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SCHOOL OF LAW

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**Record of the
University of
North Carolina
at Chapel Hill**

SCHOOL OF LAW

Announcements For 1977-1978

► THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Sixteen Constituent Institutions

WILLIAM CLYDE FRIDAY., B.S., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., President

RAYMOND HOWARD DAWSON, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Vice President - Academic Affairs

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KENNIS R. GROGAN, B.S., M.B.A., Associate Vice President - Finance

JAMES L. JENKINS, JR., A.B., Assistant to the President

JOHN P. KENNEDY, JR., S.B., B.A., M.A., J.D., Secretary of the University

ARNOLD KIMSEY KING, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Assistant to the President

ROSCOE D. McMILLAN, JR., B.S., Assistant to the President for Governmental Affairs

RICHARD H. ROBINSON, JR., A.B., LL.B., Assistant to the President

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Associate Vice President - Academic Affairs

The University of North Carolina was chartered in 1789 and opened its doors to students at its Chapel Hill campus in 1795. Throughout most of its history, it has been governed by a Board of Trustees chosen by the Legislature and presided over by the Governor. From the period 1917-1972, the Board consisted of one hundred elected members and a varying number of *ex-officio* members.

By act of the General Assembly of 1931, without change of name, it was merged with The North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro and The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh to form a multicampus institution designated The University of North Carolina.

In 1963 the General Assembly changed the name of the campus at Chapel Hill to The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and that at Greensboro to The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and, in 1965, the name of the campus at Raleigh was changed to North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Charlotte College was added as The University of North Carolina at Charlotte in 1965, and, in 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College and Wilmington College became The University of North Carolina at Asheville and The University of North Carolina at Wilmington respectively.

A revision of the North Carolina State Constitution adopted in November 1970 included the following: "The General Assembly shall maintain a public system of higher education, comprising The University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of trustees of The University of North Carolina. . . ." In slightly different language, this provision had been in the Constitution since 1868.

On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly in special session merged, without changing their names, the remaining ten state-supported senior institutions into the University as follows: Appalachian State University, East Carolina University, Elizabeth City State University, Fayetteville State University, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, North Carolina Central University, North Carolina School of the Arts, Pembroke State University, Western Carolina University, and Winston-Salem State University. This merger, which resulted in a statewide multicampus university of sixteen constituent institutions, became effective on July 1, 1972.

The constitutionally authorized Board of Trustees was designated the Board of Governors, and the number was reduced to thirty-two members elected by the General Assembly, with authority to choose their own chairman and other officers. The Board is "responsible for the general determination, control, supervision, management, and governance of all affairs of the constituent institutions." Each constituent institution, however, has its own board of trustees of thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Board of Governors, four by the Governor, and one of whom, the elected president of the student body, serves *ex officio*. The principal powers of each institutional board are exercised under a delegation from the Board of Governors.

Each institution has its own faculty and student body, and each is headed by a chancellor as its chief administrative officer. Unified general policy and appropriate allocation of function are effected by the Board of Governors and by the President with the assistance of other administrative officers of the University. The General Administration office is located in Chapel Hill.

The chancellors of the constituent institutions are responsible to the President as the chief administrative and executive officer of The University of North Carolina.

1977

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CALENDAR 1977-1978

SUMMER SESSION 1977

May 23-June 29
July 5-August 10

First Term
Second Term

FALL SEMESTER 1977

August 22-24, Monday-
Wednesday
August 23, Tuesday
August 24, Wednesday
August 25, Thursday
September 5, Monday
November 23, Wednesday
November 28, Monday
December 6, Tuesday
December 7, Wednesday
December 8, Thursday
December 17, Saturday

Orientation and Registration, First-Year
Students
Registration, Third-Year Students
Registration, Second-Year Students
Classes Begin
Holiday, Labor Day
Thanksgiving Recess Begins, 1:00 p.m.
Thanksgiving Recess Ends, 8:00 a.m.
Last Day of Classes
Reading Day
Fall Semester Examinations Begin
Fall Semester Examinations End

SPRING SEMESTER 1978

January 9, Monday
March 6, Monday
March 13, Monday
March 27, Monday
May 1, Monday
May 10, Wednesday
May 14, Sunday

Classes Begin
Spring Vacation Begins, 8:00 a.m.
Spring Vacation Ends, 8:00 a.m.
Holiday, Easter Monday
Spring Semester Examinations Begin
Spring Semester Examinations End
Commencement Exercises

*SUMMER SESSION 1978

May 22-June 27
July 5-August 9

First Term
Second Term

*These are tentative dates.



CONTENTS

CALENDAR / 5
ADMINISTRATION AND FACULTY / 7
THE SCHOOL OF LAW / 10
ADMISSION / 14
EXPENSES / 18
SCHOLARSHIP AND STUDENT AID / 21
HOUSING / 23
SCHOLASTIC REGULATIONS / 26
DEGREES / 28
STUDENT ACTIVITIES / 31
AWARDS AND PRIZES / 34
PLACEMENT / 36
SUMMER LAW SCHOOL / 37
DESCRIPTION OF COURSES / 38
INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED / 52
MAP OF CAMPUS / 56

► THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

NELSON FEREBEE TAYLOR, LL.B., Chancellor

SUSAN H. EHRINGHAUS, J.D., Assistant to the Chancellor

JOHN PARKHILL EVANS, Ph.D., Assistant to the Chancellor

SARAH VIRGINIA DUNLAP, B.S., Secretary to the University

C. HUGH HOLMAN, Ph.D., Special Assistant to the Chancellor

DONALD ARTHUR BOULTON, Ed.D., Dean of Student Affairs

WILLIAM WILFRED COBEY, JR., M.Ed., Director of Athletics

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS FORDHAM III, M.D., Vice Chancellor, Health Affairs

DOUGLASS HUNT, LL.B., Vice Chancellor, Administration

CLAIBORNE STRIBLING JONES, Ph.D., Vice Chancellor, Business and Finance

LYLE VINCENT JONES, Ph.D., Dean of the Graduate School and Vice Chancellor

WILLIAM FREDERICK LITTLE, Ph.D., Vice Chancellor, Development and Public Service

JOHN CHARLES MORROW III, Ph.D. Provost

► SCHOOL OF LAW

ROBERT GRAY BYRD, B.S., J.D., Dean

MORRIS R. GELBLUM, B.A., J.D., Associate Dean

► FACULTY EMERITI

HERBERT RALPH BAER (1945) Alumni Distinguished Professor of Law
A.B., Cornell, 1923; LL.B., Harvard, 1926

HENRY PARKER BRANDIS, JR. (1940) Graham Kenan Professor of Law
A.B., North Carolina, 1928; LL.B., Columbia, 1931; LL.D., Catawba, 1951

MILLARD SHERIDAN BRECKENRIDGE (1927) Professor of Law
Ph.B., Chicago, 1917; LL.B., Yale, 1918

ALBERT COATES (1923) Professor of Law
A.B., North Carolina, 1918; LL.B., Harvard, 1923; LL.D., Wake Forest, 1960;
North Carolina, 1974

JOHN PERCY DALZELL (1937) Professor of Law
A.B., Minnesota, 1922; LL.B., 1924

FRANK WILLIAM HANFT (1931) Graham Kenan Professor of Law
A.B., Minnesota, 1929; LL.B., 1924; LL.M., 1929; S.J.D., Harvard, 1931

► FACULTY

Date in parenthesis indicates date joined Faculty.

THOMAS J. ANDREWS (1970) Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Dartmouth, 1960; J.D., Duke, 1964

WILLIAM BRANTLEY AYCOCK (1948) Kenan Professor of Law
B.A., North Carolina State, 1936; A.M., North Carolina, 1937; J.D., 1948; LL.D.,
Wake Forest, 1959; Atlantic Christian, 1959; Duke 1963

- WALKER JAMESON BLAKEY (1971) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., Harvard, 1963; J.D., Ohio State, 1967
- KENNETH S. BROUN (1968) Professor of Law
B.S., Illinois, 1960; J.D., 1963
- ROBERT GRAY BYRD (1963) Professor of Law; Dean
B.S., North Carolina, 1953; J.D., 1956
- DONALD FRANCIS CLIFFORD, JR. (1964) Professor of Law
A.B., Catholic University, 1957; LL.B., Colorado, 1963
- CHARLES EDWARD DAYE (1972) Associate Professor of Law
A.B., North Carolina Central, 1966; J.D., Columbia, 1969
- DAN BRYON DOBBS (1961) Aubrey L. Brooks Professor of Law
A.B., Arkansas, 1956; LL.B., 1956; LL.M., Illinois, 1961; J.S.D., 1966
- JONATHAN A. EDDY (1973) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., Harvard, 1966; J.D., Washington, 1969
- MORRIS R. GELBLUM (1968) Lecturer in Law; Associate Dean
B.A., Wesleyan, 1943; J.D., Harvard, 1948
- PETER GRATAN GLENN (1972) Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Middlebury, 1965; J.D., Pennsylvania, 1968
- EUGENE GRESSMAN (1977) William R. Kenan Professor of Law
B.S., Michigan, 1938; J.D., 1940
- JOSEPH JOHN KALO (1972) Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Michigan State, 1966; J.D., Michigan, 1968
- NORMAN LEFSTEIN (1975) Associate Professor of Law
LL.B., Illinois, 1961; LL.M., Georgetown, 1964
- RONALD C. LINK (1971) Associate Professor of Law
B.A., Illinois, 1961; M.A., California (Berkeley), 1962; J.D., Illinois, 1965
- ARNOLD HERBERT LOEWY (1968) Professor of Law
B.S., Boston University, 1961; LL.B., 1963; LL.M., Harvard, 1964
- MARTIN BERNARD LOUIS (1965) Professor of Law
A.B., Princeton, 1956; LL.B., Harvard, 1959; LL.M., 1965
- JOHN H. MARTIN (1972) Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Michigan, 1962; J.D., 1966
- WILLIAM PATRICK MURPHY (1971) Professor of Law
B.A., Southwestern, 1941; LL.B., Virginia, 1948; J.S.D., Yale, 1960
- BARRY NAKELL (1970) Associate Professor of Law
LL.B., Illinois, 1966
- MARY WILHELMINA OLIVER (1955) Professor of Law; Law Librarian
A.B., Western Maryland, 1940; B.S. in L.S., Drexel, 1943; J.D., North Carolina, 1951
- JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, JR. (1959) Professor of Law
B.S., Davidson, 1943; J.D., North Carolina, 1948
- DANIEL HUBBARD POLLITT (1957) Graham Kenan Professor of Law
A.B., Wesleyan, 1943; LL.B., Cornell, 1949
- GAIL LEVIN RICHMOND (1973) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., Michigan, 1966; M.B.A., 1967; J.D., Duke, 1971

- THOMAS JOHN SCHOENBAUM (1968) Professor of Law
A.B., St. Joseph's, 1961; J.D., Michigan, 1965
- JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, JR. (1961) Graham Kenan Professor of Law
B.S., Auburn, 1943; LL.B., Harvard, 1947; LL.M., 1951
- RICHARD MULDROW SMITH (1964) Professor of Law
LL.B., Arkansas, 1963
- FRANK RANSOM STRONG (1965) Cary C. Boshamer University Distinguished Professor
A.B., Yale, 1929; J.D., 1934
- WILLIAM J. TURNIER (1973) Associate Professor of Law
B.S., Fordham, 1963; M.A., Pennsylvania State, 1967; LL.B., Virginia, 1968
- PAUL R. VERKUIL (1971) Professor of Law
A.B., William and Mary, 1961; LL.B., Virginia, 1967; LL.M., New York University, 1969; J.S.D., 1972; M.A., New School for Social Research, 1971
- WILLIAM LAURENS WALKER (1968) Paul B. Eaton Professor of Law
A.B., Davidson, 1959; J.D., Duke, 1963; S.J.D., Harvard, 1970
- KENNETH R. WING (1977) Assistant Professor of Law and Public Health
B.A., California (Santa Cruz), 1968; J.D., Harvard, 1971; M.P.H., 1972
- SEYMOUR WALTER WURFEL (1960) Professor of Law
A.B., Pomona, 1927; L.L.B., Harvard, 1930; J.D., Emory, 1950

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- CHARLES GORDON BROWN, Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., North Carolina, 1972; J.D., Virginia, 1975
- CAROLINE NICHOLSON BRUCKEL, Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., California, 1969; M.A., Rochester, 1972; J.D. Miami, 1976
- HAROLD HASTINGS BRUFF, Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., Williams, 1965; J.D., Harvard, 1968
- GEORGE C. CHRISTIE, Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., Columbia, 1955; J.D., Columbia, 1957; S.J.D., Harvard, 1976
- JANE L. DOLKART, Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., Mount Holyoke, 1968; J.D., Columbia, 1972
- SEYMOUR L. HALLECK, Professor of Psychiatry
Ph.B., Chicago, 1948; B.S., 1950; M.D., 1952; Sc.D. (Hon.), Rockford, 1969
- PAUL G. HASKELL, Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., Harvard, 1948; J.D., 1951
- JOHN E. SEMONCHE (1967) Professor of History and Lecturer in Law
A.B., Brown, 1954; M.A., Northwestern, 1955; Ph.D. 1962; LL.B., Duke, 1967

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- RUTH H. STRONG, A.B., Registrar
- GLADYS DIMMICK, Director of Placement and Alumni Secretary
- KATHLEEN S. CHEAPE, A.B., M.S.L.S., Assistant Law Librarian
- ANN FORTENBERRY, B.A., M.S., Law Cataloguer
- CLAIRE B. PRATT, A.B., M.S., in L.S., Reference Librarian
- PATRICIA WALL, A.B., Acquisitions Librarian

► THE SCHOOL OF LAW

History

The Law School, which developed into the School of Law of the University, was founded in 1843 at Chapel Hill as a private school by William H. Battle, then a judge of the Superior Court, later a justice of the Supreme Court of the state. In 1845, Judge Battle was made Professor of Law in the University, and it was provided that the degree of Bachelor of Laws should be conferred on those completing the prescribed two-year course. From the records of the University, however, it seems that few degrees were actually conferred. For a long time the School maintained a certain independence of the University. The professor of law received no salary, though he enjoyed the fees from his classes. The students were not entirely subject to the discipline of the University.

This was the position of the School during the professorship of Judge Battle, who retired in 1879; during the two years when the law classes were conducted by Kemp P. Battle, the President of the University; and, to a considerable extent, during the professorship of John Manning, who was elected in 1881 and died in 1899. The building in which the School was conducted from 1923 to 1968 was named for Professor Manning. In 1899 the School was completely incorporated into the University, with the late James C. MacRae, previously a justice of the Supreme court of North Carolina, as the first Dean.

The School of Law is approved by the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners. It is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, is listed as an approved law school by the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, American Bar Association, and is registered as an approved law school by the Department of Education of the State of New York.

Sense of Mission

The primary role of this School of Law is to prepare students for practice in the legal profession. This contemplates the American legal profession at large, and in its manifold aspects of specialization and emphasis. This role is not adequately discharged by narrow concentration on the more vocational aspects of the profession, but requires as well major curricular attention to the institution of law in its historical, sociological and philosophical aspects. Neither is this role acceptably discharged by overconcentration in the particular jurisprudence and legal institutions of the supporting State, as distinguished from Anglo-American systems in general. A proper goal of legal education in a state university such as the University of North Carolina must be to prepare graduates to be skilled and competent craftsmen of the profession in the various state and federal systems in which they may practice; to be valuable critics and reformers of the institutions of law in whatever system (including that of the supporting State) they may acquire influence; and through the varied opportunities traditionally open to members of the legal profession, to be constructive and imaginative shapers and implementers of policy through the political processes in which a great number will always be involved.

Program of Instruction

The basic course of instruction for the J.D. degree requires full-time enrollment in residence over three academic years.

Each entering class is introduced to the case method of study in an Orientation Program which precedes the start of classes in the fall. This method, which predominates as the method of instruction in the basic courses, employs judicial opinions in actual cases raising the legal issues and problems relevant to the course of study. These cases also provide the common point of reference for classroom discussion and for the development of analytical techniques so essential to legal thought. Classroom discussion is considered important not only as a teaching tool but as an exercise in sharpening the abilities to challenge, distinguish, and analyze in depth.

The constant scrutiny of the relationship of man and law, and the expanding role of the lawyer in this process, have precipitated teaching innovations. The curriculum and instruction are enriched by: the development of problems courses; a closed-circuit television system; teachers from other disciplines such as psychiatry, sociology and history; team-teaching and research with other disciplines such as social relations, urban planning, and environmental health; and clinical experience.

The student body currently numbers approximately 660 and the faculty 35. This ratio serves to support the admissions policy, a recognition of individual student identity and needs, and a tradition of easy student access to faculty. Each student has a faculty adviser and is expected to consult the adviser regarding registration, course changes, deficiencies in scholarship, and any other problems in connection with which the advice of a faculty member might be helpful.

The curriculum is designed to give students a basic legal education which will fit them for practice in any state and federal judicial system. Legal doctrine and contemporary problems are studied in the context of the Anglo-American common law system, and the study materials draw from case decisions, statutes and regulations of all the American states, the federal system and to some extent from various systems in the British Commonwealth. Graduates have compiled an excellent record on the bar examinations in other states.

The first-year courses are prescribed and cover the fundamental subjects in substance and procedure. The class is divided into 3 sections for these 5 courses, and further divided so that each student has at least one course in a small section. Instruction in these small sections includes legal research and writing. The second and third years embrace wholly elective programs, although some courses are considered so basic that they are elected by practically all students regardless of interest or projected career. Seminars, which require papers rather than examination, and limited to 12 students each, are among the offerings, particularly for third year students. At least one seminar must be taken prior to graduation. In compliance with accreditation standards of the American Bar Association, all degree candidates are required to receive instruction in professional responsibility as prescribed by the faculty.

The faculty has adopted a policy relating to clinical legal education which will develop and expand this component beyond the number of opportunities now in the curriculum. Creative experimentation in this field is encouraged and supported within the limits of student interest, resources, and the current North Carolina third-year practice rule.

Students who secure appropriate permission may take courses in other graduate divisions of the University for up to three hours of credit toward the law degree.

Programs are available for earning combined degrees in Law and Regional Planning (J.D./M.R.P.), Law and Business Administration (J.D./M.B.A.), and Law and

Public Policy Sciences (J.D./M.A.P.P.S.) in 4 years rather than the traditional 5 years (see DEGREES, page 28).

A wide range of voluntary student activities and organizations supplement the academic program with research, writing, clinical and administrative experience, and provide social and recreational opportunities.

Van Hecke-Wettach Hall

Van Hecke-Wettach Hall is a physical complex of dramatic contemporary architecture, designed to accommodate the present and future needs of modern legal education. Named for two former deans, Maurice Van Hecke and Robert Wettach, the structure consists of 2 basic units and connecting bridges. The east unit contains classrooms, seminar rooms, administration offices, court room, student lounge and lockers, student organization offices, snack bar, and typing room. The west unit contains the library on 5 stack levels, including also a student typing room, conference room, carrels, and faculty offices and lounge on the top perimeter. Although on the fringe of the present campus, the law school is within easy walking distance of residence halls, dining halls, athletic facilities, student union and store, and the main library.

Law Library

The law library occupies the major portion of the west wing of the law school. With a collection of approximately 180,000 volumes, the library provides a basic collection of Anglo-American legal materials for the study of law and for research in law. Included in the collection are the reports of both American and English appellate courts, annotated report sets and special subject court reports. Current codes are available for all fifty states and for many of the other common law jurisdictions as well as earlier English and American statutory materials. Holdings of session laws are extensive and, with the laws represented in the William Sumner Jenkins collection of early state records on microfilm in the Wilson Library of the University, provide almost complete coverage of state session laws. There is a well-rounded collection of legal periodicals which includes all of the current law reviews. Treaties, digests, encyclopedias, citators, loose-leaf services and social science materials of interest to the legal profession are available. The law library has holdings of the briefs and records of cases on appeal in the North Carolina courts since 1927 with earlier ones available on microfilm. The briefs and records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth circuit are available from 1891 and similar material for the U.S. Supreme Court since 1948 is available on microfilm.

The law library has seating space for approximately five hundred students, much of it as individual study tables or carrels. A well-equipped microform room contains readers for materials on microfilm, microcard and microfiche. A student typing room provides space for those wishing to use typewriters in the library. The library has open stacks and the books are readily accessible to those wishing to use the materials. During the regular terms the library is open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 midnight on weekdays with shorter hours during weekends and vacation periods.

The facilities of the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina are available to students in the law school. The collection of federal and state documents and materials in the social sciences is of particular interest to the legal scholar.

Equal Opportunity Policy

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is committed to the principle of equal opportunity. It is the policy of this University not to discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, national origin, religion, or handicap with regard to its students, employees, or applicants for admission or employment. Such discrimination is also prohibited by federal law. Any complaints alleging failure of this institution to follow this policy should be brought to the attention of the Assistant to the Chancellor.



► ADMISSION

Pre-Law Study

The prospective law student needs the broadest possible educational background. The law faculty recommends courses in English composition and literature, American and English history, a laboratory science, logic and ethics, psychology, political science, economics, accounting, Latin or a modern foreign language, mathematics, sociology, and particularly in advanced expository writing.

Nevertheless, the law faculty is less interested in the specific courses taken by the pre-law student than in his development of the capacity to read and comprehend rapidly and accurately, to speak and write clearly and correctly, to think precisely, to analyze complex fact situations, and to understand human behavior. He should also strive to learn the origin and history of modern institutions and to understand the function of law in the modern world.

It is very important that the student, before entering school, form consistent, disciplined, mature habits of study.

The **Pre-Law Handbook**, prepared and published annually by the Association of American Law Schools and the Law School Admission Council, offers a good comprehensive single source of information on pre-law study, law schools, admissions, and the legal profession. This book can be purchased directly from the Law School Admission Council or from bookstores, or used in libraries, pre-law, and guidance offices.

Academic Requirements

Subject to the scholastic average requirement, the academic requirements for admission to the School of Law may be satisfied by:

- (1) An academic degree from an approved college or university; or
- (2) The completion at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill of three years in residence and the academic work prescribed in the combined program in Arts and Law leading to the degree of A.B. and J.D.

Application For Admission

A completed file of application for admission consists of:

- 1) an application for admission, and supplementary forms which should be obtained from, and submitted to the Admissions Office, School of Law, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Van Hecke-Wettach Hall 064-A, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514;
- 2) a \$10 application fee, which should accompany the application form, is not refundable, and may not be credited or applied to subsequent fees;
- 3) transcripts of grades from all colleges or universities attended, processed through the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). The applicant must register with LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, N. J. 08540 and then assume responsibility for having all transcripts sent to LSDAS. Supplementary transcripts for work completed, subsequent to completion of an LSDAS file, may be sent directly to the law school's Admissions Office.
- 4) Law School Admission Test scores. All applicants must take the Law School Admission Test and direct that the scores be sent to the School of Law in the LSDAS reports.

5) additional information which may be required of some applicants.

Applicants are reminded that, although LSAT scores from previous years are retained in ETS files and may be retrieved and reported on request, LSDAS registrations expire after each admission year (September 1 through August 31) and that, therefore, an LSDAS registration and completed file from a previous year may not be re-used in the current year to complete an application for admission.

In passing on applications the attempt is made to select men and women who show the greatest promise of successful completion of the course of study in the School of Law. This projection is based essentially on two factors: the applicant's undergraduate record and his score on the Law School Admission Test. Physical facilities and academic standards necessarily limit the size of each entering class to a numerical quota; applicants whose qualifications fall below certain minima are automatically excluded. The determination on admissions is made progressively from early January on the relative standing of all applications in hand, so that obviously some premium is placed upon early filing. However, admissions are controlled to insure that all applications completed prior to March 31 are given consideration in filling the quota then projected for the fall entering class.

In administering these admission requirements, the school will consider scores achieved on a second taking of the Law School Admission Test after discounting them by 30 points, and then use the higher of the two scores. No score achieved on a third or subsequent taking of the Test is considered.

Law School Admission Test

The University of North Carolina School of Law, together with many other law schools throughout the country, makes use of "The Law School Admission Test" (a capacity or aptitude test) administered by the Educational Testing Service. Applicants should write to Educational Testing Service, P. O. Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540 for an application form for this test and a bulletin giving information about its administration. This material is also available on most college campuses and in Chapel Hill at the office of the Dean of the Law School or at Peabody and Nash Halls.

The Educational Testing Service charges an examination fee. The test is given at many points throughout the country, including Chapel Hill, in October, December, February, April and July.

Applicants taking the test should indicate on the test application form that their scores should be reported to the School of Law of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Results will be sent to such other law schools as the applicant may designate, as well as to the applicant himself.

No special preparation for this test is necessary, as it is designed to measure legal aptitude rather than knowledge of any particular subject matter.

It is not necessary that formal application for admission to this or any other school be made prior to taking the test. Candidates should take the test in July, October or December for admission in the fall semester of the following year, reserving the February test date for unforeseen contingencies or when a re-take is deemed necessary. The April and July test scores are received too late for timely application consideration in the same year.

Admission to Advanced Standing

A student from another school of law which is a member of the Association of

American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar may be admitted to advanced standing as a candidate for a degree. As a rule, no more than one year's work in another school will be credited, but, with the consent of the faculty of this School, two years' work may be credited in exceptional cases, provided the last year of work for the degree in law is done in residence. A student seeking admission to advanced standing must present satisfactory evidence that at the time he began his study of law he would have been an acceptable applicant for admission to this Law School.

Applicants for advanced standing who have not taken the Law School Admission Test will, unless excused for good cause by the Dean, be required to take the test and receive a score at least thirty points higher than the score required if they were entering as beginning law students.

No student will be admitted who is ineligible to return to the institution last attended.

An application for admission to advanced standing consists of the same items required of beginning students, including grades for completed law school courses, and must be completed by April 15. Grades for law courses completed after that date must be transmitted as soon as available. The application must also include a statement of the reason(s) for the proposed transfer.

Acceptance

Within the period designated in the notification of admission, the applicant must make a deposit of \$100. This will be credited to University tuition for the term for which admission is granted and is not refundable unless enrollment is prevented by circumstances clearly beyond the control of the admitted student.



Times of Admission

Beginning students are admitted only once a year to the fall semester. After receiving notice of admission some beginning students may enroll in the summer session, although first year courses are not offered in the summer session. Applicants interested in this possibility may write to the Dean for details. In the opinion of the law faculty, entry in the fall is preferable.

Applicants for admission to advanced standing may be admitted at the beginning of any semester (except the second semester of the first or third year) or summer term.

Applications are accepted, and admission granted, for the current year only, except in extraordinary circumstances.

Registration For Admission To The Bar

Some states require registration with the State Board of Law Examiners at the start of law studies for students who expect to take the bar examination upon graduation. Applicants are urged to consult the regulations of the Board of Law Examiners in the states where they expect to practice.

The North Carolina bar examinations are given once a year, in August, and registration as a law student must be filed 18 months prior to taking the examination with the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners.

► EXPENSES

Tuition and other fees are shown below on a per semester basis.

	Residents of N. C.	Nonresidents of N. C.
Tuition	\$128.00	\$950.00
General fee	109.00	109.00
Student Bar Association	7.00	7.00
North Carolina Law Review	5.00	5.00

The University reserves the right, with the approval of the proper authorities, to make changes in any fees at any time.

Bills are due and payable at the time of registration. Failure to pay or make proper arrangements for payment results in the assessment of an extra fee of \$5.00 and can result in dropping the student from the law school.

RESIDENCE STATUS FOR TUITION PAYMENT¹

General. Every applicant for admission is required to make a statement as to his or her length of residence in North Carolina. The tuition charge for legal residents of North Carolina is less than for nonresidents. To qualify for in-state tuition a legal resident must have maintained his domicile in North Carolina for at least 12 months immediately prior to his classification as a resident for tuition purposes. In order to be eligible for such classification, the student must establish that his or her presence in the State during such twelve-month period was for purposes of maintaining a bona fide domicile rather than for purposes of mere temporary residence incident to enrollment in an institution of higher education.

Domicile. Domicile means one's permanent dwelling place of indefinite duration, as distinguished from a temporary place of abode; synonymous with "legal residence."

Burden of Proof and Statutory Presumptions. The burden of establishing facts which justify classification of a student as a resident entitled to in-state tuition rates is on the applicant for such classification. For a student to be classified a resident for tuition purposes, the balancing of all the evidence must produce a clear preponderance of the evidence supporting the assertion of in-state residence. Proof of residential status is controlled, initially, by two statutorily prescribed and complementary presumptions, which are stated in terms of prima facie evidence:

a. If the parents or court-appointed legal guardian of the student (without reference to the question of whether the student is a minor or an adult) are not domiciliaries (legal residents) of North Carolina, under the Statute this fact constitutes prima facie evidence that the student is not a domiciliary (legal resident), of North Carolina, unless the student has lived in this State the five consecutive years prior to enrolling or re-registering. The student must assume the burden of rebutting the prima facie showing by producing evidence that he or she, independently, is in fact a domiciliary (legal resident) of North Carolina, in spite of the nonresident status of his or her parents;

1. The information in this section comes from three sources: (i) North Carolina General Statutes, Sec. 116-143.1; (ii) A MANUAL TO ASSIST THE PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE MATTER OF STUDENT RESIDENCE CLASSIFICATION FOR TUITION PURPOSES, JULY 1976; (iii) Chancellor's Rules and Procedures for Residence Classification of Students for Tuition Purposes.

b. Conversely, if the parents of the student are domiciliaries of North Carolina under the Statute, this fact constitutes prima facie evidence that the student is a domiciliary of North Carolina. This prima facie evidence may also be rebutted by other evidence of legal residence. If the student has neither parents nor legal guardian, the prescribed prima facie evidence rule cannot and does not apply.

Statutory Exceptions

a. **Grace Period.** By virtue of the provisions of G.S. 116-143.1, if a student has been properly classified as a resident for tuition purposes, a change in that student's state of residence thereafter does not effect in all cases an immediate automatic loss of entitlement to the in-state tuition rate. To qualify for the grace period, the following conditions must be satisfied:

1. The student must have been properly classified as a resident for tuition purposes, on the basis of a valid finding that the student in fact was a legal resident of North Carolina and had been such for the requisite twelve-month period prior to classification;

2. At the time of subsequent change of legal residence to a state other than North Carolina, the student must have been enrolled in a public institution of higher education in North Carolina.

The extent of this grace period, during which the in-state rate is applicable in spite of the fact that the student is not a legal resident of North Carolina, is twelve months from the date of change in legal residence, plus any portion of a semester or academic term remaining, as of the expiration date of the twelve-month period, in which the student is enrolled.

b. **Qualifying Periods for Spouses.** By virtue of the provisions of G.S. 116-143.1, the prescribed twelve-month period of legal residence required for entitlement to classification as a resident for tuition purposes may be shortened on the basis of the marital status of the student, in specified circumstances. If a student otherwise can demonstrate compliance with the fundamental statutory requirement that he or she be a legal resident of North Carolina, the second statutory requirement relating to duration of residence may be satisfied derivatively, in less than twelve months, by reference to the length of the legal residence of the spouse of the student, if the spouse has been a legal resident of the State for the requisite twelve-month period.

Married Persons. The domicile of a married person, irrespective of sex, is determined by reference to all relevant evidence of domiciliary intent. No person shall be precluded, solely by reason of marriage to a person domiciled outside of North Carolina, from establishing or maintaining legal residence in North Carolina. No person shall be deemed, solely by reason of marriage to a person domiciled in North Carolina to have established or maintained a legal residence in North Carolina. The fact of marriage and the place of domicile of his or her spouse shall be deemed relevant evidence to be considered in ascertaining domiciliary intent.

Minors. A minor is any person who has not reached the age of eighteen years. The domicile of a minor is that of the father. With a few exceptions noted below, this presumption is virtually irrebuttable. If the father is deceased, the domicile of the minor is that of the surviving mother. If the parents are divorced or legally separated, the domicile of the minor is that of the parent having custody by virtue of a court order; or, if no custody has been granted by virtue of court order, the domicile of the minor is that of the parent with whom he lives; or, if the minor lives with neither parent, in the absence of a custody award, the domicile of the minor is presumed to remain that of the father. Even though a person is a minor, under cer-

tain circumstances the person may be treated by the law as being sufficiently independent from his parents as to enjoy a species of adulthood for legal purposes. The consequences, for present purposes, of such circumstances is that the affected person is presumed to be capable of establishing a domicile independent of that of the parents; it remains for that person to demonstrate that a separate domicile in fact has been established. The circumstances recognized as having the potentially emancipating effect are:

a. Marriage of the minor person;

b. Parental disclaimer of entitlement to the minor's earnings and the minor's proclamation and actual experience of financial independence from his parents, with the actual establishment and maintenance of a separate and independent place of residence.

Aliens. An alien holding a visa which will permit eventual permanent residence in the United States is subject to the same considerations as a citizen. An alien holding a visa which will not permit eventual permanent residence in the United States (for example, a student visa) cannot be classified as a resident.

Military Personnel. The domicile of a person employed by the Federal Government is not necessarily affected by assignment in or reassignment out of North Carolina. Such a person may establish domicile for himself by the usual requirements of residential act plus intent. No person shall lose his in-state residence status solely by serving in the armed forces outside of the State of North Carolina.

Property and Taxes. Ownership of property in or payment of taxes to the State of North Carolina apart from legal residence will not qualify one for the in-state tuition rate.

Change of Status. A student admitted to initial enrollment in an institution (or permitted to re-enroll following an absence from the institutional program which involved a formal withdrawal from enrollment) shall be classified by the admitting institution either as a resident or as a nonresident for tuition purposes prior to actual matriculation. A residential classification once assigned (and confirmed pursuant to any appellate process invoked) may be changed thereafter (with corresponding change in billing rates) only at intervals corresponding with the established primary divisions of the academic calendar.

Transfer Students. When a student transfers from one North Carolina public institution of higher education to another, he or she is treated as a new student by the institution to which he or she is transferring and must be assigned an initial Residential Classification for tuition purposes.

The transfer into or admission to a different component of the same institution (e.g., from an undergraduate to a graduate or professional program) is not construed as a transfer from one institution to another and, thus, does not by itself require a reclassification inquiry unless (1) the affected student requests a reclassification inquiry or (2) the transfer or enrollment occurs following the lapse of more than one quarter, semester, or term during which the individual was not enrolled as a student.

Responsibility of Students. Any student or prospective student in doubt concerning his residence status must bear the responsibility for securing a ruling by stating his or her case in writing to the admissions officer. The student who, due to subsequent events, becomes eligible for a change in classification, whether from out-of-state to in-state or the reverse, has the responsibility of immediately informing the Office of Admission of these circumstances in writing. Failure to give complete and correct information regarding residence constitutes grounds for

disciplinary action.

It is the responsibility of the student to pay tuition at the rate charged and billed while an appeal is pending. In effect, the student who is classified as a nonresident at the time of tuition billing should pay the nonresident rate. Conversely, if a student is classified as a resident at the time of billing, he or she should pay the resident rate.

Appeals of Rulings of Admission Officers. A student appeal of a classification decision made by any admission officer shall be filed by the student with that officer in writing and shall be transmitted to the Residence Status Committee by that officer, who shall not vote in that Committee on the disposition of such appeal. The student shall be notified of the date set for consideration of the appeal and, on request of the student, he or she shall be afforded an opportunity to appear and be heard by the Committee. Any student desiring to appeal a decision of the Residence Status Committee shall give notice in writing of that fact within 10 days of receipt by the student of the decision of the Residence Status Committee, and the basis for such appeal, to the Chairman of the Residence Status Committee, and the Chairman shall promptly transmit the appeal to the State Residence Committee.

A complete explanation of the statute and the procedures under the statute is contained in *A Manual to Assist the Public Higher Education Institutions of North Carolina in the Matter of Student Residence Classification for Tuition Purposes*. This manual and other information concerning the application of this law is available for inspection in the Admissions Offices of the University.

All students are responsible for knowledge of the contents of the statute and the *Manual*.

Students or prospective students who believe that they are entitled to be classified residents for tuition purposes should be aware that the processing of requests and appeals can take a considerable amount of time and that applications for classification should not be delayed until registration, when the number of applications makes impossible accelerated handling.

Scholarships and Student Aid

The John Motley Morehead Foundation awards annually Morehead Fellowships in Law to three students of outstanding promise in each entering class. The fellowships carry an annual stipend of \$3,000 plus all tuition and fees, and are renewed upon satisfactory performance. The awards are made entirely on merit and require no service to the University. Further information and application material relating to the Morehead Fellowships may be obtained on request from the Scholarship Committee at the law school. Selection of the Morehead Fellows is completed in late February, so application files must be completed by January 15.

The Law Alumni Association has made available funds for scholarship grants to be awarded primarily on the basis of need. Four scholarships in the range of \$800-\$1000 per year are awarded to incoming students selected on the basis of promise of superior academic performance and demonstrated need. These are renewed for the three years of law school upon satisfactory performance by the student. A number of other awards, usually in the amount of resident tuition, are made each year. Preference is given to upper class students.

The University provides a limited amount of scholarships for law students with good scholastic records from Student Aid Funds. These awards are generally in the amount of \$500 per year.

The heirs of E. S. W. Dameron, Sr. have established a fund providing each year a

scholarship of approximately \$500. This scholarship is awarded by the faculty to a student who has demonstrated superior academic performance during his first two years of law school.

Central Carolina Bank and Trust Company awards a \$333 scholarship to a member of each entering class, which is retained by the student for his three years of law school upon satisfactory performance.

The Fred O. Bowman Scholarship established by the North Carolina Soft Drink Association, Inc., provides each year one or more scholarships in the amount of \$500. The recipients of these awards are selected by the law faculty, and are usually incoming students who retain the scholarship for the three years of law school upon satisfactory performance. Recipients must have been bona fide residents of North Carolina for five years preceding their admission to the School of Law.

The W. Frank Taylor scholarship is awarded annually, preferably to a student from Wayne or Duplin County, N. C. It may be retained by the same student through all three years of law school and yields approximately \$500 per year.

The Albert Coates Award is made from a fund initiated by a gift from Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., to a student who has earned distinction in the law school.

The North Carolina Bar Association Foundation awards a \$400 scholarship annually to a third year student who demonstrates both need and superior academic performance. Recipients must be residents of North Carolina.

A substantial distribution from the Sarah Graham Kenan Foundation will be devoted to a scholarship fund in 1977-78. Development of the terms of these scholarships is under way.

Applications for all scholarships, except the Morehead Fellowships, and for loans and work-study grants are made on standard University Student Aid forms, obtained from and administered by the University Student Aid Office, 300 Vance Hall 057-A. The process may be initiated by mailing to that office a designated card which is included with the application for admission materials. Unsuccessful candidates for the Morehead Fellowships who wish to be considered for other forms of financial aid must also file this application. Applications should be submitted by March 1. Later applications will be considered in the order in which they are received, provided funds are available.

The selection of entering students who will receive the Kenan scholarships and the four larger Law Alumni scholarships begins on or soon after February 15. Applicants who wish to be considered for these scholarships should, therefore, submit all of the required financial information by February 15.

Loans

Loan funds are available through the University Student Aid Office from a number of federal and state programs, as well as the University's own loan program, on low-interest, deferred re-payment bases. In addition, the Student Aid Office has a limited Emergency Loan Fund from which short-term loans can be made up to \$100 in critical situations with repayment due in not more than ninety days.

The Student Aid Office also administers the federally financed College Work-Study Program which provides part-time jobs for students through the graduate level.

An application for scholarship and financial aid submitted as required under the section Scholarships, to the Student Aid Office, 300 Vance Hall, will also cover application for loan funds and work-study grants.

Since students are required to meet federal financial need criteria for both loans and the College Work-Study Program, these financial benefits are awarded on the basis of documented need. Parental support and self-help are required by law when appropriate.

The Student Bar Foundation, a student organization, awards loans to a limited number of students who demonstrate substantial financial need, each semester. Applications may be obtained from the Foundation office in the law school.

Employment

The study of law is a full-time obligation requiring the average student to devote at least 60 hours per week to his courses. The law faculty recommends most strongly that students arrange their finances so as to avoid the necessity of outside employment, particularly during the first year.

For those students who must work, a limited number of positions are available in the Law Library. Inquiries should be addressed to the Librarian. A number of second and third year students are employed as research assistants within the law school. Notices of these opportunities are posted as they become available. A number of law students are employed as residence hall counselors. Information and applications may be obtained from the office of Residence Life, Carr Building 103-A.

Spouses of students possessing stenographic or other clerical skills can usually find employment through the University Personnel Office, Battle Hall. Those with certificates in nursing should apply to the Personnel Office, North Carolina Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill. Teachers should contact the Superintendent, Chapel Hill-Carrboro Schools, Merritt Mill Road, Chapel Hill, and the Superintendents of Schools, City of Durham, and for Orange, Durham, Alamance and Chatham Counties in Hillsborough, Durham, Graham, and Pittsboro respectively. Those registered with their own college placement services may receive assistance from the Teacher Placement Service of the School of Education, 103 Peabody Hall 037-A.

The Student Aid Office is the central location where notices of campus and community job opportunities are posted in the stairwell of Vance Hall. Such jobs are negotiated individually with employers on and off campus.

Housing

A wide variety of university, commercial and private housing is available, but because Chapel Hill is almost exclusively a university community the best choices are available in the spring and early summer.

The University provides housing for unmarried students in residence halls, one of which is reserved, in part, for graduate students. The cost per academic year is \$530-\$1050. Laundry and linen services are available at reasonable rates. Inquiries should be directed to the Department of University Housing, Contracts Office, Carr Building 103-A, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

The University has several hundred apartments available for married students, consisting of one bedroom and two bedroom units. Rent is approximately \$113-\$142 per month. Early application is strongly recommended to Manager, UNC Married Student Housing, Odum Village, Branson Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

There are also privately operated residence halls in University Square. These

buildings have a cafeteria dining commons and the fee charged includes room and board. Arrangements for these accommodations should be made directly with the Granville Towers Business Office, University Square, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514.

Commercial and private housing can be found by consulting the Housing Office in Carr Building, local real estate agents, the Merchants Association, 310 W. Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, and the local newspapers.

Student Health Services

The University maintains an infirmary adjacent to N. C. Memorial Hospital which provides general medical care and psychiatric counseling to students by a staff of physicians, psychiatrists, consulting psychologists, marriage counselor and nurses. At the discretion of the attending physician, a student may be admitted to the wards, and for such service as may be rendered by the staff no charges are made. However, certain highly specialized services (major surgery, consultations, certain types of x-ray and laboratory procedures) not available at the infirmary are rendered by N. C. Memorial Hospital at standard charges. In addition, a charge is made for inpatient meals and for other than routine drugs and dressings provided on either an inpatient or outpatient basis. Charges are also made for routine procedures not directly related to the health of a student — such as pre-employment physical examinations, and the like — and for services rendered between regular sessions when the student is not actually enrolled in the University.



Notice on "Directory Information"

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has routinely made public certain information about its students. Some typical ways this has been done include the following: names of students who are selected by the various honorary societies, who receive scholarships, who make the Dean's List, who hold offices, or who are members of athletic teams are frequently made public. To facilitate campus communication the University annually publishes the *Campus Directory*. Some professional and graduate school student groups publish directories of students in their departments or schools. The annual commencement program publishes the names of persons who have received degrees during the year.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act defines the term "directory information" to include the following categories of information: the student's name, address, telephone listing, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, and the most recent previous educational agency or institution attended by the student. The University will make public information about each student *limited* to these categories in ways such as those described above. Of course, information from all these categories is not made public in every listing. The *Campus Directory* for example, publishes only names, addresses and telephone numbers.

Students who do not wish to have any or all of such "directory information" made public without their prior consent must notify the Office of Records and Registration, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill of this fact in a signed and dated statement specifying items that are not to be published. This notice must be received by the Office of Records and Registration by the end of the registration period for the semester or session of first enrollment or, after an absence, of re-enrollment, and by the end of **each** fall registration period thereafter.

► SCHOLASTIC REGULATIONS

Grading Scale

The following rules and regulations are applicable:

(1) All quizzes and examinations shall be graded in terms of A, B, C+, C, D, and F, representing respectively excellent, good, high satisfactory, satisfactory, poor, and failed. No numerical grades will be given,

(2) The annual average required to remain in school and to graduate shall be 1.75 for each class. For averaging purposes, A shall be counted as 4, B as 3, C+ as 2.5, C as 2, D as 1, and F as 0, for each semester hour taken for credit.

(3) The required annual average for each year shall be computed and exclusions determined only at the end of the spring semester in each year. The average required for graduation shall be computed whenever the student shall have completed the required amount of work.

Examinations

In first-year courses quizzes are held in November for advisory purposes only and are not recorded or counted in student averages. Final examinations are held at the end of each semester, in all courses except seminars.

No student is required to repeat any course in which he/she made a course grade of F. In the event he/she elects to repeat a course, he/she may do so the next time the course is regularly given following the failure, and both grades are recorded and averaged as of the respective years in which they are awarded.

Exclusion

Any student who fails to maintain the required scholastic average is automatically excluded from the Law School at the close of the spring semester in the year in which such failure occurs.

The faculty may drop from the School at any time any student who is too frequently absent from classes or who, in its judgment, is not making sufficient progress to warrant his/her continuing in the School. Any instructor, with the concurrence of the Dean, may drop a student from a course at any time for unsatisfactory work, poor attendance, or other cause.

Readmission

Each student admitted to the law school is presumed to be able, through diligent effort, to complete law study without academic failure. Therefore, no student who is excluded will be readmitted unless he/she persuades the faculty's readmission committee that despite the failure, there is substantial likelihood that he/she will successfully complete law study if readmitted. The committee will give due consideration to all factors positively indicating such likelihood. These factors and the regulations governing procedure and conditions of readmission, are set out in printed form, available on request, at the Registrar's office.

Number of Hours of Work Per Semester

The normal amount of work is twelve to fourteen class hours a week; the maximum is fifteen, except in some cases when the Dean gives special permission

to take sixteen. Students who are carrying burdensome responsibilities will be required to register for less than the normal course load in the School of Law.

No student passing less than ten hours will be considered as fully complying with the requirements of residence for University degrees or for the state bar examinations. Special regulations are applicable to the summer session.

Courses In Other Departments

A student may be granted permission by the Dean to take course work in other graduate divisions of the University for up to three hours of credit toward the law degree upon a showing by the student satisfactory to the Dean or his delegate that the course chosen shall make a significant contribution to his/her legal education. Such permission must be secured before the student's enrollment in the course for which he/she seeks credit toward the law degree. A grade of P or better (on the basis of the usual graduate school grading criteria of H, P, L, and F) will be transferred to the student's law school record on a credit basis. Such grade will not be averaged into the cumulative grade point average of the student.

This policy is not designed to affect in any way the continuing opportunities available to law students to take or audit courses in other divisions of the University on a non-credit (toward the law degree) basis.

Dropping Courses

Except under unusual circumstances such as extended absence because of the illness of the student or his/her family, students will not be permitted to drop any course more than two weeks after the beginning of a semester, and no course may be dropped at any time except upon the approval of the Dean.

Withdrawals

If a student wishes to withdraw at any time other than the end of a term, a formal withdrawal, which is prerequisite to honorable dismissal or re-entrance to this institution, must be approved by the Dean. Such a withdrawal will be approved only after full investigation of the circumstances and after the lapse of twenty-four hours from the time the first application is filed with the Dean. The withdrawal form, after approval by the Dean, must be filed promptly with a recorder in Room 1, Hanes Hall.

A student withdrawing within the first nine weeks of a term may procure a prorata refund of tuition paid.

► DEGREES

Juris Doctor

The degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.) is conferred upon a student who has studied law for a period of at least three academic years (six semesters) and has satisfactorily completed enough subjects, required and elective, to make up an aggregate of eighty-five semester hours. Four regular semesters and three complete summer sessions, or five regular semesters and one and one-half summer sessions, are regarded as compliance with the residence requirement. Residence requirements may not be waived and students should plan their programs so as to avoid deficiencies. In addition, a student to be eligible for the J.D. degree must have received an undergraduate degree before the completion of his law study. All students except the principal editors of the Law Review must take at least one seminar in order to graduate, and it is recommended that students take two seminars, normally one each semester of the third year.

All candidates for the J.D. or LL.B. degrees must complete the course in Professional Responsibility (L 266) or one of the other elective courses designated as satisfying the required equivalent instruction in professional responsibility, or a non-credit course specifically designed to offer similar instruction.

Students are forewarned that the faculty may take action in the 1977-78 academic year requiring all students, as a prerequisite to graduation, to take the course in Professional Responsibility for credit.

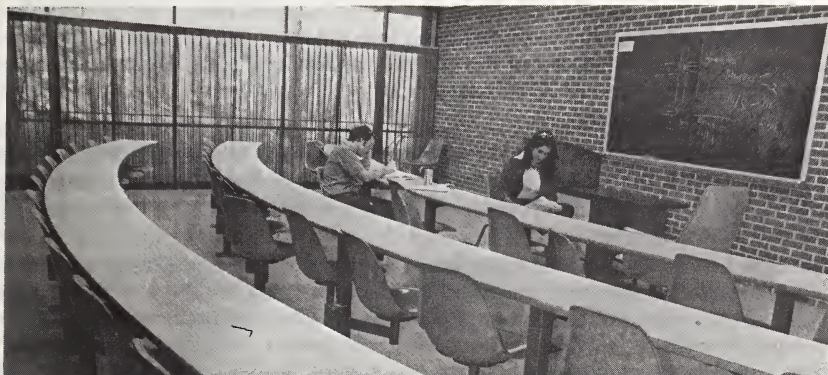
The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon a student who completes the requirements for the J.D. degree but who does not have an undergraduate degree at the time of completion of law study.

Juris Doctor with Honors or with High Honors

The degree of J.D. with Honors will be awarded to those students who comply with the following requirements:

1. Completion of requirements for the J.D. degree;
2. Attainment of a weighted average grade upon all law courses taken of 3.00 or more or the top third, whichever yields the smaller number. (The weighted average is determined by assigning, for each semester hour, 4 for an A, 3 for a B, 2.5 for a C+, 2 for a C, 1 for a D and 0 for an F. The total thus obtained is divided by the total number of law course semester hours taken by the student.)
3. Preparation of two publishable Law Review notes or such other written material not prepared for course work as the Editor of and the Faculty Advisor to the Law Review shall deem substantially equivalent in quality and effort, or
Preparation, with not more than two other students, of at least one moot court brief for any intrascholastic moot court competition program for which academic credit is not given and at least one brief for any regional or national moot court competition, provided that the President of and the Faculty Advisor to the Holderness Moot Court Bench shall deem such students' contribution to the brief to be of high quality.

The degree of J.D. with High Honors will be awarded to those students who have completed all requirements for the J.D. with Honors and who, in the judgment of the faculty, have demonstrated exceptional legal scholarship in their work as a whole.



Combined Degree Programs

A.B./J.D. The University offers a combined curriculum in the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Law. Students who intend to matriculate in the School of Law before attaining the A.B. degree may plan their courses in such a way as to secure the A.B. and J.D. degrees in six years instead of the seven years required for the two separately. For the A.B. they must pass, before matriculation in the School of Law, the courses prescribed by the General College and the College of Arts and Sciences, with an average of C or better and, in addition, the first year of law to the satisfaction of the School of Law. The School of Law requires that all courses of the first-year curriculum be taken and passed and that the year's average at least meet the requirement for continued eligibility. The J.D. degree is then secured by completing the remaining two years of law.

J.D./M.R.P. The combined degrees of J.D. and Master of Regional Planning (M.R.P.) may be earned in 4 years, including one summer session, by enrollment in the joint program of the School of Law and the Department of City and Regional Planning. Admission to each school must be gained independently. The complete prescribed first-year curriculum of the law school must be taken, as a unit, and certain planning courses are required. The remainder of the curriculum is completely elective, subject to the approval of a joint faculty committee of both schools. A candidate must complete successfully the combination of 73 semester hours in the law school and 42 semester hours in the planning department.

Material describing the program in greater detail is available on request from the Admissions Office or from the Chairman, Department of City and Regional Planning, New East Building 033-A, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

J.D./M.B.A. The combined degrees of J.D. and Master of Business Administration may be earned in 4 years, including one summer session, by enrollment in the joint program of the School of Law and the School of Business Administration. Admission to each school must be gained independently. In the first year of the program, candidates must take the complete prescribed first-year

curriculum in either law or in business and in the second year, that of the other school. In the 3rd and 4th years, elective law courses and prescribed business courses make up the remainder of the curriculum. A candidate must complete successfully the combination of 73 semester hours in the law school and 42 semester hours in the business school.

Material describing the program in greater detail is available on request from the Admissions Office or from the Executive Director, M.B.A. Program, Graduate School of Business Administration, Carroll Hall 012-A, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

J.D./M.A.P.P.S. (Duke). The combined degrees of J.D. and Master of Arts in Public Policy Sciences may be earned in four years, by enrollment in the joint program of the School of Law and the Institute of Policy Sciences at nearby Duke University. Admission to each school must be gained independently. The first academic year is spent exclusively in the law school, the second exclusively in the Institute of Policy Sciences, and the third and fourth years mainly in the law school, but with one public policy sciences course each semester. A candidate must complete successfully the combination of 73 semester hours in the law school and 30 semester hours in the Institute of Policy Sciences.

Material describing the program in greater detail is available on request from the Admissions Office or from the Director of Graduate Studies, Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, 4875 Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706.



► STUDENT ACTIVITIES

North Carolina Law Review

The North Carolina Law Review is published six times each year. It is devoted to discussion of general and local legal problems and new cases. Maximum editorial responsibility is assumed by the student board of editors. The notes on recent cases are prepared by the student staff members, in consultation with faculty advisers. Selection of the student editors and staff members is made by the board of editors with faculty approval on the basis of scholarship, written work and other appropriate criteria, and, with the exception of election to the Order of the Coif, membership on the editorial board is the highest scholastic honor attainable by a law student before graduation.

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association seeks to provide education and service outside the formal academic structure of the Law School. Each law student is a member of the SBA, which is governed by elected officers and representatives from each class on a Board of Governors.

Its activities include an orientation program for first-year students, management of a copying service, course evaluations, participation in recruitment of minority and women students, establishment of a Lawyer's Research Service for part-time employment of law students, support of Student Funded Fellowships for subsidizing students employed in summer public interest positions, publication of a newsletter, coordination of intramural athletics, and sponsorship of social functions for students and faculty. In addition, the SBA allocates students' lockers, typing desks and library carrels. Student representation on standing faculty committees is initiated by nomination of the SBA.

These and other activities are financed by student activity fees which are managed and budgeted among legitimate student interest groups by the Association's governing body.

Holderness Moot Court

The Holderness Moot Court Program is designed to provide law students with an opportunity to develop practical skills in legal research, legal writing, client counseling, trial and appellate oral advocacy, with two basic non-curricular academic programs: the legal research instruction course and the moot court competitions. All moot court activities are directed by the Moot Court Bench, which consists of 33 third-year law students.

During the Fall semester, the Moot Court Bench conducts a non-credit course in the fundamentals of legal research for the benefit of first-year students. The moot court competition, which is conducted during the fall semester of the second year gives students an opportunity to research a hypothetical case thoroughly, prepare appellate briefs, and finally argue the case on appeal, before judges who include members of the faculty and the Bar.

The Moot Court Bench sponsors an advanced competition for upper-classmen. The final round of this competition is traditionally held before a distinguished panel of judges, and the winners represent the Law School in the National Moot Court Competition.

The Moot Court Bench also sponsors a team in the National Client Counseling

Competition, conducted by the American Bar Association, the Jessup Cup International Moot Court Competition, and the National Mock Trial Competition.

Minority Law Students' Association

The Minority Law Students' Association was formally organized to meet the special needs of minority students enrolled in the law school. The organization developed out of the informal groups of mostly Black law students who gathered to help the school recruit minority law students, to form study groups, to plan social activities, and to serve on committees and as representatives of the interests peculiar to minority students.

MLSA regular monthly meetings provide a forum for the sharing of experiences and mutual encouragement. The organization sponsors an annual minority recruitment conference and workshop in the fall to which prospective law students for all law schools are invited from the state and the region, and strives to sponsor at least one significant project in the spring, and a number of social events.

MLSA is affiliated with the Law Students' Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRRC), the Black American Law Students' Association (BALSA) and the North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers. All seriously interested students are invited to join and participate.

North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation

The North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation was founded in the fall of 1975. As a publication oriented towards the practitioner of transnational law, the journal's aim is to inform attorneys and businessmen about the kinds of international business transactions which are occurring, particularly in North Carolina and the Southeast, establish communication with the elements of the business and legal community which are involved in the expansion of international commercial transactions in North Carolina, and offer academic experience unavailable in the classroom. Students can develop research, writing and editing skills by participation in this extra-curricular activity. The journal conducts a writing competition each year through which students may qualify as candidates for staff membership. Candidacy status may also be obtained by other means, including the writing of a note or comment of publishable quality or by membership on the Jessup Cup International Moot Court team.

Women in Law

Women in Law is an association of women students formed to foster and encourage women in law school and the legal profession. Its major activities include panel discussions, speakers and debates on such issues as sex discrimination and equal employment, publication of *Women and the Law: A Handbook for North Carolina*, and a recruitment program to inform women of opportunities in law. This group provides a forum for more effective communication on problems inherent in being a woman law student, and works to provide representation of women's interests in the law school and general community.

John J. Parker Society of International Law

The John J. Parker Society of International Law is organized to foster and promote interest and participation in the study of public and private international law. The society is a member of the American Student Society of International Law

and its activities are coordinated in conjunction with that organization.

Among the Society's local activities are the presentation of pertinent speakers, sponsorship of discussion and research in the field of international law and participation in the national moot court competition.

Law Guild

The Law Guild is a social and service organization for the spouses of law students. The group usually has a monthly meeting with a speaker or demonstration, and has many "interest" groups which teach arts and crafts, discuss current books, or participate in service-oriented projects for the University and the community.

Athletic Facilities

On registration all students are automatically entitled to the use of the University's athletic equipment and facilities, most of which are adjacent to Van Hecke-Wettach Hall, and attendance at athletic events, subject to seating limitations, at no additional charge. Law school teams compete regularly in intra-mural sports.

► AWARDS AND PRIZES

Order of the Coif. In 56 of the leading schools of law in this country conforming to high scholastic standards, chapters of the honorary society of the Order of the Coif have been installed. Membership is awarded each year to those students graduating in the highest 10 per cent of their class. The members are selected during their final semester, or upon graduation, as determined by the law faculty.

Order of Barristers is a national association of law school moot court organizations established to promote excellence in brief writing and oral advocacy. The Order is composed of more than 50 member schools, each of which selects up to seven persons who have exhibited outstanding achievement in or service to their school's moot court program.

The Block Improvement Award is presented each year to the senior who, having devoted himself sincerely to his law studies during all of his Law School career, has made the most constant improvement in this academic work from the date of his enrollment to the end of his fifth semester. The senior selected receives \$300 presented by Mr. Norman Block of Greensboro, North Carolina Bar, who established the award in memory of his father, Max Edward Block.

The North Carolina National Bank, in order to encourage good draftsmanship of wills, each year conducts a Will-Drafting Contest which is open to all law students of Wake Forest College, Duke University, and the University of North Carolina who are not already members of the Bar. Prizes of \$50 each are awarded for the two best entries from each law school. The best of these six entries receives an additional award of \$150. The second best entry receives an additional \$50 prize.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition offers an award of \$250 to the senior who writes the best paper on copyright law each year.

The Millard S. Breckenridge Award goes each year to the senior selected by the Law Faculty, upon recommendation of the faculty members teaching the appropriate subjects, for excellence in the study of the law of taxation. The award consists of the annual income (approximately \$100) from a fund given to the Law School by Dr. Madelaine R. Brown.

The Judge Heriot Clarkson Award is presented annually to the student making the highest grade in the course in Professional Responsibility. The Award consists of a law book or books purchased with the income from a fund provided by the will of the late Associate Justice Heriot Clarkson of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice Walter Clark Award, presented by his son, Mr. John W. Clark, is made to the five seniors who, at the end of their fifth semester, have the highest scholastic averages in the class. The award consists of the two-volume Papers of Walter Clark, edited by Dr. Aubrey L. Brooks and Dr. Hugh T. Lefler.

The Maurice T. Van Hecke Award for the Best Student Writing is presented each year to third year Law Review staff member who has written the best comment or its equivalent, two notes. The recipient of the award is chosen by the Editorial

Board. Criteria used in deciding the winner include: significance and importance of the subject matter, style originality and independence of research; amount of outside assistance obtained; and legal scholarship.

The Maurice T. Van Hecke Law Review Award is presented each year to the staff member who has served in that capacity for two full semesters, and who has demonstrated an unselfish dedication to the performance of the duties and responsibilities inherent in the preservation of the high standards and tradition of excellence of the North Carolina Law Review. The winner is chosen by a vote of the Editorial Board.

The United States Law Week Award, a prize of approximately \$100 value, is given to the graduating student in law who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in his final school year. The Award consists of a year's complimentary subscription to **Law Week**, which reports every week important new court decisions and federal agency rulings, and all Supreme Court opinions.

The Bancroft-Whitney Company and the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company presents prizes consisting of law books to the student obtaining the highest grades in a number of Law School courses.

The West Publishing Company presents Corpus Juris Secundum awards to the student in each of the first, second, and third year classes who has made the most significant contribution toward over-all legal scholarship.



► PLACEMENT

The administration and faculty assist prospective graduates and alumni in finding positions for the practice of law, government service, corporate management and other work requiring a legal education. Students interested in nonlegal positions may use the facilities of the University Placement Service.

In general, placement experience in recent years has been very good. Graduates of this school have been placed as law clerks to federal and state courts at all levels, as associates in law firms throughout North Carolina and in metropolitan areas nation wide, as staff attorneys in numerous government agencies, both state and federal, and in the legal departments of major corporations.

The law school has developed a list of firms interested in employing second year students as law clerks. The summer placement program is a source of valuable experience for the student and an excellent basis for permanent placement.

The School of Law will not knowingly make its facilities available to any potential employer that does not adhere to the principles of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 providing for non-discrimination in employment practices.

The Placement Director is the administrative officer primarily responsible for the placement program.

Reliable data on employment and earnings of graduates are not available, because voluntary reporting is the only source of information. In compliance with recent federal regulations requiring the publication of such data, however, the best available information indicates that at least 91% of the class which graduated in 1974 took law-related positions and 88% in 1975. As of the spring of 1977, the 216 members of the class which graduated in 1976, reported 197 in law-related positions, 8 in non-law positions, 10 not reported, and one unemployed, with an average minimum starting salary among the 117 reporting of about \$14,000.

More meaningful and comprehensive information on employment opportunities and earnings is provided by educational, bar, and federal agency analyses on a regional and national basis.

► SUMMER LAW SCHOOL

The summer session is divided into two terms of five and one-half weeks each. Separate credit may be obtained from the work of each term. Credit for two and one-half semester hours will be given for each subject completed each term. By attending both terms of the summer session, a student may earn course and residence credits equal to one-third of a regular year.

All courses offered at the summer session are open to: (1) students in this Law School; (2) duly accepted applicants for admission to advanced standing; and (3) advanced students in good standing in any law school which is a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, even though such students do not expect to become candidates for this Law School's J.D. degree. A student in this third category may be accepted for the summer session, without submitting a transcript, upon certification from the dean of the law school he last attended that he is eligible to return to that school. No student will be permitted to enroll in more than two courses per term.

SUMMER SESSION 1977

Courses Offered

FIRST TERM

May 23 - June 29

Conflict of Laws

Wurfel

Estate & Gift Tax

Richmond

Evidence

Blakey

Federal Jurisdiction

Aycock

Professional Responsibility

Glenn

Remedies

Veitch (Windsor, Canada)

SECOND TERM

July 5 - August 10

Administrative Law

Bruff (Arizona State)

Income Tax

Turnier

Insurance

Clifford

The Judicial Process

Exum (Justice, N.C.
Supreme Court)

Ocean & Coastal Law

Schoenbaum

Labor Law

Murphy

Trial Advocacy

Nakell

Announcement of courses to be offered in the summer of 1978, precise dates, and tuition and fees, will be available on request during spring, 1978.

► DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

All first-year courses are required.

- Civil Procedure** (L 201-202) **3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**
A comprehensive survey course. Attention is paid to the historical evolution of the Anglo-American procedural systems into the major contemporary American types, with emphasis being placed upon study of the last. Pleading, parties, joinder, discovery, pre-trial regulation, summary judgment and other disposition without trial, conduct of trial, jury selection, evidence assessment motions, jury instruction, verdicts, judgments, appellate review, res judicata. *Broun, Nakell, Kalo, Louis, Phillips.*
- Contracts** (L 203-204) **3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**
Offer and acceptance, consideration, assignment, third party beneficiaries, express and implied conditions including material on each and some brief study of mistake, quasi-contract, the parol evidence rule, impossibility, the Statute of Frauds and related matters. *Blakely, Brown, Bruckel, Eddy.*
- Criminal Law and Procedure** (L 205-206) **3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**
Principles of criminal law and the role of the criminal law in society; its scope, limitations, justifications and idiosyncrasies. The scope and limitations of the procedural safeguards embodied in the criminal process. *Andrews, Lefstein, Loewy, Nakell.*
- Land Ownership and Use I** (L 207) **3 hrs, fall**
Introduction to estates in land and future interests; the doctrine of the use; the modern impact of English feudalism. Concurrent estates. Landlord-tenant rights and remedies. Land sale contracts; the statute of frauds, construction of contracts, equitable conversion. Conveyance by deed; delivery, escrows, construction. *Aycock, Dolkart, Glenn, Haskell, Link.*
- Land Ownership and Use II** (L 208) **3 hrs, spring**
The recording system and the chain of title. Adverse possession. Title covenants and title insurance. Creation, scope and termination of easements and covenants affecting land. Regulation of the use of land; nuisance, zoning, subdivision regulation and eminent domain. *Aycock, Dolkart, Glenn, Haskell, Link.*
- Torts** (L 209-210) **3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**
This course considers the broad problem of personal injury and disability and the legal response to that problem. The traditional legal response, through the fault and non-fault principles of tort law, is first examined. These principles are seen as they have been applied by courts both in personal injury and in property damage cases. The course then turns to modern statutory plans for non-fault compensation of injury or disability, of which the workmen's compensation plans and social security disability programs are most significant. Tort principles relating to fraud, defamation, privacy, unfair competition and interference with contract are covered in the advanced course in Relational Injuries. *Byrd, Christie, Daye.*

SECOND and THIRD YEAR COURSES

All courses of study in the second and third years are elective. Students should plan a program of 10 to 15 hours of credit in each semester, keeping in mind that a total of 85 semester hours credit is required for graduation. Courses marked (*) are scheduled for the convenience of second year students and those marked (†) for third year students.

Administrative Law (L 220)**3 hrs, fall and spring**

The law governing the operation of administrative officers, boards, bureaus and commissions; their procedure; their exercise of powers, legislative and judicial in nature; and the role of the courts on judicial review of administrative decisions. *Bruff, Verkuil.*

Admiralty (L 222)**3 hrs**

Maritime jurisdiction, torts, contracts and possessory libels; seamen's rights; carriage of goods, maritime liens; charter parties; salvage; general average; collision; limitation of liability and marine insurance.

American Legal History (L 224)**3 hrs**

Focuses upon the development of American law from colonial times to the present. The historical perspective is designed to provide an understanding of the adaptive nature of law by viewing its evolution within the political, economic and social matrix.



Antitrust Law (L 226) (†)**3 hrs, fall**

Restraints of trade and monopoly at common law and under the federal antitrust laws, including the Sherman Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, and Clayton Act. *Louis*.

Business Associations (L 228) (*)**4 hrs, fall**

An introduction to the law of corporation, agency and partnership. Most of the course is devoted to analysis of the modern business corporation. Areas of emphasis include the process of incorporation, the distribution and exercise of corporate powers, the enforcement of corporate duties through shareholder derivative suits and the extent to which corporate power is regulated by federal and state laws. Special attention is given to the closely held enterprise. The agency segment includes analysis of the legal concepts of authority, apparent authority, partially-disclosed, fully-disclosed and undisclosed principals. The material on partnership will focus on the Uniform Partnership Act and the Uniform Limited Partnership Act. *Bruckel, Clifford, Schoenbaum*.

Comparative Law (L 230)**3 hrs, spring**

A general introduction to the methods and structures of contemporary West European and Latin American Legal systems. The course is designed to help the student through comparative analysis to a deeper understanding of the common law and the legal problems of private multinational transactions. Knowledge of a foreign language is not required. Each student selects a country or region for intensive study. Term paper required in lieu of final examination. Seminar credit option also available. *Wurfel*.

Conflict of Laws (L 232) (†)**3 hrs, fall**

A study of the rules applicable in private law where at least one of the elements in the case is connected with some state or country other than the one in which suit is brought. Areas considered include problems of domicile, characterization and conflict rule formulation, the recognition and enforcement of judgments of sister states and foreign countries; constitutional limitations on legal solutions to interstate transactions; and the criteria for choice of law in multistate tort, contract, workmen's compensation, property, family law and business organization situations. Emphasis is placed on practical applications to tort and business litigation with interstate aspects. *Wurfel*.

Constitutional Law (L 234) (*)**4 hrs, fall and spring**

Judicial review of constitutional issues. The allocation of power between the state and Federal governments, and the separate branches of the Federal government. The limitations upon either government imposed by specific prohibitions, such as the First and Fourteenth Amendments. *Loewy, Strong, Murphy, Pollitt*.

Corporate Finance (L 236)**2 hrs, spring**

A study of the legal rules applicable to the financing of the corporation, distributions to shareholders, and fundamental corporate changes. Areas of emphasis include promoters' liabilities, the legal capital scheme, senior securities, corporate acquisitions, mergers and recapitalizations, dividends and stock reacquisitions. Students who have not completed the course in Business Associations may take this course only with the permission of the instructor. *Clifford*.

- Corporate Reorganizations** (L 237) **3 hrs, spring**
Will consist of three major topics of study. First, legal questions relating to the reorganization of solvent corporations through merger, recapitalization, tender offer and other means. Second, systems of relief for financially distressed corporations under the Federal Bankruptcy laws. Third, the financial organization and regulation of the capital structure of public utilities and the relationships to utility rate design. *Schoenbaum*.
- Debtor-Creditor Relations** (L 238) (†) **3 hrs, spring**
A survey of the relationship between debtor and creditor and the rights of priority among creditors. The common law and statutory proceedings considered include attachment, garnishment, judgment, execution, creditors' bills, general assignments, compositions, proceedings to set aside fraudulent conveyances, exemptions, and straight bankruptcy. Attention will be given to the impact upon low-income consumers of the various collection devices available to creditors and the effectiveness of present and proposed law designed to protect such debtors. *Andrews*.
- Employment Discrimination** (L 243) **3 hrs, spring**
The legal and related issues raised in the employment area by laws (principally Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) which attempt to end a system of public and private employment based on an assumed natural superiority of the white race and male sex. The major area of attention will focus on the substantive question of what practices are, or should be, forbidden. Consideration will also be given to questions of remedies and procedure. *Pollitt*.
- Estate Planning** (L 239) (†) **3 hrs**
The integration of property and tax law necessary to plan the effective disposition of family wealth. Topics examined include gift programs, use of life insurance, powers of appointment, the marital and charitable deductions, death taxation and fiduciary income taxation. Written assignments emphasize careful and concise draftsmanship. Prerequisites: Property III and IV, Income, and Estate and Gift Taxation. Not open to students who elect the estate planning seminar. Enrollment limited to 40.
- Evidence** (L 242) (*) **3 hrs, fall and spring**
Witnesses, examination, competency, and privilege. Rules of exclusion; evidence illegally obtained; opinion evidence; the hearsay rule and its exceptions. Rules as to writings, evidence of authenticity; best evidence rule. Remote and prejudicial evidence. Character and reputation. Judicial notice. *Blakey, Broun, Kalo*.
- Family Law** (L 244) **2 hrs, fall**
The relationships among the members of a family and between a family and society; marriage contracts, marriage and divorce, illegitimacy, support duties, custody, contraception, abortion, adoption. *Dolkart*.
- Federal Jurisdiction** (L 246) (†) **3 hrs, fall and spring**
Functionally, a study of judicial federalism. Central emphasis is given to the original and removal jurisdiction of the Federal District Courts, with attention also given to the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Courts of Appeal and to the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the

United States. Conflicts between the Federal and State judicial systems, and legislative and judicial efforts to resolve them, receive special attention. *Aycock, Gressman.*

Fraud, Defamation, Privacy and Economic Torts (L 245) **2 hrs**

The course covers a number of torts which are generally omitted from the first-year torts course. Coverage includes misrepresentation, defamation, privacy, unjustifiable litigation, injurious falsehood, interference with contract, and interference with noncontractual relations.

Health, Law and Public Policy (L 251) **3 hrs, spring**

An overview of the law as it relates to the health services delivery system. Includes the financing of health services, the role of the government in protecting and promoting health, the relationship between providers and consumers of health services, a review of current public policy issues such as national health insurance, government regulation of the distribution of health-related resources, and limitations on scientific and medical research. *Wing.*

Housing and Community Development (L 255) **3 hrs, fall**

Major federal housing and community development programs for urban and rural areas, together with selected state and local programs. Topics include: role relationships and role conceptions — federal, state and local; role of the judiciary in protecting and expanding rights; housing strategies and alternatives; program models for housing (including public housing, low- and moderate-income housing, leasing, housing allowances, income support systems); community development models and control devices for urban and rural areas (including urban renewal, neighborhood development, model cities, community development block grants, zoning and land use controls, and new communities); tenants' rights and other selected legal and constitutional issues; economic and racial discrimination in housing and development. *Daye.*

Insurance (L 250) **2 hrs, spring**

General principles of insurance, including governmental supervision, property insurance, liability (including automobile) insurance, life insurance, selection and control of risks, marketing and adjustment of claims. *Clifford.*

International Law (L 252) **3 hrs, fall**

This course concentrates on practical and procedural problems of international law and its application by courts in the United States. Subjects considered include the law of the United Nations, the International Court and other international organizations; sources and development of international law; treaty making, interpretation, enforcement and termination; recognition; territory; outer space; nationality; jurisdiction and immunities; state responsibility and international claims; disputes settlement and the law of war and neutrality. Emphasis will be given to ocean law in the area of marine resources conservation. Students may elect term paper in lieu of final examination at beginning of course. Seminar credit option also available. *Wurfel.*

Jurisprudence (L 253) **3 hrs, spring**

Underlying every legal problem is a "philosophical" base, erected consciously or unconsciously upon assumptions concerning the nature of reality, of knowledge, and of language, and upon conclusions involving morality, the

ends of social organization and the nature of man. The course seeks to plumb these depths and utilizes a wide variety of sources, including traditional legal material, literature, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. Class sessions are informal for the purpose of enabling the group to work its way through the problems presented. *Semonche*.

Labor Law (L 254)**3 hrs, fall**

The course principally examines unionization and collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act, including the rights of employees, employer unfair labor practices, limits on union economic pressure, and the administration of the collective bargaining agreement. The last weeks are devoted to laws prohibiting discrimination in employment. *Murphy*.

Land Use Control (L 290)**2 hrs**

Legal devices available to government to implement land use planning and to regulate the use of land. Coverage will include nuisance zoning, subdivision control and condemnation. Some emphasis will be placed on the constitutional limits on public regulation required by the prohibitions against "takings" of property without just compensation.

Legal Accounting (L 256)**2 hrs**

An introduction to accounting techniques and the interpretation and validation of financial statements. Emphasis is placed on problems related to the study and practice of law. This course is not open for credit, except by permission of the instructor, to any student with credit for one or more college courses in accounting.

Legal History (L 259)**3 hrs, spring**

The growth and development of Anglo-American law with particular emphasis on the development of legal institutions. Included are the history of the courts and their procedures, of the legislative process and of the legal profession. Individual reports provide on opportunity for historical research in an area of law of interest to the individual student. *Oliver*.

Legal Process (L 258)**2 hrs**

An overview of the American legal process at the focal points of law-making and adjudication. Evaluation of the merits and limitations of law-making processes through comparison of policy formulation by private ordering, legislatures, judicial bodies, and administrative agencies. Evaluation of processes for adjudication through a comparative study of decision-making by courts, arbitral tribunals, private associations, and administrative bodies. Attention is given to the twin problems of legislative draftsmanship and judicial interpretation of statutes.

Local Government Law (L 257)**3 hrs, fall**

Regulatory and fiscal powers of local governments. State legislative control over counties, cities and special units of government. Incorporation, annexation, consolidation, intergovernmental relations, and legal questions involved in creating governmental entities responsible for area-wide or regional problems. Emphasis on problems related to land use regulation. *Glenn*.

Mental Health Issues in the Law (L 260)**3 hrs, spring**

Taught jointly by a law professor and a psychiatry professor, the course will study mental health issues involved in criminal and civil law, and the role that mental health professionals play in the legal system. Thus, the areas of study will include: the concepts of mental illness; the psychiatrist as an expert witness; the insanity defense; involuntary commitment of mentally ill offenders, sex offenders, and dangerous persons; competency to stand trial or to enter into a contract, make a will, or take custody of a child; tort liability; and the mental health effects of correctional programs. *Nakell and Halleck.*

Negotiable Instruments (L 264) (*)**2 hrs, fall and spring**

Will cover the form and the legal and commercial advantages of negotiable instruments (promissory notes and checks); their use in consumer and commercial credit transactions; the conceptual devices, including the concept of the holder in due course, by which the goal of protecting the interests of consumer and commercial debtors is reconciled with the goal of providing low cost credit. Will also analyze the devices by which losses occasioned by the theft and alteration of negotiable instruments are allocated among the parties to these instruments, and similarly analyze the allocation of losses occasioned by the insolvency of a party. Articles Three and Four of the Uniform Commercial Code are studied in depth. *Andrews, Brown, Bruckel.*

Patent and Copyright Law (L 265)**3 hrs, spring**

Basically a specialized course in intellectual property, concerned with the nature of the right, techniques and standards for acquisition of the right, infringement, and transfer. The principal focus is upon the Federal statutes but significant common law counterparts are also explored. *Smith.*

Probate Law (L 293) (*)**3 hrs, fall**

An introduction to the law of intestate succession, wills, trusts, future interests and administration, approached from the perspective of the planner and draftsman. Although some tax matters will be considered, the course will focus on typical small to medium-sized estates in which federal tax problems do not predominate.

The course is a substitute for Property III and IV for students who do not expect estate planning or real estate titles to be significant areas of interest but who want some acquaintance with issues that arise in wills, trusts and future interests. Since the course is designed for non-specialists, those who elect it will not be eligible for the Estate Planning Seminar. It is not open to those who have taken Property III or IV. *Link.*

Professional Responsibility (L 266) (†)**2 hrs, fall and spring**

The lawyer's obligations to the courts, his clients, and the public. The organization and ethics of the legal profession including the qualification, admission and discipline of lawyers. *Glenn, Gressman, Lefstein.*

Property III and IV (L 268-269) (*)**3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**

Intestate succession; limitations on testamentary power; formalities for the execution and revocation of wills; republication, revival, incorporation by reference and related doctrines; contest of wills and related remedies; construction problems; will substitutes other than trusts. The nature, creation and termination of express trusts, including charitable trusts; resulting and con-

structive trusts; the rights of the beneficiary; rights, powers and liabilities of the trustee. The administration of trusts and decedents' estates. Future interests and powers of appointment, including creation, problems of construction, and rules against perpetuities and accumulation. Not open to those who have elected Probate Law.

It is recommended that students take either Probate Law or Property III and IV; it is not recommended that students take only Property III. *Haskell, Link, Martin*.

Public Control of Business Enterprises (L 271) **3 hrs, spring**

Theories of government regulation of private enterprise, and analytical techniques for resolving questions of when regulation is appropriate and what forms it should take. Not a law and economics course as such but basic principles of micro-economic theory are introduced in non-technical fashion. Focus is on rate, entry and quality regulation by a variety of federal agencies and by state commissions. Attention will also be given to issues of non-transactional costs and benefits that arise in the context of environmental and energy regulation. Also deals with regulation of broadcasting, with the interface between regulation and antitrust, and with diverse alternatives to the current pattern of regulation that range from proposals for deregulation to direct government ownership and operation. *Verkuil*.

Real Estate Finance (L 270) (†) **3 hrs, fall and spring**

The law of real property security: mortgages, deeds of trust, installment contracts, equitable mortgages; priorities and subordination among security interests; rights on default and foreclosures; deficiency judgments; construction lending; mechanics' and materialmen's liens; FHA and VA-assisted financing; the secondary mortgage market; federally and state subsidized loans for housing; usury. *Bruff, Smith*.

Remedies (L 274) (†) **3 hrs, fall and spring**

The nature and source of equitable rights and comparison of traditional forms of equitable relief with the remedy of monetary damages. Protection of economic interests and personal, civil and public rights through the remedies of specific performance, reformation, rescission, restitution, injunction, and declaratory judgment. Limitations on the exercise of equitable powers. Elements of legal damages in tort contract, and eminent domain proceedings. The problem method is employed. *Eddy*.

Resources, Energy and Environmental Law (L 241) **3 hrs, spring**

A survey of national environmental policy and the process of governmental decision-making relating to resources, energy, and the environment. Particular topics will include water resources development, water and air pollution control, public land use policy, governmental regulation of the use of private lands, energy supply and conservation, protection and use of the land-water margin, population policy, historic and cultural preservation, pesticide and toxic substance regulation, solid wastes policy and noise abatement. *Schoenbaum*.

Sales and Secured Transactions (L 276) (†) **4 hrs, fall and spring**

Coverage in depth of the sale of goods and secured transactions involving personal property and fixtures. Formation of the contract of sale, warranties, performance obligations, risk of loss, default, monetary and other remedies.

Creation and perfection of security interests, priorities and remedies upon default. *Brown, Clifford, Smith.*

Securities Regulation (L 278)

3 hrs, spring

An extensive study of the fundamental concepts of federal and state regulation of the sale of securities, followed by an intensive study of selected problems, especially in current developments in the field. Prerequisite: Business Associations. *Schoenbaum.*

Social Legislation

3 hrs

The study of Governmental programs to protect the economic welfare of the individual. The Social Security law, including its "Insurance" program, Old Age, Survivors and Dependents Insurance, and two of its four categorical assistance programs, Aid to the Aged and Aid to Families with Dependent Children; public assistance under state law and under new proposals such as the negative income tax and the Family Assistance Plan; Unemployment Compensation; regulation of wages and hours of work; and discrimination in employment.

Taxation, Income (L 280) (*)

3 hrs, spring

A study of basic legal problems involved in the federal and state income tax laws, together with a brief examination of income tax procedure. *Martin, Scott, Turnier.*

Taxation, Estate and Gift (L 282) (*)

3 hrs, fall

Fundamentals of estate, inheritance and gift taxation, with applications in estate planning. *Scott, Turnier.*

Taxation, Corporate Income (L 284) (†)

3 hrs, fall

Taxation of corporations, corporate dividend and liquidating distributions, corporate organizations and reorganizations. Prerequisites: Taxation, Income; Business Associations. *Scott, Turnier.*

Trade Regulation (L 286)

3 hrs, spring

A combination of antitrust law and the law of unfair trade practices. Major emphasis is given to the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act (including Robinson-Patman) and the Federal Trade Commission Act. *Aycock.*

Trial Advocacy (L 288) (†)

3 hrs (2 hrs, fall; 1 hr, spring)

A study of the trial as part of the legal system. Class members will participate in demonstrations of various trial and pre-trial proceedings. Successful completion of the course in Evidence is a required prerequisite. Preference will be given to third year students. *Kalo, Leftstein, Phillips, Visitor.*

Trial Practice (L 289)

3 hrs, spring

An introduction to trial process, tactics, and techniques, taught largely through role-playing assignments. Preference will be given to third year students. Prerequisite: Evidence. *Blakey.*

Unfair Trade Practices (L 337)

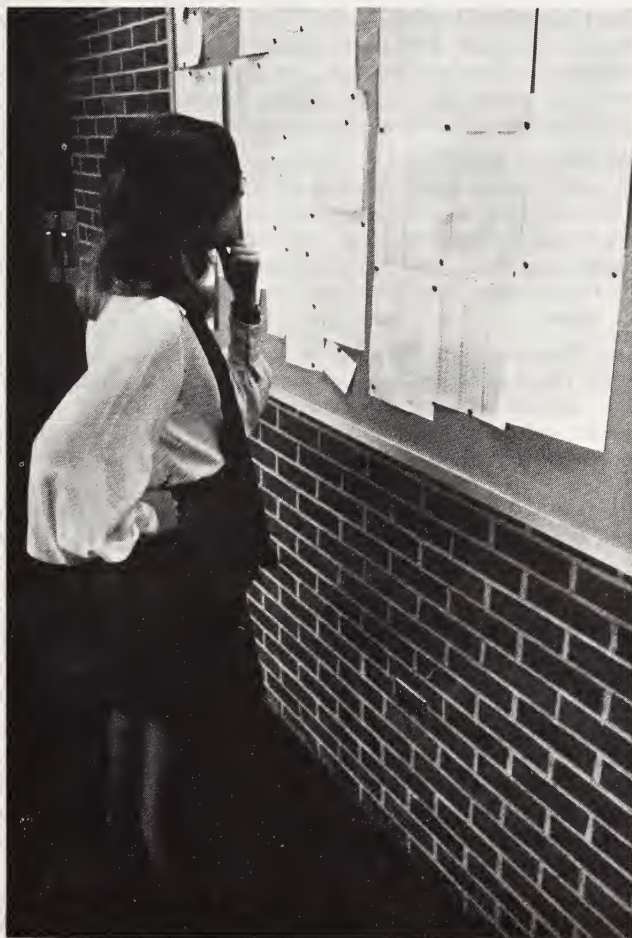
3 hrs, spring

A study of the common law and statutory remedies available to business, consumers and the federal government to prevent such unfair trade practices as

propriating of trademarks, products, manner of doing business, employees, customers and trade secrets. Principal emphasis is upon the Robinson-Patman Act, enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission of prohibitions against false advertising and the federal and state prohibition upon copying and appropriation. *Louis*.

Independent Study (L 399)**Maximum 3 hrs**

The student pursues an independent study project under the supervision of a faculty member who has a special interest in that area. Consent of the faculty member must be obtained before registering for the course. No faculty member has a duty to accept any proposal. Course credit is decided upon by the student and the faculty member before the project is begun, up to a maximum of 3 credit hours. Once course credit is agreed upon, the project will be graded in accordance with general law school standards for such credit. In no event will the hour credit be increased or decreased after the initial determination of credit. Failure to satisfy the agreed hour credit will call for a grade of "F".



SEMINARS

All students except the principal editors of the Law Review must take at least one seminar in order to graduate, and it is recommended that students take two seminars, normally one each semester of the third year. If more students desire to register for a seminar than can be accepted, selection will be made on principles determined by the law faculty. If any seminar is not filled, a student may apply for registration in such seminar in addition to the seminar to which he has been admitted. Second year students are eligible for admission to any seminar which is not filled by seniors, subject to the consent of the instructor.

As an alternative, the seminar requirement may be fulfilled by successful completion of seminar credit work in an elective course in which the instructor has elected to offer the option to a limited number of students for "seminar credit." Conditions and guidelines for each such offering are posted by the instructor in the spring prior to pre-registration and written permission of the instructor must be obtained at that time.

Administration of Criminal Justice (L 372) 3 hrs, fall and spring

Students work on actual cases currently pending in the state and federal courts and administrative boards. Generally, problems are referred by judges, practicing attorneys, penal officials and others. The students interview the clients and/or write memoranda on the legal issues involved in the case. *Nakell, Pollitt.*

Administrative Law (L 375) 3 hrs, spring

Students undertake in-depth studies of specific problems in Administrative Law or in-depth studies of particular administrative agencies. Emphasis is placed on combining legal research and field research with a view to applying administrative law concepts to analyze specific problems or to study specific agencies. Prerequisite: Administrative Law (L 220) except by permission of professor. *Daye.*

American Legal Thought (L 301) 3 hrs, fall

Designed to develop or enlarge perspectives and encourage a personal synthesis, the seminar provides for reading and discussion of subjects ranging from Holmes and the realists, to morality, to interdisciplinary approaches and to psychoanalysis and existentialism. The materials lend themselves to shaping by the concerns and desires of the group. The student selects a topic for a paper that is designed not only to provide a research and writing experience but also an experience in creative thought. Each topic and each paper are subjected to the detailed criticism of the entire seminar. *Semonche.*

Antitrust Law (L 304) 3 hrs

An examination of the federal antitrust laws, specifically the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act (excluding the Robinson-Patman act), and the Federal Trade Commission Act. The course concentrates on the sources and abuses of market power and the ways in which competitors may combine or agree with each other or their customers or suppliers to limit or restrain competition. Although the economic and business aspects of these problems are closely studied, the underlying principles are provided in the course and casebook. Consequently, an undergraduate background in these areas is unnecessary. Students who have taken the course in Trade Regulation, which surveys many of the same areas, may not take this course. *Louis.*

Appellate Review (L 306) 3 hrs, spring

Designed to develop a broad understanding of the process of appellate review, in both its jurisprudential and operational aspects. At the jurisprudential level,

emphasis is placed upon the essential functions of the review process; the design of appellate court systems and the way design interacts with function; and some of the major contemporary critical perceptions of the process at work. At the operational level, emphasis is placed on the critical steps of appeal preparation by attorneys and appeal disposition by courts (procedure and judicial administration) with particular attention given to major contemporary reforms in both realms. Each seminar member prepares and presents orally a research paper on a topic selected by the student. *Phillips*.

Business Planning (L 305) **3 hrs, spring**

A study of the organization, operation and reorganization and restructuring of business corporations in terms of selected problem areas in corporation law, securities regulation and taxation. Emphasis will be placed on the solving of realistic and practical problems of business planning. *Schoenbaum*.

Civil Litigation (L 308) **3 hrs**

Will consider a series of advanced problems set at important points in the civil litigation process. A research paper will not be required, but instead the participants will be asked to do legal research and respond to the problem by producing a variety of professional work products. Most of the problems will be taken from actual cases and participants will have an opportunity to compare their work product with that of the responsible attorney. *Walker*.

Constitutional Adjudication (L 310) **3 hrs, fall**

The seminar will attempt to simulate the constitutional adjudicative process by acting as a "Supreme Court" considering selected problems. Each student will have the opportunity to select a problem to be adjudicated. On that occasion, he will act as "Chief Justice." In addition, each student presents a substantial original research paper on some aspect of constitutional law to be discussed orally. *Loewy*.

Constitutional Law (L 312) **3 hrs, spring**

Research, writing, and discussion of topics in basic Constitutional law or briefs and oral arguments of cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. *Gressman, Murphy*.

Constitutional Problems (L 309) **3 hrs**

Intensive study of an area of constitutional development selected for current educational value and subject-matter interest. The Seminar combines group inquiry and individual investigation. Emphasis is on independent student research and writing under faculty supervision. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. *Strong*.

Current Supreme Court Decision (L 311) **3 hrs, fall**

A study of current Supreme Court litigation, including appeals and petitions for certiorari, as indicative of the Court's function and role as an instrument of government. *Gressman*.

Employment Discrimination (L 373) **3 hrs, spring**

Intensive study of selected legal problems related to discrimination in employment on the basis of age, race and sex. *Dolkart*.

Energy Regulation (L 351) **3 hrs, fall**

Will explore a wide range of local and economic considerations that affect policy response to the premise that the United States will be confronted with a domestic energy shortage for the foreseeable time in the future. The role and regulatory activity of the Federal and state agencies that have responsibility in the area will be considered. *Smith*.

Estate Planning (L 315)**3 hrs, spring**

Individual investigation and reports on problems in property, estate, trust, future interests, insurance and tax law in relation to the arrangement and disposition of an estate during life and at death. Prerequisites: Income Taxation, Estate and Gift Taxation, and either Property III and IV. Registration subject to approval of instructor. Not open to those who elect the Estate Planning course. *Scott.*

International Business Transactions (L 319)**3 hrs, spring**

Legal problems of doing business abroad are examined from the point of view of three legal systems; the home country, the foreign country and international law. Topics include the international reach of United States tax and antitrust law, basic elements of civil law systems, foreign investment incentives and deterrents, types of business organization, governmental and exchange controls, rights of aliens, jurisdiction, state trading, expropriation and the law of international economic organizations. Each student selects a country or region for intensive study, culminating in a seminar paper. A concentration on legal problems of marine resources development may be elected. *Wurfel.*

Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiation (L 367)**3 hrs**

Will be taught largely through role play assignments in which students will perform as lawyers, clients and witnesses and through research, readings and a series of papers concerning these performances and their implications. Because the interviewing, counseling and negotiation cannot take place in a vacuum this seminar will necessarily include advanced legal research, advanced evidence, and professional responsibility, and will satisfy the faculty requirement of a course in professional responsibility. Prerequisite: Evidence.

Juvenile Law and Corrections (L 322)**3 hrs, fall**

Class discussions are designed to cover the history and philosophy of the juvenile court; constitutional rights of children; role and authority of police detention; the role of the attorney in the juvenile court hearing, at adjudication, and disposition; the use of probation in corrections; the use of institutions and training schools; and problems of parole. The field placements are arranged in agencies and courts which include police departments, district courts exercising juvenile jurisdiction, probation agencies and state training schools. *Thomas.*

Labor Law (L 323)**3 hrs, spring**

Individual investigations and reports, with group discussions, on current and crucial problems arising under the federal and state labor-relations laws. *Murphy.*

Legal Research and Writing (L 360)**3 hrs, fall**

This course gives the student an opportunity to become more familiar with legal research materials and techniques. A short review of the familiar bibliographic tools is followed by discussion of materials used in research in special areas of law and of new materials. Legal writing style citation form and organization of the results of legal research are studied. A legal problem is researched and the results of the research presented in the form of an office memorandum, letters, etc. *Oliver.*

Professional Responsibility and the Administration of**Criminal Justice (L 340)****3 hrs**

Will deal with the professional roles and responsibilities of lawyers involved in the administration of criminal justice. Consideration will be given such special

issues as prosecution and defense relations with courts, the exercise of discretion, and ethical dilemmas during trials, plea bargaining and at sentencing. Fulfills the degree requirement for instruction in professional responsibility. *Lefstein*.

Supreme Court Practice (L 311)**3 hrs, spring**

A practical and critical study of the jurisdiction, procedures and internal operations of the U.S. Supreme Court. Emphasis will be on techniques for invoking the Court's certiorari and appeal jurisdiction, including such related matters as bail and stay applications, motions practice, and *in forma pauperis* proceedings. Each student will prepare either a petition for certiorari or a jurisdictional statement, plus an opposing brief or motion, based upon a recent opinion of a lower court that is subject to Supreme Court review. This project will also encompass the techniques of effective appellate advocacy, both written and oral. *Gressman*.

Taxation (L 385)**3 hrs**

An in-depth study of current issues in federal income, estate and gift taxation. Topics for papers will be drawn from the IRS "prime issues" list and/or from any then-pending tax reform legislation. Papers will be done in the form of Revenue Ruling Requests, legislative recommendations, opinion letters, and audit protests. Prerequisite: Income Taxation, Estate and Gift, and Corporate Taxation are strongly recommended. *Richmond*.

Taxation, State and Local (L 387)**3 hrs, spring**

A study of the legal problems arising in the imposition of a variety of state and local taxes such as real and personal property, franchise, excise, individual and corporate income, sales and use and the state and federal constitutional issues. *Turnier*.

Torts (L 335)**3 hrs**

Research in and analysis of a specific aspect of tort law. The area of study will vary from year to year. Recent subjects considered have been defamation and product liability. The usual method employed is a series of short papers on the topic under consideration.



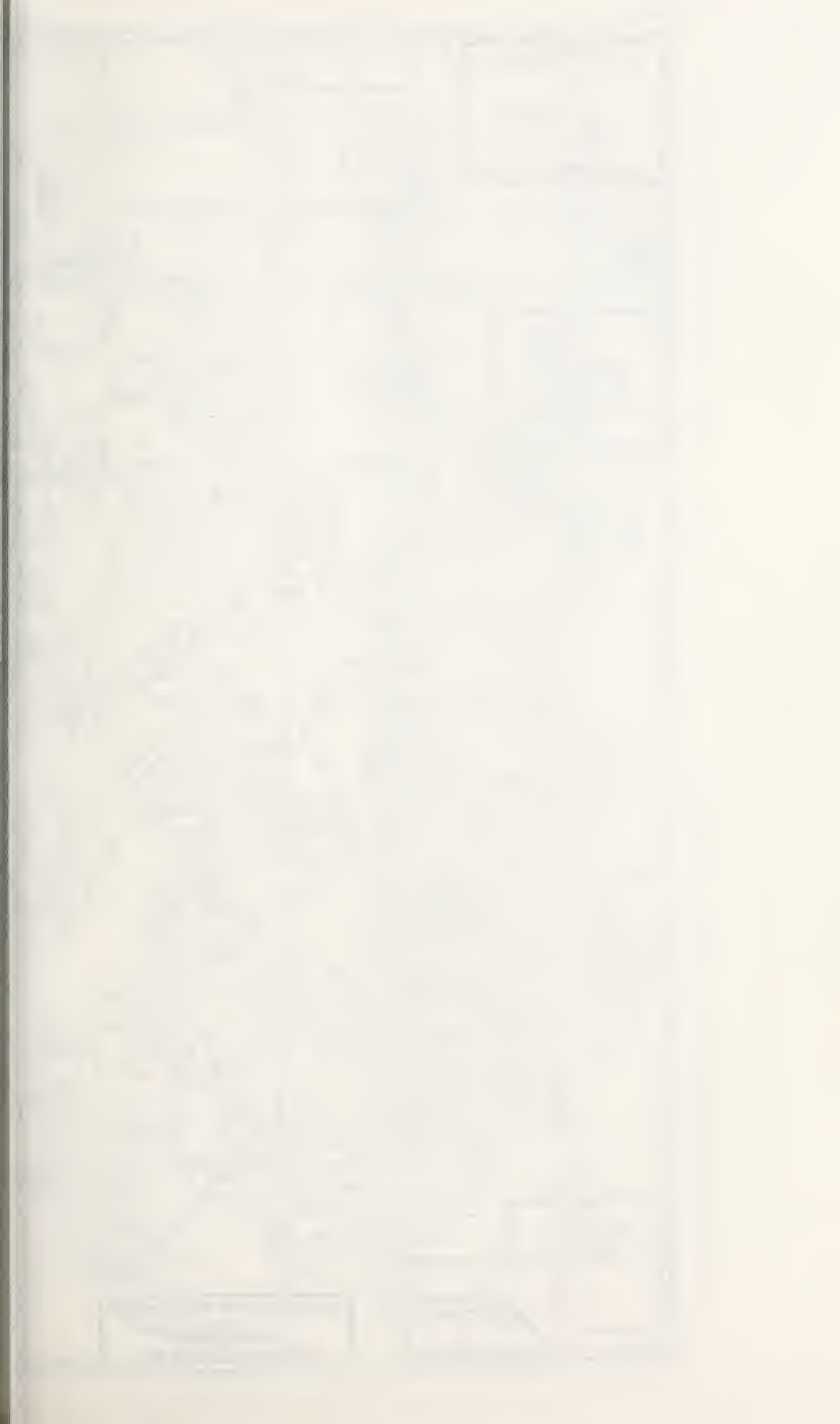
► INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED 1976-1977

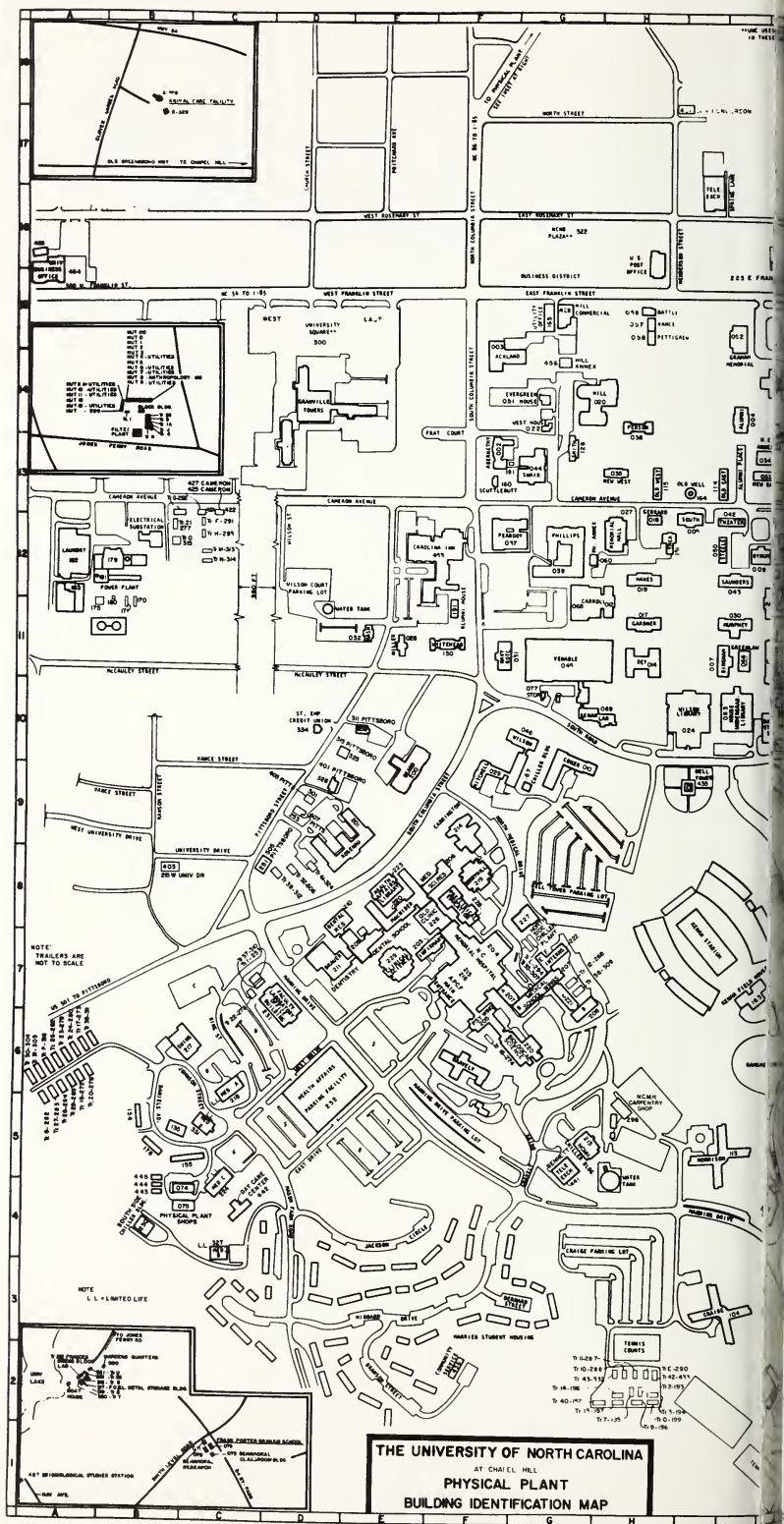
Allegheny College	Kenyon College
Amherst College	King's College (Pa.)
Appalachian State University	LeMoyne College
Arizona, University of	Lenoir-Rhyne College
Auburn University	Livingstone College
Augustana College (Illinois)	Long Island University
Bluffton College	Macalester College
Boston University	Manhattanville College
Brandeis University	Marquette University
Bridgewater College	Mars Hill College
Brown University	Mary Baldwin College
Bryn Mawr College	Mary Washington College
Bucknell University	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
California, University of (Berkeley)	Massachusetts, University of
Campbell College	Meredith College
Clemson University	Michigan, University of
Colgate University	Missouri, University of
Columbia College (South Carolina)	Morehouse College
Columbia University	Mt. Holyoke College
Connecticut College	Mt. St. Scholastica College
Cornell University	New College
Dartmouth College	New Mexico, University of
Davidson College	New York, State University of (Buffalo)
Delaware, University of	New York, State University of (Fredonia)
Duke University	New York, State University of (Oneonta)
East Carolina University	New York, State University of (Stony Brook)
Eckerd College	Newark College of Engineering
Elon College	North Carolina A & T University
Emory University	North Carolina Central University
Fisk University	North Carolina, University of (Asheville)
Florida State University	North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)
Florida, University of	North Carolina, University of (Charlotte)
Georgetown University	North Carolina, University of (Greensboro)
Georgia Institute of Technology	North Carolina, University of (Raleigh)
Gettysburg College	North Carolina, University of (Wilmington)
Greensboro College	Northwestern University
Guilford College	Oberlin College
Hampden-Sydney College	Ohio University
Hampton Institute	Pembroke State University
Harvard University	Pennsylvania State University
Haverford College	Pennsylvania, University of
Hollins College	Pfeiffer College
Howard University	Princeton University
Illinois State University	Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Indiana University	Rice University
Iowa, University of	Rochester University
Jacksonville University	Rutgers University
Johnson C. Smith University	Salem College
Kansas, University of	Sarah Lawrence College
Kentucky, University of	Shaw University

South Carolina, University of
 South Florida, University of
 Southern Illinois University
 Southern Methodist University
 St. Andrews College
 Syracuse University
 Tennessee, University of
 Texas Technological College
 Union College
 United States Military Academy
 United States Naval Academy
 Valdosta State College
 Vanderbilt University
 Vassar College
 Virginia, University of

Wake Forest University
 Washington and Lee University
 Washington University
 Wayland College
 Wesleyan University
 West Texas State University
 West Virginia University
 Western Carolina University
 William Smith College
 Williams College
 Wisconsin, University of (Green Bay)
 Wittenberg University
 Wofford College
 Wooster, College of
 Yale University







INDEX OF CAMPUS BUILDINGS WITH BUILDING CODES

NAME	REFERENCE BLDG CODE	NAME	REFERENCE BLDG CODE	
Abernethy (Extension Division)	F-13	002 A	Tin Can (Physical Education)	J-9
Adams Art Building and Museum	F-14	003 A	Totten Garden Center	M-2 487 A
Alumni Hall	F-14	004 A	Trainer #2	—
(Anthropology, Archaeology)	F-14	004 A	(Highway Safety Research Center)	A-2 189 A
Alumni House (Alumni Offices)	F-11	001 A	Trainer #3	—
Aluminum	F-11	001 A	(Developmental Disabilities)	—
Bell Hall (Personnel)	H-15	056 A	Tranning Inst	H-2 184 A
Bell Tower-Montgomery-Pittsburgh	L-6	—	Trainer #4	B-14
Bingham Hall (Speech English)	I-11	007 A	Trainer #7	—
Bonham Baseball Stadium	L-5	—	(Highway Safety Research Center)	H-2 185 A
Bowman Gray Swimming Pool	L-5	—	Trainer #8	—
(in Woolen Gym)	L-5	—	(Highway Safety Research Center)	H-2 186 A
Bryum Hall (Cathar, UNC Press)	K-9	—	Trainer #9	—
News Bureau	I-12	008 A	Trainer #10 (Highway Safety)	H-2 286 H
International Students Program	I-12	008 A	Trainer #13	—
Calder Hall (Philosophy, Art)	J-12	008 A	(Highway Safety Research Center)	H-2 187 A
Caldwell Annex	J-12	011 A	Trainer #14 (Highway Safety)	H-2 188 A
Pharmacies (Suzanne Shop)	L-9	023 A	Trainer #15	B-14
Carmichael Auditorium	L-9	023 A	Trainer #35	B-14
Carroll Hall (Business Administration)	F-12	453 A	Trainer #40 (Highway Safety)	H-2 432 A
Carroll Hall	G-11	012 A	Trainer #42 (Highway Safety)	H-2 438 A
Chase Hall	J-12	132 A	Trainer #44	—
Chapel Building (South Side)	G-5	—	(N.C. High School Athletic Assn)	H-2 189 A
(North Side)	G-5	—	Trainer #4	B-14
(Coker-Wilson-Michell)	G-5	—	Trainer #J	B-14
(Emerson)	J-11	—	Trainer #K	B-14
Coker Hall (Botany)	G-10	010 A	Trainer #L	B-14
Community Service Building	F-2	436 A	Trainer #M	B-14
Married Student Housing Office	F-2	436 A	Trainer #N	B-14
Crane Tower Park	H-2	—	Trainer #O	B-14
Denham Building	J-12	002 A	Trainer #P	B-14
Student Union (UNC Printing)	J-12	013 A	Trainer #Q	B-14
Dey Hall	H-11	014 A	Trainer #R	B-14
Modern Foreign Language	H-11	014 A	Trainer #S	B-14
Evergreen House (Urban Studies)	G-14	031 A	Trainer #T	B-14
Evolution Annex - Chydaru #3	D-1	184 A	Trainer #U	B-14
Evolution Annex - Chydaru #4	D-1	185 A	Trainer #V	B-14
Evolution Annex - Chydaru #5	D-1	186 A	Trainer #W	B-14
Fetzer Field	L-8	—	Trainer #X	B-14
Forest Theatre	G-1	071 A	Trainer #Y	B-14
Frank Porter Graham School	G-1	071 A	Trainer #Z	B-14
Franklin Street East	G-15	155 A	Trainer #AA	B-14
#134 (Utility Office)	J-16	150 A	Trainer #AB	B-14
Franklin Street East	H-11	017 A	Trainer #AC	B-14
#223 (Social Work)	J-16	150 A	Trainer #AD	B-14
Gardner Hall (Economics)	H-11	017 A	Trainer #AE	B-14
General Administration Building	P-4	901 A	Trainer #AF	B-14
Ganzler Storefront	H-12	186 A	Trainer #AG	B-14
Garrard Hall	H-12	018 A	Trainer #AH	B-14
Graham Memorial (Dramatic Art)	I-15	065 A	Trainer #AI	B-14
Graham Student Union	J-10	065 A	Trainer #AJ	B-14
Greenhouse	J-13	—	Trainer #AK	B-14
Greenleaf Hall (English)	I-11	066 A	Trainer #AL	B-14
Grounds Building	C-4	071 A	Trainer #AM	B-14
Hamilton Hall	J-12	070 A	Trainer #AN	B-14
History, Political Science, Sociology,	J-12	070 A	Trainer #AO	B-14
Campus Mail Center	J-12	070 A	Trainer #AP	B-14
Hanes Hall	J-12	070 A	Trainer #AQ	B-14
(Career Planning and Placement,	J-12	070 A	Trainer #AR	B-14
Records and Registration)	J-12	070 A	Trainer #AS	B-14
Hickerson House	L-14	087 A	Trainer #AT	B-14
(Urban and Regional Studies)	L-14	087 A	Trainer #AU	B-14
Hill Building (Internal Auditor)	L-14	087 A	Trainer #AV	B-14
Hill Hall (Music)	G-14	456 A	Trainer #AW	B-14
Hill Hall Annex (Music)	G-14	456 A	Trainer #AX	B-14
Horse Williams Airport	L-14	437 A	Trainer #AY	B-14
Howell Hall (Journalism)	F-7	203 A	Trainer #AZ	B-14
Intramural Field	L-9	—	Trainer #BA	B-14
Interracial Student Health Service	L-9	—	Trainer #BB	B-14
Kanan Field House	L-7	—	Trainer #BC	B-14
Kanan Laboratories (Chemistry)	G-10	062 A	Trainer #BD	B-14
Kanan Stadium	L-7	—	Trainer #BE	B-14
Kearney Swimming Pool	K-6	—	Trainer #BF	B-14
Knapp Building	N-8	059 A	Trainer #BG	B-14
(Institute of Government)	A-12	182 A	Trainer #BH	B-14
Laundry Plant	A-12	182 A	Trainer #BI	B-14
Lenoir Hall	J-11	130 A	Trainer #BJ	B-14
LAFOC, Art, Food Service	J-11	130 A	Trainer #BK	B-14
Manning Hall (Library Science)	J-11	026 A	Trainer #BL	B-14
Institute for Research	J-11	026 A	Trainer #BM	B-14
In Social Science	J-11	026 A	Trainer #BN	B-14
Married Student Housing	E-3	—	Trainer #BO	B-14
Memorial Hall	H-12	027 A	Trainer #BP	B-14
Michael Hall (Geology)	F-9	009 A	Trainer #BQ	B-14
Monogram Club	H-11	153 A	Trainer #BR	B-14
Undergraduate Admissions	H-11	153 A	Trainer #BS	B-14
Morehead Planetarium	F-12	037 A	Trainer #BT	B-14
Murphy Hall (Classics)	I-11	038 A	Trainer #BU	B-14
Nash Hall	E-11	032 A	Trainer #BV	B-14
(Testing and Guidance Services)	E-11	032 A	Trainer #BW	B-14
Naval Armory	L-6	—	Trainer #BX	B-14
Navy Field	L-6	—	Trainer #BY	B-14
New East City Planning	I-13	033 A	Trainer #BZ	B-14
New East Annex (Art)	I-13	034 A	Trainer #CA	B-14
New West Computer Science	H-13	035 A	Trainer #CB	B-14
Old West	I-13	—	Trainer #CC	B-14
North Carolina Memorial Hospital	F-17	NCMH	Trainer #CD	B-14
Paul Green Theater	N-10	—	Trainer #CE	B-14
Peabody Hall (Education)	F-12	037 A	Trainer #CF	B-14
Payson Hall (Music)	H-14	038 A	Trainer #CG	B-14
Patigrove Hall (Personnel)	H-15	056 A	Trainer #CH	B-14
Philips Hall (Mathematics)	G-12	039 A	Trainer #CI	B-14
Physics/Astronomy, Statistics,	G-12	039 A	Trainer #CJ	B-14
Computation Center	G-12	039 A	Trainer #CK	B-14
Philips Hall Annex	G-12	039 A	Trainer #CL	B-14
(Reading Clinic, Office Machine)	G-12	039 A	Trainer #CM	B-14
Repair Shop, Op Res and Sys Anal	G-12	039 A	Trainer #CN	B-14
Physical Plant Building	M-16	156 A	Trainer #CO	B-14
Physical Plant Maintenance Building	C-4	074 A	Trainer #CP	B-14
Playmakers Theatre	I-12	042 A	Trainer #CQ	B-14
President's House	L-15	—	Trainer #CR	B-14
Power Plant	A-12	179 A	Trainer #CS	B-14
R. B. House Library (Undergraduate)	I-10	063 A	Trainer #CT	B-14
Seunders Hall (Geography, Religion)	I-12	043 A	Trainer #CU	B-14
Southall (Black Box)	F-13	—	Trainer #CV	B-14
Smith Building (Mathematics)	G-12	138 A	Trainer #CW	B-14
Statistics, Alpha Phi Omega	I-12	090 A	Trainer #CX	B-14
South Building (Administration)	D-10	—	Trainer #CY	B-14
State Employees Credit Union	D-10	—	Trainer #CZ	B-14
310 Pittsboro Street	D-10	—	Trainer #DA	B-14
Student Building	I-12	050 A	Trainer #DB	B-14
(Dean of Students, Graduate School)	I-12	050 A	Trainer #DC	B-14
Student Warehouse	M-17	458 A	Trainer #DD	B-14
Swan Hall (Radio, Television and	G-13	044 A	Trainer #DE	B-14
Malton Picture, WUNC, Photo Lab)	G-13	044 A	Trainer #DF	B-14
Telephone Exchange	I-16	—	Trainer #DG	B-14
(Rosemary Street)	G-5	—	Trainer #DH	B-14
(Manning Drive)	J-1	—	Trainer #DI	B-14
Tennis Courts	H-5	—	Trainer #DJ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DK	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DL	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DM	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DN	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DO	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DP	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DQ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DR	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DS	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DT	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DU	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DV	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DW	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DX	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DY	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #DZ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EA	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EB	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EC	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #ED	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EE	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EF	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EG	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EH	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EI	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EJ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EK	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EL	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EM	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EN	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EO	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EP	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EQ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #ER	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #ES	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #ET	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EU	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EV	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EW	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EX	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EY	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #EZ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FA	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FB	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FC	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FD	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FE	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FF	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FG	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FH	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FI	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FJ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FK	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FL	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FM	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FN	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FO	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FP	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FQ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FR	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FS	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FT	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FU	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FV	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FW	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FX	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FY	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #FZ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GA	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GB	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GC	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GD	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GE	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GF	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GG	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GH	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GI	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GJ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GK	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GL	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GM	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GN	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GO	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GP	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GQ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GR	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GS	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GT	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GU	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GV	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GW	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GX	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GY	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #GZ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HA	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HB	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HC	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HD	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HE	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HF	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HG	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HH	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HI	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HJ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HK	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HL	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HM	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HN	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HO	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HP	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HQ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HR	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HS	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HT	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HU	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HV	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HW	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HX	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HY	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #HZ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IA	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IB	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IC	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #ID	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IE	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IF	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IG	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IH	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #II	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IJ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IK	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IL	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IM	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IN	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IO	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IP	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IQ	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IR	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IS	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IT	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IU	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IV	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IW	B-14
	L-11	—	Trainer #IX	B-14

