility. This course is designed for those students whose primary career interest is in litigation. It involves workshop sessions and learning by doing through simulated courtroom exercises. Trial advocacy techniques are studied through student participation, faculty critique, lectures, and demonstrations by practicing lawyers. The various trial advocacy skills are put together in a full trial which proceeds from the initial stage of client and witness interviewing through a jury trial and verdict.

Appendix

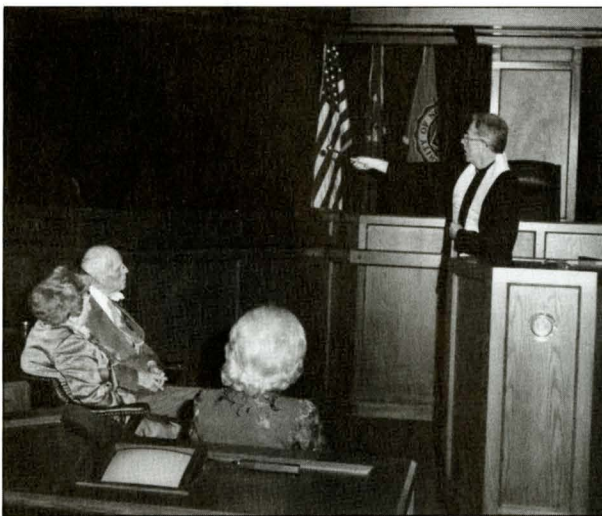


The Judge Norman C. Barry Courtroom

The Dedication of the Judge Norman C. Barry Courtroom



United States Supreme Court Justice, John P. Stevens, with Dean Link, delivered the dedication address



Reverend Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, blessed the courtroom



Father Malloy presented a Dedication Memento to Judge Barry

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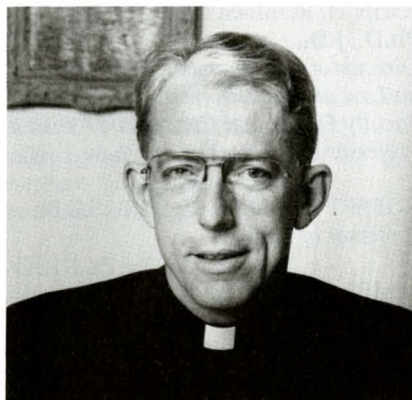
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70th Judicial District State Court
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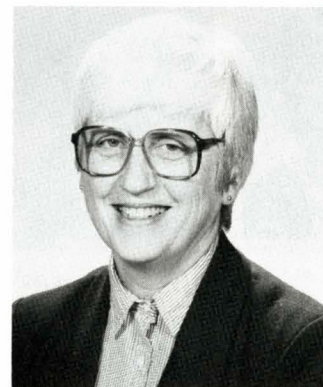
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Bauer



Blakey



Booker



Boswell



Boynton



Broden



Brook

Faculty Profiles

JOHN B. ATTANASIO is a graduate of the University of Virginia and the New York University School of Law. He also holds a Diploma in Law from the University of Oxford and an LL.M. from the Yale Law School.

After practicing litigation for a large firm, he taught at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. He is a member of the bars of Maryland, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and the United States Supreme Court. He has written articles on sexual harassment, lawyer advertising, and the power of judicial review.

JOSEPH P. BAUER is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard Law School. He practiced with a large New York City law firm and taught at the University of Michigan Law School before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1973. During the year 1975-76, and again during the 1989-90 academic year, he was director of the year-round law program in London. He was on leave for the 1981-82 academic year as a visiting professor at the University of North Carolina School of Law. He is the author of several books, book supplements, and more than a dozen law review articles in the antitrust, trade regulation and civil procedure areas. He has argued cases before the U.S. Supreme Court on two occasions. He served as Associate Dean from 1985-1988.

G. ROBERT BLAKEY, a North Carolina and District of Columbia lawyer, has served as a special attorney, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, U.S. Department of Justice; chief counsel to the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures of the U.S. Senate; consultant to the President's Commission on Crime and Administration of Justice; reporter for the Electronic Surveillance Standard of the American Bar Association; consultant to the National Commission on the Reform of Federal Criminal Laws; consultant to the National Gambling Commission; and member of the National Wiretap Commission. From 1977 to 1978, he was chief counsel and staff director of the Select Committee on Assassinations of the U.S. House of Representatives. He taught at Notre Dame Law School from 1964 to 1969, became a professor at Cornell Law School in 1972, then returned to teach at Notre Dame in 1980.

FRANK E. BOOKER, a Missouri and Florida lawyer and a Duke law graduate, taught at Stetson University before he joined the Notre Dame

faculty in 1968. He was the founding director of Notre Dame's English summer program and was director of the London year-round program. He was in private practice in Florida from 1970 to 1972, when he rejoined the faculty. Director, Notre Dame London Law Centre, 1972-75; Planner and Chairman, Notre Dame Law School Admissions System, 1975-78; Director of Clinical Legal Education 1981-84; Reporter, ABA Committee on Australian request regarding problems and strengths of Federal Rules of Evidence, 1982-83; Rules for Intern Practice, U.S. District Court, Notre Dame, Indiana, 1983; Service with Committee on Indiana Student Intern practice rules, 1982-83; Of Counsel, Cassopolis County Legal Aid, 1981-; *Amicus Curiae* for Michigan and Missouri Bar in *Trammel* case before U.S. Supreme Court, 1981; Consultant to Legal Services Corporation, Washington, D.C., 1983-84.

RICHARD A. BOSWELL is a graduate of Loyola University of Los Angeles and the George Washington University, National Law Center, where he was a member of the Journal of International Law & Economics. He practiced law and later joined the faculty of the George Washington University, National Law Center, where he directed the Trial Practice Program, Immigration Law Clinic and taught immigration law. Professor Boswell is a member of the Board of Editors of the Federal Immigration Law Reporter. He is a member of the bars of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Circuits; and national co-chair of the American Immigration Lawyer's Association Pro-Bono Committee. At Notre Dame he teaches trial advocacy and immigration law. His scholarly interest and work are in the fields of trial advocacy, immigration law, and international human rights.

CHARLES M. BOYNTON is an expert in commercial and banking law who teaches real estate transactions. He practices law in South Bend and is active in local civic and religious affairs. He is former chancellor of the Northern Indiana Diocese of the Episcopal Church, a Notre Dame law graduate and a former editor of the *Notre Dame Lawyer*.

THOMAS F. BRODEN, JR., is an Indiana lawyer who has served in important community posts ranging from chairman of the South Bend Human Relations and Fair Employment Practices Commission to director of training and technical assistance for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

SANFORD M. BROOK, an Indiana lawyer, is a graduate of Indiana University and Indiana University School of Law. A practicing Indiana attorney, he is presently Judge on the St. Joseph County Superior Court. He has significant litigation experience on appellate and trial court levels, extensive work in criminal prosecution, personal injury, medical malpractice, first and fourth amendment issues, domestic relations, and commercial litigation. Prior to his present position and appointment to the Law School faculty, he was Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for St. Joseph County, Indiana, and Assistant City Attorney for South Bend, Indiana, and a partner in the law offices of Amaral and Brook in South Bend.

GRANVILLE E. CLEVELAND, assistant law librarian, is an Ohio native who attended Central State College in Wilberforce, Ohio. He has extensive experience as a librarian for bar associations in his home state and is, among other distinctions, a professional singer. Among varied activities, he served as chairman of the University's Black Student Affairs Committee. He also is active in the South Bend community, serving as a member of Congressman Hiler's leadership conference and as an appointed member of the South Bend Housing Commission, and as a member of Senator Lugar's committee on Merit Selection for Academy Schools. He holds the Governor's appointment and commission as a member of the Board of Trustees of Museums and Memorials for the State of Indiana.

AUBREY DIAMOND, a London Lawyer, serves as the British Director of the Notre Dame London Law Program after having taught in that Program for several years. His distinguished career has included positions as Professor of Law in the University of London and Queen Mary College, Law Commissioner for

England and Wales, Professor and Director of the Institute for Advanced Legal Studies, President of the Society of Public Teachers of Law, and Council Member of the Law Society.

EILEEN M. DORAN graduated Summa Cum Laude from Duquesne University and received her J.D. from the Notre Dame Law School. Before joining the faculty in 1990, she practiced in the areas of products liability and legal malpractice defense in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She is currently a supervisory attorney and co-director of the Legal Aid Clinic.

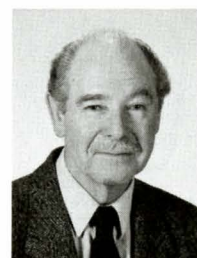
FERNAND N. DUTILE graduated from Assumption College and the Notre Dame Law School and was articles editor of the *Notre Dame Lawyer* in 1964-65. He was an attorney in the Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, and taught law at the Catholic University of America before returning to teach at Notre Dame in 1971. He has published several books and many articles dealing with Criminal Law, the Law of Education, and legal education. He is Faculty Editor of *The Journal of College and University Law*.

PHILIP J. FACCENDA is General Counsel of the University of Notre Dame and teaches in the area of corporate and educational law. He earlier served as Vice President for Student Affairs, and in May of 1973, he was elected to the University's Board of Trustees. A 1952 Notre Dame mechanical engineering graduate and an Air Force veteran of the Korean conflict, he studied law at Loyola University, receiving the J.D. degree in 1957. He is Chairman of the Indiana Educational Facilities Authority, Associate Editor of *Journal of College and University Law*, Of Counsel to Barnes & Thornburg, Indiana's largest law firm, and a Director of several business corporations.

BARBARA J. FICK received her Juris Doctor degree from the University of Pennsylvania and is a member of the Wisconsin Bar. She practiced labor law as an associate with a private corporate law firm for two years and then became a field attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, a position she held for five years. She lectured at St. Joseph's University in



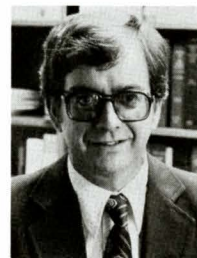
Cleveland



Diamond



Doran



Dutile



Faccenda



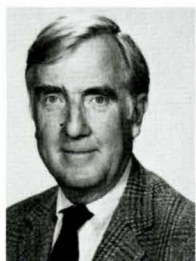
Fick



Gasperetti

Philadelphia on the subject of Law of Industrial Relations before joining the Notre Dame Law School faculty in 1983.

BARBARA S. GASPERETTI is a practicing Indiana lawyer who joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1990 as supervising attorney and co-director of the Notre Dame Legal Aid Clinic. She practiced law for ten years with firms in Oklahoma and Los Angeles, specializing in tort and business litigation.



Gilligan



Gunn



Gurulé



Jacobs



Johnston



Jourdan



Kellenberg



King

JOHN J. GILLIGAN is a 1943 graduate of Notre Dame. After serving in the Navy, he received a master's degree in literature from the University of Cincinnati and taught at Xavier University. He served six terms on the Cincinnati City Council and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served one term. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1970. He was a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., and at the John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard. He

came to Notre Dame from the position of Administrator of the Agency for International Development. He was appointed Director of the Institute for International Peace Studies in 1985.

ALAN GUNN is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the Cornell Law School. Before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1989 he practiced law in Washington, D.C., and taught at Washington University (St. Louis) and Cornell. He is a co-author of a casebook on Federal Income Taxation and the author of several articles on taxation. In addition to courses in taxation he has taught Law and Economics, Torts, Contracts, Securities Regulation, and a number of other subjects.

JIMMY GURULÉ is a graduate of the University of Utah College of Law. Prior to joining the Notre Dame law faculty Professor Gurulé was an Assistant United States Attorney in Los Angeles and was the Deputy Chief of the Major Narcotics Section. He is responsible for the successful prosecution in the highly publicized case involving the torture and brutal murder of a Drug Enforcement Administration Special Agent in Mexico. In addition, Professor Gurulé has prosecuted complex criminal cases in Washington, D.C., and Miami, Florida. He is the recipient of the Attorney General's Distinguished Service Award and the Drug Enforcement Administration Administrator's Award, the highest award conferred by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Professor Gurulé is a United States Department of Justice Honor Law Graduate. At Notre Dame, he teaches Complex Criminal Litigation and Criminal Trial Advocacy.

ROGER F. JACOBS, Librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1978 to 1985, received his law degree from the University of Detroit and a Master of Arts in Library Science from the University of Michigan. A member of the Michigan Bar, he formerly served as the law librarian at the University of Detroit, 1962-67, and as the founding law librarian and professor of law at both the University of Windsor, 1967-73, and Southern Illinois University, 1973-77. Experienced in law library development and the applica-

tion of advanced technology in the retrieval of legal information, he has had the distinction of serving as president of both the Canadian and American associations of law libraries. He maintains a strong interest in legal education through active participation in the ABA's law school accreditation process. He is currently serving as chairman of the American Association of Law Schools Committee on Libraries.

JANIS L. JOHNSTON, the Kresge Law Library's associate director for Technical Services, received her Bachelor of Arts Degree from Purdue University, a master's degree in Library Science from the University of Illinois, and her Juris Doctor degree from Indiana University. Before coming to Notre Dame she served as Assistant Head of Technical Services at the Indiana University School of Law. At Indiana she chaired the University Libraries Faculty Review Board. Active professionally, she is currently chair of the Serials Standing Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries Technical Services Special Interest Section and secretary of the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries. She has a special interest in early American law, teaching legal research skills, and collection organization and development.

JEANNE J. JOURDAN graduated from Notre Dame Law School in 1975. She successively served as Deputy City Attorney of South Bend, Public Defender of St. Joseph County, and Deputy Prosecutor of St. Joseph County before her appointment as Judge of the St. Joseph Superior Court, the position which she continues to hold. Judge Jourdan assisted the Law School Trial Advocacy Program for several years in various ways before being appointed to the faculty in 1983.

CONRAD L. KELLENBERG, a New York lawyer, was a legal officer in the Air Force and a private practitioner in New York City before he became a law teacher. He has taught at the University of London and at the University of East Africa, as well as at Notre Dame. He has served as Director of the Notre Dame Summer Law Program in London.

DWIGHT B. KING, JR., a native of Michigan who holds a Bachelor of Arts with distinction, a J.D. and a master's degree in Library Science from the University of Michigan, came to Notre Dame from the University of Baltimore. During his four-year tenure at Baltimore, he was employed in all aspects of public services, with particular emphasis in legal bibliography and legal research, including instruction in LEXIS and WESTLAW. He has been active in professional library circles, serving as an officer in the Law Library Association of Maryland and as a committee member and Chair of the Committee on Minorities of the American Association of Law Libraries.

DOUGLAS W. KMEIC graduated with honors from Northwestern and the University of Southern California Law Center, where he served as a senior member of the Law Review. A member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and the states of Illinois and California, he practiced law with a major Chicago law firm and taught at Indiana University and Valparaiso University before joining the Notre Dame faculty. The recipient of the prestigious White House Fellowship, he served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and an urban policy advisor to the White House. In 1984, he was named by then President Theodore Hesburgh to be Director of the Center on Law & Government. The founder of the Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy, he is also the holder of Distinguished Service Awards from two cabinet departments of the federal government and one of a handful of Americans designated as a 40th Anniversary Distinguished Fulbright Fellow. In 1986, he joined the U.S. Department of Justice and served as Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Office of Legal Counsel, to both Presidents Reagan and Bush. He returned to the Law School in 1989.

DONALD P. KOMMERS graduated with honors from the Catholic University of America. His advanced degrees are from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he studied political science and law. He was director of the Law School's Center for Civil and Human Rights

from 1976 to 1981. The author of several books and articles on American and German constitutional law he also edits *The Review of Politics* and teaches in the Department of Government and International Studies. He has been a scholar in residence at the West German Federal Constitutional Court, an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow in the Law School of the University of Cologne, a visiting fellow in the Max Planck Institute of Comparative and International Public Law (Heidelberg, West Germany), a Visiting Fellow at the Harvard Law School, a visiting professor on the law faculty of Innsbruck University (Austria); and, most recently, a Fulbright Lecturer in Japan at the University of Tokyo.

TANG THI THANH TRAI LE graduated from the University of Aix-Marseille, France (License en Droit and Docteur en Droit), the University of Chicago (Ph.D. in political science) and the Notre Dame Law School. She was professor of law at the Universities of Hue, Saigon, and Dalat, dean of the Hue Law School, member of the Central Vietnam Bar and the Saigon Bar, and senior partner in an international law firm in Saigon. Professor Le joined the Notre Dame faculty in the fall of 1977.

REV. WILLIAM M. LEWERS, C.S.C., returned to the Notre Dame Law School in 1988, having served most recently as Director of the Office of International Justice and Peace United States Catholic Conference, Washington, D.C. He took his undergraduate degree from the University of Illinois and received his J.D. degree there in 1950. He was a graduate fellow at the Yale Law School and studied theology at Holy Cross College, Washington, D.C. He practiced law in Kansas City, Missouri, and taught on the law faculties of the University of Kentucky and the University of Illinois before his ordination as a Holy Cross priest in 1965. He taught International Law at the Catholic University of Chile and was a professor of law at Notre Dame until 1973, when he was elected to a six-year term as provincial superior of the Indiana Province of the Congregation of Holy Cross.



Kmiec



Kommers



Le



Lewers



Link



McLean

DAVID T. LINK, the dean since 1975, is a graduate of Notre Dame Law School who joined the faculty in 1970 on leave as a partner in a large Chicago law firm. Earlier in his career he served as a trial attorney and administrator in the Department of the Treasury. He is an Ohio, Illinois and Indiana lawyer and has chaired several committees of the American Bar Association. The coauthor of three books and author of numerous articles, he is a nationally recognized speaker on several law topics. He was named the Joseph A. Matson Dean and Professor of Law in 1988.

WILLIAM O. McLEAN, a retired career Naval Officer, joined the Law School faculty in 1975. He holds master's degrees in School Administration from Notre Dame, International Affairs from George Washington University and is a graduate of the Naval War College. He was a member of the United States Delegation in the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks



Mooney



Murphy



O'Hara



Payne



Pearson



Phelps



Pratt



Rice

(SALT) during the period 1969-72, negotiations which culminated in nuclear arms agreements currently in effect.

CAROL ANN MOONEY is an honors graduate of Saint Mary's College and graduated Summa Cum Laude from the Notre Dame Law School. She practiced law with a leading firm in the District of Columbia, and is admitted to practice in the District of Columbia and Indiana. She joined the Notre Dame Law School faculty in 1980. Professor Mooney is Reporter to the Advisory Committee on Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

EDWARD J. MURPHY came to Notre Dame from a clerkship on the Illinois Supreme Court and a law practice in Springfield, Illinois. He was president of his Student Bar Association, winner of the moot court competition, and an editor of the Illinois Law Forum at the University of Illinois. He is co-author of *Studies in Contract Law*, a widely used casebook for first-year law students. In 1971, he served as acting dean of the Notre Dame Law School and in 1974 was director of the Summer Law Program in Japan. In 1975 he was appointed to the University's first endowed chair in law, the Thomas J. White Professorship. In 1979 he became the John N. Matthews Professor of Law.

PATRICIA O'HARA graduated Summa Cum Laude from Notre Dame Law School in 1974. She joined the San Francisco law firm of Brobeck, Phelger and Harrison as associate, practicing in the General Corporate area. She is a member of the California State Bar, the Federal Bar for the Northern and Central Districts of California, and the United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit. She joined the faculty as a visiting professor in 1979, then returned as a regular faculty member in 1981. She was named the University of Notre Dame Vice President for Student Affairs in 1990.

LUCY SALSBUURY PAYNE holds degrees from Andrews University (B.Mus.); Loma Linda University (M.A.); the Notre Dame Law School (J.D.); and the University of Michigan (M.I.L.S.). At Notre Dame she was a White Scholar, copy editor of the *Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy* and recipient of the 1988 Kenneth V. Krepps Library Service Award for her exemplary student contributions toward the development of library services. She is admitted to practice law in Indiana and Michigan. She is active professionally in the American and Michigan Associations of Law Libraries and has served as a member of the Core Legal Collection Committee of the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries. Her principal academic interests are in methods of legal research and freedom of religion.

JOHN H. PEARSON, C.S.C., is a graduate of Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley,

where he was a Note and Comment Editor for the *California Law Review*. He clerked for the late Judge Robert S. Vance, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. He then was an associate in the Litigation Department of the Los Angeles office of the law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. Before entering law school he obtained a bachelor's degree, *magna cum laude*, and a Master of Theology degree from the University of Notre Dame and served nine years as a Holy Cross priest in parochial ministry. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

TERESA GODWIN PHELPS has a Ph.D. in English from the University of Notre Dame and an M.S.L. from Yale Law School. She has taught writing courses at Notre Dame since 1974 and she served as editor of the *Notre Dame English Journal* from 1978-1980. She is author of *Problems and Cases for Legal Writing*, and numerous articles and book chapters on legal writing, interpretation, law and literature, and women and the law. She has served as a writing consultant for the American Bar Association Continuing Legal Education Committee and on the Law School Admissions Council Writing Sample Committee. She is presently a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Legal Writing Institute.

WALTER F. PRATT, JR., graduated from Vanderbilt University and Yale Law School where he was Article and Book Review Editor for the *Yale Law Journal*. He also holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Oxford, which he earned as a Rhodes Scholar. He was a law clerk for Judge Charles Clark of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and for Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. He taught at Duke Law School before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1986. He has written a book and several articles in his field of special interest, legal history. He served as Director of the Notre Dame London Law Centre during the 1988-89 academic year.

CHARLES E. RICE has practiced law in New York and taught at New York University School of Law and Fordham University School of Law before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1969. He has authored five

books and numerous articles on constitutional law, jurisprudence, and related topics. He is coeditor of the *American Journal of Jurisprudence*, a member of the Education, Appeal Board of the U.S. Department of Education, and a consultant to various Congressional committees and governmental agencies.

KENNETH F. RIPPLE came to Notre Dame from the position of Special Assistant to the Chief Justice of the United States. His earlier professional experience includes service as the Legal Officer of the U.S. Supreme Court and as an attorney in the Office of the General Counsel of International Business Machines Corporation. He also served with special distinction as an appellate attorney and as a branch head for the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. A graduate of Fordham University, he holds a law degree from the University of Virginia and an advanced degree in administrative law-economic regulation from the National Law Center of the George Washington University. He is admitted to practice in Virginia, New York, and the District of Columbia. At Notre Dame he teaches advanced constitutional law courses and conflict of laws. He is a member of the American Law Institute and served on the American delegation to the 1980 Anglo-American Judicial Exchange. He is a member of the Advisory Committee on Federal Appellate Rules of Procedure. In 1985 he was appointed by President Reagan to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

JOHN H. ROBINSON holds a joint appointment in law and philosophy at Notre Dame. He has a B.A. degree from Boston College, an M.A. and a Ph.D. in philosophy from Notre Dame, and a J.D. from the University of California. He taught philosophy at the University of San Francisco and criminal law at the University of Miami before returning to Notre Dame in 1981. His principal academic interests are in the philosophy of law, criminal law, and legal ethics.

ROBERT E. RODES, JR., is a graduate of Brown University and the Harvard Law School. He has been at Notre Dame since 1956, except for two years doing research at Oxford,

England, and one year as Notre Dame's resident faculty member in London. Before coming to Notre Dame, he practiced with an insurance company in Massachusetts, taught at Rutgers Law School, and served a clerkship with the Appellate Division of the New Jersey Superior Court. He has published two books on legal and ecclesiastical history, and one on jurisprudence. He is coeditor of the *American Journal of Jurisprudence*.

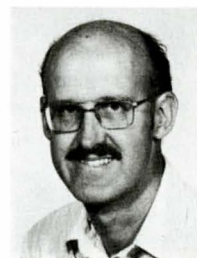
JAMES A. ROEMER is a graduate of the Economics Department at Notre Dame as well as the Notre Dame Law School. He currently is Director of Community Relations at the University and teaches a course in Street Law in the Law School. When he was City Attorney for South Bend, he taught a course in Municipal Law in the Law School, and as Dean of Students at Notre Dame, he taught a course in School Law in the management department. He was a partner in the law firm of Roemer, Sweeney, and Roemer in South Bend following 10 years of work as a Contracts Manager with both Curtis Wright Aircraft and Lockheed Aircraft in Sunnyvale, California.

BRIAN S. SCHUSTER graduated from Indiana University School of Law in 1977, then served as federal law clerk to Senior Judge Robert A. Grant in South Bend, Indiana. After practicing law in Denver, Colorado, he returned to South Bend in 1980 and entered private practice in the area of business law and real estate law. In 1984, he joined Miles Laboratories, Inc. where he currently serves as Division Counsel to the Biotechnology and Consumer Products Divisions.

JAMES H. SECKINGER is a Colorado lawyer with degrees from St. John's (Minnesota), Vanderbilt and the Notre Dame Law School where he was articles editor of the *Notre Dame Lawyer*. He was a law clerk in the U.S. District Court in Denver, a Reginald Heber Smith Fellow in the Denver legal services program, and a chief deputy in the Denver district attorney's office before joining the faculty. He is coauthor of *Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy*, which is widely used in both law school and continuing legal education trial advocacy courses. He was on leave



Ripple



Robinson



Rodes



Roemer



Seckinger

for the 1978-79 academic year as a visiting professor at the Cornell Law School. He is an Academic Fellow of the International Society of Barristers, and has served on several committees in the American Bar Association relating to advocacy. Since 1979, he has served concurrently as Professor of Law and as the Director of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA).

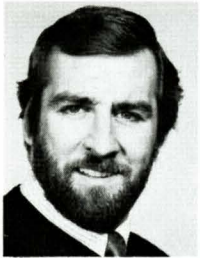
THOMAS L. SHAFFER is a Colorado native and a Hoosier lawyer. He graduated from the Notre Dame Law School in 1961, practiced law in Indianapolis, returned to teach here in 1963, and remained on this law faculty until 1980; he was associate dean 1969-1971 and dean 1971-1975. He was a member of the law faculty at Washington and Lee University from 1980 until 1988, when he returned to Notre Dame as Robert and Marion Short Professor of Law. He was editor of the *Notre Dame Lawyer* (now the *Notre Dame Law Review*) in 1960-61. He was visiting



Shaffer



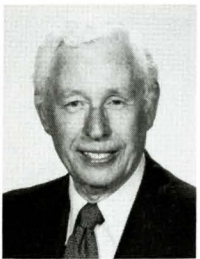
Singer



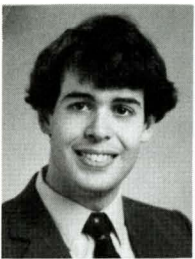
Smithburn



Thomas



Thornton



Tidmarsh

visiting professor of law at U.C.L.A. in 1970-71, and at the University of Virginia in 1975-76; and he was Frances Lewis Scholar in Residence at Washington and Lee in 1979. His scholarship has been in legal counseling, the law of wills and trusts, and legal ethics. His most recent books are *American Legal Ethics* (1985) and *Faith and the Professions* (1987).

THOMAS H. SINGER is counsel to the South Bend law firm of Nickle and Piasecki. He received his law degree from the University of Michigan in 1959. He is active in many local, state, and national trial lawyers' activities and serves on the faculty of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy. He is a Fellow of the

International Society of Barristers, Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers, and is listed in *The Best Lawyers of America*. He has assisted Notre Dame Law School in the areas of trial practice and trial advocacy since 1975. He has completed six years as a member of the Indiana Judicial Nominating Commission and the Indiana Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

J. ERIC SMITHBURN is a graduate of Indiana University and Indiana University School of Law. A practicing Indiana attorney, he also served as Marshall County Court Judge in Plymouth, Indiana, for three years and taught part-time at Notre Dame Law School for one year before joining the faculty full-time in 1978. He is a member of the faculties of the National Judicial College and National College of Juvenile and Family Law of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, located at the University of Nevada-Reno, the Michigan Judicial Institute, and the Indiana Judicial Center. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Indiana Juvenile Justice Task Force. He is author of the book, *Judicial Discretion*, and coauthor of *Lizzie Borden: A Case Book of Family and Crime in the 1890s and Criminal Trial Advocacy*, as well as several law review and journal articles in the trial advocacy, evidence, and family law areas. In 1989, he was called to the Bar of England and Wales as a barrister and member of the Middle Temple. He currently serves as Director of the Notre Dame Summer London Law Program.

JOSEPH W. THOMAS, the Catalog Librarian for the Kresge Law Library, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Kentucky and his Masters of Library Science degree from the University of Chicago. His first professional position was as a technical services librarian at Eastern Kentucky University. Later as a cataloger at the Indiana University School of Law Library he directed a major project to automate that Library's bibliographic records. Most recently he has been the Catalog Librarian at the General Electric Corporate Legal Library in Connecticut. Active professionally in the American Association of Law Libraries, his interests include automated

legal research and the application of computer technology to library operations.

PETER W. THORNTON joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1968 after teaching 22 years at his alma mater, Brooklyn Law School in New York City. He left for Florida in 1973 to become the founding dean of Nova University Law Center. He rejoined the Notre Dame faculty in 1976. He was Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs from 1981-85 and in 1985 assumed the duties of Director of the Notre Dame London Law Centre. In 1987 he returned as Professor Emeritus to the home campus.

JAY TIDMARSH is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and the Harvard Law School. He served as a trial attorney with the Torts Branch of the United States Department of Justice, where his trial and appellate court practice focused on toxic torts, professional malpractice, and injuries caused by government contractors. A member of the bars of the United States Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the United States Claims Court, and the courts of appeal for the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits, he handled the tort aspects of cases such as Agent Orange, Love Canal, and Triana. His scholarly interests are in the areas of torts, complex civil litigation, and federal court jurisdiction.

Endowed Chairs

The donor of an endowed chair at Notre Dame becomes part of a teaching tradition nurtured carefully through the years. But while academic chairs are in a very real sense built on the past, their main thrust is forward and their implicit goal is to influence the future. The holder of an endowed professorship will touch the lives of thousands of students in his tenure, students of uncommon talent who have come to a University which is committed to finding a place for value in a world of fact. And because those appointed to endowed professorships will have exhibited the highest level of scholarly achieve-

ment, their influence on their colleagues, and their contribution to the ongoing dialogue of their disciplines should be noteworthy. Apart from skill at teaching and resourcefulness in research and scholarship, the University also looks for another quality in its named professorships—a sense of *pro bono publico*, of the common good. Notre Dame is particularly interested in men and women who can turn their scholarship to the service of mankind.

The Joseph A. Matson Chair in Law

The deanship of the University of Notre Dame Law School is endowed by a gift from the estate of Sylvia F. Matson of Bolivar, New York. The benefactor, who was 99 at the time of her death in August 1985, was the widow of Albert Matson, a Bolivar attorney with business interest in oil and gas. The Joseph A. Matson Chair is named in memory of Mrs. Matson's son, a 1942 Notre Dame alumnus who died two years after graduation in an Air Force training flight accident.

The first occupant of the Matson Chair is David T. Link, who has been Dean of Notre Dame Law School since 1975.

The John N. Matthews Chair in Law

The John N. Matthews Chair in Law was established by Notre Dame Trustee Donald J. Matthews, president of Johnson and Higgins of Texas, Inc., of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Matthews endowed the chair in memory of his father, Captain John N. Matthews, who died in 1970.

Captain Matthews was a shipmaster who in 1929 founded his own marine cargo firm in New York City, the Universal Terminal and Stevedoring Corporation, from which he retired in 1957. A leading competitor in yacht racing, he captained the *Vim*

in the America's Cup selection trials in 1958, while his son, a 1955 Notre Dame graduate, sailed on the *Weatherly* when it successfully defended America's Cup in 1962.

The younger Mr. Matthews was elected to the Notre Dame Board of Trustees in 1971.

Professor Edward J. Murphy is the John N. Matthews Professor of Law.

The William and Dorothy O'Neill Chair in Law

The William and Dorothy O'Neill Chair in Law was established in 1985 by the O'Neill family. Mr. O'Neill was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1928. He founded Leaseway Transportation Corporation, one of the nation's largest companies serving motor vehicle transportation. A former national polo champion, he was a trustee and the first lay president of the Gilmour Academy in Gate Mills, Ohio. He died in 1983. Mrs. O'Neill, also a Cleveland native, was graduated from Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College, Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1931 with a bachelor's degree in music. She resides in Beachwood, Ohio.

Professor G. Robert Blakey was named the O'Neill Professor of Law in 1985.

Robert E. and Marion D. Short Chair in Law

The Robert E. and Marion D. Short Chair in the Law School was established through the generosity of the Robert E. Short family. Mr. Short was a long-time supporter of the University of Notre Dame and member of the Law Advisory Council. Four of the Short children are graduates of Notre Dame Law School.

The current Short Professor is Thomas L. Shaffer, a former dean of the Notre Dame Law School.

The Paul J. Schierl Chair in Legal Ethics

The Paul J. Schierl Chair in Legal Ethics was established at Notre Dame Law School in 1988 by the Fort Howard Corporation. The Chair is named in recognition of Mr. Schierl, who is a Notre Dame Law School graduate with the Class of 1961, and who currently serves as Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Fort Howard Corporation.

A search committee will be named to recommend the first occupant of the Chair in Legal Ethics.

The George N. Shuster University Chair

The George N. Shuster University Chair memorializes a 1915 Notre Dame alumnus who served as president of Hunter College from 1939 to 1960. Before assuming the presidency there, Shuster had served on the staff of *The Commonweal*, in time becoming that publication's managing editor. While president of Hunter, Shuster performed a wide variety of public services. In the aftermath of World War II, he served as U.S. Commissioner for Bavaria, and he helped found the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), later serving as U.S. representative to it. A year after stepping down as Hunter's president, Shuster was awarded Notre Dame's highest institutional honor, the Laetare Medal. Shortly afterwards, he returned to Notre Dame to serve as assistant to Notre Dame's then president, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., and to direct the newly formed Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society. He served in that position, supervising interdis-

and the social sciences, until his retirement in 1971. Author of more than 20 books on several subjects, Shuster died January 25, 1977, at the age of 82.

John J. Gilligan, former governor of Ohio, currently director of the Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame, is the first George N. Shuster University Professor.

The Concannon Program of International Law

The Concannon Program of International Law is endowed by a bequest of Dagmar Concannon in the name of her late husband, Matthias. The Program includes current legal education endeavors in the Notre Dame London Law Centre as well as research and scholarship in international law done on the campus of Notre Dame Law School. Professor Hans Van Houtte, renowned international lawyer of Catholic University in Louvain, Belgium, was named the first Distinguished Visiting Concannon Professor. He taught in the Law School fall semester 1981 and in the London Summer Programme from 1983 through 1989. The Concannon gift adds new strength to Notre Dame's international focus in the education of lawyers.

The Center for Civil and Human Rights

The Center for Civil and Human Rights, founded in 1973 under a grant from the Ford Foundation, is an institute for advanced research and scholarship in the fields of civil and human rights. In addition to its publishing activities, the center serves as a resource for students and senior scholars engaged in civil or human rights research. The center

maintains a major library and archive in American civil and international human rights.

The center's archive contains all the publications of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, including all the personal papers collected by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president emeritus, during his 15 years as a member and chairman of the commission. Other archival collections include the issued materials of several international human rights organizations, the records of President Ford's Clemency Board, together with the field data generated by the center's Vietnam Offender Project, the trial and appellate court briefs of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, documents on American Indian law, and a growing library of original and secondary materials on refugees around the world.

The Center for Civil and Human Rights recently received a new grant from the Ford Foundation to assist in establishing a teaching and research program in International Human Rights Law. Beginning with the 1990-91 academic year, the Center for Civil and Human Rights will sponsor a graduate program in International Human Rights Law, leading to an LL.M. degree. While this program has been developed primarily for lawyers from countries other than the United States, applications from lawyers in the United States will be considered. Information concerning this LL.M. program in International Human Rights Law may be obtained by writing to the Center for Civil and Human Rights, Notre Dame Law School, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

Rev. William M. Lewers, C.S.C., is Director of the Center.

The Thomas J. White Center on Law and Government

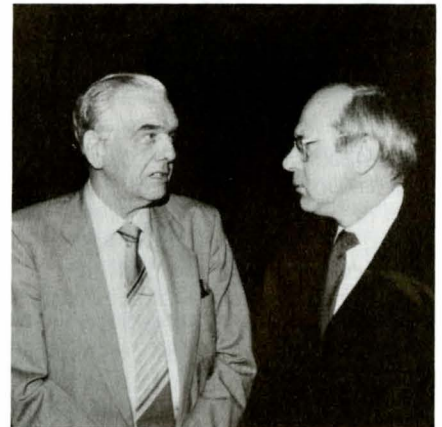
Through the generosity of Thomas J. and Alberta White of St. Louis, Missouri, the Law School has established the Thomas J. White Center on Law and Government to examine public policy questions within the frame-

work of Judeo-Christian values. The White Center enriches the law school's curriculum by providing a focal point for public law research, attracting distinguished scholars and public figures to the law school campus, and encouraging a select group of law students to dedicate a substantial portion of their professional study to public concerns.

Each year, approximately 12 law students are invited to become White Scholars on the basis of academic achievement, leadership potential, interest in public service, and a carefully prepared written research proposal within defined areas of topical importance and ethical orientation. The scholars conduct research both on campus and in Washington. In addition, scholars plan and participate in campus debate and discussions with distinguished visiting public figures and scholars, edit the proceedings, and assist with staff production work of the *Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy*, which is published by the Center.

In their third year, scholars who have successfully completed the second-year program by writing a publishable article of ethical importance are invited to editorial positions on the Journal and assume leadership responsibilities in the operation of the Center's program.

Scholars are awarded a \$1,500 scholarship for each year of participation in the White Center, are regularly invited to receptions and luncheon discussions with Center visitors, and receive a stipend to conduct research in Washington.



Dr. Wolfgang Zeidler, President, Federal Constitutional Court, Federal Republic of Germany with Dean David T. Link at Conference on German and American Constitutional Law at Notre Dame.

The Director of the White Center is John Robinson. Prior Directors were: Professor Kenneth F. Ripple, former special assistant to the Chief Justice of the United States and now Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; Professor John J. Gilligan, former Governor of Ohio and currently holder of the Shuster University Chair and Director of the Institute for International Peace Studies; and Professor Douglas W. Kmiec, former White House Fellow and Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

The Institute for International Peace Studies

With the establishment of this new Institute, Notre Dame joins the growing ranks of colleges and universities who are sponsoring programs of research and education in the field of peace and conflict resolution. Due to the generous benefaction of Mrs. Joan B. Kroc of San Diego, the Institute began operations in the academic year 1986-87 under the direction of Professor John J. Gilligan, holder of the Shuster University Chair.

The Institute has developed programs at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, established peace fellowships for young scholars of several nations, including the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China; consolidated existing courses into a comprehensive program of peace studies in the several Colleges of the University; developed a multidisciplinary research program to explore specific aspects of the relationship between peace, justice, and human rights; and invited eminent scholars in the field to lecture, write, and guide the work of graduate students, including those in the Law School.

The Institute sponsors a wide range of lectures, seminars, conferences, and teleconferences, in order to make available to the wider community the fruits of the work being done here at Notre Dame.

The National Institute for Trial Advocacy

The National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA) was created in 1970 for the purpose of contributing to the development of a competent, effective, and professionally responsible trial bar to serve the needs of all persons throughout the United States. To achieve that purpose, the institute has three corollary objectives: first, to train lawyers in the skills of trial advocacy; second, to develop methods and techniques for teaching and learning the skills of an effective and professional trial advocate; and third, to encourage the teaching and learning of trial advocacy skills both in law schools and in continuing legal education programs throughout the United States.

NITA has sought to attain these objectives through the conduct of intensive trial advocacy training programs for practicing lawyers and law school teachers at various locations around the country. To date, NITA has provided trial advocacy training for about 4,000 lawyers at its national and regional programs.

Many law school professors have attended NITA and returned to their schools with the benefit of training and experience in both the skills of trial advocacy and the teaching of those skills. Consequently, courses modeled on the NITA Program now exist at many of the nation's law schools.

NITA is headquartered at Notre Dame Law School. It operates under the direction of Professor James H. Seckinger of the Notre Dame Law School faculty. Policy guidance is provided by a board of trustees with membership of national reputation and experience in the field of trial advocacy.

The Law Advisory Council

The University of Notre Dame has established a Law Advisory Council to advance the school's development in its broadest context.

The Law School's advisors understand the philosophy, plans and objectives of the Notre Dame Law School. As members of Notre Dame's official family, they share this understanding with others by serving as representatives of the University in cities where they reside and in their respective business and professional communities. In addition to acquiring and transmitting to others this understanding-in-depth of the school, advisory council members, by their attendance and active participation in meetings, assist with the identification of problems and offer solutions as well as help chart the school's growth. They also help generate the financial resources which such growth demands.

The Advisory Council does not determine academic policy, but drawing on the knowledge and experience of the membership, it advises the dean on matters in which he seeks their counsel. Council members also have access to the President of the University, communicating with him at meetings or informally on matters concerning the Law School and its development.

Active members:

DIEGO C. ASENCIO
Washington, D.C.

NORMAN J. BARRY
Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT G. BERRY
Carson City, Nev.

ROBERT F. BIOLCHINI
Tulsa, Okla.

JOHN R. BOYCE (Chairman)
St. Louis, Mo.

LAWRENCE E. CARR, JR.
Washington, D.C.

JAMES J. CLYNES, JR.
Ithaca, N.Y.

DAVID E. COLLINS
Kenilworth, N.J.

THOMAS H. CORSON
Elkhart, Ind.

ROBERT W. COX
Chicago, Ill.

RONALD K. DALLAS
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

THOMAS A. DEMETRIO
Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM R. DILLON
Chicago, Ill.

JAMES F. DWYER
New York, N.Y.

THOMAS P. FORD
Palm Beach, Fla.

JAMES P. GILLECE, JR. (President,
NDLA)
Baltimore, Md.

SUSAN CISLE GOODMAN
Lake Forest, Ill.

FRANCIS M. GREGORY, JR.
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OTTO K. HILBERT II
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KEARNEY
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Chicago, Ill.

GREGORY W. STURM
Vincennes, Ind.

Notre Dame Law Association

Notre Dame Law Association, with membership of about 5,000 represents lawyers from all over the world—Notre Dame graduates as well as other friends. It is a principal source of scholarship funds for students, and is an indispensable resource in recruiting students and placing graduates in the profession. James P. Gillece, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland, is president of the Association. Nancy Kommers is Executive Secretary. The association's business is conducted by a board of directors, membership as follows:

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American Journal of Jurisprudence

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. In 1956, the Institute founded the *Natural Law Forum*, the only journal of its kind in the English language. The name of the journal was changed in 1970 to *The American Journal of Jurisprudence*.

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

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**Statement of University
Nondiscriminatory
Policy**

Notre Dame Law School admits students of either gender or any race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of gender, race, color, national and ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, placement services, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs.

Important Addresses

Admissions Office
Notre Dame Law School
P.O. Box 959
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556-0959
(219) 239-6626

**Director
Office of Financial Aid**
103 Main Building
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556
(219) 239-6436

Office of Student Residences
311 Main Building
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Office of Student Accounts
102 Main Building
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Student Health Center
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

**Law School Admissions Service
(LSAS)**
Box 2000
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940

**Law School Admissions Service
Law Plan Program**
P.O. Box 2500
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940
(215) 968-1234

**Graduate and Professional School
Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS)**
P.O. Box 23900
Oakland, California 94623-0900
1-800-443-4631

Notre Dame Law School

1990-91 Calendar

Fall Semester 1990

Registration and Orientation	Saturday and Sunday	August 25-26
First Class Day	Monday	August 27
Last Day to Add Courses	Friday	August 31
Last Day to drop without Dean's Approval	Friday	August 31
Midsemester Break	Saturday through Sunday	October 20-28
Thanksgiving Break	Thursday through Sunday	November 22-25
Last Class Day	Wednesday	December 12
Study Period	Thursday	December 13
Examination	Friday thru Friday	December 14-21

Spring Semester 1991

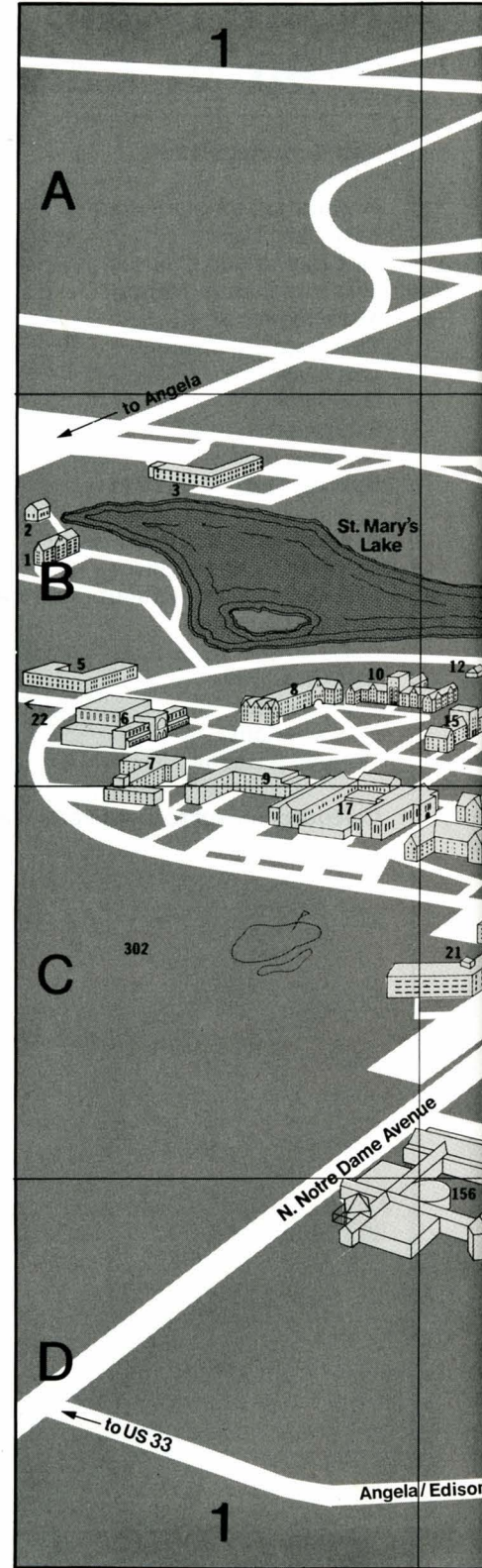
Registration and Classes Begin	Monday	January 14
Last Day to Add Courses	Friday	January 18
Last Day to Drop without Dean's Approval	Friday	January 18
Midsemester Break	Saturday through Sunday	March 9-17
Easter Break	Friday through Monday	March 29 - April 1
Last Class Day	Friday	May 3
Study Period	Saturday and Sunday	May 4-5
Examinations	Monday through Wednesday	May 6-15
Commencement	Sunday	May 19

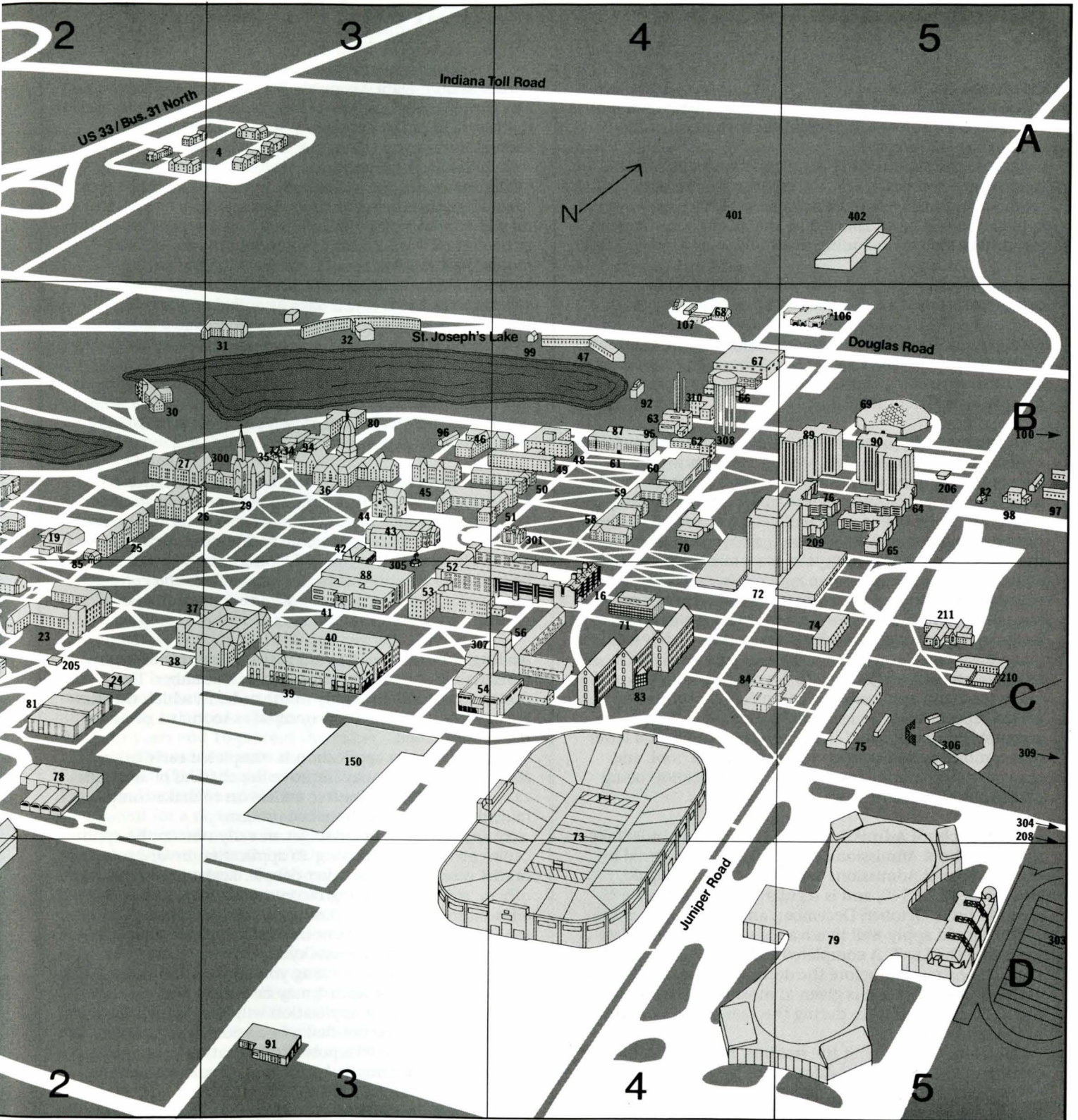
Calendars for subsequent years will follow a similar pattern.

Campus Map

B3	Administration (Main Bldg.)	36
B3	Admissions	36
C5	Aerospace Engineering Laboratory	75
D3	Alumni-Senior Club	91
C2	Alumni Hall	23
B2	Architecture	14
C3	Art Gallery	54
D5	Athletic and Convocation Center (Joyce A.C.C.)	79
B4	Ave Maria Press	310
B2	Badin Hall	18
B3	Band Building	86
B4	Biology Greenhouse	95
B4	Boat House	92
B2	Bookstore	19
B4	Breen-Phillips Hall	58
B3	Brownson Hall	94
B5	Bulla Shed (Campus Ministry)	82
C1	Burke Memorial Golf Course	302
C3	Business Administration	41, 88
C2	Bus Shelter	38
C1	Cafeteria	17
B3	Cafeteria	43
B1	Carroll Annex	2
B1	Carroll Hall	1
D5	Cartier Field	303
B4	Cavanaugh Hall	51
C2	Center for Continuing Education	81
B4	Center for Social Concerns	70
B4	Clarke Memorial Fountain	301
B2	Columba Hall	30
C5	Computing Center and Mathematics Bldg.	74
B2	Corby Hall	27
C5	Courtney Tennis Center	304
B5	Credit Union	106
B3	Crowley Hall of Music	42
C3	Cushing Hall of Engineering	40
C3	DeBartolo Classroom Facility (under construction)	150
C4	Decio Faculty Hall	83
C2	Dillon Hall	20
B3	Earth Sciences Bldg.	77
B5	East Gate	206
C5	Eck Tennis Pavilion	208
C3	Engineering	39, 40
C3	Evans Memorial Crossroads Park	305
B4	Farley Hall	59
B1	Fatima Retreat House and Shrine	3
B4	The Old Fieldhouse Mall	301
B4	Fire Station and Security Office	62
B5	Fischer Graduate Complex	100
B1	Fisher Hall	9
C3	Fitzpatrick Hall of Engineering	39
B5	Flanner Tower	89
C5	Freimann Life Science Center	84
B3	Freshman Year	34
C4	Galvin Life Science Center	84
B3	Golden Dome (Main Bldg.)	36
C1	Golf Course	302
B5	Grace Tower	90
B4	Greenhouse	95
B3	Grotto	300
B3	Grounds Bldg.	96
C5	Haggar Fitness Center	309
B4	Haggar Hall	61
B2	Hammes Bookstore	19
C3	Hayes-Healy Center	88
B4	Hazardous Waste Processing Bldg.	107
B3	Health Center	46
D2	Hesburgh Center for International Studies	156
C4	Hesburgh Library	72
B2	Holy Cross Annex	11
B2	Holy Cross Hall	93
B4	Holy Cross House	47
B2	Howard Hall	15
B3	Huddle	43
C3	Hurley Hall of Business Administration	41
C3	Isis Gallery	53

D5	Joyce Athletic and Convocation Center	79
B4	Keenan Hall	49
C5	Jake Kline Field	306
C2	Knights of Columbus Council Home	85
C5	John W. Koons, Jr. Rehearsal Hall	210
B5	Marion Burk Knott Hall	65
D5	Krause Stadium	303
C2	Kresge Law Library	37
B3	LaFortune Student Center	43
C2	Law School	37
C2	Lewis Bus Shelter	38
B3	Lewis Hall	80
C4	Hesburgh Library	72
C5	Loftus Sports Center	309
B2	Log Chapel	12
B1	Lyons Hall	8
B3	Main Bldg.	36
C2	Main Gate	205
B4	Maintenance Center and Warehouse	67
B4	Mechanical Engineering Laboratory	66
B4	Medical Science Bldg.	87
C5	Meyo Field	309
B3	Moreau Seminary	32
C2	Morris Inn	21
B1	Morrissey Hall	10
B3	Music Building	42
C3	Nieuwland Science Hall	52
B4	North (Student) Dining Hall	60
C1	Oak Room Public Cafeteria	17
B5	O'Hara-Grace Graduate Residences	97
B2	Old College	13
C4	O'Shaughnessy Hall	56
B1	Pangborn Hall	7
C5	Pasquerilla Center (ROTC Bldg.)	211
B5	Pasquerilla Hall East	64
B5	Pasquerilla Hall West	76
C2	Post Office	24
B4	Power Plant	63
B3	Presbytery	35
B4	Province Archives Center	99
C4	Radiation Research Bldg.	71
B4	Reyniers Germfree Life Bldg.	68
C5	ROTC (Pasquerilla Center)	211
C3	Edna and Leo Riley Hall of Art and Design	53
B1	Rockne Memorial	6
D5	Rolfs Aquatic Center	79
B1	ROTC Bldg.	5
B3	Sacred Heart Church	29
B3	St. Edward's Hall	45
A4	St. Michael's Laundry (future site)	401
B3	St. Joseph Hall	31
B3	St. Michael's Laundry	33
B4	Security Office	62
C3	Shaheen Mestrovic Memorial	307
B5	Siegfried Hall	209
C3	The Snite Museum of Art	54
B2	Sorin Hall	26
C1	South (Student) Dining Hall	17
C4	Stadium	73
B4	Stanford Hall	48
B5	Stepan Center	69
C4	Stepan Chemistry Hall	16
B3	Student Center	43
B3	Student Health Center	46
A5	Support Services Center	402
C5	Tennis Courts	304
B5	Townhouses	97
C2	University Club	78
A3	University Village	4
B2	Walsh Hall	25
B3	Washington Hall	44
B4	Water Tower	308
B5	Wilson Commons	98
B1	WNDU Radio and Television	22
B4	Zahm Hall	50





Notre Dame Law School Application and Procedures

Please read carefully. . . .

Graduates of an accredited college or university will be considered for admission. Beginning students are admitted only in the fall semester.

Because the various parts of an application must come from several sources, it is your responsibility to see that all required materials reach the Admissions Office. No application will be considered by the Admissions Committee until complete, including the following:

The Application Form. The application form fully completed, should be postmarked no later than April 1.

Application Fee. A check or money order in the amount of \$45 payable to Notre Dame Law School, to help defray administrative costs, must accompany the application. This fee is NOT refundable.

Two Letters of Recommendation. Recommendations play a useful role in the selection process. We require two such letters. Recommendations should come from those who have had an opportunity to evaluate you both carefully and individually over a sufficient period of time to make a substantive comment. At least one, and preferably both, of the letters should deal with your academic and scholarly abilities. We realize that some applicants, especially those who have been out of school for a number of years, may have difficulty meeting this request. In such cases, letters from employers or others who have worked closely with you will suffice. Should you choose to enclose SEALED letters of recommendation *with* your application you will know that your application is complete (except for the LSDAS report) when you submit it. This procedure is acceptable and will avoid the uncertainty of when a letter of recommendation is received by the Law School, and may prevent the unhappy result of an application being denied simply because it was incomplete.

The Law School Admissions Test (LSAT). You must take the Law School Admissions Test. This is administered by the Law School Admissions Services (LSAS), Box 2000, Newtown, Pa. 18940, and is regularly scheduled to be given in June, October, December, and February each year.

You should apply well in advance of the deadline date for taking the LSAT. A completed LSAT application to LSAS must be postmarked before the deadline for registering for each test date. The test is given at most colleges and universities at least once during the year, and at a number of foreign centers.

Dates and details about the test may be obtained by writing to the Law School Admissions Services.

We recommend that you take the LSAT after your junior year in college and preferably at the June or October administrations.

The LSAT need be taken only once and for admission purposes will be valid for three years. Candidates who take the LSAT more than once must have all scores reported. The Admissions Committee looks at all scores, giving somewhat more weight to the average of all LSAT scores.

A Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) Report. The Notre Dame Law School requires an applicant to use the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Notre Dame's number for use of the service is 1841.

Included in the registration materials are two sets of vitally important cards. The indicated cards are to be sent to undergraduate or graduate schools so that transcripts may be sent to LSAS. Please note that transcripts are NOT to be sent to Notre Dame Law School unless a special request by the Law School is made. Graduate transcripts are required and may be sent directly to the Law School or submitted to LSAS. If you have attended only foreign schools you may have your college records sent directly to us and you do not have to register with LSDAS, but must still register with LSAS to take the LSAT exam.

The matching form from the LSAS registration materials must be included with the Law School application. *Please note that even if you have previously registered with LSDAS you must register for the current year.*

Personal Statement. Considerable emphasis in the admissions evaluation is given to your personal statement. You may offer information on your strengths, weaknesses, education, social and economic background, achievements and goals — and why you feel Notre Dame Law School will be in harmony with this profile of yourself. The committee seeks to know you as a person and to see a sample of your writing and reflective abilities.

Rolling Admissions. The Admissions Committee begins considering complete applications in December. The decisions are made roughly in the order in which the files are completed. You will be notified as soon as a decision has been reached.

The fact that an application is completed early in the admissions process may improve the chances of an applicant, though the committee endeavors to make comparable decisions throughout the process.

You are strongly urged to get an early start in the application process. Completing an application involves relying on the offices of many other people. Registrar's and dean's offices, and those making recommendations, must be allowed sufficient time to respond to an applicant's request. It is clearly in your interest to submit an application early in the admissions cycle.

The deadline for submitting your application is April 1. Those received after April 1 may be returned.

The receipt of your application will be acknowledged and you will also be notified when your file is complete. If you have not received a postcard indicating your application is complete prior to April 1, you should contact the Admissions Office.

Interviews. Interviews are not held for evaluative purposes. If an applicant wants more information after reading the *Bulletin of Information*, a visit to the University may be useful. Accepted applicants are encouraged to visit the Law School.

Financial Aid. Our financial aid policy assumes, as it must, that before Law School funds may be committed to any student, the student and the student's family will commit themselves to provide all reasonable financial assistance possible under the circumstances and will cooperate with the Law School in demonstrating need.

Financial Aid Application Process. Scholarships and Grants: If you are asking to be considered for a scholarship or grant you should return the financial aid form included in this *Bulletin* with your application for admission. Notre Dame Law School participates in the GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL FINANCIAL AID SERVICE (GAPSFAS) and requires all candidates for financial assistance to submit, in full, all information requested by the GAPSFAS forms including complete and accurate information from your parents and spouse or spouse-to-be. In the case of divorced or separated parents, each parent is required to submit the completed GAPSFAS form.

GAPSFAS forms will be found in the Financial Aid Office on most undergraduate campuses. Or, applicants may write directly to Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service, P.O. Box 23900, Oakland, CA 94623-0900, 1-800-443-4631.

Scholarship and grant awards are normally made soon after the class is admitted. For timely consideration of requests for scholarship or grant, your Application for Financial Aid and the GAPSFAS analysis should be received by Notre Dame by April 1.

Loan Assistance: The loan program primarily used by Law School students is the Stafford Student Loan (formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan). Present regulations allow a law student to borrow up to \$7,500 per year. Interest is deferred while the student is enrolled at least half-time and repayment begins six months after graduation. The interest rate at repayment for first time borrowers (those having no outstanding balance in the program) is 8 percent for the first four years and 10 percent thereafter.

The eligible student may also take advantage of the Parent Loan (PLUS)/Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS) Program. The PLUS and SLS loans can be borrowed either by a parent for a dependent student or by the independent student. The maximum annual loan amount is \$4,000. The interest rate is variable and will be equal to the average bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury Bill plus 3.75 percent with a maximum rate to the borrower of 12 percent. Repayment on both principal and interest usually begins within 60 days of disbursement of the funds. However, borrowers who are full-time students may defer payment of principal and, in most cases, interest.

A number of major lending organizations offer alternative loan programs to qualified borrowers. These loans are not subsidized by the federal government and are therefore more expensive than the Stafford and PLUS/SLS loan programs. The interest rates are usually variable and tied to either the 91 day Treasury Bill or the Prime Interest Rate plus two to four percentage points. In all cases, the credit worthiness of the borrower is evaluated. Loan eligibility is determined by subtracting all types of financial assistance (federal loans, grants, scholarships) from the current Law School budget. Repayment of both principal and interest can usually be deferred while the student is in school. When evaluating these loans it is advised that the borrower compare interest rates, fees, co-signer requirements, deferment options and repayment terms for each loan program before applying.

The following is a list of alternative loan programs.

Law Access
P.O. Box 2500
Newtown, PA 18940
1-800-282-1550

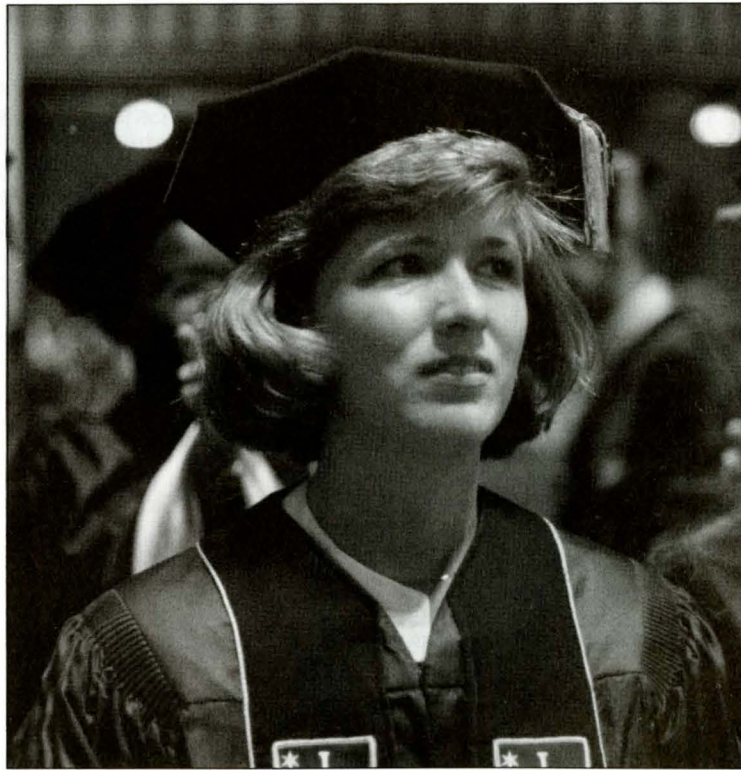
Law Loans
P.O. Box 64337
St. Paul, MN 55164-0337
1-800-366-5626

GradExcel
50 Braintree Hill Park
Braintree, MA 02184
1-800-EDU-LOAN

Professional Education Plan (PEP)
330 Stuart Street, Suite 300
Boston, MA 02116
1-800-255-TERI

Applications for Transfer. Applicants who have completed at least one year of work in another law school which is ABA and AALS accredited, may be admitted to the second year of the professional curriculum with credit for not more than one year of such work.

Applicants must submit an application, application fee, LSDAS report (or a copy of the LSDAS on file at your present law school), two recommendation letters (preferably from undergraduate or law professors), official undergraduate and complete first-year law school transcripts, a personal statement, plus a letter from the dean of your law school affirming that you are a student in good standing at the completion of your first year and eligible to continue.



Application for Admission to the Notre Dame Law School

Please read the instructions on the previous pages before completing this application.

- 1. Last name (print or type) First Middle

- 2. Social Security number

- 3. Date of birth

- 4. City, state and country of birth

- 5. Sex

- 6. Marital Status

- 7. Present mailing address

- 8. Present telephone and area code zip code

- 9. Permanent mailing address

- 10. Permanent telephone and area code zip code

- 11. After what date should permanent address be used?

- 12. To whom should statement of your tuition, fees, etc., be sent? (give name and address)

- 13. State your citizenship and, if you wish, your predominant ethnic background.

- 14. When do you wish to enter law school? (August of what year?) _____
Have you previously applied to Notre Dame Law School? If yes, when? _____

- 15. Are you applying as a transfer student? _____
If so, see requirements in this bulletin and indicate each law school and dates of attendance. _____
- 16. Have you taken or are you scheduled to take the LSAT? If so, list dates and scores received. If not, when do you plan to take it? _____
- 17. Do you plan to repeat the LSAT? If so, when?
Date: _____
- 18. List below (in order of attendance) all colleges, universities and professional schools which you have attended.
 - a. Name of Institution

College Code Number _____
Major Minor

Dates of attendance Class rank

Degree and date awarded
 - b. Name of institution

College Code Number _____
Major Minor

Dates of attendance Class rank

Degree and date awarded
 - c. Name of institution

College Code Number _____
Major Minor

Dates of attendance Class rank

Degree and date awarded
 - d. Name of institution

College Code Number _____
Major Minor

Dates of attendance Class rank

Degree and date awarded

19. List scholastic, honorary, or professional societies of which you are or were a member.

20. List any significant academic accomplishments not reflected in the LSDAS report or otherwise included on this form.

21. List any volunteer social service work in which you are or have been involved, and the amount of time devoted to it.

22. List other extracurricular activities.

23. Were you employed during school terms while attending any college or university? If so, what was the nature of your employment and approximately how much time did you devote to it per week?

24. If you are not attending an educational institution, describe the positions which you have held since your last attendance, indicating the length of your employment in each position.

25. Have you ever served in the armed forces of the United States? If so, indicate branch and dates of service.

26. If the answer to any of the following questions is "yes" you must submit with this application a full explanation of circumstances for each question so answered.

a. Were you ever requested to withdraw from any school, college, or university?

b. Have you ever been suspended, dismissed, expelled or placed on probation for scholastic, disciplinary or other reasons by any school, college, or university?

c. Were you discharged or dismissed from the armed forces with other than an honorable discharge?

27. Have you ever been convicted of a crime? If so, describe the circumstances.

28. Two letters of recommendation are required. These should be from persons who know you well enough to comment substantively as to your scholastic ability, your extracurricular activities, your character in the community, and your work experiences. No specific form is required. List the names of people submitting your recommendations.

1. _____

2. _____

Note: You may, if you wish, include your recommendations in sealed envelopes with your application.

29. A personal statement is required. Please append to application.

30. In order for the Law School to receive your LSDAS report, it will be necessary for you to include your Law School Matching Form with this application.

31. Application Checklist:

- _____ \$45 Application Fee
- _____ LSDAS Matching Form (for current year)
- _____ Personal Statement
- _____ Recommendations enclosed
- _____ Recommendations will be sent separately

32. I hereby certify that the information I have provided on this application form and in any attached materials is true and complete.

Signature

Date

(Note: The deadline for submitting your application is April 1. The Admissions Committee may in its discretion decline to review an application not complete by May 1.)

Notre Dame Law School
Admissions Office
P.O. Box 959
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556-0959
(219) 239-6626

Application for Financial Aid to the Notre Dame Law School

This form is to be completed by you and your parents if direct financial aid (scholarship or grant) is requested. Please mail it to the Office of Admissions along with your application for admission.

If scholarship or grant assistance is requested it will also be necessary to submit a completed Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS) application form to: GAPSFAS, P.O. Box 23900, Oakland, CA 94623-0900. This should be done as early as possible for Notre Dame Law School to have your need analysis as determined by GAPSFAS for timely scholarship or grant determination. GAPSFAS application forms are available at university financial aid offices or may be obtained at the above address.

Applications for loan assistance are processed directly through the Director, Office of Financial Aid, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. This also requires the filing of the GAPSFAS form.

Student's name

Spouse's name

Names and ages of children

Do you or your spouse plan to work?

List special skills relating to employment

Student's assets (total)

Real property (value)

Other assets (stocks, bonds, bank accounts)

Other income (trusts, Social Security, veteran, etc.)

Anticipated summer earnings

Income (if presently employed)

Expected contribution from parents

Expected assistance from others

Personal indebtedness

Educational (loans outstanding, etc.)

Student's total indebtedness

Spouse's assets (total)

Real property (value)

Other assets (stocks, bonds, bank accounts)

Other income (trusts, Social Security, veteran, etc.)

Anticipated summer earnings

Income (if presently employed)

Expected contribution from parents

Expected contribution to spouse's education

Personal indebtedness

Educational (loans outstanding, etc.)

Spouse's total indebtedness

I certify that the above information is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant's signature

Spouse's signature

(Note: The deadline for timely submission of request for consideration for scholarship or grant is April 1.)

