

Law School
University of Minnesota Bulletin
1985-87



Law School

General Information	7
Juris Doctor Program	23
Administration and Faculty	33
Campus Maps	41
Index	45

Introduction

Policies

Bulletin Use—The contents of this bulletin and other University bulletins, publications, or announcements are subject to change without notice. University offices can provide current information about possible changes.

Equal Opportunity—The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, religion, color, sex, national origin, handicap, age, or veteran status. In adhering to this policy, the University abides by the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; by Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; by Executive Order 11246, as amended: 38 U.S.C. 2012; by the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972, as amended; and by other applicable statutes and regulations relating to equality of opportunity.

Inquiries regarding compliance may be addressed to Patricia A. Mullen, Director, Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action, 419 Morrill Hall, University of Minnesota, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/373-7969); to the Director of the Office of Civil Rights, Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202; or to the Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210.

Access to Student Educational

Records—In accordance with regents' policy on access to student records, information about a student generally may not be released to a third party without the student's permission. The policy also permits students to review their educational records and to challenge the contents of those records.

Some student information—name, address, telephone number, dates of enrollment and enrollment termination, college and class, major, adviser, academic awards and honors received, and degrees earned—is considered public or directory information. To prevent release of such in-

formation outside the University while in attendance at the University, students must notify the records office on their campus.

Students are notified annually of their right to review their educational records. The regents' policy, including a directory of student records, is available for review at the Williamson Hall Information Center, Minneapolis, and at records offices on other campuses of the University. Questions may be directed to the Office of the Coordinator of Student Support Services, 260e Williamson Hall (612/373-2106).

Postal Statement

Volume LXXXVIII, Number 18
September 27, 1985

University of Minnesota Bulletin
(USPS 651-720)

Published by the University of Minnesota, Student Support Services, Publications Center, 150 Williamson Hall, 231 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455, once in January, March, and April; twice in May and July; three times in June and September; and five times in August. Second-class postage paid at Minneapolis, Minnesota. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to University of Minnesota Bulletin, Student Support Services, 110 Williamson Hall, 231 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Message from the Dean

The University of Minnesota Law School is entering an exciting new phase as it approaches its centennial year in 1988. Long regarded as one of the most outstanding law schools in the nation, Minnesota is eagerly anticipating the period ahead. There are several reasons for our enthusiasm about the future.

Our new law building has become the standard of excellence by which all other new law buildings are measured. We are proud of the beauty of our building, but we are even more pleased with the curricular and pedagogical advances it makes possible. Our great Law Library collection is a major national resource. The library enhances the study of law at Minnesota not only by the size but also by the richness and variety of the collection. We are pioneers in the use of computers as instructional aids and have a computer laboratory available to both students and faculty.

Of course, the basic strength of the Law School is the faculty. The majority of our faculty members are entering their most productive years of scholarship and teaching. In addition, our international program with law schools in France, Sweden, and China offers our students the opportunity for further study with internationally renowned scholars overseas and at the Law School.

Another cause for excitement about the future is the continuing high quality of our students and the varied cultures and backgrounds they represent. Students have the opportunity for intellectual stimulation and growth in a demanding but supportive environment. Our Law School has diverse opportunities for participation in clinical programs, moot court competitions, law journal writing, international exchange programs, and computer technology. Small study groups, law school governance, interaction with faculty, athletic programs, and social activities foster friendships that will remain strong long



after graduation. Our graduates have enjoyed a successful placement experience nationally and locally.

Minnesota offers a dynamic, high-quality legal education well suited for the lawyer of tomorrow. We appreciate your interest, invite your questions, and encourage you to visit our Law School.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert A. Stein". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

Robert A. Stein
Dean

Introduction

Law School Calendar

(Dates subject to change)

1985-86

Fall Semester

Monday, August 19
Tuesday, August 20
Wednesday, August 21
Thursday-Friday, August 22-23
Monday, August 26
Monday, September 2
Thursday-Friday, November 28-29
Friday, December 6
Saturday-Monday, December 7-9
Tuesday, December 10
Friday, December 20

3rd-Year Registration
2nd-Year/Transfer Registration
1st-Year Registration
1st-Year Orientation
First Day of Classes
Labor Day Holiday
Thanksgiving Holidays
Last Day of Classes
Reading Period
Final Exam Period Begins
Final Exam Period Ends

Spring Semester

Monday, January 6
Monday, January 20
Monday-Friday, March 24-28
Friday, April 25
Saturday-Monday, April 26-28
Tuesday, April 29
Saturday, May 10

First Day of Classes
Martin Luther King Holiday
Spring Break
Last Day of Classes
Reading Period
Final Exam Period Begins
Final Exam Period Ends
Law School Commencement

Summer School

Tuesday, June 3-Thursday, July 31

Summer School (for 2nd- and 3rd-year students)

1986-87

Fall Semester

Monday, August 18
Tuesday, August 19
Wednesday, August 20
Thursday-Friday, August 21-22
Monday, August 25
Monday, September 1
Thursday-Friday, November 27-28
Friday, December 5
Saturday-Monday, December 6-8
Tuesday, December 9
Friday, December 19

3rd-Year Registration
2nd-Year/Transfer Registration
1st-Year Registration
1st-Year Orientation
First Day of Classes
Labor Day Holiday
Thanksgiving Holidays
Last Day of Classes
Reading Period
Final Exam Period Begins
Final Exam Period Ends

Spring Semester

Monday, January 5
Monday, January 19
Monday-Friday, March 23-27
Friday, April 24
Saturday-Monday, April 25-27
Tuesday, April 28
Saturday, May 9
Saturday, May 9

First Day of Classes
Martin Luther King Holiday
Spring Break
Last Day of Classes
Reading Period
Final Exam Period Begins
Final Exam Period Ends
Law School Commencement

Summer School

Tuesday, June 2-Thursday, July 30

Summer School (for 2nd- and 3rd-year students)

Entering Class, Fall 1985

Graduates of Minnesota Institutions

Augsburg College	3
Bemidji State University	2
Bethel College	1
Carleton College	12
College of St. Benedict	3
College of St. Catherine	1
College of St. Thomas	4
Concordia College, Moorhead	7
Gustavus Adolphus College	4
Hamline University	1
Macalester College	3
Mankato State University	4
Metropolitan State University	1
Moorhead State University	2
St. Cloud State University	2
St. John's University	7
St. Mary's College	3
St. Olaf College	6
University of Minnesota, Duluth	3
University of Minnesota, Morris	2
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	57
Winona State University	1
	129

Graduates of Institutions in Other States

Amherst College	2
Arizona State University	3
Beloit College	1
Brigham Young University	2
California State University at Los Angeles	1
Cedarville College	1
Colorado College	2
Cornell University	4
Creighton University	2
Dartmouth College	1
Drake University	3
Duke University	1
Georgetown University	1
Gonzaga University	1
Grambling State University	1
Grinnell College	1
Hendrix College	1
Indiana University	1
Iowa State University	3
Kansas State University	1
Kalamazoo College	2
Lawrence University	1
Loyola University of Chicago	1
Luther College	1
Middlebury College	1
Minot State College	2
Missouri State University	2
Montana State University	1
Morehouse College	1
Mount Holyoke College	2

Murray State University	1
North Dakota State University	1
Northern Illinois University	2
Northern State College	1
Northwest Missouri State University	1
Northwestern University	6
Oberlin College	1
Purdue University	1
Rockhurst College	1
Sam Houston State University	1
Smith College	1
South Dakota State University	2
Stanford University	2
Temple University	1
Trinity College	1
University of Arizona	1
University of California, Berkeley	1
University of California, Los Angeles	1
University of California, San Diego	1
University of California, Santa Barbara	1
University of Chicago	2
University of Detroit	1
University of Iowa	2
University of Kansas	1
University of Maryland College Park	1
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	1
University of Michigan, Dearborn	1
University of Miami	1
University of Missouri, Columbia	1
University of Missouri, Kansas City	1
University of Nebraska, Lincoln	1
University of North Dakota	3
University of Notre Dame	3
University of Oklahoma	1
University of Pennsylvania	1
University of South Dakota	2
University of Texas, Austin	1
University of Texas, El Paso	1
University of Washington	1
University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire	3
University of Wisconsin, Madison	8
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	1
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh	1
University of Wisconsin, Parkside	1
University of Wisconsin, River Falls	1
University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point	1
Washington University	1
Wayne State University	1
Waynesburg College	1
Williams College	1
Yale University	1
	122

Graduates of Foreign Institutions

University of Manchester, England	1
McGill University, Canada	1
	2

Introduction

Graduates, Spring 1985

The following percentages and salary figures represent answers given on a recent employment survey of 1985 Law School graduates. Responses are similar to earlier years. (The percentages under Timing represent survey results from the past several years.)

Type of Employer

Law Firms	63%
Judicial Clerkships	13%
Business Concerns	12%
Government	6%
Legal Services	2%
Military	2%
Other	2%

Geographical Location

Twin Cities	62%
Outstate Minnesota	15%
Other States	23%

(Major cities include New York City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Dallas, Phoenix, Seattle, Detroit, Philadelphia, San Antonio, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Anchorage)

Annual Income

Average	\$31,200
Range	
Low	\$19,500
High	\$48,000

Timing

Permanent employment found	
Before graduation	70-75%
By April of following year	over 90%

Each year, approximately 150 law firms, corporations, and government agencies from all over the United States come to the Law School to interview students. In addition, between 400 and 500 employers each year list notices asking that law students or recent law graduates contact them about job opportunities.

General Information



General Information

The Twin Cities

The Twin Cities of Minneapolis (the largest city in Minnesota) and St. Paul (the state capital) are the focal point of a dynamic, distinctive metropolitan area of 2 million people. Downtown Minneapolis, to the west, is within blocks of the Law Building; downtown St. Paul, to the east, within minutes. Both are thriving centers of commerce and industry, boasting new skyscrapers and retail-office complexes along with restored historic structures. Law students have easy access to a myriad of federal, state, regional, and local government agencies and courts—including the U.S. Federal District Court, Eighth Circuit, which regularly sits in St. Paul. They can conveniently observe judicial, legislative, or administrative hearings, research public records, and consult with officials. The area is noted for its progressive political climate.

The Twin Cities are renowned for their innovative and varied cultural attractions, such as the Tyrone Guthrie Theater, Minnesota Orchestra, St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, Ordway Music Theater, Minnesota Dance Theater, Minnesota Opera, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Walker Art Center, Minnesota Museum of Art, Garrison Keillor's Prairie Home Companion, Science Museum and Omnitheater, Minnesota Zoological Garden, State Fair, Aquatennial, and Winter Carnival. Major-league sports fans can view Vikings football and Twins baseball at the Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome or North Stars hockey at the Metropolitan Sports Center, in addition to a wide range of Golden Gopher teams at various Big Ten events. More active participants can explore the 150 nearby parks and 200 lakes, which offer ample opportunity for hiking, biking, swimming, sailing, canoeing, fishing, roller or ice skating, cross-country skiing, or just relaxing.

Newcomers to the area will find below-zero temperatures not so common as myth would have it. The gentle beauty of spring, sunny foliage of summer, and splendid colors of autumn *do* give way to

at least three months of winter. But temperatures in December, January, and February generally average a quite bearable and invigorating 10 to 20 degrees above—ideal for skiing, skating, ice fishing, sledding, or simply admiring the snowscape.

The University

The University of Minnesota was chartered in 1851, seven years before the Minnesota Territory became a state. After a promising beginning as a preparatory school, it was beset by financial crises and forced to close during the Civil War. John Sargent Pillsbury, as a regent, state senator, and later governor, championed the resurgence of the University. In 1869, under President William Watts Folwell, it reopened its doors with only 9 faculty members and 18 students. Today, the University embraces 4,500 full-time faculty members and 56,000 students in day school with tens of thousands more in evening, continuing education, and non-credit courses. One of the biggest public institutions of higher learning in the United States, it offers a rich array of associate, baccalaureate, graduate, and professional programs—journalism, medicine, and law among the most prestigious. The University's three-fold emphasis on teaching, research, and service provides social, cultural, and economic benefits for all of Minnesota and beyond.

The Twin Cities campus, the oldest of the University, has one of the largest enrollments of any single campus in the country. It is located in two geographically separate but close-together areas—one in Minneapolis and the other in St. Paul. The Mississippi River divides the Minneapolis campus into the East Bank, with its stately traditional architecture and picturesque mall, and the West Bank, home of the acclaimed Law and other sleek, modern buildings. The adjacent Cedar-Riverside neighborhood and Dinkytown feature shops and restaurants designed with students' interests and budgets in mind.

The Law School

On the Twin Cities campus, law students enjoy the academic, cultural, and political opportunities of a major university as well as those of a major metropolitan area. The Law School itself is a self-contained and close-knit unit within the University community. Established in 1888, it is a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools. Its accreditation by the American Bar Association validates the standards maintained by the Law School and guarantees graduates the right to take the bar examination in any state. The program leading to the J.D. (juris doctor) degree requires three years of full-time Law School study.

The typical size of the entering class is 250 students, selected from approximately 1,300 applicants. For the class entering in fall 1985, the median GPA was 3.56 and the median LSAT score was 39. Women make up about 40% of total Law School enrollment; minorities, 8%. Twenty-five states, 103 colleges and universities, and 38 major fields are represented. Many students already have graduate degrees.

The 40 full-time, resident, professional faculty members of the Law School devote their time to teaching, research, and public service in their respective fields. In addition, prominent practicing lawyers and active members of the state and federal judiciary regularly teach and lecture in the fields of their specialties. Considerable emphasis is placed on the Law School's tutorial program, with small numbers of students working closely with the faculty in seminars, in research, and in courses devoted to legal planning and drafting.

The Law Alumni Association of the Law School undertook, in late 1967, a fundraising campaign to establish and maintain several chairs in law for distinguished law professors. Each year since its inception several of the country's outstanding legal scholars have joined the faculty and brought new strength to the Law School.

Facilities

Law Building—The Law School is located in a striking new building at 229 19th Avenue South on the West Bank of the Minneapolis campus. All Law School administrative, faculty, and student offices and library facilities are housed in the building, which was dedicated in April 1978. It has received awards for excellence of design from the American Institute of Architects, the American Library Association, and other organizations.

The new structure was funded principally by appropriations from the Minnesota Legislature plus over \$1 million in contributions from alumni and friends. It was designed to serve the educational aims of the Law School as formulated by its faculty with the advice of a committee of practicing lawyers, judges, and educators from other units of the University.

The 20 classrooms of different sizes accommodate experimentation in curriculum and teaching methods, emphasizing small group and individual instruction. A computer laboratory contains numerous personal computers for student and faculty use.

The area for clinical education is readily accessible to the several thousand clients served annually. The offices are equipped to facilitate training in interviewing, counseling, negotiating, and trying and arguing cases. The state public defender is also housed in the clinical area.

Actual trials are held in the two courtrooms and appellate arguments are heard in the 200-seat classroom. Through closed-circuit television, students in other classrooms are able to observe the trials and arguments.

Student facilities include several lounges, typing rooms, group study rooms, a locker room, and offices for student organizations.

The Law School's facilities are conveniently located for judges and lawyers in the metropolitan area. Visiting attorneys will find ample work space, special rooms for placement interviews, and convenient

General Information

parking. Continuing education programs for the bar are held in the building.

The proximity of the Law School to the University's social science departments, the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, and the School of Management also encourages collaborative efforts to study the role of law in our society.

Law Library—The library of the Law School, containing over 500,000 volumes, ranks seventh in size among law school libraries in the United States and is an outstanding legal research center. It is administered by a staff of 24.

Seating for over 900 is provided at tables, carrels, group study rooms, and lounges. Special areas are available for typing, reading microforms, photocopying, and computer assisted legal research.

Because of its strong collection of American and British statutes, session laws, law reports, periodicals, treatises, publications of administrative agencies, appeal papers, digests, encyclopedias, and other legal materials, in-depth scholarly research in practically any field of Anglo-American law can be conducted. The Rare Book Room contains several thousand volumes of early English and American statutes, reports, and treatises. The document collection contains large numbers of federal and state government publications as well as documents of the United Nations and other international organizations. Both WESTLAW and LEXIS computerized research systems are available through dedicated terminals in the Law Library.

The Anglo-American collection includes a variety of legal materials of former British Commonwealth countries such as India and Pakistan. The library also has extensive sections devoted to foreign (especially Western European, with an emphasis on Scandinavian) and international law.

Law students may use most of the Law Library 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, a privilege rarely extended to any student body. While the primary function of the library is to serve the faculty and students of the Law School, its services are avail-

able also to the faculties and students of other departments of the University and to the members of the bar.

Law students also make use of the general library system of the University, which contains more than 3.5 million volumes. Wilson Library, which houses the principal collection, is also located on the West Bank of the Minneapolis campus.

Calendar

The Law School follows a semester system. Fall semester begins in late August and spring semester ends in mid-May. Calendars for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are included at the beginning of this bulletin. The rest of the University remains on the quarter system, with classes from late September through mid-June.

Admission

Preparation for Law Study—The Law School requires a B.A. degree or its equivalent for admission but does not prescribe any special prelaw college program. Its principal concern is that before entering, Law School students have a college education of considerable breadth, including advanced courses in areas of special interest. Such an education is provided through the major sequence and cultural distribution requirements of most liberal arts colleges. The major sequence insures study of one field in considerable depth, while the cultural distribution insures a background in such diverse areas as science and mathematics, philosophy and humanities, literature and composition, and the social sciences.

Students who pursue an undergraduate program that does not include a major field of study as a formal requirement should design their program so that a substantial emphasis in one field of study is identifiable. Although a major as such is not a prerequisite, in-depth study in a single field is a better indicator of academic ability than a wide scattering of introductory courses.

The Law School does not recommend particular areas or departments for

prelaw majors. While many prelaw students major in economics, history, or political science, other majors provide good background for law study and practice. These include such areas as philosophy, the humanities, English, sociology, psychology, mathematics, the physical sciences, anthropology, geography, journalism, speech, classics, and modern languages. The Law School welcomes and encourages a variety of educational backgrounds among its students. Each student's education should be as broad as possible. Students should ordinarily endeavor to take their electives in areas not too closely related to their major. For example, students majoring in mathematics or physics would do well to take their advanced electives in such areas as economics, political science, or history.

The Law School attaches special importance to work that will train students to express themselves in the English language accurately and forcefully. The role of most lawyers, whatever their specialty, requires communication of ideas through words, oral and written. Success in Law School, as well as in later years of practice, depends in considerable measure upon development of the capacity for effective verbal expression. Students should seize every opportunity to take courses that require independent thought and writing and should also develop, through courses or activities, their capacities for expressing themselves orally.

Additional information about prelegal education is available in the *Prelaw Handbook* prepared by the Association of American Law Schools and the Law School Admission Council. The handbook also contains information and admissions statistics for all American Bar Association-approved law schools. It is available in college bookstores and law school libraries, and from the Law School Admission Council, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

Law School Admission Test—Each applicant for admission is required to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) administered by the Law School Admis-

sion Services (LSAS) of Newtown, Pennsylvania. This half-day test is designed to measure certain intellectual capabilities important in the study of law, especially academic ability and command of written English.

The test is given in June, October, December, and February at selected centers throughout the United States and in some foreign countries. One of these centers is the University of Minnesota. Applicants should plan to take the June, October, or December test. Those who take the February test will be eligible for consideration, but may be disadvantaged because their files will not be complete until the middle or end of March.

A booklet containing a complete sample test and registration materials can be obtained from the University of Minnesota Law School, from the student's college office, or from the Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

The LSAT need be taken only once, and the score is considered current for five years. Applicants who take the test more than once must have all scores reported. Multiple test scores are usually averaged.

Visually and physically handicapped applicants may request waiver of the LSAT requirement.

Qualitative Admission Criteria—Admission is limited to applicants who demonstrate potential for success in law study and in the profession; however, not all who are qualified by this standard can be admitted because of the continuing strong demand for legal education at the Law School.

The Law School makes a careful study of each application for admission. Admission decisions are not made merely by applying mechanical criteria; the applicant's undergraduate record, usually spanning four years, requires careful interpretation. Upward and downward trends in the grade point average are important as well as the quality and difficulty of the course taken. A strong scholastic record is perhaps the most significant indicator of potential success in Law School and, when

General Information

combined with the LSAT score, is the most reliable prediction of the level of achievement.

In addition to these criteria, the Law School Admissions committee considers other factors that contribute to greater diversity in the student body. These factors include work experience and achievement, career goals, extracurricular activities, racial and ethnic background, ability in languages other than English, positions of leadership, community or public service, unusual life experiences, physical handicap, and economic disadvantage.

Affirmative Action—The Law School has approved the following policy: "The faculty affirms its support of an affirmative action program in admissions to the Law School. The purpose of this program is to attract and admit law students from racial and ethnic minorities in order to maintain the educational benefits all students derive from a diverse student body and to promote legal representation for the underrepresented in our society.

"No racial/ethnic quotas will be fixed which exclude any applicants from consideration for any places in an entering class. It is the sense of the faculty that the desired diversification of the law student body will not be achieved unless minority applicants are admitted in more than token numbers, and it is hoped that the number will be at least as large as those which have been admitted in the past few years. The precise number of minority applicants to be admitted will depend upon the comparative credentials of minority and nonminority applicants."

Application Procedure—Candidates for admission should obtain the Application Forms and Materials booklet, which specifies procedures and explains the decision process, directly from the Law School Admissions Office, 290 Law Building, University of Minnesota, 229 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/376-3344). The LSAT must be taken and a complete application submitted by February 15 for admission the following August. Applications may be considered past this date upon written petition. First-year

students are admitted only for fall semester, which begins in August. Applications should not be submitted before October of the year preceding anticipated entry. A nonrefundable application fee of \$20 is required with each application.

The University of Minnesota Law School participates in the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), which provides a summary of an applicant's academic work, copies of college transcripts, and LSAT score. Applicants are required to complete necessary information on the LSAT/LSDAS registration form and to have their college send a transcript directly to the service.

Residence—Preference for admission to the Law School is given to residents of Minnesota, but nonresidents are strongly encouraged to submit applications. To be classified as a resident, the University generally requires bona fide residence for a period of one calendar year before the first day of the fall semester for which admission is sought, with school attendance not the primary reason for residing in this state. Residence regulations and review procedures established by the Board of Regents are administered by Student Support Services, 260 Williamson Hall, Minneapolis (612/373-2106).

Tuition Reciprocity—The state of Minnesota has tuition reciprocity agreements with North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. An application for reciprocity must be made each year a student is enrolled. Contact the appropriate state agency listed below for more information and forms. Failure to file forms before August 15 of the year one intends to enter the Law School will result in assessment of nonresident tuition.

North Dakota residents: Reciprocity Program, North Dakota State Board of Higher Education, Tenth Floor, State Capitol Building, Bismarck, ND 58501.

South Dakota residents: Reciprocity Program, Box 41, University Station, Brookings, SD 57007.

Wisconsin residents: State of Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board, 115 West Wilson Street, Madison, WI 53702.

Registration with Bar Association Officials—A number of states require a student to register with bar admission officials before beginning law studies. Students should ascertain whether this is required in the state in which they intend to practice. Such registration is not required in the state of Minnesota.

Transfer and Visiting Student Admission—Admission with advanced standing after one year at another law school, or admission as a visiting student for a year or less, is possible if the applicant has been attending a law school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. Such admissions are strictly limited, however, and may not be made at all in any given year. Due to the size of the regularly enrolled student body, only outstanding individuals who could have been admitted here as first-year students and who have superior law school records at comparable law schools may be accepted.

Applicants seeking admission as *transfer students* must register with LSDAS in accordance with the application procedure described above. In addition, they must provide the Law School with an official transcript showing grades earned in the entire first year of law study and a letter of good standing from their current law school. One letter of recommendation from a law school instructor is also required. A statement of the personal circumstances that impel a move to Minnesota will also be considered.

Advanced standing applicants who wish to attend the Law School for a year or less as *visiting students* must submit the same information as transfer students but are not required to register with LSDAS

The deadline for *all* advanced standing applications is June 1, which may be waived by the Dean of Students if a good reason can be shown.

Senior Citizens—Minnesota residents 62 or older may attend University classes

without charge or for a minimal fee if space is available after all tuition-paying students have been accommodated and if they have completed specified course prerequisites. There is no tuition charge for auditing, but if a course is taken for credit, a fee of \$6 per credit is charged. Students must pay any materials fees.

In the Law School, first-year courses are limited to 250 students meeting specific requirements. The entire first-year program is a prerequisite for upper-class courses. Senior citizens eligible to register for these courses should contact the Law School office for more information.

Expenses

*Estimated Tuition and Fees
1985-86 Academic Year*

Residents	\$3,135
Nonresidents	6,285

Tuition and fees are almost certain to increase at least 10 percent in 1986-87. The estimated living expenses for an unmarried law student are an additional \$6,000 per year (assuming the student is not living at his or her parents' home); for a married law student, \$8,500.

Financial Aid

While responsibility for funding educational and living costs rests with students and their family, appropriate scholarships, grants, work-study programs, and loans can provide assistance. Students should not rely on the availability of financial aid until their application has been approved or definite arrangements have been made. In recent years more than two-thirds of the student body has received some form of financial aid.

Need-Based Scholarships—Prospective Law School students seeking scholarships must register with the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS), Box 2614, Princeton, NJ 08540. They are then considered for all scholarship funds. GAPSFAS provides a single application form for financial aid

General Information

that requests personal and financial information on the income, assets, and expenses of applicants and their spouse and parents. The parents' section must be completed regardless of the applicant's age, marital status, and established financial independence. The GAPS FAS application should be filed as early as possible. Students should not wait until an admissions decision has been made before filing the GAPS FAS application. No application is considered until all requested information is submitted. Late applications are processed only after all timely applications have received attention. GAPS FAS uses a standard budget to analyze individual applications, unless there are unusual and necessary expenses, and computes an approximate financial need figure.

Once an applicant has been accepted for admission to the Law School, the GAPS FAS scholarship application will be reviewed. However, awards will generally not be made until late March or early April, with some as late as May or June. Scholarships are awarded exclusively to students who clearly demonstrate financial need. Stipends vary from about half to the total cost of tuition and fees. Approximately 18% of the student body receives scholarship assistance.

Renewal of scholarships depends upon grade point average, financial need, and available funds. Scholarships must be applied for each year. Procedures that second- and three-year students must follow to renew or obtain scholarships are posted at the Law School.

The scholarship program at the Law School has been made possible through generous annual gifts and endowment funds from individuals, law firms, corporations, and other organizations. Donors are listed below:

Walter D. Boutell Memorial Fund
Ronald E. Budd Memorial Fund
Charles E. Carlsen Memorial Scholarship Fund
Wilbur Cherry Memorial Fund
Theodore Christianson, Jr. Memorial Fund

Melvin S. Cohen Law School Scholarship Fund
Norris Darrell Law School Scholarship Fund
Benedict S. Deinard Scholarship Fund
Roger Dell Law School Fund
Homer B. Dibell Law Scholarship
Marc A. Dorenfeld Memorial Scholarship Fund
James Dorsey Scholarship Fund
Faegre & Benson Fund
Robert B. Gillespie Memorial Fund
Peter F. Greiner Memorial Scholarship Fund
Curtis L. Jensen Scholarship Fund
Sidney J. Kaplan Legal Scholarship
Robert Kincaide & Anna Maude Stuart Law Scholarship Fund
Law Class of 1924 Memorial Scholarship
Law Faculty Scholarship Fund
Law Firm Scholarship Fund
William B. Lockhart Scholarship Fund
Ralph M. McCareins Memorial Fund
Robert McClure & Bruno Green Law Scholarship Fund
Simon Meshbesh Memorial Scholarship Fund
Edmund Morris Morgan Scholarship Fund
Weed Munro Law Scholarship Fund
Charles Elihu Nadler Law School Scholarship Fund
Ronald J. Nemer Law Scholarship Fund
Lloyd R. Peterson & Evelyn Peterson Scholarship Fund
Arthur T. Pfefer Memorial Fund
Harold J. Richard Law Scholarship Fund
Schwartz Scholarship in Human Relations
Sherman Fairchild Foundation Minority Law Student Fund
A. W. Spellacy Memorial Scholarship Fund
Melvin C. Steen Law School Scholarship Fund
Royal A. Stone Memorial Fund
3M Company Scholarship Fund
Faith Thompson Scholarship Fund
Graham MacFarlane Torrance Memorial Fund
Walter J. Trogner Scholarship Fund

William Reynolds Vance Scholarship Fund

Judge B. Washburn Scholarship Fund

Kent Wennerstrom Memorial Fund

Gustav E. & Jeanette Zwick Law Scholarship Fund

Merit-Based Scholarships—Each year the Walter J. Troegner Merit Scholarship is awarded to an extremely outstanding entering student. This scholarship covers tuition and is renewed each of the three years the student is enrolled. Because financial need is not a criterion, registration with GAPS FAS is not required. Nothing beyond the Law School application must be completed for consideration.

Loans—Applications for the following loan programs are available from the Office of Student Financial Aid (OSFA), 210 Fraser Hall, 106 Pleasant Street S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Guaranteed Student Loans—Guaranteed Student Loans (GSLs) are low-interest loans of up to \$5,000 per academic year, with a limit of \$25,000 to any one student. Applicants must complete the American College Testing-Family Financial Statement (ACT-FFS) and the OSFA Data Form, both included in the application packets available from OSFA. Although there is no specific deadline, students are encouraged to submit application materials as soon after January 1 as possible. Applications will be processed as they become complete and until all funds have been awarded.

Student Educational Loan Fund (SELF)—The Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board (MHECB) has designed a program for Minnesota residents and for nonresidents attending Minnesota colleges and universities to supplement existing loan programs. Its purpose is to provide a long-term, low-interest educational loan of up to \$6,000 per academic year to students who cannot obtain needed financing from traditional aid programs. For more information, contact MHECB, Suite 400, Capitol Square Building, 550 Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN

55101, (612/296-5715) or the Office of Student Financial Aid (OSFA), 210 Fraser Hall, 106 Pleasant Street S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/373-3927).

Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS) and Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students (PLUS)—These 12% loans of up to \$3,000 per academic year are made to students who have already borrowed the GSL allowance limit or who are not eligible for GSLs.

Trust Fund Loans—These low-interest loans are typically used to meet short-term needs arising from unanticipated financial problems. Amounts generally do not exceed \$500.

College Work Study—This program provides jobs for students who demonstrate financial need and must earn part of their educational expenses during their second and third years. Many students are employed as research assistants for faculty members and in the Law Library. Other employment opportunities exist in local city and county legal departments. Registration with ACT is *required* for consideration.

Grants—Grants are occasionally awarded to students with extremely high need. Amounts vary according to individual need and generally do not exceed \$750 per academic year. All ACT registrants receive consideration for grants.

Minority GOP Fellowships—The Law School has been awarded fellowships funded under the Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program (GOP), Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1965, U.S. Department of Education. These fellowships, for minority students with financial need, carry a stipend of \$4,500 per year plus tuition and fees. Registration with GAPS FAS (see above) is required.

CLEO Fellowships—The Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) is a federally funded program whose purpose is to increase the number of attorneys from educationally and economically dis-

General Information

advantaged backgrounds. The CLEO program implements its goal by annually conducting six-week academic Summer Institutes and providing annual fellowships. The Summer Institutes expose students to a six-week intensive study program introducing legal methodology and law development as well as legal research and writing techniques. The financial component of the CLEO program consists of annual fellowships of \$1,000 to each successful graduate of the Summer Institutes. For applications and more information, contact CLEO, 818 18th Street N.W., Suite 940, Washington, DC 20006.

Special Scholarship Program in Law for American Indians—This program, funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, consists of two parts: (1) a scholarship and counseling support program for Indian law students and (2) an eight-week summer prelaw orientation program, which exposes Indian students entering law school the following fall to legal analysis, research, and writing. Both programs are available only to American Indians and Alaska natives of one-quarter or more Indian blood who are members of a federally recognized tribe. For applications and more information, contact the American Indian Law Center, Inc., P.O. Box 4456-Station A, 1117 Stanford N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87196.

Employment

The first-year class schedule of the Law School ordinarily requires the student's full commitment to make the most of the course work and experience. Therefore, students are urged not to seek outside employment or schedule other activities and obligations that could significantly interfere with the pursuit of their education. Employment in the second and third year must be limited to 20 hours per week during the academic year.

Housing

Most law students live in apartments, but a number live in University residence halls or at the Gamma Eta Gamma law

fraternity, 1126 5th Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455. For more information, contact the Housing Office, Comstock Hall, University of Minnesota, 210 Delaware Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Family housing for students is available in University-owned apartments. For more information, contact the Como Student Community, 1024 27th Avenue S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414 (378-2434) or Commonwealth Terrace Cooperative, Inc., 1250 Fifield Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108 (646-7526).

Student Activities and Honors

Minnesota Law Review—The *Minnesota Law Review*, established in 1917, is a legal periodical that publishes articles by leading experts in their fields as well as student-prepared notes and comments on recent legal developments. It is published under the direction of an editorial board consisting of students selected on the basis of scholarship and writing ability. Service on the *Law Review* is an experience in research, legal analysis, and writing that enables students to expand professional skills and contribute to the development of the law.

Law and Inequality: A Journal of Theory and Practice—*Law and Inequality: A Journal of Theory and Practice* provides a forum for students to research, write, and edit articles addressing the social impact of the law on disadvantaged people. New members are selected on the basis of their commitment to redressing inequalities and their interest and ability in writing.

QUAERE—The Law School newspaper, *QUAERE*, involves more than 60 students in the production of high-quality reading for 13,000 attorneys and law students. It has received several first-place awards at the American Bar Association Law School Newspaper Competition.

Law School Council—The Law School Council is the student governing body of the Law School. Each class elects three representatives to the council, and the

president of the council is elected by the student body as a whole.

The council allows the student body to participate in the administration of the Law School. Council representatives attend faculty meetings and meet with the administration on a regular basis to convey student views. The council appoints student members to the various student-faculty committees and is responsible for supervising the honor code system, which governs all academic work in the Law School.

The council coordinates numerous student services and organizations. It serves as the board of directors for the Law School Bookstore and determines bookstore policies and the distribution of annual profits. The bulk of the funds are used to support *QUAERE*, the student newspaper, and to finance the activities of the Law Forum, which brings to the Law School speakers of national stature representing a broad spectrum of interests and ideas. The council also funds Law School intramural teams, publishes a school directory, and sponsors various social events throughout the school year. Other student organizations supported by the council include the Environmental Law Society, local chapter of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association, National Lawyer's Guild, Minnesota Justice Foundation, Third World Caucus, Women's Caucus, and Child Care Committee.

The Law School Council seeks to serve the wide range of student interests and to draw on the individual talents of each law student to contribute to a better Law School.

Moot Court—The Law School Moot Court program is designed to help students become effective advocates before appellate courts. Students direct the program with the assistance of faculty advisers. Participants learn skills in research, legal analysis, oral advocacy, brief writing, and appellate litigation tactics. The program fields successful interscholastic competition teams for the National Moot Court Competition, the Jessup Interna-

tional Law Moot Court Competition, the Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition, and other moot court competitions among law schools.

Students on Law School Committees—Law students participate actively in the general governance of the Law School. Students are appointed by the Law School Council to serve on faculty-student committees dealing with such matters as curriculum development, clinical programs, admissions, scholastic requirements, and teaching evaluation. In addition, the council appoints student advisory committees to work with the library director and the placement director in assuring that these vital services meet student needs.

Student members of faculty-student committees possess the same prerogatives and powers as faculty members of the committees. These include the right to vote, the right to initiate committee business, and the opportunity to express views to the full faculty before the faculty votes on committee recommendations. The faculty-student committee system is the heart of the Law School decision-making process, and committee participation provides students with a ready avenue for suggesting improvements in Law School policies and assisting in the continuing development of the Law School.

Third World Caucus (TWC)—This coalition of minority student organizations—American Indian Law Student Association (AILS), Black Law Student Association (BLSA), La Raza Legal Alliance (LRLA), Asian American Law Students (AALS)—and others is concerned with recruiting and retaining minority students and faculty as well as eliminating racism and sexism in society. TWC serves as a formal political voice for minority students; offers a supportive academic and social environment for its members; and provides opportunities for its members to work closely with practicing attorneys and other legal professionals. During 1985-86, TWC celebrates its tenth anniversary.

General Information

American Indian Law Student Association (AILSAs)—The Law School chapter of the national AILSA was organized in 1979. Its objectives are to promote unity and cooperation among Indian law students and to provide a base from which work can be done for the advancement of Indian people. AILSA provides a forum for discussing Indian legal and non-legal problems and improving communication among Indian law students, Indian lawyers, members of the Indian community, and the general public. AILSA strongly believes that bringing more American Indians into the practice of law will give them a stronger, more effective voice in the important legal issues that affect them.

Asian American Law Student Association (AALSA)—AALSA is the Law School chapter of the National Asian Pacific American Law Student Association. The Minnesota Chapter, like the National, is dedicated to increasing the Asian Pacific American presence in the Law School and in the legal community and serving the interests and needs of Asian Pacific Americans and other under-represented people.

Black Law Student Association (BLSA)—BLSA was established nationally in 1967 for the purpose of promoting the professional needs and goals of Black law students. Minnesota's chapter, founded in 1970, works closely with concerned members of the legal community, minority organizations, and other organizations and individuals addressing the needs of Black people. Its purpose is to bring about changes within the legal system that will make it more responsive to the Black community. BLSA also provides a network of support for its members and seeks expansion of job opportunities for Black law students.

La Raza Legal Alliance (LRLA)—LRLA is a national organization with local chapters in law schools throughout the United States. Working with attorneys, other members of the legal community, and concerned individuals and organiza-

tions, it is an effective political voice in addressing the needs of Hispanic law students and the Spanish-speaking community.

Delta Theta Phi—Delta Theta Phi is the oldest and largest law fraternity in the United States, with membership open to all law students. The Law School chapter, whose motto is "Promoting Professional Growth," focuses on helping students in their course work and on developing contacts with the professional community. Members enjoy access to various educational aids and opportunities to discuss pertinent aspects of the law with outstanding scholars in the field. Delta Theta Phi holds periodic formal meetings and sponsors a number of informal social gatherings throughout the year.

International and Comparative Law Society—The International and Comparative Law Society provides a support group for students interested in the study and practice of law in an international environment. The Society promotes awareness of contemporary international and comparative law issues and opportunities.

Women's Caucus—The Law School Women's Caucus is a loosely structured group that focuses on a number of purposes and projects: recruiting women into the profession and the Law School; establishing women's experiences and issues in both Law School and undergraduate curricula; presenting educational programs of special interest to women; maintaining contact with practicing women attorneys; and acting as advocate and voice for the interests of women as a group within the Law School.

Jewish Caucus—The Jewish Caucus was formed in the spring of 1976. Although it is not a religious organization, the caucus tries to enhance the legal education of students by presenting programs on topics of law and policy that have a particular Jewish focus. In addition, the caucus seeks to express the concerns and needs of Jewish students to the Law School and University administrations and to the student body.

Christian Legal Society (CLS)—CLS is a loosely organized group of students endeavoring to integrate their lives as law students, preprofessionals, and Christians.

Environmental Law Society—The Environmental Law Society seeks to educate students in decision-making processes, give them a chance to participate in environmental and consumer matters, provide a forum for discussion, and offer research, drafting, and other services to organizations concerned with environmental quality.

Minnesota Computer Law Association—The Minnesota Computer Law Association is a student association organized for the purpose of publishing computer-aided instruction and scholarly work concerning computers. Student editors produce instructional material for use by students at Minnesota and other law schools. Faculty members provide advice and suggest topics.

Lesbian and Gay Law Student Association—This loosely structured organization was formed in 1984 to act as an advocate and voice for lesbian and gay members.

National Lawyer's Guild—The National Lawyer's Guild is an organization of lawyers, law students, and legal workers. Since its founding in 1937, it has been dedicated to achieving full economic, political, and social rights for poor and working people and supporting their struggles against the domestic and international effects of imperialism.

Associate Membership, Minnesota State Bar Association—Students may become associate members of the Minnesota State Bar Association upon payment of \$5 dues entitling them to all the privileges of full membership except the right to vote. Students may attend meetings and receive copies of *Bench and Bar*, an association publication. Lectures by leading practitioners on topics of special interest to those about to enter the legal profession are sponsored by association committees, some of which are open to student membership.

Order of the Coif—The Law School sponsors a chapter of the Order of the Coif, a national honorary society for law students. Election to this society is made by the faculty at the close of the senior year. Students in the upper 10 percent of the graduating class in scholastic achievement who have also served on the *Law Review* are eligible.

Graduation With Honors—Honor students receive their degrees cum laude, magna cum laude, and summa cum laude in accordance with standards established by the faculty.

Other Honors—Each year recognition is given to students with A and B averages by placing them on the Dean's List. Recognition is also given to the student in each class who makes the greatest improvement in his or her academic work over the preceding year.

Special Programs

Clinical Legal Education—The University of Minnesota Law School has pioneered the development of clinical legal education. As early as 1913 the school placed its students in a clinical setting by permitting them to work on law suits prior to graduation.

The growth of modern clinical programs was stimulated in 1968 by a grant from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility. Since then clinical programs have grown in size and quality.

Currently, clinical courses are offered in the following areas: criminal prosecution and defense, prison problems, civil practice, appellate practice, antitrust, domestic abuse, public interest litigation, and federal tax. Each course includes both classroom and supervised field work. Students learn theory and acquire practical skills, litigation experience, and insight into institutional behavior. Under the Minnesota student practice rule, law students actually represent clients in live court and administration agency proceedings.

General Information

The number of students who may take any single clinical course or seminar is limited, usually to a maximum of 25.

Foreign Study/International Programs—The Law School maintains exchange agreements for students and faculty with the law faculties of Université Jean Moulin (Lyon III) in Lyon, France, and Uppsala University in Uppsala, Sweden. The Law School also continues to develop its relationships with law schools in the People's Republic of China.

Summer study-abroad programs allow Minnesota students to participate in the life of a European law school. The Uppsala program concentrates on the comparative study of United States and European legal systems. The Lyon program examines the international business environment from the national perspectives of France and the United States and from the disciplinary perspectives of law and management. Both summer programs are taught in English. Students possessing the requisite language skills can arrange to take a part of their regular J.D. program at either of the European law schools.

During the academic year, the Law School benefits from visits by students and faculty from Lyon and Uppsala. For several years a group of ten Swedish students has enrolled for the fall semester at the Law School. Visiting professors from France and Sweden have offered courses to the Law School community on an ongoing basis.

As part of the Law School's continuing relationship with institutions in China, the Dean of Fudan Law School was in residence at the Law School in 1984-85, where he lectured on the Chinese legal system to faculty, students, and members of the bar. Another faculty member from Fudan is in residence during the 1985-86 academic year. Several Chinese law students are also enrolled at the Law School. Further visits from Chinese scholars and law students are planned.

Judicial Externships—A newly created externship program with the federal district court, state appellate court, and dis-

trict courts in Minnesota allows a limited number of students to serve as part-time law clerks for one semester for credit. Students are exposed, to the extent practicable, to all aspects of the operation of the court. They prepare research memoranda, observe judicial proceedings, and participate in the drafting of opinions and orders.

Computer-Assisted Teaching and Research—The Law School has become a pioneer in the use of computers as teaching aids. Recently, the University of Minnesota Law School and Harvard Law School formed the Center for Computer-Aided Legal Instruction (CCALI). Its purpose is to create and disseminate teaching materials that can be used to train law students. More than 60 law schools are members of CCALI. Faculty and students at the University are now creating computer programs to train students in civil procedure, evidence, trial advocacy, and torts, with programs in other areas of the law being planned. Students using the programs will be able to test their knowledge of the law through instructional interaction that stresses student involvement. The programs are run on personal computers.

The Law School's Computer Laboratory, containing numerous personal computers, is open to all students and faculty. Instructional exercises, word processing software, and access to WESTLAW & LEXIS data bases are available. The computers are also used by students writing briefs, journal articles, clinical pleadings, and other documents. In addition, all members of the faculty and administration who desire computer support have personal computers in their offices.

Lecture Series—Distinguished members of the bench and bar enrich the cultural and intellectual environment by speaking before the Law School community in a variety of lecture programs. The annual William B. Lockhart Lectures, named in honor of a former dean of the Law School, discuss democratic ideals in order to stimulate a broader concern for public affairs. On Law Day, each May 1, noted speakers

analyze topics of national interest that illustrate the legal system in operation. Presenters of the biennial John Dewey Lectureship in Philosophy of Law contribute to the development of jurisprudence. The Jurist-in-Residence program, which has featured such distinguished guests as Judge Myron Bright of the U.S. Federal District Court, Eighth Circuit, and Justice William H. Rehnquist of the U.S. Supreme Court provides unique insight into the judicial process and a close-up view of some of its decision makers.

Graduate Study in Law—The Law School does not have a regular program for graduate study in law. Occasionally, however, for an outstanding student, it arranges a special program of academic work, research, and writing under the supervision of a member of the faculty leading to the degree of master of laws (LL.M.). Normally, though, students are advised to apply to one of the several law schools that offer regular graduate programs.

Coordinated Law School and Graduate School Study—A student may simultaneously pursue a law degree and a graduate degree in some department of the Graduate School.

In order to do so, the student must apply separately to the Law School and to the Graduate School. Each school makes admission decisions using its own standards. The first year of Law School must be taken as a block, so concurrent graduate study is rarely possible during that year. Some graduate departments require one year of their work to be taken in a similar manner, essentially excluding law study during that period. Thereafter, selection of courses from both schools is possible. Students are encouraged to apply for such programs before entering Graduate School or Law School, but application after entry into one of the schools is also possible.

The Graduate School and the Law School each administer their program requirements separately, and the student must conform to the requirements of each. The principal advantages of coordinated

study are the opportunity to apply some courses toward both degrees and to gain insights into cross-disciplinary problems.

The student pursuing a coordinated program pays tuition to only one of the schools.

Law and Public Affairs—One of the most frequently elected coordinated programs is offered with the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. In this program, the student usually spends one year full time in the Law School, one year full time in the Humphrey Institute, and two years in combined law and public affairs study. Students normally apply for this combined program after completing at least one year of Law School.

The public affairs program offers instruction in policy formulation, administration, and evaluation, which may be especially valuable for lawyers who plan to assume community leadership and government positions. For more information, contact the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

Law and Master of Business Administration—Another frequently elected coordinated program is the Law/ M.B.A. program. Students usually spend one full year in the Law School, one full year in the School of Management, and the remaining time combining law and business courses. The School of Management offers both a day and evening M.B.A. program. For more information, contact the School of Management Office of Admission or the Law School Office of Admission.

Minor in Law for Graduate Students—Subject to the requirements of the degree program and approval by the major department, a graduate student may earn a minor in law for either the master's degree or the Ph.D. degree. Courses must be selected from among those offered in the regular professional curriculum of the Law School. Many law courses have prerequisites or enrollment limitations, so early planning of such a minor is essential. Interested students should contact their major department to see if a law minor is advisable and should also contact

General Information

the Law School regarding availability of courses.

Master of Arts Degree, American Legal Institutions—This degree is offered only to students who have completed law degrees at foreign universities. It is intended to give such lawyers an understanding of the American legal system and a background in the social, economic, and political framework within which it operates.

Students in this program select their courses from the regular professional offerings of the Law School. They also take courses from one or more other departments of the University to fulfill the "related field" requirement of the Plan B program in the Graduate School. There are no courses offered specially for candidates for this degree. At least one full year in residence is necessary, although students may spend as long as two years in residence. The degree is formally granted through the Graduate School.

Since admission to the program is severely limited, applicants should clearly specify the particular course of study they wish to pursue. Financial assistance is not available for applicants to this program. Applications may be obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies, American Legal Institutions, 412 Law Building, University of Minnesota, 229 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Summer School—A summer session of eight weeks is offered starting in early June. Applicants must have completed one year at a law school approved by the Association of American Law Schools or American Bar Association, and must submit a letter of good standing from a dean of the school attended. Summer school applications are available in February from the Law School Admissions Office, 290 Law Building, University of Minnesota, 229 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/376-3344).

Placement

The Law School maintains a Placement Office for the benefit of its students and

graduates. The placement director and staff assist law students and graduates seeking permanent, part-time, or summer employment.

The Placement Office also sponsors a series of career planning seminars, provides each student with a placement manual, and maintains a placement library with books, articles, and other information covering all aspects of legal employment and the job search.

Alumni Activities

Law Alumni Association—Law School graduates automatically become members of the Law Alumni Association. Of 7,000 living alumni, some 2,000 are dues-paying members. Their dues support a variety of activities, including student participation in moot court, client counseling, and intercollegiate competitions. The association assists in the organization of class reunions, sponsors an annual homecoming luncheon, periodically publishes an alumni directory, and arranges for Minnesota get-togethers at bar association meetings in other states. In 1968, the association initiated Partners in Excellence to raise money from alumni and friends to assure the extra margin needed to maintain Minnesota as one of the great law schools in the country. The funds strengthen the Law Library, support clinical programs, and provide additional research assistance for the faculty.

Board of Visitors—The Board of Visitors is composed of the directors of the Law Alumni Association and an equal number of members, many of whom are non-alumni, selected by the president of the Minnesota Bar Association. The board was organized to review the Law School's programs and serve as a channel of communication between the practicing bar and the Law School. The board meets semiannually at the Law School. Members talk with faculty, students, and administrators and visit classes to obtain an overview of the school's progress.

Juris Doctor Program



Juris Doctor Program

Objectives

The program leading to the J.D. (juris doctor) degree requires three academic years of full-time Law School study completed at prescribed levels of scholastic achievement. The curriculum of the Law School has three objectives:

(1) to provide a thorough and basic training in the law and legal techniques required for successful practice of law and for scholarly work in law,

(2) to create an understanding of and appreciation for the role of the lawyer and legal tribunals in the administration of justice, and

(3) to prepare Law School graduates for the lawyer's responsibility to improve the administration of justice and to provide government and community leadership. Emphasis is placed on an understanding of the history, principles, and purposes of legal institutions; the operation of these institutions in the modern world; and the development of legal skills.

Methods

The Law School uses a variety of teaching methods. The basic form of instruction is the case and problem method, which centers on the critical study and discussion of decisions by courts and administrative agencies. The decisions selected for study reflect both the evolution of the law and the efforts to arrive at satisfactory solutions to difficult current problems. Instructors also make use of textual and legislative materials. Study of decisions, texts, and legislation is supplemented with hypothetical or real problems that students consider and solve.

These decisions and other legal materials give the student a realistic understanding of the history and current state of the law. But the more important purpose for using actual decisions as the basic teaching tool is to pose actual problems for which the student must seek satisfactory solutions. The primary value of this method is that the student gains experience seeking the best solution to a problem, rather than simply acquiring an

understanding of a decision reached by the court. The end product sought by the Law School is a lawyer thoroughly grounded in knowledge and understanding of past legal tradition and present law, prepared to resolve new and difficult legal problems.

Tutorial instruction is used extensively to develop the student's ability to solve problems. In the first year every student is given specific problems to resolve. She or he engages in independent research on and study of each problem and prepares a legal memorandum, opinion letter, or brief. Analysis and writing are then closely scrutinized by an upperclass student and, after a conference, a second or even a third draft is prepared with the same procedure of scrutiny and discussion.

Courses

The normal course load is 14 hours per week in the first year and 12 to 18 hours per week in the second and third years. Additional work cannot be taken without the dean's approval. Attendance at all classes and all special lectures is required. The first-year program includes the required courses listed in the following section. The second- and third-year programs are largely composed of electives, allowing the student to choose from a wide variety of specialized courses and seminars. A total of 88 credits are required for graduation.

The Law School grading system is based on a scale of 4 to 16, with 16 the highest and 4 failing. The lowest grade equivalent to a C on the scale is 8.

Since the Law School is on a semester system, it begins fall classes earlier than the rest of the University. The schedule of courses for the academic year is available in the administrative office in late summer.

Beginning students are admitted only in the fall of the year and are expected to register and attend an orientation session immediately preceding the regular opening of classes.

The first-year class of 250 students is divided into five sections. Class size for the first year varies from 10 in the legal writing sections to 50 to 100 in the other six required courses.

First Year

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (5007). (5 cr)

Judicial review authority; problems of government structure—federalism, intergovernmental relations, separation of powers; and individual rights and limitations on government power—protection of economic and property claims, equality under the law, personal liberties, freedom of speech and of religion.

CONTRACTS (5001). (6 cr)

Basic course in law of contract and promissory obligation; formation of contracts; legal validity and construction; breach; legal and equitable remedies for breach; conditions; third-party rights; the Uniform Commercial Code, Articles 1 and 2.

CRIMINAL LAW (5205). (3 cr)

Purposes and functions of criminal processes and of several deprivations they impose. Requisites for official designation of acts and persons as "crimes" and "criminals." Justifications for acts otherwise designated "criminal," with emphasis on concepts of criminal responsibility. Nature and limits of criminal sentencing process.

LEGAL RESEARCH (5003). (3 cr)

Use of modern law library for research; preparation of memoranda and briefs with tutorial instruction in legal analysis and legal writing. Legal bibliography. (Each first-year small section is normally subdivided into four research groups, with the chief responsibility for instruction in each group borne by an upper-class instructor working closely with the professor instructing the section.)

PROCEDURE (5006). (6 cr)

Jurisdiction, pleading, discovery, practice, pretrial motions, trial, judge-jury relationships, directed verdicts, and *res judicata*.

PROPERTY I (5004). (4 cr)

Legal doctrines relating to possession of real and personal property, estates in land and future interests, conveyancing and methods of title assurance, landlord-tenant law.

TORTS (5005). (4 cr)

Civil liability for infliction of harm, including assault, battery, false imprisonment, infliction of mental distress, negligence, strict liability, and their respective defenses; function of torts process.

Second and Third Years

ACCOUNTING FOR LAWYERS (5112). (2 cr; S-N grading only)

Double entry bookkeeping; realization and recognition of income; matching of costs and revenues; inventory and depreciation methods; formation of accounting principles; basic theory of accounting and major current problems including hotly debated issues of accounting principles. Designed to acquaint the student with financial affairs and shortcomings of present financial statements.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (5606). (3 cr)

Function of administrative agencies in our society; legislative, judicial (including constitutional), and executive controls of administrative agencies; interrelations of legislative, judicial, executive, and administrative agencies in development of public policy; internal decision-making processes of administrative agencies. (Most practitioners are likely to spend more of their time dealing with administrative agencies than litigating in court; the modern practice of law therefore requires a knowledge of the administrative process at both federal and state levels.)

ADMIRALTY (5612). (2 cr)

Admiralty jurisdiction, maritime liens, sailors and harbor workers, personal injury and death remedies, collision, limitation of liability, marine insurance, ocean bills of lading, and charters.

ADVANCED TORTS (5230). (3 cr; prereq Torts)

Study of injuries to relational interests, including defamation, privacy (a relational interest in some contexts, not in others), misuse of legal procedure, business torts, interference with family relations, wrongful death actions, and if time permits, no-fault auto compensation system in Minnesota.

AGRICULTURAL LAW (5637). (2 cr)

Introduction to the agricultural industries, farm resource planning, taxation, farm business and estate planning, commercial law and the farmer, cooperative law, and economic regulation of the food system. Uses a single hypothetical case as integrating method of analysis.

AMERICAN INDIAN LAW (5838). (3 cr)

Legal relationships among American Indian tribes, the United States, and the states. History of American Indian law; conflicting tribal, state, and federal jurisdiction over persons and property on Indian lands; concepts of tribal sovereignty and self-determination; and natural resources on Indian lands.

ANTITRUST (5210). (3 cr)

Basic antitrust concepts: limitations on price and output decisions, market power, monopolization, and attempted monopolization; horizontal collaboration, vertical control of distributional systems; mergers under federal and state law.

Juris Doctor Program

ANTITRUST II (5152). (2 cr)

Various antitrust issues not covered in Antitrust I, including patent-antitrust and related problems in technology licensing; state and municipal antitrust exposure; relation between unfair competition and antitrust law; labor-antitrust problems; Robinson-Patman Act; procedural problems such as antitrust injury and standing; proof and computation of damages; defensive and offensive pass-on of damages; and contribution.

APPELLATE ADVOCACY (5055). (2 cr; required writing course for 2nd-yr law students except those in other appellate advocacy programs or on *Law Review*)

Practice before appellate courts; each student prepares briefs and arguments in a moot appellate court case with tutorial instruction in legal analysis, legal writing, and oral argument.

APPELLATE PRACTICE (5638). (2 cr)

Problems involved in practicing before appellate tribunals. Appellate court system, oral arguments, and effective brief writing.

ART OF THE COURTROOM (5225). (2 cr)

An attempt to describe what constitutes effective trial advocacy and to analyze why. (This is not a "workshop" course; rather than try their hand at it, students read and think about the challenge of the courtroom.)

BANKRUPTCY (5107). (2 cr)

Administration of debtors' estates. Emphasis on liquidation under federal Bankruptcy Code. Non-bankruptcy compositions, arrangements, assignments for benefit of creditors, and nonliquidation proceedings under Chapters 11 and 13.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS/CORPORATIONS I (5051). (4 cr)

Introduction to general law of multi-person unincorporated business organizations, principally partnerships and limited partnerships. Procedures for forming such organizations, rights and obligations of participants among themselves and with respect to third persons. Corporate organization; distribution of powers among corporate board of directors, its officers and stockholders; proxy system; control devices in close corporation; fiduciary duties of directors, officers, and controlling shareholders.

BUSINESS PLANNING (5104). (2 cr; prereq Accounting for Lawyers, Taxation II, Corporations II)

Primarily for students who plan to advise businesspersons at any level—from small businesses to large corporations. Tax and corporate aspects of problems involving the organization and financing of corporations, stock redemptions, stock dividends, recapitalizations, and corporate acquisitions.

CIVIL LIBERTIES (5633). (3 cr; prereq Constitutional Law)

Fundamental political rights of the individual in modern American society—freedom of expression; academic freedom; the right of franchise; religious freedom; the rights of groups with diminished constitutional protection; and individual rights within private associations. Areas and issues not covered in first-year Constitutional Law course.

CIVIL RIGHTS (5621). (3 cr)

Federal and state remedies for discrimination on basis of race, religion, ethnic background, sex, or age in the areas of voting rights, education, administration of justice, employment, housing, public accommodations, and health and welfare services.

COMMERCIAL PAPER (5050). (3 cr)

Introduction to commercial payment and credit devices, such as checks, drafts, and promissory notes, and applicable commercial and banking practices. Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (5826). (2 cr)

Study of systems in several foreign countries for investigation, adjudication, and punishment of criminal violations, with emphasis on procedures adaptable to the U.S. context.

COMPARATIVE LAW (5607). (3 cr)

"Code system" approach to solutions of selected legal problems as opposed to Anglo-American methods, with emphasis on French and German law.

CONFLICTS (5202). (3 cr)

How does a court decide what law to apply in a case with multistate aspects? When is a judgment of another jurisdiction binding elsewhere? Vital course for prospective litigators. Analytical look at judicial role in federal system.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

See First Year required courses.

CONSUMER PROTECTION (5223). (2 cr)

Regulation of consumer sales and credit transactions, federal and state statutory protections in reporting credit information, accessibility to credit, disclosure of contract terms, exacting of interest, and collection of debt.

CONTRACTS

See First Year required courses.

COPYRIGHT (5613). (3 cr)

Protection of intellectual property in context of changing technology. Copyright principles under federal statute as applied to protection of traditional works, implements (hardware and software) of electronic data storage and transmittal, and other modes of protection such as the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984.

CORPORATIONS II (5054). (2 cr; prereq Business Associations/Corporations I)

Corporate finance and reorganization. Methods of financing the corporate enterprise including various capital stock structures, term loans, bonds and debentures. Payments to stockholders by way of dividends, redemption or purchase of shares. Corporate reorganizations including mergers, sale of assets, and recapitalization. (Kilbourn's section requires Accounting for Lawyers as a prerequisite.)

CREDITORS' REMEDIES/SECURED TRANSACTIONS (5109). (4 cr)

Attachment, garnishment execution, supplementary proceedings, creditors' bills, judicial sales, fraudulent conveyance, and exemptions, all matters of almost daily concern to practicing lawyers. Legal problems of personal property security in retail installment buying and in financing commercial business.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (5232). (3 cr)

Problems of law enforcement and criminal justice administration; recent proposals to reform, regulate, or abolish police, prosecutorial, and judicial discretion.

CRIMINAL LAW (5205). (3 cr)

See First Year required courses.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (5218). (3 cr)

Procedural aspects of trial of criminal cases, particularly pre-trial motions practice. Emphasis on federal constitutional limitations on gathering and presenting evidence.

DAMAGE ANALYSIS (5631). (3 cr)

Proving damages; important doctrines and analytical techniques used in calculating damage, contrast of theories and measurements in torts, contracts, restitution and antitrust law; economic theory as basis for measuring damages. (Prior training in economics not essential.)

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION (5231). (3 cr)

Study of federal statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination in employment, with emphasis on Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (as amended). Substantive provisions and procedures relating to hiring practices (including tests and other selection criteria), seniority rights, promotions, affirmative action, and other personnel practices. Focus on race and gender discrimination.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (5215). (3 cr)

Legal aspects of major environmental problems with emphasis on pervasive issues that reappear in various regulatory contexts, e.g., degree to which environmental quality should be protected; who should bear cost of enhancing environmental quality; allocation of responsibilities among courts, legislatures, and administrative agencies; role of citizens' groups and environmental litigation.

ESTATE PLANNING (5151). (3-4 cr; prereq Taxation I, Trusts and Estates)

Planning gratuitous transfers of wealth to achieve dispositive objectives under federal estate, gift, and generation-skipping taxes, pertinent provisions of federal income tax law.

EVIDENCE (5219). (4 cr)

Study of relevance, admission and exclusion of evidence, direct and cross-examination, judicial notice, hearsay, expert testimony, burdens of proof and presumptions, privileged communications.

FAMILY LAW (5604). (3 cr)

Analysis of the common law and statutory doctrines relating to the creation, functioning, and deterioration of family status; illegitimacy, marriage, juvenile protection, divorce, support.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION (5212). (3 cr)

Major problems involved in the cooperative judicial maintenance of a federal system. The respective obligations and freedoms of the federal government and each of the states with respect to in- and out-of-court behavior. Problems of inherent limitations on the power of federal courts to adjudicate, Supreme Court review of state court decisions, the subject-matter jurisdiction of the lower federal courts, the power of federal courts to adjudicate with respect to state officials or state interests.

FEDERAL TAX PROCEDURE (5106). (2 cr)

Organization of Internal Revenue Service, audits, administrative appeals, Tax Court litigation and refund suits, filing returns, collection, lien and summons issues. (Evening class taught by the district counsel and staff of the Internal Revenue Service.)

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MOOT COURT (5075). (2 cr)

Intensive supervised experience in research, brief writing, and oral advocacy. (Second-year students work under supervision of third-year directors participating in the national Wagner Moot Court competition.)

FIRST AMENDMENT ADVOCACY (5240). (3 cr)

Students register in pre-formed "courts" of five people each to decide and issue opinions in series of free speech cases. Each case decided and each opinion written will become precedent for that court to use in later cases. Some problems will be based on real First Amendment cases, but students are expected to decide problem cases without citation to Supreme Court precedent. In mid-semester, members of each "court" will do oral arguments on a case before another "court."

IMMIGRATION LAW COURSE (5872). (3 cr)

History of immigration to United States, federal authority to regulate immigration, immigrant visas, non-immigrant visas, deportation, political asylum, citizenship, rights of aliens in the United States, and ethical issues for immigration lawyers.

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH (5608). (2 cr)

Preparation of a major paper on a difficult legal problem.

INSURANCE (5214). (2 cr)

Basic issues of insurance the lawyer may encounter in advising clients on personal planning, commercial transactions, and casualty losses. Nature of insurance, marketing mechanisms, insurable interests, risk coverage, claims process, no-fault insurance, and regulation of insurance institutions.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER (5619). (3 cr)

International law and institutions relating to world economy—trade in goods and services, capital movements, monetary affairs, developing countries.

Juris Doctor Program

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION (5231). (2 cr)

State, federal, and international law pertaining to commercial arbitration as well as arbitration practice itself. Emphasis on law and practice in international transactions.

INTERNATIONAL LAW (5602). (3 cr)

Sources of international law, jurisdiction of nations and conflicts of jurisdiction, sovereign immunity, Act of State Doctrine, human rights, international economic relations, and control of use of force.

INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT (5068). (3 cr)

Introduction to international law and policies. Preparation of a brief in a Moot case before the International Court of Justice, substantial editing and rewriting, oral advocacy training with coaches. Intramural oral argument competition leading to selection of team to represent the University of Minnesota in the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition of the American Society of International Law.

INTERNATIONAL TAX (5627). (3 cr; prereq Taxation I, II)

U.S. and foreign income tax aspects of Americans doing business abroad and of foreigners doing business in the United States. Paper may be required in lieu of final exam.

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: TAX AND FISCAL POLICY (5891). (3 cr)

Introduction to tools of economic analysis as applied to tax and expenditure decisions of government. Designed to increase student's level of economic literacy, apply economic concepts to an expenditure issue and to current U.S. tax issues, and develop opinions about choices the U.S. should make with respect to tax and fiscal policy.

INTRODUCTION TO EUROPEAN PUBLIC LAW (5121). (3 cr)

Main European legal systems; their historical, political, and administrative background. A comparison with the U.S. system. General survey of French legal system, structure of administrative jurisdictions, and part played by the "Conseil Constitutionnel."

JUDICIAL EXTERNSHIP (5057). (2-3 cr)

Students serve as part-time law clerks for state or federal court judges and participate in weekly class meetings to discuss assigned readings on judicial process.

JURISPRUDENCE (5615). (2 cr)

Introduction to problems of law and morality, punishment, social justice, legal and moral responsibility, limitations on individual freedom. Emphasis on readings from modern authors.

JUVENILE JUSTICE (5226). (2 cr)

Legal, sociological, and philosophical bases of the principal agencies responsible for the control of youthful deviance. Emphasis on the juvenile courts' delinquency jurisdiction and the procedural and substantive limitations on the courts' authority to dispose of juvenile offenders.

LABOR LAW I (5203). (3 cr)

Federal laws regulating labor-management relations. Continuing need for interpretation by the National Labor Relations Board and the federal courts. Opportunity to study a specific administrative agency as it interprets and applies statutory provisions. Union representation elections, collective bargaining, and collective action.

LABOR LAW II (5204). (2 cr)

Builds on Labor Law I and is intended for students with a special interest in labor law. Emphasis on grievance arbitration and the relationship between the individual and the union. The emerging problems of public employee labor relations.

LABOR LAW III (5209). (3 cr; prereq Labor Law I)

Labor relations in public sector. Comparative analysis of labor relations under various state statutes including Minnesota's Public Employment Relations Act.

LAND USE PLANNING (5201). (3 cr)

Public control of land use and development.

LAW AND MEDICINE (5605). (2 cr)

Problems of proof of medical facts in legal proceedings; the legal aspects of medical practice; guest lectures by medical personnel in specific areas of medicine of most significance in personal injury and workers' compensation practice.

LAW REVIEW (5609). (3 cr each yr for 2nd-yr staff, 2

cr each yr for 3rd-yr staff, 4 cr each yr for associate staff, 6 cr each yr for members of board of editors) By selection only. Credit given without grade for satisfactory participation.

LEGAL HISTORY (5228). (2 cr)

American legal history from its English common law antecedents through mid-20th century. Role of lawyers in developing legal institutions.

LEGAL RESEARCH

See First Year required courses.

LEGISLATION (5207). (3 cr)

Role of legislation and the legislative process in American law. Relationship between legislation and the common law; representative structure; formulation of legislative policy; direct democracy as an alternative to legislative lawmaking; statutory construction; and statutory obsolescence.

MEDIA LAW (5221). (3 cr)

Mass communications law, including First Amendment considerations, libel, journalistic privilege, invasion of privacy, right to publicity, and regulation of broadcasting. Overview of various legal issues and problems relating to newspapers and other publications as well as radio and television, including cable television.

MODERN REAL ESTATE (5213). (3 cr)

Major problem areas of current real estate transfer, finance, and development.

NATIONAL MOOT COURT (5066). (2 cr)

Preparation, substantial editing and rewriting of an appellate brief; oral advocacy training with coaches. Intramural oral competition leading to selection of team to represent the University of Minnesota in the National Moot Court competition managed by the Bar of the City of New York.

NO-FAULT INSURANCE (5235). (1 cr)

The policy rationale for no-fault legislation and the construction of the Minnesota No-Fault Act.

PARTNERSHIP TAXATION (5114). (3 cr)

Federal income taxation of partnerships. Definition, formation, income and capital interest of partners, allocation of deductions and losses, termination of partnership interest, audit problems.

PATENTS (5224). (2 cr)

An introduction to patents, trademarks, and protection of intellectual property matters. Establishing and protecting intellectual property rights and enforcing such rights against infringers. Designed to provide procedural background to facilitate timely recognition and proper initial handling of problems and opportunities in this field.

PORNOGRAPHY (5802). (3 cr)

A feminist inquiry into issues of equality and freedom, coercion and consent, morality and politics.

PRODUCTS LIABILITY (5227). (2 cr)

The recent explosive expansion of common law and statutory rights and remedies designed to protect consumers from defective and dangerous products.

PROCEDURE

See First Year required courses.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES (5600). (2 cr; required for 3rd-yr law students)

Lawyers' responsibilities to clients, the profession, the administration of justice, and society; content and role of formal standards of professional ethics.

PROGRAMMED LEGAL ANALYSIS (5120). (2 cr)

Designed to improve ability to interpret cases and statutes. Since no substantive law is taught, students are free to devote themselves exclusively to mastery of analytical techniques that are valuable in myriad legal contexts.

PROPERTY I

See First Year required courses.

REAL ESTATE PLANNING (5222). (3 cr; prereq

Taxation I, Modern Real Estate)
Planning and development of certain major real estate transactions including legal, financial, economic, tax, and regulatory aspects.

REMEDIES (5200). (3 cr)

Merger of law and equity, nature of equitable remedies, injunctions, specific performance, declaratory judgments, restitution, equitable defenses, right to jury trial, contempt, compensatory and punitive damages.

SECURED TRANSACTIONS (5108). (2 cr)

Emphasis on legal problems of personal property security in retail installment buying and in financing commercial business. Deals mainly with Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code and its applications today.

SECURITIES REGULATION I (5211). (2 cr; prereq Business Associations/Corporations I)

Legal restrictions on the distribution of securities. Emphasis on the federal Securities Act with some comparisons to state blue-sky laws. Preparation and processing of the registration statement, restrictions on offer and sale of securities, exemptions from the restrictions, and civil remedies for violations. Of value for any student planning a general business practice because it introduces basic securities law concepts such as the definition of securities and secondary offerings.

SECURITIES REGULATION II (5110). (3 cr; prereq Securities Regulation I)

First 6 weeks deal with regulation of trading in securities, primarily regulation of stock exchanges and broker-dealers under the federal Securities Exchange Act and industry self-regulation. Remainder will cover investment companies, primarily mutual funds, and their regulation by the Investment Company Act. Will focus more on trade practices than is usual in a law school course. Of value for any student planning a metropolitan practice.

SEX DISCRIMINATION (5223). (3 cr)

Theory, doctrine, and practice of sex discrimination law.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (5208). (3 cr)

Powers of municipalities, counties, and school districts and legal constraints on them. Relationships of such units to one another and to the state and federal governments. Legal problems of such units, including tort liability, public records, open hearings, borrowing and financial limitations. Problems of multijurisdictional metropolitan areas.

STATE AND LOCAL TAX (5113). (2 cr)

Legal and economic issues presented by the various forms of taxation and finance used by state and local governments. Sales tax, property tax, corporate income tax, and government indebtedness as well as fiscal crises of state and local government.

TAXATION I (5100). (3 cr)

Introduction to federal income tax as it applies to individual and business income; gross income, exclusions, deductions, basis, capital gains, and tax procedure with reference to current issues of tax policy and public finance.

TAXATION II (5101). (3 cr; prereq Accounting for Lawyers, Taxation I)

Federal income tax and its application to corporations, their shareholders, and subsidiaries; corporate formation, sale, liquidation, redemptions, distributions, and problems of accumulated earnings, personal holding company income, collapsible corporations and reorganizations.

Juris Doctor Program

TAXATION II (5101). (2 cr; prereq Taxation I)

Selected income tax problems affecting corporations and shareholders.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (5232). (3 cr)

Problems of law enforcement and criminal justice administration; recent proposals to reform, regulate, or abolish police, prosecutorial, and judicial discretion.

TRIAL PRACTICE (5618). (3 cr; prereq Procedure, Evidence)

Selected problems in litigation. Exercises in jury selection, introduction of evidence, expert testimony, direct and cross examination and impeachment of witnesses, opening statements and closing arguments.

TRUSTS AND ESTATES I (5150). (3 cr)

Emphasis on law of intestate succession, wills, and administration of decedents' estates. Inter vivos gifts, common types of transfers that avoid probate, marital property rights of surviving spouses, with attention to antenuptial contracts. Basic estate planning and drafting of basic wills.

TRUSTS AND ESTATES II (5154). (2 cr; prereq Trusts and Estates I)

Trusts and future interests material basic to modern planning. Trust law of principal and income, law of class gifts, powers of appointment, discretionary fiduciary powers and trust termination powers, law of direct and indirect restraints on alienation, and survey of significant problems in trust administration.

UNFAIR COMPETITION (5603). (2 cr)

Tradework, copyright, and related areas, examined partially from an antitrust perspective. Emphasis on the Robinson-Patman Act.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE LAW (5619). (3 cr)

U.S. law, including related international law and procedures, relating to government controls on foreign trade transactions. Tariffs, import and export restrictions, unfair trade practices such as dumping and subsidies, East-West trade, state and local laws affecting trade, special assistance to developing countries.

WAGNER MOOT COURT (5080). (2 cr)

Students supervised experience in research, brief writing, and oral advocacy on a labor law topic. (Second-year students work under supervision of third-year directors participating in the national Wagner Moot Court competition.)

WILLS AND TRUSTS (5153). (4 cr)

Owners' power to choose who will succeed to their property when they die. Wills, will substitutes (including intestate succession), rudiments of gift and estate taxation, and future interests.

SEMINAR: ADVANCED CORPORATE TAX

(5857). (2 cr; prereq Accounting for Lawyers, Taxation II, Corporations II)

Income tax problems of corporations and shareholders in mergers, consolidations, recapitalizations, and the various types of divisive reorganization; tax traps in sales of corporate assets and in corporate liquidations; selected income tax problems involving corporate distributions, stock redemptions, liquidations, and net operating losses. No paper required; final examination required.

SEMINAR: ADVANCED EVIDENCE/TRIAL PRACTICE (5881). (3 cr; prereq Evidence, Trial Practice)

Application of theories and rules of evidence in trial setting for students with strong interest in trial work.

SEMINAR: ADVANCED LEGAL RESEARCH (5851). (2 cr)

Limited enrollment seminar emphasizing research materials and techniques in government documents, legislative history, administrative law, comparative law, international law, commonwealth materials, and legal and non-legal databases. Students are expected to complete a pathfinder in a specialized area as well as short research problems.

SEMINAR: ADVANCED LEGISLATION (5855). (2 cr; prereq Legislation)

Legislative drafting, including amendments, repeals, and codifications; state legislative history; legislative procedure; technical aspects of legislation. Where possible, problem or case study method will be used and students will work with the Research Office of the Minnesota House of Representatives.

SEMINAR: AGRICULTURAL LAW AND ECONOMICS (5809). (2 cr; Agricultural Law helpful but not prereq)

Intensive study of current agricultural law topics, economic analysis and rationale underlying government regulation of agriculture. Seminar paper required.

SEMINAR: AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY (5871). (2 cr)

Changing attitudes toward judicial review, economic impact of judicial activism in the *Lochner* era, similar topics.

SEMINAR: ANTITRUST CLINIC (5840). (2 cr)

Raskind
Clinical course conducted in conjunction with the State Antitrust Division, working with files of actual cases.

SEMINAR: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN LAW (5832). (2 cr)

Introduction to computer hardware, software, and system design configurations, different applications in law practice and legal education.

SEMINAR: COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (5892). (2 cr)

Study of systems in several foreign countries for investigation, adjudication, and punishment of criminal violations. Emphasis on French and German systems, with some attention to procedures in other "common law" countries, such as Canada and Great Britain. Analysis of major similarities and differences between American and foreign systems.

SEMINAR: DIVORCE COUNSELING (5806). (2 cr; prereq Family Law)

Students interview and represent clients seeking divorce. Interviewing techniques and the role of a lawyer in divorce cases.

SEMINAR: DIVORCE NEGOTIATION AND PLANNING (5825). (2 cr)

Financial aspects of divorce planning and negotiation. Tax aspects of divorce decrees, evaluation of business and other assets, making use of experts.

SEMINAR: COMPLEX LITIGATION (5866). (2 cr)

Class actions, intervention, and consolidation of actions for pretrial. Emphasis on procedural aspects of multiparty cases. Advantages and disadvantages of such litigation; its overall utility to claimants, courts, and society.

SEMINAR: DOMESTIC ABUSE PROSECUTION CLINIC (5843). (2 cr)

Historical, political, and legal roots of domestic violence, theory and skills involved in criminal prosecution of assaults committed within the family. Students will handle all phases of adult domestic abuse criminal prosecutions in Ramsey County Municipal Court.

SEMINAR: ESTATE PLANNING (5817). (2 cr)

A practical application of the principles of trust, will, property, and tax law through planning and drafting experiences. Development of estate plans for hypothetical clients. Taught by Prof. Stein and practicing attorneys specializing in estate planning.

SEMINAR: ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION (5885). (2 cr)

Negotiation problems to highlight multi-interest and interdisciplinary nature of environmental regulation. Papers required.

SEMINAR: FEDERAL PROSECUTION CLINIC (5815). (2 cr)

Students assist in prosecution of federal criminal cases under supervision of assistant U.S. attorneys and the faculty supervisor.

SEMINAR: FIRST AMENDMENT PROBLEMS (5852). (2 cr)

Selected issues relating to the First Amendment. Emphasis on fundamental philosophical and historical issues, rather than case law analysis.

SEMINAR: GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF BANKING (5830). (2 cr)

Problem-solving approach to issues of government regulation of banking in the United States. Each student will research and write memoranda on several banking problems of current concern. Insofar as possible actual problems of the type likely to be faced in practice will be used, involving the power of banks to engage in businesses outside the traditional concept of banking; limitations on access and on competition by nonbanks; capital structure of banks; lending and trust powers; banking's role in federal monetary regulation; branching; mergers; and bank holding companies, including one-bank holding companies.

SEMINAR: HIGHER EDUCATION (5835). (2 cr)

Survey of higher education law plus in-depth research in selected topics. Tenure system, employment discrimination, student rights, academic freedom, and University-industry relations.

SEMINAR: INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION AND ARBITRATION (5815). (2 cr)

Study of jurisdiction, structure, and procedures of international tribunals, including the International Court of Justice.

SEMINAR: INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS (5886). (2 cr)

Role of lawyers using procedures of the United Nations, Organization of American States, State Department, Congress, U.S. courts, and nongovernment organizations to address international human rights problems. Is there a law of international human rights? How is that law made, changed, and invoked? Problem method used.

SEMINAR: THE JUVENILE COURT (5844). (2 cr; prereq Juvenile Justice or permission of instructor; 3rd-yr law students preferred)

A clinical course involving litigation experience in which students will either prosecute or defend juveniles appearing before the juvenile court. Emphasis on the development of interviewing, negotiating, litigating, and advocacy skills within the context of juvenile court proceedings.

SEMINAR: LABOR LAW WRITING (5804). (3 cr)

Opportunity to engage in closely supervised writing and editing of briefs based on transcripts of actual unfair labor practice and representation cases from the National Labor Relations Board. Focus on research skills in labor law, development of understanding of NLRB procedure, and writing skills in an adversarial setting.

SEMINAR: LAWS OF COOPERATIVES (5802). (2 cr)

Survey of various laws that apply to cooperatives, e.g., incorporation, tax, security, and antitrust law. Analysis of cooperatives (agricultural, consumer, worker) and their structure.

SEMINAR: LEGAL AID I (5056). (4 cr)

Clinical lawyering skills course focusing on interviewing, counseling, and negotiation. Students handle actual civil cases for low-income clients with faculty assistance.

SEMINAR: LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO MINNESOTA PRISONERS (5060). (4 cr)

Clinical lawyering skills involving representation of indigent inmates in areas of general civil law and prisoner's rights. Focus on interviewing, case managing, negotiating and litigating, and knowledge of correctional system.

SEMINAR: MEDIA LAW (5880). (2 cr)

Mass communications law, including First Amendment considerations, libel, journalistic privilege, invasion of privacy, and regulation of broadcasting.

SEMINAR: MISDEMEANOR DEFENSE (5065). (2 cr)

Criminal law clinic. Students are certified to practice under the student practice rule, handle arraignment and pretrial proceedings in Hennepin County Municipal Court, and prepare three full trials in Hennepin or Ramsey County.

Juris Doctor Program

SEMINAR: MISDEMEANOR PROSECUTION

(5058). (2 cr)

Criminal law clinic. Students are certified to practice under the student practice rule, handle arraignment and pretrial proceedings in Ramsey County Municipal Court, and prepare three full trials in Ramsey County.

SEMINAR: "PRECEDENT" (5864). (2 cr)

Analysis of common law philosophical assumptions of a system that relies on precedent to resolve disputes; principles of the appellate decision-making process, particularly the U.S. Supreme Court.

SEMINAR: PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS (5895). (2 cr)

Legal problems in framing typical international transactions such as distributorships, licensing agreements, and joint ventures, focusing particularly on EEC competition law. Students devote substantial time to negotiation and drafting agreements.

SEMINAR: PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, AND THE LAW (5846). (2 cr)

A lawyer, psychologist, and psychiatrist consider selected problems of the relation between the behavioral sciences and law as a mode of social control. Topics may include rules and empirical facts, utilities and disutilities of the criminal sanction, the insanity defense, civil commitment of the mentally ill, law and morals, diagnosis and prediction, the psychologist or psychiatrist as expert witness, psychological determinism and responsibility.

SEMINAR: PUBLIC INTEREST CLINIC (5081).

(2 cr)

Classroom instruction and field work experience in public interest representation. Student prepare memoranda in acted cases involving civil rights or environmental issues.

SEMINAR: PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY OF PRIVATE BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS (5823). (2 cr)

Broad questions on role of business in society under changing structures and philosophies. Control of multinational companies, composition and responsibility of boards of directors, business ethics, public control methods, work environment, and political involvement.

SEMINAR: REGULATION OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONS (5829). (2 cr)

Personal injury and malpractice litigation surveyed; relationship between the health care professional and health care institutions analyzed in legal relationship to the enlarging function of the health care delivery system.

SEMINAR: SENTENCING GUIDELINES (5894).

(2 cr)

Study of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines—their purposes, problems of implementation, and future development.

SEMINAR: SUPREME COURT—CURRENT TERM (5839). (2 cr)

General discussion of current opinions of Supreme Court. Students will give presentations on recent opinions.

SEMINAR: TAX CLINIC (5063). (2 cr)

Students represent taxpayers during audits and appeals before the Internal Revenue Service and at trial before the U.S. Tax Court or U.S. District Court. Tax procedure and law as well as lawyering skills.

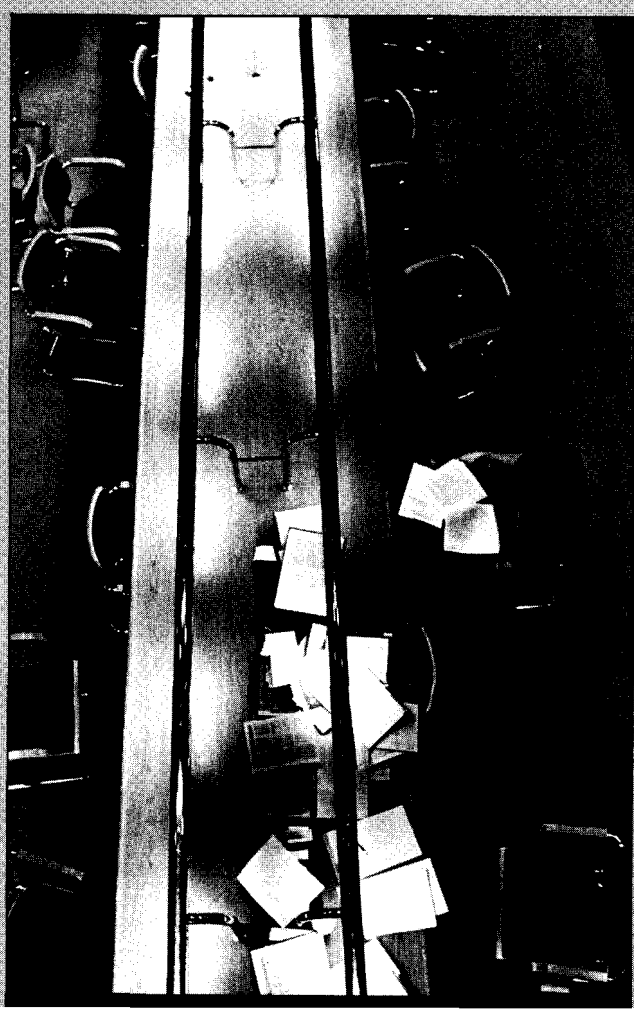
SEMINAR: TAXATION (5874). (2 cr)

Research on federal, state, and local taxation. Early sessions concentrate on how to write and edit.

SEMINAR: YOUTH, LAW, AND SOCIETY (5847). (2 cr)

Changing social, economic, and legal position of youth in society. Legal regulation of children and "childhood" during modernization and industrialization, youth policies of the past and present.

Administration and Faculty



Administration and Faculty

University Regents

Charles F. McGuiggan, Marshall, Chair
David M. Lebedoff, Minneapolis,
Vice Chair
Wendell R. Anderson, Wayzata
Charles H. Casey, West Concord
Willis K. Drake, Edina
Erwin L. Goldfine, Duluth
Wally Hilke, St. Paul
Verne E. Long, Pipestone
Wenda W. Moore, Minneapolis
David K. Roe, Minneapolis
Stanley D. Sahlstrom, Crookston
Mary T. Schertler, St. Paul

University Administrators

Kenneth H. Keller, President
Stephen S. Dunham, Vice President
and General Counsel
Stanley B. Kegler, Vice President
for Institutional Relations
David M. Lilly, Vice President
for Finance and Operations
V. Rama Murthy, Acting Vice President
for Academic Affairs and Provost of the
Twin Cities Campus
Richard J. Sauer, Vice President
for Agriculture, Forestry and Home
Economics
Neal A. Vanselow, Vice President
for Health Sciences
Frank B. Wilderson, Vice President
for Student Affairs

Law School Faculty

Carl A. Auerbach
A.B., Long Island University; LL.B.,
Harvard Law School; attorney, U.S.
Department of Labor and General
Counsel, Office of Price Administration,
Washington, D.C.; recipient of Fulbright
Advanced Research Award, London
School of Economics and Political Science;
professor, University of Wisconsin Law
School; visiting professor, Columbia
University School of Law, Uppsala
University Law School, Sweden,
University of California, Los Angeles Law
School, and University of San Diego
School of Law; dean, University of
Minnesota Law School; prolific and

influential author; currently, professor of
law (teaches constitutional law,
administrative law).

Betsy Berryman Baker

B.A., Northwestern University; J.D.,
University of Michigan Law School;
private attorney, Minneapolis, member,
Board of Directors, Hennepin County
Legal Advice Clinics, Ltd.; currently,
assistant dean and director of legal
writing.

Stephen F. Befort

B.A., University of Minnesota; J.D.,
University of Minnesota Law School;
attorney, Minnesota Attorney General's
Office and Ramsey County Attorney's
Office; currently, associate clinical
professor (teaches labor law) and director,
Legal Aid Clinic.

David P. Bryden

A.B., Harvard University, LL.B., Harvard
Law School; case editor, Harvard Law
Review; Fiske Scholar (Philosophy);
student, Cambridge University, England;
visiting scholar, American Bar
Foundation; currently, co-editor,
Constitutional Commentary and professor
of law (teaches constitutional law,
criminal law, programmed legal
analysis).

Ann M. Burkhart

B.S., Purdue University; M.S., Purdue
University; J.D., University of Illinois
College of Law; member, *University of
Illinois Law Review*, Order of the Coif; law
clerk, Judge James C. Hill, U.S. Court of
Appeals, 11th Circuit; private attorney,
Illinois and Georgia; currently, associate
professor of law (teaches land use
planning, real estate transactions,
property).

Russell W. Burris

A.B., University of Colorado; Ph.D.,
Indiana University; currently, executive
director, Center for Computer-Assisted
Legal Instruction, and professor of law
and instructional psychology (teaches
computer and law seminar).

Carol L. Chomsky

B.S., Brown University; J.D., summa cum laude, Georgetown University Law Center; law clerk, Honorable Spottswood W. Robinson III, Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C.; private attorney, Moorhead, Minnesota and Washington, D.C.; currently, professor of law (teaches civil procedure).

Laura J. Cooper

B.A., University of Southern California; J.D., Indiana University School of Law; executive director, *Indiana Law Review*; member, Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge John S. Hastings, U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit; currently, professor of law (teaches conflicts of laws, labor law, civil procedure).

John J. Cound

A.B., George Washington University; LL.B., Harvard Law School; member, *Harvard Law Review*; law clerk, Judge L. Hand; attorney, Department of Justice; co-author of texts of civil procedure; currently, professor of law (teaches admiralty, civil procedure, labor law, evidence).

Stephen S. Dunham

A.B., Princeton University; J.D., Yale Law School; member, *Yale Law Journal*, Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge Stanley A. Weigel, U.S. District Court, California; acting professor of law, University of California at Davis School of Law; visiting associate professor of law, National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan; private attorney, San Francisco; currently, University vice president and general counsel and associate professor of law (teaches complex litigation, contracts, higher education law).

Daniel A. Farber

B.A., University of Illinois; M.A., University of Illinois; J.D., University of Illinois College of Law; editor-in-chief, *University of Illinois Law Review*; member, Order of the Coif; law clerk, Mr. Justice John Paul Stevens; private

attorney, Washington, D.C.; co-author, textbook in environmental law; currently, co-editor, *Constitutional Commentary* and professor of law (teaches environmental law, constitutional law, contracts, taxation).

Barry C. Feld

B.A., University of Pennsylvania; J. D., University of Minnesota Law School; Ph.D., Harvard University; member, *Minnesota Law Review*, Order of the Coif; currently, professor of law and sociology (teaches criminal law, juvenile justice, criminal procedure).

Richard S. Frase

B.A., Haverford College; J.D., University of Chicago Law School; member, *University of Chicago Law Review*; law clerk, Chief Judge Luther M. Swygert, U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit; private attorney, Chicago; visiting professor, Université Jean Moulin, Lyon, France; currently, professor of law (teaches criminal justice system, criminal procedure).

Philip P. Frickey

B.A. University of Kansas; J.D., University of Michigan Law School; member, *Michigan Law Review*, Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge John M. Wisdom, U.S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit, and Justice Thurgood Marshall; private attorney, Washington, D.C.; currently, associate professor of law (teaches constitutional law, legislation, remedies, torts, American Indian Law).

Daniel J. Gifford

A.B., Holy Cross College; LL.B., Harvard Law School; J.S.D., Columbia University School of Law; member, *Harvard Law Review*; visiting fellow, University of Warwick, England; private attorney, New York; co-author (with Raskind), antitrust textbook; currently, professor of law (teaches administrative law, antitrust).

Administration and Faculty

Steven H. Goldberg

B.A., Northwestern University School of Law; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School; private attorney, Minnesota; associate professor of law, University of Arkansas; currently, associate dean for academic affairs and external relations (teaches professional responsibility, criminal procedure, trial practice, judicial externship).

Vanne Owens Hayes

B.S., University of Minnesota; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School; note and comment editor, *Law and Inequality Journal*; currently, assistant dean.

Robert E. Hudec

B.A., LL.D. (hon.), Kenyon College; M.A., Cambridge University; LL.B., Yale Law School; member, *Yale Law Journal*; law clerk, Justice Potter Stewart; Rockefeller Foundation Research Fellowship, GATT, Geneva, Switzerland; associate professor, Yale; currently, professor of law (teaches commercial law, international trade, negotiable instruments).

William Douglas Kilbourn

B.A., Yale University, LL.B., Columbia University School of Law; assistant professor, Montana; associate professor, Missouri-Columbia; professor and director, Graduate Tax Program, Boston University; visiting professor, Duke; visiting professor, Washington, St. Louis; currently, professor of law (teaches accounting, corporate finance, taxation, business planning).

Bart Koeppen

B.A., University of Oregon; LL.B., Stanford Law School; member, *Stanford Law Review*, Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge Ben C. Duniway, U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit; visiting professor, California-Davis; private attorney, San Francisco; currently, professor of law (teaches corporations, government regulation of banking, securities regulation).

Victor H. Kramer

A.B., Harvard University; LL.B., Yale Law School; member, *Yale Law Journal*; special attorney, Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice; special counsel, Senate Ethics Committee; counselor to U.S. Attorney General; professor, Georgetown University; private attorney, Washington, D.C.; currently, professor of law (teaches antitrust, professional responsibility).

Robert J. Levy

B.A., Kenyon College; J.D., University of Pennsylvania Law School; member, *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, Order of the Coif; visiting professor, University of Iowa; visiting professor, University of Uppsala, Sweden; co-author of several texts on family law and criminal law; currently, professor of law (teaches criminal law, domestic relations, family law).

Donald G. Marshall

B.A., Williams College; LL.B., Yale Law School; member, *Yale Law Journal*; law clerk, Justice Haydn Proctor, New Jersey Supreme Court; private attorney, New Jersey; currently, professor of law (teaches evidence, torts, advanced torts, insurance, products liability).

John H. Matheson

B.S., Illinois State University; J.D., Northwestern University School of Law; editor-in-chief, *Northwestern University Law Review*; law clerk, Judge Robert A. Sprecher, U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit; private attorney, Chicago; currently, associate professor of law (teaches corporations, consumer protection, contracts).

C. Robert Morris

B.A., St. John's College; LL.B., Yale Law School; assistant professor, Rutgers University; co-author of texts on corporations and torts; currently, professor of law (teaches corporations, creditors' rights, bankruptcy).

Fred L. Morrison

A.B., University of Kansas; B.A. (Juris), Oxford University; J.D., University of Chicago Law School; M.A. Ph.D., Princeton University; assistant professor, University of Iowa College of Law; visiting Fulbright professor, University of Bonn, West Germany; counselor on international law, U.S. State Department, Washington; currently, professor of law (teaches international law, state and local government).

Steve H. Nickles

B.A., M.P.A., University of Arkansas; J.D., University of Arkansas School of Law; LL.M., J.S.D., Columbia University School of Law; professor, University of Arkansas School of Law; visiting professor, University of Texas School of Law; currently, professor of law (teaches commercial law, commercial paper, consumer law, creditors' rights, secured transactions, contracts).

Roger C. Park

A.B., Harvard University; J.D., Harvard Law School; member, *Harvard Law Review*; law clerk, Chief Judge Bailey Aldrich, U.S. Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit; visiting professor Stanford University, Boston University; University of Michigan; private attorney, Boston; currently, professor of law (teaches civil procedure, evidence, trial practice; has strong background in computer-assisted legal instruction).

Kathleen M. Price

B.A., University of Florida; M.S., Florida State University; J.D., University of Illinois; member, *Illinois Law Review*, Order of the Coif; librarian, Duke University; private attorney, Chicago; currently, professor of law and director of Law Library (teaches criminal law); president, Association of American Law Schools; assistant vice president for academic affairs.

Leo J. Raskind

A.B., University of California; A.M., University of Washington School of Law; LL.B., Yale Law School; Ph.D., London School of Economics; assistant professor, Stanford Law School; associate professor of law and economics, Vanderbilt University; professor of law, Ohio State University College of Law; visiting professor, University of Texas School of Law, University of Utah College of Law, University of North Carolina School of Law, Southern Methodist University School of Law, New York University School of Law; co-author of textbooks on taxation and antitrust; currently, professor of law (teaches antitrust, copyrights, trademarks, taxation); treasurer, Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction, member, American Law Institute.

Carol T. Rieger

B.A., Northwestern University; J.D., Northwestern University School of Law; note and comment editor, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*; member, Order of the Coif; private attorney, Chicago; currently, associate professor (teaches evidence, media law, professional responsibility, trial practice).

Stephen B. Scallen

B.A., College of St. Thomas; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School; member, *Minnesota Law Review*, Order of the Coif; assistant dean, University of Minnesota Law School; research fellow, Harvard Law School; visiting professor, Université Jean Moulin, Lyon, France; currently, professor of law (teaches taxation, corporate finance, international taxation, real estate finance, disarmament).

Ferdinand P. Schoettle

A.B., Princeton University; LL.B., Harvard Law School; M.A., Ph.D., Harvard University; member, *Harvard Law Review*; clerk, Judge Learned Hand, 2nd Circuit, New York, U.S. Treasury Department, Office of the Tax Legislative

Administration and Faculty

Counsel; assistant to Joseph S. Clark, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.; private attorney, Philadelphia; visiting professor, University of Uppsala, Sweden; currently, professor of law (teaches economics for lawyers, local government, taxation, state and local taxation, tax policy).

Suzanna Sherry

A.B., Middlebury College; J.D., University of Chicago Law School; member, *University of Chicago Law Review*, Order of the Coif; law clerk, Chief Judge John C. Godbold, U.S. Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit; private attorney, Washington, D.C.; currently, professor of law (teaches civil rights, constitutional law, employment discrimination).

Robert A. Stein

B.S.L., University of Minnesota; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School; officer, *Minnesota Law Review*, Order of the Coif; visiting professor, University of California School of Law, University of Chicago Law School; vice president for administration and planning, University of Minnesota; currently, chair, Council of Professional School Deans, University of Minnesota; commissioner from Minnesota, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; member, American Law Institute; adviser, Restatement of the Law Second, Property academic fellow, American College of Probate Counsel; fellow, American College of Tax Counsel; academician, International Academy of Estate and Trust Laws; member, Board of Governors, Minnesota State Bar Association; dean and professor of law (teaches estate planning).

Gerald Torres

B.A., Stanford University; J.D., Yale Law School; LL.M., University of Michigan Law School; staff attorney, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, D.C.; student adviser, University of Michigan Law School; assistant professor, University of Pittsburgh Law School; currently, director, Agricultural Law and Policy

Institute, and professor of law (teaches property, agricultural law, environmental law, jurisprudence, real estate transactions, land use planning).

Thomas A. Waterbury

A.B., University of Michigan, J.D., University of Michigan Law School; currently, professor of law (teaches estate planning, trusts and estates).

David Weissbrodt

A.B., Columbia University; J.D., University of California School of Law; member, *California Law Review*, Order of the Coif; law clerk, Associate Justice M.O. Tobriner, California Supreme Court; attorney, Legal Office, Amnesty International, London; visiting professor, Université Jean Moulin, Lyon, France; currently, chair, International Human Rights Internship Program; member, Council, American Society of International Law; professor of law (teaches administrative law, comparative law, immigration law, international law, appellate advocacy).

Irving Younger

LL.D. (hon.), Lewis and Clark; A.B., Harvard College; LL.B., New York University School of Law; editor-in-chief, *New York University Law Review*; member, Order of the Coif; judge of civil court, New York City; professor, New York University Law School, Cornell Law School; visiting professor, Harvard Law School; adjunct professor, Georgetown University Law School; currently, professor of law (teaches evidence, civil procedure, art of the courtroom).

Judith T. Younger

LL.D. (hon.), Hofstra University; B.S., Cornell University; J.D., New York University School of Law; survey editor, *New York University Law Review*; member, Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge Edward Weinfeld, U.S. District Court, Southern District, New York; private attorney, New York City; adjunct assistant professor, New York University

School of Law; assistant attorney general, State of New York, professor and associate dean, Hofstra University School of Law; professor and dean, Syracuse College of Law; professor and deputy dean, Cornell Law School; visiting professor, American University, Washington College of Law, University of Minnesota Law School; currently, professor of law (teaches family law, wills and trusts, property).

Clinical Professors

Beverly Balos

B.A., State University of New York; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School

Jane A. Kammerman

B.A., University of California; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School

Kathryn J. Sedo

A.B., University of Michigan; J.D., University of Michigan Law School

Susan A. Short

B.A., University of Minnesota; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School

Stephen M. Simon

B.A., University of Minnesota; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School

Adjunct Professors of Law

Sidney Abramson, B.A., J.D.

William C. Babcock, B.A., J.D.

Robert C. Bowen, B.A., LL.B.

Martin J. Costello, M.S., J.D.

Robert F. Cunningham, B.A., LL.B.

Dale C. Dahl, Ph.D., professor and extension economist in legal affairs

Eugene P. Daly, B.A., J.D.

Michael J. Davis, B.A., J.D.

Warren P. Eustis, M.A., J.D.

Charles A. Flinn, B.A., J.D.

Terrance Hanold, A.B., LL.B.

Robert L. Helland, B.A., LL.B.

C. Paul Jones, LL.M.

James C. Lanning, B.A., J.D., LL.M.

Donald P. Lay, B.A., J.D.

Raymond Lazar, B.B.A., J.D.

Jeffrey D. Lerner, B.A., J.D.

Roberta J. Levy, B.A., J.D.

Philip Marron, B.A., J.D.

Charles H. Meyer, B.S., J.D.

Steven C. Nelson, B.A., LL.B.

Dale L. Newland, B.A., J.D.

Mark S. Niblick, B.S., J.D.

Beryl A. Nord, B.A., J.D.

Michael J. O'Rourke, B.A., J.D.

James R. Peterson, B.A., J.D.

Stacy D. Rubsam, B.S., J.D.

Joseph P. Summers, B.A., J.D.

John H. Wolf, B.S., LL.B.

Emeritus Faculty

Robert F. Grabb

A.B., Brown University; LL.B., Harvard Law School; professor of law and associate dean

Bruno H. Greene

B.S., Columbia University; J.U.D., University of Vienna; LL.B., Rutgers University; professor of law

Robert C. McClure

B.S.L., University of Minnesota; LL.B., University of Minnesota Law School; professor of law

Maynard E. Pirsig

B.A., University of Minnesota; LL.B., University of Minnesota Law School; professor of law and dean

Administration and Faculty

Law Library Staff

M. Kathleen Price

B.A., University of Florida; M.S., Florida State University; J.D., University of Illinois; director, Law Library, and professor of law; on leave 1985-86 as acting assistant vice president for academic affairs, University of Minnesota

Gail M. Daly

A.B., A.M.L.S., University of Michigan; acting co-director, Law Library (assistant professor)

Thomas A. Woxland

B.A., St. Olaf College; J.D., M.A., University of Minnesota; acting co-director, Law Library (associate librarian); on leave spring 1986

Marsha L. Baum

B.A., University of Rochester; M.S. in L.S., Columbia University; J.D., SUNY at Buffalo; reference/documents librarian (assistant librarian)

Vera R. Carlsson

B.S., B.S. in L.S., University of Minnesota; acquisitions librarian (assistant professor)

Joseph Levstik

Diploma, Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana; M.A., Western Michigan University; foreign law librarian (assistant professor)

Nancy K. McCormick

B.A., University of Minnesota; circulation librarian (civil service librarian)

Mary Ann Nelson

B.A., Iowa Wesleyan College; M.S., University of Illinois; J.D., University of Georgia; acting assistant director for public services (assistant professor)

Susanne Nevin

B.A., M.A., University of Minnesota; principal cataloger (assistant librarian)

Milagros R. Rush

B.S. in L.S., University of the Philippines; cataloger/international documents librarian (assistant professor)

Emeritus Law Library Staff

Caroline Brede

B.S. in L.S., University of Minnesota; associate director

Arlette M. Soderberg

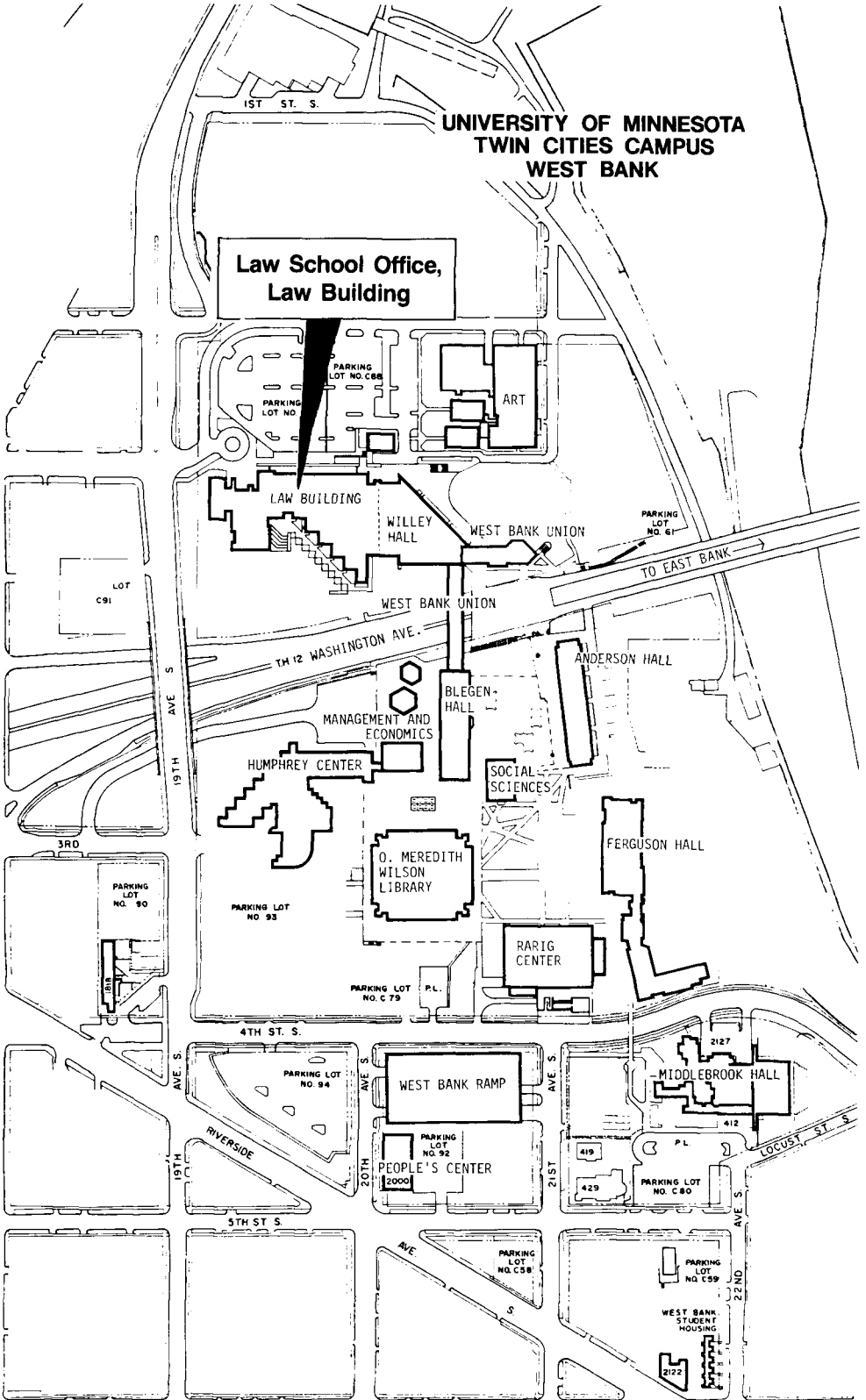
B.A., Gustavus Adolphus College; B.S. in L.S., University of Minnesota; head of public services

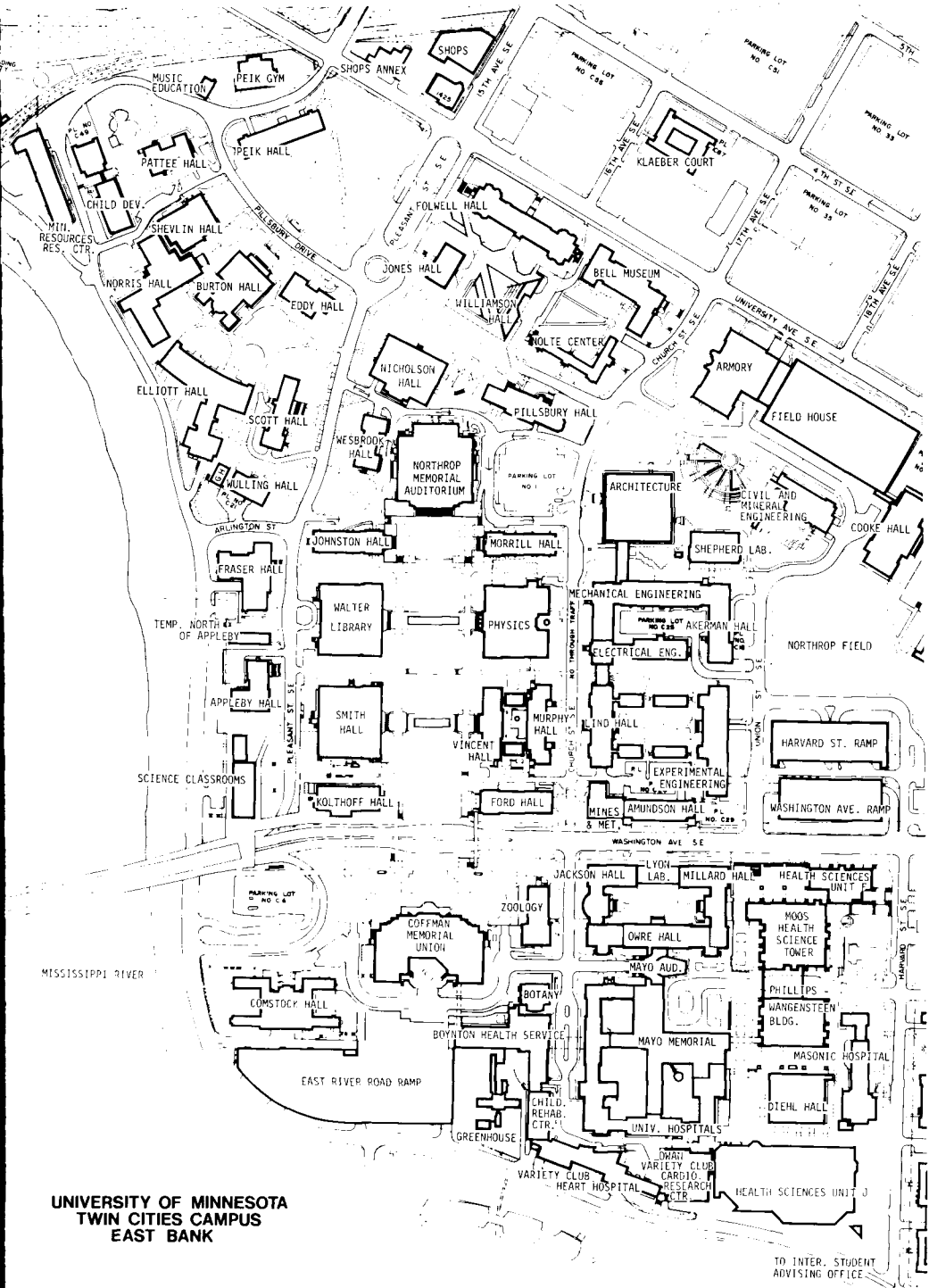
Campus Maps



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES CAMPUS
WEST BANK

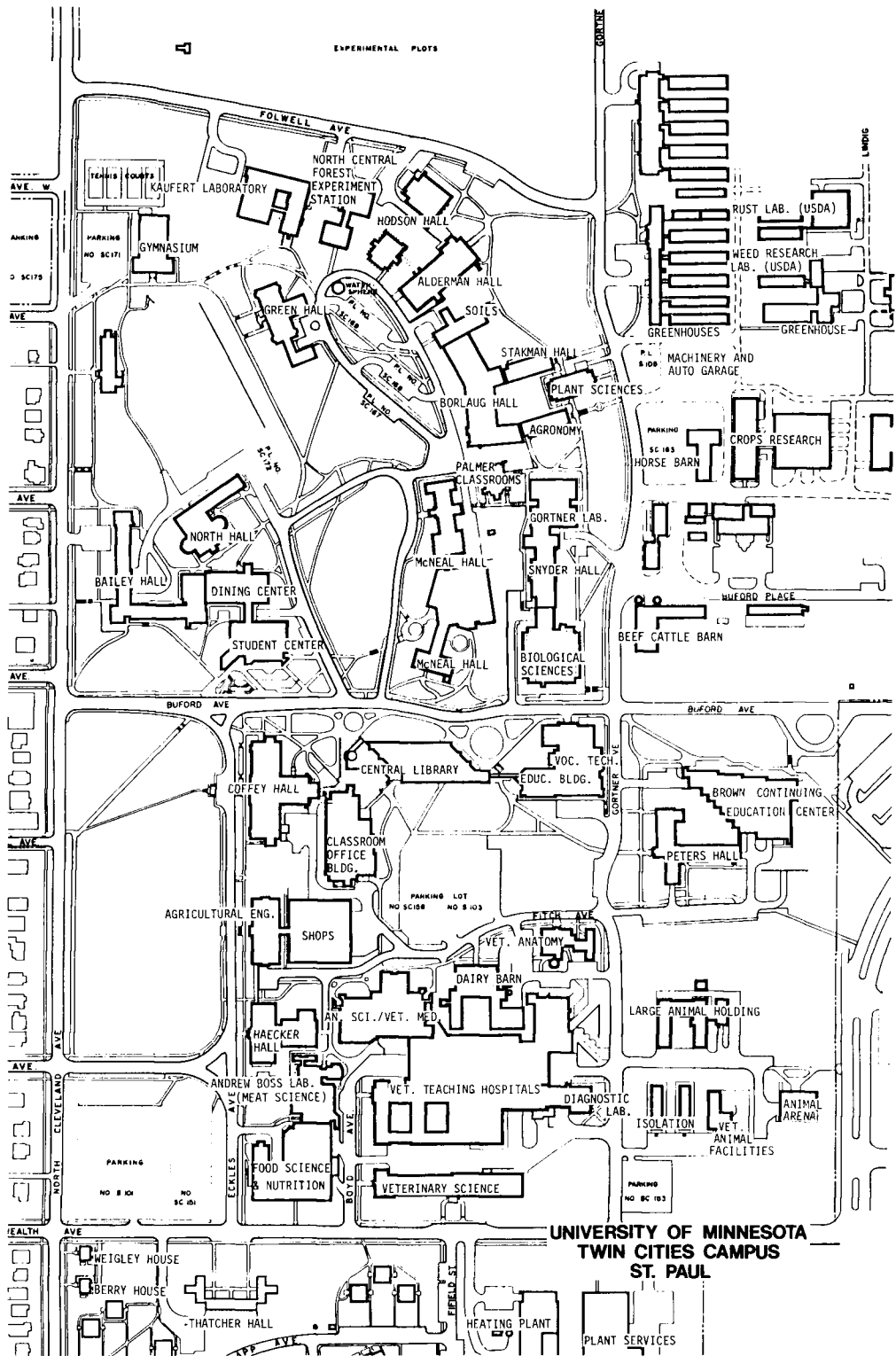
Law School Office,
Law Building





**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES CAMPUS
EAST BANK**

TO INTER. STUDENT
ADVISING OFFICE



Index



Index

- Activities 16
Adjunct Professors 39
Administration 34
Admission 10
Advanced Standing 13
Affirmative Action 12
Alumni Association 22
American Bar Association 9, 17
American Indian Law Center, Student Association 16, 18
Application Procedure 12
Asian American Law Student Association 18
Association of American Law Schools 9, 13
Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students 15
Black Law Student Association 18
Board of Visitors 22
Building 9
Bulletin Use 2
Calendar 4, 10
Campus Maps 42
Child Care Committee 17
Christian Legal Society 19
Clinical Legal Education 19
Clinical Professors 39
College Work Study 15
Committees 17
Computers 9, 19, 20
Council on Legal Education Opportunity 15
Courses 24
Cultural Attractions 8
Donors 14
Electives 10
Emeritus Faculty 39
Employment 6, 16, 22
Entering Class, Fall 1985 5, 9
Environmental Law Society 17, 19
Equal Opportunity 2
Expenses 13
Facilities 9
Faculty 34
Fall Semester 4, 10
Fees 13
Fellowships 15
Financial Aid 13
First Year 25
Foreign Study 20
Grading 9, 24
Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program 15
Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service 13
Graduate Study 21
Graduates, Spring 1985 6
Graduation 19
Grants 15
Guaranteed Student Loans 15
Honors 16, 19
Housing 16
Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs 10, 21
International Comparative Law Society 18
International Programs 20
Judicial Externships 20
Jewish Caucus 18
Juris Doctor Program 9, 24
La Raza Legal Alliance 18
Law Alumni Association 9
Law Forum 17
Law Library 10, 40
Law Review 16
Law School Council 16
Lecture Series 20
Lesbian and Gay Law Student Association 19
Loans 15
Major Sequence 10
Maps 42
Master of Arts Degree, American Legal Institutions 22
M.B.A. 21
Methods 24
Minnesota Computer Law Association 19
Minnesota Justice Foundation 17
Minnesota State Bar Association 19
Minority Fellowships 15
Moot Court 17
National Lawyer's Guild 17, 19
Order of the Coif 19
Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students 15

-
- Placement 6, 22
Preparation for Law Study 10
Professors 34
Public Affairs 10, 21
QUAERE 16
Reciprocity 12
Records, Access to 2
Regents 12, 34
Residence 12
Scholarships 13
Second Year 25
Senior Citizens 13
Special Programs 19
Spring Semester 4, 10
Student Educational Loan Fund 15
Summer 4, 16, 22
Third World Caucus 17
Third Year 25
Transfer Students 13
Trust Fund Loans 15
Tuition 13
Twin Cities 8
Visiting Students 13
Wilson Library 10
Women's Caucus 17, 18
Work Study 15



University of Minnesota Bulletin
(USPS 651-720)
Student Support Services
110 Williamson Hall
231 Pillsbury Drive S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Second-Class
U.S. Postage
Paid
Minneapolis, MN

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA • LAW SCHOOL