Law School Announcements 1971-1972

Law School Announcements Editors
LawSchoolAnnouncements.Editors@chicagounbound.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/lawschoolannouncements

Recommended Citation
http://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/lawschoolannouncements/95
The Law School
The University of Chicago

1971–1972 Announcements
Inquiries should be addressed as follows:

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 753-2404, 753-2405

For the Graduate Programs:

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON GRADUATE STUDIES
The Law School
The University of Chicago
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Telephone 753-2433

Housing for Single Students:

OFFICE OF STUDENT HOUSING
The University of Chicago
5801 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Telephone 753-4534

Housing for Married Students:

OFFICE OF MARRIED STUDENT HOUSING
The University of Chicago
824 East 58th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Telephone 753-2218

Payment of Fees and Deposits:

THE UNIVERSITY CASHIER
The University of Chicago
5801 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Telephone 753-3136
Announcements
1971–72

Let knowledge grow from more to more;
And so be human life enriched.
CONTENTS

1 Introduction

4 Programs of Instruction
   The Doctor of Law (J.D.) Degree
   The Graduate Programs

13 Curriculum

32 Publications and Research Programs

34 Buildings and Library

35 Student Organizations and Activities

38 Placement

39 Financial Information
   Fees
   Expenses
   Financial Aid

43 Housing and Facilities

45 Special Funds

50 Degrees Conferred, 1971

52 Information on Student Body

55 The Officers of the Law School Alumni Association

55 The Law School Visiting Committee

57 The Development Council

57 Publications of the Faculty, 1970-71
The Laird Bell Law Quadrangle (bottom right) next to the American Bar Center and opposite the central quadrangle of the University.
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Edward H. Levi, President of the University.
John T. Wilson, Provost.
Gilbert L. Lee, Jr., Vice-President for Business and Finance.
Michael E. Claffey, Vice-President for Development.
Walter L. Walker, Vice-President for Planning.
William B. Cannon, Vice-President for Programs and Projects.
Eddie N. Williams, Vice-President for Public Affairs.

D. Gale Johnson, Acting Director of the Library.
Charles D. O'Connell, Dean of Students.
Albert M. Hayes, Registrar.

THE LAW SCHOOL

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Phil C. Neal, Dean of the Law School.
Nicholas J. Bosen, Assistant Dean and Dean of Students in the Law School.
Richard I. Badger, Assistant Dean.
Frank L. Ellsworth, Assistant Dean.
Gerhard Casper, Chairman, Committee on Graduate Studies.
Gladys O. Fuller, Administrative Assistant.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

George G. Bogert, A.B., LL.B., James Parker Hall Professor Emeritus of Law.
Ernst W. Puttkammer, A.B., J.D., Professor Emeritus of Law.
Max Rheinstein, Dr.jur.uni., Juris Doctor (Hon.), Dr.jur. (Hon.), Docteur en droit (Hon.), Dr.jur.uni. (Hon.), Max Pam Professor Emeritus of Comparative Law.

Walter J. Blum, A.B., J.D., Professor of Law. (On leave of absence, Winter Quarter.)
Gerhard Casper, LL.M., Dr.jur.uni., Professor of Law and Political Science.
Ronald H. Coase, B.Com., D.Sc. (Econ.), Clifton R. Musser Professor of Economics.
David P. Currie, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.*
Kenneth W. Dam, S.B., J.D., Professor of Law.*
Kenneth Culp Davis, A.B., LL.B., John P. Wilson Professor of Law.
Harold Demsetz, S.B., A.M., M.B.A., Ph.D., Professor of Business Economics.*
Aaron Director, Ph.B., Professor of Economics.*
Allison Dunham, A.B., LL.B., Arnold I. Shure Professor of Urban Law and Director, Center for Urban Studies.

OWEN M. FISS, A.B., B.PHIL., LL.B., Professor of Law.
JULIUS G. GETMAN, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., Visiting Professor of Law. (Winter and Spring Quarters.)
GRANT GILMORE, A.B., PH.D., LL.B., Harry A. Bigelow Professor of Law.*
HARRY KALVEN, Jr., A.B., J.D., Professor of Law.
STANLEY A. KAPLAN, PH.B., J.D., LL.M., Professor of Law.
STANLEY N. KATZ, A.B., A.M., PH.D., Professor of Legal History.
EDMUND W. KITCH, A.B., J.D., Professor of Law.
PHILIP B. KURLAND, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
JOHN H. LANGREIN, A.B., LL.B., PH.D., Assistant Professor of Law.
EDWARD H. LEVI, PH.B., J.D., J.S.D., LL.D., Professor of Law.
LEON M. LINDFELT, A.B., J.D., I.S.B., Law Librarian and Professor of Law.
JO DESHA LUCAS, A.B., M.P.A., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law.
BERNARD D. MELTZER, A.B., J.D., LL.M., James Parker Hall Professor of Law.
SOI MENTSCHIKOFF, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Law.
NORVAL MORRIS, LL.B., LL.M., PH.D., Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology and Co-Director, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice. (On leave of absence, Autumn Quarter.)
PHIL C. NEAL, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
GARY H. PALM, A.B., J.D., Assistant Professor of Law and Director of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.
JOHN L. PETERMAN, A.B., PH.D., Associate Professor of Economics.
RICHARD A. POSNER, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
ADOLF SPRUDZS, LIC., A.M., Foreign Law Librarian and Lecturer in Legal Bibliography.
GUENTER H. TREITEL, B.C.L., M.A., Visiting Professor of Law. (Autumn and Winter Quarters.)
HANS ZEISEL, DR.JUR., DR.POL.SCI., Professor of Law and Sociology.
FRANKLIN E. ZIMRING, A.B., J.D., Associate Professor of Law and Associate Director, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice.
JAMES P. HAMBRook, A.B., LL.B., M.C.J., Bigelow Teaching Fellow and Instructor.
RONALD L. HIRSCH, A.B., J.D., Bigelow Teaching Fellow and Instructor.
KENNETH K. HOWELL, A.B., J.D., Bigelow Teaching Fellow and Instructor.
RICHARD S. E. JOHNS, A.B., J.D., Bigelow Teaching Fellow and Instructor.
BARTHOLOMEW LEE, A.B., J.D., Bigelow Teaching Fellow and Instructor.
PERRY L. FULLER, A.B., J.D., Lecturer in Law.
DENNIS J. HORAN, S.B., J.D., Lecturer in Law.
ELMER W. JOHNSON, A.B., J.D., Lecturer in Law.
HOWARD G. KRANE, A.B., J.D., Lecturer in Law.

FACULTY FROM OTHER SCHOOLS
AND THE DIVISIONS

ROBERT Z. ALIBER, A.B., A.M., PH.D., Associate Professor of International Economics and Finance, Graduate School of Business.
HARRY G. JOHNSON, A.B., A.M., PH.D., Professor of Economics, Department of Economics.
REUBEN A. KESSEL, M.B.A., PH.D., Professor of Business Economics, Graduate School of Business.

Julian H. Levi, Ph.B., J.D., Professor of Urban Studies, Division of the Social Sciences.
Margaret K. Rosenheim, J.D., Professor, School of Social Service Administration.
Bernard Rubin, M.D., Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry.
Edward A. Shils, A.B., M.A. (Cantab.), Professor, Committee on Social Thought and Department of Sociology.
George H. Sorber, Ph.B., M.B.A. Ph.D., C.P.A., Professor of Accounting and Director of the Institute of Professional Accounting, Graduate School of Business.
George J. Stigler, B.B.A., M.B.A., Ph.D., Charles R. Walgreen Distinguished Service Professor of American Institutions, Graduate School of Business.

STAFF AND FELLOWS

Hans W. Mattick, A.B., A.M., Co-Director, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, and Professorial Lecturer, Social Sciences Collegiate Division.
Wayne A. Kerstetter, A.B., J.D., Research Associate, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice.
Roy F. Lawrence, A.B., B.Litt., Ph.D., Fellow in Law and Humanities.
George M. Wattles, A.B., Ph.D., Fellow in Law and Economics. (July, 1971-February, 1972.)
Kurt Weis, J.S.D., Research Fellow, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice.

John S. Elson, A.B., J.D., A.M., Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow, Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.
Mark Spiegel, A.B., J.D., Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow, Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.
Thomas P. Stillman, A.B., J.D., Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow, Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.
David C. Thomas, A.B., J.D., Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow, Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.
Gordon G. Waldron, A.B., J.D., Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow, Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.
INTRODUCTION

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 Chicago to serve the West. The generosity of private donors, led by John D. Rockefeller, 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 undergraduate 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 American 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.”

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 475, including approximately 20 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.
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, and to a limited number of highly qualified students after completion of three years of undergraduate studies. 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. Prospective students are welcome to visit the School to attend classes, and to talk with the Dean of Students or another member of the Faculty Committee on Admissions. Appointments should be made in advance whenever possible, through the Office of the Dean of Students.

While superior academic performance in college is a general requirement for admission, the 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 faculty 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 October. 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. Applications should be completed by February 1. Applications received after March 1 can be considered only in exceptional circumstances.
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 University Cashier. The application fee is not refundable.

The applicant should register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) by completing and mailing the registration form supplied with each Law School Admission Test bulletin (see paragraph below). A transcript from each college or university attended should then be sent not to the Law School but directly to: LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The LSDAS will analyze the transcript and send a copy to this law school and others designated by the applicant on the registration form. If accepted, the applicant will be asked to submit a final transcript, showing the award of a Bachelor's degree, directly to the Law School. Before that time, additional transcripts should be submitted only in response to a special request from the Law School.

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 October 16, 1971; December 18, 1971; February 12, 1972; April 8, 1972; and July 29, 1972. 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 $100 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 University Cashier. 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\frac{1}{4} 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 student 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.

PREPARATION FOR LAW STUDY

The Law School does not require that applicants for admission present college credits 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.

THE GRADUATE PROGRAMS

The Law School offers three 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; and (3) the Comparative Law Program, intended primarily for students whose training has been in legal systems other than the common law.

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.

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 who have been admitted to the J.S.D. program but 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 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 lithoprinted 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 satisfaction 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. Dissertations must conform to requirements of form established by the faculty and the Dissertation Secretary of the University. 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.

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.

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, except for one elective course in the Spring Quarter. 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.

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 second and third years, take work in other departments and schools of the University for credit in the Law School. Such work may be counted for no more than 8 course hours toward the J.D. degree. 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


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. Trettel.

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. Win (3). Mr. Morris. Spr (3). Mr. Zimring.

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. 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. Aut (4). Mr. Fiss. Win (4). Mr. Dunham.

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. Posner.
ELECTIVE. In the Spring Quarter first-year students will elect one course from the following courses open to second- and third-year students: 427, 463, 464, 465. Preferences will be indicated in an advance registration during the Winter Quarter. Where necessary in order to limit these courses to a reasonable size, enrolment by first-year students will be limited by lot.

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 Winter and Spring quarters the work will be integrated with the course in Criminal Law. Aut, Win, Spr (5). Mr. Posner 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. (4). Mr. Fiss. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

401. EQUITY. The first part of the course treats the historical background of equity: the origins of chancery jurisdiction; how it came to be institutionalized separately from the courts of common law; the distinctive characteristics of equitable procedure; the maturation of the jurisdiction; the later degeneracy of chancery and the reforms of the nineteenth century culminating in fusion. The second part studies the modern law of equitable remedies: specific performance, injunction, declaratory judgment, rectification and cancellation, tracing. The third part covers selected subjects of equitable doctrine affecting the law of property and the law of contract. (4). Mr. Langbein. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

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 1971-72.]

404. THE LAW OF SUCCESSION. This course deals with the characterization of wealth at common law and with the various means by which wealth is transferred gratuitously—by operation of statute upon intestacy, by inter vivos transfer, and by will. A substantial introductory section treats estates in land and future interests, including the rule against perpetuities. The suitability of some of the
more common “will substitutes” is considered: gift, joint ownership, inter vivos trust, annuity, life insurance. The final segment of the course deals with testa­
dimentary capacity and with the formalities of drafting and revoking wills (but
not with probate and estate administration; see Law 405, Trusts and Estates).
Each student will be asked to draft a will and to submit an accompanying
memorandum explaining its purposes. Aut (4). Mr. Langbein.

405. TRUSTS AND ESTATES. This course continues the material studied in Law
404, The Law of Succession; that course, while not a formal prerequisite, is
strongly recommended. The present course considers at the outset the nature of
the trust as distinguished from other legal relations of property and contract.
After examining the rules concerning the creation of trusts, express and “con­
structive,” the course deals with the administration of inter vivos and testa­
mimentary trusts. The latter topic leads to a general consideration of probate and
estate administration. The duties of trustees, executors, and other fiduciaries are
particularly emphasized. The concluding segment of the course studies the law
of charitable trusts and foundations, including the relevant federal taxation pro­
visions. Win (4). Mr. Langbein.

406. LAND DEVELOPMENT. This is an advanced real estate course, in which pri­
mary attention will be given to the various legal forms for raising capital for
real estate ventures, alternative standards for measuring the rate of return on
real estate investments, the impact of the tax laws on investment decisions, the
problem of syndication, the strategies for dealing with use restrictions, and the
role of government subsidies in the development of low-rent housing. The ma­
terial for the course will consist primarily of prospectuses and case histories of
various development projects, rather than judicial opinions. Win (4). Mr. Fiss.

408. OIL AND GAS. The nature and protection of interests in oil and gas; ex­
press and implied duties under leases; transfer of mineral interests; government
regulation, pooling, and utilization. (3). Mr. Kaplan [Not offered in 1971-72.]

409. NATURAL RESOURCES. An examination of the law and economics of resource
control, with emphasis on comparing market and administrative methods of
allocating and conserving water, oil, gas, and other natural resources (excluding
land) and of controlling air and water pollution. (4). Mr. Posner. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

410. COMMERCIAL LAW I.* The course deals with sales, negotiable instruments,
documents of title, and documentary collections, with special reference to the
Uniform Commercial Code. Emphasis is placed on problem analysis, counseling,
and statutory construction. Aut (4). Miss Mentschikoff.

411. COMMERCIAL LAW II.* This course is a sequel to Commercial Law I. It
deals with letters of credit and personal property security transactions, under the
Uniform Commercial Code and under pre-Code law. It is open only to students
who have taken Commercial Law I. Spr (4). 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. (4).
Mr. Gilmore. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

413. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. In general the course description for Law, 412,
The Sale of Goods, is applicable to this course. The law of negotiable instru-
ments 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 1971-72.]

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 1971-72.]

415. Family Law. The course will consider state regulation of family relationships, including 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. Win (4). Mr. Zimring.

416. Law, Social Change, and the Status of Women. Taking as its central focus contemporary problems concerning the legal, economic, and social position of women, the course will attempt to explore the relationships between law and major social changes, including consideration of the kinds of intervention available to the law, their comparative efficacy, and the limits of law as an instrument of change. Win (4). Mr. Getman.

417. Social Welfare Legislation and Administration. On a background of facts about poverty, and on a background of social insurance programs (old age, survivors', and disability insurance) and the present system of categorical assistance (especially aid to families of dependent children), the main focus of the course will be on systems of income maintenance, including the one now pending before Congress. Some consideration will be given to legal problems of federalism in grant-in-aid programs, workmen’s compensation, unemployment compensation, medical benefit programs, and the programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Spr (3). Mr. Davis.

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 criminal 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 interrogation; 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.

422. The Criminal Justice System. A study of the operation of the criminal justice system. The primary purpose is to study the operation of the criminal justice system as a whole and to understand its interrelationships; a subsidiary purpose is to train the student in the critical assessment of research data bearing on that system. Topics will include the organization and functioning of the police,
the organization of prosecution and defense and the exercise of their respective charging and pleading discretions, bailing, jailing, sentencing, and corrections. Attention will also be given to the administration of the courts of criminal justice and the relationship between judicial administration and policing, sentencing and corrections. In addition to an examination, students will be required to submit an evaluation of a research project in the criminal justice system, discussing its methodology, validity, and utility. The course in Criminal Procedure is a prerequisite. Spr (4). Mr. Morris.

425. Economic Analysis and the Law. An introduction to economic analysis in the context of legal and public policy issues which may be illuminated by a framework of economic principle. Conservation and antipollution, minimum wage, antitrust and civil rights laws, among others, are used to elucidate fundamental economic concepts such as opportunity costs, comparative advantage, demand, market-clearing price, efficiency, competition and monopoly, and to demonstrate their relevance to legal analysis. The role of the private property system in the operation of markets is also examined. Aut (4). Mr. Coase.

Note: An understanding of economics is important to the study of a number of legal subjects as taught in the Law School, including competition and monopoly, labor law, natural resources, and regulation of competition, as well as others. Students planning to elect work in one or more of these areas are encouraged to take Law 425 in advance of such work. Students with a strong economics background from undergraduate studies should consult the instructor before enrolling in this course.

426. Economic Analysis and Public Policy. 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 Law 425, Economic Analysis and the Law, or who have had comparable prior work in economics. Students who have not taken Law 425 must obtain the permission of the instructor before enrolling 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. Spr (3). Mr. Sorter.

428. Associations. A study of the basic 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, partnerships, and business corporations. 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 creation and dissolution of the entity and the expulsion of members, 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 (4). Mr. Kitch.

429. Corporation Law.* This course considers 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. Federal Regulation of Securities. This course deals with federal regulation of selling, trading, and dealing in securities in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, together with a consideration of the effect of such laws upon the law of corporations, except to the extent that such matters are considered in the course in Corporation Law. The latter course is a prerequisite. 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. (4). [Not offered in 1971–72.]

434. Business Planning. The aim of this course is to apply the student’s knowledge of taxation and corporation law to the solution of a series of transactional problems involving typical steps in corporate formation and rearrangement. The problems include the formation of a closely held corporation, the formation of a publicly owned corporation, stock redemption, the sale of a business, merger and other types of combination transactions, and recapitalization, division, and dissolution of corporations. Both small-group discussions and lectures will be employed. Students will be assigned to represent the interests of particular parties, negotiate transactions, and prepare the necessary documents. The student must have taken Corporation Law and Federal Taxation II. Spr (4). Mr. Kitch, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. Krane.
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 upon 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. Spr (4). 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. Win (3). (Instructor to be announced.)

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 co-operation, and proposed federal legislative solutions, together with a brief canvass of problems in the administration of typical state-local tax systems. Win (4). Mr. Lucas.

440. **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. Melzer.
441. 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 (4). Mr. Getman.

445. 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. Win (4). Mr. Neal.


447. 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. (4). Mr. Kitch. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

449. Administrative Law. Administrative law is the law that governs administrative agencies, including executive departments, in their complex tasks of carrying out governmental 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. Aut (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. Win (4). Mr. Casper.

THE LAW SCHOOL 21
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. Spr (4). Mr. Kalven.

452. Constitutional Law III: The Constitution and Equality. The course will focus on the development of the equal protection clause and, especially, on the recent emergence of the concept of "substantive" equal protection. Particular attention will be paid to the legacy of the Reconstruction Amendments for non-whites, the poor, and women, in education, voting, legislative reapportionment, housing, employment, and the criminal process. Aut (4). Mr. Katz.

453. Urban Government. The course is concerned with the legal problems of administration of a local government. Special emphasis is given to the problems of supervision by the judiciary and by higher levels of government. The course also considers the issues raised by proposals for greater decentralization (community participation) and for greater centralization (metropolitan government) of local government structures. Aut (4). Mr. Dunham.

454. 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 1971-72.]

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. Aut (4). Mr. Lucas.

456. Admiralty. Historical development 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. (4). [Not offered in 1971-72.]

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. Win (4). Mr. Rheinstein.

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. (4). Mr. Casper. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

459. Comparative Legal Institutions. An examination of the machinery of justice in Germany, France, and Italy in its historical development and political setting. A theme of the course will be to consider whether and to what extent the Continental experience affords a basis for critical evaluation of certain con-
temporary problems of judicial process and administration in the United States. Topics to be explored include the selection, career, and remuneration of judges; the role of the adversary system; legal aid; civil and criminal juries; working methods of the legal profession; and legal education. (3). [Not offered in 1971-72.]

460. 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. Aut (4). Mr. Casper.

461. HISTORY OF LEGAL THOUGHT. An inquiry into the history of systematic thinking about the legal system. Extensive readings from the works of Blackstone, Bentham, Maine, Holmes, the legal realists, and contemporary scholars who are attempting to apply the methods and insights of the social sciences to an understanding of law. There will be a reading list, and a series of short papers in lieu of an examination. Win (4). Mr. Posner.

462. DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE. An inquiry into the role of legal institutions in the distribution of income and wealth. The opening sessions of the course focus on (a) the pattern and causes of the present distribution of wealth in our society and (b) the efforts of economists, philosophers, and political theorists to formulate distributive goals. Against this background, we then consider a variety of specific institutional arrangements concerned with the redistribution of income or wealth. The principal emphasis is on policies and institutions designed to alleviate poverty (with a glance at how the problem of poverty is attacked in other countries); but some attention is also given the distributive effects of tax, labor, antitrust, eminent-domain, and other public policies. Mimeographed materials and reading list. (4). Mr. Posner. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

463. DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL INSTITUTIONS. An introductory course in the historical background of the modern Anglo-American common law, focusing on the principal structural elements which developed during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance: the jury system; common law criminal procedure; the forms of action; the bar, the yearbooks, and the treatises; illustrative doctrinal development: trespass, case, and assumpsit; the rise of equity; prerogative justice in Council, Admiralty, and Star Chamber; the battle of the courts; the transformation of the juries and the development of the law of evidence; the recasting of criminal procedure: investigation, prosecution, and defense. Spr (4). Mr. Langbein.

464. AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY. This course will deal with selected problems in the development of private and public law in the United States. Among the topics to be studied will be: law in Puritan New England; the transformation of sedition libel in the eighteenth century; the growth of tort and corporation law in the early nineteenth century; the law of slavery; civil rights legislation and litigation in the century following Reconstruction. Emphasis will be on law as a product of socioeconomic change rather than as a system of reasoning. Course work will center upon intensive examination of judicial and legislative source materials. Spr (4). Mr. Katz.

465. INTERNATIONAL LAW. A survey of the nature, source, and principles of international law and of the mechanisms through which it is applied or recog-
nized. Topics dealt with include international agreements, membership in the international community, the territory of states, nationality, jurisdiction, state responsibility and international claims, the law of war, and an introduction to international organization law. Spr (4). Mr. Casper.

466. 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 1971-72.]

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.)

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 Legal History.** The seminar will consider the development of American law from the time of the Constitutional Convention through the age of Jackson. Some attention will be paid to the early-nineteenth-century controversy over the character of law in a democratic society, and especially to the movement for codification, but emphasis will be on changes in private law in response to the social, economic, and political environment of the new nation. Open to law students and graduate students in history. Each student will be required to submit a research paper on a topic within the general area of the seminar. Win (3). Mr. Katz.

503. **Seminar: Government Regulation of Race Relations.** The seminar will be devoted to a study of the limits and potentialities of the American legal system in dealing with race relations. This year the focus will be on slavery. The purpose will be to study the role of law in creating, maintaining, and terminating the institution, with the hope of getting a better understanding of both slavery and the nature of law. Win (3). Mr. Fiss, Mr. Kalven, Mr. Katz.

506. **Seminar: The Social Function of Property Rights.** The seminar will examine the development of common-law doctrines in selected areas with a view to determining the extent to which the law has responded to changing economic and technological conditions. Materials on this problem prepared by the instructor will be studied, and each student will prepare a paper tracing the evolution of a particular common-law doctrine from the standpoint of the seminar's central inquiry. (3). Mr. Demetz. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

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 1971-72.]

508. **Seminar: The Contemporary Class Action.** A study of advanced problems in procedure, with special attention to emerging problems of the class action as a remedial device in such fields as consumer protection and environmental control. Aut (3). Mr. Lucas.

509. **Seminar: Public Law and Dangerous Substances and Behavior.** The role of public law, federal and state, in regulating behavior and products thought to be dangerous is expanding rapidly. The seminar examines the mechanisms used to establish whether and to what extent a substance or use is dangerous, and alternative strategies of regulation and control. Problem areas covered will include firearms, tobacco, prescription drugs, marijuana, and drunk driving. Aut (3). Mr. Zintring.

510. **Seminar: Law and Urban Problems.** The *Los Angeles Times* of September 19, 1971, analyzes "Which Way for Echo Park—Inner City Oasis or Slum?" "Fight Begins to Save Last Viable, Close-in Area." The seminar will examine legal rights, techniques, and remedies possible in solution of these problems of the central city, including zoning, special planning districts, housing and building code enforcement, new construction financing and controls, as well as issues of economic and racial integration. Papers will be required on selected special topics. Aut (3). Mr. J. Levi.

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 (2), Spr (2). Mr. Dunham, with Mr. J. Meltzer of the Center for Urban Studies.

513. Seminar: Law and Urban Education. The California Supreme Court in Serrano v. Priest held that the California public school financing system violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The school financing system was substantially dependent upon local property taxes, resulting in wide disparities in the amount of money school districts could spend on each student. The seminar will examine what possible next steps are in public school financing, including drafts of possible legislation and legal analysis of the issues involved. Spr (3). Mr. J. Levine.

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 weekend, 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.

518. Seminar: Social Science Research. The seminar is an introduction to elements of empirical research methodology that may be useful to the lawyer in employing such research for litigation purposes, evaluating the results of such research, and carrying out empirical investigation as a part of the task of legal scholarship. The topics considered include the principles and practice of sampling, design of experiments, design of surveys, statistics as a means of simplified description, statistics as a means of inference from sample to universe, interviewing and reason analysis, and social science research for litigation. Spr (3). Mr. Zeisel.

520. Seminar: Trial Practice A. 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. Enrollment 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. Win (2), Spr (2). Mr. Fuller, Mr. Horan.

521. Seminar: Trial Practice B. A two-quarter seminar, beginning in the Spring Quarter and concluding in the following Autumn Quarter. The seminar
introduces and develops techniques of trial advocacy, with special emphasis on representation of the poor. During the Spring Quarter members of the seminar make written and oral presentations for critique by the seminar and experienced trial lawyers. In civil cases, seminar topics include investigation, pleading, motions, and discovery and their relationship to trial and possible appeal. In criminal cases, seminar topics include pre-trial hearings and motions, voir dire, trial, post-trial proceedings, and the special problems incident to representation of the incarcerated defendant. During the Autumn Quarter students will prepare and present actual cases in court under the supervision of the instructor and clinic staff attorneys. Preference in enrollment is given to second-year participants in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic who will be eligible for certification under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 711 to practice with the Clinic during their third year. Students in the seminar should have taken Evidence and Criminal Procedure. Students taking Trial Practice B are not eligible to enroll in Trial Practice A. Spr (2), Aut (2). Mr. Palm.

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. Aut (3). Mr. Kaplan.


541. Seminar: Contempt of Court. This seminar will deal with selected problems raised by the use of the contempt power to avoid interference with orderly judicial processes by parties, witnesses, or counsel and to achieve compliance with judicial decrees. Organization of, and assignments for, this seminar will be worked out during the Winter Quarter. Spr. (3). Mr. Meltzer.

544. Seminar: The Legal Regulation of Inflation, Unemployment, and Investment. The seminar will study the legal institutions for the regulation of aggregate economic activity and the creation and allocation of capital. Institutions studied will include the presidency, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the social security system, private pension plans, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the International Monetary Fund. The seminar will cover readings dealing with the cause and control of the economic cycle and the historical development of the relevant institutions. Students will prepare working papers outlining the technical legal steps necessary to implement various proposed reforms. Win (3). Mr. Kitch.

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, and other members of the faculty.

546. Seminar: Judicial Administration. The subject of this seminar is the current crisis in judicial administration arising from court congestion and delay, in both civil and criminal matters. An effort to identify the causes of the crisis will be made, and methods of alleviating it, including the use of professional management techniques, will be explored. Some consideration will be given to
cognate problems in administrative adjudication. Win (3). Mr. Posner, with participation of faculty of the Graduate School of Business.

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. (3) Mr. Davis. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

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 constitutional problems of separation of powers. 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. Enrollment is by permission of the instructor and is limited to eight students. Aut (3). Mr. Neal.

553. Seminar: Law Reform. A study of the problems of effecting continuing reform of the law, as exemplified by the work of the Law Commission in England. Special attention will be given to the pending project to draft a contract code for Great Britain; students will examine particular topics with a view to submission of proposed drafts for portions of the code. Aut (3). Mr. Treitel.

554. Seminar: The Legislative Process. A seminar in which current work of committees of Congress will be subjected to intensive studies. Readings will be assigned, and one or more papers will be required from each student. Aut (3). Mr. Kurland.

555. Seminar: Comparative Law. The seminar will study selected problems of public law and the machinery of justice under Continental legal systems, as a basis for critical appraisal of solutions adopted or proposed for the American legal system. Win (3). Mr. Casper.

561. Seminar: Taxation of Foreign Income. A study of selected problems concerning the taxation of foreign income. (3). Mr. Blum. [Not offered in 1971-72.]
565. **Seminar: International Commercial Problems.** A study of selected problems in 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 the permission of the instructor. (3). Miss Mentschikoff. [Not offered in 1971-72.]

### SCHEDULE OF COURSES BY QUARTERS

#### 1971-72

#### FIRST-YEAR COURSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOURS</strong></td>
<td><strong>HOURS</strong></td>
<td><strong>HOURS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305. Property</td>
<td>306. Torts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3 or 4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308. Tutorial</td>
<td>308. Tutorial</td>
<td>308. Tutorial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR COURSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOURS</strong></td>
<td><strong>HOURS</strong></td>
<td><strong>HOURS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404. Law of Succession*</td>
<td>405. Trusts and Estates*</td>
<td>411. Commercial Law II*†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408. Corporation Law*†</td>
<td>409. Law*†</td>
<td>418. Criminal Justice System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413. Federal Jurisdiction</td>
<td>414. Taxation III</td>
<td>422. Criminal Justice System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415. Federal Taxation I*†</td>
<td>416. State and Local Taxation</td>
<td>423. Accounting*†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442. Law of Competition and Monopoly</td>
<td>443. Constitutional Law II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>461. History of Legal Thought</td>
<td>462. Federal Taxation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Courses commonly considered as especially appropriate for the second year.
† Courses that will be considered for scheduling purposes in 1972-73 as having been taken in the second year, if taken at all.

THE LAW SCHOOL 29
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Autumn</strong></th>
<th><strong>Winter</strong></th>
<th><strong>Spring</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>509. Public Law and Dangerous Substances and Behavior 3</td>
<td>503. Government Regulation of Race Relations 3</td>
<td>513. Law and Urban Education 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510. Law and Urban Problems 3</td>
<td>512. Urban Planning Policies † 2</td>
<td>516. Law and Psychiatry † 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>521. Trial Practice B † 2</td>
<td>516. Law and Psychiatry † 2</td>
<td>518. Social Science Research 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530. Current Corporation Problems 3</td>
<td>520. Trial Practice A † 2</td>
<td>520. Trial Practice A † 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535. Federal Tax Reform 3</td>
<td>544. Legal Regulation of Inflation, Unemployment, and Investment 3</td>
<td>521. Trial Practice B † 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545. Workshop in Industrial Organization 3</td>
<td>545. Workshop in Industrial Organization 3</td>
<td>541. Contempt of Court 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>552. The Supreme Court 3</td>
<td>546. Judicial Administration 3</td>
<td>545. Workshop in Industrial Organization 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553. Law Reform 3</td>
<td>549. Discretionary Justice 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>554. The Legislative Process 3</td>
<td>551. Constitutional Law 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555. Comparative Law 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Extends over more than one quarter.
The Law School publishes four professional journals, *The University of Chicago Law Review*, *The Supreme Court Review*, the *Journal of Law and Economics*, and the *Journal of Legal Studies*. 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 *Journal of Legal Studies*, a new publication, provides a forum for basic theoretical and empirical research into the operation of legal systems and institutions.

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. The aim of the Law-Economics Program is to advance understanding of the effects of laws, and hence to enlighten both economic theory and proposals for law reform, by systematic investigation of aspects of the legal system in a framework of economic analysis. A continuing series of studies has focused on problems in the antitrust field. Recently attention has been given to problems of public ownership and public regulation of economic enterprise, to problems of labor organization and technological advance, and to the problems of allocation of rights in undersea resources. Recent studies have examined decisions in the field of accident law, land-use patterns occurring in the absence of intensive control through zoning laws, the United States postal system, the oil-import quota system, the regulation of the taxicab industry in Chicago, and the allocation of enforcement resources by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. Professor Ronald H. Coase is Director of the Program.

The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, established in 1965 under a grant from the Ford Foundation, is concerned with enlarging knowledge of behavior defined as criminal; with studying the operation and assisting in the development of the agencies of criminal justice and other agencies of social control; and with providing graduate training in the methodology and practice of research in these areas. The Center maintains close working relationships with other disciplines in the behavioral sciences relevant to the prevention and treatment of crime, and with the
operating agencies of criminal justice at the local, state, and federal levels. Current research projects include an evaluation of an experiment in probation utilizing nonprofessionals and ex-offenders as probation officer assistants; an analysis of the operation of deterrent processes in the criminal law; the current status of American jails and prospects for alternative measures; the evaluation of drug-abuse programs and public policy related to narcotics; the relationship of weapons to homicide rates and gun-control measures; the formulation and implementation of the proposed new Illinois code of corrections; and alternative ways of dealing with the competency to plead question. Other planned projects will deal with the impact of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 on the agencies of criminal justice, with several aspects of the administration of justice in juvenile and family courts, and with the testing of citizen-alarm devices in the reduction of crime and the fear of crime. Professor Norval Morris and Mr. Hans W. Mattick are Co-Directors of the Center.

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 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. 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 is directed by 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 desig-
nated 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 Joseph Regenstein Library and 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.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The University of Chicago Law Review, founded in 1933 and published by the School, is written and managed by students. Students who submit promising drafts of comments in an annual writing competition, as well as students who rank highest in scholarship upon completion of their first year, are invited to become candidates for election to the Review staff. From these groups, the managing board and associate editors are chosen. Students who are not invited at the end of the first year but who later write comments that are accepted for publication in the Review may be asked to join the staff.

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 1971 were The Honorable Byron R. White, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; The Honorable Joseph Weintraub, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
of New Jersey; and The Honorable John Minor Wisdom of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

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 University. 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 Director of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic is Gary H. Palm, Assistant Professor of Law.

The Summer Internship Program in State and Local Government, supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, provides summer fellowships for internship experience in agencies of state and local government. Open to students who have completed their first or second year of law study, the program is designed to broaden the understanding of law graduates concerning the problems of government at the state and local levels; to interest students in the possibility of careers in government; to assist agencies of government by providing short periods of service by talented young men and women with legal training; and to encourage critical thought and scholarly research on law-related aspects of state and local government. The Director of the Program is Professor Allison Dunham.

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, speaker programs, and athletic events.
Other student activities at the Law School include the Douglas Inn of Phi Delta Phi, a national legal fraternity, which maintains a program of professional and social activities for its student membership; the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, which provides field and research assistance in the areas of civil rights, civil liberties, and poverty law for community organizations and members of the bar and 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 Black American Law Student Association, a local chapter of a national organization designed to promote the interests of black students in law schools; the University of Chicago Law School Environmental Law Society, which provides a vehicle for legal environmental education and action on the part of law students and whose recent activities have included a one-day course in pollution control law, supplemented by a Pollution Control Law Handbook, a continuing series of weekly lectures on various aspects of environmental law, legal actions before the Illinois Pollution Control Board and the Chicago Department of Environmental Control Appeals Board, and the publication of *Illinois Environmental News*; and the Law Women's Caucus, which was created to explore the role of women in law.

**PLACEMENT**

The Law School's Placement Office serves the clearing house function of making available to students and alumni information on a wide range of job opportunities covering the entire spectrum of law-related positions. Students are encouraged to supplement this information from prospective employers by discussing their career interests with the Assistant Dean in charge of placement.

Throughout the academic year representatives from employers around the country visit the Law School to interview candidates for permanent and summer employment. Many employers also correspond with the Placement Office indicating the availability of permanent, summer, and part-time legal positions. 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 Placement 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.
FINANCIAL 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.

Deposit on admission. Each applicant who is accepted for admission into the Law School is required to make a deposit of $100. 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 twenty-one 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.

Tuition. Tuition fees in the Law School are $875 per quarter, or $2,625 for the nine-month academic year.

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 $1,566 for the nine-month academic year. (For information about other residences see section on Housing.)

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 $5,100
Expenses for a married student (plus $500 for each dependent child) $6,300

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 in the first year should be submitted at the time application for admission is made. An applicant for financial assistance is expected to supplement his personal application form with a Parents’ Financial Information Form, processed by the Law School Financial Aid Service (LSFAS). A registration form for this service may be found in the LSAT Bulletin of Information, or may be obtained from the Law School or by writing to LSFAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The Parents’ Form should be sent to the LSFAS, where it will be analyzed and duplicated and sent to each law school designated on the registration form.

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 $3,800 per year to a limited number of entering law students of exceptional promise. The awards are renewable for the second and third years of study at the Law School. Students desiring to be considered for the Mechem awards should obtain a special application form 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 ($2,625) and, in certain cases, up to $1,000 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 may be in the amount of tuition, although they vary, depending upon need and availability of funds. A student may expect to receive an award which will be a combination of scholarship and loan funds. Approximately 60 percent of the student body receive some form of financial aid. All awards made to entering students are subject to review at the end of each academic year. Students given financial aid will ordinarily be expected to receive a portion of such aid in the form of loan rather than grant.

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.

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 assistance, 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 University Cashier.

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 percent. 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.

Guaranteed loans are granted by banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations in each state. The terms of the loan vary somewhat from state to state, but all are subject to the following provisions: (1) The loan ceiling ranges from $1,000.00 to $1,500.00 per academic year, up to a total of $7,500.00 for all years. (2) If the family’s taxable income is under $15,000.00 per year, the government will pay all interest charges while the student is in school, and the student begins monthly payments at 7 percent interest after leaving school. If the family income is over $15,000.00, the student must pay all interest charges. Applications are available at the student’s community bank. For further information on these guaranteed loan programs, contact the Loan Counselor at 5801 South Ellis Avenue (753-4595).

Special loan funds are available to students who have unexpected medical expenses or are confronted with other emergencies.
Student Residences. Linn House and Mathews House are the Law School 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 1971–72 is $1,566 for the academic year, payable in an initial deposit and three quarterly installments.

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

In addition to space reserved in Mathews House, women law students have a choice of apartments or furnished rooms, some located within walking distance of the Law School. Campus buses run frequently during the day and evening between these buildings and the Law School. Most accommodations for women range from $85 to $100 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 (753-4534). 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 range from $165 to $269 per person. Students may expect to pay approximately $200 per quarter for accommodations. Short periods of residence (minimum three weeks) are arranged for at favorable weekly rates, which vary according to length of stay and type of room. The daily rate is $7.00 per person for the first fourteen days and $3.50 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 (753-2270).

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.

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 $110 to $156 monthly; those for unfurnished are from $104 to $205 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 ac-
commodations 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 (753-2218).

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 Head 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. Generally, successful applicants will be students who have been in residence for at least one year. Applications and information may be obtained from the Office of Student Housing, 201 Administration Building.

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.

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.

The Clifton R. Musser Professorship in Economics was established in 1970 by members of Mr. Musser’s family, to provide a permanent professorship in economics in the Law School.

The Arnold I. Shure Professorship in Urban Law was established in 1971. The professorship was made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation and matching gifts from friends of the Law School and of Mr. Shure, an alumnus of the Law School in the Class of 1929.

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 Walter H. Chambers Scholarship Fund, established in 1970 by a bequest under the will of Walter H. Chambers, LL.B., 1912.

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

The Hilda Loth Memorial Scholarship Fund, established in 1968 by Alan Loth, 1914, 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 La Verne 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 Walter M. Parker Scholarship Fund, established in 1970 by a bequest under the will of Walter M. Parker, J.D., 1915.

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 Frances S. Schaaffner Scholarship Fund, established in 1970 by a bequest under the will of Frances S. Schaaffner.

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.

The Roesing Family Fellowship Fund, established in 1970 by Robert B. Roesing for an annual scholarship for a graduate student in the Law School.

LOAN FUNDS

The Harry A. Bigelow Loan Fund, established in 1929 by the Law School 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 memory 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 School 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, a member of the Law School faculty from 1951 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, to support the student moot-court competition.

The Andrew J. Dallstream Memorial Fund, 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.
The Akiba Foundation Memorial Fund, established in 1965 in memory of Joseph Rosenbaum, an alumnus of the Law School.

The William Crosskey Memorial Fund, established in 1968 in memory of Professor William Crosskey.

The Abelson Law-Economics Fund was established in 1970 through a gift from the Lester S. Abelson Foundation for support of the Law School's continuing research into the field of law and economics. Mr. Abelson is a member of the Class of 1925.

The Abelson Legal Aid Fund was established in 1970 through a gift from the Lester S. Abelson Foundation to support the Law School's educational program in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. Mr. Abelson is a member of the Class of 1925.

The Harry N. Wyatt Faculty Fund was established in 1971 by Harry N. Wyatt, a member of the Class of 1921, to assist in providing research leaves and other forms of support for the research of the Law School faculty.

The Seymour Logan Endowment Fund was established in 1971 by Mrs. Seymour Logan and children as a memorial to Seymour Logan, a member of the Class of 1944, to assist in providing financial support (for example, by funding leaves of absence for research purposes) to strengthen the faculty of the Law School.

LIBRARY FUNDS

The Charles W. Boand Library Fund was established in 1967-68 by Mr. Boand, a member of the Class of 1933.

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.

The Thomas S. Parker Memorial Book Fund, established in 1969 by the friends of Thomas S. Parker, a member of the Class of 1939.


### DEGREES CONFERRED, 1971

**Doctor of Jurisprudence**

Hudson Noel Janisch

**Master of Comparative Law**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urs Werner Benz</th>
<th>Louis Charles Roberts III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chaitanya Gurtu</td>
<td>Kenneth Russell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartmut Lübbert</td>
<td>John A. St. Clair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alain Maillot</td>
<td>Peter W. Schroth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otto Mallman</td>
<td>Shimon Shetreet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Doctor of Law**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kenneth L. Adams</th>
<th>Barrie George Dyer Cowan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barry S. Alberts</td>
<td>William Howard Cowan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan A. Alop</td>
<td>Carol Ann Cowgill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard R. Aron</td>
<td>Jerry Dean Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent M. Badger</td>
<td>George M. Crossland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry R. Balkov</td>
<td>Robert A. Dibicarlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert B. Barnett</td>
<td>John T. Duax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles E. Barrett</td>
<td>Michael Eaton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith S. Bernstein</td>
<td>Douglas Bertram Marsden Ehlke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frana Biederman</td>
<td>Michael John Esler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry H. Biederman</td>
<td>Thomas Lincoln Fabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ira S. Blatt</td>
<td>James Ernest Fearn, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel I. Booker</td>
<td>Justine Fischer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard M. Botteri</td>
<td>Mark Fogelman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary Boyd</td>
<td>James Franczek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Ann Buchanan</td>
<td>Martin Jay Freed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald L. Burnett, Jr.</td>
<td>Richard John Frick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William E. Carr</td>
<td>Michael Robert Friedberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Chesnin</td>
<td>Michael Paul Gardner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel D. Clapper</td>
<td>David Wesley Gast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cum laude)</td>
<td>Jeffrey Saul Goddess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert N. Clinton</td>
<td>Roger Norman Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cum laude)</td>
<td>Nancy Albert Goldberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph J. Connell, Jr.</td>
<td>Bruce Lee Goldsmith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence J. Corneck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimball J. Corson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50 THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Robert Walter Green  
Robert D. Greenwalt  
Steven Andrew Grossman  
Steven Paul Handler (cum laude)  
Joseph Clinton Hanlon  
Mary Louise Hartman  
James Henry Hedden  
Schuyler K. Henderson  
David M. Higbee  
Elizabeth S. Holst  
Carl E. Hough, Jr.  
Richard Alphonsus Hudlin  
Marc Richard Isaacson  
Jeffrey Jahns  
Robert Joseph Janosik  
Alan Neil Kaplan  
Steven Z. Kaplan  
Karen Jill Kaplowitz  
Marilyn Kaplan Katz  
Robert Andrew Kelman  
Stephen Klopfleisch Kent  
Thomas L. Kimer  
John P. Kinnieberg  
Jonathan Craig Kinney  
Alan Howard Kirshen  
Kenneth Nathaniel Klass  
David Kroot  
Russell F. Kurdys  
Esther Ferster Lardent  
Peter McLean Lauriat  
Bartholomew Lee  
Carl Bennett Lee  
Nicholas Wilcox Legrand  
Gerald David Letwin  
Diane Ruth Liff  
Charles Linn  
Adam M. Lutynski  
Ray Pratt McClain  
J. William McDonald  
David D. MacKnight  
Philip Robert McLoughlin  
Neal D. Madden  
Judith Marie Mears  
Alexander M. Meiklejohn  
James W. Mercer, Jr.  
Frederick L. Miller  
Robert Lawrence Misner  
Leonard Nalenzc  
Ralph Graham Neas, Jr.  
Theodore H. Nebel  
Joel Steven Newman  
Bruce Q. Nortell  

William G. Nosek  
Andra Nan Oakes  
Marianne K. O’Brien  
Peter Charles Partnow  
Virginia Peck  
Andrew C. Peterson, Jr.  
Mark R. T. Petit, Jr.  
Robert James Pohlman  
Allan J. Preckel  
James Michael Prickett  
D. Scott Railsback  
Donna Carpenter Rankin  
Mary Ann Rashman  
Omer Lee Reed, Jr.  
Michael David Ridberg (cum laude)  
Marvin J. Rosenblum  
James Eric Rottsolk  
Judith Mae Rumrich  
Elliot M. Schnitzer  
Deborah Ann Lew Seidel  
James A. Serritella  
Mark Louis Silbersack  
Paul Michael Silver  
Teft Weldon Smith  
H. David Soble  
Katherine Barns Soffer  
Lawrence Dodge Spears  
Margaret Mary Stapleton  
Gabriel N. Steinberg  
Mason Williams Stephenson  
Lynn R. Sterman  
Robert I. Stier  
Paul Mason Stokes  
Geoffrey Richard Stone (cum laude)  
Jon M. Stout  
Alan David Sugarman  
William Robert Sullivan, Jr.  
John Lee Swartz  
Ilene Temchin  
Mary Margaret Thorkelson  
Earl M. Tinsley  
Robert James Vancrum  
Peter M. Van Zante (cum laude)  
David Vaver (cum laude)  
Paul William Voegeli  
Mark Bennett Weinberg  
James Theodore Weisman  
Hugh Steven Wilson  
Thomas Harding Wolfendale  
Bruce Haywood Wyatt  
Derrick Arthur Wyatt
### INFORMATION ON STUDENT BODY

#### SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED IN THE STUDENT BODY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Alabama</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amherst College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antioch College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Institute of Chicago</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augsburg University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard College</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baylor University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Berlin (Germany)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandeis University</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigham Young University</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown University</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryn Mawr College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Berkeley</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Long Beach</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Los Angeles</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Santa Barbara</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Santa Clara</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge University (England)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carleton College</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Western Reserve University</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Chicago</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claremont Men's College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colby College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colgate University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell University</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denison University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Denver</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Paul University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DePauw University</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drury College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke University</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earlham College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmhurst College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmanuel College (England)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fordham University</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free University of Berlin (Germany)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Freiberg (Germany)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown University</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Giessen (Germany)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Göttingen (Germany)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grinnell College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haverford College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of the Holy Cross</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Idaho</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Illinois, Chicago Circle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Illinois, Urbana</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Wesleyan University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana University</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iona College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Iowa</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Hopkins University</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas State University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent State University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenyon College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Lausanne (Switzerland)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyola University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macalester College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Maine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquette University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Maryland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami University (Ohio)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlebury College</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Minnesota</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Missouri</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Montana</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana State University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morehouse College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Nebraska</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of New Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State University of New York at Buffalo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of North Carolina</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern University</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notre Dame University</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oberlin College</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occidental College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Name</td>
<td>No. of Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Wesleyan University</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Oklahoma</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Paris (France)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania State University</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomona College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principia College</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripon College</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Rochester</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockford College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutgers University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's College (Annapolis)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary of the Lake Seminary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary's College, California</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Olaf College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of San Diego</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seton Hall University</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimer College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmons College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of the South</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of South Carolina</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford University</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swarthmore College</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taladega College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Tennessee</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Texas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Technical College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity College</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufts University</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulane University</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Utah</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt University</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Vermont</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabash College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Washington</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington University</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington and Lee University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne State University</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellesley College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan University</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Michigan University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheaton College</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whirnman College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wittenberg College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Wooster</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xavier University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale University</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeshiva University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Zurich (Switzerland)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total No. of Schools Represented          | 168             |

**Residence of Members of the Student Body**

**United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Northeast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>129</td>
<td>129 (27%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. Southeast**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>39 (8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE LAW SCHOOL** 53
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>NO. OF STUDENTS</th>
<th>NO. OF STUDENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III. Middle West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>188 (40%)</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Plains Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Montana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>44 (9%)</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Southwest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>16 (3%)</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Far West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>56 (12%)</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>NO. OF STUDENTS</th>
<th>NO. OF STUDENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>West Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>496</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J.D. candidates .............................................. 474
Graduate and foreign ....................................... 22
Number of states represented (including District of Columbia) ... 44
Foreign countries represented ................................ 6
THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
of
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL

THE OFFICERS FOR 1971-72

WILLIAM G. BURNS, '31, President
J. GORDON HENRY, '41, First Vice-President
RICHARD H. LEVIN, '37, Vice-President
MILTON I. SHADUR, '49, Vice-President
JEAN ALLARD, '53, Vice-President
JAMES J. McCLURE, JR., '49, Vice-President
ALAN R. ORSCHEL, '64, Vice-President
RUDOLPH J. ARONBERG, '57, Secretary
ARNOLD I. SHURE, '29, Treasurer

THE LAW SCHOOL VISITING COMMITTEE

Milton I. Shadur, '49, Chairman

Terms Expiring in 1971-72

CHARLES AARON, Aaron, Aaron, Schimberg and Hess, Chicago.
WILLIAM H. ABBOTT, '28, Special Counsel for Antitrust Matters, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul.
RICHARD F. BABCOCK, '46, Ross, Hardies, O'Keefe, Babcock, McDugald and Parsons, Chicago.
MILTON H. COHEN, Schiff, Hardin, Waite, Dorschel and Britton, Chicago.
The Honorable WALTER J. CUMMINGS, United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago.
FRANK H. DETWEILER, '31, Cravath, Swaine and Moore, New York.
NICHOLAS DEB. KATZENBACH, Vice President and General Counsel, IBM Corporation, Armonk, New York.
The Honorable WADE H. McCREF, JR., United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, Detroit.
DONALD C. McKINLAY, '40, Holme, Roberts and Owen, Denver.
WILLIAM R. MING, JR., 33, McCoy, Ming and Black, Chicago.
The Honorable HUBERT L. WILL, '37, United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago.
Terms Expiring in 1972–73

Jean Allard, '53, General Counsel, Maremont Corporation, Chicago.
Charles W. Davis, Hopkins, Sutter, Owen, Mulroy and Davis, Chicago.
John Eckler, '39, Bricker, Evatt, Barton and Eckler, Columbus.
Alex Elson, '28, Elson, Lassets and Wolff, Chicago.
The Honorable Henry J. Friendly, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York.
Edwin E. Huddleston, Jr., Cooley, Crowley, Gaither, Godward, Castro and Huddleston, San Francisco.
Lillian E. Kraemer, '64, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton, New York.
Glen A. Lloyd, '23, Bell, Boyd, Lloyd, Haddad and Burns, Chicago.
The Honorable Robert D. Morgan, '37, United States District Court, Southern District of Illinois, Peoria.
Alexander Polikoff, '53, Executive Director, Businessmen for the Public Interest, Chicago.
A. Bruce Schimberg, '52, Leibman, Williams, Bennett, Baird and Minow, Chicago.
The Honorable John Paul Stevens, United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago.
Edwin M. Zimmerman, Covington and Burling, Washington.

Terms Expiring in 1973–74

Hammond E. Chaffetz, Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz and Masters, Chicago.
Frank Cicero, Jr., '65, Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz and Masters, Chicago.
Frank Greenberg, '32, Greenberg, Keele, Lunn and Aronberg, Chicago.
J. Gordon Henry, '41, Northern Trust Company, Chicago.
William E. Jackson, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy, New York City.
Robert J. Kutak, '55, Kutak, Rock, Campbell and Peters, Omaha.
Rex E. Lee, '63, Jennings, Strouss and Salmon, Phoenix.
Frank D. Mayer, Jr., '59, Mayer, Brown and Platt, Chicago.
Robert McDougal, Jr., '29, Chicago.
The Honorable Stanley Mosk, '35, Supreme Court of California, San Francisco.
Dallin H. Oaks, '57, President, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
Roberta C. Ramo, '67, Sawtelle, Goode, Davidson and Leighton, San Antonio, Texas.
Grantlen E. Rice, '69, Morrison, Foerster, Holloway, Clinton and Clark, San Francisco.
The Honorable Walter V. Schaeffer, '28, Supreme Court of Illinois, Chicago.
Milton I. Shadur, '49, Devoe, Shadur, Plotkin, Krupp and Miller, Chicago.
Edward L. Wright, Wright, Lindsey and Jennings, Little Rock, Arkansas.
THE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Co-Chairmen: Maurice S. Weigle, ’35
Elmer W. Johnson, ’57

Richard L. Marcus, ’62
Frank D. Mayer, Jr., ’59
James J. McClure, Jr., ’49
Keith I. Parsons, ’37
George B. Pletsch, ’44
Don S. Samuelson, ’67
Charles D. Stein, ’48
Jerome S. Weiss, ’30
Maynard I. Wishner, ’47

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FACULTY, 1970–71

Walter J. Blum
From the Thoughtful Tax Man, 49 Taxes 262 (1971).

Gerhard Casper
Redefreiheit und Ehrenschatz (C. F. Müller: Karlsruhe, 1971).

Ronald H. Coase

Kenneth W. Dam
Implementation of Import Quotas: The Case of Oil, 14 J. Law & Econ. 1 (1971).

Kenneth Culp Davis
1970 Supplement to Administrative Law Treatise (West Publishing Co.).

Harold Demsetz

Allison Dunham
Owen M. Fiss

Grant Gilmore

Dennis J. Horan

Harry Kalven, Jr.
With Hans Zeisel: Jury, Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Edmund W. Kitch

Hein D. Kötz
With Konrad Zweigert: Einführung in die Rechtsvergleichung, (1 Grundlagen, to be published by Mohr/Siebeck, Tübingen, Germany, 1971).

Howard G. Krane

Philip B. Kurland
Mr. Justice Frankfurter and the Constitution (University of Chicago Press, 1971).
The Supreme Court Review: 1970 (editor).
The Clouded Crystal Ball: The Supreme Court on Aid to Parochial Schools, 79 School Rev. 325 (1971).
Our Troubled Courts, Nation's Business, May, 1971, at 76.
Review of The Justices of the United States Supreme Court—1789–1969:

Jo Desha Lucas

Bernard D. Meltzer

Norval Morris
From the Outside Looking In, or the Snail's Pace of Penal Reform, in Out­
side Looking In 21 (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, April, 1970).
In Re Gault: A Comparative Background, in Gault: What Now for the
Juvenile Court? 25 (Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Ann Arbor,
The Businessman's Guide to Crime Control (University of Chicago School
of Business, 1971).
Criminality and Social Change (Position Paper for Section of Social De­
defense, 1970).
Review of Dawson: Sentencing: The Decision as to Type, Length, and
Conditions of Sentence, 44 S. Cal. L. Rev. 524 (1971).

Dallin H. Oaks
Abortion and Due Process, Res Ipsa Loquitur, Fall, 1970, at 5.
With Warren Lehman: Lawyers for the Poor (reprinted from Trans­
action, July–August, 1967), in Law and Order in a Democratic Society 91
(Summers & Barth, eds., 1970).

John L. Peterman
Concentration of Control and the Price of Television Time, Papers and Pro­
ceedings of the American Economic Association, in Amer. Econ. Rev.,
May, 1971, at 74.

Richard A. Posner
A Program for the Antitrust Division, 38 U. Chi. L. Rev. 500 (1971).
Taxation by Regulation, 2 Bell J. Econ. & Management Sci. 22 (1971).
Killing or Wounding to Protect a Property Interest, 14 J. Law & Econ. 201
(1971).
The Closed Enterprise System: Nader on Antitrust, New Republic, June
26, 1971, at 11.
236 (1971).

THE LAW SCHOOL 59
Max Rheinstein

Adolf Sprudzs

Hans Zeisel
Crime and Law & Order, 40 The Amer. Scholar (special issue: Crime and Delinquency [1971]).
With Harry Kalven, Jr.: Jury, Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Franklin E. Zimring
Perspectives on Deterrence (National Institute of Mental Health, 1971).
LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1971-1972

1971 AUTUMN QUARTER

September 30 Thursday Registration for first-year students
October 1 Friday Registration for second- and third-year students
October 4 Monday Classes meet
October 5 Tuesday Registration for Autumn Quarter ends
November 25 Thursday Thanksgiving Day: a holiday
November 26 Friday Classes will not meet
December 7 Tuesday Registration for Winter Quarter begins
December 8 Wednesday Classes end
December 9-12 Thursday-
Sunday Reading period
December 13 Monday Examinations begin
December 17 Friday Examinations end. Registration for Winter Quarter ends. Autumn Convocation

1972 WINTER QUARTER

January 3 Monday Classes meet
March 7 Tuesday Registration for Spring Quarter begins
March 8 Wednesday Classes end
March 9-12 Thursday-
Sunday Reading period
March 13 Monday Examinations begin
March 17 Friday Examinations end. Registration for Spring Quarter ends. Winter Convocation

1972 SPRING QUARTER

March 27 Monday Classes meet
May 24 Wednesday Second- and third-year classes end
May 25-28 Thursday-
Sunday Reading period for second- and third-year students
May 29 Monday Examinations begin for second- and third-year students. Memorial Day observance: a holiday
May 31 Wednesday First-year classes end
June 1-4 Thursday-
Sunday Reading period for first-year students
June 2 Friday Examinations end for second- and third-year students
June 5 Monday Examinations begin for first-year students. Grades for graduating seniors due
June 9 Friday Examinations end for first-year students. Spring Convocation

Because a limited number of Announcements are printed, students are asked to retain their copies for reference throughout the academic year.