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THE LAW SCHOOL

ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SEPTEMBER 18, 1986
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LAW SCHOOL

Inquiries should be addressed as follows:

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

DEAN OF STUDENTS
The Law School
The University of Chicago
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Telephone 312-962-9484
(312-702-9484, effective January 1, 1987)

Housing for Single Students:
OFFICE OF STUDENT HOUSING
The University of Chicago
5801 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Telephone 312-962-7366
(312-702-7366, effective January 1, 1987)

Housing for Married Students:
OFFICE OF NEIGHBORHOOD STUDENT APARTMENTS
The University of Chicago
824 East 58th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Telephone 312-753-2218
Let knowledge grow from more to more;
And so be human life enriched.
The statements contained in these Announcements are subject to change without notice.
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Andrew M. Rosenfield, A.B., A.M., J.D., Lecturer in Law.

Mandel Legal Aid Clinic

Gary H. Palm, Director.

Jonathan K. Baum, A.B., J.D., Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow.
Mark J. Heyrman, A.B., J.D., Clinical Fellow and Lecturer in Law.
Stefan H. Krieger, A.B., J.D., Clinical Fellow and Lecturer in Law.
Jeffrey C. Paulson, A.B., J.D., Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow.
Randall D. Schmidt, A.B., J.D., Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow.

Faculty from Other Schools and the Divisions

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Sidney Davidson, A.B., M.B.A., Ph.D., C.P.A., Arthur Young Distinguished Service Professor of Accounting, Graduate School of Business, and Lecturer in Law.
Charles M. Gray, A.B., Ph.D., Professor of English Legal History, Department of History and the College, Associate Dean of the College, and Lecturer in Law.
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PAUL MEIER, S.B., A.M., Ph.D., Ralph and Mary Otis Isham Distinguished Service Professor, Departments of Statistics and Pharmacological and Physiological Sciences, Medicine and the College, and Chairman, Department of Statistics.

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RESEARCH ASSOCIATES AND VISITING FELLOWS


DAVID D. FRIEDMAN, A.B., S.M., Ph.D., John M. Olin Visiting Fellow in Law and Economics.

FRED S. MCCCHESNEY, A.B., J.D., Ph.D., John M. Olin Visiting Fellow in Law and Economics.
Students thinking of law study soon discover that the programs of most law schools have a great deal in common. The choice of one school over another is not easily made on the basis of catalog descriptions of the teaching methods, course offerings, and formal requirements. The similarity is natural, since most American law schools share the aim of educating lawyers for careers that may take many paths and that will not be limited to any particular state or region. Although many lawyers eventually find themselves practicing within some special branch of the law, American legal education is still fundamentally an education for generalists. It emphasizes the acquisition of broad and basic knowledge of law, an understanding of the functioning of the legal system, and, perhaps even more important, the development of analytical abilities of a high order. This common emphasis reflects the conviction that such an education is the best kind of preparation for the diverse roles that law school graduates occupy in American life and for the changing nature of the problems any individual lawyer is likely to encounter over a long career.

Within this tradition, which it shares, the University of Chicago Law School has been influenced by a special interest, imparted at its inception, in the relationships between law and other social studies and in the interaction of law with its social and human context. Important themes in the School’s history and outlook can be suggested by a word about the beginnings of the University and of the Law School.

The University of Chicago, one of the youngest of the major American universities, was founded in 1890. The generosity of its founding donors, led by John D. Rockefeller, enabled the first President of the University, William Rainey Harper, to realize his bold ideas and extraordinary standards in the creation of a new university. Harper insisted that the new institution must be a true university, with a strong emphasis on advanced training and research as well as undergraduate instruction. The University was launched with a program of ambitious dimensions and with a faculty of remarkable distinction. It became at once one of the leading universities of the world. The character of the University from the start was stamped by a spirit of innovation, devotion to intellectual inquiry, and a strong sense of mission. As one study of American higher education has said, “No episode was more important in shaping the outlook and expectations of American higher education during those years than the founding of the University of Chicago, one of those events in American history that brought into focus the spirit of an age.”

The Law School, part of Harper’s original plan but delayed in its fulfillment until 1902, was a product of the same innovative spirit and concern for the common aims of a university. The objective, in the view of Harper and faculty members associated with him in the project, was to create a new kind of law school, professional in its purpose but with a broader outlook than was then
prevailant in the leading American law schools. The aspirations of the new school were set by Harper's conception of legal education in a university setting: education in law "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."

The effects of this philosophy were seen in a number of developments in which the School had a leading role during its first half-century, including the growth of administrative law, legislation, and comparative law as recognized fields of law school study, the introduction of economics and accounting into the curriculum, the extension of the field of legal research from concern with the rules of law to empirically oriented investigations of the legal system, and the appointment of regular faculty members from disciplines outside the law. In addition, the Law School from the beginning established close relationships with the faculties in other departments of the University, a number of whom each year participate in the teaching of courses and seminars in the Law School.

The present program of the School seeks to combine a rigorous professional emphasis with the search for knowledge about law viewed as a social science. The School has long been noted for its pioneering work in the field of law and economics, and it is now also especially rich in resources for the study of legal history. Other special emphases have brought the development of a leading Center for Studies in Criminal Justice and a highly professional program of clinical education. The strong orientation of the faculty toward research provides students with unusually good opportunities for independent research and writing and for employment during term time and summers as research assistants to members of the faculty. The School is the home of four faculty-edited journals—The Supreme Court Review, The Journal of Law and Economics, The Journal of Legal Studies, and Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research. These are in addition to two student-edited law reviews.

The program for the professional degree (the J.D. degree) begins with a common program for all students in the first year, covering the basic common-law fields and emphasizing training in legal reasoning, legal research techniques, and exercises in writing various forms of legal documents, as well as an introduction to the arts of appellate advocacy. For part of the first-year work, a few courses are conducted for the entire class of about 170 in order to provide a unified experience. In most courses, however, the class is divided into sections. Students also meet in small sections for legal-writing work under the supervision of the Bigelow Teaching Fellows, an important feature of the School's first-year program. The first-year program also includes an elective course in the Spring Quarter chosen from a set of courses representing special perspectives toward law such as history, economics, and legal philosophy.

The work of the upperclass years is entirely elective and permits a fair degree of flexibility to the individual student in planning a program. The expectation is that all students will take work that gives them a strong foundation in the major subject areas, and will do substantial research and writing by taking advantage of the opportunity to cultivate special interests in seminars and independent study. A number of courses and seminars, considered especially appropriate for the third year, stress the solution of complex problems or transactions in the form in which they come to the lawyer in practice, drawing on the theoretical knowledge pre-
viously acquired and calling for the application of that knowledge to real situations. Acquaintance with the techniques of litigation is stressed, through trial practice courses. In one course students carry out the steps in the preparation and trial of a lawsuit under the supervision of trial practitioners and judges drawn from the local courts. In the other trial practice course students receive clinical training in advocacy by participating in trials on behalf of real clients in the courts of Illinois (pursuant to the student practice rule). The Law School’s Mandel Legal Aid Clinic provides supervision by experienced lawyers for sixty or more law students each year. The program of the second and third years may also include a certain amount of course work in other departments and schools of the University.

An important part of the educational experience for many students is participation in at least one intensive extracurricular activity. There is an active moot-court program and competition providing intensive training in the writing of briefs and practice in oral argument before appellate benches. Approximately thirty second- and third-year students are members of The University of Chicago Law Review, one of the country’s leading general purpose legal periodicals. Another twenty students are members of The University of Chicago Legal Forum, which each year publishes papers from a symposium on a different topic of current legal interest, as well as student commentary. Membership on both the Law Review and the Legal Forum is based in part on an open writing competition held during the summer between the students’ first and second years.

The School places a special value on ease of access to the faculty and informal exchange with the faculty as part of the educational process. The building is designed to encourage this atmosphere. Offices are arranged around the working floors of the Law Library; these offices are used by both students and faculty. The custom is for students to drop in on faculty members at any time and without going through secretaries or other staff. The Harold J. Green Law Lounge, in which students and faculty gather between classes and for coffee breaks, occupies a central place on the main floor of the Law School.

The School is housed in a set of buildings of noted architectural distinction, designed by the late Eero Saarinen and completed in 1959. They include an unusual courtroom complex, the Weymouth Kirkland Courtroom, in which actual sittings of the Supreme Court of Illinois and other courts and agencies are held from time to time. The Glen A. Lloyd Auditorium, with a seating capacity of approximately 500, is frequently used for lectures, motion pictures, concerts, and similar University functions. The Law Library, which contains about 452,000 volumes, is one of the leading law libraries in the nation, especially strong as a research library and in its collection of foreign legal materials. A large proportion of its seating is in the form of carrels and semicarrels spaced throughout the five floors rather than concentrated in a large reading room. The Law School complex, known as the Laird Bell Quadrangle, is completed by a residence hall, the Burton-Judson Courts, in which a large number of the first-year students and some upperclassmen reside and which is directly connected with the academic buildings.

The student body of the School, a truly “national” institution, has always been drawn from many colleges and parts of the United States. The alumni, numbering about 6,000, are widely dispersed throughout the country, with strong concentrations in New York, Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, and Seattle, as well as in Chicago. An active alumni program and a well-established Placement Office help assure students a broad range of employment opportunities upon graduation and during the summers between academic years.
PROGRAMS OF INSTRUCTION

THE DOCTOR OF LAW (J.D.) DEGREE

The regular or professional curriculum in the Law School is a three-year (nine-quarter) program leading to the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.). The program is open to candidates 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 who have completed three years of undergraduate studies but have not received degrees. The Law School will not award Bachelor's degrees to such candidates, but in some cases undergraduate institutions will treat the first year of law study as fulfilling part of the requirements for their own Bachelor's degrees.

The entering class for the J.D. program is limited to approximately 170 students. All students begin the program during the Autumn Quarter in September. The calendar for the academic year is located on the inside back cover of these Announcements.

THE 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 using certain courses in partial satisfaction of the requirements for both degrees, a student may be able to earn both the J.D. and the M.B.A. degrees in four calendar years. For detailed information about these arrangements, applicants should consult the Dean of Students in the Law School.

The Law School and the Department of History offer joint programs leading to the J.D. degree and the A.M. or Ph.D. degrees in history. Those programs are described in the section of these Announcements dealing with the Legal History Program.

Law students may use several courses offered in the Law School's Law and Economics Program to satisfy course requirements in the Department of Economics for the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees in economics, and thereby obtain such degrees in less than the normal time required.

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. The Law School is flexible in granting leaves to those students who wish to pursue advanced degrees in other departments of the University in conjunction with their work toward the J.D. degree.

The University's Committee on Public Policy Studies offers a one-year program leading to the Master of Arts degree in public policy. The program is available to law students who desire to develop expertise in the area of public policy. A full description of the program is contained in the section on Research and Special Programs. The Law School will grant a one-year leave to any student who wishes to participate in this program.
THE GRADUATE PROGRAMS

The Law School has for many decades maintained programs of study beyond the first degree in law. In the 1960s the Foreign Law Program helped remedy the shortage of American scholars of foreign and comparative law, while the Comparative Law Program gave many students from abroad an initial exposure to American law and legal institutions. In the years since, the Law School has tended in its graduate programs to emphasize advanced scholarship in areas of particular faculty strengths. A small number of exceptionally qualified candidates continue to be admitted to Master of Laws and Master of Comparative Law programs in which course work predominates. For the most part, however, admissions and fellowships are directed to the support of students who have well-defined research interests. Such students may work as candidates for the advanced degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence or Doctor of Comparative Law, but degree candidacy is not necessarily required. Graduate study at the Law School is designed, therefore, to provide considerable flexibility in matching the research interests of students and faculty.

Admission to the Graduate Programs, supervision of students' programs, and the administration of requirements for degrees are under the supervision 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 degree 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.

Inquiries concerning admission to the Graduate Programs should be addressed to the Dean of Students, The Law School, The University of Chicago, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. Applications for admission should be completed by February 15 before the Autumn Quarter for which the student desires admission.

The Master of Laws Degree

The Graduate Program leading to the LL.M. degree is limited to students (1) who have obtained an undergraduate degree from an approved school of 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. A student admitted to the Comparative Law Program may, at any time during his period of study in residence, petition for admission to candidacy 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 and have completed their studies with a B average or above. To qualify for residence for a full quarter, the student must take and complete the equivalent of twelve or more course hours. Credit for thirty-six course hours and the maintenance of satisfactory academic standing are needed to qualify for the degree.

The Doctor of Jurisprudence Degree

The Graduate Program leading to the J.S.D. degree is limited to students (1) who have obtained an undergraduate law degree from an approved school of law, (2) whose undergraduate record displays outstanding scholarly aptitude, (3) who at the time of their admission demonstrate well-defined research interests, and
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 twelve or more course hours. Credit for thirty-six 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 duplicated 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.

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 Comparative Law Program

The graduate Comparative Law Program makes available to a small number of highly qualified 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. Foreign law school graduates who have been admitted to the LL.M. program may, at any time during their period of study in residence, petition for transfer to the Comparative Law Program.

The degree of Master of Comparative Law is awarded to students in the Comparative Law Program who have been in residence for three full consecutive academic quarters, have satisfactorily completed their studies and are recommended for the M.Comp.L. degree by the Committee on Graduate Studies and by the faculty. To qualify for residence for a full quarter, the student must take and complete twelve 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 studies of Anglo-American law. Students will normally be expected to arrange their programs so as to include courses in civil procedure, constitutional law, torts, and contracts.
The degree of Doctor of Comparative Law is awarded to students who are graduates of approved foreign law schools have completed with distinction the residence work required for the M.Comp.L. or LL.M. degrees 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 the requirements of form established by the Committee on Graduate Studies and the Dissertation Secretary of the University.

THE LEGAL HISTORY PROGRAM

The Law School is particularly rich in resources for the study of legal history. Several of the faculty are engaged actively in historical research and are available for advice and direction of reading and research. Academic offerings include courses and seminars in American Legal History, English Legal History, European Legal History, and Roman Law.

Specialization in legal history can also be pursued within the degree programs of the Law School. For the academic year 1986–87, we should like to call particular attention to the following courses: 476, Development of Legal Institutions; 405, American Constitutional History. Also of interest are the following seminars: 506, Supreme Court History; 549, Research in English Legal History; 556, Roman Law; 565, History of American Legal Thought; 567, The Epistemology of Law. In addition to the legal history offerings in their respective degree programs, the Law School and the Department of History offer joint programs leading to the J.D. degree and the A.M. or Ph.D. degrees in history. Both programs require nine quarters of residence in the Law School which will include at least three legal history courses or seminars. The joint program leading to the A.M. will involve two additional quarters of residence and six courses or seminars in the Department of History. The Ph.D. joint program requires three quarters and nine history courses beyond the J.D. program. In addition, a Ph.D. candidate must pass an oral examination after the third quarter in the Department of History and complete a dissertation.

In addition to the work of the curriculum, seminars and lectures by outside scholars in legal history occur regularly. The Workshop in Legal History, held periodically under the auspices of the Leonard M. Rieser Memorial Fund, brings together faculty and students to discuss a scholarly paper on some topic of legal history.

THE LAW AND ECONOMICS PROGRAM

The Law School has long been the center of teaching and research on the application of the theories and methods of economics to legal questions. A number of courses are offered in this area; they are described in the section of these Announcements dealing with Curriculum. No other law school provides comparable opportunities for study and research in this field.

The Law School has available to members of law school and economics faculties a limited number of Fellowships in Law and Economics. Fellows spend between one and three quarters at the Law School pursuing individually tailored programs of study in the application of economics to law. The Fellowship program is designed to enhance the research and teaching capabilities of law teachers and economists in this rapidly expanding field.
To support research relevant to criminal law and criminal procedure, the School in 1965 established The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice. Persons with basic qualifications in law or the social sciences may apply to the Center for positions as Research Fellows. Typically, a Fellow has completed law training or a doctorate in a related social science and comes to the Center with a well-defined research project and competence in research methodology. Fellowships are granted for one academic year and can be renewed. The probable quality and importance of the proposed research is the most important factor in selection of Fellows. Usually only one or two Fellows are appointed each year, to assure that each Fellow receives adequate support and guidance from the Center’s senior staff.
CURRICULUM AND REQUIREMENTS

THE FIRST YEAR

Students in the first year take a prescribed program covering five principal branches of the law—contracts, torts, property, criminal law, and civil procedure. In addition to providing this general foundation of legal knowledge, the program is intended to develop an understanding of the process of development of the law through judicial decisions and statutory interpretation, and to cultivate the skill of legal reasoning. Instruction in the first year is based primarily on the so-called case method, centered on class discussion of judicial decisions.

All first-year students also participate in the legal writing program, under the supervision of one of the six Bigelow Teaching Fellows. The work requires the student to become familiar with the standard tools and techniques of legal research and to write a series of memoranda and other documents representative of the lawyer's regular tasks. In the Spring Quarter each legal-writing section is divided into teams of students to prepare briefs in an appellate case and to argue the case before a panel of judges composed of members of the faculty and practicing lawyers. A prize, the Joseph Henry Beale Prize, is awarded for the outstanding written work in each legal-writing section. The Bigelow Fellows also serve as tutor-advisers on an informal basis, and offer practice in the taking of examinations. Under the arrangement of the first-year program, students will be examined on two courses at the end of the Autumn Quarter and two at the end of the Winter Quarter, thus providing the student with the opportunity to develop the skill of writing examinations at several stages during the year.

THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS

All courses are elective after the first year with the exception of the course on the legal profession, which all students must take prior to graduation in order to meet requirements set by the bar. This policy does not reflect a view that all courses have the same general importance. Rather, it is intended to permit students maximum freedom to tailor their programs to a considerable extent to their own interests and, to the extent that they can be foreseen, future needs. The section on course offerings is organized according to general subject matter areas and, within these categories, courses which are closely related are ordinarily grouped together. A careful examination should provide the reader with some insight into interconnections.

The expectation is that all students will take programs that give them a strong foundation in the standard subject areas of the law. It is hoped, in addition, that most students will find some area or areas to pursue in special depth and breadth, either because of particular career inclinations or for the intellectual values that go with striving for the competence of the expert. However, students are warned against excessive specialization. It will be impossible to foresee with any precision future career changes and challenges, and lawyers are not expected to be specialists.
when they graduate from law school. The freedom of the elective policy places responsibility on students to plan a coherent program that provides a sound general background and meets individual interests and objectives. Some specific considerations are set forth in the comments on the second year and on the third year. Students are encouraged to consult with members of the faculty for additional guidance on their programs.

As should be obvious from the organization of the course offerings, the Law School believes in an integrated curriculum. History, economics, other social sciences, and the humanities are often useful, and indeed indispensable, for a better understanding of legal materials. They are not just appended (in the style of “law and . . .”), but constitute an integral part of legal analysis. A few somewhat more self-contained courses that are viewed as generally helpful are listed in the section on complementary subjects.

The Second Year

Although no specific courses are required to be taken in the second year, there are certain courses that are commonly taken by a large proportion of students and have usually been taken in the second rather than the third year. These courses include Commercial Law, Taxation of Individual Income, Corporation Law, Constitutional Law I, and Administrative Law. Students lacking a background in Accounting should consider this course in the second year. When it is necessary for the Law School to schedule upperclass courses in conflict with one another, the basic courses are often chosen for scheduling against courses most frequently elected in the third year.

The planning of a student’s program will properly take account of the relationship of some courses as predicates for more advanced work in the same general field. In the field of business associations, for example, a second-year student should consider taking Corporation Law and Corporate Income Taxation, which would provide a basis for advanced work in the third year in such courses as Federal Regulation of Securities, Corporate Readjustments and Reorganization, and Business Planning. The course on Decedents’ Estates and Trusts should be given special consideration for election in the second year by students who will be interested in taking Estate Planning (estate and gift taxation) in the third year. Administrative Law has most often been taken as a second-year course, since it is a survey of general principles in the field and thus forms a background for understanding the operation of administrative agencies and procedures in a variety of special subject areas, such as labor law, securities regulation, taxation, public utility regulation, the communications industry, etc. Students who plan to take the Trial Advocacy course or to work intensively in the Legal Aid Clinic program may be well-advised to defer some other subjects and take Evidence, and possibly Criminal Procedure, in the second year.

The student should seriously consider taking two or more of the several courses that provide cross-disciplinary perspectives on traditional legal work. These offerings include Development of Legal Institutions, Accounting, Jurisprudence, Statistics and the Law, Law and Literature, and Social Science Research and Law.

The program of the School emphasizes the interrelations between law and economics and seeks to equip students to use economic theories and methods in the solution of practical problems of law and public policy encountered in private practice, government service, or teaching. A prerequisite to some of the courses and seminars in the law-economics area is a background in economic analysis.
While more will be said later about seminars and independent research and writing opportunities, students who are considering applying for a judicial clerkship are especially encouraged to make use of these opportunities in the second year. They generally provide faculty members with a more solid basis for supporting and evaluating a student’s development with respect to research and writing than is ordinarily possible in a large course.

The Third Year

The third year provides an opportunity for the student to round out his or her knowledge of basic subject areas and to take courses in fields of special or contemporary interest. It should also have distinct intellectual objectives. Three such objectives can be identified: (1) The taking of advanced courses or seminars in a field in which the student has acquired some foundation in the second year. An example would be the business or corporate area mentioned above. (2) The taking of courses that cut across subjects previously studied and emphasize the application of legal principles to concrete problems as they come to the lawyer in practice. Business Planning, Litigation Methods and Trial Advocacy are examples. (3) Studies, which may be thought of as cultural or perspective studies, that help give the student a broad and critical appreciation of legal institutions and their development. History, jurisprudence, comparative legal studies, and international law are examples. In particular, the School’s increasingly rich offerings in the fields of law and economics and legal history afford an opportunity for cultivating a special dimension to legal studies.

Research and Writing

While there is no formal seminar or writing requirement after the first-year legal research program, the policy of the faculty has been to provide wide opportunities for individual writing and research projects, either through seminars or through arrangements with faculty members for independent research supervision. Students are urged to make use of these opportunities. It is generally regarded as desirable for each student to have at least one and perhaps two experiences in law school in which she or he is called upon to produce a substantial paper based on intensive research on a limited topic or problem. Because of the special demands on the time of a student made by such a project, a student may not ordinarily be enrolled in more than one seminar at a time.

No more than twenty students will, as a rule, be admitted to a seminar, and in some seminars enrollment is limited to a smaller number. Students will be given an opportunity to sign tentative registration lists for seminars. When necessary, selection of enrollment 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.

The Clinical Program

In the second and third years, students have the opportunity to obtain practical training through the School’s clinical program, in which students represent clients under the supervision of staff lawyers. The program operates through the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, located in the Law School.

The Mandel Clinic renders legal assistance in civil and criminal cases. Over sixty students participate in its work, conducting client interviews and assuming responsibility, under the guidance of a director and full-time lawyers, for the
cases of the clients who are interviewed. If more students wish to participate in the Clinic than can be accommodated, a lottery will be used as the basis for selection. Under Illinois law third-year students in the Clinic are authorized to appear on behalf of clients in the state trial courts. Students also represent clients under the supervision of the Clinic’s attorneys in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. 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 problems of professional responsibility and with the special problems of low-income groups. Part of the program is directed toward identifying legal remedies, such as test cases and other types of law reform, for recurrent problems.

The clinical work is planned as a two-year experience in the second and third years of law school. The first year is devoted to out-of-court aspects of practice. In the Spring Quarter, participating students enroll in the course on Litigation Methods. In the following year the emphasis is on experience in representation of clients in court and on problems of litigation. Students receive six hours of credit for their training in the Clinic through participation in the Litigation Methods course. Students frequently choose topics suggested from issues arising in the clinical program for papers in such offerings as Section 1983 Civil Rights Litigation, Legal Problems of the Mentally Ill, and Juvenile Justice and for independent research.

REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING

To receive the J.D. degree, a student must have been in residence for nine full quarters, have maintained satisfactory academic standing, and have received credit for the prescribed courses and other required units of credit. A total of 140 course hours, or 35 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 4 course hours.) To qualify for residence for a full quarter, a student must take and complete 12 or more course hours.

To achieve credit for 140 course hours in nine quarters, a student must take an average of just under 15 course hours per quarter in the second and third years, for a total of 87 hours in those two years. Since most courses and seminars carry 4 hours of credit, the requirement for graduation will usually be met if a student takes in each of the second and third years 10 courses and one seminar. A student may take more than the required number of courses and may take up to 17 hours in a quarter without special permission. Permission of the Dean of Students is required to take more than 17 hours in a quarter. Each student is responsible for keeping informed of the number of additional credits he or she requires for graduation. In the course and seminar descriptions that follow, the number in parentheses at the end of the description represents the value of the course or seminar in course hours per quarter.

All students must take a course in professional responsibility prior to graduation.

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 Academic Rules and Petitions, 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 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 Registrar 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 (three-quarter sequence) and a cumulative average of 68 after the conclusion of the second year (sixth quarter) and the third year (ninth quarter). In addition, a student who receives two failing final grades in any one academic year, or three failing final grades during his or her 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 to 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 or she has registered that quarter except with the permission of the Dean of Students.

The degree of Doctor of Law with Honors 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.

F I R S T - YEA R C O U R S E S

301. Elements of the Law. The purpose of this course is to explore the nature and processes of "legal reasoning" and the basic institutions of the American lawmaking system. Among the subjects for discussion are: the sources and forms of law; the role of precedent; the relationship between law and politics; the common law method; the connections between legal history on the one hand and economic and social theory on the other; the reasons for changes in the law; and statutory and constitutional interpretation. Aut (4). Mr. Strauss.

302. 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. The second part of the course is a study of the scope and effect of judgments, with an emphasis on the problems imposed by a federal system on complete determination of disputes that cross state lines; 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 or 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. Stone, Mr. Kramer. Spr (4). Mr. Bator, Ms. Wood.

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 (4), Spr (4). Mr. Alschuler, Mr. Schulhofer.

304. Property. This course provides an introduction to the legal relationships that arise out of or constitute ownership of property. Among the subjects to be covered are the initial acquisition of rights in real and personal property, the nature of ownership of natural resources, the various types
of concurrent and successive interests in land, and restraints on alienation. The course will also deal with the law relating to easements and covenants, landlord and tenant, and conveyancing. Win (4), Spr (4). Mr. Epstein, Mr. Miller.

305. CONTRACTS. The course will deal with the historical development of the enforceability of contractual arrangements, sanctions for their breach, and justification or 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). Ms. Becker, Mr. Currie.

306. TORTS. This course deals with the Anglo-American system (mainly judge-created) of liability for physical injury to person or property. Special stress is laid on the legal doctrines governing accidental injury, such as negligence and strict liability, assumption of risk, and the duty requirement. The rules for determining damages in personal-injury cases will also be discussed. Alternative theories of tort liability, e.g., moral and economic, will be compared. Aut (4), Win (4). Mr. Kimball, Mr. Sykes.

307. LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING. 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. Aut, Win, Spr (5). Mr. McConnell, and Mr. Brilliant, Mr. Culhane, Mr. Deakin, Mr. Herring, Ms. Reichman, Ms. Weber.

Elective. In the Spring Quarter first-year students will elect one course or seminar from among the following: 476, Development of Legal Institutions; 495, Statistics and the Law; 492, Economic Analysis of Law; 556, Roman Law; 565, History of American Legal Thought. Preferences will be indicated; Where necessary, in order to limit these courses and seminars to a reasonable size, enrollment by first-year students will be by lot.

SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR COURSES

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Constitutional Law

Courses

401. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I. The function of constitutionalism, the institution and role of judicial review, the concept of jurisdiction, the role of precedents, the interplay of the various branches of the federal government within the framework of separation of powers, and the relationship between constitutional adjudication and its political, social, and economic context. It is recommended that students take Constitutional Law I before studying Constitutional Law II or III, Administrative Law, or Federal Jurisdiction. Aut (4). Mr. McConnell. Spr (4). Mr. Stone.

402. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II: FIRST AMENDMENT. A study of the 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. Strauss.

403. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW III: EQUAL PROTECTION AND SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS. The course will focus on the development of the equal protection clause and on such concepts as substantive equal protection and substantive due process. Particular attention will be paid to the legacy of the Reconstruction Amendments. Spr (4). Mr. Currie.
404. RELIGION AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT. A study of the relationship between government and religion, as ordered by the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the First Amendment. The course will include both historical materials and modern Supreme Court doctrine, and will cover such topics of current interest as incorporation, aid to parochial schools, religious activities in public schools, religious influences in politics, and religious accommodation. Win (4). Mr. McConnell.

405. AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. Following an introductory examination of the separation of powers in state constitutions after 1776, the course will focus on the separation of powers concept in the Constitutional Convention. The main part of the course, however, will be devoted to the actual operations of the three branches of the national government from the adoption of the Constitution through the presidency of Thomas Jefferson. The emphasis will be on interactions of the legislative and executive branches. The class materials will mostly consist of legislation, congressional debates, materials concerning the workings of administrative departments and other non-case sources. Two areas of concentration concern the budgetary process and Congress's role in the making of foreign policy. Reading assignments will be very substantial. Constitutional Law I is a prerequisite. Win (4). Mr. Casper.

406. 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 defining the voting public in the design and operation of democratic institutions. (4). Mr. Lucas. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

472. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE I. For course description refer to section on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

Seminars

500. CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY AND INTERPRETATION. The subject of this seminar is constitutional theory and interpretation, with special reference to cases involving civil rights and civil liberties. Much of the seminar will focus on the legitimacy and usefulness of various possible sources of constitutional decisions: the "intent" of the framers; the language of the Constitution; conceptions of justice; precedent; tradition; and social consensus. Some time will also be spent on the competing theories of government underlying the Constitution and the ways in which those theories have been rejected or implemented in contemporary constitutional and (briefly) administrative law. The broader issues for consideration are (1) the role of the Supreme Court in American government; (2) the character of American democracy, as it is reflected in legal doctrines; and (3) the nature of "legal reasoning" in constitutional law and perhaps more generally. Students who have not taken Constitutional Law I may enroll only with the permission of the instructor. (4). Mr. Sunstein. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

501. SEPARATION OF POWERS. This seminar will examine the idea of separation of powers as a philosophical concept and as a practical principle of government. The first part of the seminar will focus on the idea's development by eighteenth-century thinkers and statesmen; readings will include works by Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and selections from the Federalist Papers. The second part will examine three current problem areas: vetoes (executive, judicial and legislative), appointments and removals, and privileges. Enrollment limited to twenty-five. Win (4). Mr. Miller.

502. LEGISLATIVE PROCESS. Contemporary congressional legislation will be examined in light of the problems addressed, the political controversies involved, the development of legislative history, constitutional issues raised, and reasons for the success or failure of the legislative proposals. Students will be expected to prepare papers to be presented in class. Registration limited. Aut (4). Mr. Kurland.

503. 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. The seminar will be offered once in the winter and once in the spring. Enrollment in each will not exceed approximately nine students. Win (4). Mr. Bator and Mr. McConnell. Spr (4). Mr. Kurland.

504. CONSTITUTIONAL DECISION MAKING. Students enrolled in this seminar are divided into "courts," each of which consists of five "justices." During each of the first five weeks of the quarter, the courts are assigned several hypothetical cases raising issues under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The cases must be decided with opinion (concurring and dissenting opinions are permitted). The decisions may be premised on the legislative history of the Clause, and on any doctrines or precedents created by the "Justices" themselves. The "Justices" may not rely, however, upon any actual decisions of the United States Supreme Court. The seminar is designed to give
students some insight into the problems a Justice confronts in collaborating with colleagues, interpreting an ambiguous constitutional provision, and then living with the doctrines and precedents he or she creates. Spr (4). Mr. Stone.

505. AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. The seminar will be concerned with the origins of the Constitution of 1787 and the first twelve Amendments and with the interpretation of these provisions through the Marshall Court period. Each student will be expected to deliver an oral presentation to the seminar and to submit a written paper. (4). Mr. Kurland. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

506. SUPREME COURT HISTORY. Students will prepare and present papers on various topics relating to Supreme Court decisions during the 1940s. Topics will be assigned at the beginning of Autumn Quarter to permit oral presentations during Winter. Preference will be given to students having taken Constitutional Law I. Win (4). Mr. Currie.

507. ADVANCED CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: DEFUNCT DOCTRINES. The death of legal doctrines often tells more about the process of legal reasoning than do the mid-life transformations that are the usual focus of study. This seminar examines the demise of doctrines, many famous in their day but now forgotten. One subject is the difference between direct and indirect state taxes, which once occupied a substantial chunk of the Supreme Court’s docket, although today it is hard to figure out why anyone cared. Another is the “irrebuttable presumption doctrine,” which led two lives. So did economic substantive due process. The “original package doctrine” had a lingering death. The object of the seminar is to determine why prospering doctrines fade away and why some are temporarily revived. Aut (4). Judge Easterbrook.


536. THE LAW CONCERNING AMERICAN INDIANS. For seminar description refer to section on Administrative Law and Government Regulation.

537. SEX DISCRIMINATION. For seminar description refer to section on Administrative Law and Government Regulation.

Courts, Jurisdiction and Procedure

Courses

410. LECTURES ON THE LEGAL PROFESSION. This lecture series examines the role of the lawyer in this country from several different perspectives, beginning with a review of the history of the profession. It then looks at the structure of the profession and the consequences that flow from having a highly organized, self-governing bar. Subsequent lectures will focus on the rules (existing and proposed) that govern the practice of law, including those addressing the unauthorized practice of law, lawyer advertising, minimum fees, and mandatory bar membership. The final lectures in the series will study the conflicts lawyers face in different contexts, such as those arising from representing the government or from specializing in tax, business, or criminal law. Aut (3). The Faculty.

411. FEDERAL JURISDICTION. A one-quarter course concentrating on the original and removal jurisdiction of the United States district courts. Topics will include: congressional control over the jurisdiction of the federal district courts; the elements of federal question and diversity jurisdiction; choice of law in the federal courts; justiciability; and litigation against state governments and their officials. While enrollment is not restricted, the course is best suited for third-year students who have taken Constitutional Law I. Win (4). Mr. Strauss.

412. FEDERAL JURISDICTION I & II. This is a comprehensive and integrated two-quarter study of the federal courts and the federal system. Students are expected to enroll for both quarters and take one examination at the end of the entire course; only in the case of special exigency will a special arrangement be made to allow a student to drop out and be examined in the course at the end of the fall quarter. Topics will include: congressional control over federal jurisdiction; Supreme Court review of state court judgments; choice of law in the federal courts; federal question jurisdiction; suits against federal and state governments and their officials and associated immunity and abstention doctrines; habeas corpus; federal-state res judicata; etc. Restricted to students who have taken or are taking Constitutional Law. Aut (4), Win (4). Mr. Bator.

413. 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. Win (4). Mr. Lucas.
414. REMEDIES. The course is designed to examine the scope of legal and equitable remedies and to determine how effective they are in practice. The main topics are: (1) the object of an award of damages, what it does and should achieve; (2) equitable jurisdiction and remedies; the enforcement of equitable remedies; the effect of the so-called merger of law and equity; (3) restitutionary remedies to prevent unjust enrichment. A selection of topics designed to illustrate the application of legal and equitable remedies will be: (1) remedies for injuries to tangible property (including the misappropriation of money), personal and real property; (2) remedies for injuries to intangible interests (including interference with contract rights, the abuse of fiduciary relationships and diversion of trade); also the protection of a person's reputation and privacy; (3) remedies for breach of contract: the "grey" areas; (4) remedies for duress, undue influence and unconscionability; (5) remedies for mistake. Spr (4). Mr. Jones.

457. RESTITUTION. For course description refer to section on Advanced Courses in Family Law, Property Rights, Torts, and Insurance.

415. 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. Spr (4). Mr. Kramer.

416. EVIDENCE. The content and reform of the law governing proof of disputed propositions of fact in criminal and civil trials, with incidental treatment of other adjudicative processes, including burdens of proof, presumptions and judicial notice; the function of judge and jury and the preservation of errors for review; the hearsay "rule" and other rules of exclusion; the competency, examination, and privileges of witnesses. Win (5). Mr. Kramer, Mr. Stone.

417. ADVANCED CIVIL PROCEDURE. This course will focus on issues in civil procedure that arise after a claim has been reduced to judgment. Topics include enforcement, appeal, and revival of judgments, as well as direct and collateral attacks on them. Spr (4). Mr. Lucas.

418. LITIGATION METHODS. A four-quarter course beginning in the spring quarter of the second year and concluding in the spring quarter of the third year. The course develops legal skills with special emphasis on litigation strategy, pre-trial and trial preparation, and trial and appellate advocacy. Topics will include interviewing, initial planning, investigation, counseling, case planning, negotiation, pleading, discovery, motion practice, voir dire, direct and cross examination, expert witnesses, opening statements, closing argument, pre-trial preparation, post-trial procedure, and appeals. Throughout the course a combination of teaching techniques will be employed, including lectures, large and small group discussions, videotaping, simulations and actual clinical experiences. Special emphasis will be placed on teaching strategic planning and preparation. Actual cases in progress will be used in small groups and large classes to teach the various elements of advocacy. Major impact cases actually in progress at the Clinic will be used to help students identify any differences in pre-trial or trial methods for major cases. Particular emphasis will be placed on how modern discovery techniques are used in complex cases. Students will prepare and present actual cases in court under the supervision of the instructors. Each student will be expected to complete the following requirements in actual cases: substantial participation in an evidentiary hearing, a contested legal argument, three other court appearances, strategic planning memos on several cases, preparation of a legal brief or memorandum for submission to court, participation in discovery for at least one case and participation in at least one major case. Preference in enrollment will be given to second-year participants in the Mandel Clinic. All students will be certified to appear in court under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 711 during their third year. Evidence is a prerequisite. Students taking Litigation Methods are not eligible to enroll in Trial Advocacy or Major Civil Litigation. Students may choose to take the course for only the first two quarters. Spr (2), Aut (2), Win (1), Spr (1). Mr. Baum, Mr. Heyrman, Mr. Krieger, Mr. Palm, Mr. Paulson, Mr. Schmidt.

419. LAWYER AS NEGOTIATOR. The aim of this course is to investigate the uses of law in negotiations and to develop students' skills as negotiators. Students will be given a theoretical framework with which to analyze problems of negotiations. They will experiment actively with a variety of negotiating techniques. Special emphasis will be given to ethical issues. Students will be engaged in exercises with simulation materials. Win (4). Mr. Gottlieb (enrollment limited).

472. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE I. For course description refer to section on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

473. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE II. For course description refer to section on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.
Seminars

511. MAJOR CIVIL LITIGATION. A practical study of tactical and strategic considerations in the preparation and trial of major civil litigation. Employing a significant action in the Federal Court as an example, students will participate, both as plaintiff and defense counsel, in each of the principal litigation steps from contact by the client through initial investigation and development of the facts, drafting of pleadings, interviewing and preparing witnesses, discovery, motion practice, and trial. Experienced trial lawyers will assist by instruction and demonstration. Enrollment will be limited to twenty third-year students, and students must have taken Evidence. Win (4). Judge Holderman.

512. TRIAL ADVOCACY. A study of advocacy in civil and criminal trials. This intensive course teaches trial preparation and strategy in a courtroom setting. The primary teaching method is student participation followed by instructor critique and demonstration. All aspects of a trial are covered, as procedural and substantive principles of law are presented through litigation techniques. Students in the seminar should have taken Evidence. The seminar will extend over two quarters. Win (2), Spr (2). Judge Wolfson and Mr. Howlett.

514. SECTION 1983 CIVIL RIGHTS LITIGATION. The seminar will examine the use of the Civil Rights Act of 1871, the Ku Klux Klan Act, and other Reconstruction era enactments by private litigants to seek redress for violations of their civil rights. Initially the elements of the cause of action, defenses, immunities, and remedies will be analyzed. The seminar will then consider litigation strategies used by civil rights lawyers to increase the availability and effectiveness of civil rights remedies. Throughout the seminar selected briefs and documents from cases pending before the United States Supreme Court and the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals will be examined to see how some of these strategies are currently being applied. Students will be encouraged to select a topic for the written paper suggested by the discussion of pending cases or to prepare a brief for use in an actual §1983 case in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. Students should have taken or be enrolled in courses in federal jurisdiction and constitutional law. The prerequisites can be waived by the instructor. Win (4). Mr. Palm.

517. CIVIL DISCOVERY. An examination of the scope and methods of discovery in civil cases under the Federal Rules and the Illinois Supreme Court Rules, recurrent dissatisfaction with abuses of the discovery process, and proposals for changes in the discovery rules. (4). Mr. Lucas. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

522. CURRENT CONTROVERSIES IN CORPORATE AND SECURITIES LAW. For seminar description refer to section on Commercial, Business and Labor Law.

515. APPELLATE PROCEDURE. Appellate jurisdiction, who may appeal, cross and separate appeals, the finality rule, interlocutory appeals, review by extraordinary writs, the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, problems of judicial management in the handling of appeals. (4). Mr. Lucas. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

503. SUPREME COURT. For seminar description refer to section on Constitutional Law.

546. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. For seminar description refer to section on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

Commercial, Business, and Labor Law

Courses

421. COMMERCIAL LAW: COMMERCIAL PAPER AND THE SALE OF GOODS. This course deals with commercial transactions arising under the first seven articles of the Uniform Commercial Code. Topics include negotiable instruments, bank collections, wire transfers, letters of credit, and documents of title, along with a brief review of sales under Article 2. Aut (4). Mr. Baird.

422. COMMERCIAL LAW: SECURED TRANSACTIONS. This course will study security interests in personal property as treated by Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Much of the focus of the course will be on the interactions between Article 9 and the rest of the Commercial Code, tax liens, fraudulent conveyance law, and the Bankruptcy Code. Win (4). Mr. Baird.

423. CORPORATION LAW. This course considers the nature of the modern business corporation. It begins with an inquiry into the nature of the firm, including problems of the scope of limitations on liability, the selection of a particular form of doing business, and the extent of integration of operations. It then considers the role of managers, devices by which their authority is defined and restricted, and their duties to shareholders (including duties with respect to insider trading); the market for corporate control, including tender offers, mergers, squeeze-outs, going private, proxy fights, and other devices by which some owners can replace either fellow owners or management; the market for corporate
chartering, including the choice between state and federal law and the competition among states; the social responsibility of corporations, including corporate altruism, corporate speech, the use of bribes to obtain business, the amenable corporation to the criminal law, and the responsibility of corporations for the acts of preceding owners of their assets; derivative litigation and other attempts by owners to act directly for the corporation. Aut (4). Mr. Miller. Win (4). Mr. Fischel.

424. FEDERAL REGULATION OF SECURITIES. This course covers the issuance and trading of securities. The first half of the course looks at the issuance process in some detail, paying special attention to the complex rules issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It takes the decision to raise capital as a given (see the course in Finance for attention to this subject). The second part of the course looks at trading, including tender offers, the duties of brokers and underwriters, private actions, and damages. The economics of finance and capital markets is employed to assist the analysis. Corporation Law is a prerequisite. Win (4). Judge Easterbrook.

425. CORPORATE FINANCE. An examination of corporate financial matters, including corporate capital structure and leverage, enterprise and securities valuation, the financial protection of security holders and creditors, dividend policy and regulations, and fairness and shareholder protection in mergers and acquisitions. The concept of efficient capital markets and its implications for investment strategy also will be considered. Corporation Law is a prerequisite. Spr (4). Mr. Carlin and Mr. Fischel.

494. ACCOUNTING. For course description refer to section on Complementary Courses.

426. CORPORATE READJUSTMENTS AND REORGANIZATIONS. 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. Attention is directed to the standards of fairness imposed by law on modification of shareholders' rights and reorganization 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. Corporation Law is a prerequisite. Spr (4). Mr. Blum.

434. BANKRUPTCY. This course focuses on the policies underlying federal bankruptcy law. Subjects covered will include the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy courts, an individual's right to discharge, the nature of the claims that are cognizable in bankruptcy, the rejection and assumption of executory contracts, the automatic stay, and the avoidance powers of the trustee. Because this course does not cover reorganizations under Chapter 11, students are urged to take this course in conjunction with Corporate Readjustments and Reorganizations. (4). Mr. Baird. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

427. 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 reorganization. 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 Corporate Income Taxation. Spr (4). Mr. Hess and Mr. Krane.

456. LAND DEVELOPMENT. For course description refer to section on Advanced Courses in Family Law, Property Rights, Torts, and Insurance.

428. ANTITRUST LAW. An introduction to the law of antitrust. After a brief consideration of the common law of restraint of trade and the basic antitrust statutes, the course focuses on the practices by which competing firms eliminate, or are alleged to eliminate, competition among themselves. The practices considered include formal cartels, price-fixing conspiracies, "conscious parallelism," trade association activities, resale price maintenance, cross-licensing of patents, and mergers to monopoly and other types of horizontal merger. The course also focuses on the practices by which firms exclude or are alleged to exclude actual or potential competitors from their markets. Among the practices considered are boycotts, tying arrangements and reciprocal buying, vertical integration, and price discrimination under the Robinson-Patman Act. Vertical and conglomerate mergers, and the modern cases dealing with the offense of monopolization are also discussed. Win (4). Ms. Wood.

429. ADVANCED ANTITRUST. This course covers topics not discussed (or not discussed in detail) in the one-quarter introductory antitrust course. We will cover the Noerr-Pennington doctrine, aspects of antitrust procedure and practice (such as contribution, damages claims by indirect and direct
purchasers, the antitrust injury doctrine and the like), the essential facilities doctrine, the law of price
discrimination, and some of the antitrust exemptions. In addition, the course will examine the evolving
(and much litigated) relationship between antitrust and the regulated industries. For example, we
will discuss the recent AT&T divestiture and the numerous antitrust and related regulatory proceedings
deriving from it. Antitrust is a prerequisite for the course. Spr (4). Mr. Rosenfield.

457. COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARKS, AND PATENTS. For course description refer to section on Advanced
Courses in Family Law, Property Rights, Torts, and Insurance.

462. REGULATED INDUSTRIES. For course description refer to section on Administrative Law and
Government Regulation.

430. REGULATION OF BANKING. This course is concerned with the federal regulation of national banks
by the comptroller of the currency, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation. Primary emphasis will be placed on the limitations and restrictions on the lending
activities of commercial banks, with some comparative attention paid to the role of thrift institutions.
(4). [Not offered in 1986-87.]

458. INSURANCE LAW. For course description refer to section on Advanced Courses in Family Law,
Property Rights, Torts, and Insurance.

431. LABOR LAW I. This course examines the legal framework for collective bargaining. After brief
consideration of labor law history, the course focuses on the National Labor Relations Act and
considers labor organizing, selection of unions by employees as their collective bargaining representa­
tives, regulation of the bargaining process, enforcement of collective bargaining agreements, and
the duty of fair representation. Labor Law I and Labor Law II may be taken as a two-quarter sequence
with one examination after the second (spring) quarter. Students taking Labor Law I but not Labor
Law II will take an examination at the end of winter quarter. Win (4). Mr. Holzhauer.

432. LABOR LAW II. The second part of the Labor Law sequence examines the regulation of picketing
and labor boycotts, the application of antitrust laws to labor, the preemption of state authority by
the National Labor Relations Act, and internal union affairs. Labor Law I is a prerequisite. Spr (4).
Mr. Holzhauer.

433. EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. This course studies the prohibition of discrimination in the labor
market, based on factors such as race, sex, religion, national origin, and age. The focus is on Title
VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, with limited comparative treatment of the many other sources
of protection from discrimination. Attention is given to substantive, procedural, and remedial issues,
including unequal treatment, continuing effects of past unequal treatment, equal treatment with
unequal impact, reprisals, affirmative action, goals, quotas, reverse discrimination, reinstatement,
back pay, constructive seniority, job progression rules, attorneys' fees, procedural obstacles, and class
actions. Aut (4). Mr. Holzhauer.

435. PENSION LAW. The private pension system now has assets exceeding a trillion dollars, and pension
accounts have become a fundamental means both of individual saving and of aggregate capital for­
mation. This course examines the relation of the private pension system to the public systems (mostly
Social Security), and it provides a brief overview of the tax treatment of pension plans. After char­
acterizing the main types of plans, the course looks at the rules governing coverage, vesting, “in­
tegration” with Social Security, funding, plan administration, investment, and payout. Attention is
given both to the common law (especially trust law) and to various bodies of regulatory law (especially
with terminating a pension plan and the pension issues that arise in a corporate acquisition or sale
are particularly emphasized. The federal insurance scheme for defined benefit plans administered by
the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation will be examined. The course materials will include finance
literature as well as statutory and case material. Win (4). Mr. Langbein.

413. ADMIRALTY. For course description refer to section on Courts, Jurisdiction and Procedure.

486. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS. For course description refer to section on Comparative
and International Law.

484. THE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. For course description refer to section on Comparative
and International Law.

459. THE TORT LAW CRISIS. For course description refer to section on Advanced Courses in Family
Law, Property Rights, Torts, and Insurance.

Seminars

521. SELECTED PROBLEMS IN COMMERCIAL LAW. The seminar focuses on problems that have arisen
recently under the Bankruptcy Code. Topics will include the powers and duties of the bankruptcy
trustee, the treatment of executory contracts, and debtor-in-possession financing, as well as issues raised by bankruptcy petitions filed by individuals. Students will be asked to write several memoranda in addition to a final examination. (4). Mr. Baird. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

522. CURRENT CONTROVERSIES IN CORPORATE AND SECURITIES LAW. The seminar deals with the most controversial issues in corporate and securities laws that have come up during the approximately six-month period preceding and including the course. The strategic, legal, and economic aspects of these issues are analyzed from the points of view of lawyers giving advice and lawyers faced with litigation. Student papers (including draft court papers) on these subjects are analyzed by the instructor (usually in writing) and also discussed in class. Spr (4). Mr. Herzel.

523. SPORTS LAW. This seminar will examine the principal legal and economic issues surrounding the sports industry. We will study various contract, arbitration and tort issues in organized sports and the legal relationships among teams, players, unions, and leagues. In addition, we will examine competitive issue rules and the relationships between leagues and broadcasters and cablecasters. Win (4). Mr. Landes and Mr. Rosenfield.

524. WORKERS’ COMPENSATION. This seminar explores the development of the law of industrial accidents from the first half of the nineteenth century until the modern time, using both English and American materials. Three major topics receive emphasis: (1) the rise of the tort law and its eventual displacement by a system of workers’ compensation, (2) the internal operation of the workers’ compensation system, with special attention to its coverage formulas, and (3) the response of the workers’ compensation system to the cumulative trauma cases, with special attention to the coordination of tort and compensation remedies. (4). Mr. Epstein. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

525. PENSION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LAW. This seminar provides an opportunity for students to do advanced work in this burgeoning field. Law 435, the basic course in pension law, is a prerequisite. The seminar will work from prepared materials treating the following topics: ERISA’s preemption doctrine; divorce and succession rights in pension and employee benefit accounts; the treatment of post-retirement health benefits under ERISA’s welfare benefit plan rules; withdrawal liability under the 1980 multi-employer plan act; the fiduciary duties of ESOP trustees, especially in hostile takeover situations; and the status of employee benefit assets in bankruptcy. Each student will prepare and discuss the materials on all topics and will write papers on two of the topics. Spr (4). Mr. Langbein.

557. INTERNATIONAL ANTITRUST. For seminar description refer to section on Comparative and International Law.

561. WORKSHOP IN ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ORGANIZATION. For seminar description refer to section on Complementary Courses.

Taxation

Courses

441. TAXATION OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME. A tax on the income of persons, with rates graduated upward, 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 that 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 (5). Mr. Andrews, Mr. Blum.

442. CORPORATE INCOME TAXATION I. An introduction to the taxation of corporations and their shareholders. The course covers the rate structure applicable to corporations, the movement of assets into corporations, the capital structure of corporations, dividend distributions, stock redemptions, sales of stock, liquidations of corporations, and collapsible corporations. This course can be taken separately from Corporate Income Taxation II. Win (4). Mr. Isenbergh.

443. CORPORATE INCOME TAXATION II. A continuation of Corporate Income Taxation I. The course deals with the tax consequences of (1) the movement of assets of corporations within the corporate environment and (2) changes in the interests of shareholders resulting from such movement. Specific
transactions to be canvassed include reorganizations, recapitalizations, divisions, as well as patterns with overlapping characterizations. Depending on the contours of the U.S. income tax system in place when the course is given, possible reform of corporate taxation may also be considered. Students taking this course should have had Corporate Income Taxation I or the equivalent. Spr (4). Mr. Isenbergh.

444. PARTNERSHIP TAXATION. An examination of the system for taxing the income generated by ventures operated as partnerships. The issue of defining a partnership for tax purposes is explored. Attention is directed to the extent partners are permitted to allocate tax burdens among themselves. The tax treatment of limited partners is analyzed. Emphasis is placed on the tax advantages and disadvantages of operating as a partnership. The tax aspects of doing business as a partnership are contrasted with using a corporation which elects not to be taxed under the corporate income tax. Win (4). Mr. Blum.

445. ESTATE PLANNING. The principal objective of this course is an examination of the federal estate and gift tax law and federal income taxation of decedents' estates and trusts. The course includes a study of various arrangements for the devolution of wealth, applying principles of the law of wills, trusts, future interests, and tax. The course seeks to develop an understanding of the process of estate planning—or choosing between alternative means of accomplishing client objectives regarding property disposition. Proposals for reform of the federal estate and gift tax law will be examined and compared to the existing law. Spr (4). Mr. Kanter.

446. INTERNATIONAL TAXATION. A survey of the income tax aspects (1) of investments and business operations of foreigners in the United States, and (2) of overseas investments and business operations of Americans. The principal focus will be on the U.S. tax system, but some attention will be devoted to the adjustments that are made between tax regimes of different countries through tax credits and tax treaties. Win (4). Mr. Isenbergh.

447. STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION. A study of government finance in a federal state with an emphasis on apportionment of tax resources among governmental units and including an examination of federal and state constitutional provisions, efforts at interstate cooperation, and proposed federal legislative solutions, together with a brief canvass of problems in the administration of typical state-local tax systems. Aut (4). Mr. Lucas.

456. LAND DEVELOPMENT. For course description refer to section on Advanced Courses in Family Law, Property Rights, Torts, and Insurance.

427. BUSINESS PLANNING. For course description refer to section on Commercial, Business, and Labor Law.

Seminars

526. ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL TAXATION. A study of various income tax problems affecting overseas investments and business operations of American taxpayers: foreign personal holding companies, controlled foreign corporations, deferral, adjustments and reorganization involving foreign corporations. Some prior knowledge of corporate taxation and basic international taxation is essential. (4). Mr. Isenbergh. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

Advanced Courses in Family Law, Property Rights, Torts, and Insurance

Courses

450. FAMILY LAW. This course examines the legal regulation of the family, with special emphasis on issues arising at and after divorce, including child custody, property settlements, support obligations, and enforcement of support obligations. There will be no consideration of family tax planning. Spr (4). Ms. Becker.

451. FAMILY LAW IN TRANSITION IN THE UNITED STATES AND WESTERN EUROPE. This course explores the complex interaction of behavior, ideology and legal norms in selected areas of family law (including marital property and inheritance law). The principal inquiry concerns the relationship of change in family law to alterations in the economic and social roles of family members and shifts in the nature and forms of wealth. A major aim of the course is to encourage students to think creatively about current issues in the family law reform efforts. The course materials are drawn primarily from American, English, French, Scandinavian, and West German sources. Multilithed coursebook. Aut (4). Ms. Glendon.

452. DECEDENTS' ESTATES AND TRUSTS. The various means of gratuitous transfer of wealth—by will, by inter vivos transfer, and by operation of statute on intestacy. Part I: The policy bases of inheritance and of the Wills Act formalities. Part II: The common will substitutes—gift, joint account, joint

445. ESTATE PLANNING. For course description refer to section on Taxation.

435. PENSION LAW. For course description refer to section on Commercial, Business and Labor Law.

463. WELFARE LAW. For course description refer to section on Administrative Law and Government Regulation.

474. LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE MENTALLY ILL. For course description refer to section on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

453. OIL AND GAS. The law relating to the exploration, production, and development of oil and gas. The principal topics covered are (1) ownership interests in natural resources, (2) leasing and field development, (3) the classification and transfer of production interests, and (4) regulation of field operation—pooling, unitization, and environmental controls. Post-production marketing controls—the subject of regulated industries—will not be covered. (4). Mr. Helmholz. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

454. NATURAL RESOURCES. A survey of the law relating to the development and the protection of America's natural resources, principally on the public lands. Rights in water, hard minerals and the laws relating to grazing lands, timber and the protection of wildlife and wilderness will be explored. A continuing theme will be the legal conflicts created by the desire both to consume and to conserve our natural resources. (4). Mr. Helmholz. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

455. LAND USE CONTROLS. This course examines the public and private control of land use and development. It covers such topics as zoning, subdivision regulation, building codes, nuisance law, and covenants. Special attention will be given to such contemporary problems as exclusionary zoning, the use of land controls for fiscal objectives, and the general constitutionalization of this field. (4). Mr. Holzhauser. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

456. LAND DEVELOPMENT. Primary attention will be given to the legal tools for raising capital for real estate ventures. Emphasis will be given to the methods for liquidating a venture which has gone sour, and to the business and tax problems of real estate syndication. Prerequisite: Taxation of Individual Income or permission of instructor. Aut (4). Mr. Epstein.

457. COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARKS, AND PATENTS. This course deals with federal and state laws designed to protect against unfair competition and with the federal law of copyright, patents, and trademarks. It revolves around property interests in trade names, literary, musical, and other artistic works, inventions, and trade secrets. Aut (4). Mr. Landes.

414. REMEDIES. For course description refer to Courts, Jurisdiction and Procedure.

458. INSURANCE LAW. The law of the insurance enterprise: its institutional and regulatory framework, the relationship of insurance to the evolution of legal doctrine in torts and other areas, the uses of insurance, its relationship to other financial transactions and institutions, the law of the insurance contract. Spr (4). Mr. Kimball.

459. THE TORT LAW CRISIS. The use of tort law to deal with personal injuries caused by products, workplace activities, medical care, and environmental pollution is today sharply debated. Critics maintain that tort law is an exorbitantly expensive and capricious means of providing compensation for such injuries. Defenders maintain that it is an essential instrument of deterrence and corrective justice. The course will evaluate the tort law system in relation to other systems of compensation, deterrence, and moral condemnation, including private and public insurance programs, collective bargaining, regulation, and the criminal law. The course will also examine civil litigation procedures for resolving personal injury disputes and alternatives such as administrative disposition or arbitration. Proposals for substantive and procedural reform of the current tort litigation system will be examined, along with more radical proposals to abolish it, in whole or in part, in favor of alternative systems. Win (4). Mr. Stewart.

460. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW. An introduction to the role of legal institutions in resolving environmental resource conflicts and dealing with the health and ecological risks generated by industrialization. The resolution of environmental problems through private litigation, federal regulation, economic incentive systems, and judicial review of administrative decisions will be examined. The course will include an extended simulation of a toxic waste litigation in which students will represent the parties in settlement negotiations. Aut (4). Mr. Stewart.
531. JUVENILE JUSTICE. This seminar will examine the principles and institutions of juvenile justice in the United States. Topics will include jurisdiction of juvenile courts in delinquency, child neglect, and minors in need of supervision (e.g., truancy cases, runaways, etc.). Major emphasis will be placed on the institutions of juvenile justice: the courts, intake facilities, probation, detention, clinical services, community service agencies, and correctional institutions. Enrollment will be limited to fifteen students from the Law School and fifteen students from the School of Social Service Administration. Spr (4). Mrs. Rosenheim.

532. CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN FAMILY LAW. Each student enrolled in this seminar will prepare a paper on a family law issue and present it to the seminar. An organizational meeting will be held in the fall, and topics will be selected at that time. Presentations will be made during the winter quarter, and each student will distribute a first draft to the seminar prior to his or her presentation. Final drafts will be due in the spring. Participants will receive a broad exposure to family law issues, with an emphasis on issues being debated today, including mediation of various family disputes and the proper role of the legal system in responding to domestic violence. An introduction to basic family law issues, some readings will be assigned. Enrollment will be limited to eighteen students. (4). Ms. Becker. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

533. LEGAL PROBLEMS OF HEALTH CARE. With health care consuming over 10% of the GNP, there is no shortage of problems to discuss. Those chosen will emphasize the insurance or insurance-like aspects of the subject. Some possible choices are: financing of health care, through individual or group commercial insurance, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Medicare and Medicaid, health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations; coverage problems, such as mandated coverage, first dollar vs. catastrophe, deductibles and coinsurance; regulation, including control of pharmaceuticals and experimental procedures, of hospitals, of policy terms and premium rates, human experimentation, definition of death; medical malpractice, including commercial insurance and market failures, captive insurers, legislative intervention. Spr (4). Mr. Kimball.

534. MINING LAW. Selected problems in the law of mineral development, excluding oil and gas. The principal focus will be on the public lands. An introductory section of the seminar will be devoted to the statutory framework governing mining development. Enrollment will be limited to twelve students. (4). Mr. Helmholz. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

535. RIGHTS IN SUNKEN TREASURE. An exploration of the law governing rights in sunken vessels and their contents, including a consideration of the contribution of the common law of finds, of wreck, and of treasure trove, the law of marine salvage, and the law governing archeological excavation and artifacts. (4). Mr. Lucas. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

537. SEX DISCRIMINATION. For seminar description refer to the section on Administrative Law and Government Regulation.

524. WORKERS' COMPENSATION. For seminar description refer to section on Commercial, Business, and Labor Law.

Administrative Law and Government Regulation

Courses

461. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Administrative law is the law that governs administrative agencies (including the executive departments) in carrying out the myriad programs of the modern regulatory welfare state. The constitutional position of administrative agencies, the procedures which they are required to follow in making decisions, and the availability and scope of judicial review of those decisions will be examined. The rise of public interest law, judicial responses to regulatory and deregulatory initiatives by the executive, and the special problems of "mass justice" social assistance programs will be considered. The central inquiry is whether control of administrative discretion through adversary procedural formalities and judicial review can be reconciled with effective and politically responsible government. Spr (4). Mr. Stewart.

462. REGULATED INDUSTRIES. This course surveys the traditional methods of regulation—cost of service ratemaking, allocations of goods, price control and entry control—as well as some of the newer methods, such as disclosure, emissions standard setting, taxation, and no regulation at all. Each method is associated with one or more agencies, for example, ratemaking with the ICC and standard setting with the EPA. The course examines the law and operations of the agencies to the extent necessary to bring out the functions of, and problems with, each approach to regulation. The
scope of the course precludes a detailed investigation of any particular system of regulation. Administrative Law is helpful as background but is not a prerequisite. Spr (4). Mr. McConnell.

463. WELFARE LAW. This course focuses on several major government programs designed to meet the cash income needs of individuals and families, including both the more important ones that employ an eligibility test explicitly measuring need (AFDC, the new Supplemental Security Income program, and general assistance) and Social Security. Recent proposals for welfare reform will be analyzed. Several legal themes will recur and furnish bases for comparing programs: (1) the nature of an individual’s rights to the benefits being distributed; (2) the opportunities for legal representation in claim disputes; (3) the administrative and judicial mechanisms for enforcing federal standards against the states and state standards against local agencies; and (4) the degree to which eligibility and benefit amount depend on state doctrines of family or property law. (4). [Not offered in 1986-87.]

464. THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS. This course will study legislation as a complementary system of lawmaking to the common law. The course will consider the history of legislation, the rules and procedures of legislatures (particularly the U.S. Congress), economic and political science theories of the role of interest groups and the public interest in legislation, the judicial interpretation of statutes (with special reference to the “canons of construction”), the division of functions between courts and legislatures, and, more mundanely, the methods for studying legislative histories. (4). Judge Postner. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

406. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. For course description refer to section on Constitutional Law.

424. FEDERAL REGULATION OF SECURITIES. For course description refer to section on Commercial, Business, and Labor Law.

430. REGULATION OF BANKING. For course description refer to section on Commercial, Business, and Labor Law.

458. INSURANCE LAW. For course description refer to section on Advanced Courses in Family Law, Property Rights, Torts, and Insurance.

428. ANTITRUST LAW. For course description refer to section on Commercial, Business, and Labor Law.

429. ADVANCED ANTITRUST. For course description refer to section on Commercial, Business, and Labor Law.

431. LABOR LAW I. For course description refer to section on Commercial, Business, and Labor Law.

432. LABOR LAW II. For course description refer to section on Commercial, Business, and Labor Law.

433. EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. For course description refer to section on Commercial, Business, and Labor Law.

486. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS. For course description refer to section on Comparative and International Law.

484. THE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. For course description refer to section on Comparative and International Law.

Seminars

502. LEGISLATIVE PROCESS. For seminar description refer to section on Constitutional Law.

501. SEPARATION OF POWERS. For seminar description refer to section on Constitutional Law.

536. LAW CONCERNING AMERICAN INDIANS. Status of Indian tribes and bands under treaty and statute; status of individual Indians; self-government of tribes and bands; criminal law, business regulation, and taxation of activities engaged in by Indians and others on and off reservations; Indian land tenure and problems concerning the alienation of land; and the civil rights of Indians under the Constitution and statutes. Win (4). Mr. Lucas.

537. SEX DISCRIMINATION. This seminar examines, from a number of perspectives, possible meanings of the terms “sex discrimination” and “sexual equality.” In the context of particular issues, the legal system’s ability to perceive sex discrimination and to achieve equality through traditional approaches will be considered. Win (4). Ms. Becker.

538. IMMIGRATION LAW. This seminar will explore selected problems in the law of immigration and nationality. Students will prepare and present papers on a variety of topics, including the use of immigrant labor, treatment of refugees, international asylum law, the legal status of sanctuary, the history of American immigration, the acquisition and loss of citizenship, and current proposals for immigration law reform. Win (4). Mr. Holzhauer.
539. THE JURISPRUDENCE OF INSTITUTIONS. A post-industrial liberal society such as the United States is made up of a rich variety of institutional subsystems, including markets, corporations, labor unions, administrative agencies, universities, and so on. Law (much of it judge-made) is the central mechanism for attempting simultaneously to protect such institutions' autonomy; ensure that they perform in the interest of their members or constituents; promote such institutions' conformity to more general and overriding social norms; and define linkages and resolve conflicts among different institutional subsystems. The seminar will draw on several elements of contemporary legal and political theory to examine the existing system of institutional laws and consider possible alternatives. The precise topics to be examined will depend on the interests of seminar members. Spr (4). Mr. Stewart.

Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure

Courses

472. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE I. The focus of this course is on the constitutional law that governs searches, seizures, and confessions. Considered in some detail, and with attention to historical background, are the evolution of the exclusionary rule, the development and administration of the probable cause and the warrant requirements, and such particular topics as: stop and frisk, administrative searches, searches incident to arrest, vehicle searches, standing, consent, and the suppression of fruits of an illegal search. The right to counsel and confessions are examined more briefly. Special attention is given to areas where the Fourth and Fifth amendments interact: wiretapping and bugging, secret agents, and entrapment. This course is offered in alternate years. Aut (4). Mr. Schultiefer.

473. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE II. Unlike Criminal Procedure I, which focuses on the investigation of criminal cases, this course focuses on what happens after police investigations have been concluded. It considers such topics as bail and preventive detention, the right to counsel, the prosecutor's decision to charge, grand jury screening, the right to a speedy trial, pretrial discovery, joinder and severance, plea bargaining, prejudicial pretrial publicity, the right to jury trial, freedom from double jeopardy, the right to appeal, and post-conviction remedies including federal habeas corpus. The final portion of the course is devoted to a brief comparative examination of criminal procedure in the Federal Republic of Germany. Students need not have taken Criminal Procedure I to enroll in this course. Aut (4). Mr. Aischuler.

416. EVIDENCE. For course description refer to section on Courts, Jurisdiction and Procedure.

474. LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE MENTALLY ILL. An examination of law and practice concerning the mentally disabled criminal: competence to stand trial; civil commitment of the mentally ill and retarded; the civil rights and liberties of patients in mental hospitals, including the right to treatment and the right to refuse treatment; and certain legal aspects of the psychiatrist-patient relationship, including confidentiality and the civil liability of psychiatrists for errors of professional judgment. (4). Mr. Morris. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

476. DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL INSTITUTIONS: GERMANY. For course description refer to section on Legal History and Jurisprudence.

483. COMPARATIVE LEGAL INSTITUTIONS: GERMANY. For course description refer to section on Comparative and International Law.

Seminars

541. POLICE PRACTICES AND THE LAW. This seminar will examine a variety of controls—constitutional, statutory, administrative, and judicial—of police behavior with a view to understanding their efficacy in striking a proper balance between State authority and individual autonomy in crime control. Topics to be discussed will include undercover operations, intelligence operations, the use of lethal force by the police, and the control of police abuse of power and corruption. Attention will also be devoted to the role of political influence on police organization, recruitment, and functions. Care will be taken to minimize overlap with the Criminal Justice System course. Class presentation and discussion of some tentative seminar papers will be required, as will the submission of a final seminar paper. (4). Mr. Morris. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

531. JUVENILE JUSTICE. For course description refer to section on Advanced Courses in Family Law, Property Rights, Torts, and Insurance.

542. THE COMMITMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL AND RETARDED. This seminar will examine the jurisprudence and practice of compulsory and voluntary commitment of the mentally ill and retarded, adult and juvenile, to State institutions, together with their rights to treatment and to refuse particular treatments and the processes available, judicial and administrative, to give substance to those rights. The commitment, treatment and release of those found unfit to stand trial and those found not guilty by reason of insanity will also be considered; but the focus will not be on the criminal law rules and
procedures that define and produce those groups but rather, like civilly committed patients, on the conditions of their detention and the rules and practices governing their release. Visits will be arranged to commitment courts and to Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities institutions. A paper will be required. (4). Mr. Morris. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

544. PREDICTION IN CRIMINAL LAW AND MENTAL HEALTH LAW. This seminar will address the empirical and jurisprudential problems in the prediction of "dangerousness" and of "safety" in the criminal law and the law relating to mental health. The roles of such predictions, express and implicit, in these areas of the law will be discussed, their constitutional and ethical implications analyzed, and the proper constraints on their application explored. Materials for class discussion will be available. A paper will be required. (4). Mr. Morris. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

545. PLEA BARGAINING AND ITS ALTERNATIVES. This seminar will examine the American plea bargaining system and explore possibilities for its reform or abolition. After attention to the requirements for a valid plea and related safeguards under current law, the seminar will focus on empirical studies examining the effects of plea bargaining and on evaluations of beneficial and harmful consequences. The seminar will then give sustained attention to proposals for such reforms as a preplea conference, victim participation, procedural simplification, an adversary bench trial, and outright abolition along the lines of the German or Alaskan models. Students may elect to write either a research paper or an examination. (4). Mr. Schulhofer. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

546. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. A study of the operation of the criminal justice system and of problems in its reform. The primary purpose is to study the operation of the criminal justice system as a whole and to understand its relationships; a subsidiary purpose is to train the student in the critical assessment of research data bearing on that system and on its reform. Topics will include the definition and measurement of crime, aspects of the function of the police, pretrial criminal procedures, plea negotiations, and sentencing convicted offenders. The seminar will meet four or five times during the winter quarter. Students will present papers during the spring quarter. Win (2), Spr (2). Mr. Schulhofer.

566. SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND LAW. For seminar description refer to section on Complementary Courses.

Legal History and Jurisprudence

Courses

476. DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL INSTITUTIONS. An introductory course in the historical background of Anglo-American law, with particular emphasis on the development of criminal and civil procedure in the centuries before the American Revolution. Topics: (I) Jury system: origins; European alternatives; passivization; the rise of the law of jury control. (II) Civil justice: the forms of action and the pleading system; attorneys, bar and bench; the regular and itinerant courts; the yearbooks, law reporting, and the legal treatises; Chancery, the trust, and equitable procedure and remedies; the deterioration of Chancery procedure and the fusion of law and equity. (III) Criminal justice: medieval criminal procedure; presentment and indictment; the recasting of criminal procedure in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the officialization of prosecution and policing; Star Chamber and High Commission; defense counsel and the privilege against self-incrimination; the adversary system, compulsory process, and the law of evidence; criminal sanctions. Spr (4). Mr. Langbein.

477. ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. This course will deal with topics in English law and government over the period 1066–1688. Emphasis will fall particularly on continuities and discontinuities between medieval and early modern history. Topics will include: English feudalism, especially in relation to the resources and techniques of government; conception and functions of the royal office; the King's Council; history of Parliament; public finance; the Church as a branch of government and in relation to secular government. Readings will consist of sources and secondary literature. Discussion will be centered on the interpretation of major documents. (4). [Not offered in 1986–87.]

478. LEGAL HISTORY: CONTRACT AND TORT. A course devoted to the study of the doctrinal development of the main substantive fields of the common law. Topics are taken primarily but not entirely from the period before the separation of English and American law. The history of contract law will predominate, with particular attention to the origins of assumpsit and its derivatives, the development of the consideration rules, and the long-delayed formation of the law of damages. (4). Mr. Simpson. [Not offered in 1986–87.]

479. JURISPRUDENCE. An investigation of the role and function of law outside the judicial process. An effort will be made to analyze how law functions in ongoing complex relations in the world of business, finance, and industrial relations. The significance of formal and informal juridical arrange-
ments will be examined together with concepts of "soft law." Readings will be assigned from the writings of legal philosophers as well as from empirical materials. The course is intended to offer a different perspective to students educated to think of law as an adversarial process. Aut (4). Mr. Gottlieb.

480. LAW AND LITERATURE. This course explores the hypothesis that the understanding of law can be enriched by studying certain literary texts that seem to be in some sense about law (e.g. The Trial, The Merchant of Venice, Bleak House) and by studying the principles of literary criticism, which may be transferable in some part to legal texts, such as the Constitution and statutes. The course will also pay some attention to pertinent developments in linguistics and to the critical legal studies movement. The readings for the course will be a mixture of mimeographed materials, both literary and legal, and outside reading assignments. Win (4), Judge Posner.

481. ANGLO-SAXON AND ANGLO-NORMAN ENGLAND: To 1189 (#History 222). This course is centrally about constitutional and legal history, with some additional material on the culture surrounding the legal and governmental institutions. Major topics will be Anglo-Saxon law and government, the Norman Conquest, English feudalism and early land law, foundations of the common law, relations between the Church and the secular order. The course will also have a comparative aspect—some attention to legal anthropology, early Germanic law, Roman law in the Middle Ages, and feudalism outside England. Aut (4). Mr. Gray.

482. HIGH-MEDIEVAL AND LATE-MEDIEVAL ENGLAND: 1189–1485 (#History 223). In a sense a sequel to History 222, but may be taken independently. Emphasis is on constitutional and legal history, but other aspects also treated. Major topics: Magna Carta, the political crises of Henry III’s reign, legislation of Edward I, medieval history of Parliament, history of the common law from Bracton through the Year Book period, the Church, late-medieval constitution theory. Win (4). Mr. Gray.

405. AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. For course description refer to section on Constitutional Law.

492. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LAW. For course description refer to section on Complementary Courses.

410. LECTURES ON THE LEGAL PROFESSION. For course description refer to section on Courts, Jurisdiction and Procedure.

Seminars

548. EUROPEAN LEGAL HISTORY. A reading seminar designed to provide students of Anglo-American legal history with a basis for comparative study. Part I: The sources of European law in the Middle Ages—canon law, vulgar Roman law, Germanic law, feudal law, urban law. Part II: The revival of Roman law in Italy and the differentiation of the national legal systems in the North. Part III: The "reception of Roman law" in the Renaissance. Part IV: The assimilation of Roman law and the origins of the codification movement. (Prerequisites: Law 476, Development of Legal Institutions, or Law 556, Roman Law. Students with adequate command of German, French, Italian, or Dutch may substitute a paper for the examination.) (4). Mr. Langbein. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

549. RESEARCH IN ENGLISH LEGAL HISTORY. The seminar provides an opportunity for intensive research and writing in the legal history of the early modern period. Enrollment is very small, research is supervised, and papers normally go through several drafts. The object is to produce work of publishable quality, primarily on topics connected with the history of criminal and civil procedure in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Among the questions suitable for investigation: changes in the jury system, such as the decline of the grand jury; juror selection; the feigned issue; the development and scope of various rules of evidence, such as the disqualification of parties for interest; the origins of compulsory process for witnesses; the Statute of Frauds of 1677; the development of the right to defense counsel and other safeguards in the criminal process; the growth of appellate review for insufficiency of the evidence; the expansion of the lawyer’s role from pleading to trial advocacy. Prerequisite: Law 476, Development of Legal Institutions, or the permission of the instructor. Writing is likely to extend over the Winter and Spring Quarters. Win (4). Mr. Langbein.

551. ANGLO-AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY. Starting from Julius Goebel’s thesis that the American colonists adopted the laws and procedures of English local and ecclesiastical courts rather than those of the chief common law courts at Westminster, this seminar will examine court records from both sides of the Atlantic to test the validity of the thesis. The broader purpose of the seminar will be to understand something of the way our law has developed. Topics for investigation will be the basic areas of the law: contract, torts, criminal law, property, and procedure. Secondary as well as record sources will be used. (4). Mr. Helmholz. [Not offered in 1986-87.]
505. **American Constitutional History.** For seminar description refer to section on Constitutional Law.

555. **Research in American Legal History.** This seminar provides an opportunity for supervised research and writing in American legal history. Topics are settled by agreement with one of the instructors, and may include doctrinal development, the history of civil and criminal procedure, or institutional issues. The student will prepare a topic analysis based on preliminary research, then proceed to further research and a first draft. Most papers go through several drafts, and the process usually extends across most of the academic year. The object is to produce work of publishable quality, and steps are taken to place successful work in suitable journals. It is strongly advised that students complete one or more of the basic courses in legal history before enrolling for this seminar. (4). [Not offered in 1986–87.]

556. **Roman Law.** An examination of selected topics in the Roman law of contracts, torts (delict), property, and procedure. Topics will be selected in order to shed light on the relationship between common-law and Roman law treatment of certain problems of current interest. The seminar is not designed to provide a comprehensive knowledge of all the detailed workings of Roman law. No knowledge of Latin will be required for the seminar. Spr (4). *Mr. Epstein.*

564. **Law and Social Change: 1954–1974.** This seminar will examine the legal response to social and political change in the era from *Brown v. Board of Education* to Watergate. Students will prepare and present papers on such topics as the Desegregation of Little Rock, the Civil Rights Movement, the Warren Commission Report, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, Anti-War Demonstrations, the Conspiracy Trial, Kent State, the Pentagon Papers, FBI Surveillance of the New Left, and Watergate. (4). *Mr. Stone.* [Note offered in 1986–87.]

565. **History of American Legal Thought.** The focus of this seminar will be the American “legal realist” movement, which flourished in the early part of the twentieth century. The seminar will examine nineteenth-century formalism, against which the realists reacted. It will then study the writings of both major and minor figures among the legal realists. Finally, the effects of the movement on contemporary legal thinking and legal education will be explored. Spr (4). *Mr. Hutchinson.*

567. **The Epistemology of Law.** An inquiry into the question whether, and if so how, the correctness of judicial decisions can be determined. In the first four weeks of the seminar, after some introductory readings in the epistemology of pragmatism, logical positivism, and contemporary analytic philosophy—and of the opponents of these movements—we shall take up some specific discussions of judicial epistemology, such as Edward Levi’s *Introduction to Legal Reasoning*, and consider some specific cases, such as *Brown v. Board of Education*. The remaining weeks of the seminar will be devoted to class discussion led by students on the topic of their seminar paper. Aut (4). *Judge Posner.*

568. **Morality and the Law.** The seminar will be concerned with general theories of the relation between law and morality, principally in relation to the criminal law, and will then consider the specific applications of these theories in relation to selected topics, in particular, pornography, the defense of necessity, and the problems generated by medical techniques employed for the relief of infertility. (4). *Mr. Simpson.* [Not offered in 1986–87.]

501. **Separation of Powers.** For seminar description refer to section on Constitutional Law.

500. **Constitutional Theory and Interpretation.** For seminar description refer to section on Constitutional Law.

506. **Supreme Court History.** For seminar description refer to section on Constitutional Law.

539. **The Jurisprudence of Institutions.** For seminar description refer to section on Administrative Law and Government Regulation.

**Comparative and International Law**

**Courses**

483. **Comparative Legal Institutions: Germany.** A course designed to acquaint students with the nonadversarial legal institutions of the Continent as exemplified in the West German system. Part I: The law professionals, with emphasis on legal education, judicial selection, the prosecutorial career, and the structure of the bar. Part II: Criminal procedure, with particular attention to the scheme forbidding the exercise of prosecutorial discretion. Part III: Civil procedure. Part IV: Codification and the significance of case law in a code system. The course materials are in English. Students with adequate command of German may substitute a research paper for the examination. Enrollment limited to 40 students, preference to third-year students and to second-year students with foreign
The Law of the European Community. The course will examine the history of the European communities, the nature of community lawmaking, and the relationship between community law and the law of the member countries, as well as questions concerning harmonization of laws. In addition to studying the legal, political, and economic development of this new type of international (supranational? federal?) organization, the course will attempt to analyze its impact on the "outside" world. (4). [Not offered in 1986-87.]

International Law. The basic introductory course in international legal studies. Students will be acquainted with the nature and functions of law in a system devoid of effective adjudication and enforcement techniques. The basic course in international law is designed to familiarize students with the character and nature of law applicable in relations between states and in international organizations. The sources of international law will be emphasized together with the law of international agreements and treaties. Emphasis will also be placed on the position of individuals in the international legal order, the legal control of international conflicts, and the character and function of United Nations organs. Aut (4). Mr. Gottlieb.

International Business Transactions. This course will cover both trade and investment regimes as they affect business transactions in international commerce. On the trade side, it will include an examination of the GATT; tariff and nontariff barriers to imports; escape clauses; dumping; and nondiscrimination obligations. The investment part of the course will cover laws dealing with investments of aliens in the United States and laws of other countries and regional groups (particularly developing countries) concerning foreign investments within their jurisdictions. No prerequisites. (4). [Not offered in 1986-87.]

International Trade Regulation. This course will focus on the legal framework for U.S. and international regulation of foreign trade. It will include an examination of the division of regulatory responsibilities among and within the branches of U.S. government and international institutions; an overview of the GATT and related instruments; an introduction to U.S. laws providing relief from "unfairly" traded imports, including the antidumping and countervailing duty laws; an introduction to other laws that provide for the restriction of imports, such as the "escape clause"; and an examination of export regulation and licensing in the high technology field. Spr (4) Mr. Sykes.

International Taxation. For course description refer to section on Taxation.

Seminars

Primitive Law. The subject of the seminar is legal concepts, rules, procedures, and institutions in ancient and primitive societies, such as those of ancient Greece and Rome, tribal Africa, and North American Indians, as described by anthropologists such as Maine, Gluckman, Driver, Fallers, and Hoebel. Particular attention will be paid to methods of dispute resolution, to criminal and contract law, to the role of custom as a source of law, and to the applicability of modern ideas of economic rationality to premodern societies. Modern parallels in such areas as international law and the law of arbitration will also be considered. There will be a reading list as well as distribution of some mimeographed materials and each student enrolled in the seminar will be expected to write a substantial paper. (4). Judge Posner. [Not offered in 1986-87.]

Roman Law. For seminar description refer to section on Legal History and Jurisprudence.

European Legal History. For seminar description refer to section on Legal History and Jurisprudence.

International Law and the Use of Force. This seminar will focus on the relationship between law and politics when force is used in the international arena. Attention will be paid to the practice of the United States with particular reference to the invasion of Grenada, the Nicaragua case before the International Court of Justice and the struggle against terrorism. Win (4). Mr. Gottlieb.

Advanced International Taxation. For seminar description refer to section on Taxation.

International Antitrust. This seminar will examine in detail two different aspects of the operation of antitrust laws at the international level. First, it will consider the extraterritorial reach of the United States antitrust laws. Second, it will examine foreign laws, with an emphasis on the law of the European Economic Community. Finally, the course will offer a brief overview of concerted international efforts to regulate anticompetitive business practices. Antitrust Law is a prerequisite. (4). [Not offered in 1986-87.]
Complementary Courses

Courses

492. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LAW. A survey of the application of basic economic principles to problems in the law. The topics covered in the course include the following: the choice between property rights and liability rules; the Coase theorem; the allocative effects of alternative liability rules (e.g., strict liability versus negligence); the determination of damages for breach of contract; the economics of altruism and its relevance to rescue doctrines; the economics of crime and punishment; and the economics of legal procedure. No prior acquaintance with economics is assumed; the relevant economic concepts are developed through an examination of particular legal applications. Spr (4). Mr. Landes.

494. 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. Aut (4). Mr. Davidson.

495. STATISTICS AND THE LAW. An introductory course on the theory and methods of statistical analysis and its applications in law. Both descriptive and inferential statistical methods will be treated, with emphasis on applications such as the weighing of uncertain evidence, the evaluation of social innovations, and the role and ethical limitations of controlled experiments in medicine. Topics will include estimation, hypothesis testing, and regression analysis and its interpretation. There will be a laboratory on applications to experimental and observational data in which interactive computation resources (remote consoles) will be provided. A year of college level mathematics would be helpful but is not essential. No prior experience with computational methods is expected. (4). Spr (4). Mr. Meier.

497. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. A systematic treatment of the economic theory of resource allocation. The topics covered are the theory of choice, the theory of the firm, the organization of firms under competitive and noncompetitive conditions, externalities, and the theory of factor markets. The course emphasizes the usefulness of economic theory as a tool for understanding real-world problems, and the relevance of economic theory to legal analysis. To this end, economic theory is applied to questions of the effects of laws, government regulation of the market, and conservation and pollution. Successful completion of this course will equip the student to take any other course or seminar offered as part of the Law and Economics Program. The course also provides useful background for courses not formally a part of the program—such as antitrust law, taxation, pollution, and labor law—to which economics is relevant. Win (4). Mr. Landes.

474. LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE MENTALLY ILL. For course description refer to section on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

Seminars

560. WORKSHOP IN LAW AND ECONOMICS. This workshop is devoted to the intensive examination of selected problems in the application of economic reasoning to a wide variety of legal questions. Workshop sessions will be devoted to the presentation and discussion of papers by students and by members of the faculty of the University of Chicago and of other institutions. The workshop will meet every other week throughout the academic year. Students enrolled in the workshop will receive six credits for satisfactory completion of a substantial paper. Aut (2), Win (2), Spr (2). Mr. Fischel and Mr. Landes.

561. WORKSHOP IN ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ORGANIZATION. This workshop is devoted to the examination of selected problems in the structure and behavior of industries, with special emphasis on the role of government regulation, and to the application of economic reasoning to legal questions in such fields of law as contracts, torts, and antitrust. Workshop sessions will be devoted to the presentation and discussion of papers primarily by members of the faculty of the University of Chicago and of other institutions. The workshop will meet every week throughout the academic year. Students enrolled in the workshop will receive six credits for satisfactory completion of a substantial paper. Aut (2), Win (2), Spr (2). Mr. Landes, Mr. Peltzman, and Mr. Stigler.
566. SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND LAW. This seminar will examine the impact of social science research on the resolution of legal issues. Early sessions will focus on how courts gather and assess social science evidence and on the role of empirical research in producing and evaluating social change. Later sessions will address specific topics such as school integration, the financing of education and other public services, programs for reforming criminals, the restriction of pornography, jury selection, housing policy, and rights of the handicapped. The seminar will review the social science literature related to each topic and the effect of this research on the actions and attitudes of legal decision makers. It will discuss the extent to which research should guide the imposition of liability or the formulation of remedies in the policy area under consideration. No background in statistics or social science is necessary. A draft and final version of a seminar paper will be required. The seminar is also open to graduate students in Political Science and Public Policy. Win (4). Mr. Alscher and Mr. Orfield.

Students are also reminded of the opportunity to take up to eight course hours of work for Law School credit in other departments and schools of the University. The conditions of the exercise of this option are explained in the section on Requirements and Grading. Courses that students may take include but are not limited to the following.


**Independent Study**

499. INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH. In addition to the opportunities for writing research papers afforded in many of the seminars listed, 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.

Before being granted permission to register for 499 work the student must submit a précis of his or her proposed study to the supervising faculty member. In considering possible fields or topics for such projects, students may wish to consider seminars described above 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.

**SCHEDULE OF COURSES BY QUARTERS 1986–87**

**FIRST-YEAR COURSES**

**Autumn**

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**Winter**

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<td>304. Property I</td>
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<td>305. Contracts II</td>
<td>4</td>
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<th>COURSE</th>
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<tr>
<td>306. Torts I</td>
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<td>307. Legal Research and Writing</td>
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**SCHEDULE OF COURSES** 37
### Spring

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>302. Civil Procedure II</td>
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<td>303. Criminal Law II</td>
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<td>304. Property II</td>
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### SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR COURSES AND SEMINARS

#### Autumn

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COURSES</th>
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<tr>
<td>401. Constitutional Law I</td>
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<tr>
<td>410. Lectures on the Legal Profession</td>
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<tr>
<td>412. Federal Jurisdiction I*</td>
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<tr>
<td>418. Litigation Methods*</td>
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<tr>
<td>423. Corporation Law</td>
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<td>433. Employment Discrimination</td>
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<tr>
<td>441. Taxation of Individual Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>447. State and Local Taxation</td>
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<tr>
<td>451. Family Law in Transition in the United States and Western Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>456. Land Development</td>
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<td>457. Copyright, Trademarks, and Patents</td>
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<tr>
<td>460. Environmental Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>472. Criminal Procedure I</td>
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<tr>
<td>473. Criminal Procedure II</td>
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<tr>
<td>479. Jurisprudence</td>
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<tr>
<td>481. Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman England: to 1189</td>
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<tr>
<td>485. International Law</td>
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<td>494. Accounting</td>
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<tr>
<td>502. Legislative Process</td>
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<tr>
<td>507. Advanced Constitutional Law: Defunct Doctrines</td>
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<tr>
<td>560. Workshop in Law and Economics*</td>
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<td>561. Workshop in Economic and Legal Organization*</td>
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<tr>
<td>567. The Epistemology of Law</td>
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#### Winter

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<td>405. American Constitutional History</td>
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<tr>
<td>411. Federal Jurisdiction</td>
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<tr>
<td>412. Federal Jurisdiction II*</td>
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<tr>
<td>413. Admiralty</td>
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<td>416. Evidence</td>
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<td>418. Litigation Methods*</td>
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<td>419. Lawyer as Negotiator</td>
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<tr>
<td>422. Commercial Law: Secured Transactions</td>
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<td>423. Corporation Law</td>
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<td>424. Federal Regulation of Securities</td>
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<td>428. Antitrust Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>431. Labor Law I</td>
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<tr>
<td>435. Pension Law</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>442. Corporate Income Taxation I</td>
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<td>444. Partnership Taxation</td>
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<td>446. International Taxation</td>
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<td>459. The Tort Law Crisis</td>
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<tr>
<td>480. Law and Literature</td>
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<tr>
<td>482. High-Medieval and Late-Medieval England: 1189-1485</td>
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<tr>
<td>497. Economic Analysis</td>
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<td>503. Supreme Court</td>
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<td>506. Supreme Court History</td>
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<td>511. Major Civil Litigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>512. Trial Advocacy*</td>
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<tr>
<td>514. Section 1983 Civil Rights Litigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>523. Sports Law</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>536. Law Concerning American Indians</td>
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38 SCHEDULE OF COURSES
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<th>Course Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Constitutional Law III</td>
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<td>Remedies</td>
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<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Civil Procedure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Litigation Methods*</td>
<td>2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation Methods*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Finance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Readjustments and Reorganizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Antitrust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor Law II</td>
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<td>Supreme Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitutional Decision Making</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Advocacy*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Controversies in Corporate and Securities Law</td>
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<td>Pension and Employee Benefit Law</td>
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<td>Juvenile Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal Problems of Health Care</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop in Law and Economics*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshop in Economic and Legal Organization*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Science Research and Law</td>
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<td>The Jureprudence of Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Criminal Justice System*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roman Law†</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Workshop in Economic and Legal Organization*</td>
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<tr>
<td>History of American Legal Thought</td>
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*Extends over more than one quarter
**See course description
†First-year elective
STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The University of Chicago Law Review, founded in 1933, is edited and managed by students. The Review publishes articles and book reviews by leading legal scholars along with comments by the Review’s student staff members. The Review emphasizes student scholarship, and extensive editorial assistance is made available to student commentators. On average, about half of each issue is devoted to student comments.

In recent years, about 15 percent of the students in each first-year class have been invited to join the Review, on the basis of either academic performance or excellence in an annual writing competition. Students who are not invited at the end of their first year may also join the staff by writing comments that are accepted for publication in the Review.

The University of Chicago Legal Forum is a student-edited journal, published annually. Each volume of the Legal Forum is devoted to a topic of current legal interest and contains articles by academics and practitioners, as well as student-written comments. The professional contributions to each volume are presented at an annual symposium held at the Law School. Volume 2 of the Legal Forum, “Consent Decrees: Legal Dilemmas and Practical Problems,” will focus on the formation and implementation of consent decrees in public law litigation. Students may join the Forum either through the annual writing competition or through the analysis of a potential comment topic. Both competitions are held during the summer. Members of the journal work on their own contributions, organize the symposium, and edit the articles submitted by symposium participants.

The Hinton Moot Court Competition, founded in 1954, and named for Judge Edward W. Hinton (Professor of Law, 1913–36), is open to all second- and third-year students. The competition affords all students the opportunity to further develop skills in writing and appellate advocacy. The focus of the preliminary fall round is on oral argument. After studying the briefs and record of an actual case and participating in several practice arguments with student judges, each competitor must argue both sides of the case to panels of Chicago attorneys. Twelve students advance to the semifinal round, where they work in teams to brief and argue another case. A panel of faculty members and judges hears the semifinal arguments and selects the four best advocates. In the spring, the four finalists again work in teams on yet another case. The briefs produced in the final round are printed and distributed to the Law School community. A panel of distinguished judges presides at the final argument, which is one of the highlights of the academic year. This panel selects the Hinton Moot Court champions and the Llewellyn Cup champions. The competition is conducted by semifinalists from the previous year who constitute the Hinton Moot Court Committee, with the assistance of a faculty adviser and an alumni adviser.

The Mandel Legal Aid Association is the student organization associated with the work of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. The Mandel Clinic, housed in
the Law School, operates as an office of the Legal Aid Bureau of Chicago. It is directed by Gary H. Palm, Professor in the Law School. The attorneys are Clinical Fellows in the Law School. The clinical program is described more fully elsewhere in these Announcements.

The Law Student Association is the student government organization. Its president and five representatives from each class are elected annually by the student body. The Association organizes extracurricular activities and, through its officers and committees, communicates student opinion on academic and other matters. LSA also invites speakers to campus, provides parties for students and sponsors the weekly Wine Mess for students and faculty.

The Association funds a variety of student groups, including: the Chicago Law Foundation, a nonprofit organization which provides funds for law school students to work on public interest legal projects; BALSA, a local chapter of a national organization concerned with the interests of black students in law schools; the Gay/Lesbian Law Students Association, a group that provides support and sponsors programs regarding the legal status of lesbians and gay men; the Law Women's Caucus, women committed to understanding and improving their role in law school, the legal profession, and society; the Environmental Law Society; VITA, a volunteer student program that prepares annual income tax returns for indigent Chicago residents; the Phoenix, the law school student newspaper; the National Lawyers Guild, a local chapter of the national organization devoted to progressive change through law; the Federalist Society, organized to discuss political issues from conservative and libertarian perspectives; the Hispanic Law Students; the Jewish Law Students Association, a group concerned with Jewish issues of legal interest and legal issues of Jewish interest; and the Progressive Law Students Association, a group organized to promote the discussion of liberal and humanistic ideas, from both a philosophical and a political perspective.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Law School publishes six professional journals, The University of Chicago Law Review, The University of Chicago Legal Forum, The Supreme Court Review, The Journal of Law and Economics, The Journal of Legal Studies, and Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research. The Law Review is a quarterly and the Legal Forum is an annual volume; both are 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 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 is reflected in the Law and Economics Program. The aim of the Law and 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 antitrust, the economics of business organizations, public regulation of economic enterprise, and economic analysis of the common law. Recent studies examined the mandatory disclosure system
in securities regulation, the welfare effects of inflation, predatory pricing, the
market for corporate control, antitrust sanctions, the role of "social" investing
in the management of pension trusts, and the economics of torts law. Professor
Daniel R. Fischel 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 pro­
viding training in the methodology and practice of research in these areas. The
Center maintains close working relations 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. Research projects
have included an evaluation of an experiment in probation utilizing nonprofes­
sionals 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 relationship of weapons to homicide
rates and gun-control measures; alternative ways of dealing with the competency
to plead question; several aspects of the administration of justice in juvenile and
family courts; various prison studies; a field experiment testing effects of pre­
trial settlement conferences; a criminal justice textbook; and two on-going series,
Professor Stephen J. Schulhofer is Director of the Center.

The School has embarked on the development of a formal Program in Legal
History. It regularly offers courses in American, English and European legal his­
tory, and it seeks both to stimulate research in this growing field and to train
prospective law teachers and historians. Professor R. H. Helmholtz currently
serves as its director. Significant research projects under way cover the history
of criminal procedure, the rise of legal realism, the historical role of ecclesiastical
jurisdiction, and the evolution of nineteenth-century private law. The Program
sponsors special lecturers and conferences each year, and a Workshop in Legal
History meets regularly once or twice each quarter. Members of the History
Department of the University also participate in all aspects of the Program.

The Committee on Public Policy Studies is a separate academic unit within the
University, authorized to recommend students for graduate degrees in Public
Policy Studies. The Committee offers a one-year specialized program for students
who wish to retain a primary academic and professional affiliation with one of
the other academic or professional schools in the University, but who wish to
spend a year focusing on public policy. The Committee provides a year-long
Policy Seminar which explores, in depth and in an interdisciplinary manner, a
particular problem in public policy (for example, the federal budgetary process).
In addition, the Committee offers a variety of experiences for students with public
policy interests, including research seminars, directed client-oriented projects,
and field internships. The Committee's faculty come from almost all areas of the
University, including the Law School, the Graduate School of Business, the
School of Social Service Administration, the School of Medicine, the Divinity
School, and the graduate departments of Chemistry, Economics, Education, His­
tory, Political Science, Sociology, and Statistics. Law students interested in the
one-year Master's Degree program in Public Policy Studies should contact the
Chairman in the offices of the Committee, Wieboldt 301.
PLACEMENT

A Placement Office, under the supervision of the Director of Placement, is maintained by the Law School. Its primary function is to keep students aware of career opportunities as they become available and to help students take advantage of these opportunities. To facilitate this, the Placement Office maintains an extensive library of material concerning potential employers in all areas of practice. In addition to law firm employment information, the placement library contains material on judicial clerkships, government departments and agencies, public interest and legal services, and teaching positions. Information concerning fellowships, internships, essay competitions, and bar admissions may also be found in the placement library.

As part of its operations, the Placement Office maintains contact with employers throughout the year, and there is a regular flow of inquiries concerning student job opportunities. In addition, employers are invited to come to the Law School in the fall to interview second-year students for summer positions and third-year students for permanent employment. Facilities and scheduling of interviews are provided by the Law School, and about 550 employers will be interviewing at the School this fall. They come from all over the United States, as far away as Hawaii, and afford students a wide range of location and type of employment from which to choose. During the 1985–86 academic year, the cities with the largest number of interviewers were Chicago (111), Washington, D.C. (67), New York (76), Los Angeles (47), and San Francisco (32), with substantial representation from such cities as Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Miami, Cleveland, Minneapolis–St. Paul, Phoenix, and Seattle. The greatest percentage of interviewing employers represent law firms of all sizes, but other fields of interest, including corporate law departments, government departments and agencies, public interest, and legal services are also represented.

Since all the concentration of effort by the Placement Office staff in the fall “interview season” is directed toward second- and third-year students, the Placement Office remains the exclusive domain of these classes during this period of time.

First-year students are welcome in the Placement Office after November 4th. Job opportunities do become available to first-year students as the school year proceeds, particularly in the Winter and Spring Quarters. In recent years, an average of 85 percent of the first-year class have obtained law-related positions for the summer following their first year of school.

Another primary method of making job opportunities known is for an employer to list an opportunity with the Placement Office, which in turn makes it available to students in the placement library. Interested students may then communicate directly with the employer. During the year, the Placement Office receives hundreds of such inquiries from all types of employers, particularly if they find themselves unable to interview on campus.

Approximately three-fourths of the graduates in recent classes entered law firms after graduation. Nineteen percent received appointments to judicial clerkships. (During the 1986–87 term, one Law School graduate will be serving as clerk for a justice on the United States Supreme Court.) A significant number of graduates have also taken positions with government departments and agencies, corporations, and public interest or legal services organizations. Our graduates go to roughly half of the states of the union, with approximately one-third of the class
taking positions in Chicago. New York, Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles are the next most popular, in that order.

Almost 100 percent of the second-year class obtain law-related positions during the summer after their second year of school. Here, too, the vast majority of positions are with law firms, with the balance being spread between legal services, public interest, corporations, and government departments and agencies.

During the school year several general conferences are sponsored by the Placement Office covering career opportunities and job-finding techniques. The Director of Placement is also available for individual career counseling, and students are urged to consult with him on particular career or job-finding problems. Faculty members are also available to students for career guidance.

The Placement Office also offers services to alumni who for various reasons may be seeking to change positions. Information concerning graduate job opportunities is regularly made available to interested alumni through a bulletin service.

The Placement Office is located on the ground floor of the Law School building, just below the entrance to the Weymouth Kirkland Courtroom, and is open throughout the year.
INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS

ADMISSIONS

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 study 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.

Prospective applicants may obtain additional information on law school preparation and related matters by consulting the current edition of the Prelaw Handbook, prepared by the Law School Admission Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This book includes material on the law and lawyers, prelaw preparation, applying to law schools, and the study of law, together with particular information on most American law schools. It may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from Law School Admission Services, Box 2000-A, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940.

Application Procedure

A request for application forms should be addressed to the Dean of Students, The Law School, The University of Chicago, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. The completed application form must be returned to the same office along with an application fee of $35, in the form of a check or money order payable to The University of Chicago. The application fee is not refundable. Since applications are considered as soon as they are completed, candidates are advised to have all their material submitted by January 1. Applications received after the middle of January or those completed after the middle of February will normally not be considered by the Admissions Committee until late spring or early summer.

Applicants must arrange to take the Law School Admission Test and have an official report of their scores on the test sent to the Law School. Application forms for the test and information about it may be obtained by requesting the Law School Admission Bulletin from Law School Admission Services, Box 2000-A,
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940. It is recommended that applicants take the test no later than December to insure timely reporting of scores to the Law School. Applications to take the test in the United States must be received at least three weeks before the scheduled date of the test. Applications to take the test at foreign centers must be received at least one month before the scheduled date.

Applicants must also register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) by completing and mailing the registration form supplied with each Law School Admission Bulletin. A transcript from each college or university attended should then be sent not to the Law School but directly to LSDAS. LSDAS will analyze the transcripts and send copies to this law school and to others designated by the applicant. Please note that the only way in which the Admissions Office can obtain a copy of a candidate's LSDAS report is for the candidate to enclose a Law School Application Matching Form, which is found in each LSAT/LSDAS registration packet, with the application for admission. 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.

Applicants requesting financial assistance during their first year should submit a financial data questionnaire processed by the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS). The GAPSFAS application may be obtained from the financial aid officers at most undergraduate institutions or from GAPSFAS, CN 6660, Princeton, New Jersey 08541. Applicants should complete their own questionnaires and arrange to have parents and spouses or spouses-to-be complete the appropriate questionnaires. The questionnaires should then be sent to GAPSFAS, where they will be analyzed, duplicated, and sent to each law school designated on the registration form.

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

The large number of Law School applications makes it necessary to forgo personal interviews as a required part of the admission process for all applicants. Prospective students are encouraged, however, to visit the Law School, if convenient, to see the facilities, talk with students, and familiarize themselves with the School. Applicants having questions about the application procedure and the admissions process or applicants wishing to present documentation in support of their applications should feel free to correspond directly with the Dean of Students. Interviews can be arranged in those special instances when an applicant feels that his or her case cannot adequately be described in writing. After the Committee begins acting on applications, a number of candidates will be invited to have interviews, generally in February and March, with representatives of the Committee either at the Law School or at other locations around the country.

Admissions Process

Admission to the Law School is based on a careful review of each application by one or more members of the Admissions Committee. The Committee considers all evidence that may indicate academic and professional promise. No automatic quantitative criteria are applied, although academic achievement as reflected in the college record and the evidence of intellectual ability provided by the Law School Admission Test are necessarily major determinants. The candidate
group accepted for the 1986 entering class had a median LSAT score of 43 and a median cumulative undergraduate grade-point average of 3.72 on a 4.00-point system.

Discerning letters of recommendation and personal statements, submitted written material, special distinction in undergraduate work, and outstanding achievements are often crucial factors in the admission decision. Letters of recommendation of particular value are those from former instructors who have special knowledge of the candidate’s abilities.

Once an application is complete it is given to the Admissions Committee for the first consideration. This process begins in late November. The Committee uses a rolling admissions procedure, and applicants will be notified of decisions at various times in the year. The Committee is reluctant to make final decisions on a number of well-qualified candidates without the benefit of an overview of all applications. As a result, some applicants will not be admitted or denied during their first review. These applicants will be notified that final decisions have been deferred until later in the year. In late spring the Committee will complete its review of all deferred applications, and, after some candidates have been admitted, a waiting list will be created to fill any openings that may result during the summer.

In keeping with its long-standing traditions and policies, the University of Chicago in admissions, employment, and access to programs considers students on the basis of individual merit and without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national or ethnic origin, age, handicap, or other factors irrelevant to fruitful participation in the programs of the University. The Affirmative Action Officer is the University’s official responsible for its adherence to this policy, and the related Federal and State laws and regulations, including Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

**Admission with Advanced Standing**

A student in good standing at an approved American 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. In reviewing these applications the Admissions Committee looks at the same criteria that it considers for entering first-year students. If an applicant has applied in the past, then his or her earlier application material will be on file, and it will not be necessary to resubmit this information. If the applicant is applying here for the first time, then all of the supporting material must be submitted. In either case, the most important documents will be the record of first-year law performance and any letters of recommendation from law school professors. Applications may be made at any time during the year, but they will not be considered complete until the transcript of the first-year legal work has been received. In recent years, between eight and ten new students have enrolled with advanced standing annually. Students who enroll with advanced standing are invited to participate in all the activities of the Law School, including Law Review, Moot Court, and the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. Transfer students are also eligible for selection to the Order of the Coif and may graduate with honors based on their two years of work at the Law School.

A graduate of a foreign law school whose studies have been primarily in the common law may become a candidate for the J.D. degree. The amount of transfer
credit which may be recognized will be determined on the facts of each case. Ordinarily a candidate must complete a minimum of six quarters of residence in the Law School and a minimum of 90 course hours in a program approved by the Admissions Committee to qualify for the degree. The Law School Admission Test will be required of all candidates who apply for this program.

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

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Fees

APPLICATION FEE. An application fee of $35 must accompany each original application for admission to the Law School. No part of the fee is refundable, nor is it applicable as an advance payment of other fees.

TUITION. Tuition in the Law School for 1986–87 is $3,900 per quarter, or $11,700 for the nine-month academic year.* A student who is required to withdraw for disciplinary reasons shall not be entitled to any reduction of tuition or fees.

HEALTH FEES. All students pay a $141 annual fee for use of the University's Student Health Service. University policy requires that each student be covered by adequate health and hospitalization insurance. Students must pay a quarterly premium of $102 for this supplemental insurance or supply evidence of comparable protection from an individual or family health policy.

SPECIAL FEES. The University charges $50 for late registration, $50 for late payment of tuition, and $2 for each change in registration.

Regulations and Discipline

All students who matriculate at the University of Chicago thereby agree to abide by the University's rules and regulations. These rules and regulations include settlement of any account due the University. For details, refer to the Student Information Manual, which will be available at registration.

Expenses

During the 1986–87 academic year each student can expect to pay about $12,600 for tuition, fees, books, and supplies. Expenses for room, board, laundry and cleaning, clothing, recreation, travel, and incidentals will vary depending on individual taste and circumstances. A single student may expect to pay about $19,750, including tuition, for the academic year. Married couples should anticipate expenses of about $23,000, with an additional $3,000 for each dependent.

FINANCIAL AID FOR J.D. CANDIDATES

Approximately 75 percent of the students at the Law School receive some financial aid. Since scholarship funds are insufficient to cover all needs, nearly all assistance involves a combination of scholarship grants and loans. Decisions as to the amount of financial aid to entering students are based primarily on considerations of need. Academic achievement is also taken into account, particularly in determining the proportion of scholarship and loan assistance. In determining financial need, a student's resources are apportioned over three years and, as a consequence, applicants should begin applying for financial assistance in the first

*Fees and other charges are subject to change from year to year and prior to the beginning of each academic year.

50 INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS
year rather than waiting until their resources have been exhausted before applying. Since the decisions of many students to attend Chicago may depend, in part, on their initial scholarship award, a principal goal of the financial aid program is to maintain scholarship amounts in the second and third years at approximately the amount of the first-year award unless there has been a substantial change in a student’s financial situation.

Applicants requesting financial assistance during their first year should submit a financial data questionnaire processed by the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS). The GAPSFAS application may be obtained from the financial aid officers at most undergraduate institutions or from GAPSFAS, CN 6660, Princeton, New Jersey 08541. Applicants should complete their own questionnaires and arrange to have parents and spouses or spouses-to-be complete the appropriate questionnaires. The questionnaires should then be sent to GAPSFAS, where they will be analyzed, duplicated, and sent to each law school designated on the registration form.

Scholarships

A substantial program of scholarship assistance is made possible by certain endowed funds, generous annual giving by alumni and other friends of the Law School, and the general funds of the University. A list of the funds and gifts from which scholarships are assigned is set forth elsewhere in these Announcements.

The Floyd Russell Mechem Prize Scholarships. Each year the Law School offers these scholarships, which provide a stipend of tuition plus $1,000 per year (renewable for the second and third years) to a limited number of entering students with exceptional promise. The awards are based entirely on academic promise, and financial need is not a consideration.

Loans

In addition to scholarship assistance, the University administers three separate government loan programs which are described in the following sections. 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 Loan Counselor. The University also offers to law students short-term emergency loans of up to $500. Such loans may be obtained within 48 hours to meet a genuine emergency and must be repaid within three months.

1. GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM (GSL). Under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, law students can borrow up to $5,000 each year at 8 percent interest from banks, credit unions, or savings and loan associations. Repayment of these loans is guaranteed to the lender by state agencies (State Guaranteed Loans), or private guarantee agencies (HEAF, USAF), or by the U.S. Department of Education (Federal Insured Student Loans). The government also pays the interest on all GSLs while the borrowers are full-time students and for nine months thereafter. Borrowers are allowed a nine-to-twelve-month grace period after leaving school before they must begin repayments. Maximum allowable loan amounts, the length of the grace period, and the length of the repayment period vary from state to state. A student may borrow up to $25,000 in Guaranteed Student Loans over the course of his or her education, including loans made as an undergraduate.

2. NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS (NDSL). Students who demonstrate financial need by nationally accepted federal guidelines may borrow through the National Direct Student Loan Program. Students who demonstrate enough need
may borrow up to the amount of tuition in a combination of National Direct and Guaranteed Student Loans. No interest is charged on an NDSL until six months after the borrower’s last registration as a full-time student. At the end of this grace period, interest of 5 percent per year begins to accrue and the borrower must begin repayment. Repayment can be deferred for further schooling or service in the Peace Corps, VISTA, or the Armed Forces. NDSLs must be repaid within 10 years, excluding periods of authorized deferment.

A student can borrow a total of $12,000 in National Direct Student Loan funds over the course of his or her undergraduate and graduate schooling. This maximum is unaffected by any repayment that may have been made.

3. PLUS/ALAS LOAN PROGRAM. All students at the University are eligible to borrow under the PLUS/ALAS program from $1,000 to $3,000 per academic year. The maximum loan in any one academic year may not exceed the total annual academic budget minus any grants or loans the student received. The aggregate maximum loan amount a student may receive is $15,000. The interest rate is 12 percent.

Unlike other federal loan programs, interest payments on PLUS/ALAS loans are not subsidized while the student is in school. Under the University’s program, interest will accrue until the student is no longer a registered student. At that time the accrued interest will be capitalized, i.e., added to the principal of the loan. Repayment will begin 30 days after the student is no longer registered. Students will have a maximum of ten years in which to repay the loan, including all capitalized interest. The minimum monthly payment will be $50 ($600 annually).

For further information on these guaranteed loan programs, contact the Loan Counselor at 970 East 58th Street (962-6062).

HOUSING

The University provides a variety of housing units for single and married graduate students. All are within walking distance of the campus or near the route of the Campus Bus, an inexpensive shuttle service run by the University. In addition, Hyde Park has a number of rental apartments ranging from one to eight rooms in size, both in walkup and elevator buildings. Some students choose to live in nearby South Shore, also served by the Campus Bus, where rents are lower. Most law students prefer to live in University housing during their first year; information about available accommodations is set out below.

Single-Student Housing

A substantial number of the first-year single men and women live in Mathews House, located in the Burton-Judson Courts and connected with the Law School buildings. This residence includes 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 1986–87 is between $4,750 and $5,005, depending on room size, for the academic year, payable in an initial deposit and three quarterly installments.

In the Fall of 1983 a new Graduate Residence Hall became available to entering and returning students enrolled in graduate and professional programs. Formerly
the Center for Continuing Education, designed by Edward Durrell Stone in 1963, the new Graduate Residence Hall is a three-story classical style building located two blocks east of the Law School. It has a capacity of approximately 140 graduate men and women. Seventy-five percent of the accommodations are single rooms with private baths; the remaining rooms, also with private baths, are for double occupancy. The average single room measures eleven by sixteen feet while the average double room measures twenty-one by fourteen feet. Common facilities in this residence are many and spacious. They include study and meeting rooms,
computer terminal/typing rooms, music practice rooms, laundry and exercise facilities, as well as a television room, a House lounge, and a community kitchen where residents may prepare their own meals. The room rate is $2,845 per person in a double room and $3,705 in a single.

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 (962-7366 [702-7366, effective January 1, 1987]). Students are advised to apply early in order to obtain the desired accommodations.

More than five hundred graduate men and women live in International House, an international student center on campus which houses both American and foreign students—about half and half—from the University and other colleges and universities in the Chicago area.

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. Facilities include a large dining room with year-round cafeteria service, tennis courts, lounges and television rooms, and an assembly hall.

Annual rates for rooms and meals in International House are from $4,020 to $5,370. The daily rate is $19.50 per person. All rooms are furnished, including blankets and bed linen.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Director's Office, International House, 1414 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637 (312 753-2272).

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 $338 to $600 monthly; those for unfurnished are from $315 to $455 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 other than telephone are included in the rental rate for furnished apartments but not in that for unfurnished units. The furnished apartments do not include bedding, linens, dishes, silver, or kitchen utensils. Both furnished and unfurnished apartments are provided with a stove and a refrigerator, and all apartments have a private bath.

The University will assist each married applicant to find housing, but it cannot guarantee University-owned housing to incoming married students. Applications should be made well before the time when the accommodations will be needed. Further information and application forms can be obtained by writing to the Office of Neighborhood Student Apartments, The University of Chicago, 824 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637 (312 753-2218).

Meal Service

Arrangements may be made by law students not living in Mathews House to purchase special meal cards for breakfast, lunch, or dinner, or any combination,
in the Burton-Judson dining halls. Meals are also available in Woodward Commons, Pierce Commons, Billings Hospital, and International House.

**Housing Staff Positions**

The University House System, consisting of twenty-one College Houses and eight 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 or she 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, Room 201, Administration Building.

**STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES**

The Student Health Service has two functions. The first is to provide easy access to medical and psychiatric care so that any physical and emotional problems will interfere as little as possible with involvement in the educational, cultural, and athletic activities of the University. The second is to keep the student community a generally healthy and safe place in which to live and study.

Medical care for University students is provided in the University Health Services located in the University Hospitals. All University students pay an annual fee of $141 for basic medical care. All registered students are required to have some form of group hospital-medical-surgical insurance to supplement the ambulatory care available in the Student Health Service. The Student Blue Cross/Blue Shield policy is recommended as the most effective and economical policy to fulfill this requirement. Students with other group health insurance providing equivalent or greater coverage may waive participation in the University’s policy, but they must submit complete policy and subscriber information. Registration is not complete until the student subscribes to the University’s Blue Cross/Blue Shield policy or files a properly completed waiver. Students with alternative coverage are urged to study carefully the schedule of benefits offered by the University's Student Blue Cross/Blue Shield Plan described in the brochure available at the Student Health Service and in the offices of the Deans of Students. This brochure is regularly sent to all entering students.

Foreign students do not have the waiver option and must subscribe to the University’s Student Blue Cross/Blue Shield Plan.

**Emergency Services**

The Billings Emergency Room provides twenty-four-hour emergency service. Complete medical services, including psychiatric assistance, are available. The Emergency Room is not part of the Student Health Service, but may be used by students for emergencies when that clinic is closed. If follow-up care is indicated, it is done in the Student Health Service.
LAW SCHOOL FUNDS AND ENDOWMENTS

PROFESSORSHIPS AND TEACHING FUNDS

The Russell Baker Scholars Fund for the support of faculty research was established in 1981 by the partners of Baker & McKenzie in this country and abroad in honor of the late Russell Baker. Mr. Baker, an alumnus of the Law School Class of 1925, was the founder of Baker & McKenzie.

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. Past holders of the Harry A. Bigelow Professorship have been Grant Gilmore, Harry Kalven, Jr., and Phil C. Neal.

The Lee and Brena Freeman Professorship in Law was established in 1977 by Lee Freeman, Sr., through combination with matching funds from the Ford Foundation to support a person whose scholarly and teaching interests include the study of comparative domestic, foreign, and international mechanisms of achieving and preserving competitive business conduct and the interaction of United States and foreign antitrust, tax, and other legal regulation of international corporations to that end. The past holders of the Lee and Brena Freeman Professorship have been Richard A. Posner and Frank H. Easterbrook.

The Lee and Brena Freeman Faculty Research Fund was created in 1986 by Mr. Lee A. Freeman, Sr., to provide faculty support for research and study.

The Herbert and Marjorie Fried Faculty Research Fund was established in 1980 by Mr. and Mrs. Fried to assist in providing support for faculty. Mr. Fried is an alumnus of the Law School Class of 1932.

The William B. Graham Professorship was established in 1980. It was made possible through the generosity of William B. Graham, a member of the Class of 1936 and a Trustee of the University.

The Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professorship in International Legal Studies was established in 1973. The professorship was made possible through the generosity of Harold J. Green and a matching grant from the Ford Foundation. Mr. Green is an alumnus of the Law School in the Class of 1928. The past holder of the Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professorship has been Kenneth W. Dam.

The Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Professorship in Law was established in 1985 through the estate of Frank Greenberg, Class of 1932.

The James Parker Hall Professorship in Law was established in 1930 by the alumni of the Law School in memory of James Parker Hall, Dean of the School from 1904 until his death in 1928. The Hall family endowed the Fund fully through a

The Harry Kalven, Jr., Professorship in Law was established in 1976 in honor of the late Harry Kalven, Jr., a member of the Class of 1938, who was on the faculty of the Law School from 1946 until his death in 1974. The Kalven Chair was made possible through the generosity of the Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust established under the will of Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune from 1926 to 1955. The professorship provides for scholarship in First Amendment studies.

The Samuel J. Kersten Faculty Fund was established in 1985 by the Samuel J. Kersten Family Foundation for the purpose of supporting faculty research at the Law School. The gift was made in honor of the Fiftieth Graduation Anniversary of Bernard G. Sang, J.D., 1935.

The Kirkland & Ellis Professorship was established in 1984 by members of the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis, and its partner, Howard G. Krane, a member of the Class of 1957.

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 Jerome F. Kutak Faculty Fund was established in 1985 through the generosity of Mr. Kutak, Class of 1929, to support distinguished law faculty.

The Karl N. Llewellyn Professorship in Jurisprudence was established in 1973 by former students, colleagues, family, and other friends of Professor Llewellyn, a member of the Law School faculty from 1951 until his death in 1962. The past holders of the Karl N. Llewellyn Professorship have been Edward H. Levi and Franklin E. Zimring.

The Carl S. Lloyd Faculty Fund was established in 1973 by Carl S. Lloyd, a member of the Class of 1920, to assist in providing faculty support.

The Seymour Logan Professorship in Law was established by Mrs. Seymour Logan and children as a memorial to Seymour Logan, a member of the Class of 1944.

The Charles J. Merriam Faculty Fund was established in 1979 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Merriam, to support distinguished faculty, visiting faculty from other schools, or individuals from public or private practice. Mr. Merriam was an alumnus of the Law School Class of 1925.

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 past holder of the Clifton R. Musser Professorship has been Ronald H. Coase.

The Max Pam Professorship in American and Foreign 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. Past holders of the Max Pam Professorship have been Max Rheinstein and Gerhard Casper.

The Russell J. Parsons Faculty Research Fund was created in 1983 by a gift from the Borg-Warner Corporation honoring Mr. Parsons (J.D. 1942) on his retirement after thirty-seven years of service. The Fund supports faculty scholarship.
The Robert B. Roesing Faculty Fund was established in 1977 by Robert B. Roesing, a member of the Class of 1936, to assist in providing faculty support.

The Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professorship was created in 1984 through a gift commitment by Mrs. Ruth Wyatt Rosenson in memory of her husband, Harry N. Wyatt, a member of the Class of 1921.

The Bernard G. Sang Faculty Fund was established in 1973 by Bernard G. Sang, a member of the Class of 1935, to assist in providing faculty support.

The Elsie O. and Philip D. Sang Faculty Fund was established in 1984 by a gift from the Elsie O. and Philip D. Sang Foundation in honor of Bernard G. Sang, a member of the Class of 1935, to assist in providing faculty teaching and research support.

The Arnold I. Shure Professorship in Urban Law was established in 1971. The professorship was made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation. Matching gifts were contributed by many friends and alumni of the Law School in honor of Mr. Shure, an alumnus of the Law School in the Class of 1929. The past holder of the Arnold I. Shure Professorship has been Allison Dunham.

The Leonard Sorkin Faculty Fund was established in 1984 by Leonard Sorkin for the purpose of supporting faculty research at the Law School. The gift was made in honor of the Fiftieth Graduation Anniversary of Bernard G. Sang, J.D., 1935.

The Leo Spitz Professorship in International Law was established in 1975 with a bequest provided by the will of Leo Spitz, J.D., 1910, in memory of his parents, Caroline and Henry Spitz.

The Jerome S. Weiss Faculty Research Fund was established in 1980 through the generosity of Mrs. Gertrude Weiss Goodwin in memory of her late husband, Jerome S. Weiss, a graduate of the Law School Class of 1930. Mr. Weiss’s partners in the Chicago law firm of Sonnenschein, Carlin, Nath & Rosenthal, as well as friends of Mr. Weiss, have made substantial contributions to the fund.

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, Roscoe T. Steffen, and Kenneth Culp Davis.

The Wilson-Dickinson Professorship in Law was established in 1974 by the Trustees of the University with funds from the John P. Wilson Memorial Fund, to honor the memory of the donors of the John P. Wilson Memorial Fund, John P. Wilson, Jr., and Anna Wilson Dickinson. The past holder of the Wilson-Dickinson Professorship has been Walter J. Blum.

The Harry N. Wyatt Professorship in Law was created by Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Wyatt (Ruth Fox Wyatt) in 1977. Mr. Wyatt was a member of the Law School Class of 1921 and Mrs. Ruth Wyatt Rosenson is a member of the College Class of 1927.
SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

The Baker & McKenzie Zurich Scholarship Fund was established in 1984 by the Partners of the Zurich office of Baker & McKenzie, for the support of graduate students from Switzerland studying at the Law School.

The Russell Baker Scholarship Fund was established in 1981 by the partners of Baker & McKenzie in this country and abroad in honor of the late Russell Baker, a graduate of the Law School Class of 1925 and founder of Baker & McKenzie, for the support of foreign and upperclass students.

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

The John William and Eva R. Chapman Scholarship was established in 1978 by the bequest of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. Mr. Chapman was an alumnus of the Class of 1917.

The Chicago Bar Foundation Scholarship, made possible by annual contributions to the Law School for this purpose by the Chicago Bar Foundation.

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 and endowed in 1982 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 1941 Scholarship Fund was established in 1981 by members of the Class of 1941 to provide scholarships in the Law School.

The Class of 1951 Scholarship Fund was established in 1981 by members of the Class of 1951 to provide scholarships in the Law School.

The Class of 1952/Malcolm Sharp Scholarship Fund was established in 1982 by members of the Class of 1952 to provide scholarships in the Law School in honor of Law School Professor Malcolm P. Sharp (1933–65).


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

The Jack Corinblit/Martin M. Shapero Scholarship Fund was established in 1984 by Jack Corinblit (J.D. 1949) and Martin M. Shapero, his law partner. The fund provides scholarship support to a second- or third-year law student.

The Decalogue Society of Lawyers Scholarship, established in 1975 by The Decalogue Society of Lawyers in memory of Benjamin Weintroub.

The Earl B. Dickerson Scholarship Fund was established in 1984 by Mr. Dickerson, a member of the Class of 1920 and one of America’s early pioneers in the civil rights movement, in memory of his wife, Kathryn Kennedy Dickerson. The fund will benefit a student who exemplifies strong moral character and who is committed to projects in the law that seek to correct social injustices.
The Farmers Insurance Group Scholarship.

The Edith R. and David H. Feldman Scholarship Fund was first established in 1974 as the Edith R. Feldman Fund by David H. Feldman, J.D., 1928, in memory of his wife. Later, it was perpetuated in their memory by their children and other members of their family in 1985, to provide scholarship support for worthy and deserving students.

The Robert S. Fiffer Memorial Scholarship, established in 1975 by the family and friends of Mr. Fiffer, who was a member of the Class of 1947.

The George W. Friede 1931 Scholarship, established in 1975 by the family and friends of Mr. Fiffer, who was a member of the Class of 1947.

The Friedman & Koven Scholarship was established in 1981 by the partners of Friedman & Koven to provide scholarships in the Law School.

The Burton and Adrienne Glazov Scholarship Fund was established in 1984 by Mr. Glazov, a member of the Class of 1963, and his wife, in honor of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Glazov and Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Graff. The fund supports a scholarship for a student who shows both financial need and significant potential.

The Albert Gore Scholarship Fund, established in 1973 in memory of Albert Gore, J.D., 1948, by his family and friends.

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

The Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Scholarship Fund was established in 1985 through the estate of Frank Greenberg, Class of 1932, to provide financial support to deserving students.

The George and Mary Gregory Memorial Scholarship Fund, established in 1969 by Chris D. Gregory, who was a member of the Class of 1929, in honor of his parents, to provide scholarships in the Law School.

The Kenneth S. Haberman Scholarship Fund was established in 1986 in memory of Mr. Haberman, Class of 1959, by his wife Judith, members of the family, friends, and classmates. The fund provides scholarship support to students in financial need who have exhibited an interest in the world around them, on a continuing and serious basis, through activities, hobbies, or other non-academic interests.

The Stuart Cardell Hyer Scholarship, established in 1972 as a memorial to Stuart C. Hyer, J.D., 1955, by his parents, Ebba Cardell Hyer and Stanton E. Hyer, J.D., 1925.

The Jewish Students Scholarship, supported by The Jewish Students Scholarship Fund, Inc., is to be awarded to any worthy student in need of such assistance.

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

The Law School Alumni Scholarships, provided out of funds contributed by alumni.
The Moses and Dorothy Levitan Scholarship Fund was established in 1985 by Mrs. Levitan in memory of Mr. Levitan, a member of the Class of 1913. The scholarship fund provides support for worthy and deserving students.

The John S. Lord Scholarship Fund was established in 1979 by the firm of Lord, Bissell & Brook to honor its founding partner, John S. Lord. In 1985, it became a permanent source of financial assistance to law students, providing half-tuition scholarships to students chosen on the basis of outstanding scholastic accomplishment and regardless of need.

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 Edith Lowenstein Scholarship was established in 1983 by bequest under the will of Edith Lowenstein, a member of the Class of 1939. This full-tuition scholarship is to be awarded each year to a needy law student who shows promise of becoming a good lawyer due to his or her intelligence, character and general education. The award is made on the basis of the student’s progress during the first year of law school without regard to class standing.

The Lidia and Samuele Martini Memorial Scholarship, established in 1975 by a bequest under the will of Chester Martini in memory of his parents.

The Walter H. Moses, Sr. and Walter H. Moses, Jr. Scholarship Fund was established in 1985 by gifts from the Moses Scholarship Fund at the Chicago Bar Foundation. Created to support student financial aid at Chicago area law schools on a rotating basis, the award is for a deserving law student who exhibits financial need.

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

The George B. Pletsch Scholarship Fund was established in 1985 by The Grover Hermann Foundation as a memorial to George B. Pletsch, a member of the class of 1944, who was a prominent member of the legal profession and who served for many years as a director and officer of the foundation. The fund supports moral obligation scholarships which are awarded annually as determined by the Dean of the Law School.

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 Reuben & Proctor Scholarship, established in 1982 by the law firm of Reuben & Proctor to provide scholarships in the Law School.

The Stepan Chemical Company Scholarship, established in 1972 by the Stepan Chemical Company, is awarded on the basis of academic achievement and financial need to a third-year student, a person likely to make a constructive contribution to society either as a practicing lawyer or in other leadership capacities within the profession. Paul H. Stepan is a member of the class of 1970.

The William W. Wilkow Scholarship Fund was established in 1984 by the law firm of Wilkow & Wilkow, P.C., in honor of William W. Wilkow, J.D. 1948. The scholarship is awarded to a second- or third-year student who shows academic promise and exhibits financial need.

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.

The Harry N. Wyatt Scholarship was established through the estate of Mr. Wyatt to provide scholarships in the Law School. Income from the fund will be available at a future date. Mr. Wyatt was a member of the Law School Class of 1921.

The S. K. Yee Scholars Fund, established in 1983 by the S. K. Yee Scholarship Foundation in honor of General Yee, Chairman of the Board of the United Chinese Bank of Hong Kong. These moral obligation scholarships are awarded annually to twenty law students as determined by the Dean of the Law School.

FELLOWSHIP FUNDS

The Illinois Bar Foundation Research Fellowship was established in 1980 to support a third-year student assisting a member of the Law School faculty in a research project.

The Victor H. Kramer Foundation Fellowship, established in 1976 by The Victor H. Kramer Foundation of Washington, D.C., for mid-career training of employees of the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. The Kramer Fellowship Program is offered in alternate years with the Institution for Social and Policy Studies at Yale University.

The Tony Patino Fellowship, established in 1983 by the Friends of the Tony Patino Fellowship Inc. in honor of a young man who aspired to a legal career. It is awarded annually to a law student on the basis of outstanding academic and personal characteristics and a demonstrated interest in public service. The initial fellowship award and any renewal are determined by committees independent of the Law School.

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

The Daniel C. Smith Fellowship was established in 1980 to support a student during the summer for research in support of legal services to indigent clients in the University community. The fellowship honors Daniel C. Smith, a graduate of the class of 1940, and was made possible through gifts from the FMC Corporation, the Amoco Foundation, and the law firm of Kirkland and Ellis.

The Thyssen Fellowships were created in 1979 under a grant from the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung of Cologne, Germany, to assist scholarly and student exchanges between the Law School and German universities.

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 Robert Binninger Memorial Loan Fund was established in 1986 through a bequest from Mr. Binninger to provide loans to law students at the University.
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 Harold S. Lansing Loan Fund, established in 1972 in memory of Mr. Lansing, a graduate of the Law School in the Class of 1928, through the generosity of his friend and classmate, Harold J. Green.

The Law School Student Loan Fund.

The Glen A. Lloyd Student Aid Fund, established in 1975 by friends of Glen A. Lloyd in his memory. Mr. Lloyd, former Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University, was a graduate of the Class of 1923.

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 Robert H. and Ina M. Mohlman Loan Fund was established in 1986 by Mr. Mohlman, a member of the Class of 1941, for the benefit of students at the Law School.

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 Leonard G. Nierman Fund, established by his mother, Pauline; his wife, Bernys; and sons, Paul and James, through the Eli A. Nierman Foundation. The funds will be awarded as a loan, as a memorial to Mr. Nierman (a member of the Class of 1936), to a second- or third-year student who exhibits interest in a career in patent law.

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

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 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 Earl K. Schiek Loan Fund, established through the generosity of the late Mr. Schiek, a member of the Law School Class of 1920.
The Alta N. and Channing L. Sentz Loan Fund for worthy and deserving students was established in 1971 by a bequest under the will of Channing L. Sentz, a graduate of the Law School in the Class of 1908.

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 depend in whole or in part on their own efforts to secure an education.


**Research and Other Funds**

The Ameritech Fund in Law and Economics was established in 1986 by the Ameritech Foundation to underwrite research, writing, and scholarship in the field of Law and Economics.

The Arnold and Samuel Chutkow Memorial Fund was established in 1958 as a memorial to Arnold M. Chutkow, J.D., 1951, through a gift from Samuel Chutkow, J.D., 1920, and the friends and classmates of Arnold Chutkow, to support the student moot-court competition. In 1981 it was also designated as a memorial to Samuel Chutkow.

The Clinical Legal Education Fund, formerly the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic Fund, was established by alumni in 1973 to support the activities of the clinical program at the Law School as represented by the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.

The Class of 1930 Fund was established in 1980 and endowed in 1982 by the members of the Class of 1930 to provide unrestricted funds for the Law School.

The William Crosskey Lectureship in Legal History, established in 1968 in memory of Professor William Crosskey.

The John Dewey Lectureship in Jurisprudence was established in 1981 by the John Dewey Foundation.

The Aaron Director Fund for the Study of Law and Economics was established in 1986 by an anonymous donor in honor of Aaron Director, Professor of Economics Emeritus at the Law School. The fund promotes the study of law and economics through fellowships, assistance to the Journal of Law and Economics when desirable, and in other similar ways.

The George E. Fee, Jr., Memorial Fund, established in 1976 in memory of George E. Fee, Jr., J.D., 1963, who served as Director of Placement and later Dean of Students in the Law School from 1965 to 1969, will be used to support activities or grants that will aid students or the quality of student life.

The Raymond and Nancy Goodman Feldman Fund was established in 1975 to support scholarship in the Law School. Nancy Goodman Feldman received her A.B. in 1944 and her J.D. in 1946. Raymond Feldman received his J.D. in 1945.

The Maurice and Muriel Fulton Lectureship in Legal History was created in 1985 through a gift made by Mr. Fulton, a member of the Class of 1942, and his wife Muriel, an alumna of the college. It is to underwrite a lectureship in legal history.

The Herbert F. Geisler Mandel Clinic Fund was created in 1985 to honor Mr. Geisler, Class of 1929, by one of his classmates. The fund underwrites special projects in the Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.
The Dwight P. Green, Sr., Fund for Studies in Criminal Justice was established in 1973 by Dwight P. Green for support of the Law School’s continuing research and teaching program in crime control and criminal justice. Mr. Green was an alumnus of the Law School in the Class of 1912.

The Frank Greenberg Dean’s Discretionary Fund was established in 1985 through the estate of Frank Greenberg, Class of 1932, to be used at the discretion of the Dean of the Law School.

The James C. Hormel Public Service Fund was created in 1986 by Mr. Hormel, a member of the Class of 1958 and Dean of Students at the Law School from 1961 to 1967, to support the James C. Hormel Public Service Program at the Law School. This program is designed to encourage participation by students and graduates in public service activities.

The Insurance Research Fund was created in 1985 by a distribution of funds for the benefit of the Law School. The fund underwrites faculty research regarding workmen’s compensation insurance and related areas.

The Harry Kalven, Jr., Memorial Fund, established in 1974 by the family, friends, and former students of Harry Kalven, Jr., J.D., 1938. Mr. Kalven, who had been a member of the faculty since 1946, was the Harry A. Bigelow Professor of Law at the time of his death.

The Wilber G. Katz Lectureship, established in 1976 in honor of Wilber G. Katz, Dean of the Law School from 1940 to 1950, to fund an annual lectureship on a legal topic of significance by a member of the faculty of this law school.

The Frank D. Mayer Fund was established in 1985 through a gift from the Nathan and Emily Blum Foundation in honor of Mr. Mayer, Class of 1929, a friend and counselor of Mr. and Mrs. Blum. The fund underwrites projects in the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice at the Law School.

The Leonard M. Rieser Memorial Fund was established in 1959 by the family and friends of Leonard M. Rieser, a distinguished Chicago lawyer 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. Currently the fund supports the Workshop in Legal History in the Law School.

The Sawyier Fund for Studies in Jurisprudence, established in 1975 by Fay Horton Sawyier to support research in jurisprudential studies. Mrs. Sawyier received her A.B. in 1944 and her Ph.D. in 1964.

The Ulysses S. and Marguerite S. Schwartz Memorial Fund, established in 1974 by the friends and family of Ulysses and Marguerite Schwartz. The funds are used to support visits to the Law School of distinguished lawyers, whose experience may be either in the academic field or in practice or public service.

The Morton C. Seeley Fund was established in 1971 by a bequest under the will of Mrs. Morton C. Seeley in memory of her husband, Morton C. Seeley, a graduate of the Law School in the Class of 1910.

The Walden W. and Jean Young Shaw Foundation Student Support Fund supports activities related to student admissions and student life at the Law School. It gives assistance to student evaluation and recruitment programs of the Law School and also provides funding for student conferences, speakers programs, and informal student-faculty events. The Fund has been established in honor of Maurice A. Riskind, Class of 1924.
The John N. Shephard Dean’s Discretionary Fund was created in 1986 by Mr. Shephard, a member of the Class of 1941, for use at the Dean’s discretion, preferably for new and unusual opportunities.

The Frieda and Arnold Shure Research Fund was established in 1945 by Frieda and Arnold Shure, J.D., 1929, to fund legal research affecting the immediate public welfare and the rights of the underprivileged and inadequately represented.

The Sonnenschein Fund was established as an endowed fund in 1984 by the partners of Sonnenschein Carlin Nath & Rosenthal in honor of Leo J. Carlin, J.D. 1919; Bernard Nath, J.D. 1921; and Samuel R. Rosenthal. Until a permanent designation is made, income from this fund is to be used at the discretion of the Dean of the Law School.

The James L. Zacharias Fund for the Mentally Handicapped was established in 1982 by family and friends in honor of James L. Zacharias (Class of 1935) on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The fund provides support for the work of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic in the area of Mental Health Advocacy.

LIBRARY FUNDS

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

The George Gleason Bogert Memorial Law Library Fund was established in 1979 in memory of Professor Bogert, the James Parker Hall Professor from 1936 to 1950, and a member of the faculty from 1925 until his death in 1977.

The William Beveridge Cassels Memorial Library Fund, established in 1977 by an anonymous gift in memory of William Beveridge Cassels, J.D., 1935. This fund has been supported by relatives and classmates of Mr. Cassels.

The Louis G. Cowan Law Library Fund, established in 1961 by Mr. Cowan.

The Benjamin B. Davis Library Fund was established by his wife, Janice, and his son, Muller, in 1984. The fund to honor Mr. Davis (J.D. 1923) is for library materials in the domestic relations field.

The Isaiah S. Dorfman Prize and Library Fund. (See description under “Honors and Prizes” below.)

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 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 Barbara Brown Fink Memorial Law Library Book Fund was established in 1982 by bequest under the will of Eli E. Fink, a graduate of the Law School in 1930.

The Jerome N. Frank Memorial Library Fund, established in 1961 by the friends of Judge Jerome Frank, J.D., 1913.

The Muriel and Maurice Fulton Book Fund in Law and Economics was established in 1978 by Mr. and Mrs. Fulton. Mr. Fulton is a member of the Class of 1942.

The Muriel and Maurice Fulton Law Library Fund was established in 1978 by Mr. and Mrs. Fulton. The funds are to be used to acquire non-legal periodicals which
will be placed in the Fulton Reading Room. Mr. Fulton is a member of the Class of 1942.

*The Wendell E. Godwin Memorial Library Fund* was established in 1983 by Mrs. Godwin in memory of her husband, Wendell E. Godwin, J.D. 1951, for the purpose of library acquisitions.

*Jacob I. Grossman Memorial Library Fund*, established in 1975 by a bequest under the will of Jacob I. Grossman.

*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 Walter Harnischfeger Library Fund in International Business Law* was established in 1979 in memory of Walter Harnischfeger by the Harnischfeger Foundation for the acquisition of library materials on international business law.

*The Wallace Heckman Memorial Fund* was established in 1929 by Mrs. Heckman in memory of 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 Kellstadt Foundation Law Library Fund* was established in 1984 in honor of Leo H. Arnstein, a member of the Class of 1928. This fund supports acquisitions in the area of business and corporate law.

*The Elaine and Samuel Kersten, Jr., Law Library Fund* was established in 1978 through the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Kersten.

*The Archibald H. and Estelle P. Kurland Memorial Book Fund* was established in 1971 in memory of Archibald H. Kurland and Estelle P. Kurland by their family and friends for the collection of research and study materials in the area of constitutional law.

*The McDermott, Will & Emery Law Library Fund* was established in 1978 by partner Lorenz F. Koerber, Jr., LL.B. 1942, and is supported by gifts from other members of the firm.

*The Ernst Wilfred Puttkammer Law Library Fund in Criminal Law* was established in memory of Mr. Puttkammer by Mrs. Puttkammer in 1979. Mr. Puttkammer was an alumnus of the Law School Class of 1917 and a professor at the Law School from 1920 until 1956.

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

*The Max Rheinstein Comparative Law Fund*, established in 1974 by alumni and friends of the Law School in honor of the late Max Rheinstein, Max Pam Professor Emeritus of Comparative Law. The funds are used for adding to the Foreign Law Collection in the Library.

*The Maurice A. Riskind Law Library Fund* was established in 1982 by a gift from the Walden W. Shaw Foundation to purchase books for the Law Library in memory of Mr. Riskind, a graduate of the Law School Class of 1924.

*The Maurice A. and Rose Rosenthal Library Fund* was created in 1978 through the gift of Maurice A. and Rose Rosenthal. Mr. Rosenthal was an alumnus of the Class of 1927.
The Malcolm P. Sharp Law Library Fund was established in 1980 by Mr. Lloyd E. Shefsky for additions to the Malcolm Sharp Collection. Mr. Shefsky is a member of the Class of 1965.

The David M. Sloan Library Fund was established as a memorial fund in 1973 in honor of David M. Sloan, Class of 1951, by his family and friends. In 1985, it became a permanent source of support for the Law Library.

The Volkswagen Foundation Fund was established in 1981 by a grant from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk of Hanover, West Germany, for the purchase of European legal materials for the Foreign Law Collection in the Law Library.

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.

HONORS AND PRIZES

The Ann Watson Barber Outstanding Service Award was established in 1978 by family and friends in memory of Mrs. Barber, who was the registrar at the Law School from 1962 until 1976. The award is given to a third-year student who has made an exceptional contribution to the quality of life at the Law School.

The Joseph Henry Beale Prize, named in honor of the first Dean of the Law School, is awarded to the first-year student in each section of the first-year legal research and writing program whose work is judged by the faculty to be most worthy of special recognition.

The D. Francis Bustin Educational Fund for the Law School was established in 1971 by provision of the will of D. Francis Bustin, a 1917 alumnus of the University, to give awards or prizes from time to time for a valuable and important contribution, proposal, or suggestion for the improvement and betterment of the processes, techniques, and procedures of our government or any of its branches or departments, at city, state, or federal level.

The Chicago Chapter of the Order of the Coif is an honor society founded to encourage and to advance the ethical standards of the legal profession. Its members are elected each spring from the 10 percent of the graduating class who rank highest in scholarship.

The Ronald H. Coase Prize for excellence in the study of law and economics was created in 1982 through the gifts of Junjiro Tsubota (a member of the Class of 1967). The award is made by the Dean of the Law School on the basis of recommendations from the editors of The Journal of Law and Economics, The Journal of Legal Studies and The University of Chicago Law Review.

The Isaiah S. Dorfman Prize and Library Fund was established in 1976 by Isaiah S. Dorfman, J.D., 1931. The prize is awarded each year to a student for outstanding work in Labor Law. Funds also allow for additional library acquisitions in the area of Labor Law.

The Hinton Moot Court Competition Awards are made to the winners of the moot-court competition.
The Edwin F. Mandel Award is given to members of the graduating class who, during their Law School careers, have made exceptional contributions to the legal aid program, in both the quality of the work done and the conscientious exercise of legal aid responsibilities.

The John M. Olin Prize in Law and Economics was established in 1985 through the generosity of the John M. Olin Foundation. This annual award is to be given to the outstanding graduating law student in Law and Economics in the opinion of the Law and Economics faculty. The recipient will express, through his or her work, a dedication to outstanding scholarship and a broad understanding of the functioning of legal and economic institutions, together with their historic contributions to human liberty and progress.

The Casper Platt Award is awarded each year for the outstanding paper written by a student in the Law School. The Award is supported by the Casper Platt Memorial Fund, established in 1968 in honor of the late Casper Platt, J.D., 1916, who served with distinction for many years as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Illinois.

The Hyman M. Spector Award is conferred annually for outstanding student scholarship in the field of civil liberties. The award was established in 1982 by Mr. Spector’s family in recognition of his lifelong devotion to civil liberties.
INFORMATION ON THE STUDENT BODY

DEGREES CONFERRED, 1985–86

Master of Laws
Ulrich Blech
Keechang Kim
Adelheid Puttler
Joseph Marie Victor Patrice Thys

Master of Comparative Law
Nicholas Rhally

Doctor of Law
Bruce C. Abrams
Emilio José Alvarez-Farré
Bryan Sanfed Anderson
Frederick Stuart Ansell
Kim Ellen Ayvazian
Thomas Eli Backer
Kate DeBoer Balaban
Thomas Ewing Bator
Saul Arthur Behar
Adam Scott Bendell
Mark Andrew Berkoff
Craig Michael Bernfield
David Bevan Blake
Richard Beverly Bleiberg
Darilyn Winifred Bock
*James Lee Brock, Jr.
*Elizabeth Merrill Brown
Julie Ann Browning
Stewart Craig Byrne
*Joseph Anthony Cancila, Jr.
William Joseph Candee IV
Sally Carman
Dawn Michelle Chutkow
David Gordon Cohen
David Jonathan Cohen
Robert Richard Cohen
Shawn Michael Collins
Michael Christopher Connelly
Bradley Phillip Corbett
*Richard Adams Cordray
David John Corrison
*Caroline Anne Costantin
*Debbie Kay Cowel
C. Russell Cox
*Janet Virginia Creevy
*Keith Shatford Crow

*David Bryan Crowley
Caren Ann Cunningham
Thomas M. Dethlefs
Katrina Marie Dewey
*Jennifer Suzanne Divine
Laura Marie Dold
Nancy Elizabeth Dorf
Kenneth Kyle Dort
William Robert Dougherty
*James Anthony Downs
*Sheila Marie Finneghan
Stacy Lynn Fleisher
James Peter Fleisnner
*Michael J. Folz
David Owen Friedman
Brian Michael Gaffney
*Edward Scott Goldman
Robert Lowell Golub
George Robert Goodman
*Katherine Elizabeth Goodman
†Elizabeth H. Gorman
Mark Thomas Gorman
Erik Carlsten Gould
*David Keith Greene
Lawrence Frederick Haas
Matthew Edward Hamel
Kevin James Harrang
Angela Patricia Harris
*Thomas Michael Hefferson
*Howard David Henken
Leonard Warren Hersh
Sarah Joyce Hewitt
Kristine August Hoff
*Robert F. Hugi
*Lawrence David Hui
Andrew Geren Humphrey
Seth Lawrence Hurwitz
Eve Jacobs-Carnahan
Sally Ann James
Alan Arthur John
Stuart Douglas Karle
Helen Mary Czachorski Kasley
*Rochelle Lichtenstein Katz
Daniel Alan Kaufman
*Daniel Louis Keating
Mark Steven Kende
Jin-Kyung Kim
Robert Lester Kimball
Thomas William Kivlahan
*Melinda Maureen Kleeamher
Tracy Lee Klestadt
Matthew Jules Knopf
Peter Bruce Krupp
Carol Kulish
William Gillespie Laffer III
Cloyd Laporte III
Kim Ann Leffert
*Peter Vasilios Letsou
Amy Suzanne Levin
Russell Evan Levine
Steven William Levitan
Gayle Pamela Levy
Geoffrey Edward Liebmann
John Lingner III
Lyonette Louis-Jacques
Marjorie J. MacLean
John Francis Madden, Jr.
*Deborah C. Malamud
*Jerome M. Marcus
Erica Kelly Martin
Bruce Phillip Mason
Carl J. Mayer
David Andrew Mc Ardle
*Joyce Lillian Mc Ardle
David Frank McDowell, Jr.
James Robert McMaster
*Janet M. McNicholas
Elyn Jean Megargee
Rose Anne Melikan
Bruce William Melton
Ilese Sue Meltzer
Dwight Lee Miller
Richard Eben Morgan
*Robert Joseph Mrofka
David James Myers
*Kevin Jason O'Brien
Robert Douglas Orlin
*Joshua Wolfe Rambam Pickus
Matthew James Plache
*Steven Joseph Poplawski
*Richard Worfolk Porter
Kate Povernan
William Decker Rauch, Jr.
Helen Diana Reavis
Mindy Hope Recht
*Mark Ellis Recktenwald
*Michael Paul Rissman
Jill Lisa Rosenberg
Amy Ruth Rosenfeld
*Paul Samuel Rovenzweig
*Cathryn Ruggeri
Kurt Wayne Ruttum
Michael Joseph Salmanson
Steven Allen Salzer
Al Baker Sawyers
Barbara Jean Schassar
C. Alan Schroeder
*Robin Elise Schulberg
*Sharon Ann Seeley
*Perry Jack Shwachman
Kenneth Albert Siegel
Brian Edward Sims
Iris Kathleen Sims
Patricia Makowski Slater
Leslie Jane Smith
Daniel J. Standish
*Debra J. Stanek
*Barbara M. St. Clair
Kathryn Ray Stell
Daniel Joseph Sullivan
Charles Erik Swanson
Timothy John Thurlow
George N. Tobia, Jr.
*Michael Philip Trier
Mark Allen Turner
Jeffrey Charles Ulin
Enid Adriana Van Hoven
Steven Charles Wallace
*Todd Vogel Wallace
W. Kirk Wallace
Jonathan Stuart Waller
Sean Charles Warren
Catherine Patricia Wassberg
*Michael Allen Weddell
Conna Adams Weiner
Douglas Bruce Weinfield
Elizabeth Margaret Whitehead
J. Michael Williams
*Richard Max Woldenberg
Eric Lloyd Yaffe
Christopher George Yates
Lawrence Joel Zlatkin

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*Cum laude.

†Graduated August 30, 1985
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### RESIDENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE
### STUDENT BODY DURING 1985–86

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- **Total number of candidates:** 535
- **Number of states represented:** 41
- **Foreign countries represented:** 8
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LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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MONT P. HOYT, '68, Houston
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PETER KARASZ, '65, New York
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THE HONORABLE RICHARD D. CUDAHY, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Chicago.
THE HONORABLE JOEL M. FLAUM, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Chicago.
THE HONORABLE PATRICK E. HIGGINbotham, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, Dallas, Texas.
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ANNE E. KUTAK, '62, Vice-President, Secretary, and General Counsel, Guarantee Reserve Life Insurance Company, Calumet City, Illinois.
JOSEPH D. MATHEWSON, '76, Mathewson & Hamblet, Ltd., Chicago.
THE HONORABLE CARL McGOWAN, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, Washington, D.C.
LEE M. MITCHELL, '68, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Field Corporation, Chicago.
STEPHEN C. NEAL, Kirkland & Ellis, Chicago.
THE HONORABLE RICHARD B. Ogilvie, Isham, Lincoln & Beale, Chicago.
ROBERT G. SCHLOERB, '51, Peterson, Ross, Schloerb & Seidel, Chicago.
KENNETH S. TOLLETT, '55, Director, Institute for the Study of Educational Policy, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
ROGER D. TURNER, '76, Cravath, Swaine & Moore, New York City.

TERMS EXPIRING IN 1986–87

ELEANOR B. ALTER, Rosenman Colin Freund Lewis & Cohen, New York City.
THE HONORABLE JOHN D. ASHCROFT, '67, Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City.
THE HONORABLE DANNY J. BOGGS, '68, United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Louisville, Kentucky.
THE HONORABLE STEPHEN BREYER, United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, Boston.
THE HONORABLE HARRY T. EDWARDS, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, Washington, D.C.
DEBORAH CHASE FRANCZEK, '72, Senior Attorney, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, Chicago.
HERBERT B. FRIED, '32, Chicago Bar Association, Chicago.
DR. OTTMAR KUHN, Stuttgart, Germany.
PETER F. LANGROCK, '60, Langrock Sperry Parker & Wool, Middlebury, Vermont.
GERALD F. MUNITZ, '60, Nachman, Munitz & Sweig, Ltd., Chicago.
MICHAEL NUSSBAUM, '61, Nussbaum, Owen & Webster, Washington, D.C.
THE HONORABLE CAROLYN D. RANDALL, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, Houston.
STEPHEN WERMIEL, Wall Street Journal, Washington, D.C.
JAMES ZACHARIAS, '35, Precision Plating Company, Chicago.
TERMS EXPIRING IN 1987–88

DONALD E. EGAN, ’61, Katten, Muchin, Zavis, Pearl & Galler, Chicago.
LEE A. FREEMAN, SR., Freeman, Freeman & Salzman, P.C., Chicago.
JACK FULLER, Chicago Tribune, Chicago.
The Honorable DOUGLAS H. GINSBURG, ’73, Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.
BURTON E. GLAZOV, ’63, JMB Realty, Chicago.
RUTH GOLDMAN, ’47, Miller, Shakman, Nathan & Hamilton, Chicago.
DAVID C. HILLIARD, ’62, Pattishall, McAuliffe & Hofstetter, Chicago.
L. BATES LEA, General Counsel, Amoco Corporation, Chicago.
ROBERT H. MOHLMAN, ’41, Indianapolis, Indiana.
CLAIRE E. PENSYL, ’78, Adams, Fox, Adelstein & Rosen, Chicago.
HARRY TATELMAN, MCA Inc., Universal City, California.
Junjiro Tsubota, ’67, Tokyo Kokusai Law Offices, Tokyo, Japan.
The Honorable ANN C. WILLIAMS, United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago.
BARRY L. ZUBROW, ’80, Vice President, Investment Banking Division, Goldman, Sachs & Company, New York, New York.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FACULTY, 1985–86

ALBERT W. ALSCHULER
Mediation with a Mugger: Concerning the Shortage of Adjudicative Services and the Need for a Two-Tier Trial System in Civil Cases, 99 Harv. L. Rev. 1808 (1986).

DOUGLAS G. BAIRD

PAUL M. BATOR

MARY E. BECKER
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BERNARD D. MELTZER

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Hans Zeisel


Places to Visit

80. Rockefeller Memorial Chapel—named for University founder John D. Rockefeller; the 72-bell carillon is named for his wife, Laura Spelman Rockefeller. Tours are conducted after the 11 a.m. services each Sunday.

60. Mandel Hall—the University's main auditorium, seating 900 for a wide variety of musical and theatrical performances.

78. Reynolds Student Clubhouse—adjacent to Mandel Hall and a center for services, information, and tickets for campus events.

41. Harper Memorial Library-College Center—formerly the main library, now the home of the College administrative and classroom activities.

65. Ida Noyes Hall—the center for student organizations and activities, it is also an elegant reception hall and includes, as well, recreation facilities and a restaurant.

76. Regenstein Library—built on the site of the original Stagg Field, the library now houses more than 4 million volumes.

69. Oriental Institute—a research organization dedicated to studying the ancient Near East, the museum houses a major collection of objects from that region. Museum hours: Tuesday-Saturday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. and Sunday, noon-4 p.m.

25. Henry Crown Field House—the largest indoor athletic facility in the Chicago area and the site of many intercollegiate and intramural sports activities.

17. Bergman Gallery—Room 418, Cobb Hall—home of the Renaissance Society, which presents periodic art exhibits and sales.

66. Enrico Fermi Memorial—a bronze sculpture entitled "Nuclear Energy" by Henry Moore marks the spot where Fermi and 41 other scientists achieved man's first controlled, self-sustaining, nuclear chain reaction on December 2, 1942.

62. Midway Studios—the former workshop of Lorado Taft. Hours: weekdays, 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

79. Robie House—by Frank Lloyd Wright, completed in 1909.

18. David and Alfred Smart Gallery—a teaching gallery, its shows are open to the public. Hours: Tuesday-Saturday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. and Sunday, noon-4 p.m.

52. Plutonium Plaque—plutonium was first isolated and weighed in Room 405, Jones Laboratory. Hours: weekdays, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

63. Mitchell Tower—modeled after the tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, the chimes are dedicated to the memory of Alice Freeman Palmer, first dean of women.
# LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1986–87

## 1986 AUTUMN QUARTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 26</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 29</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Classes meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 10</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>No classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 18</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>No classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 27</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Thanksgiving Day. No classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 28</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>No classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 4</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Last day of classes, Registration for Winter Quarter begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 5</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Reading period begins, Registration for Winter Quarter ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 10</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Examinations begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 14</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Examinations end.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 1987 WINTER QUARTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 5</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Classes meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 10</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Last day of classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 11</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Registration for Spring Quarter begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 16</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Reading period begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 20</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Registration for Spring Quarter ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Examinations begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Examinations end.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 1987 SPRING QUARTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 30</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Classes meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Memorial Day. No classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 26</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Last day of classes for 2nd and 3rd year students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 27</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Reading period begins for 2nd and 3rd year students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Early examinations begin for 3rd year students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Examinations begin for 2nd and 3rd year students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Last day of classes for 1st year students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 3</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Reading period begins for 1st year students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Examinations end for 2nd and 3rd year students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Examinations begin for 1st year students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Grades for graduating students due.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Examinations end for 1st year students.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spring Convocation.</td>
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Because a limited number of Announcements are printed, students are asked to retain their copies for reference throughout the academic year.