

Law School

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BULLETIN

1991 - 1993



*Law School
Prospectus*

On the Cover:

Tish Keahna is a

member of the Law

School Class of 1992

and Vice President of

the American Indian

Law Student

Association.

A talented and

accessible faculty,

exceptional students,

and an acclaimed

law library are

at the heart of the

Law School's

community of

scholars.

Law School

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The University of Minnesota Law School

One of the outstanding law schools in the United States, the University of Minnesota 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 graduates, however, the Law School also 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.

The Law School contributes to the development of legal theory and practice at the 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.



University of Minnesota Law School Class of 1901. Photograph taken at Pattee Hall, 1898.

Message from the Dean

The University of Minnesota Law School entered its second century in the 1990s in vigorous health and eagerly anticipating the future. The period immediately ahead is very bright for Minnesota, which has long been regarded as one of the outstanding law schools in the nation.

The first one hundred years of the Law School have had a lasting impact on legal education in the United States. Those years witnessed the development of the Law School as a center for legal research and writing, as well as a place of excellence for preparing students for the practice of law. This resulted in extensive and distinguished scholarship and achievement by Minnesota's faculty and graduates. The Law School's first century also produced influential innovations in classroom and clinical legal education that have become models for the nation's law schools.

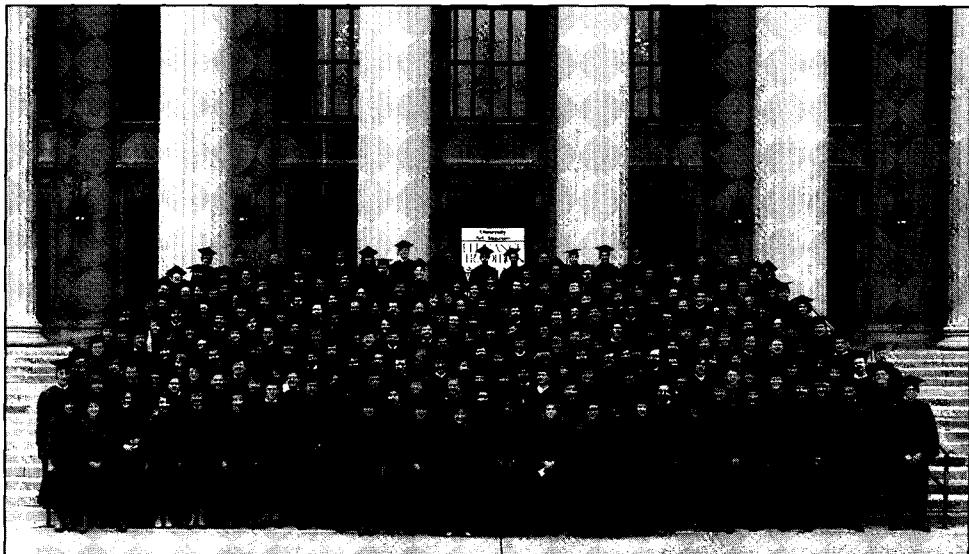
The traditions of incisive scholarship and educational innovation continue to thrive at Minnesota. I believe the School has never been stronger in its proud history than it is at the present time. The majority of our faculty are entering their most productive years of scholarship and teaching, and the faculty includes national leaders in many subjects. The exceptional quality of our faculty is the primary reason for Minnesota's prominence among the nation's law schools.

In the classroom, Minnesota continues its pioneering role by integrating computers into its curriculum and developing new applications of tutorial and clinical instruction. Minnesota is clearly a national leader in the application of computer technology to the study and practice of law. And, consistent with the increased internationalization of our society, the Law School continues to expand opportunities for students to study international and comparative law with internationally renowned scholars both here and abroad.



The high quality of the students at Minnesota contributes significantly to the School's strength, as do the varied cultures and backgrounds they represent. This wide range of experience helps to create an intellectually stimulating environment that is both demanding and supportive. The variety of educational opportunities available to students include clinical programs, moot court competitions, law journal writing, international exchange programs, and computer-assisted instruction. Small study groups, law school governance, interaction with faculty, athletic programs, and social and volunteer activities foster friendships that will remain strong long after graduation. The personal and professional value of a Minnesota legal education is further reflected in the successful placement experience our graduates enjoy nationally.

Message from the Dean



University of Minnesota Law School Class of 1990.

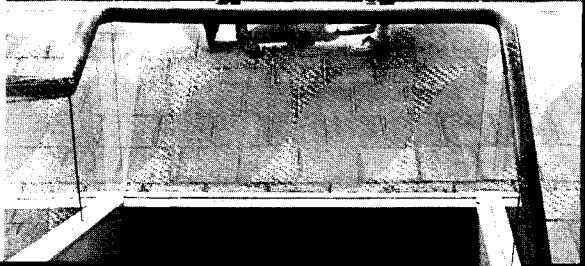
The University of Minnesota offers a high quality legal education that prepares our graduates for the diverse and changing demands they will face throughout their

careers. We appreciate your interest, invite your questions, and encourage you to become a part of our Law School.

Robert A. Stein
Dean

Law School

Introduction



Introduction

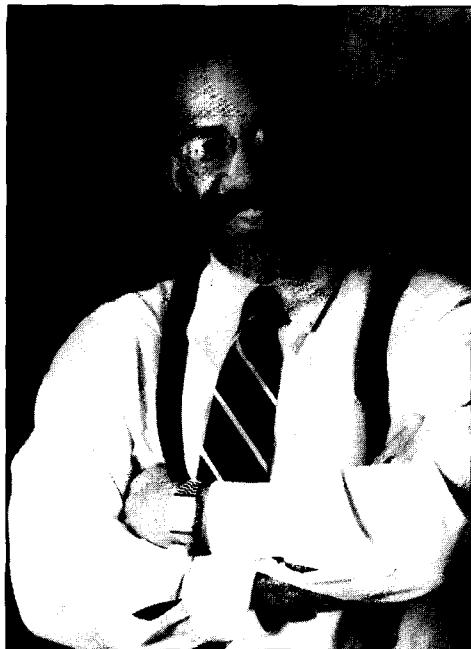
The Law School

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 diverse, complex, and important positions which our graduates assume.

Minnesota law alumni are influential participants at every level of public and private community: as lawyers, judges, professors, legislators, government policymakers, 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 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 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 law schools. As part of the recently completed Endowment for Excellence campaign, approximately 20 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 many of our faculty members involve them directly 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, and the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Articles range from domestic abuse law questions to legal ethics. Casebooks and supplements alone, either recently published or in progress, include texts on legislation, federal taxation of corporations and stockholders, a history of the American Constitution, corporations, environmental law, property law, interna-

tional 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 42 faculty and their selected accomplishments in research, teaching, and public service are presented beginning on page 52 of this bulletin. The lawyers and members of the federal and state judiciary who compose our adjunct faculty are identified on page 55 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 1990 was 3.54 and the median LSAT score was 41. Many students have received graduate degrees before entering law school, and all have distinguished themselves academically. Typically, over 25% of incoming students are members of Phi Beta Kappa or other academic honorary societies. With more than 2,400 applications for the 270 first-year seats, the Law School is highly selective in composing its student body.

Whereas the majority of our 780 students claim the Midwest as their home, they have received their undergraduate degrees at many outstanding institutions around the country. They represent more than 200 undergraduate schools located in 40 states and 5 countries. The typical entering class has an average age of 25 and contains approximately 45% women and 16% minorities. Our students come from positions as business leaders and engineers, politicians and nurses, student advocates and teachers, and from many other backgrounds. Their varied experiences and world views enrich classroom discussions and informal contacts within the Law School community.

The following colleges and universities were represented in the enrollment of the Law School in the 1990-91 academic year:

Graduates of Minnesota Institutions

Augsburg College
Bemidji State University
Bethel College
Carleton College
College of St. Benedict
College of St. Catherine
College of St. Scholastica
College of St. Thomas
Concordia College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamline University
Macalester College
Mankato State University
Metropolitan State University
Moorhead State University
St. Cloud State University
St. John's University
St. Mary's College
St. Olaf College
University of Minnesota, Duluth
University of Minnesota, Morris
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
Winona State University

Graduates of Institutions in Other States

Allegheny College
American University
Arizona State University
Augustana College
Austin College
Boston College
Boston University
Bradley University
Brandeis University
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
California State University
Calvin College
Cardinal Stritch College
Carroll College (Montana)
Carroll College (Wisconsin)
Chaminade University
Chicago State University
Clarke College
Colgate University
College of William and Mary
College of Wooster
Colorado College
Colorado State University
Columbia College
Cornell University
Creighton University
Dartmouth College
Drake University
Duke University
Earlham College
Eastern Washington University
Ferris State University
Florida State University
Fordham University
Fort Lewis College

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Franklin and Marshall College	Smith College
George Washington University	South Dakota State University
Georgetown University	Southern Connecticut State University
Gettysburg College	Southern Illinois University
Goshen College	Southern Methodist University
Grinnell College	Stanford University
Harris-Stowe State College	State University of New York
Harvard University	Stephens College
Haverford College	Swarthmore College
Hofstra University	Syracuse University
Hood College	Temple University
Hope College	Texas Christian University
Howard University	Trinity College
Hunter College	University of Arizona
Illinois Wesleyan University	University of California, Berkeley
Indiana University	University of California, Davis
Iowa State University	University of California, Los Angeles
Jackson State University	University of California, Santa Barbara
James Madison University	University of Chicago
Jamestown College	University of Colorado
John Carroll University	University of Connecticut
Johns Hopkins University	University of Denver
Kalamazoo College	University of Detroit
Kearney State College	University of Florida
Kenyon College	University of Georgia
Lawrence University	University of Houston
Loras College	University of Idaho
Loyola Marymount University	University of Illinois
Loyola University	University of Iowa
Loyola University of Chicago	University of Kansas
Luther College	University of Kentucky
Marquette University	University of Maryland
Mercyhurst College	University of Massachusetts
Miami University	University of Michigan
Michigan State University	University of Missouri
Michigan Technological University	University of Montana
Mills College	University of Nebraska
Missouri Southern State College	University of North Dakota
Montana State University	University of Northern Iowa
Morehouse College	University of Notre Dame
Mount Holyoke College	University of Oklahoma
Nebraska Wesleyan University	University of Pennsylvania
New Mexico State University	University of St. Thomas
New York University	University of South Carolina
North Dakota State University	University of South Dakota
Northeast Missouri State University	University of Southern California
Northeastern Illinois University	University of Southern Mississippi
Northeastern University	University of Utah
Northern State College	University of Vermont
Northland College	University of Virginia
Northwestern University	University of Washington
Oakland University	University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire
Oberlin College	University of Wisconsin, La Crosse
Oral Roberts University	University of Wisconsin, Madison
Pennsylvania State University	University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
Pomona College	University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh
Princeton University	University of Wyoming
Purdue University	Vanderbilt University
Ripon College	Vassar College
Roosevelt University	Villanova University
Rutgers University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
St. Louis University	Wabash College
San Diego State University	Wartburg College
San Jose State University	Washburn University
Sarah Lawrence College	Washington State University

Washington University
 Wesleyan University
 Western Michigan University
 Westmont College
 Wheaton College
 Williams College
 Xavier University
 Yale University

Graduates of Foreign Institutions

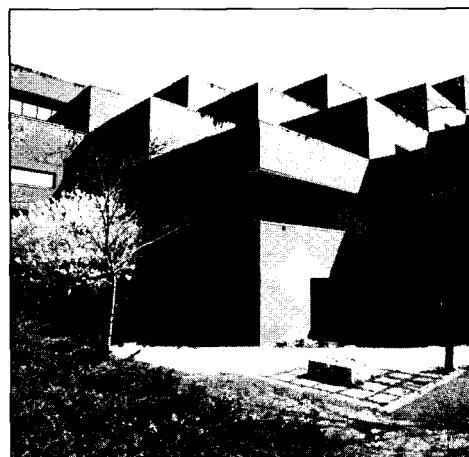
Fourah Bay College
 Hanuang University
 Imo State University
 National Taiwan University
 Seoul National University
 University of British Columbia
 University of Manitoba

Facilities

The Law Center—The award-winning Law School building serves its users very well. Dedicated in 1978, the Law Center is a far cry from 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 twenty classrooms of varying sizes to accommodate the variety of teaching methods employed at Minnesota, from lectures to seminars to small group instruction. Clinical education is supported by its own law office, with special facilities for interviewing and counseling clients. Two 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 the computer lab, the career planning and placement office, the student-run bookstore, offices for student publications and organizations, a locker room, two lounge areas with adjoin-



ing outdoor plazas, and group study rooms. A large athletic field adjoins 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, a major lecture auditorium, is immediately adjacent to the Law Center. Willey doubles as a concert theater and home to one of the University film series and contains a cafeteria and art gallery. It links the Law Center to a student union annex, 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 Graduate School of Management, the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, and the department of Social Sciences. This proximity encourages collaboration between students and professors in a variety of disciplines. The presence of Wilson Library, the School of Music, and

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the departments of Theatre Arts and Fine Arts adds to the diversity of the West Bank. A pedestrian bridge spans the Mississippi River to connect the newer West Bank to the more traditional East Bank of the University.

Law Library—The library of the Law School, containing over 690,671 volumes, ranks eighth in size among law school libraries in the United States and is an outstanding legal research center. It is administered by a staff of 23.

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

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

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

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

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

Law students also make use of the general library system of the University, which contains more than four million volumes, with the principal collection housed in Wilson Library. All University library holdings are now catalogued in the LUMINA computer system, allowing bibliographic inquiries from any modem-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 over 55,000 students in day school, with tens of thousands more in evening, continuing education, and noncredit courses.

One of the largest public institutions of higher learning 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% of American colleges and universities that account for 90% of all higher education research. The University's three-fold emphasis on teaching, research, and service provides social, cultural, and economic benefits for Minnesota, the nation, and the international community.



The Twin Cities campus is located on two close but geographically 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 newer 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 Twin Cities

The Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are the focal point of a progressive, distinctive, and very livable metropolitan area of two 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 and riverfront redevelopments.

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, which regularly sits in St. Paul. 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.

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The Twin Cities have long been noted for their progressive political climate and spirit of civic cooperation. 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.

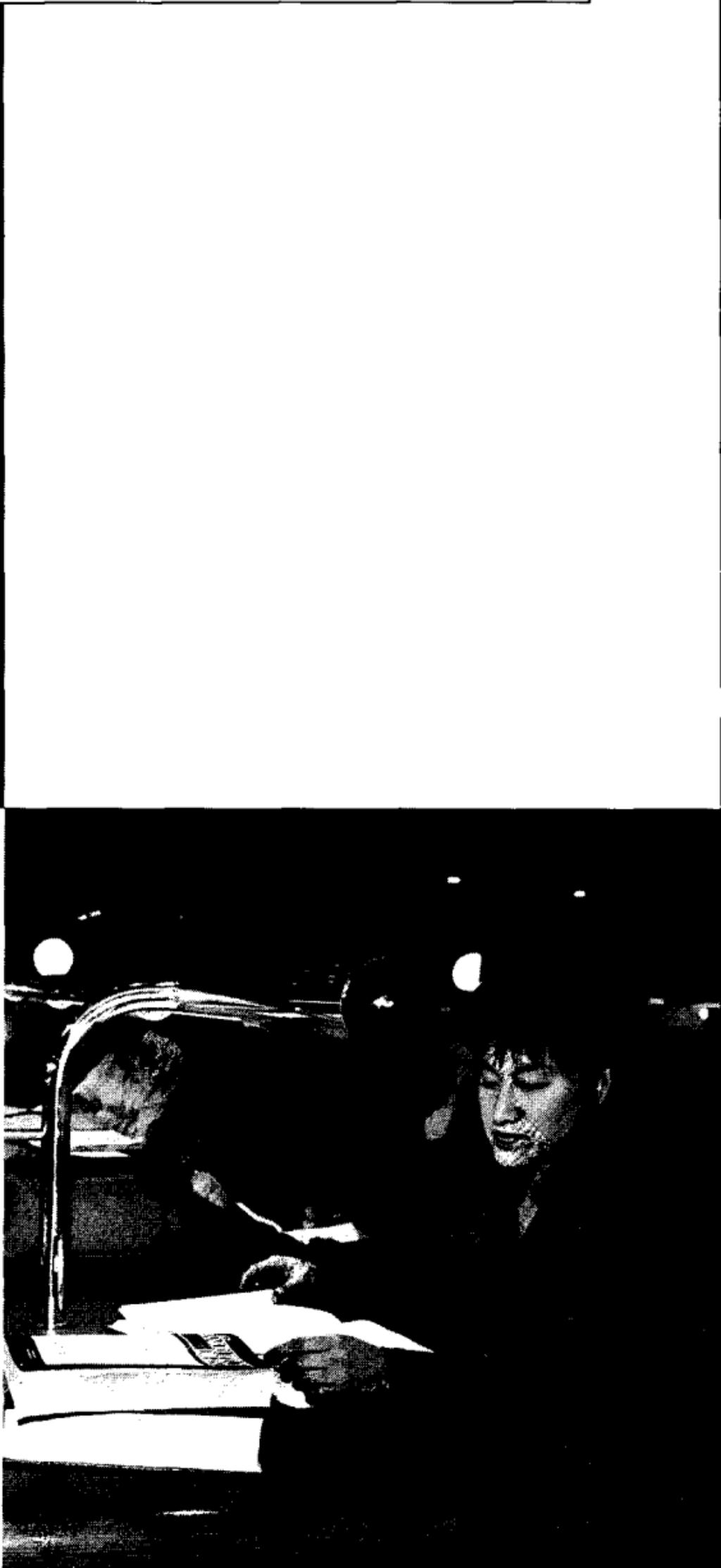
On a cultural note, Minnesotans are rightfully proud of the Minnesota Orchestra, The St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, The Guthrie Theater, The Minneapolis Institute of Art, and Walker Art Center, all of which are premiere institutions in their respective fields. A host of other orchestras, theater groups, 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 Art, The Science Museum of Minnesota and William L. McKnight-3M Omnitheater, the Minnesota Zoological Garden, the Minnesota State Fair, the Minneapolis Aquatennial, and the St. Paul Winter Carnival.

Major-league sports fans can view Vikings football and Twins baseball at the Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome, Timberwolves NBA Basketball at the Target Center, professional horse racing at Canterbury Downs, or North Stars hockey at the Metropolitan Sports Center, in addition to a wide range of 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.

The infamous Minnesota winters are easier to take than you may have heard! They typically last about four months with an average temperature of 10-30 degrees Fahrenheit, and Minnesotans have civilized the experience considerably. 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. Although subject to less media attention, spring, summer, and fall round out the year beautifully in this "land of many lakes."

School

Financial Aid



Admission and Financial Aid

Admission

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 admission process is highly competitive.

Qualitative Admission Criteria—

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

The Law School Admission Committee makes a careful study of each application for admission. Admission decisions are not made merely by applying mechanical criteria; the applicant's undergraduate record, usually spanning four years, requires careful interpretation. Upward and downward trends in the grade point average are important as well as the quality and difficulty of the 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 grade point average.

The faculty has delegated to an Admissions Committee—consisting of faculty members, third-year students, and an associate dean—the authority to administer the admissions policies of the Law School. The aim is to maintain an objective, sensitive, and efficient system of admissions.

The Admissions Committee acts only on complete applications. A complete application contains the application for admission, a personal statement, a \$30 processing fee, the LSDAS report, and two letters of recommendation.

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 grade point average, using a formula devised from a study of past

admissions. The formula takes into account the relationships among LSAT scores, undergraduate grade point averages, 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 making elections from the deferred category, the Law School Admissions Committee considers LSAT scores, transcripts, and undergraduate record.

In addition to these criteria, the Admissions Committee considers 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, physical handicap, and economic disadvantage. The Committee may also 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, and the social sciences.



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

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, or political science, other majors provide strong backgrounds for law study and practice as well. These include such areas as philosophy, the humanities, English, sociology, psychology, mathematics, the physical sciences, 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 should ordinarily endeavor to broaden their educations 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 attach special importance to work that will train students to express themselves in the English language accurately and forcefully. Success in law school and in practice depends in considerable measure upon development of the capacity for effective oral and written expression. Students should seize every opportunity to take courses that require independent thought and promote strong writing skills. They should also develop the capacity for spoken expression through classes and other activities.

Additional information about prelegal education is available in the *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 and the Association of American Law Schools. The handbook also contains information and admissions statistics for all American Bar Association-approved law schools. It is available in college bookstores and law school libraries and from 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 is designed to measure 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 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.

Admission and Financial Aid

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 are usually averaged. The LSAT score is considered current for five years.

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

The LSAT requirement will not be waived for foreign applicants. 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 completed application forms by March 1 for admission the

following August. Application materials and instructions are available directly from the Office of Admission, University of Minnesota Law School, 290 Law Center, 229 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-5005). Applications should not be submitted before November of the year preceding anticipated entry and may be considered past the March 1 deadline upon written petition. A nonrefundable application fee of \$30 is required with each application.

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

Residence—Although the Law School is part of the University of Minnesota system, residents from other states have constituted roughly 35% of each incoming class in recent years. The number of nonresident applicants increases each year, and nonresidents are encouraged to submit applications. To be classified as a resident, the University generally requires that a student be in bona fide residence for a period of one calendar year before the first day of the fall semester for which admission is sought, with school attendance not the primary reason for residing in this state. Residence regulations and review procedures established by the Board of Regents are administered by Student Support Services, Resident Classification and Reciprocity Office, 240 Williamson Hall, 231 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-6330).

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

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

North Dakota residents: Reciprocity Program, North Dakota Board of Higher Education, Tenth Floor, State Capitol Building, Bismarck, ND 58505 (701/224-2962).

South Dakota residents: South Dakota Board of Regents, Reciprocity Program, Box 7109, University Station, Brookings, SD 57007 (605/688-4497).

Wisconsin residents: Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board, P.O. Box 7885, Madison, WI 53707 (608/266-2578).

Registration with Bar Admissions Officials

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. Such admissions are strictly limited, however, and may not be made at all in any given year. Due to the size of the regularly enrolled student body, only outstanding individuals who could have been admitted to Minnesota as first-year students and who have superior law school records at comparable law schools may be accepted.

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

Advanced standing applicants who wish to attend the Law School for a year or less as visiting students must submit the same information as transfer students, with a transcript that reflects all first- and second-year law school grades, but 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 Dean of Students if a good reason can be shown.

Senior Citizens—Minnesota residents 62 or older may attend University classes without charge or for a minimal fee if 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.

Admission and Financial Aid

In the Law School, first-year courses are limited to 270 students meeting specific 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.

Expenses

Tuition and Fees (estimated)

1991-92 Academic Year

Residents \$5,130

Nonresidents \$9,890

Tuition and fees will increase slightly in 1992-93. The estimated living expenses for an unmarried law student are an additional \$6,930 per nine-month academic year (assuming the student is not living at his or her parents' home).

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 more than two-thirds 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 American College Testing-Family Financial Statement (ACT-FFS). 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. ACT-FFS provides a single application form for financial aid that requests personal and financial information on the income, assets, and expenses of applicants and their spouse and parents. The parents' section must be

completed for dependent students only. The ACT-FFS application should be filed as early as possible. Students should not wait until an admissions decision has been made before filing the ACT-FFS application. No application is considered until all requested information is submitted. Late applications are processed only after all timely applications have received attention. ACT-FFS uses a standard budget to analyze individual applications (unless there are unusual and necessary expenses) and computes an approximate financial need figure.

Once an applicant has been accepted for admission to the Law School, the ACT-FFS scholarship application will be reviewed if it has been filed well in advance of admission. However, awards will generally not be made until April. Scholarships are awarded exclusively to students who clearly demonstrate financial need. Stipends vary from about half to the total cost of tuition and fees. Approximately 20% of the student body receives scholarship assistance, while an additional 85% receive other forms of financial aid.

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.

The Law School scholarship program has been made possible through generous annual gifts and endowment funds from individuals, law firms, corporations, and other organizations. These contributors to the Law School's future are listed below:

Edward S. Bade Memorial Fund

Walter D. Boutell Memorial Fund

Charles E. Carlsen Memorial Scholarship

Fund

Wilbur Cherry Memorial Fund

Theodore Christianson, Jr. Memorial Fund

Melvin S. Cohen Law School Scholarship

Fund

Norris Darrell Law School Scholarship Fund

Amos S. and Benedict S. Deinard Scholarship Fund
Roger Dell Law School Fund
Homer B. Dibell Law Scholarship
Marc A. Dorenfeld Memorial Scholarship Fund
James E. Dorsey Scholarship Fund
Faegre & Benson Fund
Edward T. Fride and Patricia A. Fride Scholarship Fund
Charles and Lillian R. Gay Scholarship Fund
Sidney P. Gislason Scholarship Fund
Gray, Plant, Mooty, Mooty & Bennet Scholarship Fund
Peter F. Greiner Memorial Scholarship Fund
Curtis L. Jensen Scholarship Fund
C. Paul Jones, Helen F. Jones, Katie & Sara Jones Endowment Fund
Sidney J. Kaplan Legal Scholarship
John Kukowske Memorial Scholarship Fund
Law Class of 1924 Memorial Scholarship
Law Faculty Scholarship Fund
William B. Lockhart Scholarship Fund
Simon Meshbesher Memorial Scholarship Fund
Miller and Chevalier Scholarship Fund
Edmund Morris Morgan Scholarship Fund
Weed Munro Law Scholarship Fund
Ronald J. Nemer Law Scholarship Fund
Lloyd R. Peterson & Evelyn Peterson Scholarship Fund
Arthur T. Pfefer Memorial Fund
Popham, Haik, Schnobrich, Kaufman & Doty Law School Scholarship Fund
Popham, Haik, Schnobrich & Kaufman Minority Scholarship Fund
Harold J. Richardson Law Scholarship Fund
Jonas G. Schwartz Scholarship in Human Relations
Sherman Fairchild Foundation Minority Law Student Fund
A. W. Spellacy Memorial Scholarship Fund
Melvin C. Steen Law School Scholarship Fund
The Mary and McCants Stewart Minority Scholarship Fund
Royal A. Stone Memorial Fund
Robert Kincade Stuart and Anna Maude Stuart Law School Scholarship

3M Company Minority Scholarship Fund
Faith Thompson Scholarship Fund
Graham MacFarlane Torrance Memorial Fund
Walter J. Trogner Scholarship Fund
William Reynolds Vance Scholarship Fund
Judge Betty W. Washburn Scholarship Fund
Gustav E. & Jeanette Zwick Law Scholarship Fund

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

MacArthur Scholarships—The MacArthur Interdisciplinary Program for Peace and International Cooperation and the University's Human Rights Center each year offer one or two scholarships of a cash stipend plus full tuition to first-year law students interested in peace and international cooperation (including human rights)—particularly as they affect the contemporary Third World. It is expected that MacArthur Scholars will pursue relevant courses, workshops, and research assistantships.

Loans—Loan applicants must complete the American College Testing-Family Financial Statement (ACT-FFS). An application packet is available from the Office of Student Financial Aid (OSFA), 210 Fraser Hall, 106 Pleasant Street S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Students are encouraged to submit application materials as soon after January 1 as possible. The deadline to submit the ACT-FFS application is May 1. Applications will be processed as they are complete and until all funds have been awarded. A variety of loan packages is available through the University's Office of Student Financial Aid.

The Office of Student Financial Aid considers each applicant's eligibility for the various loan programs individually, evaluating which programs are most favorable to

Admission and Financial Aid

each individual. Students who have completed the FFS will be considered first for a Stafford Student Loan (formerly Guaranteed Student Loan). The financial aid office next considers individuals' eligibility for campus-based loans and scholarships.

Eligible students will receive a Financial Aid Notification from the Office of Student Financial Aid, listing any Stafford loan and campus-based awards. After completing and returning a copy of the notification to the financial aid office, students are advised to review their financial situations and determine if they think additional funds are needed. If so, a meeting should be scheduled with a financial aid counselor to review the supplemental loan information before completing any further loan applications.

Students submitting a complete FFS are automatically considered for this campus-based aid:

Perkins Loan—Law students may borrow up to \$18,000, 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 5%. Repayment begins nine months after graduation, enrollment for less than half time, or leaving school. NDSL loans from previous years have a six-month grace period.

If the total Perkins/NDSL amount is greater than \$2,800, repayment of principal and interest can be spread over 10 years. Monthly payments will be prorated.

University Loan—Law students may borrow up to \$1,500 per academic year. Total borrowing may not exceed \$5,000 for their entire educational career at the University. The \$5,000 maximum includes any University Loans borrowed as an undergraduate student and is not an additional lending limit.

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 FFS.

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

Students should note that effective July 1, 1988, the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program was renamed the Stafford Student Loan program.

Stafford Student Loan (formerly GSL)—The Stafford Student Loan program is a need-based, federal student loan program administered by the University, a lender of the student's choice, and a guarantee agency. Students must be enrolled at least half time in a degree or certificate program to be eligible.

The maximum award is based on the number of credits completed. Students may apply for two loans at each grade level provided eight months have elapsed since the beginning of the previous loan and the aggregate maximum has not been reached. Law students may apply for a maximum loan amount of \$7,500 per nine months. Law status will be verified at the time the Stafford loan check is picked up.

No interest on a Stafford loan is charged before graduation or until dropping below half-time status. First-time borrowers will be charged 8% interest for the first four years of

repayment. After four years, the interest rate increases to 10%.

Previous borrowers who have not completed repayment will be charged 7%, 8%, or 9%. For 8% and 9% loans, repayment begins 6 months after graduation or dropping below half-time status; for 7% loans, repayment begins 9 or 12 months after graduation or dropping below half-time status. Repayment can be spread over 10 years and be deferred under the circumstances described in each loan disclosure statement.

Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS)—The SLS program is a non-need based, federal student loan program administered by the University, a lender of the student's choice, and a guarantee agency. Not all Stafford Student Loan lenders are SLS lenders. Students should call their lenders and ask before submitting their applications.

Students are eligible to apply for an SLS loan if they are an independent student or graduate student enrolled at least half time in a degree or certificate program. They may apply for a maximum amount of \$4,000 for a nine-month period and \$20,000 during their educational career.

The SLS interest rate varies annually, with a cap of 12%. The interest rate for 1990-91 is 11.5%. Interest may be deferred and capitalized annually or paid quarterly. The interest begins to accrue the day the check is printed. Circumstances under which deferment is possible are described in the SLS promissory note and loan disclosure the lender will give you.

Law Access Loan (LAL)—Law Services has designed the Law Access Loan program, which includes three loan programs: Stafford, SLS, and LAL. The Law Access Stafford and SLS are identical to the Stafford Student Loan and SLS programs described previously, except that the LAL program secures the lender for the student.

The Law Access LAL loan is a non-need based loan program. It allows law students or their parents to apply for up to \$12,500 per academic year. The LAL aggregate is \$37,500.

In-school LAL interest is variable based on the 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.25%. Interest accrues from the day the check is printed.

Parent borrowers must begin repayment 30 days after the loan is issued. Student borrowers may defer interest until nine months after graduation, or until their student status drops below half time. Deferred interest is compounded and added to the principal quarterly. Every three months the accrued interest is calculated based on the new principal amount.

Student Educational Loan Fund (SELF)—The SELF program is a non-need based, state program administered by the University and the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board (MHECB). 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 an undergraduate is \$4,000 per academic year, and the minimum is \$1,000. A graduate or professional student may apply for up to \$6,000 per academic year.

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 \$25,000.

The SELF variable interest rate is calculated by adding the average quarterly sale price of the 91-day Treasury bill plus 1.5%. (From January 1989 to December 1989, interest varied from 8.875% to 10.875% and averaged 9.717%.) The rate changes every three months throughout the life of the loan. Interest begins to accrue the day the check is printed. There is a 2% cap on interest increases for any 12-month period.

Simple interest is charged unless two interest payments are missed—then interest begins to compound and continues to be compounded until all outstanding interest payments are made. Interest must be paid quarterly while the student is in school.

After graduation or dropping below half-time status, interest must be paid monthly for one year. Repayment of principal and interest begins 13 months after graduation or dropping below half-time status.

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. Registration with ACT is required for consideration.

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 annual fellowships of \$1,400 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.

Law School

Student Scholarship and Extracurricular Activities



Student Scholarship and Extracurricular Activities



Student Publications

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 and practitioners, law students, and non-lawyers. 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.

Moot Court Programs

The Law School has an extensive Moot Court program, designed to help students become effective advocates before appellate courts. Students direct the program with the assistance of faculty advisers. Participants learn skills in research, legal analysis, oral advocacy, brief writing, and appellate litigation tactics.

At the end of their first year, students may apply for positions on five moot court programs: the Jessup International Law Moot Court, the Environmental Law Moot Court, the National Moot Court, the Wagner Labor Law Moot Court, the Civil Rights Moot Court, and the American Bar Association (ABA) Moot Court. Selection for these programs is based upon 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 which will represent the Law School in interscholastic competitions and for selection as student directors in their third year. Second-year students in the

ABA Moot Court may also compete for selection as members of the Intellectual Property Moot Court Team, or as third-year moot court directors in these two programs.

Student Honors

Order of the Coif—The Law School sponsors a chapter of the Order of the Coif, a national honorary society for law students. The faculty elects students to this society at the close of the senior year. Students in the upper 10% of the graduating class are eligible for election.

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

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

Extracurricular Activities

Law School Council—The Law School Council is the student governing body of the Law School. Each class elects three representatives to the council, and the president of the council is elected by the student body as a whole.

The council is the vehicle for student participation in the administration of the Law School. Council representatives attend faculty meetings and meet with the administration on a regular basis to convey student views. The council appoints student members to the various student-faculty committees and administers the honor code, which governs all academic work in the Law School. Council members coordinate many student services and organizations, serving as the board of directors for the Law School Bookstore and determining bookstore policies and the distribution of annual profits.

The council publishes a school directory and sponsors various social events throughout the school year. It also supports numerous student organizations including the local chapter of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association, National Lawyer's Guild, Minnesota Justice Foundation, Third World Caucus, Day Care Take Force, Black Law Student Association, Women's Law Student Association, American Indian Law Student Association, Asian American Law Student Association, Federalist Society, Jewish Caucus, Christian Legal Society, La Raza Legal Alliance, International and Comparative Law Society, Entertainment and Sports Law Students' Association, Minnesota Students for Public Interest, Law Forum, Rec Sports, Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee, and the student paper, the *Source*.

Law Forum—Law Forum is the main social programmer for the Law School community, and also sponsors lectures featuring speakers who represent a wide spectrum of issues and ideas. Because Law Forum has no special interest affiliation, its commitment is to offer students a supplement to the regular law school routine. In addition to the lecture series, the Law Forum's annual activities include the Barrister's Ball, the Law School Talent Show, and the Medical Malpractice Party in conjunction with the University Medical School.

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

Student members of faculty-student committees possess the same prerogatives

Student Scholarship and Extracurricular Activities

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

American Bar Association Law Student Division—Students may become members of the ABALSD upon payment of modest dues entitling them to attend meetings and receive copies of the *ABA Journal* and *Student Lawyer*. Students may also become involved in the Law Student Division as a representative or liaison of the Law School.

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 Indian law students and to provide a base from which work can be done for the advancement of Indian people. AILSA provides a forum for discussing Indian legal and non-legal problems and improving communication among Indian law students, Indian lawyers, members of the Indian community, and the general public. AILSA strongly believes that bringing more American Indians into the practice of law will give them a stronger, more effective voice in the important legal issues that affect them.

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

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

Day Care Task Force—The Day Care Task Force is an organization of students, with and without children, dedicated to identifying and addressing the day care needs of fellow law students. DCTF's short-term projects include acting as a clearing house for students interested in babysitting and those who need sitters and acting as a reference resource for students seeking day care. Long-term projects include establishing a financial aid fund for students with pressing financial need attributable to day care costs and setting up a day care in the law school neighborhood that will address the specific needs of law students, faculty, and staff.

Delta Theta Phi—Delta Theta Phi is the oldest and largest law fraternity in the United States, with membership open to all law students. The Law School chapter, whose motto is "Promoting Professional Growth," focuses on helping students in

their coursework and on developing contacts with the professional community. Members enjoy access to various educational aids and opportunities to discuss pertinent aspects of the law with outstanding scholars in the field. Delta Theta Phi holds periodic formal meetings and sponsors a number of informal social gatherings throughout the year.

The Entertainment and Sports Law

Students' Association—This association 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. ESLSA encourages the Law School administration to be aware of its members' needs when making curriculum decisions. Membership is open to all Law School students and faculty.

Environmental Law Society—This society provides students opportunities to participate in environmental discussion and activities and to become involved in local environmental issues, and serves as a resource center for employment possibilities.

The Federalist Society—The Federalist Society is a nationwide organization with chapters at over 100 law schools. The Society's primary interest is the role of the judiciary in the separation of powers. During the school year, Society members organize and sponsor lectures and debates featuring distinguished members of the legal community.

International and Comparative Law

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

Jewish Caucus—The Jewish Caucus enhances 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 rights and human rights. In addition, the Jewish Caucus expresses the concerns and needs of Jewish students to the Law School and University administrations and to the student body.

La Raza Legal Alliance (LRLA)—LRLA is a national organization with local chapters in law schools throughout the United States. Working with attorneys, other members of the legal community, and concerned individuals and organizations, it is an effective political voice in addressing the needs of Hispanic law students and the Spanish-speaking community.

Lesbian and Gay Law Student

Association—The organization was formed in 1984 to provide support to lesbian and gay law students. It strives to make the Law School community and the legal profession aware of the issues that confront the gay and lesbian community. It also provides gay and lesbian law students a chance to meet other gay and lesbian students and practicing attorneys.

Minnesota Justice Foundation

The Minnesota Justice Foundation (MJF) is a nonprofit organization formed at the Law School in 1982 to promote and support pro bono legal practice in Minnesota. MJF conducts speaker and informational programs to educate law students and lawyers about the legal needs of low-income and disadvantaged people and the ethical and professional obligation lawyers share to meet those needs. Law students have the opportunity to serve as volunteer law clerks and research assistants to legal services and legal clinic attorneys on cases involving issues of civil and human rights, discrimination, housing, family, and poverty law. MJF also sponsors a summer clerkship program to fund and place law students in public interest summer employment.

Student Scholarship and Extracurricular Activities

Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee—Founded in 1983, the Minnesota Lawyers Committee is a non-profit organization committed to the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide. The Committee is the only community-based lawyers' human rights organization in the United States and is recognized nationally and internationally for its human rights expertise. Lawyers and other concerned individuals work together to strengthen legal and political institutions that protect individual citizens and assist victims through direct representation and international advocacy.

Minnesota State Bar Association, Associate Membership—Students may become associate members of the Minnesota State Bar Association upon payment of minimal dues entitling them to all the privileges of full membership except the right to vote. Students receive copies of *Bench and Bar*, an association publication, and may attend meetings. Association committees, several of which are open to students, sponsor lectures on topics of special interest to those about to enter the legal profession.

Minnesota Students for Public Interest—Minnesota Students for Public Interest (M-SPI) is a law student organization that encourages law students to participate in both legal and non-legal community service activities. M-SPI promotes community service on two fronts: academic-year service projects and scholarships for summer vacation community service opportunities. School-year programs have included a Halloween party for young children, food drives, and fundraisers.

National Lawyer's Guild—The National Lawyer's Guild is an organization of lawyers, law students, and legal workers. Since its founding in 1937, it has been dedicated to achieving full economic, political, and social rights for poor and working people. Its members believe that human rights are more important than property rights.

Law School Rec Sports—The Law School recreational sports program operates separately from the University of Minnesota undergraduate sports program. Thus, law students compete only against other law students. Touch and flag football, and volleyball are offered in the fall semester, and basketball and volleyball are offered in the spring semester. Teams from the Law School also participate in the main University's soccer and broomball league. All sports are co-recreational.

The Source—The Law School's newsletter involves student writers in dispersing current information, a calendar for student organization events, and in-depth and editorial reporting about the Law School.

Third World Caucus (TWC)—This coalition of minority student organizations—American Indian Law Student Association (AILSA), Black Law Student Association (BLSA), La Raza Legal Alliance (LRLA), Asian American Law Students (AALS), and others—is concerned with recruiting and retaining minority students and faculty as well as eliminating racism and sexism in society. TWC serves as a formal 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. TWC was founded in 1975.

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

Law School

Special Programs



Special Programs

Special Programs

Clinical Legal Education—The Law School has long been a pioneer in the field of clinical legal education. As early as 1913, the school placed students in a clinical setting by permitting them to work on lawsuits before they graduated. The current clinical program was inaugurated in 1968 with a grant from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility. Since that time, the law clinics have grown from a tiny poverty-law office to a large and integral part of the Law School curriculum.

The Law School currently offers 11 clinical courses in the following areas of practice: civil litigation, misdemeanor prosecution, misdemeanor defense, public interest, federal taxation, antitrust, domestic abuse, federal criminal prosecution, legal problems of prisoners, gender and the law, and workers compensation. Approximately 85% of our graduates take at least one clinic course, with 55% of the student body participating in one or more of those clinics that provide actual client representation.

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 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 the supervision of the clinical faculty. Of particular significance are the involvement of actual clients and the necessity for student attorneys to consider both legal and personal concerns in attempting to represent their clients' interests.

The law clinics have also pioneered the development of computer-assisted instructional materials. Computerized exercises, including interactive videodisc exercises, allow students to experience lawyers' roles in various settings while receiving immediate feedback.

Foreign Study/International Programs—

The Law School is extremely well-positioned to meet the increased demand for instruction in international and comparative law. Our longstanding 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. Two law librarians possess substantial international expertise and jointly 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 Ford Foundation recently recognized the University of Minnesota's excellence in international law education by awarding a sizable grant to promote study and scholarship in public international law. Ford funds will provide scholarships and internships in international law and organizations and promote further development of our already extensive international curriculum.

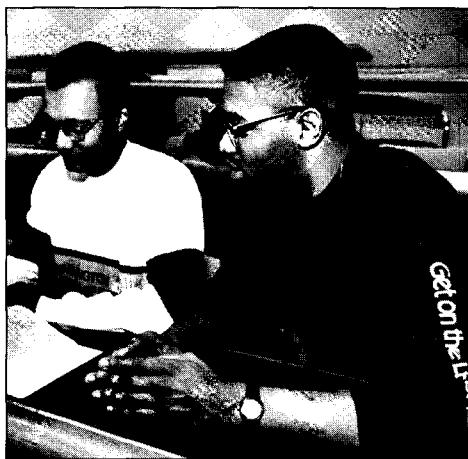
The Law School maintains exchange agreements for students and faculty with the law faculties of Université Jean Moulin (Lyon III) in Lyon, France, Uppsala University in Uppsala, Sweden, and with the Institute for International Law at the Christian-Albrechts University of Kiel, Germany. The Law School also maintains informal relationships with law schools in the People's Republic of China, allowing a series of faculty members from the law departments at Fudan, Beijing, and other Chinese universities to research and lecture here.

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

During the academic year, the Law School benefits from visits by international students and faculty. For several years a group of 10 Swedish students has enrolled for the fall semester at the Law School. 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 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (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 class listings beginning on page 40 of this bulletin.

Summer School—A summer session of eight weeks is offered starting in early June. Applicants must have completed one year at a law school approved by the Association of American Law Schools or American Bar Association and must submit a letter of good standing from a dean of the school attended. Summer school applications are available in March from the Office of Admission, University of Minnesota Law School, 290 Law Center, 229 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-5005).



Judicial Externships—An externship program with the federal district court, state appellate court, and 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 exposed to all aspects of court operations. They prepare research memoranda, observe judicial proceedings, and participate in the drafting of opinions and orders.

Computer-Assisted Study and Research—The Law School is dedicated to integrating the computer into each student's legal education and continues as a national model in that endeavor. Our graduates will be well prepared for entry into a profession in which the computer is becoming a permanent and important fixture.

Currently there are over 120 personal computers in the Law School. All faculty members and administrators requesting computer access are provided with personal computers for their offices. A spacious student computer lab houses 20 personal computers for student use of instructional exercises and word processing software as well as equipment for the use of interactive videodisc exercises. Additional equipment in the lab and library allows access to the LEXIS/NEXIS and WESTLAW on-line research data bases, which students can also

Special Programs

access for free from modem-equipped home computers. The library also uses computers for bibliographic, cataloging, and reference work. Computer-related course offerings are being expanded, and computers are being integrated into the first-year legal writing and research course.

The Law School is also home to CCALI (the Center for Computer Assisted Legal Instruction), a consortium of law schools founded by the University of Minnesota and Harvard Law Schools in 1982. CCALI provides an important information exchange for its 124-plus member schools and supports authoring of instructional software for use on microcomputers. Minnesota law faculty members 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.

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 in order to stimulate a

broader concern for public affairs. Recent Lockhart lecturers include the Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Professor Lea Brilmayer of Yale Law School, the Honorable Robert E. Keeton, U.S. District Judge for the District of Massachusetts, and Professor Kenneth Culp Davis, now at the University of San Diego School of Law. Presenters of the biennial John Dewey Lectureship in 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, and Kenneth Lynn, the Arthur O. Lovejoy Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University. The Jurist-in-Residence program, which has featured such distinguished guests as Chief Judge Donald P. Lay of the U.S. Federal District Court, Eighth Circuit, and Justice Sandra Day O'Connor of the U.S. Supreme Court, 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. Former Vice President Walter Mondale, an alumnus, participates regularly in public forums relating to international law and relations.

Joint Degree Programs

The University of Minnesota offers law students many opportunities for interdisciplinary study. The advantages of coordinated study include the ability to tailor an academic program to individual career plans and to complete both degrees sooner than if each degree were obtained separately. Students pursuing joint degrees are advised to consult with the Law School Dean of Students and Director of Graduate Studies before enrolling in coordinated programs to assure that they combine their law training with their other chosen discipline most effectively.



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, including 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 Planning (M.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 Humphrey Institute, Admissions Office, 301 19th Avenue South, University of Minnesota, 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 undergraduate degrees in business administration 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 Curtis L. Carlson School of Management, Office of Admission, 225 Management/Economics, 271 19th Avenue South, University of Minnesota, 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 geology, law and



hospital administration, and law and psychology, but many other combinations are possible. The Graduate School and the Law School each administer their program requirements separately, and expect students to meet both sets of criteria.

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 one course of study, but application after entry into one of the schools is also possible. Students often apply to the Humphrey Institute after completing at least one 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 Director of Graduate Studies (not to be confused with the Graduate School). 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

Special Programs

their work to be taken in a block, essentially excluding law study during that period. Thereafter, selection of courses from both schools is possible. The student pursuing a joint degree pays tuition to only one of the schools. Law school credit requirements are explained in detail in the Law School Scholastic Requirements Rules, copies of which are available from the Law School Registrar.

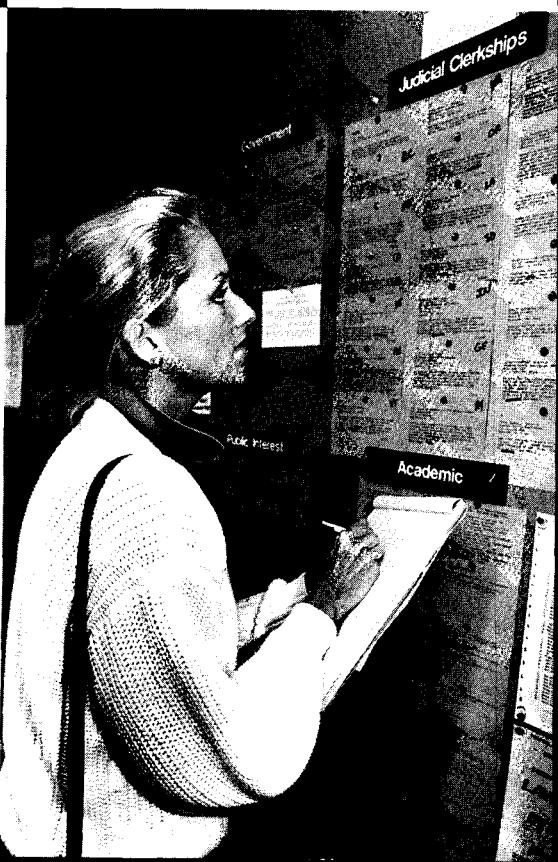
Advanced Degree Programs

Graduate Study in Law—The Law School does not have a regular program of graduate study in law, but occasionally arranges for an exceptional student to earn the master of laws (LL.M.) degree through a special program of rigorous academic work, research, and writing, all of which is closely supervised by a faculty member. Before formally applying to the LL.M. program, a candidate must arrange for one of our full-time faculty members to sponsor his or her candidacy. Students interested in a traditional LL.M. program are advised to apply to one of the several law schools that offer full graduate programs.

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

Master of Arts Degree, American Legal Institutions—This degree is offered only to students who have completed law degrees at foreign universities. Students select their courses from the regular Law School professional offerings and from one or more other departments of the University. At least one full year in residence is necessary, although students may spend as long as two years in residence. The degree is formally granted through the Graduate School. Admission to the program is strictly limited, and financial assistance is not available for this program. Further information may be obtained from the Law School Director of Graduate Studies.

Placement and Alumni Activities



Placement and Alumni Activities

Placement

Graduates of the University of Minnesota Law School serve their employers and communities in all 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and around the world. They practice law, conduct business, mediate, advise, teach, make policy decisions, and perform a wealth of other professional services. They are employed by legal service corporations, Fortune 500 corporations, and nonprofit foundations; the world's largest law firms and solo practices; local, state, and federal

governments; offices of prosecutors and public defenders; and colleges and universities. A large number serve as members of the federal, state, or local judiciary. And many volunteer their professional services and other skills to improve the quality of justice and civic life generally.

The positive influence our graduates have had on the legal communities in Minnesota and the Midwest is expanding to other parts of the country. In recent years more than one-third of our graduates take jobs outside of Minnesota and the number of out-of-state

Graduates, Spring 1989 and 1990

The following percentages and salary figures incorporate responses to employment surveys of 1989 and 1990 Law School graduates. Responses are similar to earlier years.

Type of Employer	1989	1990
Law Firms	61.9%	57.9%
Judicial Clerkships	21.3%	25.8%
Business Concerns	7.1%	5.7%
Government	3.9%	3.3%
Public Interest	5.2%	3.3%
Graduate Study	.6%	2.4%
Other	0.0%	1.6%

Geographical Location

Twin Cities	54%	56%
Greater Minnesota	8%	8%
Other States	38%	36%

(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, Honolulu, Miami, Anchorage)

Salary Information—Class of 1990

Type of Employer	Average Starting Salaries	Range of Salaries
Private Practice	\$49,306	\$21,000—\$83,000
Business and Industry	\$35,681	\$22,500—\$52,000
Government	\$30,984	\$20,000—\$43,000
Judicial Clerkships	\$26,959	\$20,700—\$33,500
Public Interest	\$26,250	\$20,000—\$35,000
Overall Average Salary	\$41,837	

Note: This salary information is provided for informational purposes only, not as a guarantee of expected income for graduates.

**The figures for 1990 represent 92% of the graduating class responding at the time of publication; those for 1989 reflect responses for 86% of the class.*

employers interviewing on campus or posting job openings continues to grow. In the past two years, 20-25% of the graduates have accepted judicial clerkships, which is well above the 1989 national average of 12.6%. While the Law School will always provide leading lawyers and judges to the state, its increasing national reputation promises to spread our graduates even more widely in national and international legal circles.

The high placement rate Minnesota graduates enjoy (over 90% within six months following graduation in 1990, over 75% at graduation) is supported by the efforts of the Career Planning and Placement Office. The full-time director of career planning and placement is assisted by students and work-study employees in scheduling interviews and a series of placement seminars that draw on alumni to inform students about interviewing skills, traditional and alternative law jobs, and characteristics of major metropolitan areas around the country. Approximately 200 employers will interview second- and third-year students on campus in 1991. In addition, the Career Planning and Placement Office posts over 900 job openings annually, and offers many other placement services to students and employers.

While the Career Planning and Placement Office focuses its efforts on second-year students seeking summer clerkships and third-year students seeking permanent positions, a growing number of firms are interviewing first-year students for summer clerkships. Twin Cities employers also use the Placement Office to fill school-year clerkships, which are limited to second- and third-year students and must not exceed 20 hours a week during the academic year. Employment in the first year of law school is strongly discouraged because the first-year class schedule requires the student's total commitment to derive the full value of his or her legal education.

Alumni Activities

Alumni—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, business, and leadership in civic, cultural, and religious organizations.

A very partial list of illustrious graduates and positions they hold or have held includes: Wendell R. Anderson, Governor and United States Senator, Minnesota; John Baumann, Executive Director, American Association of Law Schools; James H. Binger, CEO, Honeywell; James J. Blanchard, Governor of Michigan; Willard "Sandy" Boyd, Jr., President, University of Iowa, and Executive Director, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; Myron H. Bright, Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit; David R. Brink, President, American Bar Association; Quentin N. Burdick, United States Senator, North Dakota; A.W. Clausen, President of the World Bank, and CEO, Bank America; Norris Darrell, partner, Sullivan & Cromwell; David Durenberger, United States Senator, Minnesota; Orville Freeman, Governor of Minnesota, Secretary of Agriculture; Terrance Hanold, President, Pillsbury Company; Gerald Heaney, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit; Thomas E. Holloran, President, Medtronics, Inc; Stephen F. Keating, President and CEO, Honeywell; Harold Levander, Governor of Minnesota; George E. MacKinnon, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; Walter F. Mondale, Vice President of the United States; Wayne L. Morse, United States Senator, Oregon; Leonard H. Murray, CEO Soo Line Railroad Company; John S. Pillsbury, Jr., President, Northwestern National Life Insurance Company; Constance Berry Newman, Director of the United States Office of

Placement and Alumni Activities

Personnel Management; Maynard Pirsig, Dean and Professor of Law; William L. Prosser, Dean and Professor of Law; William J. Quinn, President of the Board of Trustees, Loyola University, and President, Milwaukee Road; Millard Ruud, Executive Director, American Association of Law Schools; Irving S. Shapiro, President and CEO, E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom; Ballard F. Smith, President, San Diego Padres Baseball Club; Harold Stassen, Governor of Minnesota; Melvin C. Steen, partner, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton; Michael Wright, President, Super Valu.

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

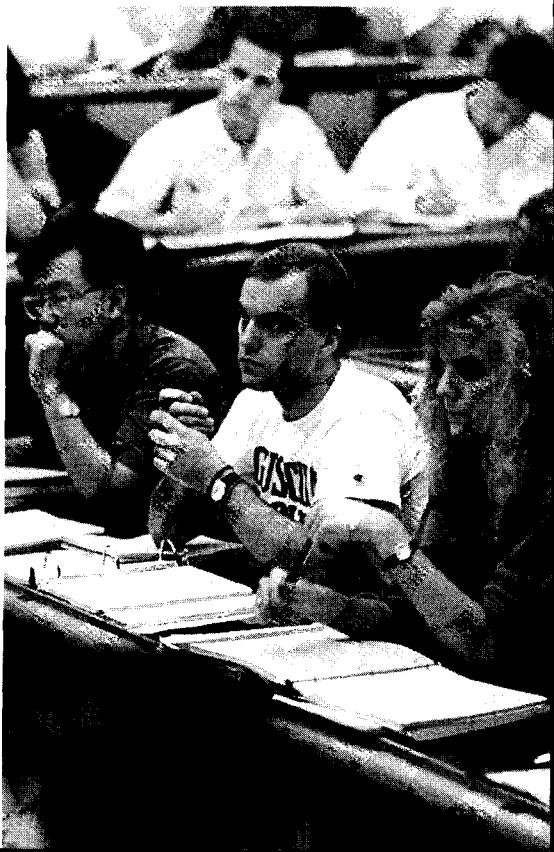
Law Alumni Association—All graduates become members of the Law Alumni Association by virtue of obtaining their degree from the University of Minnesota Law School. Of 7,831 living alumni, some 2,000 are dues-paying members. Their dues support a variety of activities, including student participation in moot court, client counseling, and intercollegiate competitions. The association assists in the organization of class reunions, sponsors an annual homecoming luncheon, periodically publishes an alumni directory, and arranges for Minnesota gatherings at bar association meetings in many major U.S. cities. In 1968, the association initiated Partners in Excellence to raise funds from alumni and friends to assure the extra margin needed to maintain Minnesota as one of the great law schools in the country. The funds strengthen the Law Library, support clinical programs, and provide additional research assistance for the faculty.

Lex Alumnae—Lex Alumnae, an organization of all women graduates of the Law School, meets quarterly. Lex Alumnae sponsors programs on legal issues of importance to all attorneys, featuring speakers from the judiciary, the practicing bar, and law school faculties.

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

Law School

Juris Doctor Program and Courses



Juris Doctor Program and Courses

Objectives

The Minnesota juris doctor (J.D.) program provides students with grounding in the fundamental laws, theories, ethics, and procedures of our legal system, and so prepares 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 curriculum of the Law School has three objectives:

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

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

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

Methods

The Law School uses a variety of teaching methods. The 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 supple-

mented with hypothetical or real problems that students consider and solve.

These decisions and other legal materials give the student a realistic understanding of the history and current state of the law. But the more important purpose for using actual decisions as the basic teaching tool is to pose actual problems for which the student must seek satisfactory solutions. The primary value of this method is that the student gains experience seeking the best solution to a problem, rather than simply acquiring an understanding of a decision reached by the court. The end product sought by the Law School is a lawyer thoroughly grounded in knowledge and understanding of past legal tradition and present law, prepared to resolve new and difficult legal problems.

Tutorial instruction is used extensively to develop the student's ability to solve problems. In the first-year 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 semester course credits of law classes. 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 all special lectures. All classes in the first year are also required and provide 30 of the 88 credits needed for graduation. The second- and third-year programs are largely composed of electives, allowing the student to choose from a wide variety of specialized courses and seminars.

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 in the fall of the year and are expected to register and attend an orientation session immediately preceding the regular opening of classes. The academic calendar appears on page 58 of this bulletin.

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

First-Year Required Courses

The first-year curriculum is carefully designed to provide 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. The first-year class of 270 students is divided into five sections. The 54-student sections meet independently or with the other sections for all first-year classes, with the exception of legal research and writing, for which students meet in groups of 16 or 17.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (5007). (5 cr)

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

CONTRACTS (5001). (4 cr)

Basic course in law of contract and promissory obligation; formation of contracts; legal validity and construction; breach; legal and equitable remedies for breach; conditions; third-party rights.

CRIMINAL LAW (5205). (3 cr)

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

LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING (5003). (3 cr)

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. (Each first-year small section is normally subdivided into three writing groups, with chief responsibility for instruction in each group borne by an upperclass instructor, a practicing attorney, and a member of the law library faculty working closely with the section's professor.)

LEGISLATION (5207). (3 cr)

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.

CIVIL PROCEDURE (5006). (5 cr)

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

PROPERTY I (5004). (4 cr)

The law's protection of possession and ownership of real and personal property.

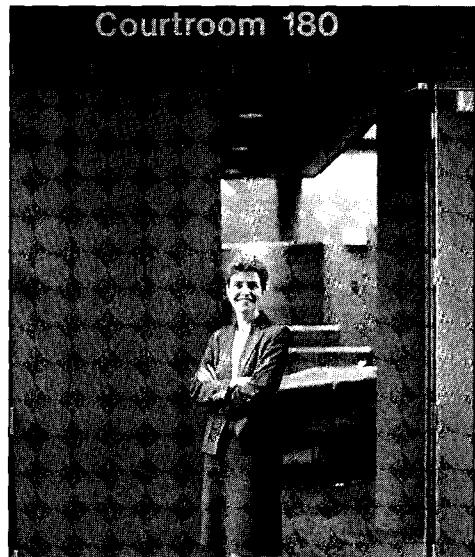
TORTS (5005). (4 cr)

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

Second- and Third-Year Courses

Upper-level courses are typically taught in a Socratic or lecture format, while seminars tend to be more limited in enrollment and involve a discussion format. Seminars are listed beginning on page 47.

Courtroom 180



Juris Doctor Program and Courses

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

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

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (5606). (3 cr)

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

ADMIRALTY (5612). (3 cr)

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL LAW (5637). (2 cr)

Introduction to the economic regulation of agricultural industries, farm resource planning, taxation, farm business and estate planning, commercial law and the farmer, cooperative law, and general regulation of the food system.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MOOT COURT (5055). (2 cr; required writing course for 2nd-yr law students except those in other moot court programs or on Law Review or Journal)

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

AMERICAN INDIAN LAW (5838). (3 cr)

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

ANTITRUST (5210). (3 cr)

Basic antitrust concepts 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.

ANTITRUST II (5152). (2 cr)

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

APPELLATE PRACTICE (5638). (2 cr)

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

BANKRUPTCY (5107). (2 cr)

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.

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

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

BUSINESS PLANNING (5104). (2 cr; prereq Taxation I)

Primarily for students who plan to advise businesspersons at any level—from small businesses to large corporations. Tax and corporate aspects of problems involving the organization and financing of corporations, insider trading, mergers and acquisitions. Groups of students will give written and oral presentations of the hypothetical cases of problems selected for discussion.

CASE ANALYSIS (5120). (2 cr)

Designed to improve ability to interpret cases and statutes. 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.

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

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

CIVIL RIGHTS (5621). (3 cr)

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

CIVIL RIGHTS MOOT COURT (5075). (2 cr)

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

COMMERCIAL PAPER (5050). (3 cr)

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

COMPLEX LITIGATION (5217). (3 cr)

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.

CONFLICTS (5202). (3 cr)

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

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

See First-Year Required Courses.

CONSUMER PROTECTION (5223). (2 cr)

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

CONTRACTS.

See First-Year Required Courses.

COPYRIGHT (5613). (3 cr)

Protection of intellectual property in 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.

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

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

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

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

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (5232). (3 cr)

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

CRIMINAL LAW.

See First-Year Required Courses.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (5218). (3 cr)

Procedural aspects of criminal case trials, particularly pretrial motions practice. Emphasizes federal constitutional limitations on gathering and presenting evidence.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (5218). (4 cr)

Procedural aspects of the investigation, adjudication, and punishment of criminal violations. Emphasizes federal constitutional limitations on gathering and presenting evidence.

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION (5231). (3 cr)

Study of federal statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination in employment, with emphasis on Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (as amended).

Substantive provisions and procedures relating to hiring practices (including tests and other selection criteria), seniority rights, promotions, affirmative action, and other personnel practices. Focus on race and gender discrimination.

EMPLOYMENT LAW (5632). (3 cr)

Law of the workplace focusing on individual employee rights. Topics covered include medical and drug screening, occupational safety and health, workplace privacy, and the emerging exceptions to the employment at will doctrine.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (5215). (3 cr)

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

Juris Doctor Program and Courses

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

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

EVIDENCE (5219). (4 cr)

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

FAMILY LAW (5604). (3 cr)

A study of the law governing de jure and de facto families including marriage, divorce, and relations of family members to one another and to the state.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION (5212). (3 cr)

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.

FEDERAL TAX PROCEDURE (5106). (2 cr)

Overview of all major IRS functions including returns selection, examinations, administrative appeals, tax litigation, collection activities (liens and levies), bankruptcy, and criminal tax enforcement. Effective representation of clients in all phases of IRS encounters. Taught by Senior District Counsel staff. Evening class.

FIRST AMENDMENT ADVOCACY (5240). (3 cr)

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

IMMIGRATION LAW COURSE (5872). (3 cr)

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

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH (5608). (2 cr)

Preparation of a major paper on a difficult legal problem.

INSURANCE (5214). (2 cr)

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

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MOOT COURT (5088). (2 cr)

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 S. Rich Intellectual Property Moot Court, managed by the Intellectual Property Law Association.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER (5619). (3 cr)

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

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW (5886). (3 cr)

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.

INTERNATIONAL LAW (5602). (3 cr)

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.

INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT (5068). (3 cr)

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

INTERNATIONAL TAX (5627). (3 cr; prereq Taxation I, II or consent of instructor)

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

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

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

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

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

JURISPRUDENCE (5615). (2 cr)

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE (5226). (2 cr)

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

LABOR LAW I (5203). (3 cr)

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

LABOR LAW II (5204). (2 cr)

Builds on Labor Law I and is intended for students with a special interest in labor law. Emphasis on grievance arbitration and the relationship between the individual and the union.

LAND USE PLANNING (5201). (3 cr)

Public control of land use and development.

LAW AND INEQUALITY JOURNAL (5077). (3 cr each yr for 2nd-yr staff, 6 cr each yr for members of board of editors)

By selection only. Credit given without grade for satisfactory participation.

LAW AND MEDICINE (5605). (2 cr)

The relationship of law to medical practice. Topics include regulation of the quality of health care through legislation and tort system, professional liability and tort reform, relationship of physician and patient, health care institutions, AIDS and the law, and legal aspects of issues in biomedical ethics.

LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (5812). (2 cr)

Use of social science research in adversarial and legislative settings. Students prepare briefs and present oral arguments on issues such as presentation of expert psychological testimony concerning eyewitness identifications, child witnesses, syndrome evidence, dangerousness, hypnosis and the polygraph; legal implications of social science research on pornography, police identification procedures, domestic violence, the death penalty, sentencing, jury selection, and juror questions.

LAW REVIEW (5609). (3 cr each yr for 2nd-yr staff, 2 cr each yr for 3rd-yr staff, 4 cr each yr for associate staff, 6 cr each yr for members of board of editors)

By selection only. Credit given without grade for satisfactory participation.

LAWYERING PROCESS (5116). (3 cr)

Focus on pre-trial 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.

LEGAL HISTORY (5228). (2 cr)

American legal history from its English common law antecedents through mid-20th century.

LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING.

See First-Year Required Courses.

MEDIA LAW (5221). (3 cr)

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

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS AND OTHER ADVANCED CORPORATE TAX TOPICS (5857).

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

Examines federal income tax aspects of corporate acquisitions and various types of divisive reorganization; tax traps in sales of corporate assets and corporate liquidations; selected income tax problems involving corporate distributions, stock redemptions, liquidations, and net operating losses. Final examination, but no paper, required.

MODERN REAL ESTATE (5213). (3 cr)

Acquisition and development of real property. Topics include listing agreements, purchase agreements, conveyancing, real estate finance and security instruments, foreclosure, mechanic's liens, condominiums, cooperatives, and forms of real estate development.

NATIONAL MOOT COURT (5066). (2 cr)

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

PARTNERSHIP TAXATION (5114). (3 cr)

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

PATENTS (5224). (3 cr)

An introduction to the law of obtaining and enforcing U.S. patent rights.

PENSION LAW (5244). (3 cr)

The relation of the private pension system to the public systems (mostly Social Security), with brief overview of tax treatment of pension plans. The main types of plans; rules governing coverage, vesting, "integration" with Social Security, funding, plan administration, investment, and payout. Common law, trust law, and regulatory law (Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA]). Termination of pension plans and pension issues in corporate acquisitions or sales. The federal insurance scheme for defined benefit plans administered by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

Juris Doctor Program and Courses



PRODUCTS LIABILITY (5227). (2 cr)

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

PROCEDURE.

See First-Year Required Courses.

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

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

PROPERTY I.

See First-Year Required Courses.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (5630). (2 cr)

Examines legal structures that establish and control actions of international organizations as diverse as the United Nations, the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, the International Civil Aeronautics Organization, and the European Community. Topics include legal personality, membership, voting rights, decision and rulemaking, sanctions, and the interplay between international and regional judicial bodies and various organizations.

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

Labor-management relations in government employment. Comparative analysis of labor relations under various state statutes, including Minnesota's Public Employment Relations Act.

REAL ESTATE PLANNING (5222). (3 cr; prereq Taxation I, Modern Real Estate)

Planning and development of certain major real estate transactions including legal, financial, economic, tax, and negotiation issues. Students are organized into firms that prepare a memo on each problem.

REMEDIES (5200). (3 cr)

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

SALES (5052). (2 cr)

Study of sales as related to tangible personal property, primarily as codified by Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Emphasis on code methodology, formation, modification, performance, breach of sales contract, and remedies available for a breach.

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

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

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

First 11 weeks deal with regulation of trading in securities, primarily regulation of stock exchanges and broker-dealers under the federal Securities Exchange Act and industry self-regulation. Remainder will cover investment companies, primarily mutual funds, and their regulation by the Investment Company Act. Will focus more on trade practices than is usual in a law school course. Of value for any student planning a metropolitan practice.

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

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

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

State and local taxes as important opportunities for planning and counseling. Investigation of the issues presented by the various forms of taxation and finance used by state and local governments. The sales tax, property tax, corporate income tax, and government indebtedness are all discussed.

TAXATION I (5100). (3 cr)

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

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

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.

TRIAL OBJECTIONS (5638). (2 cr; prereq Evidence)

Objections to evidence and to closing arguments. Uses simulations and videotapes to prepare students to make and respond to objections at trial. A bridge between the evidence and trial practice courses. Focuses on rules of evidence, not trial tactics.

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

Selected problems in litigation. Exercises in jury selection, introduction of evidence, expert testimony, direct and cross examination and impeachment of witnesses, opening statements and closing arguments. (Unlike Trial Objections, this course focuses on learning trial tactics and persuasion through performance.)

UNFAIR COMPETITION (5603). (2 cr)

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

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

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

WAGNER LABOR MOOT COURT (5080). (2 cr)

Intensive instruction and supervision 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.

WILLS AND TRUSTS (5153). (4 cr)

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

WORK COMP/SOC SEC (5123). (2 cr)

Statutory law, case law, and policy issues of the worker compensation and social security disability systems. Approximately 2/3 of course time is devoted to worker compensation and 1/3 to social security disability.

Second- and Third-Year Seminars

SEMINAR: ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (5885). (2 cr; prereq Environmental Law)

In-depth coverage of current issues in environmental law, with lectures by visiting environmental law specialists. Topics include hazardous waste disposal, water pollution, and toxic torts. Student papers will analyze current environmental law issues.

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

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.

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

Intensive study of current agricultural law topics, economic analysis and rationale underlying government regulation of agriculture. Topics are not limited to conventional "economic regulation." Seminar paper required.

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

Intellectual and ideological currents of the time. Madison's notes of the Constitutional Convention (which met in Philadelphia during the summer of 1787 and drafted the Constitution). Excerpts from the Federalist Papers, and Anti-Federalist works. Each student will write and present a paper on any topic relevant to the subject; suggestions include the development of the Presidency, the great compromises, the idea of judicial review, the evolution of James Madison's thought, or the relevance of the framers' intent to particular modern issues.

SEMINAR: AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY (5876). (2 cr)

American legal history from early colonial times to the present. Topics include the law of seditious libel, mob violence and the law, the transformation of contract law, women and the family, and the law of slavery.

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

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

Juris Doctor Program and Courses

SEMINAR: BIOMEDICAL ETHICS (5242). (2 cr)

Examination of the 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.

CIVIL PRACTICE CLINIC (5056). (4 cr)

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

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

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

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

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

SEMINAR: DAMAGE ANALYSIS (5631). (3 cr)

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

SEMINAR: DIVORCE NEGOTIATION AND PLANNING (5825). (3 cr)

Financial aspects of divorce planning and negotiation. Tax aspects of divorce decrees, evaluation of business and other assets, making use of experts. Students represent clients in simulated divorce situations and negotiate stipulations.

SEMINAR: DOMESTIC ABUSE (5842). (2 cr)

Intensive study of domestic violence; historical, political, and legal roots explored and analyzed.

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

Criminal law clinic. Theory and skills involved in criminal prosecution of assaults committed within the family. Students will handle all phases of adult domestic assault criminal prosecutions in court.

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

A practical application of the principles of the law of trusts, wills, property and tax law through planning and drafting experiences. Development of estate plans for hypothetical clients.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEMINAR: INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LEGAL RESEARCH (5867). (2 cr)

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 EEC), 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.

SEMINAR: INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS (5800). (3 cr)

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Clinical course teaching the nuts and bolts of how to practice law. Students handle actual cases in representing inmates in areas of general civil law and prisoners' rights. Focus on interviewing, case management, negotiating, pre-trial skills, and litigating.

SEMINAR: MINNESOTA LEGAL HISTORY (5228). (2 cr)

Law and its relationship to the political, economic, and social history of Minnesota from the territorial period to the present.

Course and Credit Requirements

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

Criminal law clinic. Students participate, from the defense perspective, in arraignments, pre-trial proceedings, and jury trials in Hennepin County District Court. Involves the integration of substantive and procedural law and lawyering skills through classroom work, simulations, and actual client representation.

SEMINAR: MISDEMEANOR PROSECUTION (5058). (2 cr)

Criminal law clinic. Students participate, from the prosecution perspective, in arraignments, pre-trial proceedings, and trials in Ramsey and Hennepin County District Court. Involves the integration of substantive and procedural law and lawyering skills through classroom work, simulations, and actual case participation.

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

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

SEMINAR: PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CLINIC (5081). (2 cr)

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

SEMINAR: SENTENCING GUIDELINES (5894). (2 cr)

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

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

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

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

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

SEMINAR: TAX RESEARCH (5853). (1 cr)

A detailed study of the research materials and techniques used in tax research at the federal, state, and international/foreign levels. Covers tax services, databases, statutes, cases, administrative materials and secondary sources. Completion of short research problems and final examination required.



SEMINAR: TAXATION (5874). (2 cr)

Designed to train students in both 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 subject—federal, state, or local—of their choice.

SEMINAR: TAXATION OF SUBCHAPTER S CORPORATIONS (5898). (2 cr)

Introduction to 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.

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

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

SEMINAR: WORK COMP/SOC SEC CLINIC (5875). (2 cr)

Provides students with the opportunity to represent claimants in Worker Compensation and Social Security Disability cases. Students are primarily responsible for all aspects of the cases (interviews, fact and medical evidence gathering, discovery, negotiation, hearings, etc.) under the supervision of clinic faculty.

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, Room 285, Law Center:

Juris Doctor Program and Courses

APPLIED SKILLS

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND REGULATION

COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

**COURTS AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,
INCLUDING LITIGATION**

CRIMINAL LAW

ESTATES AND ESTATE PLANNING

FAMILY RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LAW

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAW

PUBLIC LAW AND CIVIL RIGHTS

REAL ESTATE

TAXATION

**THEORIES OF LAW: LAW AND SOCIAL
SCIENCE**

The faculty hopes that the groupings, when reviewed, will help students make informed choices.

Faculty and Administration



Faculty and Administration

Law School Administration

Robert A. Stein, Dean
Betsy B. Baker, Associate Dean
Ann M. Burkhardt, Associate Dean
Vanne O. Hayes, Assistant Dean
Edward A. Kawczynski, Director of Admission
Jane A. Bennett, Director of Career Planning & Placement

Law School Faculty and Administrators

Betsy Berryman Baker

B.A., Northwestern University; J.D., University of Michigan Law School; private practice, Minneapolis; member, Board of Directors, Hennepin County Legal Advice Clinics, Ltd.; associate dean for administration, director of international programs; director of legal writing.

Stephen F. Befort

B.A., University of Minnesota; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School; attorney, Minnesota Attorney General's Office and Ramsey County Attorney's Office; director of clinic program (teaches labor law, employment law, public interest law clinic, civil practice clinic).

Roy L. Brooks

B.A., University of Connecticut; J.D., Yale Law School; law clerk, Judge Clifford Scott Green, U.S. District Court; private attorney, New York (teaches civil procedure, civil rights and employment discrimination).

David P. Bryden

A.B., LL.B., Harvard University; case editor, *Harvard Law Review*; Fiske Scholar, Cambridge University, England; visiting scholar, American Bar Foundation; American Law Institute; visiting professor, University of Kentucky; co-editor, *Constitutional Commentary* (teaches constitutional law, criminal law, case analysis).

Ann M. Burkhardt

B.S., M.S., Purdue University; J.D., University of Illinois College of Law; editor, *University of Illinois Law Review*; Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge James C. Hill, U.S. Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit; American Law Institute; adviser, Restatement of the Law, Property-Security; private attorney, Chicago, Atlanta, Minneapolis; currently associate dean for academic affairs (teaches land use planning, real estate transactions, property).

Russell W. Burris

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

Carol L. Chomsky

B.S., Brown University; J.D., Georgetown University Law Center; law clerk, Judge Spottswood W. Robinson, III, U.S. Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C.; private attorney, Minnesota and Washington, D.C. (teaches legal history, contracts, legislation).

Laura J. Cooper

Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1987-88:
B.A., University of Southern California; J.D., Indiana University School of Law; executive editor, *Indiana Law Journal*; Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge John S. Hastings, U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit; Board of Directors, Legal Aid Society of Minneapolis; chair, Committee on Courtroom Interaction, Court Administration and Judicial Education; Minnesota Supreme Court Task Force for Gender Fairness in the Courts, 1987-89; American Law Institute (teaches conflicts of laws, labor law, civil procedure).

John J. Cound

A.B., George Washington University; LL.B., Harvard Law School; member, *Harvard Law Review*; law clerk, Judge Learned Hand, U.S. Court of Appeals, 2d Circuit; attorney, Department of Justice; co-author of text on civil procedure (teaches admiralty, civil procedure, evidence).

Daniel A. Farber

Henry J. Fletcher Professor of Law; Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1983-84;
B.A., M.A., J.D., University of Illinois; editor-in-chief, *University of Illinois Law Review*; Order of the Coif; law clerk, Justice John Paul Stevens; private attorney, Washington, D.C.; visiting professor, Stanford Law School; co-author of *Cases and Materials on Environmental Law, A History of the American Constitution, and Law and Public Choice: A Critical Introduction*; co-editor, *Constitutional Commentary* (teaches environmental law, constitutional law, contracts, legislation).

Barry C. Feld

Centennial Professor of Law; Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1981-82;
B.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School; Ph.D., Harvard University; editor, *Minnesota Law Review*; Order of the Coif; American Law Institute (teaches torts, juvenile justice, criminal law and procedure).

Mary Louise Fellows

Everett Fraser Professor of Law;
B.B.A., J.D., University of Michigan; editor, *University of Michigan Law Review*; Order of the Coif; professor, University of Illinois College of Law and University of Iowa College of Law; visiting professor, Columbia Law School, Harvard Law School, and University of Michigan Law School; American Law Institute; adviser, Restatement of the Law (Second) Property; law schools representative, Joint Editorial Board of the Uniform Probate Code; consultants group, A.L.I. Federal Income Tax Project—Subchapter J; Association of American Law Schools Executive Committee (teaches tax, wills and trusts, feminist theory).

Richard S. Frase

Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1988-89:
B.A., Haverford College; J.D., University of Chicago Law School; Board of Editors, *University of Chicago Law Review*; law clerk, Chief Judge Luther M. Swygert, U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit; private attorney, Chicago; visiting professor, Université Jean Moulin, Lyon, France and Christian Albrechts Universität, Kiel, Germany (teaches criminal law and criminal procedure, criminal law clinics).

Philip P. Frickey

Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1990-91:
B.A., University of Kansas; J.D., University of Michigan Law School; editor-in-chief, *Michigan Law Review*; Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge John Minor Wisdom, U.S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit, and Justice Thurgood Marshall; private attorney, Washington, D.C.; co-author of legislation text and text on law and public choice (teaches American Indian law, civil rights, constitutional law, legislation, remedies).

Daniel J. Gifford

Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi Professor of Law;
Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1982-83:
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Roger F. Noreen Professor of Law; Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1986-87;
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Roger C. Park

Fredrikson & Byron Professor of Law; Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1980-81;
A.B., J.D., Harvard University; editor, *Harvard Law Review*; law clerk, Chief Judge Bailey Aldrich, U.S. Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit; visiting professor, Stanford University, Boston University, and University of Michigan; private attorney, Boston (teaches civil procedure, evidence, social science and law).

Faculty and Administration

Steven D. Penrod

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Stephen B. Scallen

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

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A.B., Princeton University; LL.B., M.A., Ph.D., Harvard University; *Harvard Law Review*; law clerk, Judge Learned Hand, U.S. Court of Appeals, 2d Circuit; U.S. Treasury Department, Office of the Tax Legislative Counsel; assistant to Joseph S. Clark, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.; private attorney, Philadelphia; visiting professor, University of Uppsala, Sweden (teaches economics for lawyers, taxation, state and local taxation, tax policy).

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Dale C. Dahl, Ph.D.

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Elton A. Kuderer, Fairmont, Vice Chair

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M. Elizabeth Craig, Minnetonka

Jean B. Keffeler, Minneapolis

Alan C. Page, Minneapolis

Mary J. Page, Olivia

Thomas R. Reagan, Gilbert

David K. Roe, Minneapolis

Darrin M. Rosha, St. Paul

Stanley D. Sahlstrom, St. Cloud

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Bob Erickson, Senior Vice President for Finance and Operations

Leonard V. Kuhl, Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost

C. Eugene Allen, Vice President for Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics

Surell Brady, General Counsel

Richard B. Heydinger, Vice President for External Relations

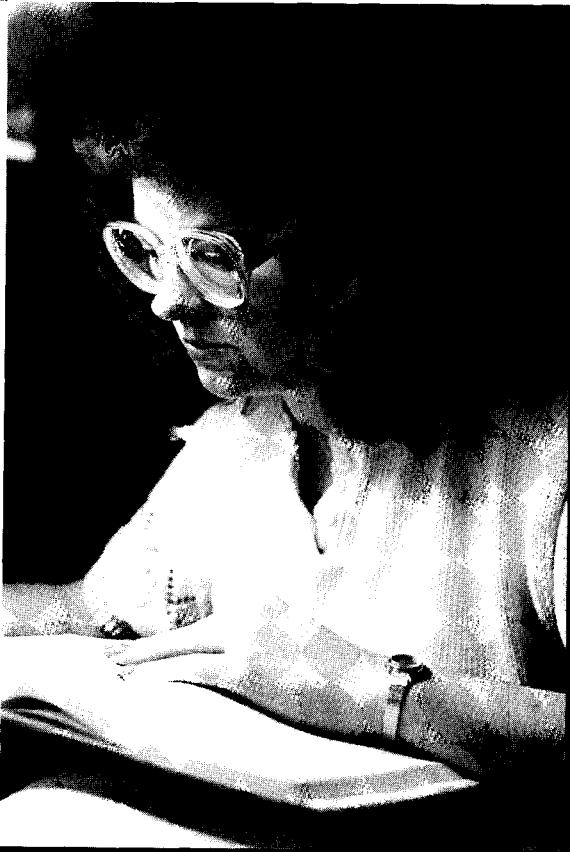
Anne H. Hopkins, Vice Provost for Arts, Sciences, and Engineering

Marvalene Hughes, Vice President for Student Affairs

Cherie R. Perlmutter, Interim Vice President for Health Sciences

Law School

General Information



General Information

Law School Calendar

(Dates subject to change)

1991-92

Fall Semester

Monday, August 19	3rd-Year Registration
Tuesday, August 20	2nd-Year/Transfer Registration
Wednesday, August 21	1st-Year Registration
Thursday-Saturday, August 22-24	1st-Year Orientation
Monday, August 26	First Day of Classes
Monday, September 2	Labor Day Holiday
Thursday-Friday, November 28-29	Thanksgiving Holidays
Friday, December 6	Last Day of Classes
Monday, December 9	Final Exam Period Begins
Friday, December 20	Final Exam Period Ends

Spring Semester

Monday, January 6	First Day of Classes
Monday, January 20	Martin Luther King Holiday
Monday-Friday, March 23-29	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-Wednesday, July 29	Summer School (for 2nd- and 3rd-year students)
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1992-93

Fall Semester

Monday, August 24	3rd-Year Registration
Tuesday, August 25	2nd-Year/Transfer Registration
Wednesday, August 26	1st-Year Registration
Thursday-Saturday, August 27-29	1st-Year Orientation
Monday, August 31	First Day of Classes
Monday, September 7	Labor Day Holiday
Thursday-Friday, November 26-27	Thanksgiving Holidays
Friday, December 4	Last Day of Classes
Monday, December 7	Final Exam Period Begins
Friday, December 18	Final Exam Period Ends

Spring Semester

Monday, January 11	First Day of Classes
Monday, January 18	Martin Luther King Holiday
Monday-Friday, March 22-26	Spring Break
Friday, April 30	Last Day of Classes
Monday, May 3	Final Exam Period Begins
Friday, May 14	Final Exam Period Ends
Saturday, May 15	Law School Commencement

Summer School

Tuesday, May 25-Wednesday, July 28	Summer School (for 2nd- and 3rd-year students)
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Note: The Law School follows a semester system, whereas other University of Minnesota colleges and schools follow a quarter system.

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 free University bus systems.

Housing Services, 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 Services, Comstock Hall, 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. The basic annual coverage averages between \$375 and \$527 for the calendar year. Additional information is available by contacting Student Insurance, Boynton Health Service, 410 Church Street, University of Minnesota, 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:

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University of Minnesota
Law School
290 Law Center
229 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 625-5005

Office of Student Financial Aid
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University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
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University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
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University Child Care Coordinator
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University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
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909 Social Sciences Building
267-19th Avenue South
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 625-9505

Curtis L. Carlson School of Management
225 Management/Economics
271-19th Avenue South
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
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Resident Classification and Reciprocity Office
Student Support Services
240 Williamson Hall
231 Pillsbury Drive S.E.
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
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Policies

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Equal Opportunity—The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, religion, color, sex, national origin, handicap, age, 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, 420.S.C. 20000e; by the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; by Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; by Executive Order 11246, as amended; 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 Patricia A. Mullen, Director, Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action, 419 Morrill Hall, University of Minnesota, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/624-9547).

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 educational 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, telephone number, dates of enrollment and enrollment termination, college and class, major, adviser, academic awards and honors received, and degrees

earned—is considered public or directory information. Students may prevent the release of public information only during their terms of enrollment. To do so, they must notify the records office on their campus.

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

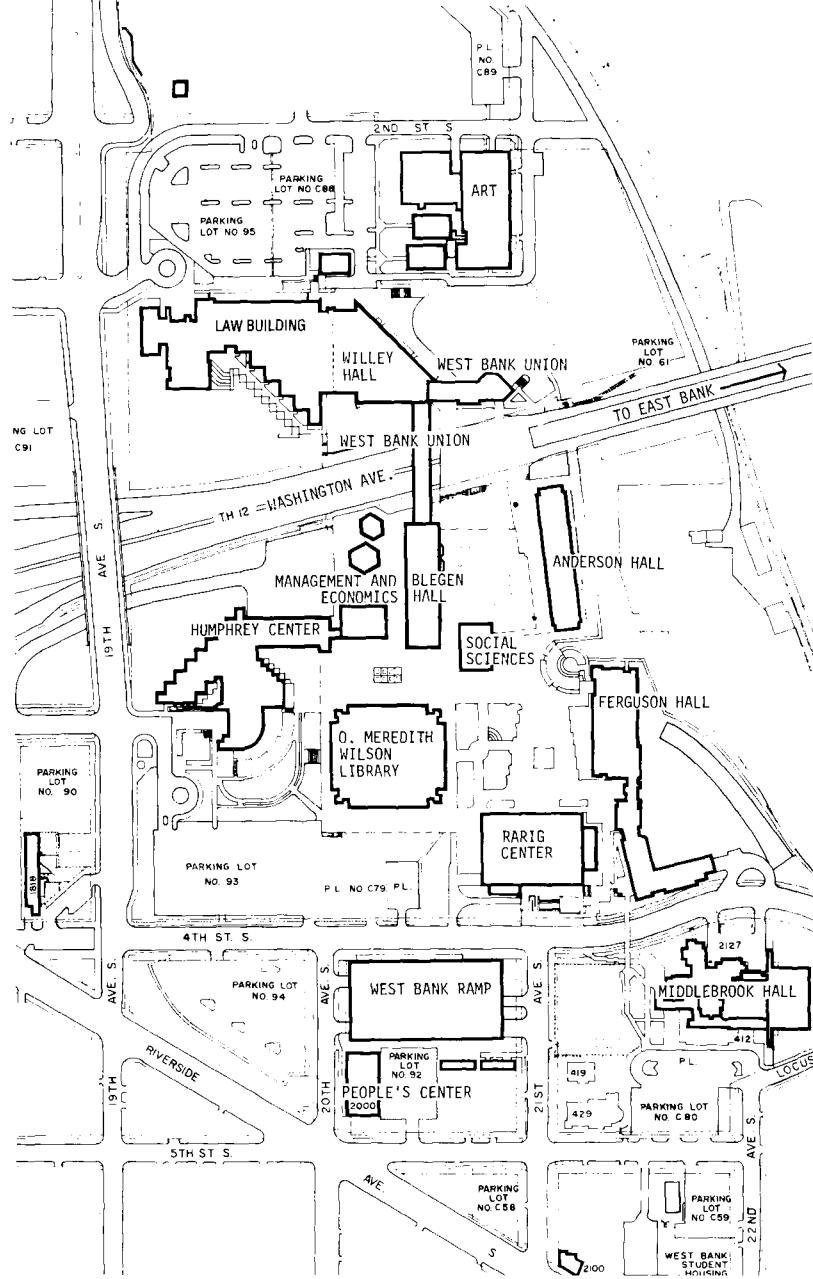
Immunization—As of July 1, 1990, students born after 1956 who will be taking more than one University class are required under Minnesota law to submit an Immunization Record form.

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 through whatever procedure it determines most feasible. The Senate advises all faculty that students who are unable to complete course requirements during finals week shall be provided an alternative and timely opportunity to do so.

1ST ST. S

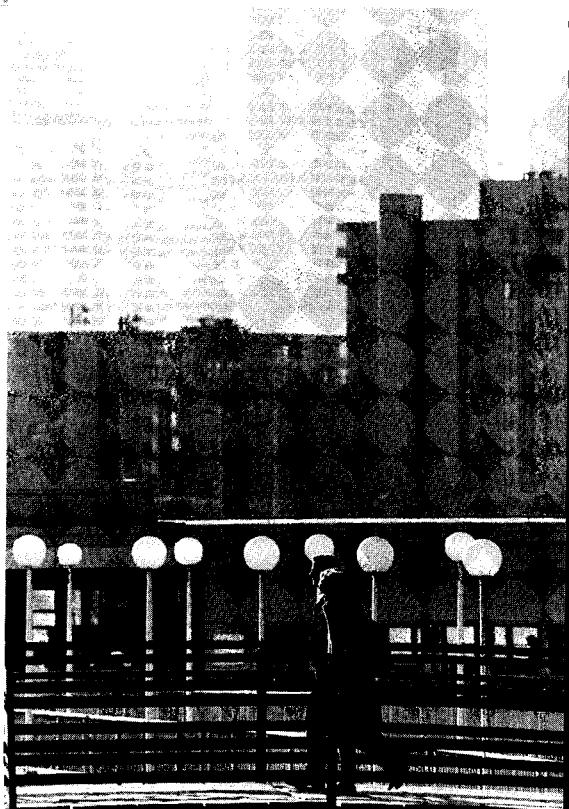
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES CAMPUS
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Law School

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Postal Statement

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