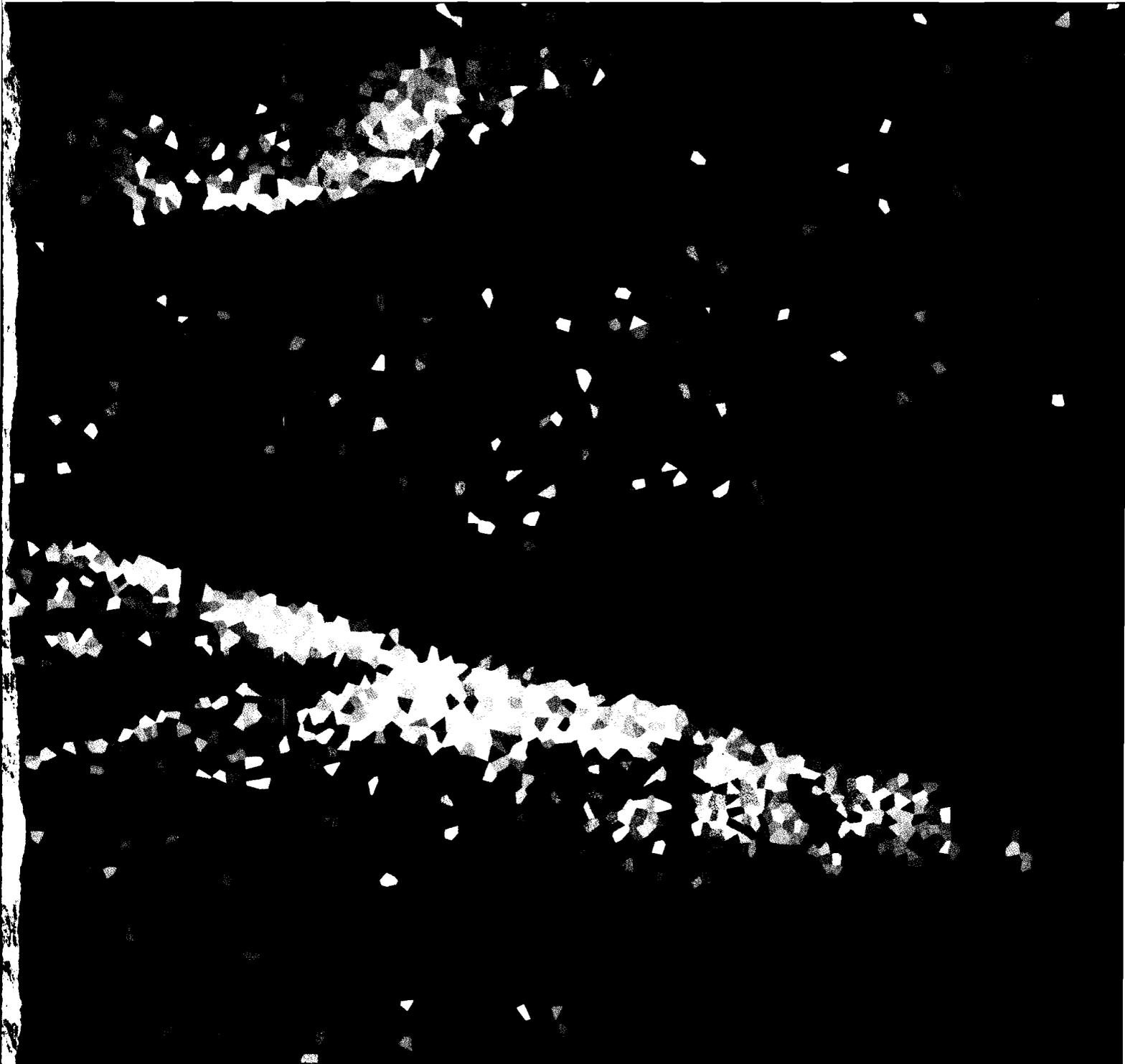


Law School

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BULLETIN

1995-1997



Law School Prospectus & Application



On the cover:
*A view of Stein Plaza and the Law
School building at the University
of Minnesota.*

Law School

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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 students, 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.

A Message From the Dean

Welcome to the University of Minnesota Law School! In the next century the practice of law, in a will continue to be exciting and satisfying. Individual rights will need protection; societal interests will require defense; all will be aided by a competent legal profession. The challenges of the decades ahead, new technology, the increasing international dimension, and the diversity of our own society, present opportunities for those who are willing to work in a changing environment.

Minnesota builds on a tradition of more than a century of excellence in preparing students for the practice of law. We are proud of the distinguished scholarship and achievements of our nationally recognized faculty and graduates. The tradition continues; we have some of the most productive scholars and dedicated teachers in legal education. The wide variety of educational experiences available here include clinical programs, moot court competitions, student-edited law journals, international exchange programs, in addition to traditional classroom instruction. Our law library is one of the strongest and largest in the United States.

We also are making changes for the future. Our clinical programs are installing computer systems that integrate legal research, legal writing, docket control, and other aspects of the practice of law into a single system, the "law office of tomorrow." Technology also is being introduced into other aspects of our instructional program. Our international programs are expanding, providing students opportunities for study abroad and bringing foreign students to our campus to interact with their American counterparts.

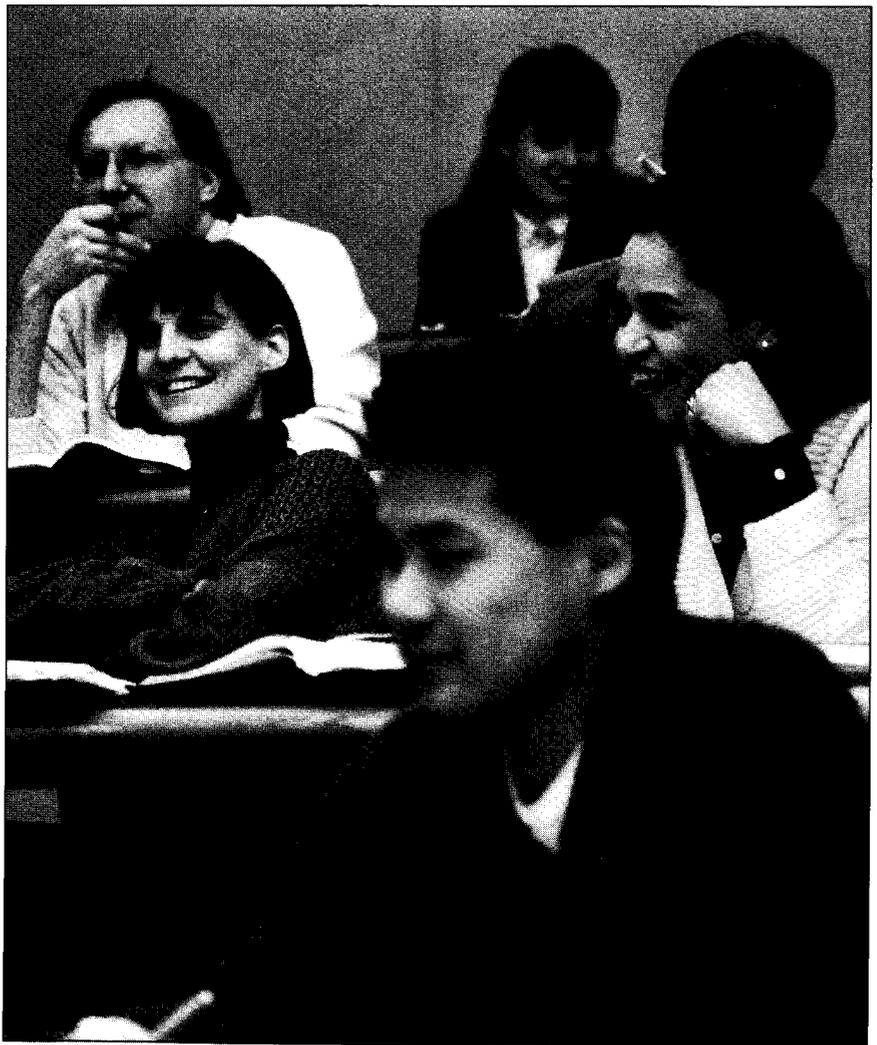
The high quality of students at Minnesota contributes significantly to the School's strength, as do the varied cultures and backgrounds they represent. We seek a representative and diverse student body who will in their professional careers serve the community of which we are part, and the country

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

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



E. Thomas Sullivan



Traditional classroom instruction is just one of many opportunities for students to learn in the University of Minnesota Law School.

E. Thomas Sullivan

E. Thomas Sullivan

Dean and William S. Pattee Professor of Law

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

polymakers, 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 25 endowed professorships were established to ensure recruitment and retention of the best scholars and teachers in legal education.

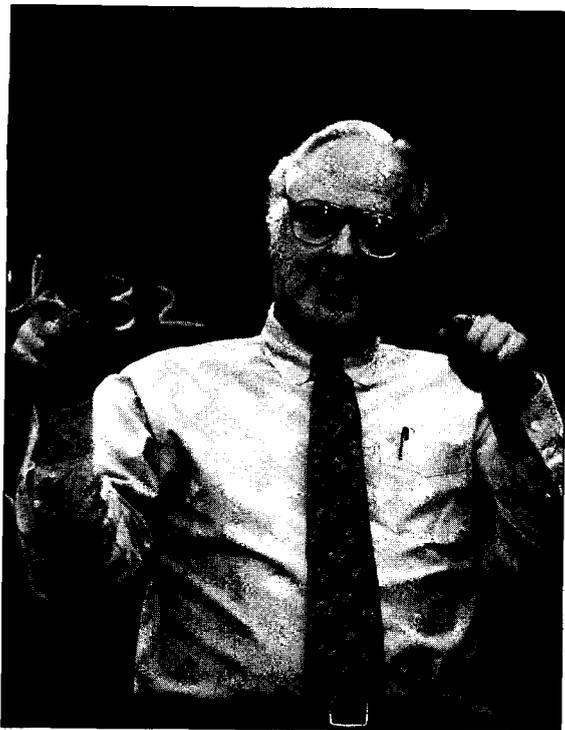
In addition to enjoying the high regard of their colleagues at other schools, our professors respect, support, and critically challenge one another's work. This collegial environment contributes significantly to the creative scholarship and excellence in teaching for which Minnesota is known. Indeed, 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 consultants 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, constitutional law, evidence, civil procedure, international human rights, the Uniform Commercial Code, family property law, probate, trusts and estates, and criminal justice. This scholarship is encouraged as essential to the development of the faculty, the furtherance of our educational mission, and the life of the Law School.

The curriculum vitae of 43 faculty and their selected accomplishments in research, teaching, and public service are presented beginning on page 32 of this bulletin. The lawyers and members of the federal and state judiciary who compose our adjunct faculty are identified on page 35 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 1994 was 3.55 and the median LSAT score was 163. Many students have received graduate degrees before entering law school, and all have distinguished themselves academically. Typically, more than 25 percent of incoming students are members of Phi Beta Kappa or other academic honorary 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 6 countries. The typical entering class has an average age of 25 and contains approximately 45 percent women and 16 percent 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 Law School's nationally recognized faculty take teaching seriously, emphasizing analytical and communications skills, as well as ethics.

The following colleges and universities were represented in the enrollment of the Law School in the 1994-95 academic year:

Graduates of Minnesota Institutions

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

Graduates of Institutions in Other States

Abilene Christian University
Albion College
American University
Amherst College
Arizona State University
Augustana College (Illinois)
Augustana College (South Dakota)
Barnard College
Barnard M. Barach College
Bates College
Baylor University
Bob Jones University
Boston College
Boston University
Bowdoin College
Bowling Green State University
Bradley University
Brandeis University
Brigham Young University
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
Butler University
Carroll College (Wisconsin)
Catholic University of America
Central College
Chicago State University
City University of New York
Claremont McKenna College
Clarkson University
Cleveland Institute of Music
Colby College
Colgate University
College of William and Mary
Colorado College
Columbia College
Connecticut College
Cornell University
Creighton University
Dartmouth College
Delaware State University
Depaul University
Dickinson College

Dordt College
Drake University
Drew University
Duke University
Earlham College
East Stroudsburg University
Eastern College
Florida A & M University
George Mason University
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Grand Valley State University
Grambling State University
Grinnell College
Hampshire College
Harvard University
Hastings College
Haverford College
Hillsdale College
Hope College
Howard University
Illinois Wesleyan University
Indiana University
Iowa State University
James Madison University
Jamestown College
John Carroll University
Johns Hopkins University
Kalamazoo College
Kansas State University
Lawrence University
Long Island University
Marquette University
Miami University
Michigan State University
Michigan Technological University
Middlebury College
Morehouse College
Mount Holyoke College
Nebraska Wesleyan University
New York University
North Central College
North Dakota State University
Northern Illinois University
Northeastern Illinois University
Northwest Missouri State University
Northwestern University
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Ohio State University
Oral Roberts University
Oregon State University
Pace University
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
Providence College
Purdue University
Rice University
Roosevelt University
Rutgers University
St. Bonaventure University
St. Mary's College
St. Norbert College
San Diego State University
Santa Clara University
South Dakota State University
Southern Illinois University
Southern Methodist University
Spelman College
Southern Missouri State University
Southwest Texas State University
Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Stanford University
State University of New York
Swarthmore College
Trinity College
Trinity University
Tufts University
Union College
University of Arizona
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside

University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of California, Santa Cruz
University of Central Florida
University of Chicago
University of Colorado
University of Dayton
University of Delaware
University of Denver
University of Florida
University of Hawaii
University of Illinois
University of Iowa
University of Kansas
University of Massachusetts
University of Miami
University of Michigan
University of Missouri
University of Nebraska
University of Nevada
University of New Hampshire
University of New Orleans
University of North Carolina
University of North Dakota
University of North Florida
University of Notre Dame
University of Oklahoma
University of Oregon
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of San Diego
University of South Dakota
University of Southern California
University of Southern Maine
University of Tennessee
University of Texas
University of Toledo
University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire
University of Wisconsin, Green Bay
University of Wisconsin, La Crosse
University of Wisconsin, Madison
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
University of Wisconsin, Platteville
University of Wisconsin, River Falls
University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point
University of Wisconsin, Whitewater
U.S. Air Force Academy
U.S. Coast Guard Academy
U.S. Military Academy
Valparaiso University
Vanderbilt University
Vitterbo University
Wartburg College
Washington University
Wayne State University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
Western Michigan University
Wheaton College
Whitman College
Willamette University
Williams College
Wright State University
Xavier University
Yale University

Graduates of Foreign Institutions

Beijing University
Escuela Libre de Derecho
Ewha Woman's University
McGill University
Shanghai Conservatory of Music
University of Helsinki
University of Toronto

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 adjoining 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 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 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 Law School library, containing more than 745,000 volumes, ranks sixth 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 more than 900 is provided at tables, carrels, group study rooms, and lounges. Special areas are available for word processing, reading microforms, photocopying, and computer-assisted legal research. The WESTLAW and LEXIS/NEXIS computerized research systems are available in several library locations, and, to students with home computers and modems, through free individual password access.

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

The library is nationally recognized for its outstanding foreign, comparative, and international law collection. The Anglo-American collection includes a variety of legal materials of former British Commonwealth countries such as India and Pakistan. The library also has extensive sections devoted to foreign jurisdictions (especially Western European, with an emphasis on Scandinavian). Another major emphasis of the collection is international human rights materials.

Law students may use 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 also available to the entire University community, judges, attorneys, and the general public.

Law students also make use of the general University library system, 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 on-line catalog 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 more than 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 percent of American colleges and universities that account for 90 percent of all higher education research. The University's three-fold emphasis on teaching, research, and service provides social, cultural, 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

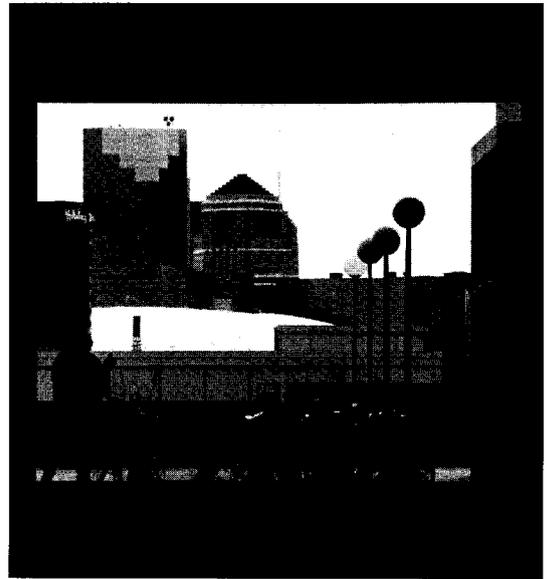
clients as well as local concerns and offering a wide range of clerkship and career opportunities.

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 Mall of America, 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, St. Paul Saints baseball at Municipal Stadium, professional horse racing at Canterbury Downs, or Minnesota Moose hockey at the St. Paul Civic 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 to 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."



The University's campus is located just minutes from the downtowns of the Twin Cities.

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.

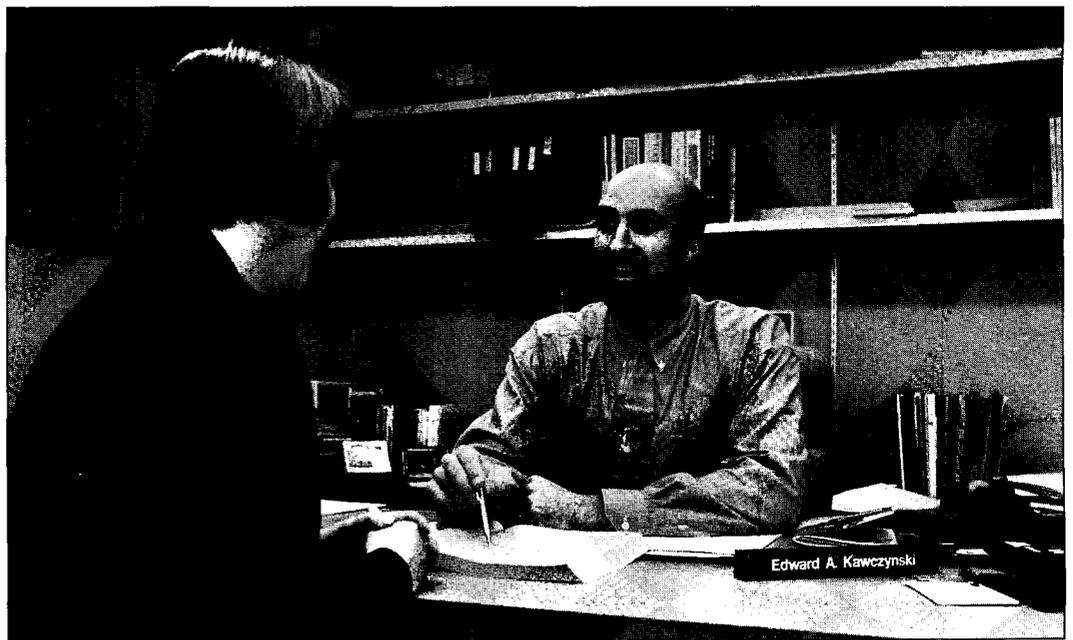
The Admissions Committee acts only on complete applications. A complete application contains the application for admission, a personal statement, a \$30 processing fee, the LSDAS report, and two letters of recommendation.

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, disability, 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



The admissions process is highly competitive and takes into account a number of factors.

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 education by taking electives in areas not too closely related to their major. For example, students majoring in mathematics or physics would do well to take their advanced electives in such areas as economics, literature, or history. A variety of educational backgrounds among our students contributes to the vitality of classroom interaction.

We 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 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.

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

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

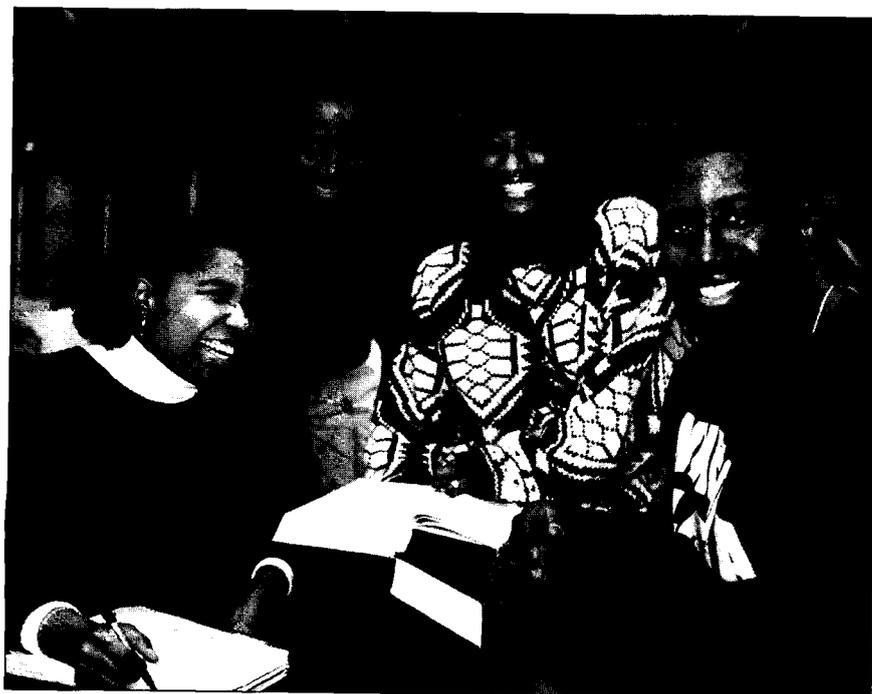
The LSAT requirement will not be waived for any applicants. Foreign students must also submit the TOEFL.

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 may be found at the back of this bulletin. Applications should not be submitted before November of the year preceding anticipated entry and may be considered past the



Law School students bring with them the highest academic credentials.

March 1 deadline upon written petition. However, applicants are encouraged to submit all required materials as early as November 1 because applications are considered on a rolling basis. 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—Because the University is a state institution, Minnesota residents pay lower tuition than nonresidents and, in many programs, receive priority consideration for admission. To qualify for resident status, students must reside in Minnesota for at least one calendar year before the first day of class attendance. For more information, contact the Resident Classification and Reciprocity Office, 240 Williamson Hall, 231 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-6330), or the residency office on your campus.

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

Registration with Bar Admissions 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 such applicants are not required to register with LSDAS.

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

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.

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)
1995-96 Academic Year

Residents \$7,915
Nonresidents \$14,701

Tuition and fees will increase in 1996-97. The estimated living expenses for a law student are an additional \$9,402 per nine-month academic year (assuming the student is not living at his or her parents' home or in University housing).

Financial Aid

While responsibility for funding educational and living costs rests with students and their families, appropriate scholarships, grants, work-study programs, and loans can provide assistance. In recent years 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 Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). In addition, students must submit a Financial Aid Transcript form to the financial aid offices at all of the institutions they have previously attended. They are then considered for all financial aid funds, including all scholarships. FAFSA provides a single application form for financial aid that requests personal and financial information on the income, assets, and expenses of applicants and their spouse. The FAFSA application should be filed as early as possible. Students should not wait until an admissions decision has been made before filing the FAFSA application. No application is considered until all requested information is submitted. Late applications are processed only after all timely applications have received attention. FAFSA uses a standard formula to analyze individual applications and computes an expected family contribution figure.

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

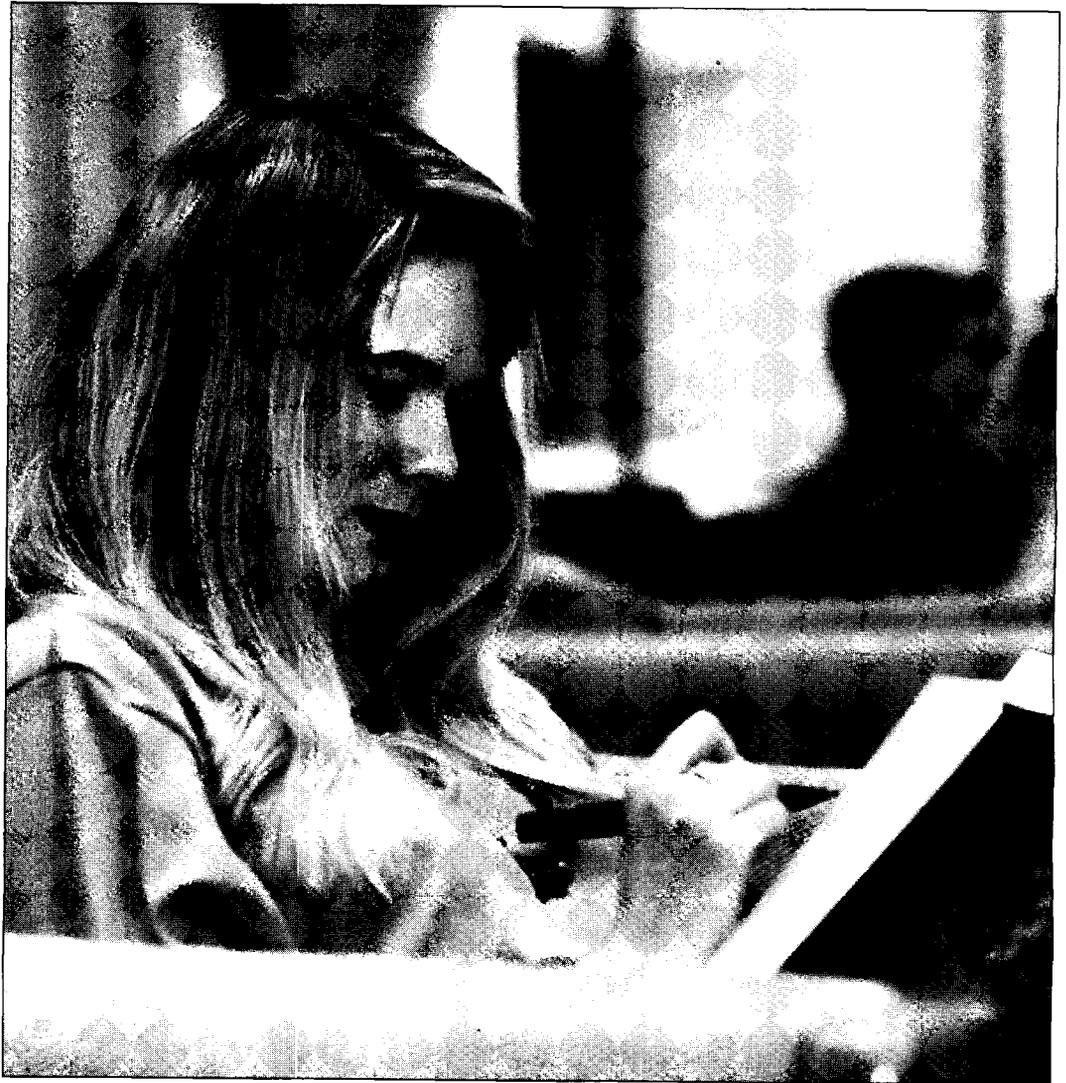
William Baudler Memorial Scholarship
Walter D. Boutell Memorial Fund
Charles E. Carlsen Memorial Scholarship Fund
Wilbur Cherry Memorial Fund
Theodore Christianson, Jr. Memorial Fund
Melvin S. Cohen Law School Scholarship Fund
Norris Darrell Law School Scholarship Fund
Leonard, Street, Deinard Scholarship Fund
Roger Dell Law School Fund
Deloitte & Touche Tax Research Fellowship
Homer B. Dibell Law Scholarship
Marc A. Dorenfeld Memorial Scholarship Fund
James E. Dorsey Scholarship Fund
Dorsey and Whitney Native American Scholarship
Faegre & Benson Fund
Edward T. Fride and Patricia A. Fride Scholarship Fund
Charles and Lillian R. Gay Scholarship Fund
Sidney P. Gislason Scholarship Fund
John C. Goetz Native American Scholarship
Gray, Plant, Mooty, Mooty & Bennet Scholarship Fund
Peter F. Greiner Memorial Scholarship Fund
Curtis L. Jensen Scholarship Fund
Gerald and Eleanor Heaney Scholarship
Marshall Houts Memorial Scholarship
C. Paul Jones, Helen F. Jones, Katie and Sara Jones Endowment Fund
Sidney J. Kaplan Legal Scholarship
John Kukowske Memorial Scholarship Fund
Law Class of 1924 Memorial Scholarship
Law Faculty Scholarship Fund

Leonard Street and Deinard Scholarship
William B. Lockhart Scholarship Fund
George F. MacKinnon Scholarship
Kevin McCary Memorial Scholarship
Simon Meshbesh Memorial Scholarship Fund
Miller and Chevalier Scholarship Fund
Andrew E. Miner Memorial Scholarship
Edmund Morris Morgan Scholarship Fund
Weed Munro Law Scholarship Fund
Ronald J. Nemer Law Scholarship Fund
Roger and Violet Noreen Scholarship
Lloyd R. Peterson and Evelyn Peterson Scholarship Fund
Arthur T. Pfefer Memorial Fund
Harold J. Richardson Law Scholarship Fund
Frank G. Sasse Scholarship
Jonas G. Schwartz Scholarship in Human Relations
Kenneth and Lillian Smith Scholarship
A. W. Spellacy Memorial Scholarship Fund
Melvin C. Steen Law School Scholarship Fund
The Mary and McCants Stewart Minority Scholarship Fund
Stein Scholars Endowment
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. and Jeanette Zwick Law Scholarship Fund

Once an applicant has been accepted for admission to the Law School, the FAFSA will be reviewed if it has been filed well in advance of admission. However, awards will generally not be made until April. 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 85 percent of the student body receives financial aid, of which 20 percent receives scholarship assistance.

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

Merit-Based Scholarships—Each year the Law School awards several scholarships to outstanding entering students. The Robert A. Stein Scholarship is named for the seventh dean of the Law School, who devoted his career as student, teacher, and dean at the Law School to the pursuit of excellence in legal education. The Walter J. Trogner Scholarship is named for a distinguished alumnus. Both scholarships cover tuition and are renewed, based on satisfactory performance, each of the three years the student is enrolled. Because financial need is not a criterion, nothing beyond



Students use the Law School's facilities to study between classes.

the Law School application must be submitted for consideration.

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

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

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

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

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

The annual interest rate on the loan amount is 5 percent. Repayment begins nine months after graduation, enrollment for less than half time, or leaving school.

University Loan—Law students may borrow up to \$1,500 per academic year. Total borrowing may not exceed \$8,000 for their entire educational career at the University. The \$8,000 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 FAFSA.

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

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

Law students may apply for a maximum loan amount of \$8,500 per twelve months. Law registration status will be verified at the time the Federal Direct Loan check is disbursed.

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

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

Law Access Loan (LAL)—The Law Access Loan (LAL) is a non-need-based loan program. It allows law students to apply for up to \$15,000 per academic year. The LAL aggregate is \$45,000.

In-school LAL interest is variable based on the 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.25 percent adjusted quarterly. At repayment, an additional .15 percent is added. Interest accrues from the day the check is printed.

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

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

The Law Student Loan (LSL) allows students to apply for up to \$15,000 per academic year. The LSL aggregate is \$45,000.

In-school Law Student Loan interest is variable based on the 13-week Treasury bill rate of 3.25 percent, adjusted quarterly. Interest accrues from the date the loan check is printed. Interest is capitalized once when repayment begins.

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

Student Educational Loan Fund (SELF)—The SELF program is a non-need based, state program administered by the University and the Minnesota Higher Education 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 a student is \$9,000 per academic year, and the minimum is \$500.

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

The SELF variable interest rate is calculated by adding the average quarterly sale price of the 91-day Treasury bill plus 1.5 percent. Quarterly interest payments begin 90 days after disbursement of the loan check. Interest begins to accrue the day the check is printed.

At termination of study, monthly payment (interest only) begins and continues for up to 12 months. On the thirteenth month out of school, students will begin one of two repayment plans:

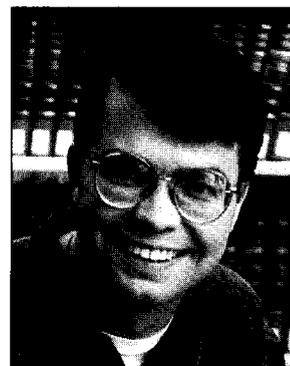
- The Standard Plan requires monthly payment of both principal and interest for up to nine more years.
- The Extended Interest Plan provides two more years of monthly interest only, followed by up to seven years of monthly principal and interest payments.

Law School Work-Study—This program provides jobs for students who demonstrate financial need and must earn part of their educational expenses during their second and third years. Many work-study students are employed as research assistants for faculty members and in the Law Library. A complete financial aid application is required.

CLEO Fellowships—The Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) is a federally funded program whose purpose is to increase the number of attorneys from educationally and economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The CLEO program conducts academic Summer Institutes and provides annual fellowships. The Summer Institutes expose students to a six-week intensive study program before enrollment in law school and introduce students to legal methodology, legal research, and writing techniques. The financial component of the CLEO program consists of an annual fellowship to each successful graduate of the Summer Institutes. For applications and more information, contact CLEO, 1800 M Street N.W., Suite 290, Washington, DC 20036.

Special Scholarship Program in Law for American Indians—This program, funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and private sources, is available only to American Indians and Alaskan natives of one-quarter or more Indian blood who are members of a federally recognized tribe. For applications and more information, contact the American Indian Graduate Center, 4520 Montgomery Blvd. N.E., Suite 1-B, Albuquerque, NM 87109 (505/881-4584).

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



“I like Minnesota. I’ve been impressed with the caliber of students and with the accessibility of the faculty. There’s a lot of opportunities to get hands-on practical experience. You’re definitely not operating in a vacuum. You can realize how your education will work for other people and for yourself.”

—Tom Finan, second-year law

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.

The Minnesota Journal of Global Trade—Established in 1991, this publication marks a new approach to world trade. The *Journal* focuses on international economic law and policy, taking an interdisciplinary approach. The *Journal* balances the theoretical and the practical, analyzing changes in the major public institutions of international trade and private sector responses to them. Faculty advisers well known in the field offer student authors their expertise and insight in offering a truly unique learning experience.

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

The Law Council is also a vehicle for student participation in the administration of the Law School. Council representatives act as liaisons between the student body and the faculty. The Council is responsible for appointing student members to the various faculty-student committees.

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

Students on Law School Committees—Law students participate actively in the general governance of the Law School. Interested students are appointed by the Law Council to serve on faculty-student committees dealing with such matters as curriculum development, admissions, educational policy, placement, and international programs. The faculty-student committee system is the heart of the Law School's policy-making process, and committee participation provides students with an avenue for suggesting improvements in Law School policies and assisting in the continuing development of the Law School.

Student Organizations

American Indian Law Student Association (AILSAs)—The Law School chapter of the national AILSA was organized in 1979. Its objectives are to promote unity and cooperation

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

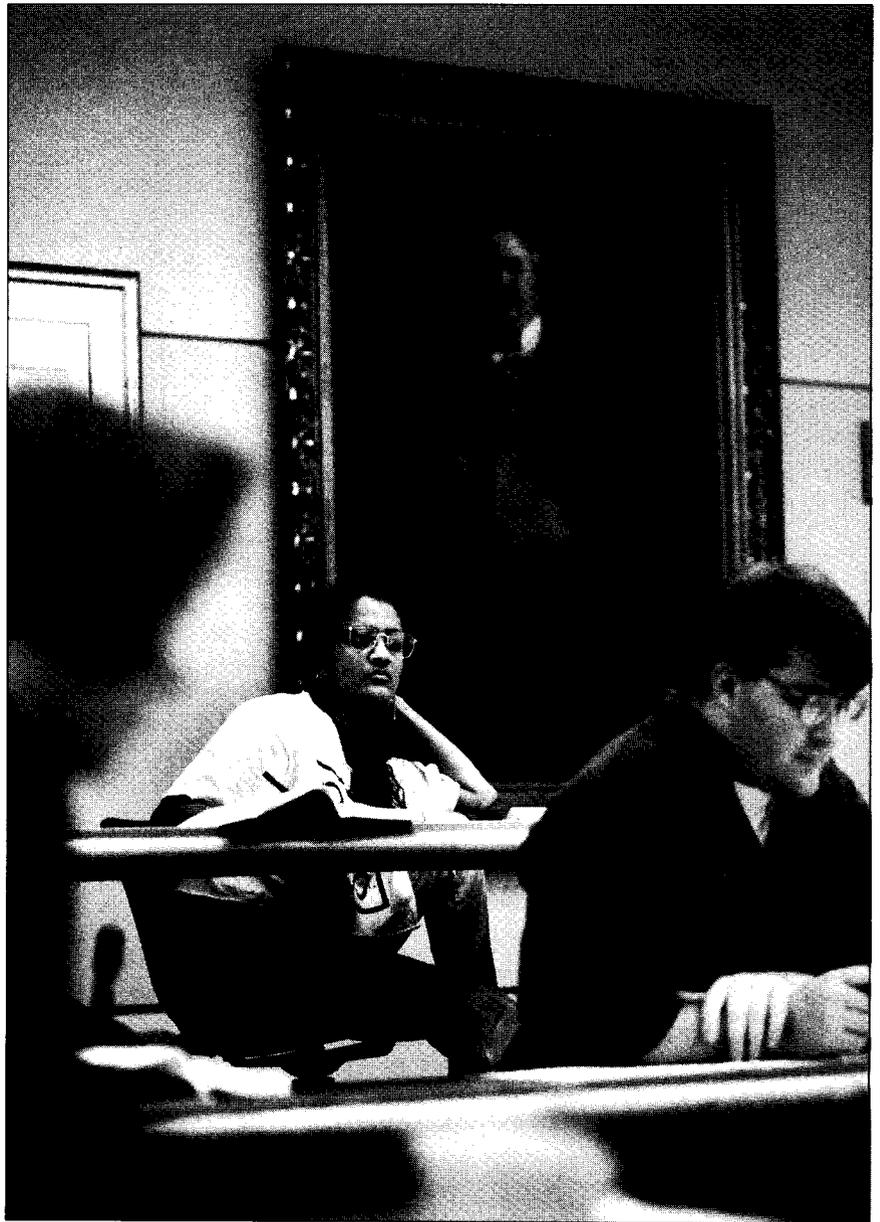
Amnesty International Student Group—The local chapter of AI has two primary objectives. First, it seeks to keep University of Minnesota law students aware of instances of political oppression, torture, detention, and violation of human rights occurring around the world. Second, it actively involves students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

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

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

Catholic Law Students Association (CaLSA)—CaLSA serves as a support system for Catholic law students to identify themselves within the Catholic community, identify what professional responsibilities they have as people of faith, and to help integrate their lives as lawyers and Christians. CaLSA works closely with Newman Center, the Catholic student center near campus, to provide its members with a full range of activities.

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



Students round out their coursework by participating in student organizations.

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

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



“The law school process is very difficult. I think that, as an African American, it is even more difficult. Professors and alumni have been very helpful for students of color. I have an alumni mentor. I think that the mentor programs are a good idea and really important!”

**—Erica McGrady,
second-year law**

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

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

International and Comparative Law Society (ICLS)—ICLS 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. ICLS sponsors speakers from the local and national legal community to inform the law school community on these issues and possible career paths available in the field of international law.

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

Latino Law Students Association (LALSA)—LALSA 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, LALSA is an effective political voice in addressing the needs of Latino law students and the Spanish-speaking community.

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

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

Law Forum—Law Forum is the main social programmer for the Law School community. Because Law Forum has no special interest affiliation, its commitment is to offer students a supplement to the regular law school routine. Typical events include the annual Barrister’s Ball, the Law School Talent Show, and the Medical Malpractice Party.

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

Law Students for Children (LSC)—LSC is a group of students with and without children who are interested in the legal issues affecting children. Areas of focus include child advocacy, juvenile justice, and addressing the needs of parents in the workplace and at the Law School. LSC also serves as a support group for law students who have (or are thinking of having) children and maintains a babysitter referral list.

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

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

Multicultural Law Students Association

(MCLSA)—MCLSA is a coalition of minority student groups and interested others. MCLSA is concerned with recruiting and retaining minority students and faculty, as well as the elimination of racism and sexism from society. MCLSA serves as a formal voice for minority students, offers a supportive academic and social environment for its members and provides opportunities for its members to work closely with practicing attorneys and other legal professionals. MCLSA was founded in 1975.

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

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

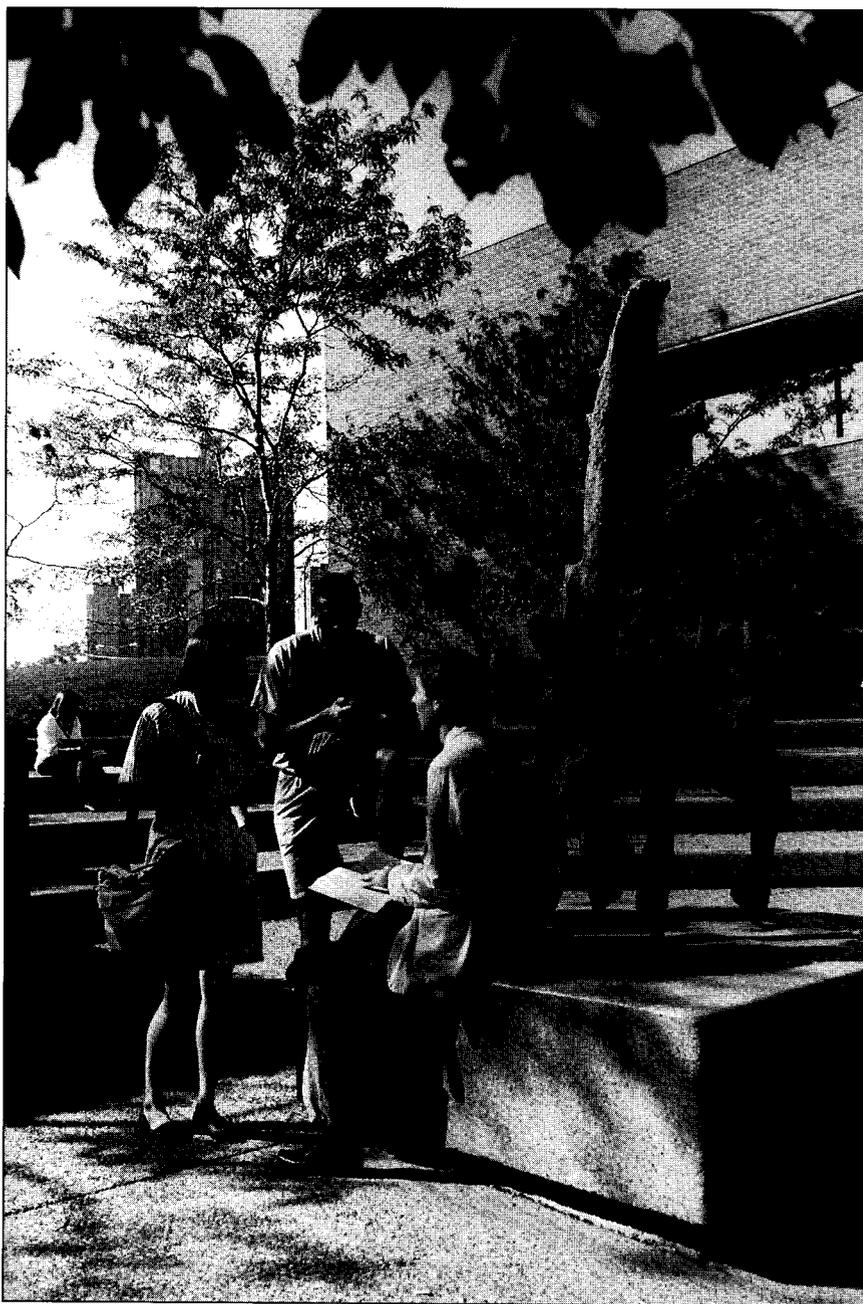
People's Law Project (PLP)—The People's Law Project is a group of law students joined together to inform the public of their rights and obligations in various legal areas. The goal of the PLP is to help people and communities in need understand the law. The PLP seeks to meet its goal by education and public presentations about legal issues that affect the needy.

The Source (Law School newspaper)—*The Source* is the Law School's campus newspaper, publishing student written news, opinion, and analysis. *The Source* also publishes announcements and a calendar of events of interest to the Law School community. All work is done on Macintosh computers.

Student Intellectual Property Association (SIPLA)—SIPLA is a group of students interested in issues involved in the study and practice in patent and intellectual property law. SIPLA offers a forum for discussion and sponsors speakers from the community.

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

There are many additional ways to participate in extracurricular activities during law school. The American Bar Association and Minnesota State Bar Association have opportunities for



Stein Plaza provides a convenient place for chats between students.

student members to expand professional horizons. Other University student government bodies, such as the Graduate and Professional Schools Assembly (GAPSA) welcome and encourage the participation of law students. Many students have also found the time to start new groups as demand and time allow.

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 one of the largest clinical programs in the nation.

The Law School currently offers 14 clinical courses in the following areas of practice: civil litigation, misdemeanor prosecution, criminal appeals, misdemeanor defense, public interest, federal taxation, family law, domestic abuse, federal criminal prosecution, legal problems of prisoners, gender and the law, workers compensation, bankruptcy, and international human rights. Although clinical education is available nationwide to less than 30 percent of all law students, more than twice that percentage of our graduates take at least one of these "live" client clinics. During the 1993-94 academic year, a record 334 students enrolled in clinical courses. These students, in turn, provided more than 17,000 hours of pro bono legal services to the Twin Cities community.

The law clinics develop lawyering competency through both theoretical and practical instruction. The "Minnesota model" of in-house clinical legal education combines classroom instruction with practical application in simulations and live 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.

By the end of the 1994-95 school year, the Law School will have completed its ambitious

Law Clinic Automation Project. The goal of this project is to establish a state-of-the-art network that will link electronically the more than 170 student, faculty, and support staff participants in the Law Clinic program. The clinic network will enable students working at home or in a newly created clinic computer lab to exchange messages and documents with their instructors. The project also involves the development of software that will support the creation of sophisticated calendaring and law office management systems.

Minnesota Center for Legal Studies—The Minnesota Center for Legal Studies was created to enhance intellectual contacts between the Law School and the larger legal and scholarly communities. The Center sponsors faculty workshops, lectures by distinguished scholars, a faculty-edited journal, and other activities.

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

The Law School maintains exchange agreements for students or faculty with the law



The Law School seeks a representative and diverse student body.

schools of Université Jean Moulin (Lyon III) in Lyon, France; Uppsala University in Uppsala, Sweden; Esquela Libre de Derecho in Mexico City, Mexico; Gdansk University, Gdansk, Poland; 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 Lyon.

Students may also arrange for study at other foreign law schools, with Minnesota credit to be given in appropriate cases. In recent years students have received such credit for study in the People's Republic of China, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden. During the academic year, the Law School benefits from international students and faculty. For several years a group of 10 Swedish students has enrolled for the fall semester at the Law School. About 20 foreign LL.M. students are in residence; many enroll in upper-class courses bringing their perspectives to the classroom. Visiting professors from France, Sweden, and Germany have offered courses to the Law School community on an ongoing basis.

In addition to the international scholars in residence, the Law School enjoys frequent, shorter visits from foreign and American experts in international law and foreign relations. These guest lecturers complement the regular course offerings and expertise of our own international and comparative law faculty, who are recognized for their scholarship and experience in areas such as European Economic Community Law, the World Trade Organization (formerly known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or 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 24 of this bulletin.

Human Rights Center—The Law School houses the University of Minnesota Human Rights Center, which was inaugurated in December 1988 on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Human Rights Center has: (1) enabled over 100 human rights experts from around the world to address the Minnesota community (e.g., Jean-Bertrand Aristide, President of Haiti; Gibson

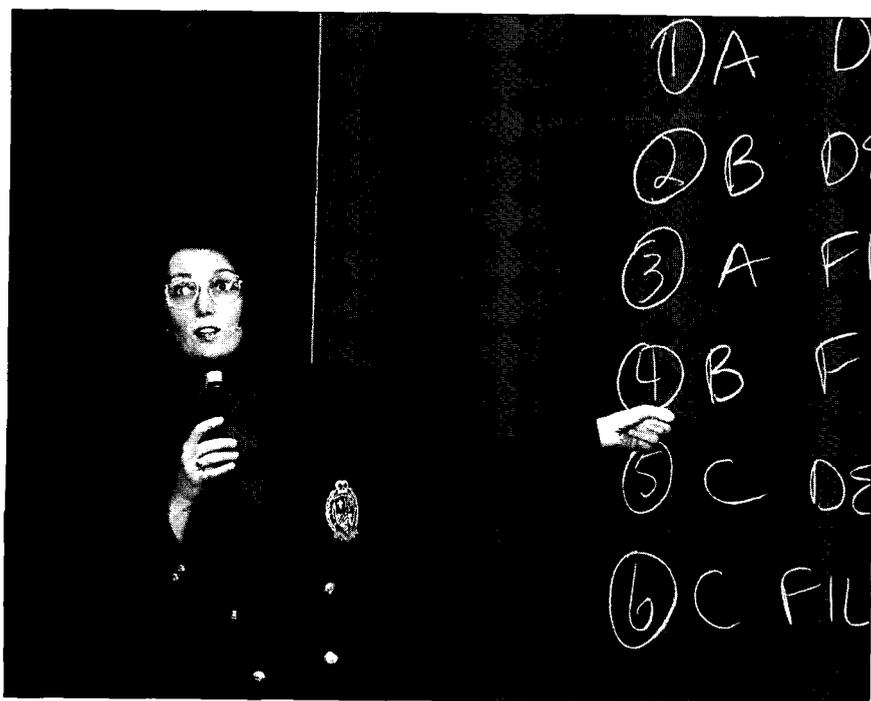
Kaman Kuria, human rights advocate from Kenya; José Zalaquett, former Chair of Amnesty International; Oscar Arias Sanchez, former President of Costa Rica and 1987 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate); (2) awarded over 80 internship grants to students for work with human rights organizations in more than 25 countries (e.g., Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Uganda, and the United States); (3) assisted the U.N. in the preparation of studies on the right to a fair trial, pre-trial detention standards, and other subjects; (4) assisted human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, and the Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, in protecting human rights in various countries; (5) prepared and disseminated a human rights research bibliography; (6) developed a Human Rights Education Project (for primary and secondary school students and a human rights education resource center); (7) established a comprehensive collection of human rights materials and assisted researchers in obtaining human rights documents; (8) assisted students from several countries (e.g., India, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Sweden) to study human rights at the University of Minnesota; and (9) helped establish the International Human Rights and Immigration Law Clinic at the Law School.

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 Summer School Office, University of Minnesota Law School, 285 Law Center, 229 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-1000).

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



Classroom instruction is augmented by clinical legal education.

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 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, Guido Calabresi, Dean and Sterling Professor at Yale Law School; 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; Barbara A. Black, George Welwood Murray Professor at Columbia University School of Law; 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 Law School, through its joint degree programs, offers law students an opportunity for interdisciplinary study with the ability to individually tailor career plans in fulfilling the requirements for two degrees. Students interested in pursuing a joint degree must meet the admissions criteria of each school and should consult with the Law School dean of students and director of graduate studies for program approval.

Law and Public Affairs—The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs builds on the legacy of Vice President Humphrey to train men and women for leadership in the public arena. The joint law and public affairs program offers instruction in policy formulation, management, and planning with several concentrations, 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, University of Minnesota, 301 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/625-9505).

Law and Master of Business Administration—

The Law School cooperates with the Curtis L. Carlson School of Management to allow students with 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.

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 while completing the first year of law school. Once admitted to both the Law School and the desired program in the Graduate School, a student must present a proposed course of study to the Law School 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 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 for Graduates of

American Law Schools—The Law School does not have a regular program of graduate study in law for graduates of American universities. On occasion it has arranged for an exceptional student to earn the master of laws (LL.M.) degree through a special program of rigorous academic

work, research, and writing closely supervised by a faculty member. An expansion of LL.M. programs for graduates of American law schools is under consideration. Students with questions are encouraged to contact the Director of International and Advanced Programs at the Law School.

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

The Law School regularly offers a program of graduate study for students who have completed their legal education in a foreign law school. The LL.M. program offers such students the opportunity to understand the structure of the American legal system and to explore some topic in depth. Most LL.M. students complete this program by taking a course in Introduction to American Law, followed by a year of upper-class coursework, including at least one seminar in which a research paper is presented.

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

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

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.

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 and the Law School calendar differs from that of the rest of the University, 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.



“I’m director of the Legal Assistance for Minnesota Prisoners Clinic (LAMP). The practical experience from the clinic has been invaluable. Working with real clients and real problems, I realize how fortunate I’ve been in my upbringing—how lucky I am. I’ve been in court four or five times already as a second-year law student.”

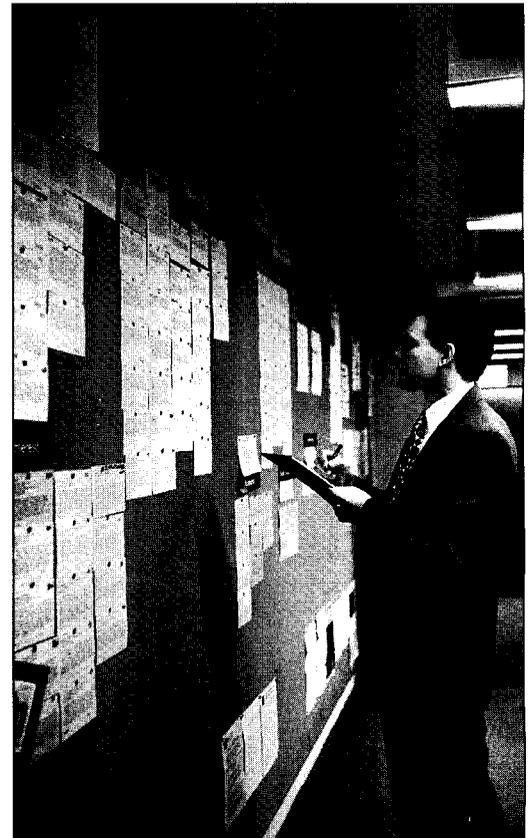
**—Mark McGinnis,
second-year law**

Placement

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

In recent years an average of 39 percent of our graduates have taken jobs outside Minnesota. Because of the caliber of the students, the rigor of the academic program, and the strength of the clinical activities, out-of-state employers increasingly seek out our students and graduates. During the past four years, an average of 22 percent of our graduates have accepted judicial clerkships, well above the national average of 12.4 percent. While the Law School will always provide leading lawyers and judges to Minnesota, its increasing national reputation promises to spread its graduates even more widely in national and international legal circles.

Guiding a group of extraordinarily talented law students with a remarkably diverse set of professional interests and goals as they begin charting their own career paths is the primary function of the Career Services Office. The full-time director works with both individuals and groups introducing a wide variety of traditional and non-traditional opportunities. With staff that



Minnesota graduates find employment in a variety of settings.

includes a full-time career services assistant, a part-time public interest coordinator and law student and undergraduate work-study staff, the office presents a wide range of seminars and provides access to information in all media. Through both fall and spring on-campus interview programs, students have access to local, regional, national, and international law firms, corporations, public agencies, and judicial clerkships. The office also invites graduates to interview on behalf of their respective employers whenever they visit the Twin Cities.

Graduates, Spring 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993

The following percentages incorporate responses to employment surveys of 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993 Law School graduates. Responses are similar to earlier years.

Type of Employer	1990	1991	1992	1993
Law Firms	57.9%	64.3%	51%	51%
Judicial Clerkships	25.8%	17.1%	24%	22%
Business and Industry	5.7%	9.0%	11%	10%
Government	3.3%	5.0%	8%	7%
Public Interest	3.3%	3.0%	4%	5%
Graduate Study	2.4%	0%	1%	1%
Other	1.6%	1.6%	1%	4%
Geographical Location				
Twin Cities	56%	37.6%	57.2%	54%
Greater Minnesota	8%	6.4%	12.3%	10%
Other States	36%	56.0%	30.5%	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)

Note: Figures for 1990-92 reflect responses for 95% of the class; figures for 1993 reflect responses for 98% of the class.

A partial list of illustrious graduates

With positions they hold or have held:

Wendell R. Anderson, Governor and U.S. Senator, Minnesota

John Baumann, Executive Director, Association of American Law Schools

James H. Binger, CEO, Honeywell

James J. Blanchard, Governor of Michigan, and Ambassador to Canada

Willard "Sandy" Boyd, Jr., President, University of Iowa, and Executive Director, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago

Myron H. Bright, Judge, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit

David R. Brink, President, American Bar Association

Quentin N. Burdick, U.S. Senator, North Dakota

A.W. Clausen, President of the World Bank, and CEO, Bank America

M. Jeanne Coyne, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court

Norris Darrell, partner, Sullivan & Cromwell; and President, American Law Institute

Michael J. Davis, U.S. District Judge

David Durenberger, U.S. Senator, Minnesota

Orville Freeman, Governor of Minnesota, Secretary of Agriculture

Sandra S. Gardebring, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court

Terrance Hanold, President, Pillsbury Company

Gerald Heaney, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit

Thomas E. Holloran, President, Medtronic, Inc.

Stephen F. Keating, President and CEO, Honeywell

Harold Levander, Governor of Minnesota

George E. MacKinnon, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

Walter F. Mondale, Vice President of the U.S., and Ambassador to Japan

Wayne L. Morse, U.S. Senator, Oregon

Diana E. Murphy, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit

Leonard H. Murray, CEO Soo Line Railroad Company

Alan C. Page, Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court

John S. Pillsbury, Jr., President, Northwestern National Life Insurance Company

Constance Berry Newman, Director of the U.S. Office of 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, Association of American Law Schools

Irving S. Shapiro, President and CEO, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

John E. Simonett, Justice Minnesota Supreme Court

Ballard F. Smith, President, San Diego Padres Baseball Club

Harold Stassen, Governor of Minnesota

Melvin C. Steen, partner, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton

Michael P. Sullivan, President, International Dairy Queen

Michael Wright, President, Super Valu

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

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.

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 8,000 living alumni, some 1,800 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.

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

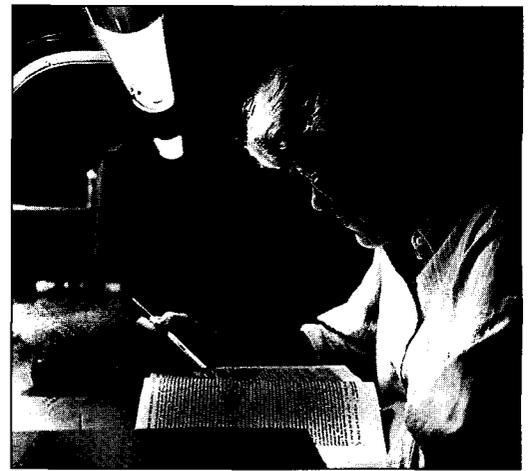
(3) to prepare Law School graduates for the lawyer's responsibility to improve the administration of justice and to provide government and community leadership. Emphasis is placed on an understanding of the history, principles, and purposes of legal institutions; the operation of these institutions in 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 supplemented with hypothetical or real problems that students consider and solve.

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



Instruction is focused on teaching students how to solve 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

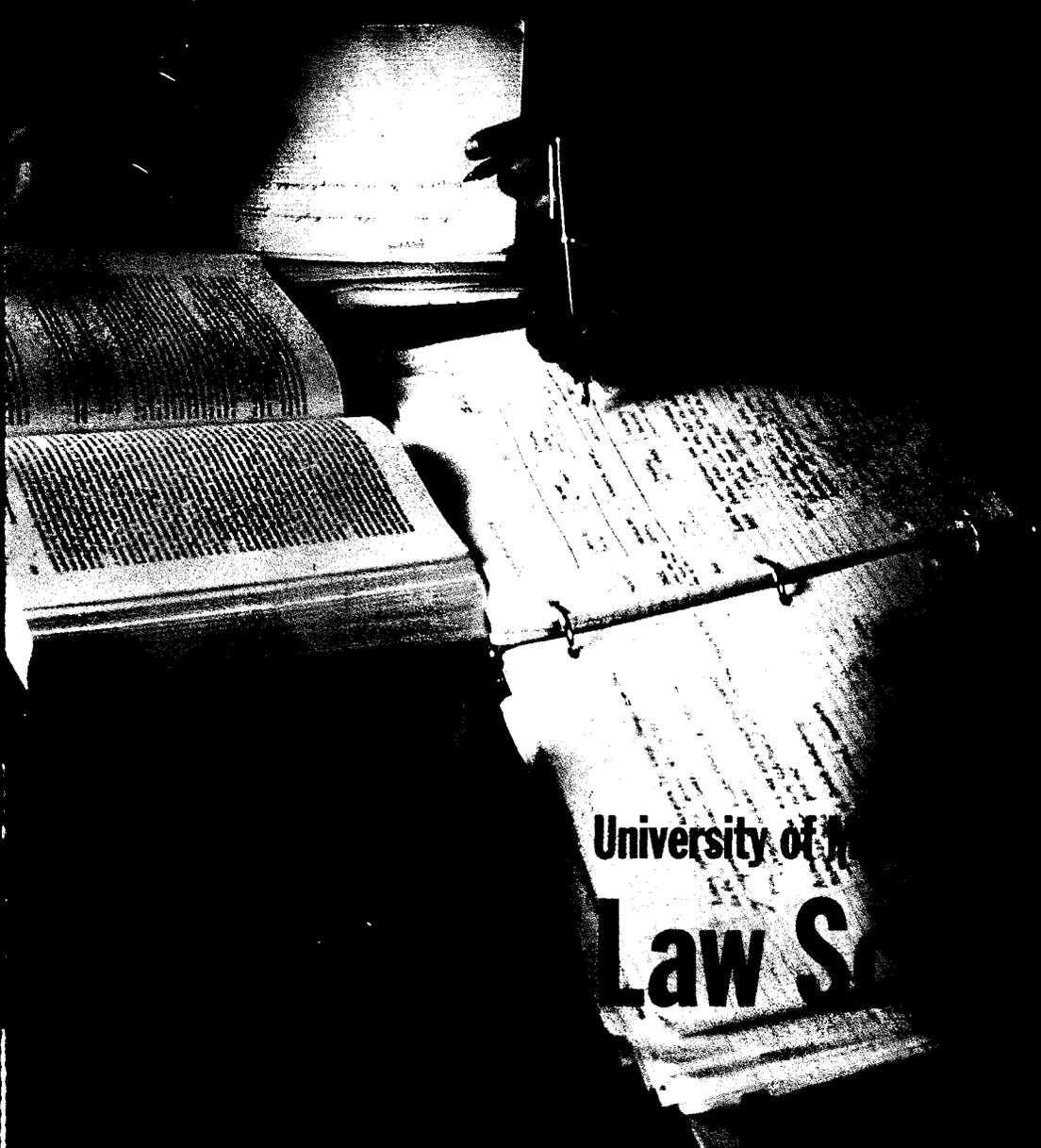
A total of 88 semester course credits, taken in six semesters of residency, are required for graduation. A semester of residency is defined as a semester in which a student takes at least 12 semester course credits of law classes. The normal course load is 15 hours per week in the first year and 12 to 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 and are expected to register and attend an orientation session immediately preceding the regular opening of classes. The academic calendar appears on page 36 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.

A Look at Minnesota



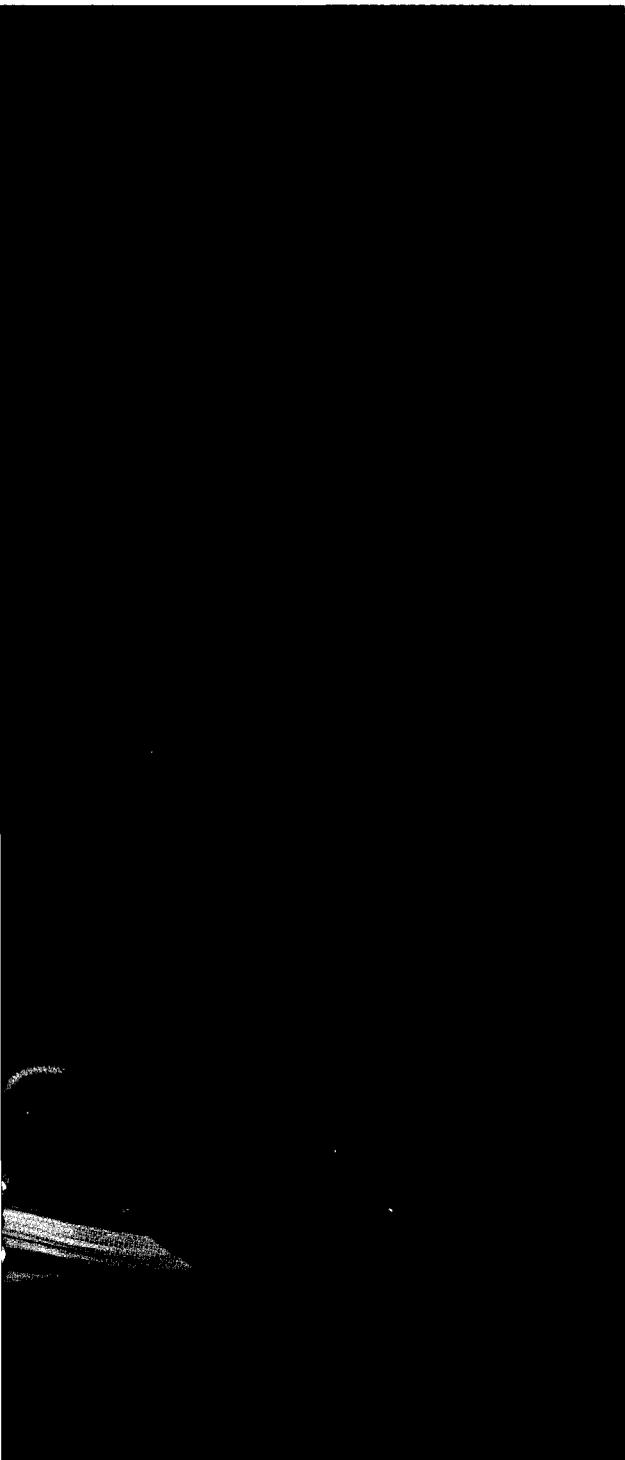
University of
Law School

Right: The Law School is situated in eclectic surroundings near restaurants, theaters, shopping, and sporting events convenient for those occasional book breaks.

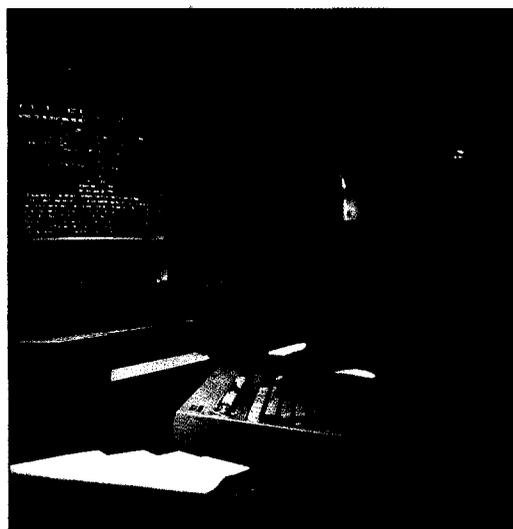


The University of Minnesota Law School has entered its 106th year in vigorous health. The quality of Minnesota's faculty, the academic credentials of its students, and the caliber of its library collection and physical facilities are the strongest in the history of the school. The vitality is the result of thoughtful and forward-looking development of the school's century-old

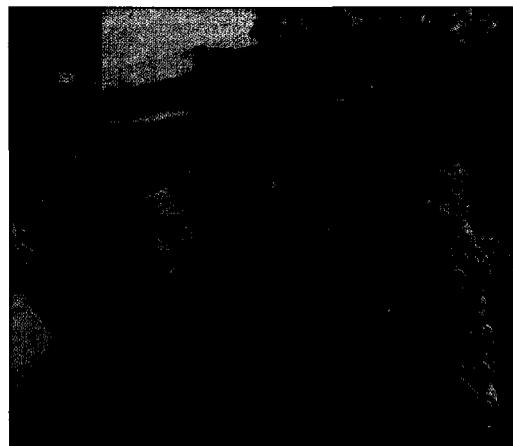
tradition of excellence in legal education. The Law School provides a personal, collegial environment for the study of law; at the same time, students have access to the academic, professional, and cultural resources of the larger university, as well as the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, one of the most progressive and livable metropolitan communities in the country.



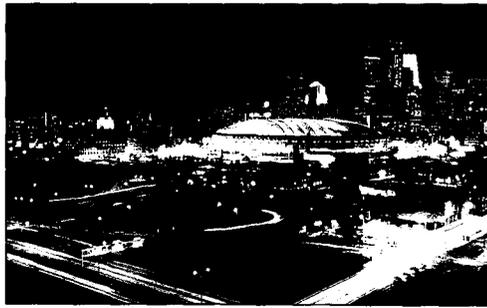
One of the most technologically advanced law libraries in the country rises through the core of the Law School building.



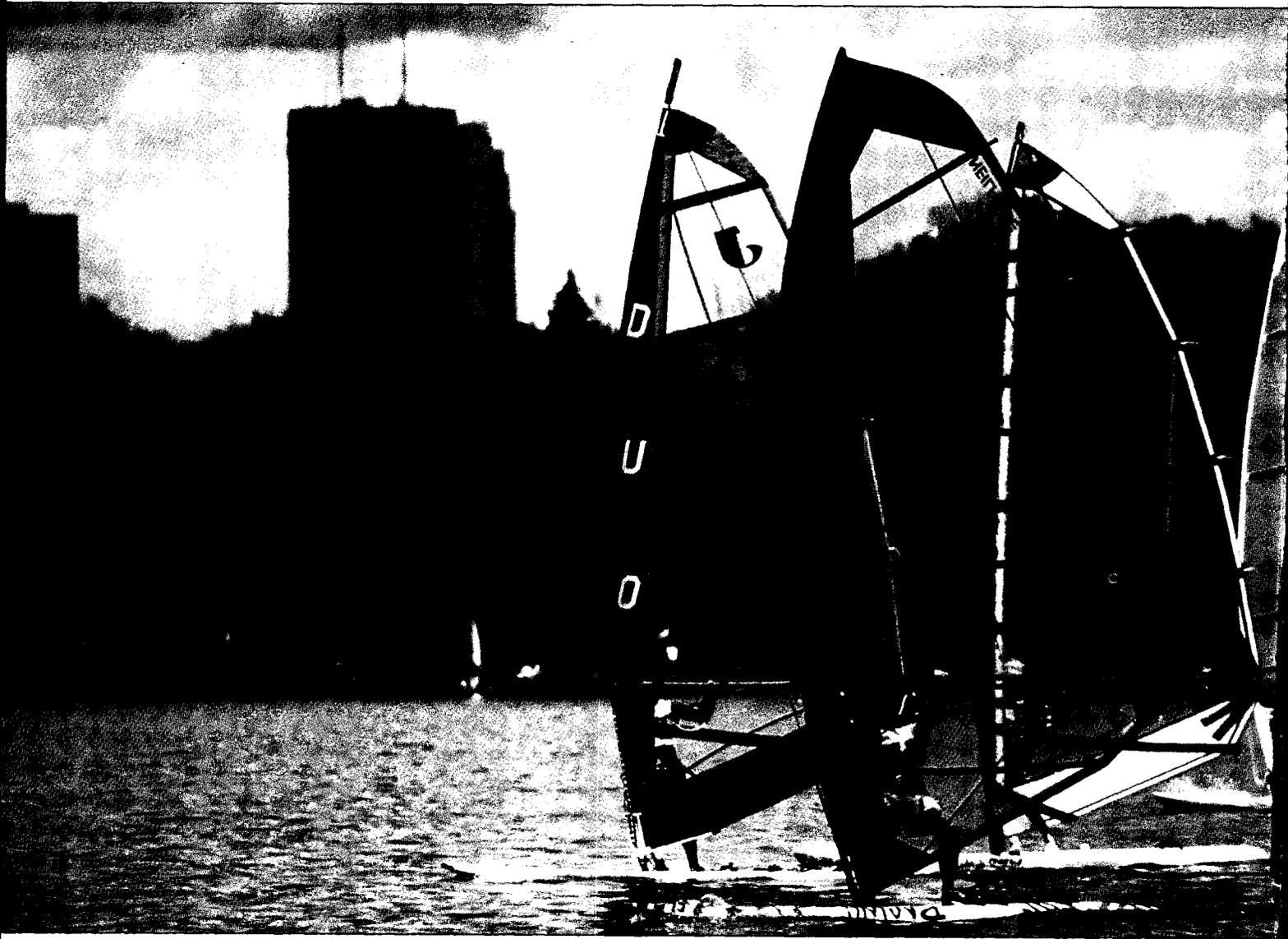
Located on the fourth floor of the Law Library, the Computer Lab is a legal writing student's best friend when deadlines are fast approaching.



Goals realized after three years of hard work are reflected in the smiles of the graduates as well as in those of family and friends.



Minneapolis' cosmopolitan skyline is surrounded by the natural beauty of its many parks and lakes, which offer the perfect setting for sailing, in-line skating, music festivals, and more.



Life outside law school offers many diversions—including several nightclubs, professional basketball, football, and baseball, as well as Broadway theater productions—all within 10 minutes of the Law School. (This page: Minnesota Office of Tourism photos)



First-Year Required Courses

The first-year curriculum provides students with an understanding of fundamental legal concepts in basic areas of substantive law, while introducing them to the process of legal reasoning and analysis. 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 (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 (Law 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 (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 (Law 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 each group taught by an upper-class instructor, a practicing attorney, and a member of the law library faculty working closely with the section's professor.)

LEGISLATION (Law 5008). (2 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 (Law 5006). (5 cr)

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

PROPERTY I (Law 5004). (4 cr)

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

TORTS (Law 5005). (4 cr)

Civil liability for infliction of harm, including assault, battery, false imprisonment, infliction of mental distress, negligence, 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 29.

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 (Law 5112).

(3 cr; S-N 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 (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 (Law 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 EVIDENCE (Law 5115). (2 cr)

Hearsay, character evidence, purposes of evidence law.

ADVANCED TORTS (Law 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 (Law 5637). (3 cr)

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

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (Law 5833).

(3 cr)

Alternative forms of dispute resolution techniques. Validity of critiques of traditional litigation and court-based responses to these problems.

AMERICAN INDIAN LAW (Law 5236). (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.

AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY (Law 5228). (2 cr)

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

ANTITRUST I (Law 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 (Law 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.

BANKRUPTCY (Law 5107). (3 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 (Law 5051). (4 cr)

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.

CASE ANALYSIS (Law 5120). (2 cr)

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

CIVIL LIBERTIES: FREEDOM OF SPEECH (Law 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." Senior writing credit.

CIVIL RIGHTS (Law 5621). (3 cr)

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

CIVIL RIGHTS MOOT COURT (Law 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 (Law 5050). (3 cr)

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

COMPARATIVE LAW (Law 5607). (3 cr)

How to identify and research foreign law questions. Major legal systems of the world, theory of law globalization, comparative method as applied to legal problems.

COMPLEX LITIGATION (Law 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 (Law 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.

CONTRACTS.

See First-Year Required Courses.

COPYRIGHT (Law 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 (Law 5054).

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

CREDITORS' REMEDIES/SECURED TRANSACTIONS (Law 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 (Law 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 (Law 5218). (3 cr)

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

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (Law 5218). (4 cr)

Procedural aspects of the investigation, adjudication, and punishment of criminal violations. Constitutional, statutory, and rules of procedure requirements.

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION (Law 5231). (3 cr)

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

EMPLOYMENT LAW (Law 5632). (3 cr)

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

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Law 5215). (3 cr)

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

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW MOOT COURT (Law 5083).

(2 cr)

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

ESTATE PLANNING (Law 5151).

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

EVIDENCE (Law 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 (Law 5604). (3 cr)

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 (Law 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 (Law 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.

HEALTH LAW (Law 5605). (3 cr)

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

IMMIGRATION LAW COURSE (Law 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 (Law 5608). (2 cr)

Preparation of a major paper on a difficult legal problem.

INSURANCE (Law 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 AND UNFAIR COMPETITION (Law 5603). (2 cr)

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

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MOOT COURT (Law 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 HUMAN RIGHTS LAW (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 (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 (Law 5068). (3 cr)

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 (Law 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. Transfer pricing, treaty and comparative taxation issues.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW (Law 5619). (3 cr)

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

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

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 (Law 5057). (2-3 cr)

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

JURISPRUDENCE (Law 5615). (3 cr)

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 (Law 5226). (3 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 ARBITRATION (Law 5204). (3 cr)

Law and practice of labor arbitration. Considers arbitrability, judicial review of arbitration awards, arbitration procedure, substantive decision making in arbitration, and the duty of fair representation.

LABOR LAW (Law 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.

LAND USE PLANNING (Law 5201). (3 cr)

Public control of land use and development and its constitutional limitations.

LAW AND INEQUALITY JOURNAL (Law 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.



“The University of Minnesota Law School is one of the leaders in information technology. Computers can be used anytime day or night. There’s no reason that you can’t take advantage of the computer lab or the new clinical lab.”

—Linda Shudy, first-year law

LAW, MEDICINE, AND BIOETHICS (Law 5829). (2 cr)

Genetic screening and engineering, medically assisted procreation and surrogate motherhood, organ transplantation, the HIV and AIDS epidemic, termination of life-sustaining treatment and care of the dying, definition of death.

LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (Law 5812). (3 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 (Law 5609). (3 cr each yr for staff, 4 cr each yr for associate editors staff, 6 cr each yr for members of board of editors)

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

LAW AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (Law 5233). (3 cr)

Effect of disabilities, class, gender, class, and sexual orientation on the law's treatment of sexual violence. Readings and discussion focus on sexual harassment, pornography, prostitution, rape, and battering.

LAWYERING PROCESS: PRETRIAL (Law 5116). (3 cr)

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

LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING.

See First-Year Required Courses.

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

Each student prepares memoranda, briefs, and arguments in a moot court case with tutorial instruction in legal analysis, legal writing, and oral argument, culminating in an intramural moot court competition judged by prominent members of the bench and bar. A team of students from this moot court is selected to represent the University of Minnesota in the ABA Moot Court Competition.

MEDIA LAW (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 (Law 5857).

(2 cr; prereq Accounting for Lawyers or equiv, Taxation II) Federal income tax aspects of corporate acquisitions and sales and purchases of corporate assets and stock; Selected income tax problems involving corporate distributions, stock redemptions, liquidations, and net operating losses. Final examination, but no paper, required.

MINNESOTA JOURNAL OF GLOBAL TRADE (Law 5641). (3 cr each yr for staff, 6 cr each yr for members of board of editors)

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

MODERN REAL ESTATE (Law 5213). (3 cr)

Acquisition and development of real property. Listing agreements, purchase agreements, conveyancing, real estate finance and security.

NATIONAL MOOT COURT (Law 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 (Law 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.

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT LAW (Law 5224). (2 cr)

Law of obtaining and enforcing U.S. patent rights. Law of ideas and trade secret protection, claim drafting, patent prosecution, strategic issues.

PENSION LAW (Law 5244). (2 cr; prereq Taxation I)

Qualified pension and profit-sharing plans: qualification, nondiscrimination, limitations on contributions and benefits, and treatment of participants and beneficiaries. Emphasis on federal income tax aspects of qualified plans.

PRODUCTS LIABILITY (Law 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 (Law 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 and rules of professional ethics.

PROPERTY I.

See First-Year Required Courses.

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

Labor-management relations and individual employee rights in the government workplace. Includes comparative analysis of labor relations under various state statutes as well as analysis of employment issues and the federal Constitution.

REAL ESTATE PLANNING (Law 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.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES (Law 5634). (3 cr)

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

RELIGION (Law 5159). (3 cr)

Advanced constitutional law course addressing the establishment and free exercise provisions of the First Amendment, related state constitutional provisions, and federal and state statutory law concerning religious freedom.

REMEDIES (Law 5200). (3 cr)

Damages, equity, and restitution. Private and public law remedies. Temporary and permanent injunctions, equitable defenses, contempt, punitive damages.

SALES (Law 5052). (2 cr)

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

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

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

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Law 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 (Law 5113). (3 cr)

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

TAXATION I (Law 5100). (3 cr)

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

TAXATION II (Law 5101). (2 cr; prereq Taxation I, Accounting for Lawyers [unless its equiv has already been completed])

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.

TORTS.

See First-Year Required Courses.

TRADEMARK LAW (Law 5836). (2 cr)

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

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

Objections to testimony at trial. Students present and make objections to simulated testimony and participate in exercises involving objecting to depositions, examining a witness in an unobjectionable fashion, and arguing a motion in limine.

TRIAL PRACTICE (Law 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.)

WAGNER LABOR MOOT COURT (Law 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.

WELFARE LAW (Law 5220). (3 cr)

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

WILLS AND TRUSTS (Law 5153). (4 cr)

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

WORKER COMPENSATION/SOCIAL SECURITY (Law 5123). (2 cr)

Statutory law, case law, and policy issues of the worker compensation and social security disability systems. About three-fourths of course time is devoted to worker compensation and one-fourth to social security disability.

Second- and Third-Year Seminars

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

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

SEMINAR: ADVANCED LEGAL RESEARCH (Law 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 (Law 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 not limited to conventional "economic regulation." Seminar paper required.

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

The writing and ratification of the Constitution. Intellectual and ideological currents of the time, contemporaneous writings. Each student writes and presents a paper on any topic relevant to the subject. Senior writing credit.

SEMINAR: AMERICAN INDIAN LAW (Law 5838). (2 cr)

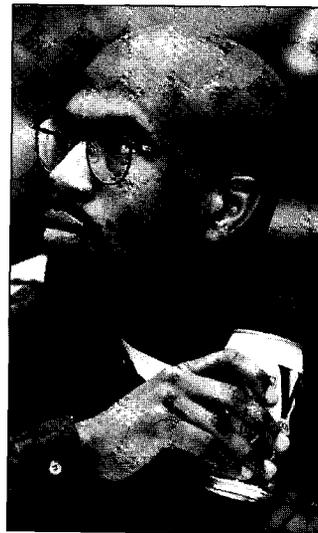
American Indian history through the early 20th century from legal perspective. Social and economic factors that influenced developments within American Indian legal history.

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

Antitrust law and issues of intellectual property protection, labor law, state action doctrine, municipalities, trading issues, and health care and medical insurance businesses.

SEMINAR: ART OF APPELLATE ADVOCACY (Law 5848). (2 cr)

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



Traditional instructor-directed discussion in class is supplemented by tutorial seminars, computer-assisted instruction, and clinical and simulated skills training.

SEMINAR: BANKRUPTCY (Law 5898). (2 cr)

Theoretical underpinnings of bankruptcy law. Complex and recent developments in bankruptcy.

SEMINAR: BIOMEDICAL ETHICS (Law 5829). (2 cr)

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.

SEMINAR: BUSINESS PLANNING (Law 5823). (2 cr)

Business law and taxation aspects of closely held entities. Several written projects required.

SEMINAR: CHILD ADVOCACY CLINIC (Law 5040).

(4 cr)

Practical experience handling cases involving children's issues and legal rights.

SEMINAR: CHINESE LAW (Law 5890). (3 cr)

Broad themes in the Chinese legal tradition and its current incarnations in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan.

CIVIL PRACTICE CLINIC (Law 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: CLOSELY HELD CORPORATIONS (Law 5858). (2 cr)

Particular problems of the closely held business, including alternatives to incorporation, formation, control devices, distribution and accumulation of corporate earnings, squeeze outs, dissension, deadlock, dissolution, and sale.

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

Computer hardware, software, system design configurations, different applications in law practice and legal education.

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

Systems in several foreign countries for investigation, adjudication, and punishment of criminal violations. Focuses on French and German systems, with some attention to procedures in other common law countries such as Canada and Great Britain. Analysis of major similarities and differences between these, with emphasis on possibilities of basing American reforms on foreign practices.

SEMINAR: COMPARATIVE THEORIES OF OWNERSHIP (Law 5849). (2 cr)

Philosophies concerning property ownership and ownership systems in different cultures.

SEMINAR: CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY (Law 5899).

(2 cr)

Theories of interpretation: How we decipher the meaning of constitutional provisions in general. Includes discussion of various schools of thought, including originalism, republicanism, fundamental rights, feminism. Senior writing credit.

CRIMINAL APPEALS CLINIC (Law 5059) (2 cr; prereq Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Professional Responsibility)

Students prepare an appellate brief on behalf of a criminal defendant in a felony case supervised by an assistant state public defender. Emphasizes quality of legal research, writing, and argument. Advanced research and writing clinic.

SEMINAR: DAMAGE ANALYSIS (Law 5631). (2 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 (Law 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 PROSECUTION CLINIC (Law 5843). (2 cr)

Students participate in supervised prosecution of misdemeanor domestic assault cases. Students handle cases at all stages of the criminal process, including arraignments, pretrial conferences, and trials.

SEMINAR: EDUCATION LAW (Law 5835). (2 cr)

Examines issues of primary and secondary education by focusing on interplay among law and policy, legal decisions, and educational practices.

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

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

FEDERAL PROSECUTION CLINIC (Law 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 (Law 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 (Law 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 EU), private international law sources from foreign countries, as well as research on selected topics of international interest such as GATT/trade law, human rights, environmental law, and intellectual property.

SEMINAR: INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS (Law 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 (Law 5804). (3 cr)

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

LAW AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN CLINIC (Law 5805). (2 cr)

Students represent petitioners in Domestic Abuse Order for Protection proceedings in Hennepin County District Court and Ramsey County District Court.

SEMINAR: LAWS OF COOPERATIVES (Law 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 (Law 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, pretrial skills, and litigating.

MISDEMEANOR DEFENSE CLINIC (Law 5065). (2 cr)

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

MISDEMEANOR PROSECUTION CLINIC (Law 5058). (2 cr)

Criminal law clinic. Students participate, from the prosecution perspective, in arraignments, pretrial 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: PHILOSOPHY OF PUNISHMENT (Law 5846). (2 cr)

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

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CLINIC (Law 5081). (2 cr)

Classroom instruction and field work experience in public interest representation. Students work on selected projects supervised by practicing public interest attorneys.

SEMINAR: SENTENCING POLICY (Law 5894). (3 cr)

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

SEMINAR: SENTENCING POLICY WORKSHOP (Law 5894). (2 cr)

Students, judges, professors, attorneys, and sentencing experts discuss actual case files submitted by the judges, to identify sentencing purposes and alternatives appropriate for each case.

SEMINAR: SPORTS LAW (Law 5400). (2 cr)

Antitrust, labor, contractual, tax, and gender equity issues. One paper is required.

SEMINAR: STATISTICS FOR LAWYERS (Law 5812). (2 cr)

Developing knowledge and skills for interpreting and using research and survey data and related information resources for problem solving, decision making, policy determination, and litigation planning.

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

General discussion of current opinions of the Supreme Court. Each student is assigned to be a Supreme Court Justice and represents that Justice's views throughout the year.

TAX CLINIC (Law 5063). (3 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, lawyering skills.

SEMINAR: TAXATION AND TAX POLICY (Law 5874). (2 cr)

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

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

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.

WORKER COMPENSATION/SOCIAL SECURITY CLINIC (Law 5875). (4 cr)

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

SEMINAR: YOUTH, LAW, AND SOCIETY (Law 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.

Electives

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

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



"All the faculty are nationally known, prominent, and very accessible. I'm used to getting information first-hand in sales and now I can continue to knock on the faculty doors to get assistance."

**—Blair Dickerson,
first-year law**

Law School Administrators

E. Thomas Sullivan, Dean and William S. Pattee Professor of Law
Daniel A. Farber, Associate Dean
Vanne Owens Hayes, Assistant Dean
Sharon L. Reich, Assistant Dean
Edward A. Kawczynski, Director of Admissions
Susan R. Gainen, Director of Career Services
Meredith M. McQuaid, Director of International and Graduate Studies

Law School Faculty

Edward S. Adams

B.A., Knox College; J.D., University of Chicago Law School; visiting professor at Albany Law School of Union University (1991-92); associate attorney, Chicago; law clerk, Judge J. Harvie Wilkinson III, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit (teaches corporations, creditors' remedies/secured transactions, bankruptcy, bankruptcy theory).

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 employment law, public interest law clinic, civil practice clinic).

Karen B. Brown

A.B., Princeton University; J.D., LL.M. in Taxation, New York University School of Law; trial attorney, U.S. Department of Justice, private attorney, Washington, D.C.; professor, Brooklyn Law School; member, International Fiscal Association, American Bar Association tax section (teaches taxation, international taxation, business planning).

David P. Bryden

Gray, Plant, Mooty, Mooty & Bennett, Professor of Law; 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 (teaches criminal law, case analysis).

Karen C. Burke

B.A., Smith College; M.A., Ph.D., Harvard University; J.D., Stanford University; LL.M., Boston University; member, *Stanford Law Review*; Order of the Coif; law clerk, Hon. Robert E. Keeton, U.S. District Court, MA; member, ALI (teaches taxation).

Ann M. Burkhart

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; (teaches land use planning, real estate transactions, property, environmental law).

Jim Chen

B.A., M.A., Emory University; J.D., Harvard University; executive editor, *Harvard Law Review*; law clerk, Judge J. Michael Luttig, U.S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit and Justice Clarence Thomas, U.S. Supreme Court (teaches agricultural law, regulated industries, legislation, constitutional law, industrial policy).

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, sales).

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; Executive Committee, Labor Law Group Trust; former chair, Section on Labor Relations and Employment Law, Association of American Law Schools; Task Force for Gender Fairness in the Courts, Minnesota Supreme Court and U.S. Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit; National Academy of Arbitrators; co-author of *Labor Arbitration: A Coursebook* (teaches conflicts of laws, labor law and arbitration, 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, 2nd Circuit; attorney, Department of Justice; co-author of text on civil procedure (teaches admiralty, civil procedure, professional responsibility, remedies, evidence).

Daniel A. Farber

Henry J. Fletcher Professor of Law and Associate Dean for Faculty; 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 Contemporary Constitutional Law, 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, education law, 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; American Law Institute; adviser, Restatement of the Law (Third) Property and Restatement of Trusts; law schools representative, Joint Editorial Board of the Uniform Probate Code; consultants group (teaches tax, wills and trusts, criminal law, violence against women).

Richard S. Frase

Benjamin N. Berger Professor of Criminal Law; 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 procedure, criminal law clinics).

Philip P. Frickey

Faegre and Benson Professor of Law; 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, U.S. Supreme Court; private attorney, Washington, D.C.; co-author of legislation text, constitutional law 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;
A.B., Holy Cross College; LL.B., Harvard Law School; J.S.D., Columbia University School of Law; case editor, *Harvard Law Review*; visiting fellow, University of Warwick, England; private attorney, New York; author of administrative law casebook; co-author of antitrust casebook (teaches administrative law, antitrust).

Vanne Owens Hayes

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

Joan S. Howland

B.A., University of California, Davis; M.A., University of Texas, Austin; M.L.S., California State University; J.D., Santa Clara University; assistant librarian for public services, Stanford Law School; associate librarian for public services, Harvard Law School; deputy director, University of California, Berkeley School of Law; director of the University of Minnesota Law Library; human resources editor, *Trends in Law Library Management and Technology*. (teaches American Indian legal history, legal research).

Robert E. Hudec

Melvin C. Steen Professor of Law;
B.A., LL.D. (hon.), Kenyon College; M.A., Cambridge University; LL.B., Yale Law School; editor-in-chief, *Yale Law Journal*; law clerk, Justice Potter Stewart; Rockefeller Foundation Research Fellowship, GATT, Geneva, Switzerland; associate professor, Yale Law School (teaches commercial law, international economic law).

William Douglas Kilbourn, Jr.

B.A., Yale University; LL.B., Columbia University; assistant professor, University of Montana; associate professor, Missouri-Columbia; professor and director, Graduate Tax Program, Boston University; visiting professor, Duke University, University of Texas and Washington University (teaches accounting, federal taxation).

Bart Koeppen

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

Tahirih V. Lee

A.B., A.M., Stanford University; J.D., M.A., M. Phil., Ph.D., Yale University; reviews and comments editor, *Yale Law Journal*; articles editor, *Yale Journal of International Law*; law clerk, Judge David B. Sentelle, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit; academy scholar, Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies (teaches civil procedure, Chinese law, comparative law).

Robert J. Levy

Dorsey & Whitney Professor of Law;
Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1984-85;
B.A., Kenyon College; J.D., University of Pennsylvania Law School; editor, *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*; Order of the Coif; visiting professor, University of Iowa, University of Uppsala, Sweden, and Brooklyn Law Schools; co-author of texts on family law and criminal law (teaches criminal law, domestic relations, family law).

Donald G. Marshall

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

John H. Matheson

S. Walter Richey Professor of Corporate Law;
Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1992-93;
B.S., Illinois State University; J.D., Northwestern University School of Law; editor-in-chief, *Northwestern University Law Review*; law clerk, Judge Robert A. Sprecher, U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit; private attorney, Chicago (teaches corporations, corporate finance, contracts, credit and payment systems, remedies).

C. Robert Morris

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

Fred L. Morrison

Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly Professor of Law;
A.B., University of Kansas; B.A. (Jurisprudence), M.A., Oxford University; J.D., University of Chicago Law School; M.A., Ph.D., Princeton University; assistant professor, University of Iowa College of Law; visiting Fulbright professor, University of Bonn, West Germany; counselor on international law, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C.; International Advisory Board of Institute of International Law, Kiel, West Germany (teaches international law, constitutional law, local government law).

Steve H. Nickles

Roger F. Noreen Chair in Law;
Julius E. Davis Professor Law 1986-87;
B.A., M.P.A., J.D., University of Arkansas; LL.M., J.S.D., Columbia University School of Law; professor, University of Arkansas School of Law; visiting professor, University of Texas School of Law (teaches commercial law, consumer law, creditors' rights, secured transactions, contracts).

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 evidence, advanced evidence, civil procedure).

Michael S. Paulsen

B.A., Northwestern University; J.D., Yale University; M.A., Yale Divinity School; trial attorney, U.S. Department of Justice (teaches civil procedure, religious freedom, professional responsibility).

Steven D. Penrod

B.A., Yale University; J.D., Ph.D., Harvard University; professor of psychology, University of Wisconsin (teaches evidence, law and social science, alternative dispute resolution, advanced evidence).

Sharon L. Reich

B.A., Yale University; J.D., Stanford Law School; editor, *Stanford Law Review*; law clerk, Judge Harlington Wood, Jr., U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit; trial attorney, U.S. Department of Justice; private practice, Minneapolis; assistant dean for administration, admissions, and placement; director of legal writing.

Ferdinand P. Schoettle

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, 2nd 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 and Harvard Law School; guest scholar, The Brookings Institution (teaches economics for lawyers, taxation, state and local taxation, tax policy).

Suzanna Sherry

Earl R. Larson Professor of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and Law;

A.B., Middlebury College; J.D., University of Chicago Law School; *University of Chicago Law Review*; Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge John C. Godbold, U.S. Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit; private attorney, Washington, D.C.; co-author, *History of the American Constitution* (teaches constitutional law, employment discrimination, federal jurisdiction, constitutional history).

Robert A. Stein

Professor (on leave) and dean emeritus;

B.S.L., J.D., University of Minnesota; officer, *Minnesota Law Review*; Order of the Coif; visiting professor, UCLA School of Law, University of Chicago Law School; former vice president for administration and planning, University of Minnesota; chair, Council of Professional School Deans, University of Minnesota; commissioner and vice president, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; Executive Committee Council, American Law Institute; adviser, Restatements of the Law (Second) Property and (Third) Trust; academic fellow, American College of Probate Counsel; fellow, American College of Tax Counsel; academician, International Academy of Estate and Trust Laws; former chair, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the American Bar Association; Board of Directors, American Bar Foundation; former Board of Governors, Minnesota State Bar Association; executive director, American Bar Association (teaches estate planning).

E. Thomas Sullivan

Dean and William S. Pattee Professor of Law;

B.A., Drake University; J.D., Indiana University; dean, College of Law, The University of Arizona; faculty member, Washington University, St. Louis, and University of Missouri, Columbia; law clerk, Justice Joe Eaton, U.S. District Court, Miami; trial attorney, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; private attorney, Washington, D.C.; adjunct fellow, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University; consultant, American Law Institute's Complex Litigation Project and U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee; chair, Association of American Law Schools' Section on Antitrust and Economic Regulation and Special Committee on Legal Affairs (teaches antitrust, civil procedure, trial practice, regulation of business).

Michael H. Tonry

Marvin J. Sonosky Professor of Law and Public Policy; A.B., University of North Carolina; LL.B., Yale Law School; editor, *Crime and Justice—A Review of Research and Overcrowded Times*; author of texts on human development and criminal behavior (teaches criminal law, contracts).

David Weissbrodt

Briggs & Morgan Professor of Law;

Julius E. Davis Professor of Law 1985-86;

A.B., Columbia University; J.D., University of California School of Law; note and comment editor, *California Law Review*; Order of the Coif; law clerk, Justice M.O. Tobriner, California Supreme Court; associate attorney and assistant legal adviser, Legal Office, Amnesty International, London, England; visiting professor, Université Jean Moulin, Lyon, France; codirector, Human Rights Center; legal counsel, Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights; member, U.S. delegation to U.N. Commission on Human Rights (1992-94) (teaches administrative law, human rights law, immigration law, torts).

Susan M. Wolf

A.B., Princeton University; J.D., Yale Law School; law clerk, Judge Leonard B. Sand, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York (teaches law and medicine, biomedical issues).

Judith T. Younger

Joseph E. Wargo Anoka County Bar Association Professor of Family Law;

LL.D. (hon.), Hofstra University; B.S., Cornell University; J.D., New York University School of Law; editor, *New York University Law Review*; Order of the Coif; law clerk, Judge Edward Weinfeld, U.S. District Court, Southern District, New York; private practice, New York; adjunct assistant professor, New York University School of Law; assistant attorney general, State of New York; professor and associate dean, Hofstra University School of Law; professor and dean, Syracuse College of Law; professor and deputy dean, Cornell Law School; visiting professor, Washington College of Law at American University (teaches family law, wills and trusts, property).

Clinical Professors**Beverly Balos**

B.A., State University of New York; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School; Reginald Heber Smith Community Lawyer Fellowship; legal assistance for Ramsey County; director of advocacy, Family Children's Service; private attorney, Minneapolis (teaches civil practice clinic, law and violence against women, domestic assault prosecution clinic).

Jean M. Gerval

B.A., Macalester College; J.D., Duke University School of Law; assistant county attorney; executive director, Minnesota County Attorneys Council/Association; private attorney and public defender (teaches civil practice clinic, family law clinic).

Maury S. Landsman

B.A., George Washington University; M.Phil., Yale University; J.D., William Mitchell College of Law; law clerk, Justice Lawrence Yetka, Minnesota Supreme Court (teaches civil practice clinic, lawyering process, lawyers and ethics).

Kathryn J. Sedo

A.B., J.D., University of Michigan; private attorney, Ann Arbor (teaches civil practice clinic, tax clinic, law of cooperatives, worker compensation, social security disability).

Stephen M. Simon

B.A., J.D., University of Minnesota; founder and director, Minnesota Criminal Justice System DWI Task Force; founder and director, Judicial Trial Skills Training Program; chair, Legislative Commission on Treatment and Confinement of DWI Recidivists (teaches trial advocacy, criminal defense, prosecution clinics).

Carl M. Warren

B.A., St. Olaf College; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School; trial attorney, Human Rights Division, Office of the Attorney General of Minnesota (teaches civil practice clinic).

Emeritus Faculty**Carl A. Auerbach**

Dean; Gray, Plant, Mooty, Mooty & Bennett Professor of Law 1988-90;

A.B., Long Island University; LL.B., Harvard Law School.

Russell W. Burris

Executive director, Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction; A.B., University of Colorado; Ph.D., Indiana University.

Bruno H. Greene

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

Victor H. Kramer

A.B., Harvard University; LL.B., Yale Law School.

William J. Lockhart

Dean;

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

Robert C. McClure

B.S.L., LL.B., University of Minnesota.

Maynard E. Pirsig

Dean;

B.A., LL.B., University of Minnesota.

Leo J. Raskind

Gray, Plant, Mooty, Mooty & Bennett Professor of Law
A.B., University of California; A.M., University of Washington
School of Law; LL.B., Yale Law School; Ph.D., London
School of Economics.

Adjunct Professors of Law

Kevin Burke, B.A., J.D.

Bradley G. Clary, B.A., J.D.

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

Martin A. Culhane III, B.A., J.D.

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

Dale C. Dahl, Ph.D.

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

Stephen G. Dennis, B.S., J.D.

Nancy C. Dreher, B.A., J.D.

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

Genelle F. Forsberg, B.A., J.D., LL.M.

Grady J. Frenchick, B.A., M.S., J.D.

Barbara A. Frey, B.A., J.D.

Don Gillmor, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

Peggy Hicks, A.B., J.D.

Jon M. Hopeman, B.A., M.A., J.D.

Theresa Murray Hughes, M.B.A., J.D.

William Kampf, B.A., J.D.

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

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

Dean A. Ledoux, B.A., J.D.

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

Stephen R. Litman, B.A., B.S., J.D.

Calvin L. Litsey, B.A., J.D.

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

Cathryn Young Middlebrook, B.A., J.D.

Walter F. Mondale, B.A., LL.B.

Ann D. Montgomery, B.S., J.D.

Richard Morgan, B.A., M.A., J.D.

Charles N. Nauen, B.A., J.D.

Myron W. Orfield, Jr., B.A., J.D.

Janeen Rosas, B.E.S., J.D.

William S. Rosen, B.S.L., LL.B.

Mark B. Rotenberg, B.A., M.A., J.D.

John C. Schmittiel, B.S., J.D.

John E. Simonett, B.A., LL.B.

Richard Solum, B.S.B., J.D.

Lowell V. Stortz, B.A., J.D.

Paul A. Strandberg, B.A., J.D.

Michael J. Vanselow, B.S., J.D.

Law Library Staff**Margaret Maes Axtmann**

B.A., University of Wisconsin-Green Bay; M.A., University of
Denver; assistant director for collections and technical services,
Law Library (librarian)

Marci Hoffman

B.A., University of California, Davis; M.L.I.S., University of
California, Berkeley; foreign, comparative, and international
law librarian (assistant librarian)

George R. Jackson

B.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., M.L.S., University of
Pittsburgh; reference librarian (assistant librarian)

Claire Y. Lee

B.A., Ewha Womans University; M.L.S., University of
Southern California; cataloger (assistant librarian)

Nancy K. McCormick

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

Milagros R. Rush

B.S. in L.S., University of the Philippines; Head of Technical
Services (assistant professor)

Suzanne Thorpe

B.A., M.A., University of Wisconsin; J.D., University of
Minnesota Law School; assistant director for faculty and public
services. Law Library (associate librarian)

Julia Wentz

B.S., Iowa State University; M.A., J.D., University of Iowa;
reference librarian (associate librarian)

Emeritus Law Library Staff**Caroline Brede**

B.S. in L.S., University of Minnesota; associate director
(assistant professor)

Vera Carlsson Snapko

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

Joseph Levstik

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

Arlette M. Soderberg

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

University Regents

Jean B. Keffeler, Minneapolis, Chair

Thomas R. Reagan, Gilbert, Vice Chair

Wendell R. Anderson, Wayzata

Julie A. Bleyhl, Madison

William E. Hogan II, Minnetonka

Hyon T. Kim, St. Anthony

H. Bryan Neel III, Rochester

Mary J. Page, Olivia

Lawrence J. Perlman, Minneapolis

William R. Peterson, Eagan

Darrin M. Rosha, Owatonna

Stanley D. Sahlstrom, St. Cloud

University Administrators

Nils Hasselmo, President

Robert O. Erickson, Senior Vice President for
Finance and Operations

Ettore F. Infante, Senior Vice President for
Academic Affairs

C. Eugene Allen, Provost for Professional Studies

William R. Brody, Provost for the Academic
Health Center

W. Phillips Shively, Provost for Arts, Sciences,
and Engineering

McKinley Boston, Jr., Vice President for Student
Development and Athletics (effective 7/1/95)

Mark Brenner, Acting Vice President for
Research and Acting Dean of the Graduate
School

Melvin George, Vice President for Institutional
Relations

Mark B. Rotenberg, General Counsel

Law School Calendar

(Dates subject to change)

1995-96 Fall Semester

Monday, August 21	3rd-Year Registration
Tuesday, August 22	2nd-Year/Transfer Registration
Wednesday, August 23	1st-Year Registration
Thursday-Saturday, August 24-26	1st-Year Orientation
Monday, August 28	First Day of Classes
Monday, September 4	Labor Day Holiday
Thursday-Friday, November 23-24	Thanksgiving Holidays
Wednesday, December 6	Last Day of Classes
Friday, December 8	Final Exam Period Begins
Thursday, December 21	Final Exam Period Ends

Spring Semester

Monday, January 8	First Day of Classes
Monday, January 15	Martin Luther King Holiday
Monday-Friday, March 18-22	Spring Break
Friday, April 26	Last Day of Classes
Monday, April 29	Final Exam Period Begins
Friday, May 10	Final Exam Period Ends
Saturday, May 11	Law School Commencement

Summer School

Tuesday, May 28-Wednesday, July 24	Summer School (for 2nd- and 3rd-year students)
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1996-97 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 24-28	Spring Break
Friday, April 25	Last Day of Classes
Monday, April 28	Final Exam Period Begins
Friday, May 9	Final Exam Period Ends
Saturday, May 10	Law School Commencement

Summer School

Tuesday, May 27-Wednesday, July 23	Summer School (for 2nd- and 3rd-year students)
--	--

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 \$543 and \$600 for the calendar year. Additional information is available by contacting Student Insurance, Boynton Health Service, University of Minnesota, 410 Church Street, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/624-0627).

Accreditation

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

For More Information:

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

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



Information about housing options is available through Housing Services.

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

Disability Services
30 Nicholson Hall
216 Pillsbury Drive S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(512) 626-1333 (V/TTY)

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

Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
University of Minnesota
909 Social Sciences Building
267-19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 625-9505

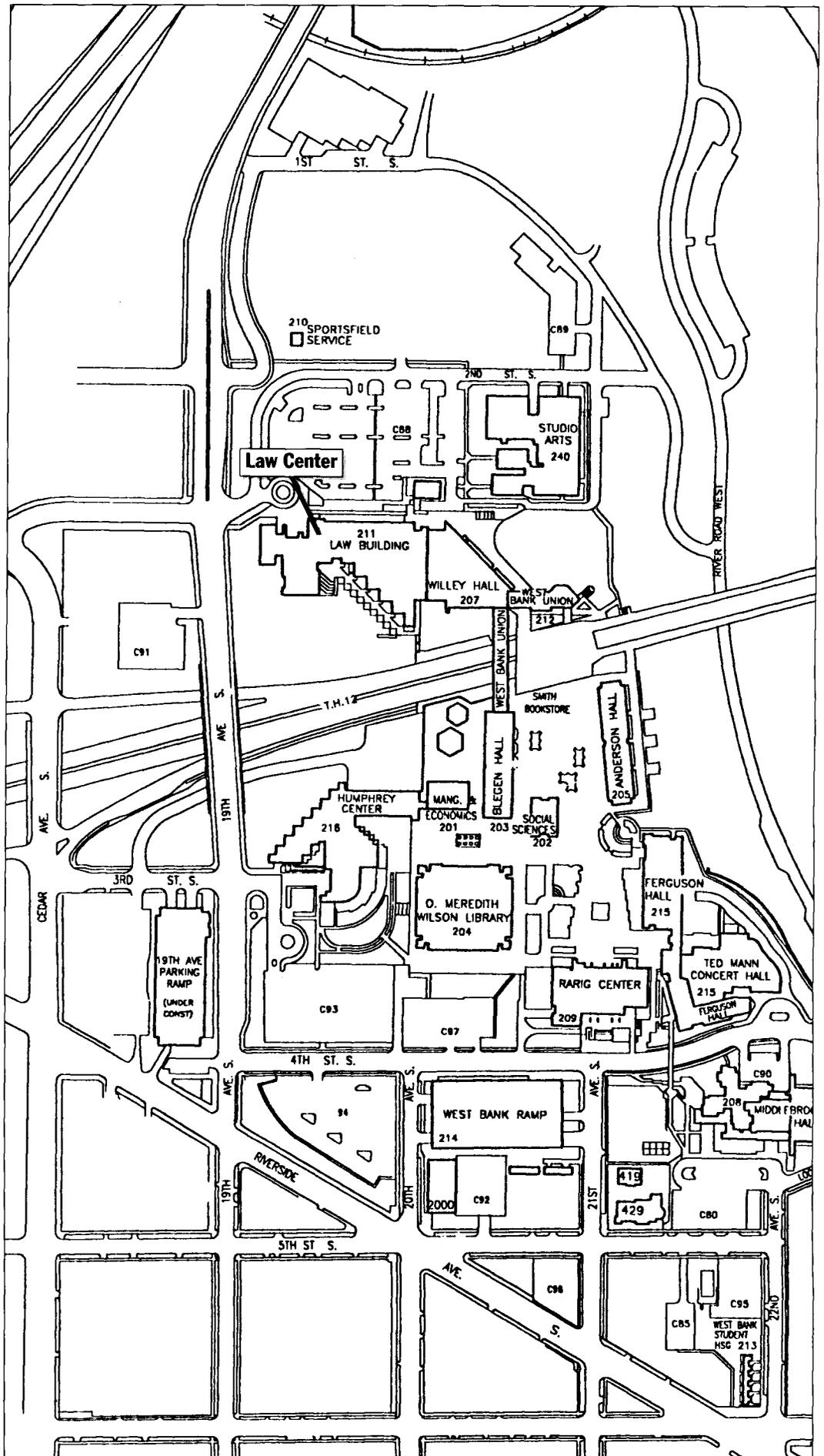
Curtis L. Carlson School of Management
University of Minnesota
225 Management/Economics
271 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 624-0006

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

**University
of Minnesota**

**Twin Cities
Campus**

West Bank

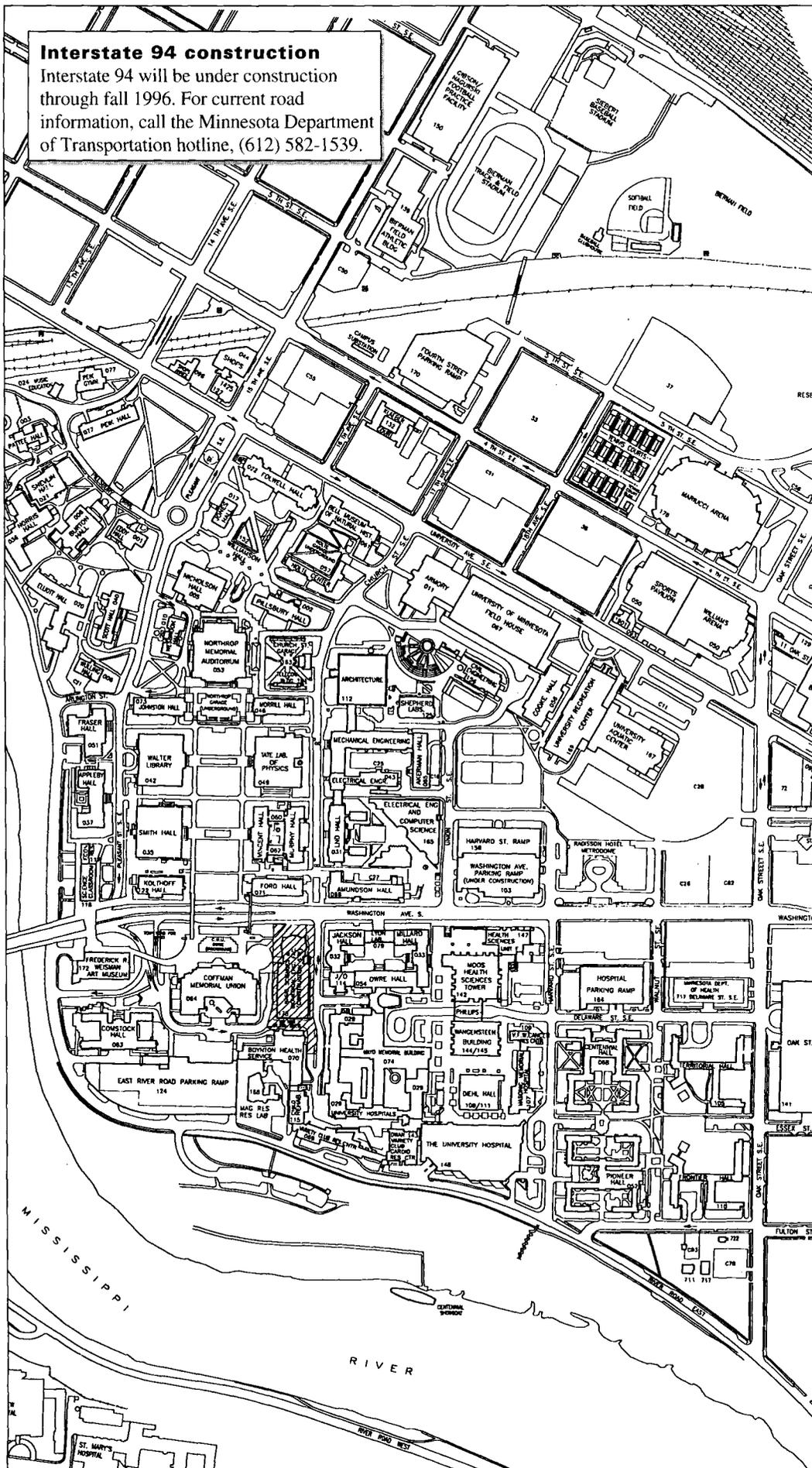


Interstate 94 construction
 Interstate 94 will be under construction through fall 1996. For current road information, call the Minnesota Department of Transportation hotline, (612) 582-1539.

University of Minnesota

Twin Cities Campus

East Bank



Policies

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

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

This bulletin also is available in electronic format on Internet and may be accessed via Gopher.

Equal Opportunity—The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, public assistance status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.

In adhering to this policy, the University abides by the Minnesota Human Rights Act, Minnesota Statute Ch. 363; by the Federal Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. 2000e; by the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; by Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; by the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990; by Executive Order 11246, as amended; by 38 U.S.C. 2012, the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972, as amended; and by other applicable statutes and regulations relating to equality of opportunity.

Inquiries regarding compliance may be directed to Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action, University of Minnesota, 419 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (612/624-9547).

Access to Student Educational Records—In accordance with regents' policy on access to student records, information about a student generally may not be released to a third party without the student's permission. (Exceptions under the law include state and federal 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, electronic (e-mail) address, telephone number, dates of enrollment and enrollment status (full time, part time, not enrolled, withdrawn and date of withdrawal), college and class, major, adviser, academic awards and honors received, and degrees earned—is considered public or directory information. Students may prevent the release of public information only during their terms of enrollment. To do so, they must notify the records office on their campus.

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

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

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

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

Smoke-Free Campus Policy—Smoking is prohibited in all facilities of the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities campus except for designated private residence hall rooms.

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APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

Law School

Application requirements

You must

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

LSAT

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

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

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

LSDS report

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

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

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

Application form

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

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

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

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

Application fee You must submit a \$30 nonrefundable credentials examination fee with your application. If you cannot afford to pay the fee, request a fee waiver by sending to the Law School a completed application, a completed fee waiver form (available from the Law School Office of Admissions), and, if possible, a letter from a financial aid officer verifying the need.

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

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

Transfer and visiting student admission Admission as a transfer student after one year at another law school or admission as a visiting student for a year or less is possible if you have been attending a school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. Such admissions are strictly limited, however, and in some years none are given. Due to the number of regularly enrolled students, only outstanding individuals who could have been admitted here as first-year students and who have superior law school records may be accepted.

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

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

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

For further information You are welcome to visit or write the Office of Admissions if you have questions about the admission process or have special concerns. Please call our office (612/625-3487).

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION Law School

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

Personal information

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

Residency information

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

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

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

Scholastic honors you've received in undergraduate or graduate school

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

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

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

for office use only

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Employment information List employment during academic years, beginning with most recent.

Dates	Year in school	Employer	Position	Hours per week

List employment during nonacademic periods, beginning with most recent. Include part-time and summer employment.

Dates	Employer	Position	Hours per week	Reasons for leaving

LSAT and LSDAS dates

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

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

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

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

Predominant ethnic background (check one)

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

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

Applicant signature If you have past conduct that you believe might adversely affect your admission to the Bar of any state (including but not limited to employment misconduct, fraud, substance abuse, or charges or conviction of any crime other than a traffic violation), we advise you to check with the appropriate state officials for "character and fitness" standards that might apply to them. Please see page 11 in the Law School Bulletin for further information.

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATION MEMORANDUM FOR ADMISSION Law School

Name of applicant (last, first, middle)

To the applicant:

Photocopy this form and give one copy to each person who writes a letter of recommendation on your behalf. Each letter of recommendation becomes part of your admission file. Letters are used only for admission consideration and are not disclosed to any unauthorized individual without your written consent. Complete the following waiver statement **before** giving the form to the person writing the letter.

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

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

Signature

Date

To the writer of the recommendation:

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

Name of letter writer

Position

Address (street, city, state, Zip Code)

Signature

Date

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

Postal Statement

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