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Requests for information, materials, and application forms for admission and financial aid:

**For the J.D. Program:**

DEAN OF STUDENTS  
The Law School  
The University of Chicago  
1111 East 60th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637  
Telephone MIdway 3-0800, Extension 2404, 2405

**For the Graduate Programs:**

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON GRADUATE STUDIES  
The Law School  
The University of Chicago  
1111 East 60th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637  
Telephone MIdway 3-0800, Extension 2433

**Housing for Single Students:**

OFFICE OF STUDENT HOUSING  
The University of Chicago  
5801 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60637  
Telephone MIdway 3-0800, Extension 3402

**Housing for Married Students:**

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The University of Chicago  
824 East 58th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637  
Telephone 752-3644

**Payment of Fees and Deposits:**

THE BURSAR  
The University of Chicago  
5801 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60637  
Telephone MIdway 3-0800, Extension 3146
Let knowledge grow from more to more;
And so be human life enriched
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The statements contained in these Announcements are subject to change without notice.
The Laird Bell Law Quadrangle (bottom right) next to the American Bar Center and opposite the central quadrangle of the University.
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RICHARD O. ZERBE, A.B., PH.D., Fellow in Law and Economics.

The University of Chicago was founded in 1890, the product of the interest of
the Baptist denomination in establishing a strong and well-equipped college at Chi­
cago to serve the West. The generosity of private donors, led by John D. Rocke­
feller, enabled its first president, William Rainey Harper, to realize his bold ideas
and extraordinary standards in the creation of a new university. It was to be, at
his insistence, a true university, consisting of faculty and facilities for both under­
graduate instruction and advanced training and research. Launched not only with
a program of ambitious dimensions but with a faculty of remarkable distinction,
it became at once one of the leading universities of the world. It was “a new kind
of institution, borrowing from the structure and aims of German and English
universities, joining the gentlemanly tradition of zeal for good works of the New
England colleges with the confidence and brashness of the Middle West.” The
character of the University was fixed from the start by the spirit of innovation, the
devotion to intellectual inquiry, the insistence upon rigorous standards, and the
strong sense of mission that Harper gave it. “No episode,” a recent study of Amer­
ican higher education declares, “was more important in shaping the outlook and
expectations of American higher education during those years than the founding
of The University of Chicago, one of those events in American history that brought
into focus the spirit of an age.”

The University is located in the residential area of Hyde Park. On the Quad­
ranges are concentrated the facilities and activities of its principal academic units:
The College; the four Divisions: Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Humani­
tics, and Social Sciences; and the seven Professional Schools: Graduate School of
Business, Divinity School, Graduate School of Education, Law School, Graduate
Library School, Pritzker School of Medicine, and School of Social Service Admin­
istration. There, too, are located the University’s Oriental Institute, Enrico Fermi
Institute and James Franck Institute for research in the physical sciences, its medical
research institutes and hospitals (Albert Merritt Billings Hospital, Chicago Lying-in
Hospital, Bobs Roberts Memorial Hospital for Children, Argonne Cancer Research
Hospital, Nathan Goldblatt Memorial Hospital, Home for Destitute Crippled
Children, and the new Silvain and Arma Wyler Children’s Hospital), Laboratory
Schools (founded by John Dewey), the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School, and
the Center for Continuing Education, a part of the University’s Extension Division.

The University enjoys the advantages of a metropolitan environment and a
self-contained intellectual and residential community. The campus is seven miles
south of Chicago’s downtown area and just west of the shore of Lake Michigan.
It is located in a residential area which lies between two large parks. The campus
extends for nearly a mile in one direction along both sides of an open mall, the
Midway Plaisance, and more than half a mile in the other. The thirteen buildings
which constituted the University in its first five years have grown to over one
hundred and thirty. The Gothic style of the original quadrangles mingle with the work of such modern architects as Frank Lloyd Wright, Eero Saarinen, Edward Durrell Stone, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The Laird Bell Law Quadrangle, designed by Eero Saarinen and completed in 1960, is a striking feature of the newer part of the campus growing along the south side of the Midway.

The City of Chicago and the University have grown together, enriched each other, and shared common resources and challenges. Students at the University soon become familiar with the city's distinguished cultural resources: the Chicago Symphony, the Art Institute, the Lyric Opera, the theaters, galleries, museums, and concert halls. The University is an important focus of intellectual life for the city, and a continuing program of concerts, lectures, exhibits, conferences, and other attractions draws visitors to the campus from the entire metropolitan region. University scholars of many kinds make constant use of the city's resources. At the same time, many of these same scholars are employed in solving some of the city's most fundamental problems and are sought as authorities and leaders in a variety of civic enterprises.

THE LAW SCHOOL

A school of law and jurisprudence was contemplated in the original plan for the University of Chicago. It was President Harper's view that the school should be more than a training institution for admission to the bar. An education in law, he said, "implies a scientific knowledge of law and of legal and juristic methods. These are the crystallization of ages of human progress. They cannot be understood in their entirety without a clear comprehension of the historic forces of which they are the product, and of the social environment with which they are in living contact. A scientific study of law involves the related sciences of history, economics, philosophy—the whole field of man as a social being."

President Harper's plan was approved by the Trustees in 1902, and the Law School was opened in October of that year. The cornerstone for the first law building, made possible by a gift from John D. Rockefeller, was laid by President Theodore Roosevelt on April 2, 1903. The goal of the School, as stated in the first Announcements, was "to afford adequate preparation for the practice of law as a profession in any jurisdiction in which the common law prevails, and to cultivate and encourage the scientific study of systematic and comparative jurisprudence, legal history, and principles of legislation."

Harper's broad view of legal education and the aims of the first faculty have animated the program and spirit of the Law School down to the present day. In its professional curriculum the School seeks to impart the systematic knowledge of traditional and modern fields of the law and the intellectual discipline that are a necessary foundation for the practice of law with distinction. At the same time it recognizes that professional education in the law must train men for diverse and
unpredictable roles as lawyers, not only in the practice of law but as public servants, civic leaders, in business life, and as teachers and scholars. Accordingly, it places a high value on intellectual breadth in legal studies, including knowledge of the history, principles, and purposes of legal institutions and the operation of these institutions in the modern world. The School has adhered to Harper’s conviction that it was not to be an institution that had a merely nominal connection with the University and was not to be separated either by location or by spirit from the University at large. The conviction is reflected in diverse ways: in the variety of courses and seminars taught, in the membership on the faculty of professional economists and other social scientists, the participation of scholars from other branches of the University in the instructional program, in its research interests, and in the active interest which students in the Law School take in the life of the University. Thus, while the School has a strong professional emphasis, maintaining close ties with the practicing bar, the bench, and institutions concerned with law reform, it remains an organic part of the University, embodying the spirit and purpose of University life and, in turn, contributing to that life.

The usual, although not exclusive, form of instruction in the Law School is the case method. Emphasis is also placed on individual instruction through a tutorial program in the first year and through seminars and supervised independent study in the second and third years. The program of the first year is prescribed and provides all students with a common foundation in the basic legal subjects. The program of the second and third years is elective. The total student body numbers about 450, including approximately 25 graduate students each year, and is deliberately kept rather small to maximize the opportunities for close contact with the faculty and for individual or small-class study in the second and third years.

**PREPARATION FOR LAW STUDY**

The Law School does not require that applicants for admission present college credit in any specified subjects. An excellent general education is thought more important for the student of law than specialized study in fields closely related to the law. Ideally such an education should include some study of history and of the social sciences, while not neglecting literature, philosophy, or other humane fields. It should serve to develop the capacity for logical precision; demonstrated competence in mathematics or the physical sciences is to be valued for this among other reasons. Increasingly a mastery of some foreign language is useful in the study of law as the ability to learn about other legal systems becomes more important to our society. But, just as there are many different roads to the acquisition of an inquiring, disciplined, cultivated mind, so there are different ways in which a student may acquire a valuable foundation for the study of law. Perhaps of greatest importance is that the student should have acquired habits of precision, fluency, and economy in speaking and writing.
PROGRAMS OF INSTRUCTION

THE DOCTOR OF LAW (J.D.) DEGREE

The regular or professional curriculum in the Law School is a three-year program leading to the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.). The program is open to men and women who have received a Bachelor's degree from an approved college before beginning their study in the Law School. Students may begin the study of law only in the Autumn Quarter.

The entering class is limited to approximately 150 students. Students are selected on the basis of their college academic records, their performance on the Law School Admission Test (which is required of all applicants), and such other evidence of their academic and professional promise as may be available. Such evidence includes the letters of recommendation received from college instructors and others familiar with the applicant's personal qualifications and performance, relevant activities and achievements outside the classroom, and personal interviews. Applicants are encouraged to arrange for an interview with a representative of the School when possible. For this purpose representatives of the School visit a number of colleges each year. Visits to the School by prospective applicants are encouraged. Appointment should be made in advance whenever possible.

The School customarily holds a luncheon and open house at the end of the Autumn Quarter to provide an informal opportunity for discussion of legal education and careers in law with individual faculty, students, and alumni. Applicants who plan to be in the Chicago area at that time should make arrangements in advance with the Dean of Students.

While superior academic performance in college is a general requirement for admission, no specific minimum standard is applied. The applicant's academic qualifications are judged not only by his over-all average but by a careful evaluation of his college record. The quality of the program pursued, evidence of strong improvement in the later years in college, and outstanding performances in particular subjects often weigh heavily in the judgment made by the Committee on Admissions.

Because of the large number of applications that must be reviewed each year, it is desirable for candidates to apply early in the academic year prior to the year for which they seek admission. It is recommended that they take the Law School Admission Test in November. Each application is considered as soon as it is complete, and decisions are made at the earliest practicable time. The applicant is advised of the action in his case whenever a final decision has been made by the Committee on Admissions.
ADMISSION PROCEDURE

A request for application forms should be addressed to the Dean of Students, The Law School, The University of Chicago, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. The completed application form must be returned to the same office. At the same time an application fee of $15, in the form of a check or money order payable to The University of Chicago, must be sent to the Bursar of the University. The application fee is not refundable.

The applicant must request each college or university he has attended to send to the Law School an official transcript covering all work taken by him, both undergraduate and graduate. (Transcripts mailed directly by the applicant will not be sufficient.) The transcripts should cover all work completed to the date of application. Action may be taken on an application on the basis of three years of college grades, although such action may be conditioned upon the submission of a supplemental transcript showing satisfactory completion of later work.

The applicant must also arrange to take the Law School Admission Test and to have an official report of his scores on the test sent to the Law School. Application forms for the test and information about it may be obtained by writing to Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Applications to take the test must be received by the Educational Testing Service at least two weeks before the scheduled date of the test. The test is scheduled to be given at selected locations in the United States and abroad on November 8, 1969; February 14, 1970; April 11, 1970; and July 25, 1970: Applications to take the test at foreign centers must be received at least one month before the scheduled date. Requests for the establishment of special centers in the United States or Canada or for special examination dates must be received by the Educational Testing Service at least five weeks before the scheduled test date, and for special foreign centers at least eight weeks before the scheduled test date.

At the time of application to the Law School the applicant is asked to give the names of three persons who will furnish letters of recommendation about him. The applicant is responsible for seeing that these letters are mailed directly to the Law School. The letters of recommendation must be received before an application is considered complete.

Upon being notified of his admission, an applicant is required to pay an acceptance deposit of $50, in the form of a check or money order payable to The University of Chicago, to hold his place in the entering class. The Office of Student Housing assigns dormitory space in the order in which deposits are received by the Bursar of the University. The deadline for payment of the acceptance deposit is specified in the applicant's letter of admission and will vary depending upon the date of the action on his application for admission or for a scholarship. The acceptance deposit is not refundable unless illness, induction into the military service, or other sufficient cause prevents an applicant from entering the Law School in the year for which he has been accepted. The deposit is applied against the tuition charge.
ADMISSION WITH ADVANCED STANDING

A student in good standing at an approved law school who has completed at least one year of law study may apply for admission to the Law School with advanced standing. The amount of transfer credit which may be recognized will be determined on the facts of each case. Ordinarily students admitted with advanced standing will be required to complete at least six quarters (two academic years) of residence at the Law School to qualify for the J.D. degree. A Bachelor’s degree from an approved college is a prerequisite to admission with advanced standing upon transfer from an American law school, and no transfer credit will be granted for legal studies for which credit toward a Bachelor’s degree has been received.

A graduate of an approved law school whose studies have been primarily in the common law may apply for admission as a third-year student and may become a candidate for the J.D. degree. Such a candidate must complete a minimum of three quarters of residence in the Law School and a minimum of 44 course hours, in a program approved by the faculty, to qualify for the degree.

A graduate of an approved foreign law school whose studies have not been primarily in the common law may apply for admission as a candidate for the J.D. degree in regular course. In the case of such a candidate the requirements for the degree may be met in part by the recognition of credits of up to 45 course hours if performance while in residence in the Law School demonstrates the effective value of the student’s earlier legal studies in a foreign system.

Inquiries and requests for application forms concerning admission with advanced standing should be addressed to the Dean of Students of the Law School.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE J.D. DEGREE

To receive the J.D. degree a student must have been in residence for nine full quarters, maintained satisfactory academic standing, and received credit for the prescribed courses and other required units of credit. A total of 135 course hours, or 33 1/3 course units, is required. (Credit in the Law School is ordinarily measured in course hours but for certain purposes is expressed in course units. A single course unit is the equivalent of four course hours, or four hours per week for one quarter.) To qualify for residence for a full quarter a student must take and complete 12 or more course hours.

In each course, seminar, or other credit work the student receives a final grade according to the following scale: A, 80 and above; B, 74–79; C, 68–73; D, 60–67; F, below 60. (Grades are recorded as numerical grades in the Office of the Law School and as letter grades in the Office of the Registrar of the University.) A grade of 60 or above is required for credit for the work involved.

To maintain satisfactory academic standing a student must receive a weighted grade average of 68 or more for the work of each academic year. In addition, a stu-
dent who receives two failing final grades in any one academic year, or three failing final grades during his period of residence at the Law School, will not have maintained satisfactory academic standing. Maintenance of satisfactory academic standing is a prerequisite to continuation in the School as well as for graduation.

Regular class attendance is required as a condition of receiving credit for work done. The privilege of membership in the School may be withdrawn for unsatisfactory class work or attendance.

After the first four weeks of any quarter a student is not permitted to withdraw from a course, seminar, or special work for which he has registered that quarter except with the permission of the Dean of Students.

The degree of Doctor of Law, cum laude, is awarded to candidates who have satisfied the requirements for the degree with distinction. The achievement of a weighted grade average of 78 or better is considered to be completion of the requirements with distinction.

**COMBINED DEGREE PROGRAMS**

Students in the Law School may, with the permission of the Graduate School of Business, become candidates for the M.B.A. degree while pursuing their work toward the J.D. degree. By attending the Graduate School of Business during the summer quarters and by using certain courses in partial satisfaction of the requirements for both degrees, such a student may be able to earn both the J.D. and M.B.A. degrees in four calendar years or less. For detailed information about these arrangements applicants should consult the Dean of Students in the Law School.

Students in the Law School may become candidates for advanced degrees in other fields and earn credit toward such degrees by study during the regular summer quarters of the University while enrolled in the Law School, where the requirements and offerings of the particular department involved are compatible with such work. Arrangements for such combined programs should be made during the first year of law study, in consultation with the Dean of the Law School and the appropriate officer of the other department.

**THE GRADUATE PROGRAMS**

The Law School offers four regular programs of study beyond the first degree in law leading to advanced degrees. These are (1) the Master of Laws (LL.M.) Program, providing a year of advanced study for Anglo-American law graduates; (2) the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) Program, under which Anglo-American graduates may engage in advanced study and research; (3) the Comparative Law Program, intended primarily for students whose training has been in legal systems other than the common law; and (4) the Foreign Law Program, a program designed to give graduates of American law schools specialized competence in a
foreign legal system and in international studies. Details of these programs are set out below.

In addition to these regular programs the Law School is prepared to arrange, for especially qualified graduate students or established scholars, special programs of study and research in the fields of Law and Economics, International Trade and Development, and Criminal Law and Criminology. A number of fellowships for such study are available.

Admission to the Graduate Programs, supervision of students' programs, and the administration of requirements for degrees is in charge of the faculty Committee on Graduate Studies. The grading system and the requirements for satisfactory academic standing applicable to students in the J.D. program are applicable to students in the Graduate Programs, except where higher requirements are imposed by the rules of the Graduate Programs. Students whose native tongue is other than English may receive extra time on examinations with the written permission of the instructor concerned.

THE MASTER OF LAWS PROGRAM

The graduate program leading to the LL.M. degree makes available to qualified law graduates a year of advanced study in the Law School. The program provides an opportunity for law graduates who wish to develop specialized interests, who desire to supplement their undergraduate legal education, and who may wish to engage in individual research. The program is limited to students (1) who have obtained an undergraduate degree from an approved school of Anglo-American law, (2) whose undergraduate record displays high scholarly aptitude, and (3) who display qualities of maturity and serious purpose sufficient to justify the expectation that they will satisfactorily complete the requirements for the LL.M. degree.

The degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) is awarded to students who have been in residence for three full consecutive academic quarters, have completed their studies with a B average or above, and have satisfactorily completed in the course of their studies a substantial research paper under the supervision of a member of the law faculty. To qualify for residence for a full quarter, the student must take and complete the equivalent of 12 or more course hours. Credit for 36 course hours and the maintenance of satisfactory academic standing are needed to qualify for the degree.

The program of graduate study is expected to occupy the student's full time during his academic year in residence at the School. Each student's course of study may include individual work under the direction of a member of the law faculty; courses and seminars in the Law School; and, when appropriate, related courses at the graduate level in other schools and divisions of the University. If a student elects individual work for credit, the supervising faculty member will submit a report to the Chairman of the Committee on Graduate Studies describing the nature of the work submitted and copies of papers submitted. All such papers will be deposited.
Along the Midway: Burton Judson Court (Law Houses), the Law School, and American Bar Center
in the library of the Law School. If the student’s program includes courses open to J.D. candidates, supplementary work in such courses may be required.

Students admitted to candidacy for the J.S.D. degree will be awarded the LL.M. degree following completion of the year in residence. Students admitted to the J.S.D. program but who are denied admittance to candidacy for the J.S.D. degree and who have satisfied the requirements for the LL.M. degree may be awarded the LL.M. degree upon recommendation of the Committee on Graduate Studies and favorable action by the faculty.

THE DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE PROGRAM

The graduate program leading to the J.S.D. degree is intended to give superior law graduates an opportunity to secure advanced and specialized training, to cultivate their capacities for significant independent research, and to contribute to the development of legal scholarship. The program is limited to students (1) who have obtained an undergraduate law degree from an approved school of Anglo-American law, (2) whose undergraduate record displays outstanding scholarly aptitude, (3) who at the time of their admission demonstrate well-defined research interests, and (4) who display qualities of maturity and serious purpose sufficient to justify the expectation that they will successfully complete the requirements of the doctorate.

The degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) is awarded to students who have been in residence for three full consecutive academic quarters, have completed their studies with a B average or above, and, after admission to candidacy for the degree, have submitted a dissertation that is accepted by the faculty as a creditable contribution to legal scholarship. To qualify for residence for a full quarter, the student must take and complete the equivalent of 12 or more course hours. Credit for 36 course hours and the maintenance of satisfactory academic standing are needed to qualify for the degree.

The program of graduate study is expected to occupy the student’s full time during his academic year in residence at the School. Each student’s course of study may include individual work under the direction of a member of the law faculty; courses and seminars in the Law School; and, when appropriate, related courses at the graduate level in other schools of the University. If a student elects individual work for credit, the supervising faculty member will submit a report to the Chairman of the Committee on Graduate Studies describing the nature of the work submitted and copies of papers submitted. All such papers will be deposited in the library in the Law School. If the student’s program includes courses open to J.D. candidates, supplementary work in such courses may be required.

Within two weeks after the beginning of the student’s first academic quarter in residence the Chairman of the Committee on Graduate Studies will appoint a faculty dissertation committee to supervise the student’s research program. The
faculty dissertation committee will consist of three members, the chairman of which will be a member of the faculty of the Law School. Whenever appropriate, faculty members of other departments of the University may be appointed to serve on faculty dissertation committees. The student upon being notified of the appointment of the faculty dissertation committee will consult with the chairman on the choice of a dissertation topic and on all other matters deemed appropriate by the committee. At a time not later than the end of the first academic quarter in residence, the student will submit to the dissertation committee a dissertation topic and a tentative outline of the proposed dissertation in such form as is required by the dissertation committee. Upon approval of the topic and outline by the dissertation committee, the chairman of that committee will file a statement of the dissertation topic and a copy of the tentative outline with the Committee on Graduate Studies.

Before the end of the second academic quarter in residence, the student will submit to the faculty dissertation committee a segment of his dissertation of such nature and length as in the opinion of the committee will provide a basis for judgment of the quality of the work in progress and of the likelihood of its being brought to successful completion. Upon receipt of the segment of the dissertation, the chairman will set a date for an oral examination on the dissertation outline and dissertation segment. The examination will be conducted by the faculty dissertation committee and such other members of the Law School faculty as elect to participate in the examination. Upon successful completion of the oral examination and the required academic work in residence, the student will be admitted to candidacy for the J.S.D. degree.

The dissertation must be submitted to the Committee on Graduate Studies within five years after the completion of the period in residence. To be acceptable, the dissertation must constitute a creditable contribution to legal scholarship and must be in publishable form. Three typewritten, printed, or litho-printed copies must be deposited with the Committee on Graduate Studies not later than five weeks before the date of the convocation at which the degree is to be granted. Dissertations must conform to requirements of form established by the Committee on Graduate Studies and the Dissertation Secretary of the University.

THE COMPARATIVE LAW PROGRAM

The graduate Comparative Law Program makes available to law graduates trained primarily in foreign legal systems the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of American law and legal institutions, to pursue comparative studies in their fields of special interest, and to engage in research in such fields. The degrees awarded in this program are the Master of Comparative Law (M.Comp.L.) and the Doctor of Comparative Law (D.Comp.L.).

Admission to the Comparative Law Program is open to students who are graduates of approved foreign law schools and whose credentials establish to the satis-
faction of the Committee on Graduate Studies that they are qualified to undertake advanced study and research in law.

The degree of Master of Comparative Law is awarded to students who have completed with distinction the residence work required for the degree of Doctor of Comparative Law and who are recommended for the M.Comp.L. degree by the Committee on Graduate Studies and by the faculty.

The degree of Doctor of Comparative Law is awarded to students who have been in residence for three full consecutive quarters, have completed their studies with distinction, and, after admission to candidacy for the degree, have submitted a dissertation that is accepted by the faculty as a creditable contribution to the literature of comparative law. To qualify for residence for a full quarter, the student must take and complete 12 or more course hours. The program is individually arranged with the student's faculty adviser and is expected to occupy the student's full time. At least half of the student's work in residence must be devoted to some phases of Anglo-American law. If the work in residence is completed with distinction, and a detailed outline and partial draft of the dissertation are submitted and approved, the student will be admitted as a candidate for the doctorate. Thereafter the candidate's dissertation must be submitted to the faculty for its approval within a reasonable period of time as set by the candidate's dissertation committee. Dissertations must conform to requirements of form established by the faculty and the Dissertation Secretary of the University.

Certificate program.—Graduates of approved foreign law schools whose studies have not been primarily in the common law may apply for admission to a program designed to give a one-year introduction to Anglo-American law. Upon completion of a year's work such students will be given a certificate of attendance or a certificate for courses successfully completed.

THE FOREIGN LAW PROGRAM

The Foreign Law Program is a two-year program of intensive training in the law and legal institutions of a single foreign legal system, supplemented by specialized study of international, public, and commercial law. The first year is spent at the Law School and centers around a seminar-size course in French or German law. The year of residence at the Law School will include intensive study of the foreign legal system, with the use of foreign legal materials and courses and seminars on the comparison of legal institutions, legal theory, social science research methodology, and international commercial relations. Relevant study of European institutions in other departments of the University may form a part of the student's work. The second year, to be spent in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, or France, will consist of studies at one of certain universities and of practical work in a law office or other legal employment continuing the study of the legal system begun at Chicago.
The Foreign Law Program is designed to train American lawyers in a field of law that is of increasing importance to American firms doing business abroad. The objective is to enable prospective lawyers and law teachers to better understand the thinking and methods of lawyers trained in the Civil Law. The Program provides a foundation for exploring ways in which different systems of law have been affected by their histories, institutions, social structures, and legal theories. The perspective provided by this training should contribute to a deeper understanding of American law itself.

Admission is open to graduates of approved American law schools presenting superior academic records and evidence of sufficient competence in a foreign language for the program of study. The degree of Master of Comparative Law is awarded to students who have satisfactorily completed the two years of work required in the curriculum of the program. Upon completion of the first year of the Foreign Law Program with distinction, students are eligible for admission to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Comparative Law.

Admission in the third year.—Qualified law students in the J.D. program of the Law School are eligible to participate in the Foreign Law Program in their third year. Such a student will be permitted to take a total of twelve course hours of work in Civil Law upon approval of the remainder of his program by the Dean of Students. Satisfactory work in such a program will fulfill the prerequisites for the second year of study and practical work abroad. No additional degree will be awarded for the year abroad.

**LAW AND ECONOMICS**

Fellowships are available to enable established scholars or practitioners with relevant experience to pursue research on an approved topic in the area of Law and Economics, under the guidance of faculty members drawn from the Law School, the Department of Economics, and the Graduate School of Business. The fellowships are open to both economists and lawyers, and tenure is normally for one year. Fellowships are not normally awarded to candidates who have just received their Doctor's degree or have just been graduated from law school.

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**

Fellowships are available to specially qualified graduates of American or foreign law schools with research interests in international, commercial, and financial problems to pursue a year devoted principally to research on a problem in this field under the guidance of designated faculty members. The aim of the program is to encourage the production of a publishable study in the field of International Trade and Development.
CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY

The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice offers fellowships to law graduates whose research interests and skills can be advanced by their collaboration in the various research projects of the Center, and by their involvement in a two-year program of graduate training leading to a higher degree. The program places emphasis on research design and research methods in the broad fields of criminal justice and the prevention and treatment of crime. The Fellow is expected to devote half his working time to participation in a research or action program of the Center. The other half is devoted to classwork and supervised studies for the Master of Laws degree. Applicants with some training in sociology and psychology or in other disciplines which are particularly relevant to the field of criminal justice will be preferred.

ADMISSION

Inquiries concerning admission to the Graduate Programs should be addressed to the Chairman, Committee on Graduate Studies, The Law School, The University of Chicago, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. Applications for admission should be completed by April 1 before the Autumn Quarter for which the student desires admission.
The First Year. The work of the first year is prescribed. In addition to the required courses, all first-year students perform individual assignments in a tutorial program conducted under the direction of a member of the faculty. In this program each student is assigned to a tutor, who is one of the Bigelow Teaching Fellows. The tutorial work emphasizes training in research, in the preparation of legal memoranda and other forms of legal writing, and in oral argument. Several of the assignments each year are based upon problems currently presented in actual cases, both trial and appellate, which are heard in the Weymouth Kirkland Courtroom of the Law School by courts of Illinois. A final examination is given in each course at the end of the quarter in which the course is concluded, except that in Civil Procedure a final examination is given on each quarter's work in the course.

The Second and Third Years. The program of the second and third years is elective. The normal course load permits a student to plan a well-rounded program of studies and also to pursue some special interests beyond the basic level. The seminar offerings provide opportunities to explore developing areas of the law, to pursue interdisciplinary aspects of particular legal fields, and to work on individual problems involving research and drafting. In addition, students who wish to develop further their facility in research and writing, or to do intensive work on a particular topic not the subject of a regular seminar, are encouraged to call upon members of the faculty for supervision of individual research projects. Such work may be undertaken for credit (see Law 499 below).

Students may, in their third year, take up to the equivalent of eight quarter hours of courses and seminars in other departments and schools of the University for credit in the Law School. Each student must receive advance permission to register in such courses from the Committee on Petitions and Academic Requirements, which will base its judgment on its view of the relevance of the proposed course or seminar to the study of law or to a career in law and of the appropriateness of the proposed course or seminar in the light of the student's course of study in the Law School. Students should consult the Dean of Students for information concerning the procedure to be followed for obtaining permission.

In order to achieve credit for 135 course hours in nine quarters, a student must take an average of 15 course hours per quarter. Except with the permission of the Dean, no student may take more than 17 course hours in any quarter. Each student is responsible for keeping himself informed of the number of additional credits he requires for graduation.

In the course and seminar descriptions the number in parentheses at the end of the description represents the value of the course or seminar in terms of course hours per quarter.
FIRST-YEAR COURSES

(Each first-year student will be assigned to a small section of approximately thirty students for one course or for the work of one quarter in a course extending over two quarters. The small sections are indicated by an asterisk (*) beside the instructor’s name.)

301. ELEMENTS OF THE LAW. The functions and problems of tribunals. The theory of legal rules and of the law crafts. The theory and practice of American case law, especially in regard to principle, precedent, statute, and justice, are developed with intensive study of selected case materials. Aut (3). Miss Mentschikoff, Mr. Kalven*.

302. CONTRACTS. The course will deal with the historical development of the enforceability of contractual arrangements, sanctions for their breach, and justifiable excuses for nonperformance. The nineteenth-century elaboration of such basic contract doctrines as that of consideration will be examined in the light of their decline and fall in our own century. The relationship between contract liability and tort liability, taken as twin halves of a general theory of civil obligation, will be stressed. Aut (4), Win (4). Mr. Gilmore.

303. CRIMINAL LAW. This course relates the general doctrines of criminal liability to the moral and social problems of crime. The definitions of crimes against the person and against property (as they are at present and as they might be) are considered in the light of the purposes of punishment and of the role of the criminal justice system, including police and correctional agencies, in influencing behavior and protecting the community. Aut (3), Win (3). Mr. Morris.

NOTE: During the academic year 1969-70 (Autumn and Winter Quarters) this course will be linked with the first-year Tutorial Program. Class sessions conducted by the instructor will be supplemented by discussion in small sessions led by the Bigelow Fellows, and problems developed in the course will be assigned as subjects for written memoranda supervised by the Fellows. A conventional written examination will be given at the end of the Winter Quarter. The grade on the examination will count for 6 units, and the grade for work in the Tutorial Program (embracing all three quarters of work in that program) will count for 5 units.

304. CIVIL PROCEDURE. The first part of this course concerns the formulation and defense of legal claims in civil litigation, with special reference to the adversary system and the role of the lawyer in it. It includes an analysis of pleading and discovery procedures and the right and function of jury trial. The second part of the course is a study of jurisdiction and the scope and effect of judgments, with an emphasis upon the problems imposed by a federal system upon complete determination of disputes that cross state lines; state court jurisdiction from Pennoyer v. Neff to present-day “long-arm” statutes; principles of finality of judgments and their implementation through the Full Faith and Credit Clause; proceedings in rem and quasi in rem and interpleader and class actions as devices for extending judgments to the rights of persons beyond the personal jurisdiction of the court; the role of the federal courts under the diversity jurisdiction; the enforcement of judgments. Aut (4). Mr. Hazard, Mr. Kurland*. Spr (4). Mr. Lucas.

305. PROPERTY. This course is an introduction to the legal problems relating to and arising out of the ownership and use of land. The first quarter will focus on the concept of “ownership” by exploring the restrictions imposed or permitted by the law on the owner’s use of his land. The second quarter will focus on problems relating to the commercial transfer of
ownership of land, with particular emphasis on the legal problems relating to financing the sale of land. Win (4). Mr. Fiss. Spr (4). Mr. Dunham, Mr. Fiss*.

306. TORTS. A detailed study of the Anglo-American system of redress for physical harm to persons or property. The core of the course is the study of inadvertent infliction of physical harm, with special attention being given to the legal theory of negligence and to such concepts as causation, standard of care, the reasonable man, duty, contributory negligence, assumption of risk, and proximate cause. There is also a concentration on the common-law rules of damages for death and personal injury. A central theme is the tension between the negligence system and the areas of strict liability, including the emerging law on products liability. The course concludes with a survey of the implications of insurance and risk-shifting theories for the allocation of liability and with a study of proposals for auto compensation plans. Win (3). Mr. Kalven. Spr (3). Mr. Kalven, Mr. Zimring*.

307. AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. This course will be concerned with a study of the context, economic, social, and political, of the development of American constitutional law from 1789 to 1930. While the emphasis will be on Supreme Court cases, much of the time will be spent on nonjudicial development of constitutional doctrine. The objective will be an understanding of the changing allocation of power between the government and the governed, between the states and the nation, and among the branches of the national government. Spr (4). Mr. Kurland, Mr. Casper*.

308. TUTORIAL WORK. Each first-year student is assigned to a tutor for individual and small-group work in legal analysis, research, and exposition, including an exercise in brief-writing and oral argument. During the Autumn and Winter quarters the work will be integrated with the course in Criminal Law. Aut (2), Win (2), Spr (1). Mr. Morris and Bigelow Teaching Fellows.

SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR COURSES

Courses marked with an asterisk are treated for scheduling purposes as courses that, if elected, are ordinarily taken during the second year; if postponed to the third year they are likely to be available only at the same hours as other courses more commonly elected in the third year.

400. EQUITABLE REMEDIES. A study of the distinctive characteristics, powers, and problems of a court of equity, with emphasis upon contemporary uses of the injunction as an instrument of social control and reform in such matters as racially discriminatory institutions, interruption of public services by strikes, and interference with constitutional rights. The topics to be explored include: translating considerations of fairness into judicially manageable doctrines; delineating the beneficiaries of a decree and determining the persons responsible for noncompliance; the special problems of massive noncompliance; the procedural aspects of criminal contempt; the place of ex parte injunctions; and the problems of enjoining criminal prosecutions. Aut (4). Mr. Fiss.

401. RESTITUTION. As an alternative remedy for tort; remedies in contracts induced by fraud or mistake, and in contracts unenforceable because of impossibility of performance, and statute of frauds, or plaintiff’s breach; rescission for defendant’s breach and duress. (3). [Not offered in 1969-70.]
402. Redress of Certain Harms. An intensive study of the roles of the tort system in protecting against dignitary harms and umpiring competitive practices in the market place. Emphasis will be placed on the variety of categories through which the law has given protection against insult and indignity and the infliction of emotional harm, intentionally or negligently. There will also be special concern with the law of defamation and with the law on the protection of the right of privacy, with attention being paid to the emerging constitutional developments in both areas. The final segment of the course reviews the tort approaches to unfair competition and emphasizes especially protection against fraud, disparagement, and the appropriation of contract benefits, ideas, effort, and good will. (3). [Not offered in 1969-70.]

405. Trusts, Wills, and Estates.* The first portion of this course concerns the assembling of property, payment of debts, and distribution of resources of a decedent. Topics studied include the law of intestacy, formalities in executing and revoking wills, rights of spouses and children, and issues of interpretation that arise because of mistake or faulty description or because of changes occurring between the execution of the will and the death of the testator. The problems of probate and administration are considered both from the standpoint of established rules and of current legislative proposals for reform. The second portion of the course concerns the creation, enforcement, administration, and termination of private and charitable trusts of real and personal property. It includes a consideration of trusts created by volition (express or resulting trusts), which are used for managing or transferring or holding title to property, and trusts created by operation of law (constructive trusts), which are used solely as remedial devices. The principal course material consists of court opinions, but some subjects are presented by text material. Regular consideration is given to relevant legislation and to common provisions in wills or trust instruments that alter the normal rules of statutory or case law. Aut (5). Mr. Oaks.

406. Commercial Land Transactions. A study of the concepts and legal institutions involved in the marketing of land. It will consider the financial market involved in the production of housing, the laws governing the financial institutions, and the legal devices utilized in the financing of land transactions, including mortgages. Relevant aspects of the recording system will also be examined. Win (4). Mr. Dunham.

407. Urban Renewal and Land-Use Planning. This course will consider traditional land-use tools, such as eminent domain, zoning, nuisance, and subdivision controls. There will be special emphasis on interdisciplinary aspects of the problems of urban renewal. (Not open to students who took Law 407, Modern Real Estate Transactions, in 1968-69.) Win (4). Mr. Currie.

408. Oil and Gas. The nature and protection of interests in oil and gas; express and implied duties under leases; transfer of mineral interests; government regulation, pooling, and utilization. (3). Mr. Kaplan. [Not offered in 1969-70.]

409. Natural Resources. An examination of problems in the use and conservation of natural resources, with emphasis on water supply, waste disposal, and the pollution of air, water, and land. Legal issues to be canvassed include the questions of federalism, administrative law, and local government arising from the intricacy of statutory regulation of resources; the substantive law of pollution; the riparian and appropriative systems of water law.
Background readings will include such scientific, economic, and political-science materials as are necessary to understanding resource problems and to formulating or evaluating laws that deal with them. Aut (3). Mr. Currie.

410. Commercial Law I.* The course deals with sales, negotiable instruments, documents of title, letters of credit and documentary collections, with special reference to the Uniform Commercial Code. Emphasis is placed on problem analysis, counseling, and statutory construction. Students who have taken the course in Negotiable Instruments must receive the permission of the instructor to enroll in Commercial Law I. Aut (5). Miss Mentschikoff.

411. Commercial Law II.* This course is a sequel to Commercial Law I. It deals with personal property security transactions, under the Uniform Commercial Code and under pre-Code law. It is open to students who have taken Commercial Law I. Win (3). Miss Mentschikoff.

412. The Sale of Goods. The nineteenth-century origins of sales law will be studied as a basis for the successive codifications of sales law in the Uniform Sales Act and in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The role of codification in the law and the problem of statutory obsolescence following a codification will be considered. Exercises in statutory construction will be carried to a point that many students will find repulsive. None of the other commercial law courses is either a prerequisite for, or a bar against taking, this course. Win (4). Mr. Gilmore.

413. Negotiable Instruments. In general the course description for Course 412—The Sale of Goods—is applicable to this course. The law of negotiable instruments has often been
described as a field in which form has triumphed over substance. The role of formalities in
the law will be examined in this context in the light of the hypothesis that formalities work
well with respect to highly professionalized transactions but break down when amateurs
begin to play the game. None of the other commercial law courses is either a prerequisite for,
or a bar against, taking this course. (3). Mr. Gilmore. [Not offered in 1969–70.]

414. Secured Transactions. The course will focus on selected problems in financing on
the security of personal property, particularly under Article IX of the Uniform Commercial
Code. Students will be assumed to have a general knowledge of the structure of Article IX
and its background. (3). Mr. Gilmore. [Not offered in 1969–70.]

415. Family Law. The course will consider state regulation of family relationships, in­
cluding entry into marriage, divorce, child custody, and the property incidents of formation
and dissolution of marriage. The family as viewed by legal institutions will be contrasted with
the family as seen by other behavioral disciplines. Aut (4). Mr. Burt.

420. Evidence. The law governing the proof of disputed issues of fact in trials at law and
equity, with incidental treatment of hearings before administrative agencies, including
burden of proof, presumptions, and judicial notice; the functions of judge and jury; the
examination, competency, and privileges of witnesses; the exclusionary rules of evidence.
Aut (5). Mr. Meltzer.

421. Criminal Procedure. Study of the legal rules governing the operation of the crimi­
nal justice system, a multistage screening process by which society selects those to be punished
for criminal behavior. Subjects include investigation of crime and acquisition of evidence by
such means as electronic surveillance, search warrants, searches incident to arrest, and inter­
rogation; custody of the defendant, including arrest, detention, release on bail; criminal
pleadings, including complaint, information, indictment and plea; counsel and other defense
resources for the indigent; function of screening devices, such as prosecutor discretion,
preliminary hearing, grand jury, and guilty plea; motion practice and discovery in criminal
cases; the criminal trial; post-trial motions and sentencing procedures; appeal and post­
conviction proceedings. Win (4). Mr. Kurland.

425. Economic Analysis and Public Policy I. Fundamental economic concepts and
relationships are developed and applied to an examination of the operation of markets and
the effects of government policies. The economic analysis centers on the development of
important technical concepts, such as opportunity costs, comparative advantage, demand,
market clearing price, efficiency, competition, and monopoly. Attention is given to the role
played by the private property system underlying the operation of markets. Public policy
areas to which economic analysis is applied include conservation and pollution problems,
minimum wage laws, and monopoly problems, including those emanating from restraint
of trade, scale economies, and government protection; the operation of the market place as
it affects minorities is discussed. Aut (4). Mr. Demsetz.

426. Economic Analysis and Public Policy II. The application of economic analysis
to public policy issues in the fields of antitrust, regulated industries, social cost, and property
rights. The course is open to students who have taken Economic Analysis and Public Policy I
or who have had comparable prior work in economics. Students who have not taken Eco­
nomic Analysis and Public Policy I must obtain the permission of the instructor before en­
rolling in the course. Spr (4). Mr. Coase.
427. ACCOUNTING.* The course is primarily concerned with a study of the major topics making up the body of “generally accepted accounting principles” and the manner in which they enter into legal problems. Introductory material on the record-keeping process and form of financial statements is followed by an analysis of major problem areas: revenue recognition, inventory accounting, depreciation, accounting for debt instruments and for corporate capital. The course is concluded with a section on analysis and interpretation of financial statements. Published corporate financial reports, Opinions of the Accounting Principles Board of the American Institute of CPA’s, and Accounting Series Releases of the SEC are used as the basic accounting materials for analysis. Win (3). Mr. Davidson.

428. ASSOCIATIONS.* A study of the law governing collective activities, such as clubs, churches, political parties, professional associations, unions, co-operatives, savings and loan associations, mutual insurance companies, charities, academic institutions, hospitals, joint ventures, and partnerships. Topics studied include the liability of members to third parties for the torts and contracts of the collective entity, the duties and liabilities of members and officers to each other, the control of the assets and policies of the entity, procedures for expulsion of members or dissolution of the entity, and the consequences of voluntary and involuntary dissolution of the entity. The course is designed to provide a background for further specialized work in corporations, labor law, and taxation. Aut (3). Mr. Kitch.

429. CORPORATION LAW.* The nature of the modern business corporation, including small privately-held or closed corporations and large publicly-held corporations; the role of the modern corporation in the collection and allocation of capital and the relation of the securities laws, corporation laws, and the institutionalized processes of distributing securities to that function; the promotion and organization of corporations; the distribution of power between managers and stockholders; the fiduciary obligations of managers to stockholders and of stockholders among themselves; the proxy device and its regulation, the control of insider trading and profit-taking; recapitalization and rearrangement of stockholders’ rights (other than in bankruptcy); the combination of corporations; methods and machinery for protecting stockholders’ rights, through derivative suits and otherwise. Win (5). Mr. Kaplan.

431. SECURITIES REGULATION. Consideration of the American system of securities distribution and the regulation thereof pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, with some consideration of the impact of state blue-sky laws thereon; examination of the disclosure philosophy and of the registration process; remedies under the federal securities laws; a further consideration, supplementing the course in corporation law, of the development of a federal common law by implication, of a federal law of corporations, and of the impact of securities regulation upon stockholder-management relationships. Aut (4). Mr. Kaplan.

432. REORGANIZATION, Recapitalization and Insolvency. This course considers the adjustment of the rights of shareholders in connection with mergers and also by charter amendment and voluntary exchanges of securities, including the rights of dissenting shareholders through appraisal evaluation proceedings. It then deals with the problems encountered in adjusting debt, especially in the face of financial stress, and in rearranging the rights of shareholders in distress situations. The problems of debt adjustment are examined in a wide variety of contexts, ranging from the individual wage earner and small businessman to the large publicly-owned corporation. Attention is directed to the standards of fairness imposed by
law on modification of shareholders' rights and rearrangement of relationships between debtor and creditors and among creditors in these various situations. The standards for reorganization in a bankruptcy proceeding are contrasted with the rules of fairness applied where readjustment is voluntary or is compelled by something other than the debtor's financial difficulties. Attention is also directed to the factors in our society which encourage the use of debt or equity capital. Spr (4). Mr. Kaplan.

433. Public Control of the Modern Corporation. This course will consider the question: What public controls, if any, should be imposed on the modern corporation? We shall begin by examining a number of social-science theories of the corporation, primarily economic theories of the firm, with a view to understanding (a) the reasons for adoption of the corporate form and (b) the adequacy of the checks that competitive and other private economic forces might be expected to exercise on the conduct of the corporate management. We shall then address some current issues in corporation law and policy—such as the appropriate scope of investor protection under the securities laws, the stockholder's derivative action, limitations on the transfer of corporate control, political and charitable activity by corporations, the conglomerate merger, and perhaps others—asking, with respect to each, whether there is a persuasive case for limiting freedom of contract. Mimeographed materials. Spr (4). Mr. Posner.

435. Federal Taxation I.* A tax on the income of persons, with rates graduated upwards, is the most significant element in the tax system adopted by the federal government. This first course in federal taxation examines the structure of the current version of the income tax. It emphasizes the problems of determining what is to be treated as gross income for purposes of the tax, what offsets are to be allowed in arriving at the amount of net income on which the tax is imposed, who will be required to include various items in income or be allowed to claim various deductions, and when these factors are to be reflected in computing income. Particular attention is devoted to the treatment of gains and losses from changes in the value of property. Five central questions are continuously under examination: (1) To what extent do tax rules mean something other than they appear to mean? (2) What policies underlie the mass of technical detail which characterizes the law? (3) How much change in conduct is needed to alter the tax consequences involved in pursuing various goals? (4) What criteria can be found for choosing among alternative tax policies under a progressive income tax? (5) Can one discover any directions in which tax policies and tax law are developing? Aut (4). Mr. Blum.

436. Federal Taxation II. This course builds upon the basic relationships and concepts looked at in Federal Taxation I. It deals primarily with the treatment of business profits under the income tax. The taxation of income generated by sole proprietorships and the problems of allocating the profits of a partnership to the partners for tax purposes are explored. The major part of the course is devoted to analyzing our dual system of taxing the incomes both of corporations and of their shareholders. Attention is particularly focused on the problems and consequences of taxing business income to an artificial entity as compared to taxing it directly to the owners of that entity; on the importance of tax considerations in business decisions; and on evaluating alternative policies for treating corporate profits under a tax system which subjects personal income to rates graduated upwards. Win (3). Mr. Blum.
437. **Federal Taxation III.** This course considers the variety of income, gift, and estate tax problems involved in transfers of property that occur at death or during lifetime for non-commercial purposes, principally within the family unit. Income-tax subjects include the taxation of annuities and life insurance, alimony and property settlements, income in respect of a decedent, and the income taxation of trusts and estates. The major concern of the course is the structure and administration of the federal estate and gift taxes. The subject is organized according to various types of property interests (such as joint tenancy, life insurance, or retained life interests), or familiar kinds of conduct (such as gifts in contemplation of death or transfers for inadequate consideration). The problems these alternatives pose for a transfer tax are explored, and the content of present statutory or decisional law is contrasted with alternatives suggested by prior law or emerging proposals for reform. Spr (3). Mr. Blum.

438. **State and Local Taxation.** A study of government finance in a federal state with an emphasis upon apportionment of tax resources among governmental units and including an examination of federal and state constitutional provisions, efforts at interstate cooperation, and proposed federal legislative solutions, together with a brief canvass of problems in the administration of typical state-local tax systems. Aut (4). Mr. Lucas.
LABOR LAW I. The legal framework for collective bargaining, strikes, picketing, lockouts, and other forms of pressure; the relationship between that framework and a general antimonopoly policy; the selection of the collective bargaining representative and the representative's authority and responsibility with respect to the individual employee; the negotiation, administration, and enforcement of collective bargaining arrangements. Win (4). Mr. Meltzer.

LABOR LAW II. A more intensive examination of the grievance-arbitration process and of individual rights in the enforcement of the agreement; the regulation of union internal affairs, including admission, discipline, elections, fiduciary obligations, and related requirements; interunion relations. Labor Law I (or the consent of the instructor, which will be given only in unusual situations) is a prerequisite. Spr (3). Mr. Meltzer.

LAW OF COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY. The course traces the evolution of the main lines of doctrine grafted by the courts upon the Sherman Act and supplemental legislation for controlling the structure and competitive practices of American industry. It explores the legal significance of such concepts as price-fixing, boycotts, monopoly and oligopoly, coercion, leverage, vertical integration and market foreclosure, and their application to important contemporary problems including corporate mergers and restrictive methods of distribution used by single firms. Parallel with the study of legal doctrine, the course examines whether the evidence and the judicial opinions in key cases provide satisfactory economic explanations for the observed business behavior and its assumed effects. Aut (5). Mr. Posner, Mr. Director.

REGULATION OF COMPETITION. This course is concerned with those laws, other than the antitrust laws, that govern the structure of industry and the competitive tactics of firms. The course is divided into two parts. One part examines the principles and rationale of comprehensive governmental regulation of individual industries, such as broadcasting, airlines, railroads, natural gas and electric power. Among the topics discussed are limitations on entry of new competitors, certificates of public convenience and necessity, transfer of operating rights, regulation of maximum and minimum rates, and competition between firms in different industries. A second part of the course deals with the regulation of price discrimination, both under comprehensive regulatory statutes and within the so-called unregulated sector of the economy. The Robinson-Patman Act will be discussed in detail. Spr (4). Mr. Kitch.

COPYRIGHT, PATENT, TRADEMARK, AND UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW. The course deals with federal and state laws designed to protect against unfair competition and the federal law of copyrights, patents, and trademarks. Protections against the dissemination of misinformation and protections accorded to interests in information and ideas having economic value, such as inventions, literary, musical, and other artistic works, designs, commercial symbols, and trade secrets, are studied. An aim of the course is to evaluate the law's accommodations between the competing goals of encouraging innovation and creativity, protecting the reliability of commercial communication, and preserving freedom of trade. Win (4). Mr. Kitch.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.* Administrative law is the law that governs administrative agencies, including executive departments, in their complex tasks of carrying out govern-
mental programs. Governmental control of private activities, especially of economic life, seems to be everywhere increasing. Legislative bodies determine the general programs, and agencies make them more specific through making rules, adjudicating cases, investigating, prosecuting, and supervising. The main focus of administrative law is on procedural safeguards and on the allocation and control of power, including the structuring, checking, and confining of discretion. A central inquiry repeated in many contexts is how to accommodate procedural fairness to the efficient accomplishment of legislative purposes. The constant quest is for understanding principles of exertion of governmental power and principles of justice that cut across functions of federal, state, and local agencies and their relations with reviewing courts and with legislative and executive authorities. Spr (5). Mr. Davis.

450. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I.* An examination, in the context of selected contemporary problems, of the functions of the Constitution, the relationships among the several branches of the federal government and between state and federal governments, and the role of judicial review. Major topics to be studied include the case-or-controversy requirement and other aspects of constitutional adjudication, the powers of the President and the commerce, taxing and spending powers of Congress; and the concept of state action as a limitation on federal legislative and judicial control over individual relationships. The study of cases will be supplemented by extensive required readings. Spr (4). Mr. Neal.

451. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION. A detailed study of problems of freedom of speech that have a constitutional dimension, including such topics as prior restraints, obscenity, the right of privacy, libel, group libel, fair trial and free press, congressional investigating committees, loyalty oaths, compulsory disclosure laws, sedition, public-issue picketing, symbolic conduct, and protest in public places. (3). Mr. Kalven. [Not offered in 1969–70.]

452. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW III: THE CONSTITUTION AND EQUALITY. A detailed study of the emerging constitutional concept of equality derived from the equal protection clause, the due process clause, and other provisions of the Constitution. Win (3). Mr. Casper.

453. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. An examination of selected provisions of state constitutions, general laws providing for the formation and regulation of public corporations, and legislative and freehold charters, with an emphasis on the role of defining the voting public in the design and operation of democratic institutions. (4). Mr. Lucas. [Not offered in 1969–70.]

454. URBAN GOVERNMENT. The course will consider the practices in American urban-area governments regarding unit size (e.g., “neighborhood” vs. city-wide vs. metropolitan-area-wide vs. state-wide units, techniques for changing unit size by annexation or subdivision), powers (e.g., home rule vs. retained state authority, general purpose vs. specialized function units), and institutional structures (e.g., state legislative vs. state judicial control of local units, elective vs. appointive officials, role of “one man—one vote” in local government). Spr (4). Mr. Burt.

455. FEDERAL JURISDICTION. An examination of the jurisdiction and powers of the federal courts as defined largely by the Judiciary Code and by the Constitution. Subjects emphasized include the diversity, federal-question, and admiralty jurisdictions; Supreme Court review and habeas corpus; governmental immunity, abstention, three-judge courts, and injunctions...
against suit. Class discussions will focus in large part upon recent decisions in the light of casebook readings. Spr (4). Mr. Currie.

456. ADMIRALTY. Historical developments of "cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction" as an element of the jurisdiction of the federal district courts; the role of the Supreme Court in the "common law" development of the substantive law of the admiralty; a brief introduction to the main elements of the substantive maritime law: the maritime lien, maritime torts and contracts, salvage, general average, and limitation of liability. Win (4). Mr. Lucas.

457. CONFLICT OF LAWS. An inquiry into the division of lawmaking and judging authority among the several states and between the states and the federal government, principally through consideration of choice of law, personal jurisdiction, and respect for prior judgments in cases connected with more than one state. This will be a reading course accompanied by a series of perhaps ten lectures. An examination will be given. Spr (3). Mr. Currie.

458. COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. An intensive study of constitutional problems in the area of free speech and political parties, using the topics under study as the basis for the exploration of differences and similarities in historical origins, institutional techniques, attitudes, and legal theory of the American and German polities. However, emphasis will be on the normative as well as the cognitive aspects. Aut (4). Mr. Casper.

459. JURISPRUDENCE. The course will deal with selected nineteenth- and twentieth-century attempts on the Continent, in England, and in the United States to develop a comprehensive theory of law and society. It will be comparative in nature in order to examine the relationship between legal theory and the political and legal system. The conflict between legal positivism and natural law will be considered from this comparative vantage point as distinguished from that of epistemology. No text will be assigned but extensive reading of source materials will be required. The course will place equal emphasis on lecture and discussion. (4). Mr. Casper. [Not offered in 1969-70.]

460. DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE. An inquiry into the role of legal institutions in the distribution of income and wealth. The opening sessions of the course will focus on (a) the actual pattern of wealth distribution in our society today and (b), the efforts of economists (e.g., Friedman, Lerner), philosophers (e.g., Bentham, Rawls), and political theorists to formulate distributive goals. Against this background, we shall then consider a variety of specific institutional arrangements concerned with the redistribution of income or wealth. The principal emphasis will be placed upon policies and institutions designed to alleviate poverty (with a glance at how the problem of poverty is attacked in other countries); but some attention will also be paid to the distributive effects of tax, labor, antitrust, eminent domain, and other public policies. Mimeographed materials and reading list. Win (4). Mr. Posner.

461. INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS. A study of international sales transactions, with emphasis upon government controls over currency and commodities, such as exchange controls, quotas, licenses, tariffs, and the common market state trading. Commercial Law II is a prerequisite, except with special permission of the instructor. Spr (4). Miss Mentschikoff.

462. INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT PROBLEMS. This course deals with the legal factors influencing the international flow of capital, particularly in the forms of direct investment in foreign subsidiaries and the licensing of patents and "know-how." The perspective is two-
fold: the problems faced by American lawyers in advising corporations doing business abroad, and the problems faced by the United States and foreign governments in regulating the investment process. Substantial attention will be given to the environment—legal, economic, and institutional—in which international investment occurs. Among the topics discussed are the problems of organizing, financing, and operating foreign companies and the national and international law on competition, concessions, licensing, expropriation, patents, and taxation of foreign income. (4). Mr. Dam. [Not offered in 1969-70.]

463. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. This course is concerned with new forms of international organization that have developed since World War II. A large portion of the course is devoted to regional institutions that have sought to integrate the economies of groups of countries, often with a view to later political integration. Another portion of the course will be devoted to the institutions that have sought, within a broader framework, to deal with the problems of the less-developed countries. To permit more detailed examination of particular institutions and of the problems they face, attention is concentrated on those institutions dealing primarily with economic issues. The European Economic Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the United Nations Trade and Development Conference will be examined in depth. (4). Mr. Dam. [Not offered in 1969-70.]

470, 471, 472. CIVIL LAW. Contracts, torts, property, and family relations law under the systems of the French or German civil code. In 1969–70 the course will deal with the German civil code. This course constitutes a part of the Foreign Law Program. Properly qualified students who are not in the Foreign Law Program may be admitted for the Fall Quarter only. Aut (6), Win (6), Spr (6). Mr. Heldrich, Mr. Ferid.

INDEPENDENT STUDY

499. INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH. In addition to the opportunities for writing of research papers afforded in many of the seminars listed below, second- and third-year students may earn course credit by independent research under the supervision of a member of the faculty. Such projects (commonly known as “499 papers”) are arranged by consultation between the student and the particular member of the faculty in whose field the proposed topic falls. Special rules regarding credit, permission, and requirements for submission of written work are set forth in the regulations of the Law School. Students wishing to register for 499 credit should consult the Dean of Students.

Written work is not a formal requirement for the J.D. degree, but students are encouraged to include some such work in their programs and most students do so, either through participation in a seminar or through 499 credit. Students are encouraged to submit outstanding papers for publication in the Law Review or in other legal periodicals. (See statement concerning the policy of The University of Chicago Law Review under Student Activities, infra.)

Before being granted permission to register for 499 work the student must submit a précis of his proposed study to the supervising faculty member. In considering possible fields or topics for such projects, students may wish to consider seminars described below but listed as not offered in the current year and to consult the instructors concerned as to the possibility of independent work in those fields.
SEMINARS

No more than twenty students will ordinarily be admitted to a seminar, and in some seminars enrolment is limited to a smaller number. Students will be given an opportunity to sign tentative registration lists for seminars. Selection of enrolment where necessary will be by lot or by a method to be determined by the instructor.

Students are not permitted to register for more than one seminar in a quarter except with the permission of the Dean of Students.

501. SEMINAR: AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. A seminar for law students and graduate students in history concerned with the causes and effects of constitutional change. Each year the seminar will have a different core topic. The subject to be considered in 1969-70 is the development of the franchise. Aut (3). Mr. Kurland.

502. SEMINAR: LEGAL HISTORY. The subject matter of the seminar will be the development of theories of civil liability in contract and tort in the period running from 1880 to 1900. There will be a preliminary consideration of such theoretical formulations as those by Parsons, Langdell, and Holmes, as well as a study of the relevant provisions of the Field Civil Code. Thereafter, case law developments in a number of selected jurisdictions will be studied; the number of jurisdictions to be taken up will depend on the number of students who may be enrolled.

During the Fall Quarter there will be weekly two-hour classes for discussion of assigned reading and for reports on the progress of research. Before the end of the Fall Quarter each student will, in consultation with the instructor, select a topic for a research paper. Preliminary drafts of papers will be due at the end of the fifth week of the Winter Quarter; final drafts are to be submitted in accordance with the rules on submission of 499 papers for that quarter.

Enrolment in the seminar will be with the consent of the instructor. If it proves necessary to limit the enrolment, third-year students will be given preference over second-year students. Aut (2), Win (2). Mr. Gilmore.

503. SEMINAR: GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF RACE RELATIONS. The first portion of the seminar will be devoted to a close study of the limits and potentialities of the American legal system in ameliorating racial discrimination and in eradicating the heritage of slavery. Four basic legal strategies for dealing with race relations will be identified, traced historically and evaluated comparatively as they operate in different sectors of human life, such as voting, public accommodations, and employment. The second portion of the seminar, building on the insights from the first aspect, will be devoted primarily to the study of slavery in America, with emphasis on the role that law has played in creating, supporting, and formally terminating this institution. A serious and sustained research paper reflecting a year’s thought and work will be required of each student. The seminar will meet regularly during the Autumn and Spring quarters; it will meet only on an informal basis during the Winter Quarter. Aut (2), Win (2), Spr (2). Mr. Fiss, Mr. Kalven.

504. SEMINAR: CONSCIENCE, COMMUNITY MORES, AND THE LAW. An examination of the variety of situations in which claims of conscience are made upon the law, including conscientious objection to bearing arms, civil disobedience, refusal to take test oaths, civil rights,
and student protests. The "status" of conscience will be critically analyzed in the light of contemporary legal and political theory and against the background of modern psychology. Aut (3). Mr. Blum, Mr. Casper, Mr. Kalven, Mr. Shils.

505. Seminar: The Contemporary Functions of Corrective Justice. A broad and critical exploration of the provocative thesis that corrective justice is becoming obsolete under the conditions of modern law. Attention will be given to the social costs of pursuing corrective justice and to the relative importance of corrective justice once problems of distributive justice are directly attacked. Examples will be drawn from various areas of law ranging from torts to civil rights. Emphasis will be placed on the insights that come from economic analysis. Win (3). Mr. Blum, Mr. Demsetz, Mr. Kalven.

507. Seminar: Financial and Investment Aspects of Life Insurance and Annuities. An analysis of the cost of life insurance and annuities, their use as investment media, and their role in business and family planning today. (3). Mr. Blum. [Not offered in 1969–70.]

509. Seminar: State Constitutional Revision. The seminar will examine selected problems of state and local government by considering the need for general constitutional revision in Illinois, the form that such revision might take with respect to particular topics, and the procedural and tactical problems of constitutional revision. Win (3). Mr. Lucas, Mr. J. Levi.

510. Seminar: Law and Urban Problems. The theme of this seminar will be an examination of urbanism and its implications for the structure of local, state, and federal legal relations. Seminar papers may include briefs and memoranda on selected legal issues as well as drafts of proposed legislation. Aut (3). Mr. J. Levi.

511. Seminar: Racial Discrimination in Employment. This seminar will examine three major aspects of the legal problems relating to the elimination of racial discrimination in employment: (1) What are the government programs for eliminating racial discrimination in employment, and what are their interrelationships? (2) When, if ever, should facially innocent employment practices, such as those commonly found in or involving industrial seniority systems, union hiring halls, standardized testing and recruitment, be considered by the law as a form of "racial discrimination"? (3) How should injunctions be designed for the purpose of eliminating racial discriminatory employment practices? In addition, the seminar will give some consideration to the training programs for the hard-core unemployed and the impact of artificially determined wage levels on the employment opportunities of Negroes. Win (2), Spr (2). Mr. Fiss.

512. Seminar: Urban Planning Policies. The seminar will examine the planning process for programming the physical restructuring of cities. The central question will be: How are federal, state, and local policies and programs formulated and carried out? An attempt will be made to broaden the student's understanding of interdisciplinary skills by reading and analysis of the planning literature. The literature on "Cost-Benefit Analysis in City Planning" and on "Planning-Programming-Budgeting Systems" and the problems of carrying out the results of any of these analyses will be examined. Current and future policies and programs will be examined against the background of the literature. The particular problems studied will be primarily housing and employment. Open to law students and, with the permission of the instructor, students from other departments taking work in the Center for Urban Studies. Win (3). Mr. Dunham, with Mr. J. Meltzer of the Center for Urban Studies.
513. Seminar: Urban Land Financing. The seminar will be concerned with the drafting of legislation to encourage or enable financing of new and reconstructed residential real estate. Aut (3). Mr. Dunham.

514. Seminar: The Urban Public School System. The seminar will consider the legal problems arising from the operation of an urban public education system and will focus particularly on the public elementary and secondary school system of Chicago. Depending on student research interests and the availability of instructional materials, the seminar will deal with a number of the following issues: the role of municipal, state, and federal governments in financing the school system; methods of operating and allocating resources within the system; racial and economic segregation within a city system and between city and suburban systems; disciplinary methods, including consideration of the school system's relationship to other public agencies, such as juvenile courts; labor relations in the school system, including teacher strikes and tenure problems; relationship of the public schools to parochial schools and nonsectarian private schools. In their research projects, students are expected to engage in detailed study of some aspect of the Chicago public school system. The seminar will cover two quarters. Win (2), Spr (2). Mr. Burt, with Mr. Fiss and Mr. Zimring.

515. Seminar: Higher Education. The theme of this seminar will be an examination of legal problems relating to American higher education including university governance, the university and the federal government, and the university and the state. Seminar papers may include briefs and memoranda on selected legal issues as well as drafts of proposed legislation. Spr (3). Mr. J. Levi.

516. Seminar: Law and Psychiatry. The seminar will run through two quarters. The Winter Quarter will be devoted to a study of basic psychiatric disorders, their etiology and treatment. In addition to class discussions, students will visit mental hospitals and outpatient clinics, attend a case demonstration, and observe interviewing methods. Students will be required to live and work in a state mental hospital for one week-end, from Friday night through Sunday night. In the Spring Quarter the focus of attention will shift to selected legal-psychiatric problems in the criminal law and in the hospitalization of the insane and retarded. Visits to correctional institutions and agencies, and to courts responsible for committing the mentally ill, will be arranged. Comparisons between prison and hospital will be drawn, and the conflict between individual freedom and social responsibility will be delineated. A paper or research report will be required. Preparatory reading will include text references and mimeographed material. Enrollment will be limited to twelve third-year students. Win (2), Spr (2). Mr. Morris, Dr. Rubin.

517. Seminar: Capital Punishment—Empirical Research and the Law. This seminar will consider the debate over capital punishment and the role empirical research has played in the attempt of the legal institutions to resolve some of the issues in this debate. After a historical introduction, the focus will remain on the empirical data produced, here and abroad, in testimony before legislative commissions and in litigation before the courts. The primary sources will be the classic studies of deterrence, studies of discrimination against Negroes in the imposition of the death penalty, of the criteria used by juries and executive clemency boards, and of the problems created by the requirement of death-qualified juries. Emphasis will be on the interplay between legal issues—both constitutional attacks and
legislative persuasion— and empirical research in a changing climate of general sensibility. Aut (3). Mr. Zeisel.

520. SEMINAR: TRIAL PRACTICE. An introduction to the techniques of advocacy in civil and criminal trials. In civil cases, pleading and discovery and their relationship to trial will be addressed. In criminal cases, the seminar will consider pre-trial proceedings such as commissioner's hearings, preliminary hearings, arraignments, and motions, and post-trial proceedings such as motions for a new trial and sentencing hearings. Experienced trial lawyers will participate by instruction and demonstration. Members of the seminar will be responsible for either the preparation and trial of simulated civil cases or, in so far as permitted by court rules, actual criminal cases, or both. Students in the seminar should have taken Evidence; those with special interest in criminal trials should have taken or be currently enrolled in Criminal Procedure. Enrolment will be limited to thirty-five students. Permission of the instructor is required. Preference will be given to third-year students. The seminar will extend over two quarters. Aut (2), Win (2). Mr. Hazard, Mr. Kitch, Mr. Ginsberg.

521. SEMINAR: THE LEGAL PROFESSION. Contemporary proposals for group legal services, insurance plans, lawyer referral arrangements and lawyer use of subprofessionals reflect increasing dissatisfaction with traditional arrangements for making legal services available to middle class Americans. This seminar will study the economic, ethical, and legal implications of such proposals. (3). Mr. Kalven, Mr. Oaks. [Not offered in 1969-70.]

530. SEMINAR: CURRENT CORPORATION PROBLEMS. An intensive consideration (more than is possible in the course in corporations) of certain specialized problems in corporations and corporate finance which are current and in flux as, for example: concepts of corporate control; problems of convertible securities; restrictions upon the sale of corporate control; use and character of stock options; special problems of mutual funds; and the allowable extent of exculpatory clauses in charters. Spr (3). Mr. Kaplan.

535. SEMINAR: TAXATION. A study of selected tax problems. Limited to students who have taken Federal Taxation I and II. Spr (3). Mr. Blum.

541. SEMINAR: LABOR LAW. An examination of selected problems in labor relations. This year, this seminar will devote special attention to problems arising from unionization, collective negotiations, and strikes in the public sector. This seminar is open only to students who have taken Labor Law I or who have the permission of the instructor. Spr (3). Mr. Meltzer.

544. SEMINAR: ANTITRUST LAW. An examination of the economic and legal aspects of selected antitrust problems. Except with the permission of the instructor, the seminar is open only to students who have taken or are currently taking the basic course in antitrust law. Aut (3). Mr. Director, Mr. Posner.

545. SEMINAR: WORKSHOP IN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION. Studies in the structure and behavior of industries, with special emphasis on the role of government regulation. Law students wishing to participate in the Workshop may do so by registering for 499 credit, with the permission of the Dean. Aut (3), Win (3), Spr (3). Mr. Stigler, Mr. Coase, Mr. Director, and other members of the faculty.

546. SEMINAR: REGULATED INDUSTRIES. A study of governmental regulation of individual industries. Primary emphasis will be on substantive rather than procedural issues. A different industry will be studied each year. The seminar this year will be devoted to the domestic and international petroleum industry. Win (3). Mr. Dam, Mr. Coase.
547. **Seminar: Administrative Law.** Unlike the course in administrative law, which provides extensive coverage of many broad problems, this seminar is designed to furnish educational experience in deeper inquiry than usual, after the manner of the best law firms when the stakes are high. The approach is both from the standpoint of accomplishing agency goals and from that of the practitioner who is protecting interests of private parties. Difficult problems on the frontier of the rapidly developing field are the focus. Some of the subject matter is that of the great regulatory agencies, some has to do with federal grants and benefits, and some relates to interests that seem more human than economic, such as welfare administration and police discretion. Aut (3). Mr. Davis.

549. **Seminar: Discretionary Justice.** Most injustice in the legal system results from discretion, not from application of rules and principles. The strongest need and the greatest promise for improving the quality of justice to individual parties in the entire legal and governmental system are in the areas where decisions necessarily depend more upon discretion than upon rules and principles and where formal hearings and judicial review are mostly irrelevant. The seminar demonstrates that discretionary power is susceptible of meaningful study; it focuses on problems that are common to discretionary power of judges, police, prosecutors, regulatory agencies, welfare agencies, and other administrators, with a view to understanding what is done and what can be done to confine, to structure, and to check discretionary power. To some extent, thinking is stimulated by contrasting European systems and attitudes. Win (3). Mr. Davis.

551. **Seminar: Constitutional Law.** The constitutional law seminar each year explores a particular area of constitutional problems. For the current year, the seminar will deal with the constitutional aspects of citizenship. Win (3). Mr. Kurland.

552. **Seminar: The Supreme Court.** An analysis of cases on the docket of the Supreme Court in the current term. The members of the seminar prepare draft opinions after studying the briefs filed in the Supreme Court. The opinions are circulated and then discussed in the seminar, usually in advance of the actual decision of the particular case by the Court. The required written work consists of the several opinions which each student must prepare. Enrolment is by permission of the instructor and limited to eight students. Spr (3). Mr. Kurland.

559. **Seminar: The Legislative Process.** The seminar will explore in detail the processes, and attempt to evaluate the competencies, of the Congress in enacting legislation. From this undertaking, the seminar will consider the implications that other institutions—the Executive and the independent agencies, state and local governments, and the courts—might draw both in interpreting Congressional action and in deferring to Congress for action. Win (3). Mr. Burt.

561. **Seminar: Taxation of Foreign Income.** A study of selected problems concerning the taxation of foreign income. (3). Mr. Blum, Mr. Dam. [Not offered in 1969–70.]

565. **Seminar: International Trade and Development.** A research seminar, exclusively for graduate students in the International Trade and Development Program, devoted to the analysis of national, regional, and international programs and institutions affecting trade among nations and economic development. Open only with the permission of the instructor. Miss Meutschikoff. [Not offered in 1969–70.]
## SCHEDULE OF COURSES BY QUARTERS

### 1969–70*

#### FIRST-YEAR COURSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Winter</th>
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<tr>
<td>308. Tutorial</td>
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#### SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR COURSES

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<tr>
<td>405. Trusts, Wills, and Estates†</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>407. Urban Renewal and Land-Use Planning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>432. Reorganization, Recapitalization, and Insolvency</td>
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<tr>
<td>409. Natural Resources</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>411. Commercial Law II†</td>
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<td>410. Commercial Law I†</td>
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<td>412. Sale of Goods</td>
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<td>433. Public Control of the Modern Corporation</td>
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<td>415. Family Law</td>
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<td>421. Criminal Procedure</td>
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<td>428. Associations†</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>436. Federal Taxation II</td>
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<td>446. Regulation of Competition</td>
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<td>438. State and Local Taxation</td>
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<td>454. Urban Government</td>
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<td>445. Law of Competition and Monopoly</td>
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<td>455. Federal Jurisdiction</td>
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<tr>
<td>470. Civil Law†</td>
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<td>456. Admiralty</td>
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<td>461. International Commercial Problems</td>
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<td>471. Civil Law†</td>
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* This schedule is subject to change.
† Normally taken in the second year. See explanation preceding descriptions of Second- and Third-Year Courses.
‡ Extends over more than one quarter.
### SEMINARS

#### Autumn

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Course</th>
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<tr>
<td>501. American Constitutional History</td>
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<td>502. Legal History</td>
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<tr>
<td>503. Government Regulation of Race Relations</td>
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<tr>
<td>504. Conscience, Community Mores, and the Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>510. Law and Urban Problems</td>
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<td>513. Urban Land Financing</td>
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<td>520. Trial Practice</td>
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<td>544. Antitrust Law</td>
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<td>545. Workshop in Industrial Organization</td>
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<td>547. Administrative Law</td>
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#### Winter

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<td>502. Legal History</td>
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<td>503. Government Regulation of Race Relations</td>
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<td>505. Contemporary Functions of Corrective Justice</td>
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<td>509. State Constitutional Revision</td>
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<td>511. Racial Discrimination in Employment</td>
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<td>512. Urban Planning Policies</td>
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<td>514. Urban Public School System</td>
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<td>516. Law and Psychiatry</td>
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<td>520. Trial Practice</td>
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<td>546. Regulated Industries</td>
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<td>549. Discretionary Justice</td>
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<td>551. Constitutional Law</td>
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<td>559. The Legislative Process</td>
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#### Spring

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WINTER QUARTER, 1970

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SPRING QUARTER, 1970

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EXAMINATION SCHEDULE
PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS

The Law School publishes three professional journals, The University of Chicago Law Review, The Supreme Court Review, and the Journal of Law and Economics. The Law Review is a quarterly published under the management of a board of student editors. The Supreme Court Review is an annual volume devoted to responsible professional criticism of the current decisions of the Supreme Court. The Journal of Law and Economics provides a forum for the publication of writings by economists and lawyers on problems that are both economic and legal and seeks to stimulate scholarly investigation of such problems.

The School's long-standing concern with the relationships between law and economics has also been expressed through the Law-Economics Program, under which lawyers and economists interested in problems in this area have been encouraged to spend some time at the Law School working on problems of their choice. A continuing series of studies has focused on problems in the antitrust field. Presently special attention is being given to problems of public ownership and public regulation of economic enterprise, to problems of labor organization and technological advance, and to the emerging problems of allocation of rights in undersea resources.

The Program in Law and the Behavioral Sciences has for some years been supporting studies aimed at increasing knowledge about legal institutions by drawing upon relevant knowledge and techniques of other disciplines concerned with social organization. Continuing projects under this program are an empirical study of the behavior of juries in civil and in criminal cases, which seeks among other things to isolate the characteristics of jury determination which differentiate it from decisions by judges without juries; a study of the role of lay judges in the Austrian courts; studies of the causes of court congestion and certain proposed remedial devices; and a study of existing systems of lawmaking by arbitration.

The Comparative Law Research Center, established in 1949, serves as a means of encouraging and guiding research projects in the field of international legal relations and comparative private law. It also serves as a clearing house of information for foreign research and teaching institutions and provides advice to scholars and students abroad who are engaged in studies touching upon American law.

The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, established in 1965 under a grant from the Ford Foundation, is concerned with enlarging knowledge of criminal behavior and its treatment and with providing graduate training in the methodology and practice of research in this field. The Center maintains close working relationships with other disciplines in the behavioral sciences relevant to the prevention and treatment of crime. Research projects already begun include: a study of the operation of half-way houses; an analysis of the operation of deterrent processes in the
criminal law; some comparative studies in correctional practice; and a survey of state and national crime studies. Other planned projects will deal with aspects of the administration of justice in the juvenile and family courts and with the use of case aides in probation. The Director of the Center is Professor Norval Morris, Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology.

The Law School maintains close working relations with the American Bar Foundation, the research affiliate of the American Bar Association. The Foundation, located across the street from the Law School in the American Bar Center, carries on a broad program of research in law and its processes, notably in criminal law, legal problems of the poor, and judicial administration. The program of the Foundation provides opportunities for students in the Law School to work as research assistants while in school and during the intervening summers. The Executive Director of the Foundation is Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr. Other members of the Law School faculty act as consultants in the Foundation's work.

A group of faculty members, occasionally joined by members of the Sociology Department and the Department of Statistics, meets every second week in the Workshop on Empirical Research in the Law. The Workshop discusses new studies, invites scholars from other universities, and thus keeps the faculty abreast of developments in this fast-growing area. Students with special interests in the topics are invited as guests. The Workshop's hosts are Professor Harry Kalven, Jr., and Professor Hans Zeisel.
BUILDINGS AND LIBRARY

The Laird Bell Law Quadrangle consists of four connected buildings surrounding an open court. It connects directly with the Burton-Judson Residence Halls in which the residence houses for law students are located. Immediately east of the Law Quadrangle are the buildings of the American Bar Center, occupied by the national headquarters of the American Bar Association, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the library and research activities of the American Bar Foundation, and various other national legal organizations.

One building of the Law Quadrangle contains the auditorium, seating 475 persons, and a courtroom, the Weymouth Kirkland Courtroom, which was designed and is used for the hearing of official cases as well as moot cases argued by the law students. The classroom building includes four classrooms of varying sizes, a number of seminar and conference rooms, student lounges and lockers, and a suite of offices for the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. Administrative offices are located in a separate wing which connects the library building and the residence halls.

The Law Library and faculty offices occupy the large central building of the group, immediately adjacent to the classroom area. Faculty offices, research offices, student study rooms, and carrels surround the stack areas of the library. The book stacks are open to all students and the plan of the building provides direct access to members of the faculty as well as convenient facilities for study throughout the book areas. The building contains offices for student organizations, a typing room, a rare book room, and a periodicals room.

The Law Library collection covers substantially all fields and systems of law. The Anglo-American Law section contains an almost complete collection of the statutes, session laws, and reported decisions of the courts of each jurisdiction. It includes also an extensive collection of the original briefs and records of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States and a representative collection of the reports and opinions of the federal and state administrative agencies. The Law Library is a designated depository for United States government documents. In addition the Anglo-American Law section comprises substantial collections of digests, encyclopedias, loose-leaf services, periodicals, treatises, and bar association proceedings. The Foreign Law section contains basic source and secondary materials relating to early legal systems and the law of European and African countries, including the latest codes, laws, decisions, and current periodicals. There are also special sections on legal history, biography, jurisprudence, comparative law, canon law, and international law. A collection of materials concerning the laws of oriental countries can be found in the Library of the Oriental Institute and Far Eastern Library. Law students have ready access to the other libraries of the University, to the library of the nearby Public Administration Service, and to the library of the American Bar Center. The professional schools of the University include the Graduate Library School, which offers
certain programs of study designed to prepare students for law librarianship. Information about these programs may be obtained directly from that School.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS**

To supplement its formal curriculum, the School arranges each year a varied program of conferences and lectures. It is the School's conviction that law study should provide generous opportunity for students to consider important current issues of law and policy and be exposed to the points of view of practicing lawyers, politicians, business leaders, and scholars from other fields whose concerns furnish the facts and problems with which law must deal. These activities also have as their aim to help further the development of the law by fostering informed discussion of contemporary problems.

The following summary of activities during the year 1968-69 indicates the nature and scope of this part of the Law School's program.

**CONFERENCES**

The School's *Twenty-first Annual Federal Tax Conference* took place in October, 1968. The Conference is planned in co-operation with members of the tax bar and tax accountants in Chicago and is participated in by tax specialists from all over the United States. The program of the three-day Conference is too long to be set forth here; papers delivered at the Conference make up the December, '68, issue of
Taxes magazine. Professor Walter J. Blum directs the School’s sponsorship of the Conference; Assistant Dean Don S. Samuelson is the Conference executive officer. The Twenty-second Annual Federal Tax Conference will be held in the Prudential Building Auditorium on October 29, 30, and 31, 1969.

The Conference on Police Discretion, held in the Spring Quarter, 1969, consisted of a series of statements of their views of the problems in the area by representatives of minority groups and the police, a panel discussion of the implications of the introductory statements, and the following workshops: Civilian Review Boards, Self-Policing: Internal Control, Legislative Solutions, Police Recruitment and Training, and Judicial Screening. Participants included Professor Kenneth Culp Davis, Rennie Davis, Professor Morris Janowitz, Judge George N. Leighton, David Long, Obed Lopez, Al Raby, Renault Robinson, and Judge Minor K. Wilson. The Conference was planned by a committee of the Law Faculty composed of Norval Morris, Chairman, and Robert Burt, Owen Fiss, and Hans Mattick. The committee was assisted by student advisers.

Two additional conferences are scheduled for the Fall Quarter, 1969. The first, a Conference on Conglomerates, is to be held on October 17 and 18 in the Law School Auditorium. It is sponsored jointly by the Law School and the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business. It is intended to provide an analysis of the legal and economic aspects of conglomerates from the point of view of antitrust policy, tax policy, accounting principles, the opportunities for and history of purported efficiencies, and the public interest.

A second conference is planned, also for October, which will deal with The Law Students in the Courts: Experience and Prospects. Attention will be directed to the experiences of those states adopting rules or other provisions enabling law students to practice in the courts, problems in implementation, and the prospects for the future.

LECTURES

The Ernst Freund Lectureship was established in honor of a distinguished member of the Law Faculty from 1902 to 1932. Holders of the Lectureship have been the Honorable Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States; the Honorable Walter V. Schaefer, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois; the Honorable Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., Judge, United States District Court for Massachusetts; the Right Honorable Lord Denning of Whitchurch, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; the Right Honorable Lord Parker of Waddington, Lord Chief Justice of England; Wilber G. Katz, Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin; the Honorable John Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States; the Right Honorable Sir Kenneth Diplock, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal; the Right Honorable Lord Devlin, formerly Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; and the Honorable Carl McGowan, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.
The Henry C. Simons Memorial Lectureship was established in 1955 as a biennial lectureship in the field of law and economics, in honor of Henry C. Simons, for many years a distinguished member of the Faculties of the Law School and the Department of Economics. The most recent Simons Lecturer was Kenneth LeM. Carter, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Taxation of Canada, who spoke during the Spring Quarter, 1968, on “Canadian Tax Reform and Henry Simons.”

The C. R. Musser Lectureship, an endowed lectureship in honor of a distinguished citizen, was established by the University in 1955 out of funds previously given to the Law School by the General Service Foundation. The Lectureship is awarded from time to time for a public lecture on some phase of the problems of government, to be given by an experienced citizen who has held public office.

In addition to the above, three special lectures were delivered in 1968-69 by members of the Law Faculty. The speaker at the customary dinner welcoming entering students was Professor Grant Gilmore. Professor Philip Kurland spoke to prospective first-year students at the Christmas Luncheon on “Lawyers, Law, and Law Schools.” In the Spring Quarter, Professor Kenneth Culp Davis presented a lecture dealing with some of the issues raised in his recent book, Discretionary Justice: A Preliminary Inquiry.

THE COURTS AT THE LAW SCHOOL

The Weymouth Kirkland Courtroom provides complete facilities not only for the School’s extensive moot-court programs but also to accommodate courts sitting in regular session, hearing actual cases. During the past eight years, the Supreme Court of Illinois, the Illinois Appellate Court, and the Circuit Court of Cook County have held such regular sessions in the Kirkland Courtroom. In the Spring Quarter, 1969, a personal injury case was heard by Judge Jacob M. Braude of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After voir dire and the plaintiff’s case in chief, the case was settled on the third day of trial. It is planned that another case will be brought to the Law School for the Autumn Quarter, 1969. These court proceedings have been integrated with the first-year program of legal research and writing. Students hold informal discussions with participating lawyers following the trial or arguments. On occasion, also, members of the Faculty meet with students to analyze the issues presented by a case prior to its argument and to comment on the argument after it has taken place.

THE ETHICS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS SEMINARS

These seminars provide a forum for students to discuss problems of corporate policy, business practices, and business ethics with executives whose responsibilities are essentially non-legal in character. During the academic year 1968-69 the seminar guests were Irving Harris, one of the founders of the Toni Corporation; Dillon
Anderson, of the Houston law firm of Baker, Botts, Shepherd & Coates; and Allen E. Throop, formerly general counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Communications Satellite Corporation. The program is made possible by the support of the New World Foundation and is directed by Professor Stanley A. Kaplan.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The University of Chicago Law Review, founded in 1933 and published by the School, is written and managed by a Board of Editors made up of students. Students ranking highest in scholarship upon completion of their first year are invited to become competitors for election to the staff of the Review. From this group, the editorial staff and Board of Editors are chosen. Students not appointed at the end of the first year but who during their second year write notes or comments that are accepted for publication in the Review may be asked to join the editorial staff.

The University of Chicago Law School Student Association is composed of the entire student body and is affiliated with the American Law Student Association, a national organization sponsored by the American Bar Association. The Student Association sponsors a variety of social and extracurricular programs throughout the year, including weekly faculty-student luncheons, coffee hours, speakers programs, and athletic events. In addition, third-year members of the Association act as advisers to first-year students.

The Hinton Moot-Court Committee conducts a two-year program in appellate advocacy. The program, open to all second- and third-year students, uses actual cases to provide students with instruction and experience in the arts of brief writing and oral argument. Hinton Competition judges are chosen from the faculty of the Law School, practicing attorneys, and judges in state and federal courts. Student counsel and Hinton judges discuss the case and counsel’s performance at informal receptions following each argument. Judges for the final argument of the third-year Hinton Competition in 1969 were the Honorable Thomas E. Fairchild of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; the Honorable William H. Becker, Chief Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Missouri; and the Honorable Dudley B. Bonsal, of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The Mandel Legal Aid Association is the organization through which students participate in the work of the Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, a branch office of the Legal Aid Bureau of Chicago located in the Law School. The Clinic
renders legal assistance to indigent persons in the community adjacent to the Universi­
	y. Students selected for membership in the Association conduct weekly office hours in the Clinic and, under the guidance of the director and staff attorneys, assume responsibility for the cases of the clients who are interviewed. The program is intended to complement the academic study of law with experience in interviewing clients, investigating facts, dealing with adverse parties, and participating in court proceedings. In addition it seeks to acquaint students with the legal problems encountered by individuals and groups in an inner-city community; part of the program of the Association is directed toward identifying and pursuing generally applicable remedies, such as test cases on recurrent problems that may alleviate the conditions giving rise to individual legal difficulties.

The Law Students Civil Rights Research Council provides field and research assistance in the areas of civil rights, civil liberties, and poverty law for community organizations and members of the Bar. The Council also assists in a summer program in which students are placed in positions with private attorneys, legal aid groups, or community organizations in both the North and the South.

The Summer Fieldwork Fellowship Program, supported by grants from private foundations, law firms, and alumni, provides opportunities for summer work by law students in a variety of service agencies, such as neighborhood legal services offices, public defender offices, crime investigating commissions, community renewal foundations, probation and parole services, correctional institutions, and juvenile court judges. The objects of the program are to give law students direct exposure to, and to broaden their understanding of, important social problems not emphasized in the formal curriculum; to give students an opportunity to apply their legal skills and to obtain training and experience in legal or semilegal activities; and to broaden students' range of career choices.

The Douglas Inn of Phi Delta Phi, a national legal fraternity, maintains a program of professional and social activities for its student membership.

HONORS AND PRIZES

The Joseph Henry Beale Prize, named in honor of the first Dean of the Law School, is awarded to the first-year student or students whose work in the first-year tutorial program is judged by the Faculty to be most worthy of special recognition. The winners for 1968-69 were Robert N. Clinton, Karen J. Kaplowitz, Mark R. T. Pettit, Jr., and Geoffrey R. Stone.

The Edwin F. Mandel Award is made annually to that member of the graduating class who, during his Law School career, has contributed the most to the Legal Aid program, in both the quality of the work done and the conscientious exercise of legal aid responsibilities. The award for 1968-69 was made to Jo Ann Raphael.
The Robert H. Jackson Prize is awarded annually to the students who submit the best papers in connection with the work of the Seminar on Constitutional Law.

The Jerome N. Frank Prize for distinguished Law Review writing is awarded annually for the outstanding comment produced by a third-year member of The University of Chicago Law Review.

The Hinton Moot Court Competition is a one-year moot-court program open to all third-year students who wish to advance their techniques in the arts of brief writing and oral argument. The 1968-69 winners were John A. Johnson and S. Charles Sorenson.

The Karl Llewellyn Memorial Cup, which is presented each year to the highest scoring team in the second-year moot court competition, was awarded to Marjorie E. Gelb and Richard D. Black.

The Casper Platt Award is given in recognition of an outstanding student paper dealing with legal problems in the fields of criminal law, administration of justice, social legislation, or other problems of immediate social significance. The Award is supported by the Casper Platt Memorial Fund, established in 1968 in honor of the late Casper Platt, J.D., 1916, who served with distinction for many years as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Illinois. In 1968-69 the Award was made to Edwin E. Huddleson III.
THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE COIF is an honor society founded to encourage and to advance the ethical standards of the legal profession. Its members are elected each spring from the 10 per cent of the graduating class who rank highest in scholarship. In 1968-69 the elected members were Melvin S. Adess, Lee F. Benton, Harvey E. Blitz, Hendrik Defong, Quin A. Denvir, William P. Gottschalk, Marilyn J. Ireland, John A. Johnson, Robert T. Johnson, Jr., John R. Labovitz, Thomas L. Ray, Alvin C. Warren, Jr., Clifford L. Weaver, and David A. Webster.

PLACEMENT

The Law School maintains a Placement Office to assist students in finding and selecting suitable positions and to help alumni seeking a change of association. Representatives of law firms and other prospective employers located in most of the principal cities of the country visit the Law School during the school year to interview candidates for employment. Interviews are arranged through the Placement Office.

Information on all current job opportunities known to the Placement Office is kept available on open file in the Office. Students are encouraged to consult this file and to discuss their job interests and expectations with the Assistant Dean in charge of placement. In addition to information about specific openings, the Placement Office maintains an extensive collection of material concerning legal career opportunities, including bar admission requirements for all states, listings and descriptions of law firms, and descriptions of corporations and government agencies. The Office also acquires information on judicial clerkships, teaching positions, graduate programs, and other career and training opportunities of interest to students graduating from law school.

GENERAL INFORMATION

FEES

*Application fee.* An application fee of $15 must accompany each original application for admission to the Law School. No part of the fee is refundable, nor is it applicable as an advance payment of other fees.

*Tuition.* Tuition fees in the Law School are $750 per quarter, or $2,250 for the nine-month academic year. A student is required to pay full tuition unless a reduced program of work and a reduction of fees are approved by the Dean.

A student who furnishes evidence to the Registrar that he must withdraw in order to perform his compulsory military service shall be granted a full tuition reduction for the quarter for such courses as he is unable to complete. A student who is required to withdraw for disciplinary reasons shall not be entitled to any reduction of tuition or fees.
Residence hall fees. Room and board in Linn House and Mathews House are available at a cost of $1,260 for the nine-month academic year. (For information about other residences, see section on Housing."

Deposit on admission. Each applicant who is accepted for admission into the Law School is required to make a deposit of $50. Applicants admitted prior to March 1 may pay acceptance deposits by April 1. Applicants admitted after March 1 and before June 1 may pay deposits within thirty days of admission. Any applicant admitted after June 1 may have fifteen days in which to pay his deposit. Candidates who have applied for scholarship assistance will not be required to pay acceptance deposits prior to notification of action upon their scholarship applications.

The acceptance deposit will be applied to the tuition fee and will not be refunded, unless illness, induction into the military service, or other sufficient cause prevents an applicant from entering the Law School in the year for which he has been accepted.

Special fees. The University charges $25 for late registration; $5 for late payment of tuition; and $2 for each change in registration.
EXPENSES

The costs of attending the Law School will vary, of course, depending upon individual circumstances. The following figures are offered as a general guide to the student in estimating the costs of his essential needs for the nine-month academic year in residence at the Law School. Estimates include expenses for tuition, room, board, books and supplies, laundry and cleaning, clothing, recreation, and incidentals. Travel expenses are not included.

Expenses for a single student ........................................... $4,100
Expenses for a married student ....................................... $5,300
(plus $500 for each dependent child)

FINANCIAL AID

Except as to graduate fellowships (as to which, see below) all inquiries concerning financial aid should be addressed to the Dean of Students, The Law School, The University of Chicago, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. Applications for financial aid are to be made on forms provided by the Dean of Students of the Law School except in the case of the National Honor Scholarships and the Weymouth Kirkland Scholarships described below. A special procedure and deadline for making application for the Mechem Prize Scholarships are set forth below.

Applications for financial aid in the first year should be submitted at the time application for admission is made.

SCHOLARSHIPS

A substantial program of scholarship assistance to deserving students is made possible by certain endowed funds, generous annual giving by the alumni and other friends of the Law School, and the general funds of the University. With the aid of scholarships, summer earnings, and loan funds that are available for non-scholarship holders and to supplement scholarships, a number of students having limited outside resources are able to finance their legal education at the University of Chicago Law School. A list of the funds and gifts from which scholarships are assigned and loans are made is set forth elsewhere in these Announcements. The categories of scholarships are described below.

The Floyd Russell Mechem Prize Scholarships, established as a memorial to Professor Mechem, provide a stipend of $3,600 per year to a limited number of entering law students of exceptional promise. The awards, which are renewable for the second and third years of study at the Law School, are made on the recommendation of the Mechem Selection Committee: The Honorable Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court (retired), Chairman; The Honorable Roger J. Traynor, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of California; The Honorable Sterry R. Waterman, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit;
The Honorable Whitney North Seymour, former President, American Bar Association, New York, New York; The Honorable Edward L. Wright, former Chairman, House of Delegates, American Bar Association, Little Rock, Arkansas; and C. Peter Magrath, Dean of Faculties, University of Nebraska.

Students desiring to be considered for the Mechem awards should obtain a special application form from the Dean of Students of the Law School. Applications for the Mechem Prize Scholarships must be completed by February 1, 1970.

The National Honor Scholarships are awarded each year to outstanding students who are nominated by selected colleges. These scholarships cover tuition and are renewable for the second and third years of study at the Law School. Applications should be made on forms obtained from the Dean of Students of the Law School and returned by February 15. Recommendations of the participating colleges will be obtained directly from those colleges by the Law School. Further information concerning the National Honor Scholarships and the participating colleges may be obtained from the Dean of Students of the Law School.

The Weymouth Kirkland Law Scholarships are administered by the Trustees of the Weymouth Kirkland Foundation. A limited number of awards are made each year by the Foundation to candidates residing in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, or Wisconsin who plan to attend a law school in one of those states. Selection of recipients is made by a special committee on the basis of scholarship, good character, personality, potential leadership, and need. Stipends are in the amount of tuition ($2,250) and, in certain cases, up to $800 for living expenses, and grants are renewable at the discretion of the Trustees for the second and third years of study. For further information and special application forms prospective candidates should write directly to the Weymouth Kirkland Foundation, Suite 2900, Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

In addition to the foregoing special scholarships, the general scholarship program of the Law School provides grants to students with superior academic records who can demonstrate financial need. Awards are frequently in the amount of tuition, although they may be greater or less, depending upon need and availability of funds. All awards made to entering students are subject to review at the end of each academic year.

FELLOWSHIPS

The Law School has available certain funds which provide fellowships for law graduates in various programs of special study. The number of fellowships and the amounts of the stipends vary, depending upon the needs of the individual student and upon the number of qualified candidates applying. Inquiries concerning fellowships should be directed initially to the Chairman, Committee on Graduate Studies, The University of Chicago Law School, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.
The categories of fellowships available are as follows:

*The Harry A. Bigelow Teaching Fellowships*, established in 1947 in honor of a former Dean of the School. Bigelow Fellows are members of the Faculty with the rank of Instructor. They assist in the work of the First-Year Tutorial Program.

*Commonwealth Fellowships*, available for a year of study at the School to a limited number of students from the British Commonwealth who are graduates in law or in jurisprudence of universities of the British Commonwealth.

*Comparative Law Fellowships*, available to graduates of European law schools who undertake graduate study in the Comparative Law Program.

*Foreign Law Fellowships*, available to students in the Foreign Law Program.

*Law-Economics Fellowships*, available for graduate lawyers or economists who desire to pursue a program of study and research in the law-economics area.

*International Organization Fellowships*, for graduate students working in the Program in International Trade and Development.

**LOANS**

In addition to scholarship and fellowship aid, the University administers funds under the provisions of the National Defense Education Act, maintains a private tuition loan program, and offers short-term cash loans through several specially endowed funds. Loans are available to students in the Law School upon demonstration of financial need, subject to recommendation by the Dean of Students and approval by the Bursar. It is possible for students to receive both scholarship and loan assistance.

Students may borrow up to $2,500 per year, not to exceed a total of $7,500. Notes securing such loans are free of interest so long as the borrowers remain in a full-time program of study, and thereafter they bear interest at the annual rate of 3 per cent. After graduation borrowers are expected to make regular monthly payments of at least $20 but may have as long as ten years in which to complete the repayment of their loans.

Special loan funds are available to students who have unexpected medical expenses or are confronted with other emergencies.

**FACILITIES**

**HOUSING**

*Student Residences*. Linn House and Mathews House are the Law School Men's Residences, located in the Burton-Judson Courts and connected with the Law
School buildings. The residences include dining hall and lounge rooms, television, recreation, and laundry facilities, as well as living quarters for law students. The rooms are furnished for either single or double occupancy. The lounges in the Burton-Judson Courts also provide a meeting place for law students and a center for extracurricular activities of the School.

Unless special arrangements are made, the assignment of rooms is for a period of three academic quarters. Room contracts include board, and the room and board rate for 1969-70 is $1,260 for the academic year, payable in an initial deposit and three quarterly installments. When available, two-room suites with private bath and fireplace are rented for $1,260 per person for the academic year.

Arrangements may be made by law students not rooming in the Law School Men’s Residences to take regularly breakfast, lunch, or dinner, or any combination in the Burton-Judson Courts dining halls.

Women law students have a choice of apartments or furnished rooms, some located within walking distance of the Law School. In addition, campus buses run frequently during the day and evening between these buildings and the Law School. Most accommodations for women range from $68 to $80 per person per month, with leases for the academic year only.

All inquiries concerning University housing for single students should be addressed to the Office of Student Housing, The University of Chicago, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637. Students are advised to apply early in order to obtain the desired accommodations.

International House. International House, with accommodations for over five hundred residents (men and women), is a gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and is designed primarily to provide living quarters for qualified students from abroad and for American students. Full-time graduate students and upperclass undergraduate students registered in the University of Chicago and in other colleges and universities in the Chicago area are eligible for residence at International House. Accommodations are available also on a quarterly, short-term, or transient basis to visiting foreign faculty members, scholars, research associates, and Fellows.

International House offers a varied program of cultural and social activities planned to give opportunities for the students to acquire knowledge of each other’s customs and culture. Informal discussion groups interpret the historical, political, and sociological aspects of various countries. Social events include dances, concerts, receptions, and programs presenting activities of a national character. Opportunities are provided for foreign and American students to work together in many types of student enterprise. A broad program of community hospitality allows foreign students to meet American families and to visit American homes. Tours are arranged quarterly to Chicago’s outstanding industries and historical centers.

Quarterly rates for rooms in International House are as follows: for double rooms equipped with individual beds, $139–$159 per person; for single rooms, $149–$184.
A few single rooms with semi-private baths are available quarterly for $204-$230. Short periods of residence (minimum of three weeks) are arranged for at favorable weekly rates, which vary according to length of stay and type of room. The daily rate is $5.00 per person for the first fourteen days and $2.50 per day thereafter. All rooms are furnished, including blankets and bed linen. Moderately priced meals are served in the cafeteria, which is open to all University students and faculty members.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Office of Admissions, International House, 1414 East Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

**Meal Service.** Students not living in one of the residence halls may have their meals in any of the residential dining rooms—Burton-Judson Commons, Woodward Commons, Pierce Commons. Meals are also served in Billings Hospital Cafeteria, 950 East Fifty-ninth Street; at International House, 1414 East Fifty-ninth Street; and at the Center for Continuing Education, 1307 East Sixtieth Street.

**Roommates.** Students may request from the Dean of Students Office a list of the names and addresses of students presently enrolled in the Law School and those enrolling in the fall.

**Married Student Housing.** The University has over one thousand apartments in thirty buildings for the housing of married students. There are furnished apartments ranging in size from one and one-half to three and one-half rooms; the unfurnished units range from two to six and one-half rooms. The rates for furnished apartments are from $100 to $142 monthly; those for unfurnished are from $89 to $186 monthly. Apartments are rented on a twelve-month basis, but special arrangements can be made to terminate the lease as of the first day of an academic quarter. Utilities are included in the rental rate for furnished apartments but not in that for unfurnished units. The furnished apartments do not include bedding, linens, dishes, silver, or kitchen utensils. Both furnished and unfurnished apartments are provided with a stove and a refrigerator, and all apartments have a private bath.

The University will assist each married applicant to find housing, but it cannot guarantee University-owned housing to incoming married students. Applications should be made well before the time when the accommodations will be needed. Further information and application forms can be obtained by writing to: Office of Married Student Housing, The University of Chicago, 824 East Fifty-eighth Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

**The University House System** consisting of nineteen College Houses and five Houses for graduate students provides opportunities for law students to serve in the staff positions of Resident Heads or Assistant Resident Head. Members of the staff are expected to give informal guidance and encouragement to the students as individuals and in groups in their social and cultural activities supplementary to the academic program. The Resident Head receives a furnished suite, board, weekly maid service, telephone privileges, and in the large houses, a cash stipend. All Assistant Resident Heads receive a single room. In the first year each Assistant also
receives the equivalent of one-half of a board contract; in the second year of service he receives a full board contract. Applications and information may be obtained from the Office of Student Housing, 201 Administration Building.

THE CHAPEL AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Sunday morning services of worship are held throughout the academic year in the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel. Students and faculty members participate in the service. Special services are scheduled for the major seasons of the Church year: Advent, Christmas, Lent, Holy Week, and Pentecost. The Chapel is open daily for private meditation and prayer.

Membership in the University Choir is open to all qualified students. The Choir sings at the Sunday services and, accompanied by members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, gives four or five major concerts each year. These include such works as Handel’s *The Messiah*, Bach’s *Passion According to St. Matthew* and *Mass in B Minor*, as well as modern works of sacred music. Frequent organ concerts are given by the University Organist and by distinguished guest organists. Carillon concerts are played each Sunday and Wednesday by the Chapel Carillonneur.

The Episcopal, Jewish, Quaker, and Roman Catholic groups have for their activities houses of their own near the Quadrangles. A number of Protestant groups co-operate with the University in maintaining Chapel House, a building adjacent to the Chapel at 5810 Woodlawn Avenue, for their joint activities.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Men’s Division. The program for men provides: (1) Instruction and opportunities for participation in individual, partner, and team sports. (2) A survey course of general instruction and participation in a varied program of seasonal American sports and recreative activities. (3) Intramural competition in individual, partner, and team sports. (4) Competition with outside teams in baseball, basketball, cross-country running, fencing, golf, gymnastics, rifle-shooting, rugby, soccer, squash rackets, swimming, tennis, track and field athletics, and wrestling.

The Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium contains basketball, badminton, and volleyball courts, space for gymnastics, wrestling, fencing, squash rackets, weightlifting, and handball, and a swimming pool. The Field House provides facilities for practice and enjoyment of a variety of athletic sports under favorable conditions in cold months and in bad weather. It contains a removable basketball floor, a track, a baseball diamond and batting cage, five tennis courts, a rifle range, a golf driving range, and a football practice field. The University also maintains fifteen outdoor tennis courts, two large playing fields, baseball diamonds, golf greens, a one-quarter-mile cinder track, and an ice-skating and hockey rink.

60 PHYSICAL EDUCATION
The Law School sponsors teams in the intramural sports program and participates in intercollegiate rugby competition. The Law School reflecting pool is used for hockey and ice skating in the winter.

Women's Division. The Women's Division carries on a program of instruction, some features of which are open to men, and a program of recreational activities open both to men and to women. Instruction is given, on a regular schedule of two or more weekly meetings, in individual, partner, and team sports.

Ida Noyes Hall provides equipment for the program of athletics for women. The building contains a gymnasium, dance room, games room, swimming pool, golf cages, bowling alleys, billiard room, and shower and dressing quarters. To the south of Ida Noyes Hall is the Midway Plaisance with three hockey fields.

STUDENT HEALTH CLINIC

The Student Health Clinic is part of the group of hospitals, doctors' offices, and research laboratories known as the University of Chicago Hospitals.

During the quarters when a student is registered and for the week following each such quarter, he is entitled to the complete facilities of the Student Health Clinic. The benefits include office visits to the professional staff of the Student Health Clinic, access to the Emergency Room of Billings Hospital when Student Health is closed, and hospitalization for the first five days for any single illness when authorized by a Student Health Clinic physician, provided the illness did not exist before the student's admission to the University.

The University requires a medical examination at time of entrance and periodic rechecks thereafter for selected diseases of concern to the health of the University community. New students on registering must make an appointment for the entrance medical examination, and failure to do so or breaking an appointment after it has been made entails an added service fee of $3.00 to reimburse the University for additional expense.

The Health Clinic does not provide for house or room calls and, except in serious emergency and following advance authorization by Student Health Service, does not pay for ambulance or other types of transport to the Student Health Clinic or the Hospital Emergency Room.

SPECIAL FUNDS

PROFESSORSHIPS

The John P. Wilson Professorship in Law was established in 1929 with funds contributed for the John P. Wilson Memorial Foundation by John P. Wilson, Jr., and Anna Wilson Dickinson as a memorial to their father, a member of the Chicago Bar. Past holders of the John P. Wilson Professorship have been Ernst Freund, Harry Augustus Bigelow, Wilber Griffith Katz, and Roscoe T. Steffen.
The James Parker Hall Professorship in Law was established in 1930 by the alumni of the School in memory of James Parker Hall, Dean of the School from 1904 until his death in 1928. Past holders of the James Parker Hall Professorship have been Edward Wilcox Hinton, George Gleason Bogert, Wilber Griffith Katz, and Sheldon Tefft.

The Max Pam Professorship in Comparative Law was established in 1935 in memory of Max Pam, a member of the Chicago Bar, with funds allocated by the Trustees under the will of Mr. Pam. The past holder of the Max Pam Professorship has been Max Rheinstein.

The Julius Kreeger Professorship in Law and Criminology was established in 1965 through the generosity of Mrs. Arthur Wolf, in memory of her late husband, Julius Kreeger, a graduate of the Law School in the class of 1920.

The Harry A. Bigelow Professorship in Law was established in 1967 in honor of the late Harry A. Bigelow who was Dean of the Law School from 1929 to 1939 and a member of the faculty of the Law School from 1904 until his death in 1950. In his will, Mr. Bigelow provided funds that are eventually to come to the University for the endowment of the professorship.

Under the will of the late Leo Spitz, J.D., 1910, provision is made for the establishment of The Caroline and Henry Spitz Professorship, in honor of Mr. Spitz's parents, as a professorship in world organization, law and government, and related problems, including the protection of human rights and the peaceful settlement of international legal and political disputes.
SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

The James B. Blake Scholarship Fund, established in 1951 as a memorial to James B. Blake, J.D., 1907, by his friends.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation Scholarships, made possible through gifts to the Law School by the Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation.


The Andrew D. and Eleanor C. Collins Scholarship Fund, established in 1969 by bequest under the will of Eleanor C. Collins.

The Farmers Insurance Group Scholarship.

The Milton A. Gordon Scholarship, established in 1964 through the generosity of Milton A. Gordon, J.D., 1931.

The Anna Weiss Graff Honor Scholarship, established in 1961 by the Julian D. Weiss and Shirley W. Weiss Foundation.

The George and Mary Gregory Memorial Scholarship Fund, established in 1969 by Chris D. Gregory in honor of his parents, to provide scholarships in the Law School.

The Francis Kosmerl Fellowships, established in 1948 by a bequest under the will of Francis Kosmerl, J.D., 1918.

The Hilda Loth Memorial Scholarship Fund, established in 1968 by Alan Loth in memory of his wife, Hilda Loth, to provide an annual law scholarship.

The Edwin B. Mayer Scholarship.

The Class of 1915 Scholarship, endowed by the Class of 1915 and awarded annually to a second-year student in the Law School.

The Class of 1932 Scholarship Fund, established in 1968 by members of the Class of 1932 to provide scholarships in the Law School.

The Class of 1933 Scholarship Fund, established in 1968 by members of the Class of 1933 to provide scholarships in the Law School.

The Class of 1935 Scholarship Fund, established in 1968 by members of the Class of 1935 to provide a full tuition scholarship annually to a student in the Law School.

The Class of 1959 Scholarship, provided each year since 1960 by the members of that class.

The LaVerne Noyes Foundation Scholarships, available to all students of the University who are descendants of veterans of World War I. Special applications are available from the Law School.

The Phi Sigma Delta Scholarship, established by members of the Phi Sigma Delta fraternity.
The James Nelson Raymond Scholarship, established in 1930 from a fund given by Anna Louise Raymond in memory of her husband, James Nelson Raymond.

The Arnold I. Shure Scholarship, established by Frieda Shure in honor of Arnold I. Shure, J.D., 1929.

The Leo F. Wormser Scholarships, established in 1935 by friends of Leo F. Wormser, J.D., 1909, as a memorial to him. In 1940 a gift to this fund was made by Mrs. Leo F. Wormser in memory of Mr. Wormser’s mother, Mrs. Frida Wormser; from time to time additional gifts have also been made by the family and friends of Mr. Wormser. In 1956 the scholarship fund was augmented by a bequest from the estate of Mrs. Leo F. Wormser.

FELLOWSHIP FUNDS

The Baker and McKenzie Fellowships in international legal studies.

The Bayer Fellowship in Foreign Law, contributed annually by the Farbenfabriken Bayer Corporation of West Germany. The fellowship supports the work of a student in the Foreign Law Program.

The James Nelson Raymond Fellowship, created in 1933 and 1934 by Anna Louise Raymond.

LOAN FUNDS

The Harry A. Bigelow Loan Fund, established in 1929 by the Law Class of 1929 in honor of the late Dean Bigelow.

The Bernhardt Frank Loan Fund, established in 1952 by Louis H. Silver, J.D., 1928, in honor of his brother-in-law, an outstanding appellate lawyer.

The Ernst Freund Loan Fund, established in 1922 by the late Professor Ernst Freund and since his death augmented by other contributions.

The Raphael and Rose Golde Loan Fund, established in 1955 by provision of the will of the late Joseph A. Golde, J.D., 1915, in memory of his parents.

The James Parker Hall Loan Fund, established by the alumni of the Law School in memory of the late Dean Hall.

The Ronald G. Hillebrand Memorial Loan Fund, established in 1962 by the Class of 1962 and other friends of Ronald G. Hillebrand in his memory; it is available to third-year, married students of the Law School.

The Law School Student Loan Fund.

The Louis M. Mantynband Loan Fund, established by his partners in 1967 in honor of the seventieth birthday of Mr. Mantynband, a member of the Class of 1920.
The Floyd R. Mechem Loan Fund for Law Students, established in 1921 by the late Professor Floyd R. Mechem.

The Esther Jaffe Mohr Memorial Loan and Scholarship Fund, established in 1966 in memory of Mrs. Mohr, J.D., 1920, a distinguished Chicago lawyer, by Judith Mohr Joyce, Elaine Goodman Mohr, J.D., 1954, and David L. Mohr, J.D., 1959. Preference is to be given to women.

The Harvey Puchowitz Loan Fund, established in 1955 by friends of Harvey Puchowitz, J.D., 1954, in his memory.

The Ernst W. Puttkammer Loan Fund, established in 1956 by students in the Class of 1958.

The Anna Louise Raymond Loan Fund, established in 1932 for the benefit of students in the Law School, preference to be given to women.


The Earl K. Schiek Loan Fund, established through the generosity of the late Mr. Schiek, a member of the Law School Class of 1920.

The Frederick and Edith Shaffer Sass Loan Fund, established by Frederick Sass, Jr., Ph.B., 1930, J.D., 1932, and Louis Sass, S.B., 1932, in memory of their parents.
The Ben and May Shapiro Loan Fund, established by Robert B. Shapiro, J.D., 1935, in memory of his parents, is available to students, preferably in the Law School, who are dependent in whole or in part upon their own efforts to secure an education.

The Clark B. Whittier Law Loan Fund, established by Professor Clark B. Whittier, a former member of the Law Faculty.

RESEARCH AND OTHER FUNDS

The Frieda and Arnold Shure Research Fund was established in 1945 by Frieda and Arnold Shure for legal research in matters affecting the immediate public welfare.

The Karl N. Llewellyn Memorial Fund was begun in 1962-63 by former students, colleagues, and other friends of Professor Llewellyn, to be used by the Law School for a purpose suitably recognizing his noteworthy contribution to the work of the School. Professor Llewellyn was a member of the Law Faculty from 1931 until his death in 1962.

The Leonard M. Rieser Fund was established in 1959 by the family and friends of Leonard M. Rieser, an eminent member of the Chicago Bar, and a former Lecturer in Law at the Law School, as a memorial to him to be used in a manner consistent with his wide and varied interests in law.

The Arnold M. Chutkow Memorial Fund was established in 1958 as a memorial to Arnold M. Chutkow, J.D., 1951, through a gift from Samuel Chutkow, 1920, and the friends and classmates of Arnold Chutkow. The income from the Arnold M. Chutkow Memorial Fund is allocated by the Dean of the Law School toward the expenses of student contestants in moot-court competitions and for the benefit of the University of Chicago Law Review.

The Andrew J. Dallstream Memorial Fund, used in support of several aspects of the School's work, was established in 1962 by the friends and colleagues of Mr. Dallstream, J.D., 1917, an eminent Chicago attorney who had served as president of the Law Alumni Association.

LIBRARY FUNDS

The Charles W. Boand Library Fund was established in 1967-68 by Mr. Boand, who is a member of the Class of 1933 and is currently serving as President of the Law School Alumni Association.

The Allan T. Dunham Memorial Fund, established in 1964 by Professor and Mrs. Allison Dunham in memory of their son for a general reading collection.

The Jerome N. Frank Memorial Library Fund, established in 1961 by the friends of Judge Jerome Frank, J.D., 1913.
The Maurice and Muriel Fulton Fund was established in 1967-68 for the purchase of books for the Law Library. Mr. Fulton is a member of the Class of 1942.

The William B. Hale Fund, established in 1944 by the family of Mr. Hale for the collection of materials for research and study in the field of monopoly.

The Wallace Heckman Memorial Fund, established in 1929 by Mrs. Wallace Heckman as a memorial to her husband, business manager of the University from 1903 to 1924.

The David Horwich Memorial Law Library Fund, established in 1965 in memory of David Horwich for furthering the study of Ethics and Law.

The Weymouth Kirkland Memorial Book Fund, established in 1965 through a gift in memory of Weymouth Kirkland.

The Essington and McKibbin Memorial Fund, established in memory of two distinguished lawyers and public servants, Thurlow G. Essington, J.D., 1908, and George B. McKibbin, J.D., 1913, by Mrs. Essington and Mrs. McKibbin.

The James Nelson Raymond Memorial Fund, established in 1929 by Anna L. Raymond as a memorial to her husband, James Nelson Raymond.

The Edwin P. Wiley Law Library Fund was established in 1969 by Mr. Wiley, a member of the Class of 1952.

The Frederic Woodward Law Library Fund, established in 1961 by friends of Frederic Woodward, formerly a member of the faculty of the Law School, and a Vice-President of the University.

A special Law Library Endowment Fund has been established under the guidance and with the help of Arnold I. Shure, J.D., 1929.
STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE, 1968-69

GRADUATE STUDENTS AND FELLOWS

Bemesderfer, Karl J. (A.B., University of Chicago, LL.B., Harvard University), Hamilton, Ohio, J.S.D. Program.


Duval, Claude G. (License en droit, University of Paris), Paris, France, Comparative Law Program.

Glasco, Anita L. (A.B., University of California, LL.B., Harvard University), Los Angeles, California, Foreign Law Program.

Greener, Ralph B. (A.B., Wheaton College, J.D., Duke University), Peoria, Illinois, Foreign Law Program.

Gumpricht, Horst (J.D., University of Freiburg), Freiburg, Germany, Comparative Law Program.

Henselmann, Andreas (Diploma, Martin Luther University), Berlin, Germany, Comparative Law Program.

Hirschl, Ronald (A.B., Brown University, J.D., University of Chicago), Mt. Penn, Pennsylvania, Foreign Law Program.

Iacino, James M. (S.B., J.D., University of Colorado), Englewood, Colorado, Foreign Law Program.

Kapelke, Robert J. (A.B., J.D., University of Colorado), Colorado Springs, Colorado, Foreign Law Program.


Marino, Joseph A. (A.B., LL.B., University of Notre Dame), Washington, D.C., Master of Laws Program.

Marvin, Charles A. (A.B., University of Kansas, J.D., University of Chicago), Lawrence, Kansas, Foreign Law Program.

Metaferia, Shmelis Sm. (LL.B., Haile Selassie University), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Comparative Law Program.

Morrow, John (A.B., University of Southern California, J.D., University of Chicago), La Jolla, California, Foreign Law Program.

Moseley, Frank S. (A.B., LL.B., University of Utah), Monterey, California, Foreign Law Program.

Nathanson, Paul S. (A.B., Tulane University, LL.B., Duke University), North Miami, Florida, Foreign Law Program.

Olsen, Elwood T. (A.B., Yale University, J.D., University of Chicago), Sioux City, Iowa, Comparative Law Program.

Peukert, Bernd (Staatsprüfung, University of the Saar), Saarbrücken, Germany, Comparative Law Program.
Spindler, Hartmut A. (LL.B., University of Munich, M.C.L., University of Chicago), Munich, Germany, Comparative Law Program.

Wilcox, James (A.B., University of California, J.D., University of Chicago), Carmel, California, Foreign Law Program.

Wright, A. Lincoln (A.B., LL.B., Louisiana State University), Lake Charles, Louisiana, Foreign Law Program.

Zenner, Alain E. (Docteur en droit, State University of Ghent), Ghent, Belgium, Comparative Law Program.

CLASS OF 1969

Aaronson, Mark N. (A.B., A.M., University of California, Berkeley), Los Angeles, California.

Adair, Wendell H. (A.B., Emory University), Decatur, Georgia.

Adess, Melvin S. (S.B., Northwestern University), Chicago, Illinois.

Asleson, Robert E. (A.B., St. Cloud State College), St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Axelrad, Stephen R. (A.B., University of California, Berkeley), Pacific Palisades, California.


Beatty, James D. (LL.B., University of Adelaide), Adelaide, South Australia.

Bentele, Ursula E. (A.B., Swarthmore College), Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Benton, Lee F. (A.B., Oberlin College), Lexington, Kentucky.

Bernstein, Joel M. (A.B., University of Michigan), Chicago, Illinois.


Blitz, Harvey E. (A.B., S.B., Wayne State University), Detroit, Michigan.

Blodgett, David M. (A.B., Oberlin College), Wilmette, Illinois.

Boggs, Judith S. (A.B., Brooklyn College), Brooklyn, New York.


Branson, Uzzell S., III (A.B., Rice University), Dallas, Texas.


Campbell, Michael A. (A.B., University of the South), Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

Clark, Nathaniel L. (B.Sc., W.E., Ohio State University), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.


Craig, William S. (A.B., Bowdoin College), Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

Crane, Thomas C. (A.B., Hamilton College), Ridgewood, New Jersey.


Curtis, Terry D. (A.B., University of California, Santa Barbara), Santa Rosa, California.

Dawson, George L. (A.B., Princeton University), Sterling, Colorado.

De Jong, Hendrik (A.B., University of Chicago), Layton, Utah.

Delehanty, John M. (A.B., Brown University), South Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Denvir, Quin A. (A.B., University of Notre Dame, A.M., American University), Chicago, Illinois.


Dominick, Alan R. (A.B., Michigan State University), Hammond, Indiana.

Dostal, Charles L., Jr. (A.B., Pomona College), Appleton, Wisconsin.


Engstrom, John E. (A.B., Dartmouth College, A.M., Wichita State University), Wichita, Kansas.
FERGUSON, JOHN H. (A.B., Williams College), Shaker Heights, Ohio.
FINKELSTEIN, IRWIN (A.B., Kenyon College), South Euclid, Ohio.
FOWLER, DON W. (A.B., Emory University), Clarksville, Tennessee.

GILDA, GILBERT E., Jr. (A.B., Yale University), Ironton, Ohio.
GOLDSMITH, HAROLD S. (A.B., University of Chicago), Chicago, Illinois.
GORDON, PHILIP (A.B., University of Witwatersrand, A.B., Oxford University), Johannesburg, South Africa.

GOTTESCHALK, WILLIAM P. (A.B., Yale University), Winnetka, Illinois.
GRAHAM, DOUGLAS D. (S.B., University of Utah), Salt Lake City, Utah.
GREENBERG, PAUL A. (A.B., University of Chicago), Syracuse, New York.

HARTMANN, FREDERICK L., Jr. (A.B., Princeton University), Richmond, Indiana.
HENDERSON, SUSAN A. (A.B., A.M., Stanford University), Menlo Park, California.
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IRELAND, MARILYN J. (A.B., Miami University), Charlottesville, Virginia.
IRWIN, THOMAS V. (A.B., Wabash College), Brownsburg, Indiana.
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JARVELA, DENNIS L. (A.B., Carleton College), Ironwood, Michigan.
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JOHNSTONE, ROBERT B., Jr. (A.B., Dartmouth College), Chicago, Illinois.
JUHNE, HAROLD R. (A.B., Rice University), Joplin, Missouri.

KAMP, ALLEN R. (A.B., A.M., University of California, Berkeley), Altadena, California.
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KILLIAN, BERNARD P. (A.B., University of Notre Dame), Bloomington, Illinois.
KIRBY, CATHERINE E. (A.B., Trinity College), Waukegan, Illinois.
KITCH, THOMAS D. (A.B., Yale University), Wichita, Kansas.
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MCGOLDRICK, JAMES M. (A.B., Pepperdine College), Manteca, California.
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MUeller, Peter O. (S.B., University of Wisconsin), State College, Pennsylvania.

OLESKA, RICHARD P. (A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University), Parma, Ohio.

PAER, JOHN H. (A.B., University of Pennsylvania), Manhasset, New York.
PARKS, WILLIAM L. (A.B., Kansas State University), Minneapolis, Kansas.
PAYNTER, DAVID B. (A.B., University of California, Berkeley), Greenbrae, California.

PFaff, ERIC P. (A.B., University of Cape Town, LL.B., University of Witwatersrand), Springs, South Africa.

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RAY, THOMAS L. (A.B., Stanford University), North Hollywood, California.
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RICE, GRANTLEN E. (A.B., University of Chicago), Pittsburgh, California.
RICH, JAMES D. (A.B., University of Colorado), Cortez, Colorado.
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RICHTER, ROBERT I. (A.B., University of Chicago), Brookfield, Illinois.
RIGGS, BRENT D. (S.B., Brigham Young University), Bell, California.
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ROSE, FILMORE E. (A.B., University of Virginia), Colonial Heights, Virginia.
ROSENBERG, LUCUS F. (S.B., Georgetown University), Chicago, Illinois.

SAMUELS, ELLIOTT M. (A.B., Ripon College), Chicago, Illinois.
SAMUELS, JOHN M. (A.B., Vanderbilt University), Hollywood, Florida.
SCHATZOW, STEVEN (A.B., Yale University), Silver Spring, Maryland.
SCHERLING, BRUCE D. (A.B., Yale University), Minneapolis, Minnesota.
SCHRÖTH, PETER W. (A.B., Shimer College), Union City, Pennsylvania.
SEIFER, DANIEL J. (A.B., University of Michigan), East Grand Rapids, Michigan.
SEVERNS, WILLIAM L. (A.B., Trinity College), Chicago, Illinois.
SILVERMAN, WILLIAM A. (A.B., University of Pennsylvania), Silver Spring, Maryland.
STINICK, STANLEY A. (A.B., Georgetown University), Silver Spring, Maryland.
SMITH, ARTHUR B. (S.B., Cornell University), Belleville, Illinois.
SMITH, MILAN D., JR. (A.B., Brigham Young University), Pendleton, Oregon.
SOLTMAN, NELSON A. (A.B., Yale University), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
SORENSEN, SEVAL C., JR. (A.B., Carleton College), Duluth, Minnesota.
SWEET, RONALD P. (A.B., Oberlin College), San Francisco, California.

TALLE, KENNETH R. (A.B., University of Minnesota), Minneapolis, Minnesota.
TEYGEN, DONALD O. (B.B.A., University of Wisconsin), Lombard, Illinois.
TENNY, BARRON M. (A.B., Harvard University), New York, New York.
THIES, ROGER C. (A.B., Wabash College), Mundelein, Illinois.
TICHON, MICHAEL J. (A.B., Notre Dame University), Terryville, Connecticut.

Verveer, Philip L. (S.B., Georgetown University), Downers Grove, Illinois.
Volkwitz, Alfred E. (A.B., Kenyon College), Kansas City, Missouri.

Warren, Alvin C., Jr. (A.B., Yale University), Silver Spring, Maryland.
Warren, Edward W. (A.B., Yale University), Louisville, Kentucky.

Weaver, Clifford L. (A.B., University of Chicago), Chicago, Illinois.
Webb, Jere M. (A.B., Stanford University), Portland, Oregon.
Webster, David A. (A.B., University of Vermont), Burlington, Vermont.
Whealan, Thomas P., Jr. (A.B., University of Notre Dame), Overland Park, Kansas.
White, James H. (A.B., Washington University), Las Vegas, Nevada.
Wilkins, Howard M. (A.B., Michigan State University), Paterson, New Jersey.
Wilkins, John P. (A.B., Colgate University), Lexington, Massachusetts.
Williams, Michele O. (A.B., University of Illinois), Chicago, Illinois.
Wing, James D. (A.B., Beloit College, A.M., University of Chicago), Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Wright, David C. (S.B., Swarthmore College), Orinda, California.

Yampolsky, Harvey A. (A.B., University of Rochester), Wantagh, New York.
Yeates, Kenneth W. (A.B., Harvard University), Salt Lake City, Utah.

Zebot, Francis L. (A.B., Harvard University, A.M., Ohio State University), Washington, D.C.
Zwerdling, David M. (A.B., Harvard University), Silver Spring, Maryland.

Class of 1970

Abrams, Constance L. (A.B., University of Pennsylvania), Shaker Heights, Ohio.
Adams, Kenneth L. (A.B., Yale University), Crestwood, New York.
Aman, Alfred C., Jr. (A.B., University of Rochester), Rochester, New York.
Anderson, Arthur H., Jr. (A.B., Tufts University), Medford, Massachusetts.

Bales, Sara Joan (A.B., Marquette University), Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
Benner, Laurence A. (A.B., Michigan State University), Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Berch, Paul S. (A.B., George Washington University), Washington, D.C.
Brandenburg, Brent (A.B., University of Colorado), Denver, Colorado.
Bruce, Peter W. (A.B., University of Wisconsin), Elm Grove, Wisconsin.
Bukey, David B. (A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Canevazzi, Russell P. (A.B., Yale University), Plymouth, Massachusetts.
Caolo, Jack P. (A.B., University of Notre Dame), Stanford, Florida.

74 Students in Residence
CARR, WALTER S. (S.B., University of Pennsylvania), Chicago, Illinois.

CHANDLER, Jo ANN L. (A.B., Kalamazoo College), Gaithersburg, Maryland.

CHILTON, JAN T. (A.B., University of California, Berkeley), Orinda, California.

CHUBRICH, MICHAEL E. (A.B., Knox College), Chicago, Illinois.

COHLER, RICHARD D. (S.B., A.B., Roosevelt University), Flossmoor, Illinois.


DEAN, JONATHAN (A.B., Harvard University), Ithaca, New York.

DUBERI, JUDITH S. (A.B., Radcliffe College), Bethesda, Maryland.

DUBOWSKY, MARTIN J. (A.B., University of Michigan), North Bergen, New Jersey.

ESLER, MICHAEL J. (A.B., University of Illinois), Chicago, Illinois.

FAUST, RALPH M., JR. (A.B., Michigan State University), Berwyn, Illinois.

FREED, MARTIN J. (A.B., Northwestern University), Evanston, Illinois.

FRIEDMAN, JOHN M., JR. (A.B., Princeton University, A.M., University of Sussex), Scarsdale, New York.

FRIEDMAN, RUTH M. (A.B., University of California, Berkeley), Sherman Oaks, California.

FUTORIAN, AVIVA (A.B., Brandeis University), Glencoe, Illinois.

GERBER, DAVID M. (A.B., Haverford College), Syracruse, New York.

GELB, MARJORIE E. (A.B., University of Pittsburgh), New Rochelle, New York.


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LUTTON, DELOS N. (A.B., DePauw University), Lockbourne AFB, Ohio.

MAAS, PETER L. (A.B., Harvard University), Wheeling, West Virginia.

MARTIN, GEORGE G. (A.B., Indiana University), Monroeville, Indiana.


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MEIKEL JOHN, ALEXANDER M. (A.B., Amherst College), Syracuse, New York.

MERCER, ELIZABETH S. (A.B., University of California, Riverside), China Lake, California.

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MILLER, BATYA (A.B., Barnard College), Baltimore, Maryland.

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SKINNER, RICHARD A. (A.B., Stanford University), Albert Lea, Minnesota.

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Vergata, Francis E. (A.B., St. John’s University), Oyster Bay, New York.

Walsh, James P. (A.B., St. Louis University), Chicago, Illinois.
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Zimmerman, Bernard (A.B., University of Rochester), Toms River, New Jersey.

CLASS OF 1971

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Beal, John M. (A.B., University of Chicago), Chicago, Illinois.
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Bliss, Ronald K. (A.B., Kenyon College), Youngstown, Ohio.
Booker, Daniel I. (A.B., University of Pittsburgh), West Mifflin, Pennsylvania.
Botteri, Richard M. (A.B., University of San Francisco), Beaverton, Oregon.
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Braun, Michael A. (A.B., Yale University), Westfield, New Jersey.

Buchanan, Elizabeth A. (A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University), St. Mary’s, Ohio.
Burnett, Donald L., Jr. (A.B., Harvard University), Pocatello, Idaho.
Burns, James E. (A.B., St. Mary’s College, California), Berkeley, California.

Carr, William E. (A.B., University of California, Berkeley), Leawood, Kansas.
Chesnin, Harold (A.B., Yale University), Lincoln, Nebraska.
Clapper, Samuel D. (A.B., Susquehanna University), Windber, Pennsylvania.
Clark, Robert W. III (A.B., Brown University), Winnetka, Illinois.
Clinton, Robert N. (A.B., University of Michigan), Oak Park, Michigan.
Clowers, David R. (A.M., University of Michigan), Waukesha, Wisconsin.
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Dwyer, Charlene M. (A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University), Pennsville, New Jersey.
EADIE, DOUGLAS C. (A.B., University of Illinois), Vandalia, Illinois.
EATON, MICHAEL M. (A.B., University of Virginia), Miami Shores, Florida.
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FABEL, THOMAS L. (A.B., Carleton College), Saint Paul, Minnesota.
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KATZ, MARILYN (A.B., Southern Methodist University), Dallas, Texas.
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LE GRAND, NICHOLAS W. (A.B., University of Iowa), LeClaire, Iowa.

LEWIN, GERALD D. (S.B.S.E., Polytechnic Institute), Brooklyn, New York.

LEW, DEBORAH A. (A.B., Smith College), Brooklyn, New York.

LIFF, DIANE R. (A.B., College of Wooster), Beloit, Ohio.

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LUFT, STANLEY M. (A.M., Georgetown University), Chicago, Illinois.

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McCLAIN, RAY P. (A.B., Swarthmore College), Columbia, South Carolina.

MCDONALD, JOHN W. (S.B., Colorado College), Greeley, Colorado.


MADDEN, NEAL D. (A.B., Syracuse University), Syracuse, New York.

Mears, JUDITH M. (A.B., Jackson College), Norwalk, Connecticut.

MERRITT, MICHAEL P. (A.B., Dartmouth College), West Hartford, Connecticut.

MILLER, FREDERICK L. (A.B., Harvard University), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MISNER, ROBERT L. (A.B., University of San Francisco), Portland, Oregon.

NALENCZ, LEONARD P. (A.B., Princeton University), Akron, Ohio.

NEAS, RALPH G., JR. (A.B., Notre Dame University), Brookfield, Wisconsin.

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OAKES, ANDRA N. (A.B., Bryn Mawr College), New York, New York.

O'BRIEN, MARIANNE K. (A.B., Fordham University), Brooklyn, New York.

Partnow, PETER C. (A.B., Bowdoin College), Framingham, Massachusetts.


PEDERSON, BEVERLEY A. (A.B., Beloit College), Medfield, Massachusetts.

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PETTIT, MARK R. T., JR. (A.B., Bowdoin College), Waterbury, Connecticut.

POHLMAN, ROBERT J. (S.B., United States Air Force Academy), Cincinnati, Ohio.

PREECE, ALLAN J. (B.A., Santa Clara University), Lemon Grove, California.

PRICKEETT, JAMES M. (S.B.A.E., Purdue University), Albion, Indiana.

Rankin, DONNA LEE C. (A.B., Oberlin College), Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Reed, OMER L., JR. (A.B., Birmingham-Southern College), Sylacauga, Alabama.

RIBSTEIN, LARRY E. (A.B., Johns Hopkins University), Wilmette, Illinois.

RIDBERG, MICHAEL D. (A.B., Purdue University), Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

RIESENBERGER, FRANKLIN I. (A.B., American University), Vineland, New Jersey.
Rockwood, Bruce L. (A.B., Swarthmore College), Livingston, New Jersey.
Rosenblum, Marvin J. (A.B., De Paul University), Chicago, Illinois.
Rottsolk, James Eric (A.B., St. Olaf College), Northfield, Minnesota.
Ruff, Nathaniel (A.B., Indiana University), East Chicago, Indiana.
Rumreich, Judith M. (A.B., Marquette University), Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Sabroske, John D. (A.B., Purdue University), Findlay, Ohio.
Schmitzer, Elliot M. (S.B., A.B., Northwestern University), Chicago, Illinois.
Schrader, Thomas R. (A.B., Cornell University), Fitchburg, Massachusetts.
Silbersack, Mark L. (A.B., Boston College), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Silver, Paul M. (A.B., Yale University), Rye, New York.
Soile, H. David (A.B., Syracuse University), Rochester, New York.
Soffer, Katherine B. (A.B., Bryn Mawr College), Havendale, Massachusetts.
Spears, Lawrence D. (A.B., Stanford University), Palo Alto, California.
Steinberg, Gabriel N. (A.B., University of Michigan), Elgin, Illinois.
Stephenson, Mason W. (A.B., Davidson College), Covington, Georgia.
Stier, Robert I. (A.B., Pomona College), Spokane, Washington.
Swartz, John L. (A.B., University of Illinois), Highland Park, Illinois.
Temchin, Ilen (A.B., City College of New York), New York, New York.
Thorkelson, Mary M. (A.B., Sarah Lawrence College), Rochester, Minnesota.
Tinsley, Earl M. (A.B., Baylor University, A.M., University of Chicago), Whiting, Indiana.

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Voegeli, Paul W. (A.B., University of Wisconsin), Monticello, Wisconsin.

Wallin, Philip H. (A.B., Stanford University), Red Bluff, California.
Weisman, James T. (B.B.A., University of Wisconsin), Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.
Wilson, Hugh S. (A.B., Indiana University), Owensboro, Kentucky.
Wyatt, Bruce H. (A.B., Carleton College), Wichita, Kansas.
**SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES**

**REPRESENTED IN THE STUDENT BODY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University/College</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Adelaide (Australia)</td>
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<td>University of Akron</td>
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<td>Allegheny College</td>
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<td>Augustana College</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barnard College</td>
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THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
of
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL

THE OFFICERS FOR 1969-70
Charles W. Boand, '33, President
William G. Burns, '31, Vice-President
J. Gordon Henry, '41, Vice-President
Richard H. Levin, '37, Vice-President
Robert McDougal, Jr., '29, Vice-President
Alan R. Orschel, '64, Vice-President
Arnold I. Shure, '29, Treasurer
James J. McClure, Jr., '49, Secretary

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Terms Expiring in 1970

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Fred C. Ash, '40
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Stuart B. Bradley, '30
William G. Burns, '31
Laurence A. Carton, '47
Donald E. Egan, '61
Morris E. Feiwel, '15
J. L. Fox, '47
Dwight P. Green, '12
Andrew C. Hamilton, '28
Charles F. Harding III, '43
J. Gordon Henry, '41
George C. Hoffmann, '28
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Robert N. Kharasch, '51
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Donald C. McKinlay, '40
Abner J. Mikva, '51
Thomas R. Mulroy, '28
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Thomas L. Nicholson, '55
Alan R. Orschel, '64
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George B. Pleitsch, '44
John C. Pryor, '10
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Bernard Weissberg, '52
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Terms Expiring in 1971

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HAROLD W. NORMAN, Norman, Engelhardt, Billick, Franke and Lauritzen, Chicago.
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VISITING COMMITTEE 87
WALTER J. BLUM


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Hans Zeisel


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FRANKLIN E. ZIMRING


LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1969–1970

1969 AUTUMN QUARTER

September 25 Thursday Registration for first-year students
September 26 Friday Registration for second- and third-year students
September 29 Monday Classes meet
September 30 Tuesday Registration ends
November 27 Thursday Thanksgiving Day: a holiday
November 28 Friday Classes will not meet
December 2 Tuesday Registration for Winter Quarter begins
December 4 Thursday First-, second-, and third-year classes end
December 6 Saturday All examinations begin
December 12 Friday All examinations end. Autumn Convocation

1970 WINTER QUARTER

January 5 Monday Classes meet
January 6 Tuesday Registration ends
March 10 Tuesday Registration for Spring Quarter begins
March 12 Thursday First-, second-, and third-year classes end
March 14 Saturday All examinations begin
March 20 Friday All examinations end. Winter Convocation

1970 SPRING QUARTER

March 30 Monday Classes meet
March 31 Tuesday Registration ends
May 28 Thursday Second- and third-year classes end
May 29 Friday Memorial Day holiday
May 30 Saturday Examinations begin for second- and third-year students. Memorial Day
June 3 Wednesday First-year classes end
June 6 Saturday Examinations end for second- and third-year students
June 8 Monday Examinations begin for first-year students. Grades for graduating seniors due
June 12 Friday Examinations end for first-year students. Spring Convocation

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