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Law School

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BULLETIN

1997-1999

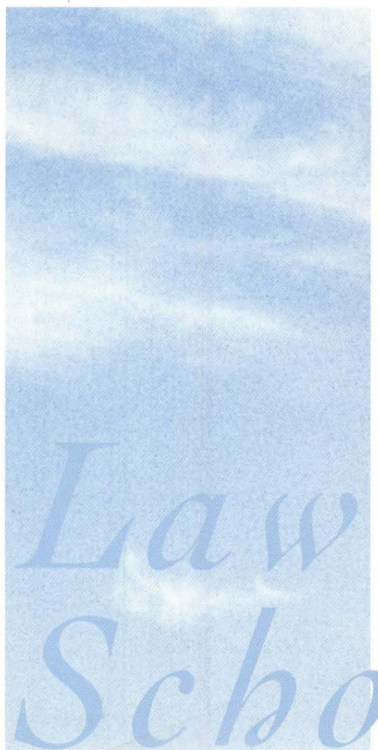






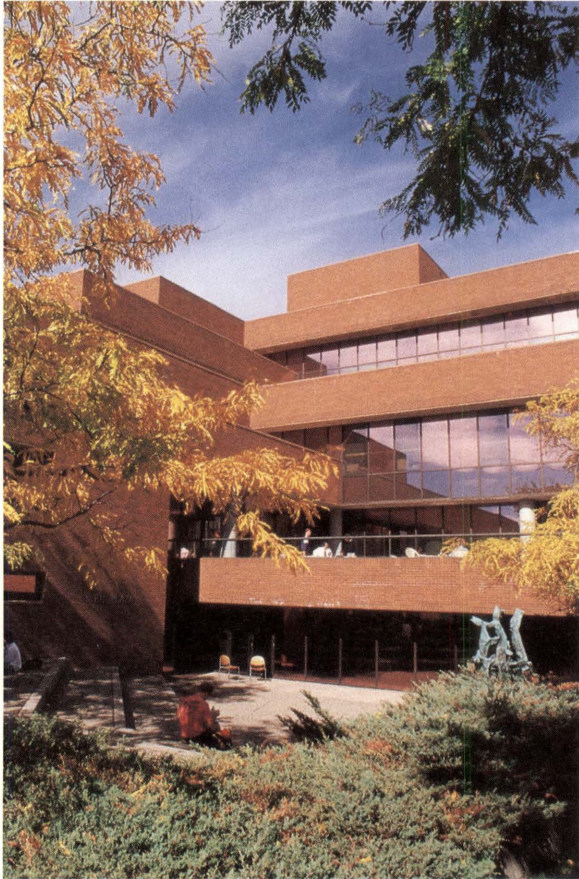
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*A view of Stein Plaza at the
University of Minnesota
Law School.*

Preface

*One of the outstanding law schools
in the United States, the University of Minnesota*



Clockwise from upper left: The award-winning Law Center; student Law Council President Erica McGrady on graduation day; a walkway on campus.

Law School has earned its national reputation for accomplishments that are uniquely related to its history, its location, and its people. As in its first century, 1888-1988, the Law School continues to sharpen the minds and challenge the intellects of some of the best law students in the country. In educating its students, the Law School prepares them to apply their abilities and intellectual strengths to the public and private good. This ethic of service is tied closely to the Upper Midwestern origins of the school. The history of public and private cooperation that undergirds the region's progressive community life has also attracted to the Law School individuals with the talent and motivation to improve society in many areas. Minnesota law students and graduates are making a difference in society.

The Law School contributes to the development of legal theory and practice at national and international levels while retaining its regional identity. Students and faculty at Minnesota demonstrate an openness, a lack of pretense, and a basic self-confidence in their ability to make a difference. Their influence is exercised through scholarship, private practice, business leadership, government service, and endeavors in many other fields.



We are pleased to present this bulletin as an introduction to the University of Minnesota Law School. Acknowledging that the printed page provides only a partial view of the distinctive characteristics of a Minnesota legal education, we encourage you to visit the campus, talk to our students and professors, sit in on a class or two, and consult with our admissions staff. If a visit is not possible, please contact us by phone or letter. We look forward to your inquiries, and thank you for your interest in the University of Minnesota Law School.

A Message From the Dean

Welcome to the University of Minnesota Law School,

one of the premier law schools in the country. In the next century the practice of law will continue to be exciting and satisfying. Individual rights will need protection; societal interests will require defense; all can be aided by a competent legal profession. The challenges of the decades ahead, new technology, the increasing international dimension, and the diversity of our own society present opportunities for those working in a changing environment to make a difference in people's lives.

Minnesota builds on a tradition of more than a century of excellence in preparing students for the practice of law. We are proud of the distinguished scholarship and achievements of our nationally recognized faculty and graduates. The tradition continues; we have some of the most productive scholars and dedicated teachers in legal education. The variety of educational experiences available



here includes 16 in-house clinical programs, 7 moot court competitions, 5 law journals, 4 international exchange programs, in addition to traditional classroom instruction. Our law library is a world-class facility; with more than 830,000 volumes, it is one of the strongest and largest law libraries in the United States.

We also are making changes for the future. The Law School continues to be a leader in the use and application of technology and computers in legal training and research. Our nationally recognized clinical programs have installed computer systems that integrate legal research, legal writing, docket control, and other aspects of the practice of law into a single system, the "law office of tomorrow." Technology also has been introduced into other aspects of our instructional program. Our distinguished international programs are expanding, providing students opportunities for study abroad and bringing foreign students to our campus to interact with their American counterparts.

The high quality of students at Minnesota contributes significantly to the school's strength, as do the varied cultures and backgrounds they represent. We seek a representative and diverse student body who will, in their professional careers, serve our community and country.



Dean E. Thomas Sullivan in his first-year Civil Procedure class: Minnesota's emphasis on teaching and faculty accessibility comes from the top.

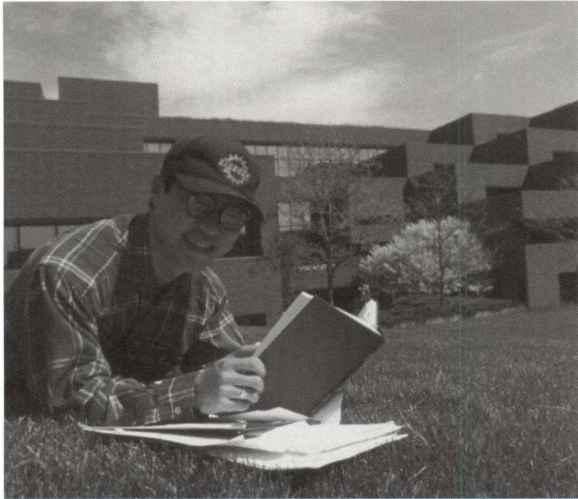
At Minnesota, the faculty takes teaching seriously. Analytical ability and strong written and oral communication skills, as well as professional ethics, are emphasized. We recognize that law is a public profession, serving people first. As one of the best public university law schools in the country, we are confident you will receive an excellent education at this Law School, well grounded in theory, ethics, and practical application.

As you review the information provided here, we hope that you will consider joining us in facing the challenges of the practice of law in the next century. We appreciate your interest, invite your questions, and encourage you to become a part of our Law School.

E. Thomas Sullivan

E. Thomas Sullivan
Dean and William S. Pattee Professor of Law

Introduction



Studying in the sun outside the Law Center. Students come to Minnesota from more than 200 colleges and universities across the country.

The Law School

The educational mission of the University of Minnesota Law School is to prepare men and women for their roles as lawyers and professionals. While necessarily focused, the possibilities inherent in this objective are reflected in the diverse, complex, and important positions that our graduates assume. Minnesota law alumni are influential participants at every level of the public and private community: they serve as lawyers, judges, professors, legislators, government policy makers, and business leaders. Through a variety of courses and instructional approaches, a Minnesota legal education provides students with the theoretical, analytical, and practical skills necessary to contribute professionally and creatively to American and international society.

The Faculty

The people, of course, are the core of the Law School. Our fundamental strength is the quality of the individuals who teach and learn here. The distinguished

national reputation of the faculty has been built through the careful hiring and retention of dynamic scholars and established experts in a variety of fields. Their accomplishments and scholarly productivity are matched by few law faculties and are recognized by legal scholars and educators around the world. The strength of the faculty is further supported by an endowment surpassed in size by only a handful of other top law schools. As part of the recently completed Endowment for Excellence campaign, 28 endowed professorships were established to ensure recruitment and retention of the best scholars and teachers in legal education.

In addition to enjoying the high regard of their colleagues at other schools, our professors respect, support, and critically challenge one another's work. This collegial environment contributes significantly to the creative scholarship and excellence in teaching for which Minnesota is known. Indeed, the rigorous standards by which the faculty judges its own scholarship are directly connected to the vitality of classroom instruction. Professors who are actively examining issues critical to the development of the law naturally bring the life of their inquiry into their teaching.

The scholarly and professional activities of our faculty directly involve many of them in policy matters affecting the state, the federal government, and the international community and involve issues critical to current legal scholarship. A sampling of recent faculty activities include consultancies to GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), the Minnesota Supreme Court Task Force for Gender Fairness in the Courts, AIDS

reduction projects, the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the American Law Institute, and the United States Senate Judiciary Committee. Articles cover topics from domestic abuse law to legal ethics. Casebooks and supplements, either recently published or in progress, include legislation, federal taxation of corporations and stockholders, a history of the American Constitution, corporations, environmental law, property law, constitutional law, evidence, civil procedure, international human rights, the Uniform Commercial Code, family property law, probate, trusts and estates, and criminal justice. This scholarship is encouraged as essential to the development of the faculty, the furtherance of our educational mission, and the life of the Law School.

The curriculum vitae of the 52 faculty and their selected accomplishments in research, teaching, and public service are presented beginning on page 36 of this bulletin. The lawyers and members of the federal and state judiciary who compose our adjunct and legal writing faculty are identified on pages 39-40 of this bulletin.

The Students

Our students bring their own accomplished records to the Law School, with academic credentials among the highest in the country. The median undergraduate grade point for the admitted class in 1996 was 3.57 and the median LSAT score was 163. Many students have received graduate degrees before entering law school, and all have distinguished themselves academically. Typically, more than 25 percent of incoming students are members of Phi Beta Kappa or other academic honorary

The following colleges and universities were represented in the Law School's enrollment in the 1996-97 academic year:

*Graduates
of U.S.
Institutions*

Abilene Christian University
Albion College
Amherst College
Antioch University
Atlantic Union College
Augsburg College
Augustana College, Illinois
Augustana College, South Dakota
Barnard College
Bates College
Beloit College
Berea College
Bernard M. Baruch College
Bethel College, Kansas
Bob Jones University
Boston College
Boston University
Bowdoin College
Bowling Green State University
Briar Cliff College
Brigham Young University
Brown University
California Polytechnic State Univ.
California State University
Carleton College
Carroll College, Wisconsin
Central College, Iowa
City University of New York
(Queens College)
Claremont McKenna College
Colgate University
College of St. Benedict
College of St. Catherine
College of Wooster
Colorado College
Columbia University
Concordia College
Cornell University
Creighton University
Dartmouth College
DePaul University
DePauw University
Dickinson State College
Dordt College
Drake University
Drury College
Duke University
East Stroudsburg University
Eastern Michigan University
Edgewood College
Emerson College
Emory University
Fisk University
Florida State University
George Mason University
Georgetown University
Grand Valley State University

Grinnell College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamline University
Harvard University
Haverford College
Hillsdale College
Hiram College
Hobart College
Holy Names College
Huntington College
Illinois Wesleyan University
Indiana University
Iowa State University
James Madison University
John Carroll University
Johns Hopkins University
Kalamazoo College
Kansas State University
Kent State University
Kenyon College
Lake Forest College
Lawrence University
Loyola University, Chicago
Lubbock Christian University
Luther College
Macalester College
Mankato State University
Marquette University
Massachusetts Institute of Tech.
Metropolitan State University
Miami University, Ohio
Michigan State University
Michigan Technological University
Middlebury College
Moorhead State University
Mount Holyoke College
Mount Mary College
New York University
North Central College
North Dakota State University
Northwestern College, Iowa
Northwestern College, Wisconsin
Northwestern University
Nova University
Oberlin College
Ohio State University
Oral Roberts University
Pennsylvania State University
Pillsbury Baptist Bible College
Pomona College
Princeton University
Purdue University
Radcliffe College
Roosevelt University
Rutgers University
San Diego State University
Santa Clara University
Sioux Falls College
South Dakota State University
Spelman College
St. Cloud State University
St. John's University
St. John's College
St. Mary's College

St. Norbert College
St. Olaf College
Stanford University
State Univ. of New York, Binghamton
State University of New York, Buffalo
Swarthmore College
Syracuse University
Texas Lutheran College
Trenton State College
Trinity College
Trinity University
Tufts University
Tulane University
U.S. Air Force Academy
U.S. Coast Guard Academy
U.S. Naval Academy
Union College
University of Arizona
University of Arkansas
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of California, Santa Cruz
University of Central Florida
University of Chicago
University of Colorado
University of Connecticut
University of Dayton
University of Delaware
University of Denver
University of Florida
University of Georgia
University of Hawaii
University of Illinois, Chicago
University of Illinois, Urbana
University of Iowa
University of Kansas
University of Maryland
University of Massachusetts
University of Miami, Florida
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota, Duluth
University of Minnesota, Morris
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
University of Missouri
University of Nebraska
University of Nevada
University of New Hampshire
University of New Mexico
University of New Orleans
University of North Carolina
University of North Dakota
University of North Florida
University of Notre Dame
University of Oregon
University of Pennsylvania
University of Puget Sound
University of San Diego
University of South Carolina
University of South Dakota

University of South Florida
University of Southern California
University of Southern Maine
University of St. Thomas
University of Tennessee
University of Texas
University of Toledo
University of Utah
University of Vermont
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire
University of Wisconsin, Green Bay
University of Wisconsin, La Crosse
University of Wisconsin, Madison
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh
University of Wisconsin, Stevens Pt.
University of Wisconsin, Whitewater
University of Wyoming
Valparaiso University
Vanderbilt University
Vitterbo University
Wayne State University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
Western Michigan University
Wheaton College
William Jewell College
Winona State University
Xavier University
Yale University

*Graduates
of Foreign
Institutions*

Beijing University
Gadjahmada University
Hasanuddin University
Katholieke Universiteit Brabant
Keio University
Kharkiv Natl. Law Academy of Ukraine
Kiyu National T. Shevchenko Univ.
Kyungpook National University
Leeds University
Meiji Gakuin University
National Chengchi University
National Chung Hsing University
National Taiwan University
Pusan National University
St. Francis College (India)
Thamasat University
Turku University
University Catol Andres Bello
Université Catholique De Louvain
University of Edinburgh
University of Hamburg
University of Helsinki
University of Lyon
University of Manitoba
University of Sarajevo



Classes range in size from 6 to 116 students, taught in specially designed classrooms that accommodate different sizes and different teaching methods.

societies. With approximately 2,000 applications for the 250 to 270 first-year seats, the Law School is highly selective in composing its student body.

Our 810 Juris Doctor students come from more than 200 undergraduate schools, 42 states, and 8 countries. The typical entering class has an average age of 25 and contains approximately 46 percent women and 18 percent minorities. Our students come from positions as business leaders and engineers, politicians and nurses, student advocates and teachers, and many other backgrounds. Their varied experiences and world views enrich classroom discussions and informal contacts within the Law School community.

The Facilities

The Law Center

The award-winning Law School building is functionally well-designed. Dedicated in 1978, the Law Center has 350,000 square feet and is very different than the basement of the University's main building where, in 1888, a single room functioned as both library and classroom for law students. Today, faculty and students have settled comfortably and productively into spacious facilities on

the West Bank of the University's Minneapolis campus.

In addition to faculty and administrative offices, the Law Center contains 20 classrooms of varying sizes to accommodate the variety of teaching methods employed at Minnesota, from lectures to seminars to simulations to small-group instruction. Clinical education is supported by its own large law office, with special facilities for interviewing and counseling clients. Two fully equipped courtrooms are available to students in clinic, trial practice, and moot court activities and to judges from state and federal courts who bring their proceedings to the Law School for student observation. Closed circuit television allows remote viewing of courtroom proceedings, and video recording equipment is available throughout the building for classroom and individual instruction.

Student facilities include several computer labs, the career services office, the student-run bookstore, offices for student publications and organizations, a locker room, two lounge areas with adjoining outdoor plazas, and group study rooms. A large athletic field lies adjacent to the Law School.

The awards bestowed on the Law Center by professional critics, including the American Institute of Architects and the American Library Association, acknowledge both its beauty and practicality. Those who use the Law Center from day to day confirm the professional reviews and enjoy a comfortable and functional facility for the study of law and related activities.

While the Law Center is self-contained, it benefits from its proximity to a number of University facilities. Willey Hall, which houses a major lecture auditorium, art gallery, and cafeteria, is immediately adjacent to the center. Willey is also home to one of the

University film series and links the Law Center to the West Bank Student Union, a University bookstore, and the offices of University Student Legal Services.

The Law School shares the West Bank of the University campus with the Curtis L. Carlson School of Management and the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. The presence of Wilson Library—the University's main library—along with the School of Music and the departments of theatre arts, fine arts, and social sciences adds to the diversity of the West Bank. This proximity encourages collaboration between students and professors in a variety of disciplines. A pedestrian bridge spans the Mississippi River to connect the newer West Bank to the East Bank of the University.

The Law Library

The Law School library is world-class, containing more than 830,000 volumes. It ranks sixth in size among law school libraries in the United States and is an outstanding legal research center. An exceptional staff of 27 professionals runs the library and assists its patrons.

Seating for more than 900 is provided at tables, carrels, group study rooms, and lounges. Special areas are available for word processing, reading microforms, photocopying, and computer-assisted legal research. The WESTLAW and LEXIS/NEXIS computerized research systems are available in several library locations, and, to students with home computers and modems, through free individual password access. The Law Library also provides CD-ROM network access to a wide variety of primary and secondary legal materials.

Because of its strong collection of American and British statutes, session laws, law reports, periodicals,

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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 collection contains several thousand volumes of early English and American statutes, reports, and treatises. The document collection contains many federal and state government publications as well as documents of the United Nations and other international organizations.

The library is nationally recognized for its outstanding foreign, comparative, and international law collection. 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 jurisdictions (especially Western European, with an emphasis on Scandinavian). Another major emphasis of the collection is international human rights materials.

Unique among American law schools, law students may use the Law Library 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, a privilege rarely extended by any school library. While the primary function of the library is to serve the faculty and students of the Law School, its services also are available to the entire University community, judges, attorneys, and the general public. More than 200,000 patrons annually use the Law Library.

Law students also make use of the general University library system, which contains more than 5.2 million volumes and is the 15th largest university library in North America. The principal collection is housed in Wilson Library, located on the West Bank near the Law School. All University library holdings are now catalogued in the LUMINA on-line catalog system,

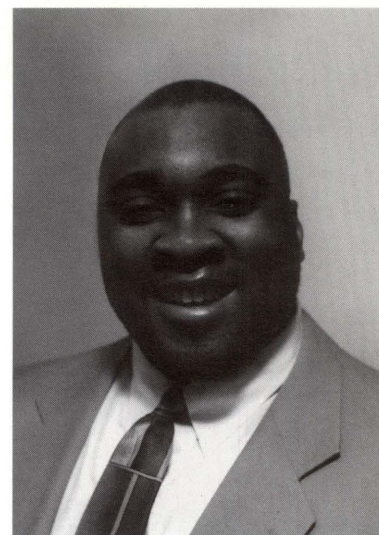
allowing bibliographic inquiries from any modern-equipped personal computer.

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. Its designation as a land grant university in 1862 also aided its revival. In 1869, under President William Watts Folwell, it reopened its doors with 9 faculty members and 18 students. Today, the University embraces 4,500 full-time faculty members and more than 55,000 students in day school, with tens of thousands more in evening, continuing education, and noncredit courses.

The largest institution of higher learning on a single campus in the United States, the University of Minnesota offers a rich array of baccalaureate, graduate, and professional programs. Medicine and law are among the most highly regarded graduate and professional programs. Top-ranked undergraduate programs include chemical and mechanical engineering, geography, economics, psychology, and architecture. In addition, Minnesota is included in the select 3 percent of American colleges and universities that account for 90 percent of all higher education research. The University's three-fold emphasis on teaching, research, and service provides social, cultural, intellectual, and economic benefits for Minnesota, the nation, and the international community.

The Twin Cities campus is located on two close but geographically



"The University of Minnesota Law School has prepared me for my chosen professional field by offering a great selection of courses as well as professors with a knowledge of and passion for those subjects and a strong desire to assist students. The staff and faculty here are willing to go as far as you want in order to help you succeed."

*—Christopher W. Fowlkes
Second-year law student
University of Minnesota, B.A.*



The sixth-largest law school library is also one of the most technologically advanced law libraries in the country.

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separate campuses, 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 pedestrian mall, and the West Bank, which houses the Law Center and other contemporary buildings.

The adjacent campus neighborhoods cater to student budgets and interests, while the readily accessible downtown areas of both St. Paul and Minneapolis offer services and activities available in any major metropolitan location.

The University's mission statement is on page 44.

The Twin Cities

The Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are the focal point of a progressive, distinctive, and very livable metropolitan area of nearly three million people. Downtown Minneapolis, to the west, is within blocks of the Law Center; downtown St. Paul, the state capital to the east, is within minutes. Both are thriving commercial centers boasting new skyscrapers and retail-office complexes as well as restored historic structures, riverfront redevelopments, and a variety of museums, art galleries, theaters, and sports arenas.

Law students have easy access to many federal, state, regional, and local government agencies and courts, including the U.S. District Court for Minnesota and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Students can conveniently observe judicial, legislative, or administrative hearings, research public records, and consult with government personnel. The Twin Cities legal community engages in a sophisticated practice of law, serving many national and international clients as well as local concerns and offering a wide range of clerkship and career opportunities.

The Twin Cities have long been noted for their progressive political climate and spirit of civic cooperation. They truly are a dynamic metropolitan center. Private corporations and foundations often join with public government and community organizations to improve and expand the resources available to the community. One manifestation of public cooperation is the strong support for all levels of public education, including the University of Minnesota.

On a cultural note, Minnesotans are rightfully proud of the Minnesota Orchestra, St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, Guthrie Theater, Minneapolis Institute of Art, Walker Art Center, and the Weisman Art Museum at the University, all of which are premiere institutions in their respective fields. A host of other orchestras, theater groups, museums, dance companies, musicians, and festivals offer a wide spectrum of cultural opportunities and include the Minnesota Dance Theater, the Minnesota Opera Company, the Minnesota Museum of American Art, The Science Museum of Minnesota and William L. McKnight-3M Omnitheater, the Bell Museum of Natural History at the University, the Minnesota Zoological Garden, the Minnesota State Fair, the Mall

of America, the Minneapolis Aquatennial, and the St. Paul Winter Carnival.

Sports fans can view Vikings football and Twins baseball at the Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome, Timberwolves basketball at the Target Center, St. Paul Saints baseball at Municipal Stadium, and professional horse racing at Canterbury Park, in addition to a variety of the University's Golden Gopher teams at various Big Ten events. Outdoor enthusiasts can explore the 150 parks and 200 lakes nearby, ideal for hiking, biking, swimming, sailing, rowing, canoeing, fishing, skating, cross-country skiing, or just relaxing. The Boundary Waters Canoe Area, a national wilderness, is only a few hours' drive north.

Minnesota winters are easier to take than you may have heard! They typically last about four months with an average temperature of 10 to 30 degrees Fahrenheit. Facilities for every kind of outdoor winter activity imaginable combine with abundant and excellent indoor cultural activities (not to mention studying) to hasten spring almost before you know it. Spring, summer, and fall round out the year beautifully in this "land of many lakes."



Cross-country skiing at the University's Landscape Arboretum or around one of the lakes in the Twin Cities is just one of many winter activities available.

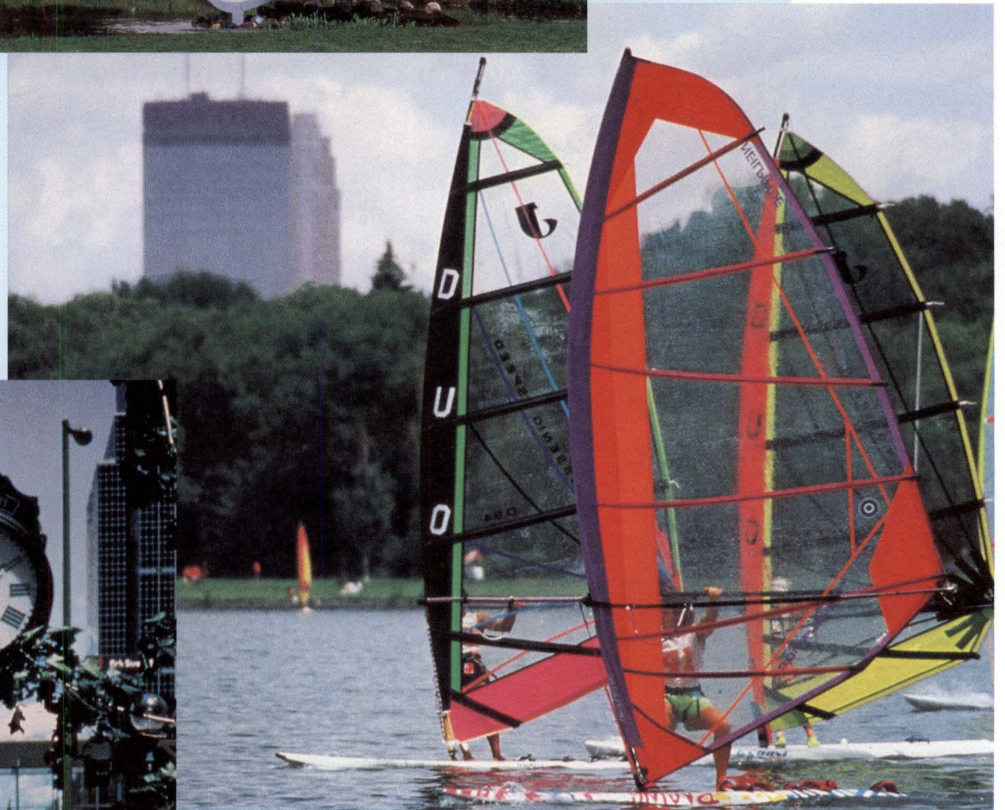
Introduction



Life outside law school offers many diversions — including professional sports, dance, theater, and music — all within minutes of the Law School. Clockwise from upper left: The University's Weisman Art Museum, the Minneapolis skyline and Metrodome, the Northrop Dance Series at the University, and the nationally acclaimed Guthrie Theater.

Photos courtesy of the Minnesota Office of Tourism and Northrop Memorial Auditorium.





Minneapolis' cosmopolitan skyline is surrounded by the natural beauty of its many parks and lakes, which offer the perfect setting for sailing, biking, in-line skating, music festivals, and quiet getaways. Pictured here: A view from the Sculpture Garden, windsurfing on Lake Calhoun, and the Farmer's Market on Nicollet Mall in Minneapolis.

Photos courtesy of the Minnesota Office of Tourism and the Greater Minneapolis Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Juris Doctor Program and Courses

Objectives

The University of Minnesota has led the way in combining public law offerings with more traditional private law courses beginning immediately in the first year of law school. The Minnesota Juris Doctor (J.D.) program provides students with grounding in the fundamental laws, theories, ethics, and procedures of our legal system, preparing them for their roles as lawyers and professionals in society. The program leading to the J.D. degree requires three academic years of full-time Law School study completed at prescribed levels of scholastic achievement. The Law School curriculum has three objectives:

1. To provide a thorough and basic training in the law and legal techniques required for successful practice of law and 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 provide government and community leadership. Understanding the history, principles, and purposes of legal institutions and how they operate in the modern world and developing legal skills and ethical principles are emphasized.

Methods

The Law School uses a variety of teaching methods. The traditional Socratic method of instructor-directed discussion is prevalent throughout all three years of the curriculum, but is supplemented by tutorial seminars, computer-

assisted instruction, and clinical and simulated skills training.

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. Beginning in the first-year legal writing program, every student is given specific problems to resolve through independent research and study, resulting in preparation of legal memoranda and an appellate brief. Analysis, writing, and rewriting are closely scrutinized by instructors in conference with each student.

Course and Credit Requirements

A total of 88 semester course credits, taken in six semesters of residency, are required for graduation. A semester of residency is defined as a semester in which a student takes at least 12 credits of law courses. The normal course load is 15 hours per week in the first year and 12 to 18 hours per week in the second and third years. Additional work can be taken only with the dean's approval. Attendance is required at all classes and special lectures. All first-year courses are required and provide 30 of the 88 credits needed for graduation. The second- and third-year programs are composed largely of electives, allowing the student to choose from a variety of specialized courses and seminars.

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.

Classes typically begin in late August. First-year students are admitted only for the fall and are expected to register and attend an orientation session immediately preceding the regular beginning of classes. The academic calendar appears on page 42 of this bulletin.

Graduation, residency, and other academic requirements are explained in detail in the Law School *Rules of Scholastic Requirements*. Every incoming student receives a copy of these rules at orientation and copies are available from the Law School registrar.

First-Year Required Courses

Between 1995 and 1997 the faculty completed an exhaustive review of the first-year curriculum, which provides students with an understanding of fundamental legal concepts in basic areas of substantive law while introducing them to the process of legal reasoning and analysis. Included in the first year is a unique legislation course designed by Minnesota faculty and used as a model elsewhere. Through this course and the unusually substantial constitutional law course, Minnesota's first-year curriculum leads the country in the early introduction of public law.

The first-year class of 250 to 270 students is divided into 5 sections. The 50- to 54-student sections meet independently or with one other section for all first-year courses, except legal research and writing, for which the sections are subdivided into groups of 12 to 14 students.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

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). (Law 5007; 5 cr)

CONTRACTS

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. (Law 5001; 4 cr)

CRIMINAL LAW

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. (Law 5205; 3 cr)

LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING

Preparation of memoranda and briefs with tutorial instruction in legal research, analysis, and writing. Use of the modern law library for research. Introduction to legal bibliography. Taught in groups of 12 to 14 students. Grading is honors-pass-fail. (Law 5003; 3 cr)

LEGISLATION

Role of legislation and the legislative process in American law. Relationship between legislation and the common law; formulation of legislative policy; statutory interpretation and statutory implementation. (Law 5008; 2 cr)

CIVIL PROCEDURE

Jurisdiction, pleading, discovery, practice, pretrial motions, trial, judge-jury relationships, directed verdicts, and res judicata. (Law 5006; 5 cr)

PROPERTY

The law's protection of possession and ownership of real and personal property. (Law 5004; 4 cr)

TORTS

Civil liability for infliction of harm, including assault, battery, false imprisonment, infliction of mental distress, negligence, and their respective defenses; function of torts process. (Law 5005; 4 cr)

Second- and Third-Year Courses

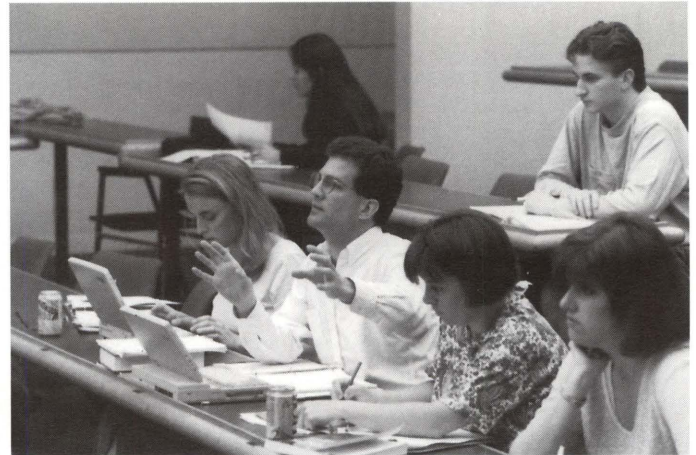
Upper-level courses are typically taught in a Socratic, lecture, or simulation model format, while seminars tend to be more limited in enrollment and involve a discussion format. Seminars are listed beginning on page 15.

The faculty is continually developing new courses and seminars that do not appear in the bulletin. Courses taught by visiting professors also do not appear. Typically, each course listed is offered annually and each seminar is offered at least once during a student's two upper-level years. The content and availability of courses and seminars are subject to change without notice.

The faculty has approved suggested grouping and sequences of courses for students interested in concentrating in certain areas of the law. Those areas of study are listed after the course and seminar descriptions.

ACCOUNTING FOR LAWYERS

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. (Law 5112; S-N only; 3 cr)



ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

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. (Many 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.) (Law 5606; 3 cr)

ADVANCED EVIDENCE

Hearsay, character evidence, purposes of evidence law. (Law 5115; 2 cr)

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

AGRICULTURAL LAW

Economic regulation of agriculture. Industrial organization and market structure in agribusiness, public lands and water law, agricultural cooperatives, farm labor, farm finance, crop insurance and disaster assistance, agricultural biotechnology, food and drug law, price and income regulation and international agricultural market. (Law 5637; 3 cr)

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Alternative forms of dispute resolution techniques. Validity of critiques of traditional litigation and court-based responses to these problems. (Law 5833; 3 cr)

AMERICAN INDIAN LAW

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. (Law 5236; 3 cr)

AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY

Legal historical inquiry; competing historical perspectives on the meaning and effect of law; law in colonial America; colonial witchcraft prosecutions; law and the American Revolution; law, government, and commerce; women, family, and the law; American Indians and American law; American law and slavery. (Law 5228; 2 cr)

ANTITRUST I

Basic antitrust concepts under federal and state law: limitations on price and output decisions, market power, monopolization and attempted monopolization; horizontal collaboration, vertical control of distributional systems; mergers. (Law 5210; 3 cr)

ANTITRUST II

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. (Law 5152; 2 cr)

BANKRUPTCY

Administration of debtors' estates. Emphasis on liquidation under federal Bankruptcy Code. Nonbankruptcy compositions, arrangements, assignments for benefit of creditors, and nonliquidation proceedings under Chapters 11 and 13. (Law 5107; 3 cr)

Juris Doctor Program and Courses

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS/ CORPORATIONS I

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. (Law 5051; 4 cr)

CASE ANALYSIS

Improves ability to interpret cases and statutes through exercises that test basic analytical skills in various legal fields. Because no substantive law is taught, students are free to devote themselves exclusively to mastery of analytical techniques that are valuable in myriad legal contexts. (Law 5120; 2 cr)

CIVIL LIBERTIES: FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Students register in preformed "courts" of five people each to decide and issue opinions in a 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." Senior writing credit. (Law 5240; 3 cr)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Survey of principal federal statutes that provide remedies for unconstitutional action under color of state law and that expand federal protections beyond those provided in the Constitution against discrimination on the basis of race, ethnic background, and gender, in contexts other than employment. (Law 5621; 3 cr)

CIVIL RIGHTS MOOT COURT

Intensive supervised experience in research, brief writing, and oral advocacy. (Second-year students work under supervision of third-year directors participating in the national Civil Rights Moot Court Competition.) (Law 5075; 2 cr)

COMMERCIAL PAPER

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. (Law 5050; 3 cr)

COMPARATIVE LAW

How to identify and research foreign law questions. Major legal systems of the world, theory of law globalization, comparative method as applied to legal problems. (Law 5607; 3 cr)

COMPLEX LITIGATION

Multiparty and multidistrict actions, class actions, intervention, and consolidation. Emphasizes procedural aspects of multiparty cases. Advantages and disadvantages of such litigation; its overall utility to claimants, courts, and society. (Law 5217; 3 cr)

CONFLICTS

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. (Law 5202; 3 cr)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

See First-Year Required Courses.

CONTRACTS

See First-Year Required Courses.

COPYRIGHT

Protection of intellectual property in the context of changing technology and commercial practices under the Federal Copyright Act and the treaties. Issues of protecting, transferring, and licensing literary, graphic, audiovisual, and sound recordings, as well as computer software and semiconductor chips. (Law 5613; 3 cr)

CORPORATIONS II

Corporate finance and reorganization. Methods of financing the corporate enterprise, including various capital stock structures, bonds and debentures. Payments to stockholders by way of dividends, redemption, or purchase of shares. Corporate reorganizations, including mergers, sale of assets, and recapitalization. (Law 5054; prereq Business Associations/Corporations I; 2 cr)

CREDITORS' REMEDIES/SECURED TRANSACTIONS

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. (Law 5109; 4 cr)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Problems of law enforcement and criminal justice administration; recent proposals to reform, regulate, or abolish police, prosecutorial, and judicial discretion. (Law 5232; 3 cr)

CRIMINAL LAW

See First-Year Required Courses.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Procedural aspects of criminal case trials, particularly pretrial motions practice. Emphasizes federal fourth, fifth, and sixth amendment constitutional limitations on gathering and presenting evidence. (Law 5218; 3 cr)

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

Federal statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination in employment, with emphasis on Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. 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. (Law 5231; 3 cr)

EMPLOYMENT LAW

Law of the workplace focusing on individual employee rights. Medical and drug screening, occupational safety and health, workplace privacy, emerging exceptions to the employment at will doctrine. (Law 5632; 3 cr)

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Legal aspects of major environmental problems with emphasis on issues that appear in various regulatory contexts, such as the degree to which environmental quality should be protected; who should bear the cost of enhancing environmental quality; allocation of responsibilities among courts, legislatures, and administrative agencies; the role of citizens' groups; and environmental litigation. (Law 5215; 3 cr)

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW MOOT COURT

Introduces students to appellate advocacy by focusing on current topics in environmental law. Intramural competition leads to selection of team to represent the University of Minnesota in an intercollegiate environmental law moot court competition. (Law 5083; 2 cr)

ESTATE PLANNING

Planning donative transfers of wealth to achieve dispositive objectives under federal estate, gift, and generation-skipping taxes, as well as pertinent provisions of federal income tax law. (Law 5151; prereq Taxation I, Trusts and Estates; 3 cr)

EVIDENCE

Study of relevance, admission and exclusion of evidence, direct and cross-examination, judicial notice, hearsay, expert testimony, burdens of proof and presumptions, privileged communications. (Law 5219; 4 cr)

FAMILY LAW

Law governing de jure and de facto families, including marriage, divorce, and relations of family members to one another and to the state. (Law 5604; 3 cr)

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Major problems involved in judicial functioning in a federal system. Obligations of and interrelationships between state and federal courts. Problems of inherent limitations on federal courts, including sovereign immunity, procedural barriers to §1983 suits, abstention, habeas corpus, and Supreme Court review. (Law 5212; 3 cr)

HEALTH LAW

Organization of health care delivery in the United States; physician-patient relationship; methods of quality control; response to harm and error, including medical malpractice; health care access problems; approaches to cost control; proposals for health care reform. (Law 5605; 3 cr)

IMMIGRATION LAW

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. (Law 5872; 3 cr)

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH

Preparation of a major paper on a difficult legal problem. (Law 5608; 2 cr)

INSURANCE

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. (Law 5214; 2 cr)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND UNFAIR COMPETITION

Trademark, copyright, and related areas, examined partially from an antitrust perspective. Emphasis on the Robinson-Patman Act. (Law 5603; 2 cr)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MOOT COURT

Preparation, substantial editing, and rewriting of an appellate brief on a case involving patents, copyrights, or trademarks. Preparation of oral arguments leading to the participation of a University of Minnesota team in the Giles Sutherland Rich Intellectual Property Moot Court Competition, managed by the Intellectual Property Law Association. (Law 5088; 2 cr)

Juris Doctor Program and Courses

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Role of lawyers using procedures of the United Nations, Organization of American States, State Department, Congress, U.S. Courts, and nongovernmental 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. (Law 5886; 3 cr)

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Sources of international law, jurisdiction of nations and conflicts of jurisdiction, treaties, sovereign immunity, Act of State Doctrine, human rights, international economic relations, international organizations, and control of use of force. (Law 5602; 3 cr)

INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT

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. (Law 5068; 3 cr)

INTERNATIONAL TAX

U.S. and foreign income tax aspects of Americans doing business abroad and of foreigners doing business or investing in the United States. Transfer pricing, treaty and comparative taxation issues. (Law 5627; prereq Taxation I, II or consent of instructor; 3 cr)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

U.S. law and related international law (primarily GATT) relating to government controls on foreign trade transactions. Tariffs, import and export restrictions, unfair trade practices such as dumping and subsidies, state and local laws affecting foreign trade, special assistance to developing countries. (Law 5619; 3 cr)

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: TAX AND FISCAL POLICY

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 United States should make with respect to tax and fiscal policy. (Law 5891; 3 cr)

JUDICIAL EXTERNSHIP

Students serve as part-time law clerks for state or federal court judges and participate in periodic class meetings to discuss assigned readings on judicial process. (Law 5057; 2-3 cr)

JURISPRUDENCE

Problems of law and morality, the logic of legal analysis, punishment, social justice, legal and moral responsibility, limitations on individual freedom. Emphasis on readings from modern authors. (Law 5615; 3 cr)

JUVENILE JUSTICE

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. (Law 5226; 3 cr)

LABOR ARBITRATION

Law and practice of labor arbitration. Considers arbitrability, judicial review of arbitration awards, arbitration procedure, substantive decision making in arbitration, and the duty of fair representation. (Law 5204; 3 cr)

LABOR LAW

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. (Law 5203; 3 cr)

LAND USE PLANNING

Public control of land use and development and its constitutional limitations. (Law 5201; 3 cr)

LAW AND INEQUALITY JOURNAL

By selection only. Credit given without grade for satisfactory participation. (Law 5077; 3-6 cr)

LAW, MEDICINE, AND BIOETHICS

Genetic screening and engineering, medically assisted procreation and surrogate motherhood, organ transplantation, the HIV and AIDS epidemic, termination of life-sustaining treatment and care of the dying, definition of death. (Law 5829; 2 cr)

LAW REVIEW

By selection only. Credit given without grade for satisfactory participation. (Law 5609; 3-6 cr)

LAW AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Effect of disabilities, class, gender, and sexual orientation on the law's treatment of sexual violence. Readings and discussion focus on sexual harassment, pornography, prostitution, rape, and battering. (Law 5233; 3 cr)

LAWYERING PROCESS: PRETRIAL

Focus on pretrial advocacy skills. Theoretical and practical exploration of topics including interviewing, counseling, drafting, discovery, motion practice, and negotiation. Each topic includes reading, discussion, and simulated exercises. (Law 5116; 3 cr)

LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING.

See First-Year Required Courses.

MAYNARD PIRSIG MOOT COURT

Each student prepares memoranda, briefs, and arguments in a moot court case with tutorial instruction in legal analysis, legal writing, and oral argument, culminating in an intramural moot court competition judged by prominent members of the bench and bar. A team of students from this moot court is selected to represent the University of Minnesota in the ABA Moot Court Competition. (Law 5055; required writing course for 2nd-yr law students except those in other moot court programs or on a journal; 2 cr)

MEDIA LAW

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. (Law 5221; 3 cr)

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS AND OTHER ADVANCED CORPORATE TAX TOPICS

Federal income tax aspects of corporate acquisitions and sales and purchases of corporate assets and stock; Selected income tax problems involving corporate distributions, stock redemptions, liquidations, and net operating losses. (Law 5857; prereq Accounting for Lawyers or equiv, Taxation II; 2 cr)

MINNESOTA JOURNAL OF GLOBAL TRADE

By selection only. Credit given without grade for satisfactory participation. (Law 5641; 3-6 cr)

MODERN REAL ESTATE

Acquisition and development of real property. Listing agreements, purchase agreements, conveyancing, real estate finance and security. (Law 5213; 3 cr)

NATIONAL MOOT COURT

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. (Law 5066; 2 cr)

PARTNERSHIP TAXATION

Federal income taxation of partnerships. Definition, formation, income and capital interest of partners, allocation of deductions and losses, termination of partnership interest, audit problems. (Law 5114; 3 cr)

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT LAW

Law of obtaining and enforcing U.S. patent rights. Law of ideas and trade secret protection, claim drafting, patent prosecution, strategic issues. (Law 5224; 2 cr)

PENSION LAW

Qualified pension and profit-sharing plans: qualification, nondiscrimination, limitations on contributions and benefits, and treatment of participants and beneficiaries. Emphasis on federal income tax aspects of qualified plans. (Law 5244; prereq Taxation I; 2 cr)

PRODUCTS LIABILITY

The recent explosive expansion of common law and statutory rights and remedies designed to protect consumers from defective and dangerous products. (Law 5227; 2 cr)

PROCEDURE

See First-Year Required Courses.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Lawyers' responsibilities to clients, the profession, the administration of justice, and society; content and role of formal standards and rules of professional ethics. (Law 5600; 2 cr; required during 2nd or 3rd yr)

PROPERTY

See First-Year Required Courses.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Labor-management relations and individual employee rights in the government workplace. Includes comparative analysis of labor relations under various state statutes as well as analysis of employment issues and the federal Constitution. (Law 5209; prereq Labor Law I; 3 cr)

REAL ESTATE PLANNING

Planning and development of certain major real estate transactions including legal, financial, economic, tax, and negotiation issues. Students are organized into firms that prepare a memo on each problem. (Law 5222; prereq Taxation I, Modern Real Estate; 3 cr)

Juris Doctor Program and Courses

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

Law of public utilities and cognate schemes for economic regulation in the United States. Emphasis on laws regulating entry, total firm revenue, and rate structure. Comprehensive minicourse in mass communication law. (Law 5634; 3 cr)

RELIGION

Advanced constitutional law course addressing the establishment and free exercise provisions of the first amendment, related state constitutional provisions, and federal and state statutory law concerning religious freedom. (Law 5159; 3 cr)

REMEDIES

Damages, equity, and restitution. Private and public law remedies. Temporary and permanent injunctions, equitable defenses, contempt, punitive damages. (Law 5200; 3 cr)

SALES

Law related to transactions in tangible personal property, primarily as codified in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Emphasis on code methodology and problem solving; formation, modification, performance, and breach of sales contracts; and remedies for breach. (Law 5052; 2 cr)

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

SECURITIES REGULATION II

Regulation of trading in securities, primarily regulation of stock exchanges and broker-dealers under the federal Securities Exchange Act and industry self-regulation. Focuses more on trade practices than is usual in a law school course. Of value for any student planning a metropolitan practice. (Law 5110; prereq Securities Regulation I; 3 cr)

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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 employment, public records, open hearings, borrowing and financial limitations. Problems of multijurisdictional metropolitan areas. (Law 5208; 3 cr)

STATE AND LOCAL TAX

State and local taxes as important opportunities for planning and counseling. Technical and policy issues presented by various forms of taxation and finance used by state and local governments. Sales tax, property tax, corporate income tax, government indebtedness. (Law 5113; 3 cr)

TAXATION I

Federal income tax as it applies to individual and business income; gross income, exclusions, deductions, basis, capital gains and losses, tax procedure, professional responsibility, with reference to current issues of tax policy and public finance. (Law 5100; 3 cr)

TAXATION II

Selected tax problems of shareholders and corporations arising under Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code, including formation of the corporation, distributions, redemptions, and liquidations. (Law 5101; prereq Taxation I, Accounting for Lawyers [unless its equiv has already been completed]; 2 cr)

TORTS

See First-Year Required Courses.

TRADEMARK LAW

Trademark law and related unfair competition; trademark protection; acquisition of trademark rights, including trademark availability determinations; trademark registration process, including inter partes matters; trademark infringement; remedies for infringement. Survey of trademark law from identification of marks to protection to assertion. Recognition and handling of trademark issues emphasized. (Law 5836; 2 cr)

TRIAL OBJECTIONS

Objections to testimony at trial. Students present and make objections to simulated testimony and participate in exercises involving objecting to depositions, examining a witness in an unobjectionable fashion, and arguing a motion in limine. (Law 5638; prereq Evidence; 2 cr)

TRIAL PRACTICE

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. Unlike Trial Objections, this course focuses on learning trial tactics and persuasion through performance. (Law 5618; prereq Procedure, Evidence; 3 cr)

WAGNER LABOR LAW MOOT COURT

Intensive instruction in brief writing and appellate advocacy in the context of labor and employment law. Third-year students direct the work of second-year students and participate in the national competition held annually in New York. (Law 5080; 2 cr)

WELFARE LAW

Broad issues in modern social welfare policy debates, characteristics of major social welfare programs, delivery of social welfare services and benefits in the Twin Cities area. Welfare law from the perspective not of individual disputes but of legislative and social policy, considering the nature and scope of existing state and national social welfare programs relating to income maintenance (AFDC, social security, general assistance, food stamps), housing and homelessness, medical care for low-income citizens, among others, and the arguments for and against major reforms recently implemented or under consideration. (Law 5220; 3 cr)

WILLS AND TRUSTS

Effect of property law rules on 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, future interests. (Law 5153; 4 cr)

WORKER COMPENSATION/SOCIAL SECURITY

Statutory law, case law, and policy issues of the worker compensation and social security disability systems. About three-fourths of course time is devoted to worker compensation and one-fourth to social security disability. (Law 5123; 2 cr)

Second- and Third-Year Seminars

SEMINAR: ADVANCED CRIMINAL LAW

Advanced criminal law and criminal justice policy issues, including responsibility, insanity, automatism, punishment, and plea bargaining. Readings include legal opinions, social science materials, philosophy of law readings, five novels, and a

dozen short stories. Grades based on class participation and major paper which, with instructor approval, may be didactic fiction. (Law 5850; 3 cr)

SEMINAR: ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

In-depth coverage of current issues in environmental law, with lectures by visiting environmental law specialists. Hazardous waste disposal, water pollution, toxic torts. Student papers will analyze current environmental law issues. (Law 5885; prereq Environmental Law; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: ADVANCED LEGAL RESEARCH

Limited enrollment seminar emphasizing research materials and techniques for finding cases, statutes, government documents, legislative history, administrative law, foreign and international law, and commonwealth materials. Legal and non-legal databases and practitioners' tools. Students complete a pathfinder in a specialized area and may be required to complete research problems. (Law 5851; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: AGRICULTURAL LAW AND ECONOMICS

Intensive study of current agricultural law topics, economic analysis and rationale underlying government regulation of agriculture. Topics not limited to conventional "economic regulation." Seminar paper required. (Law 5809; Agricultural Law helpful; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

The writing and ratification of the Constitution. Intellectual and ideological currents of the time, contemporaneous writings. Each student writes and presents a paper on any topic relevant to the subject. (Law 5871; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: AMERICAN INDIAN LAW

American Indian history through the early 20th century from legal perspective. Social and economic factors that influenced developments within American Indian legal history. (Law 5838; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: ANTITRUST

Antitrust law and issues of intellectual property protection, labor law, state action doctrine, municipalities, trading issues, and health care and medical insurance businesses. (Law 5840; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: ART OF APPELLATE ADVOCACY

Practical experience in making an effective appellate argument, both orally and in writing; analysis of the appellate decision-making process; the basis of perfecting an appeal. (Law 5848; 2 cr)

Juris Doctor Program and Courses

SEMINAR: BANKRUPTCY

Theoretical underpinnings of bankruptcy law. Complex and recent developments in bankruptcy. (Law 5898; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: BIOMEDICAL ETHICS

Choices doctors and researchers make in distributing scarce resources—choices governed by professional codes, ethical theories generally accepted in Western societies, statutes and regulations, review boards, and an emerging body of case law. One topic will be chosen for the semester's concentration. (Law 5829; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: BUSINESS/ ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Problems that affect businesses under environmental laws. Examines typical business transactions (formation and realignment of business entities, buying and selling properties, lending and borrowing, employing people, producing products, dealing with insolvency) and identifies environmental problems that affect them. Legislative, administrative, and judicial rules that allocate liability for damage to the environment and the lawyer's role in minimizing clients' liabilities through creative deal structuring and contract writing. At least two problem-solving memos and two short contracts required. (Law 5868; familiarity with CERCLA, corporate law, and personal property security recommended; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: BUSINESS PLANNING

Business law and taxation aspects of closely held entities. Several writing projects required. (Law 5823; 2 cr)

CHILD ADVOCACY CLINIC

Practical experience handling cases involving children's issues and legal rights. (Law 5040; 4 cr)

SEMINAR: CHILD, FAMILY, STATE

Relation between family decision making for children and the state's role as *parens patriae*. Dependency, neglect issues, and the role of the juvenile court in monitoring dysfunctional families. Research papers required. (Law 5808; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: CHINESE LAW

Broad themes in the Chinese legal tradition and its current incarnations in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan. (Law 5890; 3 cr)

CIVIL PRACTICE CLINIC

Clinical lawyering skills course focusing on interviewing, counseling, and negotiation. Students handle actual civil cases for low-income clients with faculty assistance. (Law 5056; 4 cr)

SEMINAR: CIVIL RIGHTS

Basic elements of claims brought under the federal civil rights statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986. Issues commonly encountered in the litigation of federal civil rights cases, including municipal liability, qualified immunity, exhaustion of administrative remedies, abstention, standing, ripeness, mootness, as well as the standards of proof with respect to various constitutional torts. (Law 5621; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: CLOSELY HELD CORPORATIONS

Particular problems of the closely held business, including alternatives to incorporation, formation, control devices, distribution and accumulation of corporate earnings, squeeze outs, dissension, deadlock, dissolution, and sale. (Law 5858; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN LAW

Computer hardware, software, system design configurations, different applications in law practice and legal education. (Law 5832; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Systems in several foreign countries for investigation, adjudication, and punishment of criminal violations. Focuses 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 these, with emphasis on possibilities of basing American reforms on foreign practices. (Law 5892; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: COMPARATIVE THEORIES OF OWNERSHIP

Philosophies concerning property ownership and ownership systems in different cultures. (Law 5849; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY

Theories of interpretation: How we decipher the meaning of constitutional provisions in general. Includes discussion of various schools of thought, including originalism, republicanism, fundamental rights, feminism. (Law 5899; 2 cr)

CRIMINAL APPEALS CLINIC

Students prepare an appellate brief on behalf of a criminal defendant in a felony case supervised by an assistant state public defender. Emphasizes quality of legal research, writing, and argument. Advanced research and writing clinic. (Law 5059; prereq Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Professional Responsibility; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: DAMAGE ANALYSIS

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. (Law 5631; prior training in economics not essential; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: DIVORCE NEGOTIATION AND PLANNING

Financial aspects of divorce planning and negotiation. Tax aspects of divorce decrees, evaluation of business and other assets, use of experts. Students represent clients in simulated divorce situations and negotiate stipulations. (Law 5825; 3 cr)

DOMESTIC ABUSE PROSECUTION CLINIC

Students participate in supervised prosecution of misdemeanor domestic assault cases. Students handle cases at all stages of the criminal process, including arraignments, pretrial conferences, and trials. (Law 5843; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: EDUCATION LAW

Examines issues of primary and secondary education by focusing on interplay among law and policy, legal decisions, and educational practices. (Law 5835; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: ESTATE PLANNING

Practical application of principles of law of trusts, wills, property, and tax law through planning and drafting experiences. Develop estate plans for hypothetical clients. (Law 5817; 2 cr)

FEDERAL PROSECUTION CLINIC

Students assist in prosecution of federal criminal cases under supervision of assistant U.S. attorneys and the faculty supervisor. (Law 5815; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF BANKING

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. (Law 5830; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LEGAL RESEARCH

Manual and on-line research techniques for public international law sources (e.g., treaties, decisions of international tribunals, materials issued by international organizations such as the EU), private international law sources from foreign countries, as well as research on selected topics of international interest such as GATT/trade law, human rights, environmental law, and intellectual property. (Law 5867; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS

Simulated negotiation of complex international sale-of-goods contract, requiring mastery of issues such as choice of law, dispute settlement, payment terms and devices, quality control terms and devices, and shipment terms. (Law 5800; 3 cr)

SEMINAR: LABOR LAW WRITING

Opportunity to engage in closely supervised writing and editing of briefs based on transcripts of actual cases from the National Labor Relations Board and labor arbitration cases. Focus on research skills in labor law, development of understanding of NLRB and arbitration procedure, and writing skills in an adversarial setting. (Law 5804; 3 cr)

SEMINAR: LAW, MEDICINE, AND BIOETHICS

Key topics at the intersection of law, medicine, and biomedical ethics, including genetic screening and engineering, medically assisted procreation and surrogate motherhood, organ transplantation, the HIV and AIDS epidemic, termination of life-sustaining treatment, physician-assisted suicide, euthanasia, and the definition of death. Role of law, its relationship to ethics and medical practice, and its success or failure in responding to the central challenges posed by these topics. Paper required, in consultation with instructor. (Law 5829; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: LAW AND MIGRATION

Empirical and social and behavioral science research on the challenges migration poses for migrants and the policies governments adopt to help people meet those challenges. Receiving countries considered are Canada, the United States, and member-states of the European Community. Two papers required. (Law 5855; reading knowledge of French or German useful; 2 cr)

LAW AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN CLINIC

Students represent petitioners in Domestic Abuse Order for Protection proceedings in Hennepin County and Ramsey County District Courts. (Law 5805; 2 cr)



Students and judges work and learn side by side in the Law School's unique sentencing seminar.

SEMINAR: LAWS OF COOPERATIVES

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. (Law 5802; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: LAWYERS AND ETHICS

Explicit and implicit assumptions, values, and priorities embodied in the traditional concept of a "good lawyer." Considers prevailing norms of zealous advocacy, professional detachment, and professional expertise and questions their effects on the individual lawyer, the profession, and society as a whole. The profession's response to attacks on traditional concepts, issues addressed at the public policy level, individual choice and responsibility, and conflicts between personal and professional norms of conduct. (Law 5855; prereq Professional Responsibility or concurrent registration; 2 cr)

LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO MINNESOTA PRISONERS

Clinical course teaching the nuts and bolts of how to practice law. Students handle actual cases, representing inmates in areas of general civil law and prisoners' rights. Focus on interviewing, case management, negotiating, pretrial skills, and litigating. (Law 5060; 4 cr)

SEMINAR: LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Examines and tests academic and judicial assumptions and theories about the legislative process. (Law 5822; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: MENTAL HEALTH LAW

Issues involved in the legal system's handling of mental illness disabilities, including involuntary civil commitment, hospitalization, disposition of the mentally ill criminal offender, rights under the discrimination laws, and government services and funding mechanisms for those with mental illness. (Law 5879; 2 cr)

MISDEMEANOR DEFENSE CLINIC

Criminal law clinic. Students participate, from the defense perspective, in arraignments, pretrial proceedings, and jury trials in Hennepin County District Court. Involves integrating substantive and procedural law and lawyering skills through classroom work, simulations, and actual client representation. (Law 5065; 2 cr)

MISDEMEANOR PROSECUTION CLINIC

Criminal law clinic. Students participate, from the prosecution perspective, in arraignments, pretrial proceedings, and trials in Ramsey County and Hennepin County District Courts. Integrates substantive and procedural law and lawyering skills through classroom work, simulations, and actual case participation. (Law 5058; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: PHILOSOPHY OF PUNISHMENT

Uses materials on the philosophy of punishment as a prism through which to look at broader problems in the philosophy of law. Justification for criminal punishment, concepts of legal and moral responsibility, location of boundaries between law and morality. (Law 5846; 2 cr)

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CLINIC

Classroom instruction and field work experience in public interest representation. Students work on selected projects supervised by practicing public interest attorneys. (Law 5081; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: SENTENCING POLICY

Sentencing purposes, structures (e.g., guidelines), and alternative forms of punishment, with emphasis on the need to find effective but less costly alternatives to prison sentences. (Law 5894—Fall; 3 cr)

SEMINAR: SENTENCING POLICY WORKSHOP

Students, judges, professors, attorneys, and sentencing experts discuss actual case files submitted by the judges, to identify sentencing purposes and alternatives appropriate for each case. (Continuation of Fall Sentencing Policy Seminar; Law 5894—Spring; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: SEPARATION OF POWERS

Examines leading separation of powers cases and principles in greater detail than the general constitutional law survey course, focusing on recurrent modern problems of inter-branch conflict (executive-legislative, executive-judicial-legislative), as well as historical separation of powers political theory. In addition to class participation, requires eight one- to two-page discussion papers keyed to the week's reading and presentation of a substantial paper. (Law 5834; prereq Constitutional Law; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: SPORTS LAW

Antitrust, labor, contractual, tax, and gender equity issues. One paper is required. (Law 5400; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: STATISTICS FOR LAWYERS

Developing knowledge and skills for interpreting and using research and survey data and related information resources for problem solving, decision making, policy determination, and litigation planning. (Law 5812; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: SUPREME COURT—CURRENT TERM

General discussion of current opinions of the Supreme Court. Each student is assigned to be a Supreme Court Justice and represents that Justice's views throughout the semester. (Law 5839; 2 cr)

TAX CLINIC

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, lawyering skills. (Law 5063; 3 cr)

SEMINAR: TAXATION AND TAX POLICY

Trains students in writing and research. The first few meetings concentrate on honing writing skills. Students then write and present for both substantive and stylistic comment a paper on a tax or tax policy subject—federal, state, or local—of their choice. (Law 5874; 2 cr)

SEMINAR: TAXATION OF SUBCHAPTER S CORPORATIONS

Federal income taxation of Subchapter S corporations. General overview of S corporations; eligibility; organization and capitalization; income, losses, and deductions; distributions, liquidations, and sales; conversion from C corporations to S corporations. (Law 5898; 2 cr)

WORKER COMPENSATION/SOCIAL SECURITY CLINIC

Opportunity to represent claimants in Worker Compensation and Social Security Disability cases. Students primarily responsible for all aspects of the cases (e.g., interviews, fact and medical evidence gathering, discovery, negotiation, hearings) supervised by clinic faculty. (Law 5875; 4 cr)

SEMINAR: YOUTH, LAW, AND SOCIETY

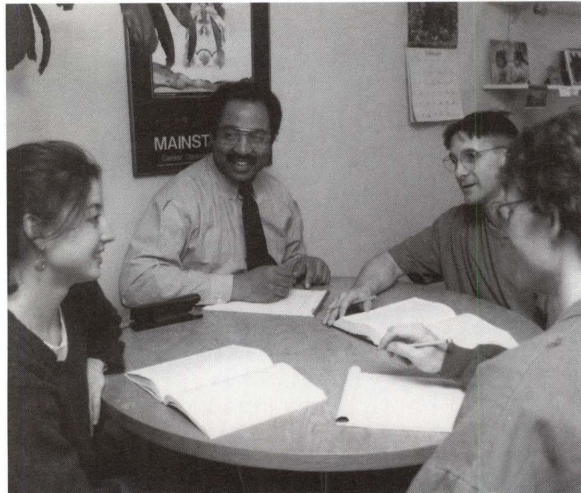
Changing social, economic, and legal position of youth in society. Legal regulation of children and "childhood" during modernization and industrialization, youth policies of the past, present, and future. (Law 5847; 2 cr)

Electives

The Law School offers electives on many subjects in several specialty fields. Students can take a sampling from each field or choose to concentrate in just a few. Groupings of related courses under the following headings are available from the Law School registrar, 285 Law Center.

- APPLIED SKILLS
- BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND REGULATION
- COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS
- COURTS AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING LITIGATION
- CRIMINAL LAW
- ESTATES AND ESTATE PLANNING
- FAMILY RELATIONS
- HEALTH LAW
- INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LAW
- LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAW
- PUBLIC LAW AND CIVIL RIGHTS
- REAL ESTATE
- TAXATION
- THEORIES OF LAW: LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Practical Skills Programs



Professor Carl Warren confers with students in his clinic office. Minnesota's clinic is one of the largest in the country, providing direct practice experience for law students and more than 17,000 hours of pro bono legal service each year in the Twin Cities community.

A rich variety of practical skills programs provides an important supplement to the Law School's theory-based substantive courses. Some of these programs are described below.

Clinic Program

The Law School has long been a pioneer in the field of clinical legal education. As early as 1913, well before most law schools recognized the importance of clinical education, the school placed students in a clinical setting by permitting them to work on lawsuits before they graduated. The current clinic program was inaugurated in 1968 with a grant from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility. Since that time, the clinic has grown from a tiny poverty-law office to one of the largest, nationally recognized clinic programs in the nation.

The Law School currently offers 16 clinical courses in the following areas of practice.

- Bankruptcy
- Child Advocacy
- Civil Litigation
- Criminal Appeals
- Disability
- Domestic Abuse
- Federal Prosecution
- Federal Taxation
- Housing
- Immigration
- Indian Child Welfare
- Law and Violence Against Women
- Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners
- Misdemeanor Defense
- Misdemeanor Prosecution
- Public Interest Law

Although clinical education is available nationwide to only 25 percent of all law students, 65 percent of our graduates participate in at least one of these "live" client clinics. During the 1996-97 academic year, more than 370 students enrolled in clinical courses. These students, in turn, provided more than 17,000 hours of pro bono legal services to the Twin Cities community.

The law clinics develop lawyering competency through both theoretical and practical instruction. The

"Minnesota model" of in-house clinical legal education combines classroom instruction with practical application in simulations and live client cases. The Student Practice Rule adopted by the Minnesota Supreme Court allows clinic students to represent clients in actual court and administrative agency proceedings under supervision of the clinical faculty.

During the 1995-96 school year, the Law School completed its ambitious Law Clinic Automation Project. The project established a state-of-the-art computer network that links each of the students, faculty, and support staff participating in the law clinic program. The clinic network enables students working at home or in the Law School's newly created clinic computer lab to exchange messages and documents with their instructors. The project also involves the development of software to support sophisticated calendaring and law office management systems.



Leslie Van Leeuwen and John Dragseth won first place in the nation in the 1996 Giles Sutherland Rich Intellectual Property Moot Court Competition.

Moot Court Programs

The Law School has an extensive moot court program 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.

At the end of their first year, students may apply for positions in seven moot court programs: the Jessup International Law Moot Court, the Environmental Law Moot Court, the Intellectual Property Moot Court, the National Moot Court, the Wagner Labor Law Moot Court, the Civil Rights Moot Court, and the Maynard Pirsig Moot Court. Selection for these programs is based on a writing sample, recommendations from first-year legal writing instructors, and the first-year oral argument. Second-year students in these moot court programs compete for selection as members of teams that represent the Law School in interscholastic competitions and for selection as student directors in their third year.

Each spring, top oralists and brief writers from each section of the Maynard Pirsig Moot Court participate in a prestigious intra-school competition, arguing before prominent members of the bench and bar. The Law School also hosts the annual Civil Rights Moot Court National Competition.

Trial Practice Program

This program teaches trial tactics and persuasion through performance, giving students weekly practice in litigation skills. Prominent federal and state trial court judges teach small student sections. In-class and videotaped



Federal and state trial judges, like Judge Roberta K. Levy ('64), teach the University of Minnesota Law School's popular trial practice course in our two fully equipped courtrooms.

exercises include sessions on jury selection, introduction of evidence, expert testimony, direct and cross-examination of witnesses, opening statements, and closing arguments. The course concludes with a simulated trial. Each student is assigned a partner to conduct a day-long trial before a real judge and a volunteer jury from the community.

Judicial Externship Program

An externship program with the federal district court, state appellate court, and state district courts in Minnesota allows a limited number of students to serve as part-time law clerks for one semester for credit. To the extent practicable, students are introduced to all aspects of court operations. They prepare research memoranda, observe judicial proceedings, and participate in drafting opinions and orders.



The Twin Cities provide a wealth of internship and clerkship opportunities; here, third-year student Roshini Rajkumar works with Federal District Court Judge James M. Rosenbaum ('69) through the Law School's Judicial Externship Program.

Special Programs



"I believe the various curricular and extracurricular activities I participated in at Minnesota helped me get my job with the Department of Justice, and I feel that Minnesota did quite well in preparing me for my field. When I graduated I felt prepared to begin."

—John A. Henderson, J.D. '96
Oberlin College, B.A.
United States Department of Justice

Foreign Study/ International Programs

The Law School is extremely well-positioned to meet the increased demand for instruction in international and comparative law. Our long-standing commitment to internationalizing legal education has produced a decade of very successful student exchanges and a strong core of international and comparative courses and seminars. Three full-time professors devote their scholarship and teaching primarily to international law while many others have developed international aspects of their subjects. The Law Library is almost without parallel in the breadth and scope of its international and comparative law collection, attracting scholars from around the world and enabling the Law School faculty to offer a unique course in International and Foreign Legal Research. The Law School also enjoys strong relationships with select foreign law scholars and institutes of international law, and with legal advisers to a variety of international organizations and the U.S. Department of State.

The Law School maintains semester exchange agreements for students or faculty with the law schools of Université Jean Moulin (Lyon III) in Lyon, France; the University of Uppsala in Uppsala, Sweden; Esquela Libre de Derecho in Mexico City, Mexico; and Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany. Earning credits for the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree, students study comparative and international law while gaining insight into another country's legal system.

The Law School's summer study-abroad program allows Minnesota

students to participate in the life of a European law school. The biennial Lyon program in international law provides students and practicing lawyers an opportunity to examine the international legal environment from the national perspectives of France, the European Community, and the United States. All summer courses in Lyon are taught in English. Students with the requisite language skills can arrange to study for an entire semester at Lyon.

Students also may arrange, on an individual basis, for study at other foreign law schools. In recent years students have received credit for study in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Uruguay. During the academic year, the Law School benefits from the participation of international students and faculty. Since 1983, 10 Swedish students have enrolled each fall semester at the Law School. About 25 foreign LL.M. students are in residence; many enroll in upper-class courses bringing their international perspectives to the classroom. Visiting professors from France, Sweden, and Germany have offered courses to the Law School community on an ongoing basis.

In addition to the international scholars in residence, the Law School enjoys frequent, shorter visits from foreign and American experts in international law and foreign relations. These guest lecturers complement the regular course offerings and expertise of our own international and comparative law faculty, who are recognized for their scholarship and experience in areas such as European Economic Community Law, the World Trade Organization (formerly known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or

Special Programs

GATT), comparative criminal procedure, international taxation, international human rights, and matters before the International Court of Justice. Courses offered in international and comparative law appear among the general course listings beginning on page 12 of this bulletin.

Summer School

A summer session of eight weeks is offered starting in late May. 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 March from the Summer School Office, University of Minnesota Law School, 285 Law Center, 229 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-1000).

Joint Degree Programs

Through joint degree programs, the Law School offers law students an opportunity for interdisciplinary study with the ability to individually tailor career plans while fulfilling the requirements for two degrees. Students interested in pursuing a joint degree must meet the admissions criteria of each school and should consult with the Law School dean of students and director of graduate studies for program approval.

Law and Public Affairs

The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs builds on the legacy of Vice President Humphrey to train men and women for leadership in the public arena. The joint law and public affairs program offers instruction in policy formulation, management, and planning with several concentrations, includ-

ing economic and community development, land use, technology, energy and environmental policy, foreign affairs, and international relations. Joint degree students earn the J.D. and either the master of arts (M.A.) or master of public planning (M.P.P.) in four years. Students attend the Law School for one year full-time, the Humphrey Institute one year full-time, and then combine courses from both programs for the final two years. For more information, contact the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, Admissions Office, University of Minnesota, 301 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-9505).

Law and Master of Business Administration

The Law School cooperates with the Curtis L. Carlson School of Management to allow students with appropriate academic backgrounds to earn their J.D. and master of business administration (M.B.A.) degrees in four years. Candidates usually spend one full year at the Law School, one full year at the School of Management, and the remaining two years combining law and business courses. The School of Management offers both a day and evening M.B.A. program. For more information, contact the University of Minnesota Curtis L. Carlson School of Management, 295 Hubert H. Humphrey Center, 301 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/624-0006).

Law and Other Graduate School Programs

Students may simultaneously pursue a law degree and a graduate degree in departments of the Graduate School other than the Humphrey Institute or the School of Management. In recent years, students have pursued degrees in law and social work, law and phi-

losophy, and law and psychology, but many other combinations are possible.

Admission to Joint Degree Programs

Students must apply separately to the Law School and the Graduate School for each of the joint degree programs described above. Each school has its own admissions standards. Students are encouraged to apply to both programs before beginning either course of study, but application after entry into one of the schools is also possible. Students often apply to the Humphrey Institute while completing the first year of law school. Once admitted to both the Law School and the desired program in the Graduate School, a student must present a proposed course of study to the Law School dean of students and director of graduate studies. The first year of law school must be taken as a whole, precluding concurrent graduate study during that year. In a similar manner, some graduate departments require one year of their work to be taken in a block, essentially excluding law study during that period. Thereafter, selection of courses from both schools is possible. Law school credit requirements are explained in detail in the Law School *Rules of Scholastic Requirements*, available from the Law School registrar.

Advanced Degree Programs

Graduate Study in Law (LL.M.) for Graduates of Foreign Law Schools

The Law School offers a nine-month program of graduate study for students who have completed their legal education in a foreign law school. The LL.M. program offers such students the opportunity to understand the structure of the American legal system and

explore some topic in depth. All LL.M. students must satisfactorily complete 24 credit hours in two semesters to complete the degree. They must take Introduction to American Law but may choose their own area of specialization to satisfy all remaining credit requirements.

Exceptional students may arrange to write a thesis as part of the degree program. Students who wish to take this option must arrange with one of the full-time faculty to supervise the thesis; acceptance into the thesis program cannot be guaranteed.

Candidates for the LL.M. program should contact the director of International and Graduate Programs at the Law School for further details. Candidates for whom English is not their first language must present the results of the TOEFL as part of the application process.

Computer-Assisted Study and Research

The Law School aggressively pursues new technologies to carry out its educational and scholarly missions. Anticipating a future in which all primary legal authorities



The Law School's international programs take students to and attract students from all over the world.

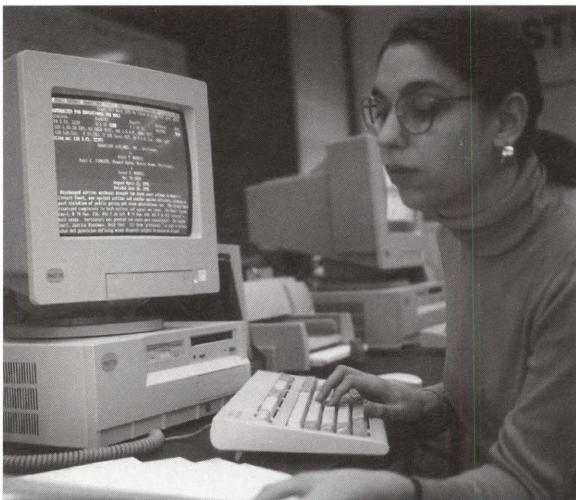
will be available electronically, courses will be taught using interactive video, and legal documents will be prepared and filed electronically, the Law School is building the infrastructure and implementing long-term strategies to maintain its position as a national model in computer-assisted learning. All faculty, librarians, and staff are equipped with state-of-the-art equipment and software. The school's clinics, student journals, and student computer labs have cutting-edge hardware to enhance students' educational experience, and the first of a series of classrooms has been equipped for state-of-the-art interactive instruction.

In addition to LEXIS and WESTLAW terminals, the Law Library offers personal computers for student use and several study carrels wired to allow students to use their laptop computers to access information resources electronically. The library also provides a CD-ROM network that offers students a variety of primary and secondary legal materials.

The Law School uses the University of Minnesota campus network to access e-mail, the University's

computerized library catalog system, the Internet, and other databases. All students, faculty, and staff have e-mail accounts and free access to the Internet. The Law School has a World Wide Web site to make information about the school easily accessible both domestically and internationally. You may access the site at <http://www.umn.edu/law/>.

The Law School also is home to CCALI (the Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction), a consortium of law schools founded by the University of Minnesota Law School and Harvard Law School in 1982. CCALI provides an important information exchange for its 165 member schools and supports authoring of instructional software for use on microcomputers. Minnesota law faculty are among the most prolific and respected authors of computer drills, simulations, and tutorials for use in law school instruction. In addition, Minnesota pioneered the use of interactive video exercises to simulate trials, negotiations, and other law practice situations.



Located on the fourth floor of the Law Library, the Computer Lab is a legal writing student's best friend when deadlines approach.

Intellectual Life and Academic Activities

Scholarly Publications

The University of Minnesota Law School is one of the few law schools that has both student-edited and faculty-edited scholarly journals, each of which has gained national prominence.

Minnesota Law Review

The *Minnesota Law Review*, established in 1917 as the school's first legal periodical, publishes articles by leading legal scholars as well as student notes and comments on timely legal developments. A student editorial board, selected on the basis of scholarship, writing ability, and diversity factors, directs publication of the *Law Review*. Service on the *Law Review* provides experience in research, legal analysis, and writing, enabling students to expand professional skills and contribute to the development of legal scholarship.

Law and Inequality: A Journal of Theory and Practice

The journal was founded in 1981 to examine the social impact of law on disadvantaged people. *Law and Inequality* publishes articles by legal scholars, practitioners, law students, and nonlawyers. Members of the staff are selected on the basis of their writing abilities and their commitment to eliminating inequality. Editors are elected from among staff members to serve during their third year in law school.

The Minnesota Journal of Global Trade

Established in 1991, this publication marks a new approach to world trade. The *Journal* focuses

on international economic law and policy, taking an interdisciplinary approach. The *Journal* balances the theoretical and the practical, analyzing changes in the major public institutions of international trade and private sector responses to them. Faculty advisers well known in the field and from a number of disciplines offer student authors their expertise and insight for a truly unique learning experience.

Constitutional Commentary

Law School faculty members Daniel A. Farber, Philip P. Frickey, Michael S. Paulsen, and Suzanna Sherry edit this publication, one of the few faculty-edited law journals in the country. It features essays on constitutional law developments and enjoys a significant following nationwide.

Crime and Justice

Law School faculty member Michael H. Tonry edits this refereed hardcover journal, which publishes interdisciplinary review articles on research relating to the criminal justice system and criminal law. Recent volumes of *Crime and Justice* have addressed ethnicity, crime, and immigration; crime prevention; family violence; and drugs and crime.

Research Institutes and Centers

Four major research institutes and centers founded by University of Minnesota Law School faculty and housed in the law building add to the school's intellectual vitality. Each of these research institutes and centers is funded by outside grants, a continuing tribute to the important contributions the institutes make to legal scholarship and public policy research.

Minnesota Center for Legal Studies

This center was created to enhance intellectual contacts between the Law School and the larger legal and scholarly communities. The center sponsors frequent faculty workshops, lectures by distinguished scholars from around the country, a faculty-edited journal, and other activities.

Human Rights Center

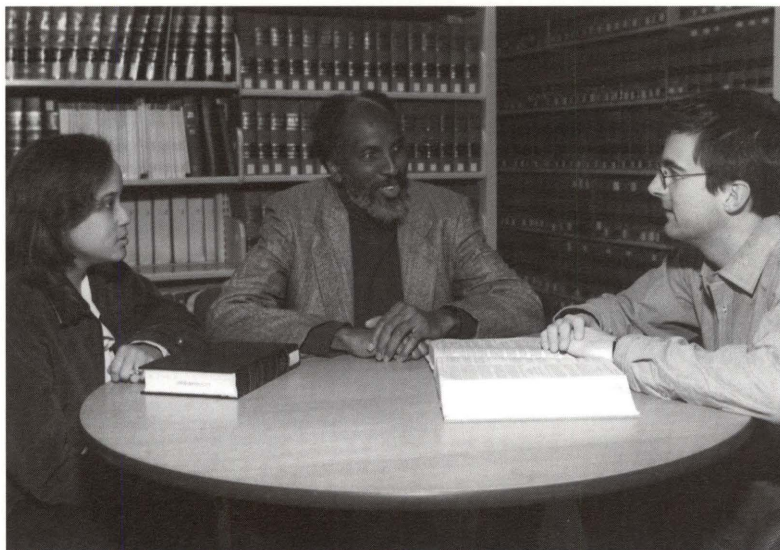
The Law School houses the University of Minnesota Human Rights Center, which was inaugurated in December 1988 on the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Human Rights Center has seven program areas:

1. International Human Rights Internship Program, which has awarded more than 80 internship grants enabling students to work with human rights organizations in more than 25 countries;
2. University of Minnesota Human Rights Library on the Web, the largest human rights document site in the world with more than 3,500 individual documents;
3. University of Minnesota Human Rights Library and Documentation Center, which contains a comprehensive collection of human rights materials and helps researchers obtain human rights documents;
4. Research in Aid of Advocacy, which has prepared and disseminated a human rights research bibliography and assisted the United Nations in preparing studies on the right to a fair trial, pre-trial detention standards, and other subjects;



“As editor-in-chief of the Minnesota Law Review I have worked with the best and the brightest law students and top professors from around the country, as well as lawyers, judges, and even state supreme court justices. It has been an experience unparalleled in my lifetime.”

*—Sandra R. Levitsky
Third-year law student
Amherst College, B.A.*



Professor John A. Powell, former legal director for the ACLU, now directs the Institute on Race and Poverty, one of four major research centers founded by University of Minnesota Law School faculty and located in the Law Center.

5. Partners in Human Rights Education, which trains volunteer teachers, lawyers, and community representatives to teach primary and secondary school students about international human rights and responsibilities;
6. University of Minnesota Human Rights and Immigration Law Clinic; and
7. public events, which have enabled more than 100 human rights experts from around the world to address the Minnesota community (e.g., Jean-Bertrand Aristide, former President of Haiti; Gibson Kaman Kuria, human rights advocate from Kenya; José Zalaquett, former Chair of Amnesty International; and Oscar Arias Sanchez, former President of Costa Rica and 1987 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate).

Through these programs the center has helped human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, and the Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, protect human rights in various countries. The center also has enabled students from several countries to study human rights at the University of Minnesota.

Institute on Race and Poverty

The institute was founded in 1993 and is based at the Law School. It conducts legal and social justice research to better understand and address the underlying causes of problems created by the intersection of racial segregation and concentrated poverty. The institute brings together scholars and practitioners from the fields of law, public policy, and social science to forge new and effective strategies to combat such dilemmas as urban decay, racial segregation in housing and schools, and economic and social injustice. It also serves as a clearinghouse of information for scholars and researchers interested in issues of race and poverty.

Institute on Criminal Justice

In 1996, the Law School was awarded a \$10 million grant to establish this institute for research and education on criminal justice policies. Initially the institute's focal point will be a state-centered program that assists policy makers throughout the country to gain control of growing prison populations and improve sentencing

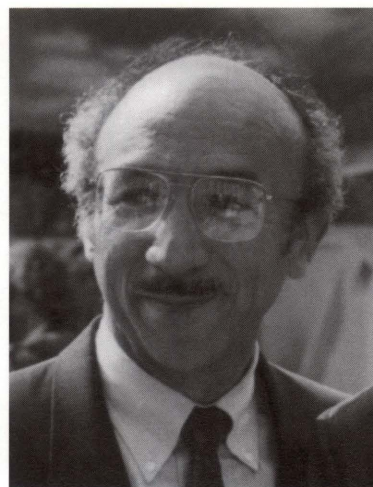
and correctional policies and programs. The scope of the institute's work will then broaden to include research and policy analysis on other criminal justice issues at local, national, and international levels.

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 Lecture, named in honor of a former dean of the Law School, discusses democratic ideals to stimulate a broader concern for public affairs. Recent Lockhart lecturers include the Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; Professor Lea Brilmayer of Yale Law School; the Honorable Guido Calabresi, former Dean and Sterling Professor at Yale Law School, currently U.S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit Court of Appeals; Professor Martha L. Minow of Harvard Law School; and Professor Kathleen M. Sullivan of Stanford Law School.

■ Presenters of the biennial John Dewey Lectureship in the Philosophy of Law discuss important issues in jurisprudence and have included Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress; The Honorable John T. Noonan, Jr., U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals; Barbara A. Black, George Welwood Murray Professor at Columbia University School of Law; Kenneth S. Lynn, the Arthur O. Lovejoy Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University; Professor Martha Nussbaum of the University of Chicago Law School; Frank I. Michelman, the Robert Walmsley University Professor at Harvard Law School; Professor Margaret Jane Radin of Stanford Law School; and Anthony Kron-



Recent commencement speakers include Cokie Roberts, commentator for National Public Radio and ABC News, and the Honorable Harry T. Edwards, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.



Former Vice President and Ambassador to Japan Walter F. Mondale ('56) exemplifies the Law School's strong tradition of public service; he also continues to maintain a strong presence at his alma mater and will be the 1997 commencement speaker.

man, Dean and Edward J. Phelps Professor of Yale Law School.

■ The Frederick W. Thomas Professorship for the Interdisciplinary Study of Law and Language stimulates and enriches teaching, scholarship, and research in the area of law and the English language. The most recent Thomas lecturer was Professor Henry Louis Gates, Jr. of Harvard University.

■ The Jurist-in-Residence program, which has featured such distinguished guests as the Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor and Anthony Kennedy, Associate Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, the Honorable Stephen M. Schwebel, judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, and the Honorable Donald P. Lay, Senior Circuit Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, provides unique insight into the judicial process and a close-up view of some of its decision makers by bringing those individuals to the Law School for up to a week of classes, seminars, and informal meetings with students.

■ Beginning fall 1997, the Law School will host the Horatio Ellsworth Kellar Distinguished Visitors Program. The program will support an interdisciplinary lecture series that will connect emerging issues in law with other disciplines such as art, drama, and literature.

■ Former Vice President and Ambassador to Japan Walter F. Mondale, an alumnus, participates regularly in public forums relating to international law and relations.

Student Life



A special event hosted by the Amnesty International Student Group.

Extracurricular Activities

Students have the opportunity to participate in many different activities when they are not studying, clerking, or enjoying the Twin Cities. Annually, student groups provide more than 4,000 hours of pro bono community service in the Twin Cities area.

Law School Council

The Law Council is the student governing body of the Law School. The council is made up of three representatives of each class and a president elected by the student body as a whole. Generally, the council articulates, presents, and advocates student interests before the dean and faculty.

Council members coordinate many student services and activities, serving as the board of directors for the Friendly Law School Bookstore and determining bookstore policies and the distribution of annual profits. Bookstore profits serve as a major source of funding for more than 20 student groups.

Students on Law School Committees

Law students participate actively in the general governance of the Law School. Interested students are appointed by the Law Council to serve on faculty-student committees dealing with such

matters as curriculum development, admissions, educational policy, placement, and international programs. The faculty-student committee system is the heart of the Law School's policy-making process, and committee participation provides students with an avenue for suggesting improvements in Law School policies and assisting in the continuing development of the Law School.

Student Organizations

AMERICAN INDIAN LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION (AILSA)

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

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL STUDENT GROUP (AI)

The local chapter of AI has two primary objectives. First, it seeks to keep University of Minnesota law students aware of instances of political oppression, torture, detention, and violation of human rights occurring around the world. Second, it actively involves students in letter writing campaigns to free prisoners and advocate the cessation of human rights violations.

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 American presence in the legal community and to serving the interests and needs of Asian Americans.

ASYLUM LAW PROJECT

Law School students organize trips to help process asylum applications for political refugees. Students raise their own funds, organize training sessions, and locate potential project sites. They learn the basics of asylum law and some have the opportunity to conduct asylum hearings.

BLACK LAW STUDENTS 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 in the legal system that will make it more responsive to the black community. BLSA also provides a support network for its members and seeks expansion of job opportunities for black law students.

CHRISTIAN LEGAL SOCIETY (CLS)

CLS is an organization of Christian law students who seek to integrate their Christian beliefs with their law school experiences, practice, and day-to-day life. The organization provides members with a support network, service opportunities, bible studies, discussions of legal issues that impact upon Christian beliefs, and presentations by Christian attorneys from the community. CLS is a non-denominational organization that meets regularly throughout the year.

ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS LAW SOCIETY (ESLSA)

ESLSA was founded in 1988 to provide a forum for discussion in the law school community concerning the developing fields of entertainment and sports law. ESLSA also familiarizes members with relevant resources in the legal community and encourages the Law School administration to be aware of its members' needs when making curriculum decisions.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SOCIETY (ELS)

ELS has two primary goals: To improve the opportunities at the Law School for studying and embarking on the practice of environmental law, and to apply legal skills to current environmental problems. ELS sponsors environmental speakers and activities, lobbies for curriculum changes and environmentally responsible policies at the Law School, connects students with potential employers, and contributes legal services to students, citizens, and government and public interest groups working on environmental and land use issues.

FAMILY AND CHILD ADVOCACY (FCA)

FCA is a group of students with and without children who are interested in the legal issues affecting children. Focus areas include child advocacy, juvenile justice, and addressing the needs of parents in the workplace and at the Law School. FCA also maintains a child-care referral list and serves as a support group for law students who have (or are thinking of having) children.

THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY

The Federalist Society is a nationwide organization with chapters at more than 100 law

schools. The society's primary interest is in the role of the judiciary in the separation of powers. During the school year, society members organize and sponsor lectures and debates featuring members of the legal community.

GAMMA ETA GAMMA

Gamma Eta Gamma is the Law School fraternity. In addition to providing affordable housing for about 15 male and female law students, Gamma is a social organization, sponsoring several events each year, among them a famous Halloween Party. Membership is available to all law students.

INTERNATIONAL LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION (ILSA)

ILSA provides support for students interested in the study and practice of law in an international environment. The organization promotes awareness of contemporary international and comparative law issues and opportunities. ILSA sponsors speakers from the local and national legal community to inform the law school community on these issues and possible career paths available in the field of international law.

JEWISH LAW CAUCUS

The Jewish Law Caucus seeks to enhance the legal education of students by presenting programs on topics of law and policy that have a particular Jewish concern. The caucus organizes social events and Jewish holiday celebrations. The caucus also works with other groups to further the causes of civil and human rights.

LATINO LAW STUDENTS ALLIANCE (LLSA)

LLSA 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 organizations, LLSA is an effective political voice in addressing the needs of Latino law students and the Spanish-speaking community.

LAW AND MEDICINE SOCIETY

The Law and Medicine Society is an organization of students interested in health law and bioethics. The society provides a forum for discussion of issues in health law as well as career resources and contact with health law practitioners in the community. The society provides opportunities to interact with other student organizations in the various bioethics and health science disciplines, and works with these and other organizations to sponsor speakers and programs of both specific and general interest.

LAW FORUM

Law Forum is the main social programmer for the Law School community. It has no special interest affiliation and offers students a supplement to the regular law school routine. Typical events include the annual Barrister's Ball, student-faculty softball and volleyball games, all-Law School picnics, and the Medical Malpractice Party.

LAW SCHOOL RECREATIONAL SPORTS

The Law School has its own recreational sports program. Where possible, law students compete only against other law students. Flag football, volleyball, and basketball leagues are highly competitive. Law School teams also participate in the main University's soccer, broomball, and hockey leagues. All sports are offered on a co-rec basis.

LEGAL ADVOCACY FOR WEST BANK WOMEN (LAWBW)

LAWBW is a nonprofit corporation and student organization formed in 1991 to provide free legal services to needy women residing in Minneapolis' West Bank neighborhoods. LAWBW emphasizes family and welfare law, and operates a weekly walk-in clinic. LAWBW offers law students the opportunity to serve as volunteer assistants to the pro bono attorneys involved with the organization, and the opportunity to serve the needs of the community in which the Law School is located. LAWBW also sponsors introductory seminars and workshops related to the pro bono practice of family and welfare law.

MINNESOTA JUSTICE FOUNDATION (MJF)

The Minnesota Justice Foundation is a nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting and supporting pro bono legal practice in Minnesota. Law students have the opportunity to serve as volunteer law clerks and research assistants to legal service organizations and legal clinic attorneys on cases involving civil rights, human rights, discrimination, housing, family, and poverty law. MJF's student committee at the Law School has coordinated development of the Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP), which helps pay student loans for graduates taking low-paying public interest jobs. MJF students also sponsor Work-A-Day, which asks members of the law school community to donate a day of their summer salary to fund summer-long public interest clerkships. Both programs have been successful in increasing public interest job opportunities for University of Minnesota students.

MULTICULTURAL LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (MCLSA)

MCLSA is a coalition of minority student groups and interested others. MCLSA is concerned with recruiting and retaining minority students and faculty, as well as eliminating racism and sexism from society. MCLSA serves as a formal 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. MCLSA was founded in 1975.

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD (NLG)

The National Lawyers' Guild is an organization of lawyers, law students, and legal workers. Since its founding in 1937, the NLG has been dedicated to achieving full economic, political, and social rights for

poor and working people. Its members believe human rights are more important than property rights.

ORDER OF THE MOUSE

The Order of the Mouse is dedicated to helping students learn about technology and how it affects the law. Members have opportunities to explore ways to put technology to use in school and on the job.

QUAERE

Quaere is the Law School's campus newspaper, publishing student written news, opinion, and analysis. *Quaere* also publishes announcements and a calendar of events of interest to the Law School community.

QUEER LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (QLSA)

Founded in 1984, this organization serves as a support system and social circle for law students concerned with lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues. The association also acts as a forum for vocalizing and advancing lesbian and gay rights in the Law School community and in the legal profession.

STUDENT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW ASSOCIATION (SIPLA)

SIPLA is a group of students interested in issues involved in the study and practice of patent and intellectual property law. SIPLA offers a forum for discussion and sponsors speakers from the community.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT LEGAL SERVICES (USLS)

The USLS is a low-cost legal aid clinic financed by University student fees. Services are provided to the entire University community and specialties include landlord-tenant, consumer, family, and debtor-creditor law. One law student is selected annually by the Law Council to serve on the USLS Board of Directors.

WOMEN'S LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION (WLSA)

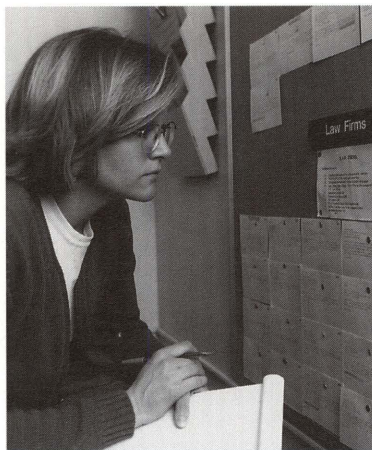
WLSA is an organization of women and men focused on a number of purposes and projects: addressing women's experiences and issues in both the Law School and the workplace, presenting educational programs of special interest to women, maintaining and expanding contact with women in the legal field, supporting community-based projects that address the needs of women, and acting as an advocate and voice for the interests of women as a group within the Law School. WLSA also runs a used bookstore.

There are many additional ways to participate in extracurricular activities during law school. The American Bar Association and Minnesota State Bar Association have opportunities for student members to expand professional horizons. Other University student government bodies, such as the Graduate and Professional Schools Assembly (GAPSA), welcome and encourage the participation of law students. Many students have also found the time to start new groups as demand and time allow.

Career Services

Graduates of the University of Minnesota Law School

serve their clients, employers, and communities in all 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and around the world. They practice law in public, private, and corporate settings; conduct business; mediate; advise; teach; lobby; make policy decisions; and perform a wealth of other professional services. They are employed by legal services, Fortune 500 companies, and nonprofit corporations and foundations. They work in the world's largest law firms and in solo practice. They serve in local, state, federal, and international agencies. They teach in and administer colleges and universities. A large number are federal, state, or local judges, magistrate judges or administrative law judges. And many lead their professional peers as volunteers providing both professional services and other skills that improve the



Minnesota graduates find employment in a variety of settings nationwide.

quality of justice and civil life in their communities.

In recent years an average of 31 percent of our graduates have taken jobs outside Minnesota. Because of the caliber of our students, the rigor of our academic

program, and the strength of our clinical activities, out-of-state employers increasingly seek out our students and graduates. During the past four years, an average of 25 percent of our graduates have accepted judicial clerkships, well above the national average of 11.8 percent. Although the Law School will always provide leading lawyers and judges to Minnesota, the school's national reputation enables our graduates to practice anywhere in national and international legal circles.

Guiding a group of extraordinarily talented law students with a remarkably diverse set of professional interests and goals as they begin charting their own career paths is the primary function of the Career Services Office. The full-time director works with both individuals and groups introducing a wide variety of traditional and nontraditional opportunities. With staff that includes a full-time career services assistant, part-time public interest coordinator, and law student and undergraduate work-study staff, the office sponsors more than 50 career seminars each year and provides access to information in all media. In addition, it sponsors a mentor program, linking incoming first-year students with graduates in Minnesota and around the country. Through both fall and spring on-campus interview programs, students have access to local, regional, national, and international law firms, corporations, public agencies, and judicial clerkships. The office also invites graduates to interview on behalf of their respective employers whenever they visit the Twin Cities.

Graduates, Spring 1992-1995

TYPE OF EMPLOYER	1992	1993	1994	1995
Law Firms	51%	51%	46%	46%
Judicial Clerkships	24%	22%	25%	27%
Business and Industry	11%	10%	11%	16%
Government	8%	7%	10%	5%
Public Interest	4%	5%	5%	3%
Graduate Study	1%	1%	1%	2%
Other	1%	4%	2%	1%

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	1992	1993	1994	1995
Twin Cities	57.2%	54%	61%	61.5%
Greater Minnesota	12.3%	10%	11%	9%
Other States	30.5%	36%	28%	29.5%

- The Law School's bar passage rate is 97 percent.
- For the years listed above, the Law School's employment rate was 96 percent; over the past 10 years, the employment rate has ranged between 95 and 98 percent.

The above percentages incorporate responses to employment surveys of 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 Law School graduates (the class of 1996 is not included because polling had not been completed by this bulletin's publication date). Major cities include New York City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Boston, Dallas, Tucson, Phoenix, Seattle, Spokane, Denver, Philadelphia, San Antonio, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Sacramento, and Miami.

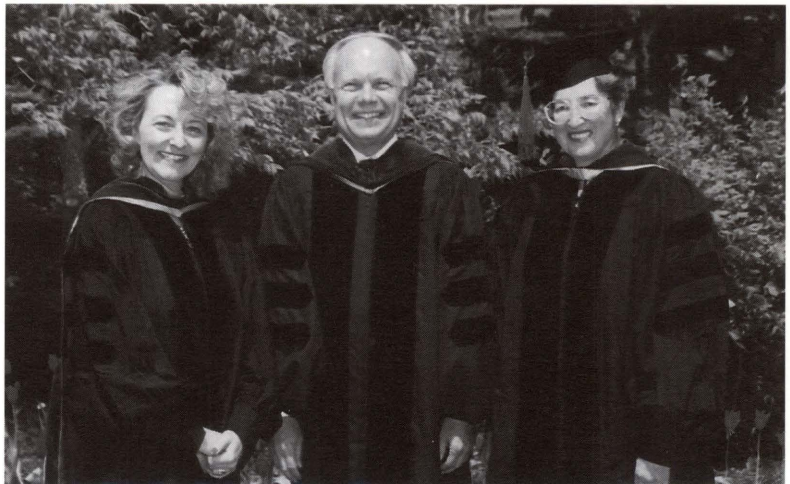
Alumni Activities

A Partial List of Illustrious Graduates

WITH POSITIONS THEY HOLD OR HAVE HELD:

- Donald D. Alsop, Chief Judge, U.S. District Court
- Paul H. Anderson, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court
- Wendell R. Anderson, Governor and U.S. Senator, Minnesota
- John Baumann, Executive Director, Association of American Law Schools
- James H. Binger, CEO, Honeywell
- James J. Blanchard, Governor of Michigan, and Ambassador to Canada
- Kathleen A. Blatz, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court
- Willard "Sandy" Boyd, Jr., President, University of Iowa, and Executive Director, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
- Myron H. Bright, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit
- David R. Brink, President, American Bar Association
- Quentin N. Burdick, U.S. Senator, North Dakota
- A.W. Clausen, President of the World Bank, and CEO, Bank America
- M. Jeanne Coyne, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court
- Michael J. Davis, Judge, U.S. District Court
- David S. Doty, Judge, U.S. District Court
- David Durenberger, U.S. Senator, Minnesota
- Orville Freeman, Governor of Minnesota, and Secretary of Agriculture
- Sandra S. Gardebring, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court
- Gerald Heaney, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit
- Thomas E. Holloran, President, Medtronic, Inc.
- Stephen F. Keating, President and CEO, Honeywell
- Richard H. Kyle, Judge, U.S. District Court
- Lee Loevinger, Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, and Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission
- Harry H. MacLaughlin, Judge, U.S. District Court
- Margaret A. Mahoney, Judge, U.S. Bankruptcy Court
- Walter F. Mondale, Vice President of the United States, and Ambassador to Japan
- Ann O. Montgomery, Judge, U.S. District Court
- Diana E. Murphy, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit
- Leonard H. Murray, CEO, Soo Line Railroad Company
- Vance Opperman, President, West Publishing Company, and President and CEO, Key Investment, Inc.
- Alan C. Page, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court
- John S. Pillsbury, Jr., President, Northwestern National Life Insurance Company
- Constance Berry Newman, Director, U.S. Office of Personnel Management
- William J. Quinn, President of the Board of Trustees, Loyola University, and President, Milwaukee Road
- James M. Rosenbaum, Judge, U.S. District Court
- Irving S. Shapiro, President and CEO, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom
- John E. Simonett, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court
- Ballard F. Smith, President, San Diego Padres Baseball Club
- Harold Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, and President, University of Pennsylvania
- Robert A. Stein, Executive Director, American Bar Association
- David R. Strand, President, Medica Health Plans
- Edward C. Stringer, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court
- Michael P. Sullivan, President, International Dairy Queen
- John R. Tunheim, Judge, U.S. District Court
- Michael Wright, President, SUPERVALU INC.

These and countless other alumni contribute to the strength of the Law School through their excellence and dedication to their profession and their communities.



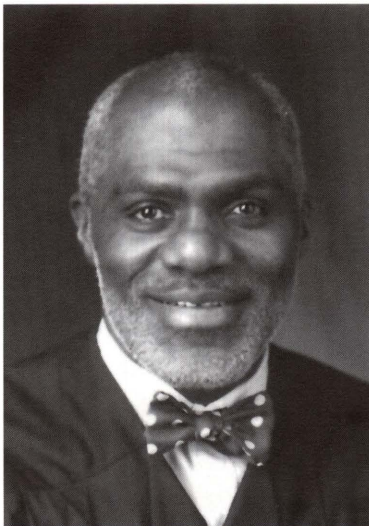
Minnesota Supreme Court Justices Sandra S. Gardebring ('73) and M. Jeanne Coyne ('57) with Robert A. Stein ('61), Executive Director of the American Bar Association and dean of the Law School, 1979-1994.



The Honorable James J. Blanchard ('68), Ambassador to Canada and former governor of Michigan.

Contributing in large measure to the excellent reputation of the Law School are the many distinguished accomplishments of its graduates. Those accomplishments include the highest achievements in many fields of endeavor, including the practice of law, the judiciary, government, and business, as well as civic, cultural, and religious organizations.

Although located throughout the country and in the far corners of the world, alumni maintain close relations with the Law School through law alumni organizations and the national Board of Visitors. One of these alumni groups, Lex Alumnae, is the largest organization of women law graduates in the country.



Minnesota Supreme Court Justice Alan C. Page ('78). Five of seven members of the Court are graduates of the University of Minnesota Law School, as are more than 225 federal and state court judges nationwide.

Admission

The Admissions Committee

—consisting of faculty, third-year students, an associate dean, and the Law School admissions director—administers the Law School's admissions policies. The aim is to maintain an objective, sensitive, and efficient admissions system.

The number of applicants for admission to the Law School each year far exceeds the number of places in the class. As a result, the admissions process is highly competitive.



Admissions Director Collins Byrd confers with an applicant. Despite the large volume of applications, the Law School prides itself on a personal touch.

Qualitative Admissions 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 University of Minnesota.

The Law School Admissions Committee carefully studies each application for admission. Admissions 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 (GPA) are important, as is the difficulty of the courses taken. A strong scholastic record is a significant indicator of potential success in the Law School. The most reliable prediction of the level of achievement is a combination of the LSAT score and the undergraduate GPA.

When an application is complete, it is reviewed and placed in one of three categories: accepted, denied, or deferred. The first screening is based principally on the LSAT score and cumulative GPA, using a formula devised from a study of past admissions. The formula takes into account the relationships among LSAT scores, undergraduate GPAs, and first-year averages of University of Minnesota Law School students. The applicant is immediately notified of the first screening action (usually one month after an applicant takes the LSAT, sends all transcripts to LSDAS, and submits an application to the Law School).

Approximately half of the entering class is selected on the basis of the statistical prediction of their success in law study. The remaining portion of the entering class is selected from the deferred group of applicants.

In choosing from the deferred category, the Law School Admissions Committee considers the LSAT score and undergraduate record plus factors such as 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, disability, and economic disadvantage. The committee also may consider factors that contribute to greater diversity in the student body, including, but not limited to, those set out in the University Equal Opportunity Policy.

Preparation for Law Study

A bachelor's degree or its equivalent is required for admission to the Law School but no special prelaw college program is prescribed. Our principal concern is that before entering the 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 distribution requirements of most liberal arts colleges. The major sequence ensures study of one field in considerable depth, while the distribution ensures a background in such diverse areas as science and mathematics, philosophy and humanities, literature and composition, the social sciences, and the arts.

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.

We do not recommend any particular area or department over another for students interested in

the Law School. Although many applicants believe they must major in economics, history, philosophy, or political science, other majors provide strong backgrounds for law study and practice as well. These include areas such as the humanities, English, sociology, psychology, mathematics, the physical sciences, engineering, anthropology, geography, journalism, communication, classics, and modern languages. The reasoning skills, depth of analysis, and sensitivity to language and problems of interpretation developed in many of these disciplines provide an excellent preparation for law school. Students ordinarily should try to broaden their education by taking 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, literature, or history. A variety of educational backgrounds among our students contributes to the vitality of classroom interaction.

We strongly encourage work that will train students to express themselves in the English language accurately and forcefully. Success in law school and in practice depends considerably on developing effective oral and written expression. Students should seize every opportunity to take courses that require independent thought and promote strong writing skills. They also should develop the capacity for spoken expression through classes and other activities.

Additional information about prelegal education is available in *The Official Guide to U.S. Law Schools* prepared by the Law School Admission Council/Law School Admission Services in cooperation with the American Bar Association (ABA) and the Association of American Law Schools. The handbook also contains informa-

tion and admissions statistics for all ABA-approved law schools. It is available in college bookstores and law school libraries and from Law Services, 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 Law Services of Newtown, Pennsylvania. This half-day test measures certain intellectual capabilities important in the study of law, including the ability to reason 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. It is recommended that applicants take the LSAT by June or October of the academic year in which application is made for admission. Applicants who take the February test will be eligible for consideration, but will 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 Law Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

Applicants are advised to take the LSAT only once because those who take the test more than once must have all scores reported, and multiple test scores may be averaged. The LSAT score is considered current for three years.

The LSAT requirement will not be waived for any applicant. Foreign students must also submit the TOEFL.

Affirmative Action

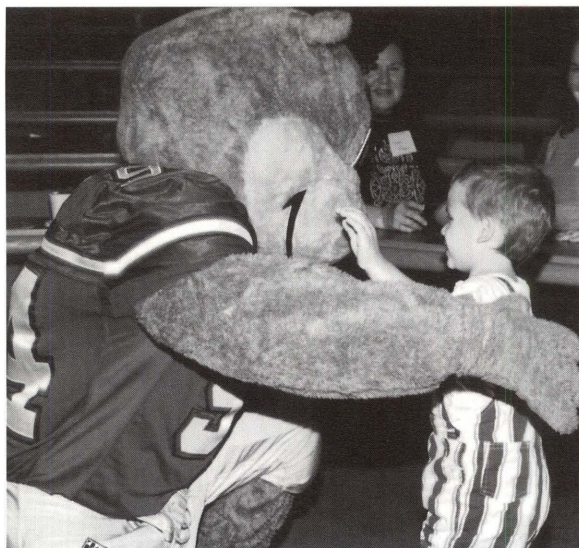
The Law School faculty has approved an affirmative action policy, excerpted below: "The faculty affirms its support of an affirmative action program in admissions to the Law School. The purpose of this program is to attract and admit law students from minority and other diverse backgrounds.

"It is the sense of the faculty that the desired diversification of the law student body will not be achieved unless minority and other diversity applicants are admitted in more than minimal numbers, but the precise numbers of minority and other diversity applicants to be admitted will depend upon the comparative credentials of all applicants. No racial or ethnic quotas will be fixed which exclude any applicants from consideration for any places in an entering class.

"The Committee should. . . consider, to the extent necessary to produce a diverse student body, factors including, but not limited to, those set out in the University Equal Opportunity Policy."

Application Procedure

The Law School admits one entering class each year for classes beginning in late August. All applicants for the first-year class must take the LSAT and submit a completed application by March 1 for admission the following August. However, applicants are encouraged to submit all required materials as early as November 1 because applications are considered on a rolling basis. Applications should not be submitted before November of the year preceding anticipated entry and may be considered past the March 1 deadline only upon written petition. Application materials and instructions may be found at the back of this bulletin.



Goldie Gopher makes an appearance at the Law School's annual Parents and Partners Day.

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 must complete necessary information on the LSAT/LSDAS registration form and have their college send a transcript directly to LSDAS.

The Admissions Committee acts only on complete applications. A complete application contains the application for admission, a personal statement, a \$40 processing fee, the LSDAS report, and two letters of recommendation.

Residence

Because the University is a state institution, Minnesota residents pay lower tuition than nonresidents and receive priority consideration for admission. To qualify for resident status, students must reside in Minnesota for at least one calendar year before the first day of class attendance. For more information, contact the Resident Classification and Reciprocity Office, 240 Williamson Hall, 231 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-6330), or the residency office on your campus.

Reciprocity

The University has reciprocity agreements with North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Manitoba. If you are a resident of any of these states or this province, you may qualify for reciprocity tuition rates, which are lower than nonresident tuition rates and, in some cases, comparable to resident rates. For more information, contact the Resident Classification and Reciprocity Office, 240 Williamson Hall, 231 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-6330), or the residency office on your campus.

Registration With Bar Admission Officials

A number of states require a student to register with bar admission officials before beginning law studies. Students should ascertain whether registration is required in the state in which they intend to practice. Such registration is not required in the state of Minnesota. Minnesota is, however, among the growing number of states that have adopted "Character and Fitness" standards, which are used to screen applicants for admission to the bar. Law School applicants who might not meet the standards should seriously consider consulting with the appropriate bar official now to determine if certain past conduct (e.g., fraud, employment misconduct, violating court orders, mental instability, substance abuse) will preclude admission to the bar upon graduation. Such past behavior will be evaluated in light of factors such as the date and seriousness of the conduct and may be excused. For the complete text of the Minnesota standards, contact the State Board of Law Examiners, 200 S. Robert Street, Suite B50, St. Paul, MN 55107.

Students considering practice in another state should contact that state's bar association for related information.

Transfer and Visiting Student Admission

Admission as a transfer student or a visiting student is possible if the applicant has been attending a law school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. A transfer student is one who has completed only one year of study at another law school. A visiting student is one who plans to spend a year or less at Minnesota.

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 behind the applicant's move to Minnesota also will 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, with a transcript that reflects all first- and second-year law school grades, but such applicants are not required to register with LSDAS.

The deadline for all advanced standing applications is June 1, but that date may be waived by the Office of Admissions if a good reason can be shown.

Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

Expenses

TUITION AND FEES 1996-97 ACADEMIC YEAR

- Resident: \$8,923
- Nonresident: \$14,819

Tuition and fees will increase in 1997-98 and may change annually. The estimated living expenses for a law student are an additional \$8,640 per nine-month academic year (assuming the student is not living at his or her parents' home or in University housing).

Financial Aid

While responsibility for funding educational and living costs rests with students and their families, appropriate scholarships, grants, work-study programs, and loans can provide assistance. In recent years approximately 85 percent of the student body has received some form of financial aid. Students should not rely on the availability of financial aid until their application has been approved or definite assistance arrangements have been made.

NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIPS

Prospective Law School students seeking scholarships must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). In addition, students must submit a Financial Aid Transcript form to the financial aid offices at all of the institutions they have previously attended. They are then considered for all financial aid funds, including all scholarships. FAFSA provides a single application form for financial aid that requests personal and financial information on the income, assets, and expenses of applicants and their spouses. The FAFSA application should be filed as early as possible; students should not wait until an admissions decision has been

made before filing it. No financial aid application is considered until all requested information is submitted. Late applications are processed only after all timely applications have received attention. FAFSA uses a standard formula to analyze individual applications and computes an expected family contribution figure.

Once an applicant has been accepted for admission to the Law School, the FAFSA will be reviewed if it has been filed well in advance of admission. However, awards will generally not be made until April. Stipends vary from partial to full tuition and fees. Approximately 85 percent of the student body receives financial aid; approximately 36 percent receives scholarship assistance.

Scholarships are generally renewed pending reapplication for assistance, maintenance of acceptable academic performance, and continued financial need. Scholarships must be applied for each year. Procedures that second- and third-year students must follow to renew or obtain scholarships are available at the Law School.

MERIT-BASED SCHOLARSHIPS

Each year the Law School awards several scholarships to outstanding entering students. The Robert A. Stein Scholarship is named for the seventh dean of the Law School, an alumnus who has devoted his career as student, teacher, and dean to the pursuit of excellence in legal education. The Walter J. Troegner Scholarship is named for a distinguished alumnus. Both scholarships cover tuition and are renewed, based on satisfactory performance, each of the three years the student is enrolled.



"The main strength of the University of Minnesota Law School is the accessibility of the administration and faculty. Another strength is the clinical education opportunities. The clinic experience provides an invaluable opportunity for students to get into the courtroom immediately and represent real people. The University of Minnesota Law School has given me the basic foundation I need to practice any type of law, anywhere in the country."

*—Ami L. Richardson
Third-year law student
Dartmouth College, B.A.*

Because financial need is not a criterion, nothing beyond the Law School application must be submitted for consideration.

LOANS

Loan applicants must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). An application packet is available for pickup from campus advising offices or the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid (OSFA), 210 Fraser Hall, or by calling the Law School Office of Admissions, 612/625-5005. Students are encouraged to submit application materials as soon after January 1 as possible. The deadline to submit the FAFSA is May 1. Both need and non-need based loan packages are available.

OSFA considers each applicant's eligibility for the various loan programs individually, evaluating which programs are most favorable to each individual. Students will be considered first for a Federal Direct Loan (formerly Stafford Student Loan). The financial aid office next considers an individual's eligibility for campus-based loans, e.g., University Trust Fund loan or a Federal Perkins loan.

Eligible students will receive a Financial Aid Notification (FAN) from OSFA, listing any available Federal Direct and campus-based loans.

Students submitting a complete FAFSA are automatically considered for the following loans:

FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN

Law students may borrow \$5,000 annually up to a total of \$30,000, including all undergraduate Perkins and NDSL loans, per federal guidelines. The actual amount of the loan is determined by the financial aid office.

The annual interest rate on the loan amount is five percent. Repayment begins nine months

after graduation, enrollment for less than half time, or leaving school.

UNIVERSITY LOAN

Law students may be offered up to \$3,000 per academic year. Total borrowing may not exceed \$14,000 for their entire educational career at the University. The \$14,000 maximum includes any University loans borrowed as an undergraduate student and is not an additional lending limit.

For most loans, interest charges begin on the date the loan is received. Interest must be paid while the recipient is in school and will be billed annually. Repayment of the loan begins three months after graduation or termination from the University.

LOANS FROM PRIVATE LENDERS

Loans in this section are available to supplement, if necessary, the campus-based aid students are eligible to receive based on their FAFSA.

LAL, LSL, and SELF loans require another application in addition to the FAFSA. For more information and application materials, contact the financial aid office.

FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN

The Federal Direct Loan program is a need-based, federal student loan program administered by the University and the federal government. Students must be enrolled at least half time in a degree or certificate program to be eligible.

Law students may apply for a maximum loan of \$8,500 per twelve months. Law registration status will be verified before Federal Direct Loan disbursement.

No interest on a Federal Direct Loan is charged before graduation or until dropping below half-time status. The interest rate for borrowers is variable.

UNSUBSIDIZED FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN

A non-need-based Federal Direct (formerly Stafford) Loan is available for students who do not qualify for or who are eligible for less than the loan limit on a Federal Direct Loan. The same terms and conditions apply except the borrower accrues interest while in school.

LAW ACCESS LOAN (LAL)

The Law Access Loan (LAL) is a non-need-based loan program. It allows law students to apply for up to the cost of attendance minus other financial aid. The LAL maximum outstanding debt is \$120,000, including undergraduate and graduate school debt.

In-school LAL interest is variable based on the 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.25 percent adjusted quarterly. At repayment, interest is variable based on the 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.40 percent. Interest accrues from the date of loan disbursement.

Borrowers may defer interest until six months after graduation, or until their student status drops below half time.

LAWLOANS

LAWLOANS was designed for two loan programs by the HEMAR Insurance Corporation, Norwest Bank, and a guarantee agency. The two loan programs are Law Student Loan and Bar Study Loan.

The Law Student Loan (LSL) allows students to apply for up to the cost of attendance minus other financial aid. The LSL maximum outstanding debt is \$125,000, including undergraduate and graduate school debt.

In-school LSL interest is variable based on the 13-week Treasury bill rate plus 3.25 percent adjusted quarterly. At repayment, interest is variable based on the 13-week Treasury bill rate plus 3.50 percent. Interest accrues from the date of

Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid

loan disbursement. Interest is capitalized once when repayment begins.

Repayment begins nine months after graduation or when enrollment drops below half time.

STUDENT EDUCATIONAL LOAN FUND (SELF)

The SELF program is a non-need-based, state program administered by the University and the Minnesota Higher Education Services Office (MHESO). All students attending the University of Minnesota who are enrolled at least half time in a degree or certificate program are eligible to apply for a SELF loan.

The maximum award for a student is \$9,000 per academic year, and the minimum is \$500.

Students must have a credit-worthy co-signer to qualify for a SELF loan. Under no circumstances are students allowed to borrow SELF funds when their loan debt reaches \$40,000.

The SELF variable interest rate is calculated by adding the average quarterly sale price of the 91-day Treasury bill plus 1.25 percent. Quarterly interest payments begin 90 days after disbursement of the loan check. Interest begins to accrue the day the check is printed.

At termination of study, monthly payment (interest only) begins and continues for up to 12 months. On the thirteenth month out of school, students begin repaying both principal and interest.

LAW SCHOOL 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 work-study students are employed as research assistants for faculty members and in the Law Library.

A complete financial aid application 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 disadvantaged backgrounds. The CLEO program conducts academic Summer Institutes and provides annual fellowships. The Summer Institutes expose students to a six-week intensive study program before enrollment in law school and introduce students to legal methodology, legal research, and writing techniques. The financial component of the CLEO program consists of an annual fellowship to each successful graduate of the Summer Institutes. For applications and more information, contact CLEO, 1800 M Street N.W., Suite 290, Washington, DC 20036.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM IN LAW FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

This program, funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and private sources, is available only to American Indians and Alaskan 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 Graduate Center, 4520 Montgomery Blvd. N.E., Suite 1-B, Albuquerque, NM 87109 (505/881-4584).

Due to the nature of federal, state, and institutional guidelines governing financial aid programs, this information is subject to change without notice.



"I have had several opportunities to make contacts with and get advice from practicing attorneys and prospective employers by attending meetings and gatherings sponsored by the Career Services Office and various University of Minnesota Law School organizations. The location of the Law School near the two downtowns of Minneapolis and St. Paul is also one of the school's strengths, providing students with numerous job opportunities as well as social activities."

—Renee R. Salazar
First-year law student
University of California, Davis, B.A.

Faculty and Administration

CALVIN L. LITSEY

FAEGRE & BENSON
B.A., Yale University
J.D., University of Minnesota

CATHRYN YOUNG MIDDLEBROOK

**MINNESOTA STATE PUBLIC
DEFENDER'S OFFICE**
B.A., J.D., University of Minnesota

MICHELLE A. MILLER

LEONARD, STREET AND DEINARD
B.A., Indiana University
M.A., Southern Methodist University
J.D., University of Minnesota

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**MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL**
B.S., Michigan Technological
University
J.D., University of Oregon

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
B.S., University of Kansas
J.D., University of Minnesota

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LOCKRIDGE, GRINDAL, NAUEN & HOLSTEIN
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J.D., University of Minnesota

HON. FRANKLIN L. NOEL

CHIEF U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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of New York, Binghamton
J.D., Georgetown University

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J.D., William Mitchell College of Law

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J.D., William Mitchell College of Law

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J.D., University of Chicago

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**MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT
JUSTICE (RET.)**
B.A., St. John's University
LL.B., University of Minnesota

HON. RICHARD SOLUM

MINNESOTA DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
B.S.B., University of Kansas
J.D., University of Minnesota

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J.D., University of Minnesota

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J.D., University of Iowa

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NIEL WILLARDSON

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J.D., University of Minnesota

Law Library Staff

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cisco; M.L.I.S., University of Califor-
nia, Berkeley; reference and collec-
tion development librarian.

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M.B.A., University of Minnesota.

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J.D., M.L.S., University of Pittsburgh;
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legal research).

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APRIL L. SCHWARTZ

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University of Wisconsin, Madison;
J.D., University of Minnesota; busi-
ness law reference librarian (teaches
legal research).

CLAIRE M. STUCKEY

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B.A., University of Minnesota; M.A.,
Alfred Adle Institute of Minnesota;
head of cataloging.

SUZANNE THORPE

LIBRARIAN
B.A., M.A., University of Wisconsin;
J.D., University of Minnesota; assis-
tant director for faculty and public ser-
vices (teaches legal research).

Emeritus Law Library Staff

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

VERA CARLSSON SNAPKO

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
B.S. in L.S., University of Minnesota;
acquisitions librarian.

JOSEPH LEVSTIK

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
Diploma, Faculty of Law, University
of Ljubljana; M.A., Western Michigan
University; foreign law librarian.

ARLETTE M. SODERBERG

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
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B.S. in L.S., University of Minnesota;
head of public services.

University Administrators

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PRESIDENT (through 6/30/97)

MARK G. YUDOF

PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE

JOANNE G. JACKSON

**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT FOR FINANCE
AND OPERATIONS**

MARVIN L. MARSHAK

**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT FOR
ACADEMIC AFFAIRS**

C. EUGENE ALLEN

PROVOST FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

FRANK B. CERRA

**PROVOST FOR THE ACADEMIC
HEALTH CENTER**

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**PROVOST FOR ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND ENGINEERING**

MCKINLEY BOSTON, JR.

**VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT
DEVELOPMENT & ATHLETICS**

MARK L. BRENNER

**VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH
AND DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL**

THOMAS H. SWAIN

**ACTING VICE PRESIDENT
FOR INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS**

MARK B. ROTENBERG

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Bagley

DAVID R. METZEN

South St. Paul

MICHAEL O'KEEFE

Minneapolis

WILLIAM R. PETERSON

Eagan

JESSICA J. PHILLIPS

Morris

MAUREEN K. REED

Stillwater

PATRICIA B. SPENCE

Rice



*"The University of
Minnesota is blessed with
students, faculty, and staff
with intelligence, ambition,
integrity, and warmth.
It provides a wonderful
environment for learning,
growing, and cultivating
friendships with class-
mates and faculty who
will become lifelong
professional colleagues."*

*—Amy C. Seidel
Second-year law student
Gustavus Adolphus College, B.A.*



A view down the mall toward the University's Northrop Memorial Auditorium.

General Information, Policies, and Campus Map

Law School Calendar (Dates subject to change)

Fall Semester

Wednesday, August 20	1st-Year Registration
Thursday-Saturday, August 21-23	1st-Year Orientation
Monday, August 25	First Day of Classes
Monday, September 1	Labor Day Holiday
Thursday-Friday, November 27-28	Thanksgiving Holidays
Wednesday, December 3	Last Day of Classes
Monday, December 8	Final Exam Period Begins
Friday, December 19	Final Exam Period Ends

Spring Semester

Monday, January 5	First Day of Classes
Monday, January 19	Martin Luther King Holiday
Monday-Friday, March 23-27	Spring Break
Friday, April 24	Last Day of Classes
Monday, April 27	Final Exam Period Begins
Friday, May 8	Final Exam Period Ends
Saturday, May 9	Law School Commencement

Summer School

Tuesday, May 26-Friday, July 24	Summer School (for 2nd- and 3rd-year students)
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Fall Semester

Wednesday, August 19	1st-Year Registration
Thursday-Saturday, August 20-22	1st-Year Orientation
Monday, August 24	First Day of Classes
Monday, September 7	Labor Day Holiday
Thursday-Friday, November 26-27	Thanksgiving Holidays
Wednesday, December 2	Last Day of Classes
Monday, December 7	Final Exam Period Begins
Friday, December 18	Final Exam Period Ends

Spring Semester

Monday, January 4	First Day of Classes
Monday, January 18	Martin Luther King Holiday
Monday-Friday, March 22-26	Spring Break
Friday, April 23	Last Day of Classes
Monday, April 26	Final Exam Period Begins
Friday, May 7	Final Exam Period Ends
Saturday, May 8	Law School Commencement

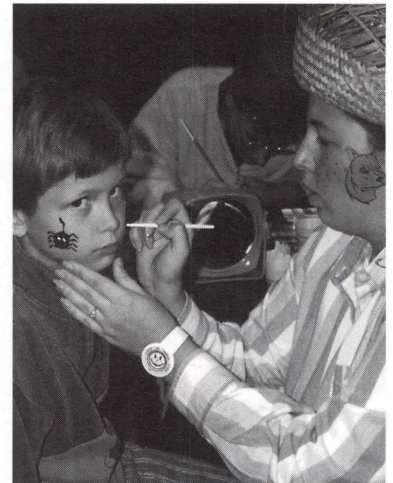
Summer School

Tuesday, May 25-Friday, July 23	Summer School (for 2nd- and 3rd-year students)
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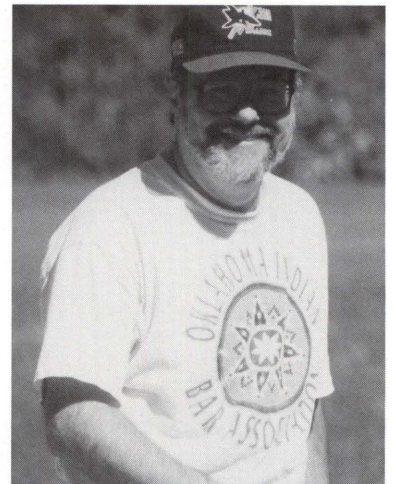
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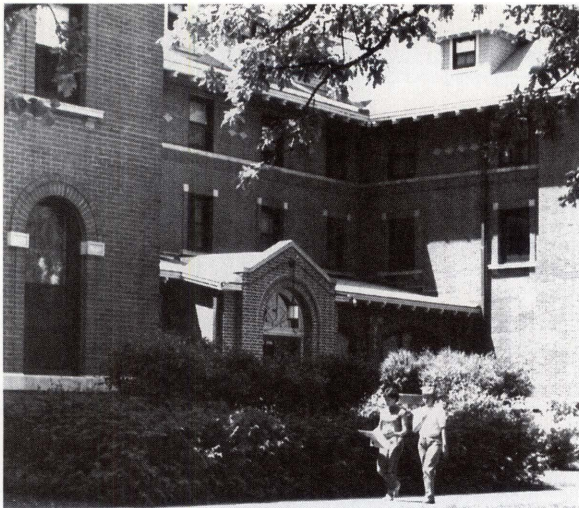
Note: The Law School follows a semester system, whereas other University of Minnesota colleges and schools follow a quarter system. Beginning fall 1999, the entire University will use a semester system, although on a slightly different schedule.



Annual Law Students With Children Halloween party.



Professor Frickey joining in the fun at the annual faculty-student softball game.



Information about housing options is available through Housing & Residential Life.

Housing

Law students can choose from a variety of living arrangements, including University residence halls and the Law School fraternity, Gamma Eta Gamma, located at 1126 5th Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455. Most students, however, live in apartments in Minneapolis or St. Paul. The Law School is readily accessible by public and University bus systems.

Housing & Residential Life, located on the East Bank, provides valuable information about on-campus and off-campus housing. Listings with information about rooms, apartments, duplexes, houses, cooperatives, and other types of living arrangements are also available. For more information on University housing, contact Housing & Residential Life, Comstock Hall-East, University of Minnesota, 210 Delaware Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/624-2994).

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 (612/378-2434) or Commonwealth Terrace Cooperative, Inc., 1250 Fifield Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108 (612/646-7526).

Health Insurance

The University of Minnesota offers insurance through Boynton Health Service. The American Bar Association insurance plan is also available. In 1996-97, basic annual coverage through the University cost \$288 per semester. Additional information is available by contacting Student Insurance, Boynton Health Service, University of Minnesota, 410 Church Street, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/624-0627).

Accreditation

The Law School was established in 1888 as a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools and is accredited by the American Bar Association.

For More Information

OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS

Law School
University of Minnesota
290 Law Center
229 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 625-5005
<http://www.umn.edu/law/>

OFFICE OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL AID

University of Minnesota
210 Fraser Hall
106 Pleasant Street S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 624-1665

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL LIFE

University of Minnesota
Comstock Hall East
210 Delaware Street S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 625-2994

DISABILITY SERVICES

30 Nicholson Hall
216 Pillsbury Drive S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 626-1333 (V/TTY)

UNIVERSITY CHILD CARE COORDINATOR

University of Minnesota
1818 4th Street South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 627-4030

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

University of Minnesota
301 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 625-9505

CURTIS L. CARLSON SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

M.B.A. Programs
University of Minnesota

301 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 624-0006

RESIDENT CLASSIFICATION AND RECIPROCALITY OFFICE

Office of Admissions
University of Minnesota
240 Williamson Hall
231 Pillsbury Drive S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 625-6330

Policies

The information in this bulletin and other University bulletins, publications, or announcements is subject to change without notice. University offices can provide current information about possible changes.

This publication is available in alternative formats upon request. Please contact the Office of Admissions, University of Minnesota, 240 Williamson Hall, 231 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-2008).

This bulletin along with additional information about the Law School is available on the Internet at <http://www.umn.edu/law/>. This and other University bulletins also are available at <http://www.umn.edu/commpub>.

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, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, public assistance status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.

In adhering to this policy, the University abides by the Minnesota Human Rights Act, Minnesota Statute Ch. 363; by the Federal Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e; by the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; by Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; by the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990; by Executive Order 11246, as amended; by 38 U.S.C. § 2012, 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 directed to Stephanie Lieberman, Director, Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action, University of Minnesota, 419 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/624-9547).

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. (Exceptions under the law include state and federal education-

General Information, Policies, and Campus Map

al and financial aid institutions.) The policy also permits students to review their educational records and to challenge the contents of those records.

Some student information—name, address, electronic (e-mail) address, telephone number, dates of enrollment and enrollment status (full time, part time, not enrolled, withdrawn and date of withdrawal), college and class, major, adviser, academic awards and honors received, and degrees earned—is considered public or directory information. Students may prevent the release of public information. To do so, they must notify the records office on their campus.

Students have the right to review their educational records. The regents' policy is available for review at 150 Williamson Hall, Minneapolis, and at records offices on other campuses of the University. Questions may be directed to the Office of the Registrar, 150 Williamson Hall (612/625-5333).

IMMUNIZATION

Students born after 1956 who take more than one University class are required under Minnesota law to submit an Immunization Record form.

The form, which is sent along with the official University admission letter, must be filled out and returned to Boynton Health Service within 45 days of the first term of enrollment in order for students to continue registering for classes at the University. Complete instructions accompany the form.

EXTRACURRICULAR EVENTS

No extracurricular events requiring student participation may be scheduled from the beginning of study day to the end of finals week. Exceptions to this policy may be granted by the Senate Committee on Educational Policy. The Senate advises all faculty that any exemption granted pursuant to this policy shall be honored and that students who are unable to complete course requirements during finals week shall be provided an alternative and timely opportunity to do so.

SMOKE-FREE CAMPUS POLICY

Smoking is prohibited in all facilities of the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities campus except for designated private residence hall rooms.

SENIOR CITIZENS

Minnesota residents age 62 or older may attend University classes without charge or for a minimal fee if they have completed specified course prerequisites and if space is available after all tuition-paying students have been accommodated. 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 to 270 students meeting spe-

cific requirements. The entire first-year program is a prerequisite for upper-class courses. Senior citizens eligible to register for courses should contact the Law School registrar (612/625-3557) for more information.

University of Minnesota Mission Statement

The University of Minnesota, founded in the belief that all people are enriched by understanding, is dedicated to the advancement of learning and the search for truth; to the sharing of this knowledge through education for a diverse community; and to the application of this knowledge to benefit the people of the state, the nation, and the world.

The University's mission, carried out on multiple campuses and throughout the state, is threefold:

RESEARCH AND DISCOVERY

Generate and preserve knowledge, understanding, and creativity by conducting high-quality research, scholarship, and artistic activity that benefit students, scholars, and communities across the state, the nation, and the world.

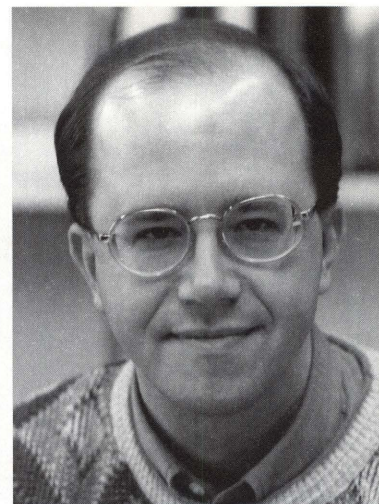
TEACHING AND LEARNING

Share that knowledge, understanding, and creativity by providing a broad range of educational programs in a strong and diverse community of learners and teachers, and prepare graduate, professional, and undergraduate students, as well as non-degree-seeking students interested in continuing education and lifelong learning, for active roles in a multiracial and multicultural world.

OUTREACH AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Extend, apply, and exchange knowledge between the University and society by applying scholarly expertise to community problems, by helping organizations and individuals respond to their changing environments, and by making the knowledge and resources created and preserved at the University accessible to the citizens of the state, the nation, and the world.

In all of its activities, the University strives to sustain an open exchange of ideas in an environment that embodies the values of academic freedom, responsibility, integrity, and cooperation; that provides an atmosphere of mutual respect, free from racism, sexism, and other forms of prejudice and intolerance; that assists individuals, institutions, and communities in responding to a continuously changing world; that is conscious of and responsive to the needs of the many communities it is committed to serving; that creates and supports partnerships within the University, with other educational systems and institutions, and with communities to achieve common goals; and that inspires, sets high expectations for, and empowers the individuals within its community.

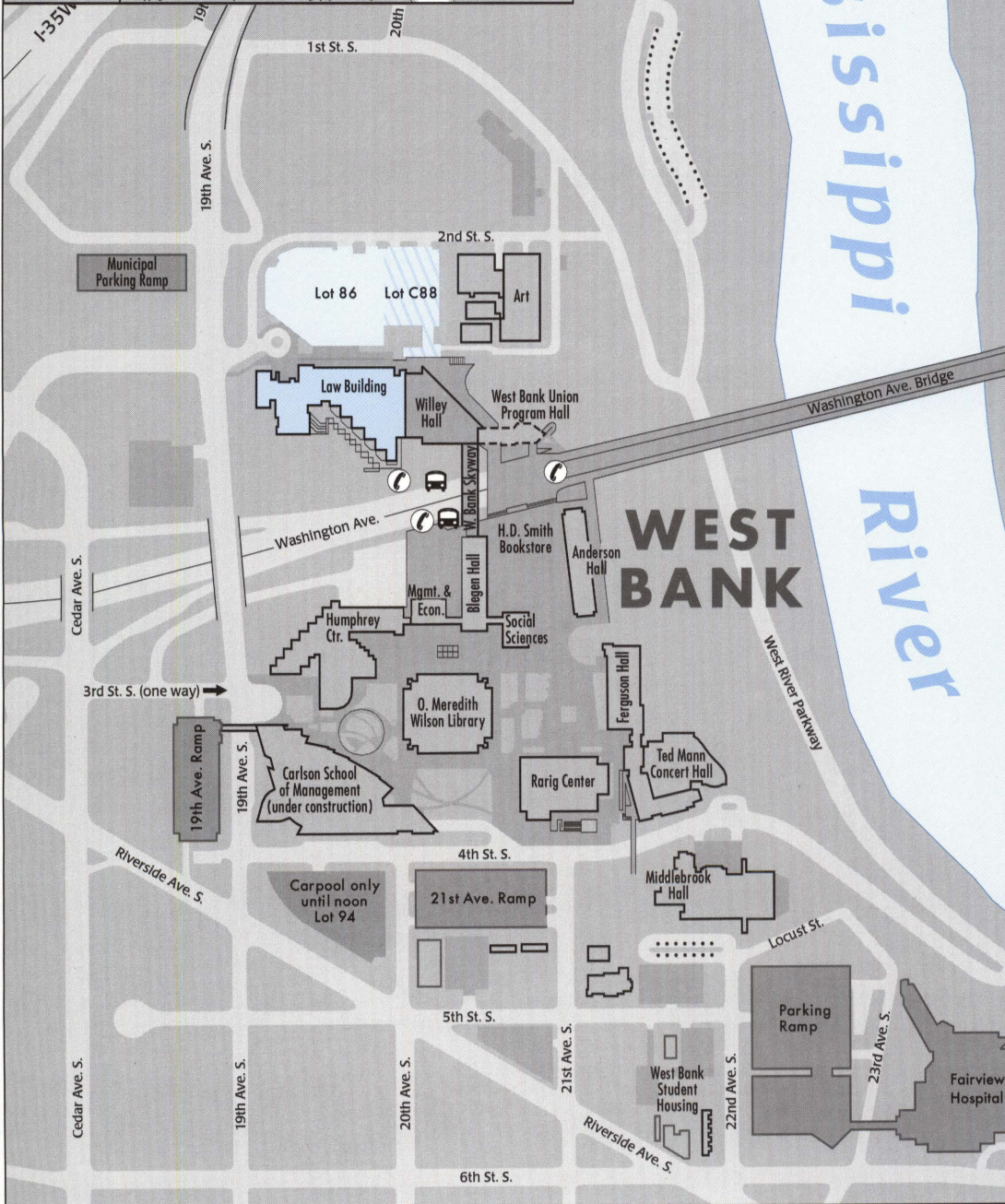
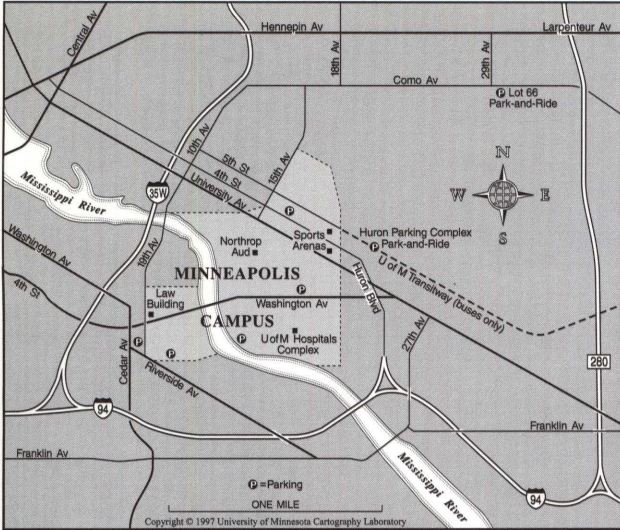


“The University of Minnesota has an excellent faculty with a wide variety of backgrounds and viewpoints. The faculty challenges students to really explore the material and is very supportive. The Law School has done a good job of preparing me for the practice of law and offers many opportunities for students to explore potential careers.”

—Timothy D. Goodman
Third-year joint degree student
University of Minnesota, B.A.

University of Minnesota Campus Map — West Bank

University of Minnesota Law School
229-19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55455
(612) 625-1000



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Application for Admission—Law School

Application Requirements

You must

- have received or plan to receive a bachelor's degree or its equivalent before first-year registration.
- have taken or plan to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT).
- register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS).
- complete and return this application with the application fee by March 1. We encourage you to submit your application as early as November 1.
- submit two letters of recommendation within 30 days of submitting your application.

LSAT

The LSAT is given in June, October, December, and February each year. You should plan to take the June, October, or December test. If you take the February test, you will be eligible for consideration but will be at a disadvantage because your file will not be completed until late March.

You can get registration forms by writing to Law Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940. A sample of the test is in the registration booklet.

You only need to take the LSAT once. If you take the test more than once, you must have all scores reported. The LSAT score is considered current for three years.

LSDAS Report

The Law School is a participating member of LSDAS. Register with LSDAS by filing the form supplied with the LSAT information bulletin.

Send LSDAS separate transcripts from every college or university you have attended, regardless of whether you earned credit or a degree. Sending a transcript from only the last institution attended is not sufficient, even if the transcript contains your grades from previous institutions.

If you are accepted and later receive a bachelor's degree, you must submit a final transcript, directly to the Law School, showing the awarded degree. You must submit the transcript before the first day of school.

Application Form

Complete and sign this application and send it directly to the University of Minnesota Law School, Office of Admissions, 290 Law Center, 229-19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0401.

March 1 is the postmark deadline for filing an application to join the entering class. As with the LSAT, exceptions to the deadline are made for unusual circumstances upon petition only.

Type your statement if possible. Complete accuracy is required in all statements made on this application. Misrepresentation of application information is sufficient grounds for canceling admission or registration.

We will notify you when your application is received. It is your responsibility to ensure that your file, including the LSDAS report, is complete. If you do not receive an acknowledgment within 30 days of submitting your application, contact us.

Application Fee

You must submit a \$40 nonrefundable credentials examination fee with your application. If you cannot afford to pay the fee, request a fee waiver by sending to the Law School a completed application, a completed fee waiver form (available from the Law School Office of Admissions), and, if possible, a letter from a financial aid officer verifying the need.

Letters of Recommendation

Two letters of recommendation are required within 30 days of submitting your application. If possible, the letters should be from persons in an academic setting or, if you have been out of college for more than two years, from persons in a nonacademic setting. If you cannot produce the letters, a short letter of explanation is required. A letter of recommendation form is provided for your use and can be photocopied as many times as necessary.

Federal legislation gives students in attendance at the Law School the right to inspect and review the letters of recommendation contained in their educational records unless the student or applicant waives that right and consents to the letters remaining confidential between the Law School and the writers. You may waive the right to access provided by that legislation. Waiver of this right, however, is not required as a condition for admission to the Law School or for receipt of financial aid or any other benefits. All letters of recommendation, whether written in confidence or not, are carefully considered as part of the admission decision.

Transfer and Visiting Student Admission

Admission as a transfer student after one year at another law school or admission as a visiting student for a year or less is possible if you have been attending a school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

If you seek admission as a transfer student, you must register with LSDAS in accordance with previous instructions. In addition, you must provide the Law School with an official transcript showing grades earned in your entire first year of law study and a letter of good standing from your current law school. One letter of recommendation from a law school instructor is also required. A statement of the personal circumstances that compel a move to Minnesota will also be considered.

If you are an advanced standing applicant and want to attend the Law School for a year or less as a visiting student, you must submit the same information as a transfer student, but you are not required to register with LSDAS.

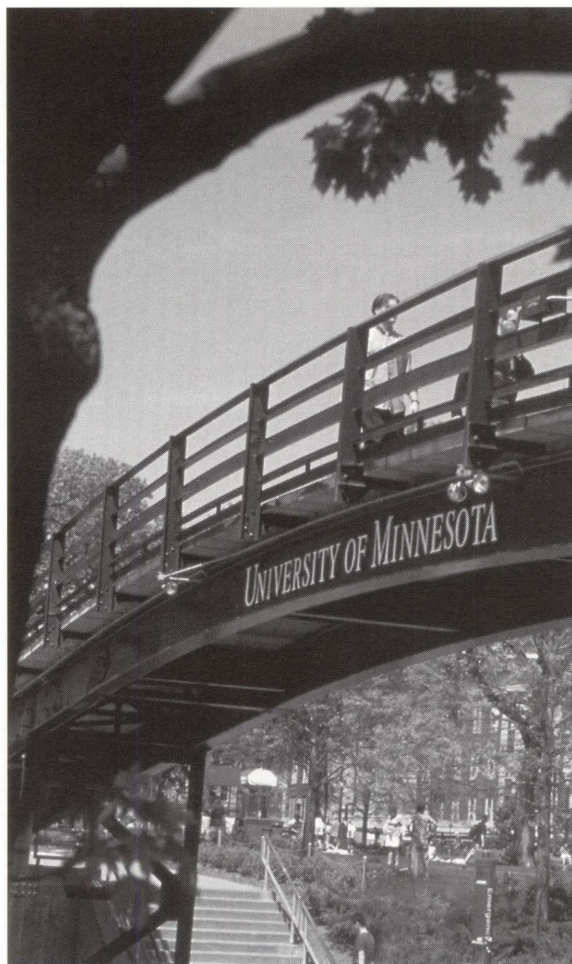
The deadline for all advanced standing applications is June 1. Decisions are usually not made until mid-July.

For More Information

You are welcome to visit or write the Office of Admissions if you have questions about the admission process or have special concerns. Please call our office (612/625-3487). You also may visit our World Wide Web site at <http://www.umn.edu/law/>.

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, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, public assistance status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.



APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION Law School

Year for which you are applying: 19____ First-year Transfer Visiting

Personal information

Name		(LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	FORMER)
Mr.					
Ms.					
Social Security number (voluntary; used for tracking your application)				Date of birth	
Current street address			Permanent street address		
City, state, Zip Code			City, state, Zip Code		
Country	Current phone number ()		Country	Permanent phone number ()	
Address current until (mm/dd/yy) __ __ / __ __ / __ __					

Residency information

State in which you claim legal residency		How long have you lived in your legal state of residency?	
		Years:	Months:
If you have lived in Minnesota less than three years, when and why did you move to Minnesota?			
Your country of citizenship			
<input type="checkbox"/> United States <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Specify:		Visa type:	
Name of high school you attended	Address of your high school		Date you graduated from HS

Previous coursework List all colleges and universities attended, including law school, summer session, evening school, and correspondence study (whether or not credit was earned).

Name of school	Degree received or expected	Date received or expected	Major	Dates of attendance (mm/yy-mm/yy)

Scholastic honors you've received in undergraduate or graduate school

Have you taken any courses that do not appear on your official transcripts?
 No Yes. Please explain:

Have you applied for admission to this law school previously?
 No Yes. Please state when, and give the result:

Have you ever attended this or any other law school?
 No Yes. Give dates of attendance and your status (submit all transcripts):

for office use only

dat	res	typ	fee
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Employment information Please list on a separate sheet the following employment information:

- a. Employment during academic years, including dates, year in school, employer, position, and hours worked per week.
- b. Employment during nonacademic periods, including dates, employer, position, hours worked per week, and reasons for leaving. Include summer and part-time employment.

LSAT and LSDAS dates

List all dates you have taken or will take the LSAT.	Date of registration with LSDAS
--	---------------------------------

Personal statement The purpose of this statement is to give the Admissions Committee additional insight about you and to provide a basis for appraising your writing ability. You should carefully prepare and submit a statement that includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Tell us why you are seeking to enter law school. In particular, why are you applying to the University of Minnesota?
- b. List and describe any extracurricular or community activities in which you have been involved and the extent of your involvement.
- c. Explain any interruptions of one or more semesters or quarters in your college or graduate school program. Also, explain any semesters or quarters in which your transcript shows less than a normal, full academic load.
- d. Indicate and explain any other fact or circumstance that might warrant special consideration.

Disciplinary proceedings

- a. Have you ever been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor (other than a minor traffic violation) or is any such charge now pending against you? Yes No
- b. Have you ever been subject to dismissal, suspension, probation, or other disciplinary or academic sanction by any college, university, or professional school? Yes No

If the answer to either of the above questions is yes, please explain on a separate sheet of paper.

If you have past conduct that you believe might adversely affect your admission to the Bar of any state (including but not limited to employment misconduct, fraud, substance abuse, or charges or conviction of any crime other than a traffic violation), we advise you to check with the appropriate state officials for character and fitness standards that might apply to them. Please see page 32 in the *Law School Bulletin* for further information.

Request for confidential information We request but do not require that you answer the questions in this section. They help us evaluate our minority recruitment and admissions program. If you believe that this information should be considered in the review of your application, please include a statement on a separate sheet of paper describing any aspects of your ethnic, cultural, or linguistic heritage that you deem relevant to your application, noting any related academic or extracurricular activities.

Predominant ethnic background (check one)

- American Indian/Alaskan Native
- Black/African American
- Chicano/Mexican-American
- Puerto Rican American
- Hispanic
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- White (not of Hispanic origin)
- Other (please specify): _____

Name of parent or guardian (last, first, middle)	
Address of parent or guardian (street, city, state, Zip Code)	
Occupation of parent or guardian	Education of parent or guardian
Occupation of parent or guardian	Education of parent or guardian

Applicant signature I certify that the information provided herein is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge.
(Note: Misrepresentation of application information is sufficient grounds for canceling admission or registration.)

Signature	Date
-----------	------

Note: This application form, the application fee, and all supporting materials must be postmarked by March 1. Mail them to the University of Minnesota Law School, Office of Admissions, 290 Law Center, 229-19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0401.

RECOMMENDATION MEMORANDUM FOR ADMISSION Law School

Name of applicant (last, first, middle)

To the applicant:

Photocopy this form and give a copy to each person who writes a letter of recommendation on your behalf.

Each letter of recommendation becomes part of your admission file. Letters are used only for admission consideration and are not disclosed to any unauthorized individual without your written consent. Complete the following waiver statement **before** giving the form to the person writing the letter.

I understand that I am not required to waive the right of access provided by the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 as a condition for admission to the Law School or for receipt of financial aid or other services and benefits.

I hereby waive the right of access to this recommendation.

I do not waive the right of access to this recommendation.

Signature	Date
-----------	------

To the writer of the recommendation:

We welcome relevant information not found elsewhere in the application materials. On the reverse side of this form or on your own stationery, please provide the following information. First, state how long and in what connection you have known the applicant. Next, assess the applicant's abilities in the following areas: the ability to communicate orally and in writing, the ability to reason and analyze, the ability to imagine and create, the ability to exercise mature judgment, and the ability to relate to and work with other people; compare the applicant's abilities with those of other persons you have known in circumstances similar to those of the applicant. Finally, make any additional comments you wish to about the applicant's character and academic promise.

Name of letter writer	Position
Address (street, city, state, Zip Code)	
Signature	Date

Please return this form and your letter directly to the University of Minnesota Law School, Office of Admissions, 290 Law Center, 229-19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0401.

University of Minnesota Law School

Law School Profile

Career Services

- Employment rate: 96%
- Bar passage rate: 97%

Tuition and Fees (1996-97)

- Resident: \$8,923
- Nonresident: \$14,819

Student Body

- 845 students (810 J.D., 10 visiting, 25 LL.M.)
- 1996 entering class: 254
- 46% women, 18% minorities
- Approx. 2,000 applicants for admission
- Median GPA: 3.6; LSAT: 163
- 42 states represented
- 20 foreign countries represented
- 240 undergraduate institutions represented
- 30 student organizations

Degrees Offered

- Juris Doctor (J.D.)
- Master of Law (LL.M.)
- J.D./M.B.A.; J.D./M.P.P.

Faculty

- 52 faculty, including 8 clinical faculty
- 35% women, 10% minority
- 83 adjunct faculty
- 20 faculty hold endowed chairs/professorships
- 28 permanent endowed chairs/professorships

Law Library

- Volumes and volume equivalents: 830,000+
- 29 library staff
- 426 study carrels
- 934 total seating

Scholarly Journals

- *Minnesota Law Review*
- *Law & Inequality: A Journal of Theory and Practice*
- *Minnesota Journal of Global Trade*
- *Constitutional Commentary*
- *Crime and Justice*
- 145 students participate on a journal each year

Research Institutes

- Human Rights Center
- Institute on Criminal Justice
- Institute on Race and Poverty
- Minnesota Center for Legal Studies

Clinics

- Sixteen clinical education courses
- 65% of students take at least one live-client clinical course:
 - Bankruptcy
 - Child Advocacy
 - Civil Litigation
 - Criminal Appeals
 - Disability
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Federal Prosecution
 - Federal Taxation
 - Housing
 - Immigration
 - Indian Child Welfare
 - Law and Violence Against Women
 - Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners
 - Misdemeanor Defense
 - Misdemeanor Prosecution
 - Public Interest Law

Exchange Programs

- Esquela Libre de Derecho, Mexico City, Mexico
- Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
- Université Jean Moulin (Lyon III), Lyon, France
- University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland (begins 1998-99)
- University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Postal Statement

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