The College of Law Bulletin for 1974-75
DePaul University
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Law for a Changing Era

Graduates of law schools today will be practicing law in the 21st century. Then, as now, the law will play a part in every area of human enterprise. As scientists chart the vastness of space or explore the origins of life itself, the law will develop to keep pace with the social implications of new knowledge. The one prediction we can make about the future of the nation's legal system is that it will become more complex and make more demands on its practitioners for abilities in areas which are only open to speculation today.

The College of Law at DePaul University can no more predict the future than anyone else. But it has created a program sensitive to the needs of a changing society. DePaul prepares students for a broad range of legal careers and at the same time lays the intellectual foundations for dealing with the changes we expect the future to bring.

The College of Law keeps a close eye on the society around it and teaches the value of responsiveness. For example, the curriculum includes a course on "Law and the Life Sciences," which explores the legal issues posed by euthanasia, test-tube babies, genetic engineering, and other aspects of modern medicine which were science fiction only a decade ago. Throughout their legal studies, students are exposed to economic viewpoints, psychiatric viewpoints, quantitative methods—in short, to any attitude or technique which will have a bearing on the practice of law.

An Urban Law School

Located in the heart of Chicago's Loop, DePaul's primary orientation is toward urban problems. Our faculty and student body are drawn from all ethnic and racial backgrounds. The Vincentian fathers founded DePaul in 1898 in the belief that their service to the city included educating lawyers to help citizens and enabling those citizens desiring legal training to obtain it. As a consequence, and as a matter of course, the College of Law has substantial enrollments of minority and women students.

DePaul's curriculum reflects the school's commitment to the city. One program which involves students directly in urban legal problems is the new law clinic sequence. In Legal Clinics I, II, and III, second and third year students interested in urban law and legal advocacy have a unique opportunity to practice while still in school. Under the direction of full-time faculty members, students develop and present actual cases, from the initial stages to actual trial.

A Diverse Curriculum

In all areas, both traditional and innovative, the DePaul curriculum has grown considerably in the last few years. After a basic first year which emphasizes law as a process, the student can choose from over 85 elective courses in eleven categories. Course offerings have nearly tripled in the last four years.

With so diverse a curriculum, DePaul's graduates follow no pattern. Some are drawn to the long-established, highly refined fields of corporate law, finance, or patent law. Others are attracted to specialties unknown a few years ago, such as environmental law.
Faculty and Students

The faculty keeps pace with the growing curriculum. There are 34 full-time faculty members, and the full-faculty numbers almost fifty, double the total a decade ago. Every field of interest is represented; the faculty is diverse in age, outlook, and background. The median age is 36.

The student body has also grown; 950 students enrolled in 1974. While 85 percent of DePaul’s students come from the surrounding metropolitan area, most of them attended undergraduate college out of state. Students come to DePaul from virtually every state and after graduation, practice in cities across the country. More and more DePaul graduates are going into academic careers.

Minority Programs

DePaul has been a national leader in educating minority students. A program has been designed for gifted black, Latinx, and American Indian men and women who can benefit from special preparation for law study. After successful completion of an intensive, ten-week session in basic legal skills, participants are admitted to the fall first year class.

The Evening Division

College of Law’s Evening Division is designed for people seeking a law degree who must work full time. The courses offered in the Evening Division are identical to those offered during the day and are taught by the same faculty. Students in the Evening Division take fewer courses each term and receive the degree after four years of study instead of three. A student in the evening session typically undertakes 0 to 11 hours of credit work each term, compared to 12 to 16 hours in the regular program.

Law school is a demanding course of study; the College urges any student who must work more than 20 hours a week to enroll in the Evening Division.

The College of Law conducts a regular summer session for students who have completed two or more semesters towards their degree. Both day and evening courses are scheduled. A different tuition and fee schedule applies.

Expanding Facilities

In recent years the College of Law outgrew its home; in 1972 the University acquired a new building adjacent to the present quarters. Four full floors have been assigned to the College of Law. These floors are directly connected to the present facilities and double the available space. The College of Law has begun a $2 million renovation program, scheduled for completion in 1976. This new additional space will allow the College to expand the Law Library, build five new amphitheatre-style classrooms, a moot court room, faculty offices, new quarters for The Law Review and administrative offices. A number of seminar rooms and a student lounge are also planned. To date, the College of Law has raised over half of the cost of these renovations.
The heart of a good law school is its library. DePaul has an exceptionally fine library for a school of this size. The collections are continually being improved and the holdings expanded. The last three years have seen a doubling of the budget for both staff and acquisitions; the library currently has one of the highest staff-to-volume ratios of any law school in the country.

The library is completing a subject classification of the collections according to the new Library of Congress law classifications, becoming one of the nation’s first law libraries to be completely classified by the system.

The new library now under construction will provide study spaces for 450 students, computer CRT terminals for automated information retrieval, and extensive facilities for the use and storage of microforms. The new library contains twice the space of the old, and will accommodate 140,000 volumes and the College’s special collections. Reading areas including carrels and small conference rooms will be scattered throughout the open stacks.

The DePaul Law Library is a circulating library; care has been taken to insure sufficient duplication to allow students to carry on their studies conveniently. Each fall, the library staff offers a special orientation and a course on Legal Research for interested students.
Student Life

Housing

DePaul University maintains two separate campuses. Administrative offices and the professional schools occupy buildings in Chicago's central business district, the Loop, while the rest of the University is located four miles north, in the residential Lincoln Park area. Student residences on the Lincoln Park campus have space available for law students. For students who prefer apartment to dormitory living, the University maintains a list of homes and apartments for rent in the Lincoln Park neighborhood.

Student Activities

Students can form associations which will enrich their professional experience through a wide range of activities.

One of the most important is the DePaul Law Review. The Law Review is published quarterly under the direction of a student editorial board.

Election to this board is a high honor; members are considered to be among the outstanding students in their classes.

The Review itself consists of articles by lawyers, judges, and other professional authorities, and reviews of recent books by distinguished authors. Student members of the Review write cases, notes, and comments on recent developments and trends in the law. Participation in the Review is open to all students after their first year. Selection is made on the basis of demonstrated writing ability, scholastic achievement, and contributions to the staff work of the Review.

The College of Law invites student participation in decisions about the school. Through a student-faculty Dean's Advisory Committee, students have a formal voice on policy questions, grievances, and student discipline. The Committee meets in open forum; it welcomes the participation of all students.

The DePaul Student Bar Association (SBA) is primarily a social organization and is open to all students. The Association is affiliated with the American Law Students Association, the student division of the American Bar Association.

SBA conducts social functions, invites outstanding speakers to its meetings, and organizes orientation exercises for first year law students.

The Moot Court competition is designed to give students actual experience in legal research, the preparation of briefs, and oral argument. The College of Law participates in the National Moot Court Competition sponsored each year by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and in the International Moot Court competition sponsored by the American Society of International Law.

Cause of Action is a newspaper written and edited by law students. Distributed to the law alumni as well as the student body, the paper features news and comments about the law school community. All students are welcome to participate.

Two national honor societies for law students have chapters at DePaul. These are Pi Gamma Mu, a social science society, and Blue Key Honor Society. Both elect members annually on the basis of scholastic standing; the Blue Key Society considers student leadership as well.

Two law fraternities, Delta Theta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, have chapters at DePaul. Phi Alpha Delta brings students from the different classes in the law school together and helps new members adjust to the rigors of legal education.
The Black Law Students Organization deals with the problems facing minority students in the legal profession. It sponsors seminars, guest speakers, and social activities. In co-operation with similar groups in other Chicago law schools, it maintains a spirit of unity among Chicago's future black lawyers. The group is affiliated with the national Black American Law Students Association.

The Black American Law Students Association seeks to articulate and promote the needs and goals of black law students within the University. BALSA brings the legal training of its members to both legal and nonlegal problems of the black community as a whole.

The DePaul Society of International Law was founded in 1971 to increase interest in and understanding of comparative and international law through a program of speakers and panel discussions. The Society assists students wishing to pursue careers in international law.

DePaul's chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild is concerned with reform throughout the legal profession. It works to help develop a greater regard for human values and professional ethics, and to decrease elitism in the profession. The chapter has sponsored workshops on these issues, and handled professional and military cases.

The Law Auxiliary helps the spouses and fiancés of law students understand the demands of a legal career. Speakers from the faculty and the legal community lead discussions on a wide range of topics at the Law Auxiliary's monthly meetings.

The Women's Law Caucus provides a forum for discussing and analyzing the role of women in the legal profession, and the impact of law on women's rights.

Scholastic Honors and Prizes

The Sarah J. Hayes Award. Ramona Hayes Healy, Mary J. Gibbons and Margaret R. Lawrence, daughter and sisters of Sarah J. Hayes, have established in her honor an award for the graduate maintaining the highest average for the full law course.

Hayes-Healy Award. Ramona Hayes Healy and John F. Healy present this award in honor of their mothers to the student maintaining the highest scholastic average by the end of his or her junior year.

American Jurisprudence Prizes. These prizes, established by The Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company and the Bancroft Whitney Company, joint publishers of American Jurisprudence, consist of separately bound subjects from this encyclopedia of law, and are awarded to students in all years based on attaining the highest grade in specified courses.

The United States Law Week Award. A prize is given to the graduating student in law who, in the judgment of the faculty committee, has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in the final year of law school. The award consists of a year's complimentary subscription to Law Week, a weekly review of important court decisions, federal agency rulings, and Supreme Court opinions.

Phi Alpha Delta Plaque. Every year, the name of the senior law student who ranks highest in scholarship is inscribed in a plaque donated by the Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity.

The Bart Quigley Memorial Trial Practice Award. The Bart Quigley Memorial Trial Practice Award, provided by friends of Bart Quigley, is presented annually to a senior law student who has done distinguished work in the DePaul Law Clinic.

Prentice-Hall Tax Award. A prize of approximately $111.00 value is given each year to the "leading student in Taxation in the third year (graduating) class."

The Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. The IICLE annually presents two grants of $25 each, to be used toward tuition for any course offered by the Institute. The IICLE also presents three students with certificates redeemable for any of the practice handbooks offered by the Institute. Presentations are made on the basis of high scholarship in the senior year.
General Information

The College of Law offers the degree of Juris Doctor. The program leading to the J. D. degree can last three or four years, depending on whether the student registers in the Day or Evening Divisions. By taking advantage of summer sessions, a student may shorten the time spent in school by one semester.

The Curriculum

The first year of law school is spent in required courses which offer a broad background in the process of law. Subsequently, students choose a special field or several related fields in business, contractual relations, criminal law, family law, Illinois practice, procedure, property, public law, taxation, or torts.

The Required Curriculum

Civil Procedures I & II
Constitutional Process I & II
Contracts
Legal Research & Writing I & II
Property
Remedies
Substantive Criminal Law
Torts

Contents of these courses is described in the section on Course Descriptions.

Degree Requirements

In addition to taking the required courses, students must meet the following requirements.

■ Complete 88 credit hours of work, including at least one course in which the grade is based on a major research paper.
■ Maintain a grade average of 1.75 (low C) for the first year, a cumulative average of 2.0 by the end of the second year, and a 2.0 average for each academic year.
■ Complete at least one year of law study at DePaul.
■ Earn residence credit for six semesters in the Day Division or eight in the Evening Division. Residence credit is given for enrollment in ten credit hours in the Day, or eight credit hours in the Evening Division, of which the student must pass nine and six hours per semester respectively.

The Degree With Honors

Upon approval of the Dean and Faculty of the College of Law, the degree will be conferred with honors on students with distinguished records. The degree *cum laude* is granted to students with a cumulative average of 3.2. The degree *magna cum laude* is granted to students with a 3.4 average, and *summa cum laude* to students with an average of 3.6 or higher.
Application and Admission

How To Apply
Application for admission is made directly to the College of Law. The prospective student may obtain application forms by writing:

Director of Admissions
The College of Law
DePaul University
25 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Admission is based on a variety of factors, including prior collegiate performance, results of the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT), extra-curricular activities, and work experience. Letters of recommendation are welcome but not required.

Students must have all applications and supporting documents filed with the College of Law by March 1 of the year for which they are applying. A large number of applicants compete each year for a limited number of openings, and applications received after March 1 cannot be given the careful consideration they deserve.

Who May Apply
Over 97% of those admitted to DePaul College of Law have completed their baccalaureate degrees, and about 20% hold advanced degrees. In special circumstances, applicants who have completed at least three quarters of the work for a Bachelor's degree in an approved college or university, and maintained an exceptional scholastic average may be admitted.

The LSAT
Applicants to the College of Law must take the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT). The Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, administers this test five times a year at several hundred locations. For information on dates and the nearest test center, as well as a ticket of admission to the exam, write directly to:

LSAT
Educational Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The Educational Testing Service will send scores to DePaul on request of the applicant.

Students are advised to take the test as early as possible in the year preceding the one for which they seek admission.

LSDAS
DePaul makes use of the Law School Data Assembly Service to analyze transcripts. Applicants are asked to send college transcripts directly to:

LSDAS
Educational Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Applicants who have been admitted should send final course transcripts to DePaul as they become available.
Transfer Students
DePaul accepts a limited number of transfer students who have completed at least one full year of law study. Transfer students must meet all the regular requirements for admission and must submit transcripts from their previous law schools. The academic work at the previous law school must be at least at that level required of DePaul students, and that law school must be accredited by the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association.

Foreign Applicants
Applicants from foreign countries should present complete official transcripts with a translation of the credits granted by the foreign institution. In general, no advanced credit is granted for law work done outside the United States, but the Dean reviews all foreign applications and may grant exceptions.

Veterans' Training
DePaul is an approved institution for veterans' training. Veterans seeking admission should write:
The Veterans' Coordinator
DePaul University
25 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Additional Information
The Association of American Law Schools publishes with the LSAT Council an official Pre-Law Handbook for prospective law students. This handbook contains information on all accredited law schools (including DePaul), on pre-law preparation, and on the law as a career, as well as a sample of the LSAT. It is available from the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.

Tuition Deposit
Newly-admitted students are asked to make a non-refundable deposit upon acceptance. This deposit is applied to the first semester's tuition.
# Tuition and Fees

## Tuition Charges

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Day Students</th>
<th>Evening Students</th>
<th>Part-Time Students</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition for 12 to 16 semester hours</td>
<td>$1,025.00</td>
<td>700.00</td>
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<td>Charge per hour in excess of 16</td>
<td>60.00</td>
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## General Fees

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Application Fee</th>
<th>Deferred payment fee</th>
<th>Deferred payment delinquency fee</th>
<th>Registration fee (each registration)</th>
<th>late registration fee</th>
<th>change of registration fee</th>
<th>Law Review fee, per semester</th>
<th>Student Bar Association fee, per semester</th>
<th>Graduation fee (including cap and gown charge)</th>
<th>Clinical Insurance fee (professional liability group insurance required of students in legal clinics each registration)</th>
<th>Duplication fee</th>
<th>Charge for each transcript</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>10.00*</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>*fee subject to change</td>
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## General Notes on Tuition and Fees

1. Students combining day and evening courses pay tuition indicated for day students.

2. All tuition and fees from a prior term must be paid before students are registered for a new term; all charges must be paid in full before students are graduated.

3. Students receiving financial aid in the form of scholarships, tuition grants, or loans—from Federal Programs, the State Government, or DePaul University—must determine that the amount of aid received (total amount of awards divided by 2 semesters, normally) at least equals total tuition and fees each term. In the event such proration leaves a balance due from the student, this balance must be paid not later than the end of the first week of the term in order to avoid Deferred Payment and/or Delinquency Fees.

4. A late registration fee is charged to students who do not complete registration during the designated registration period.
Deferred Payment Plan

Tuition and fees are payable by the end of the first week of classes but if this is impossible students may arrange for deferred payments.

The deferred payment schedule allows the student to pay tuition in three equal installments: at the end of the first week, at the end of the third week, and at the end of the sixth week of the term. A $3.00 deferred payment fee is charged.

Students failing to make payments on or before the scheduled date will be assessed an additional $3.00 for each and every delinquency.

Withdrawals

Students who withdraw from a class or classes may have part of their tuition refunded according to the schedule below. To be eligible, students must file an Enrollment Change Form with the academic office at the time they withdraw.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Period of attendance from opening date of each semester</th>
<th>Percentage of tuition to be charged</th>
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<tr>
<td>Two weeks</td>
<td>20 percent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three weeks</td>
<td>40 percent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four weeks</td>
<td>60 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five weeks</td>
<td>80 percent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over five weeks</td>
<td>100 percent</td>
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</table>

All withdrawals are dated as of the end of the week in which the last class was attended. No tuition is charged for attendance during only the first week of classes of the Fall and Spring Semesters.

If a student must withdraw for failure to meet scholastic requirements during a previous term and the academic office has been unable to notify him or her prior to the beginning of the current term, tuition and fees will not be charged.

Students who withdraw from all courses in good standing may be readmitted subject to regulations in force when they re-enter.

PLEASE NOTE: Failure to officially withdraw by filling out a withdrawal slip will result in loss or reduction of tuition adjustment.
The University and the College of Law make available financial aid in the form of direct grants, loans, and work-study. Almost 60 percent of last year's first year class received some form of financial aid.

Students who are or anticipate receiving financial aid from federal and/or state sources are cautioned that they must meet certain enrollment requirements to maintain eligibility in the respective programs. Such students are encouraged to check these requirements with the Office of the Registrar regarding Veterans benefit programs and the Office of Financial Aids and Placement for other federal or state financial aid programs.

Scholarships

A limited number of scholarships are available to students with good academic records who demonstrate financial need. Scholarship applications should be filed with The Office of Financial Aid of DePaul University. Applicants are required to register with the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS), a financial service of the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, and to have GAPSFAS forward that information to DePaul. All scholarship applications should be received by March 1 of the year for which they are intended.

The College of Law grants the following scholarships:

Arthur Andersen & Co. Scholarship. The accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. makes a $1,000 scholarship available annually to a student whose undergraduate record indicates a strong interest in accounting and taxation.

Abel Berland Scholarship. DePaul law alumnus Abel Berland has given the school $12,000. The income from this gift is used to help deserving law students.

Blind Service Association, Inc. Through a donation made by Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Horwitz, two scholarships of $500 are granted each year to visually handicapped students.

Branstrom Scholarship. A trust established by William J. and Margaret C. Branstrom provides $1200 annually for needy law students.

Catholic Lawyers Guild. The Catholic Lawyers Guild of Chicago each year makes a $1250 gift to a needy Catholic law student.

The Chicago Bar Foundation. The Chicago Bar Foundation annually gives a $500 gift to provide tuition assistance to a needy law student.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation Scholarship Fund. A three-year scholarship, awarded to a deserving student at the beginning of his or her academic career, is provided through funds donated by the Chicago Title and Trust Company.

Cook County Bar Association Scholarships. The County Bar Association grants several renewable full-tuition scholarships to needy black students. The number each year depends on the funds available to the Association.

Basil C. Elias Scholarship. Basil C. Elias, an alumnus of the College of Law, provides a $1,000 scholarship annually to assist a needy law student.

John F. English Scholarship. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has awarded $5,000 to the College of Law in honor of John F. English. The grant provides scholarships for law students who have demonstrated interest and ability in the study of labor law.
The Rose Grais Scholarship. Mr. Irwin G. Jann, a graduate of the Law School, provides $1,000 annually in memory of Rose Grais.

Hayes-Healy Scholarship. Ramona Hayes Healy and John F. Healy have established a $10,000 scholarship fund; the income is used to assist deserving women law students. Mrs. Healy is a graduate of the College of Law, a member of the Women's Board and of Kappa Beta Pi legal sorority.

Lex Legio Scholarships. Lex Legio is an organization of DePaul University College of Law alumni. One of its major functions is to support the College of Law in its advancement of the legal profession. Each year it provides a number of scholarships for promising law students.

Minority Student Scholarships. The Chicago law firm of Arnstein, Gluck, Weitzenfeld & Minow has established an annual $1,500 scholarship for a minority-group student in the College of Law.

William H. Stanley Memorial Scholarship. Mae E. Stanley has presented a gift of scholarship aid to the College of Law as a memorial to her late husband, William H. Stanley, an alumnus of the college.

John J. Sullivan Scholarship. Mr. John J. Sullivan, an alumnus of the College of Law, has established an annual scholarship of $1,000 for a needy law student.

Charles Weinfeld Memorial Scholarship. The Charles Weinfeld Memorial Foundation has donated $5,000 to provide scholarships for deserving students.

Women's Bar Association. Each year, a second or third year woman law student is awarded a scholarship from funds provided by the Women's Bar Association of Illinois Foundation.

National Direct Loan Program

DePaul University participates in the federally-sponsored National Direct Loan Program and receives from the government money to be used for low-interest loans. Students may borrow $2,000 annually (to a total of $10,000) for their graduate and undergraduate education. Repayment does not start until 9 months after the student is last registered on at least a half-time basis. The interest charge is 3% beginning at the time of repayment.
Illinois Guaranteed Loan Program

Full-time law students may borrow between $150 and $2,500 each year from the Illinois Guaranteed Loan Program. Half-time students may borrow up to $1,250. The loans are provided by participating banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions. The interest rate is 7 percent per annum. The federal government guarantees this interest until the borrower begins repayment, provided that the borrower's adjusted family income is less than $15,000, that he or she does not borrow more than $2,000 in any academic year, and that he or she remains enrolled on at least a half-time basis. Students with adjusted family incomes greater than $15,000 or who borrow more than $2,000 in any year are eligible for federal interest benefits if they can demonstrate need. The University determines student need according to principles laid down by the U.S. Office of Education. Students seeking loans must register with GAPSFAS.

Loan applications are available from:
The Office of Financial Aid
DePaul University
25 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Work-Study Program

The federal government has established a fund for participating universities to use as salaries for students in selected jobs. As with loans and scholarships, students apply to the University's Office of Financial Aid for work-study opportunities. Grants are made to those in good academic standing based on need. Students may work up to 10 hours a week on work-study jobs and up to 40 hours a week when classes are not in session, providing that earnings do not exceed the demonstrated need.

Other Part-Time Employment

Students may also seek regular part-time and summer employment in the University or in Chicago itself. The College of Law placement office will help registered students find jobs. Students are also encouraged to make use of the University's central placement office if they are interested in non-legal positions.
Administrative Regulations

Registration

- The College of Law registers students in person, unless notice is otherwise posted on the official bulletin board. Late registrants are charged a $5.00 fee.
- Credit is granted only for courses in which the student is registered.
- Day Division students must receive permission from the office of the Dean to register for fewer than 12 or more than 16 hours. Evening Division students must receive permission for fewer than 8 or more than 11 hours.
- Students who want to take courses in another college of the University may do so with the permission of the Dean of the College of Law.
- Students may not register if they are delinquent in their accounts with the University.

Class Attendance

While the College of Law has no formal roll-taking procedures, students should be aware that acquiring a legal education is an arduous task; the method of instruction, course content, and testing procedure all presuppose regular class attendance. An instructor may require class attendance at his or her option.

Credit

At DePaul University, credit is awarded in semester hours. A normal course carries 1, 2, 3, or 4 semester hours of credit. A student will usually spend a minimum of one hour a week in class for each credit hour earned.

Grades

Grades used by the College of Law are: A, with highest distinction (4.0 points); B, with distinction (3.0 points); C, with competence (2.0 points); D, with marginal competence (1.0 points); F, non-credit performance (0.0 points); FX, non-credit performance based on failure to comply with administrative regulations (0.0 points); and P, pass.

Code of Responsibility

A code of Student Responsibility is applicable to those enrolled in the College of Law and the following provision therefrom will be strictly enforced:

Academic Dishonesty

Plagiarism, cheating and other forms of academic dishonesty are prohibited. Plagiarism refers to the use of materials from books, notes, and other sources, in the student's written work without credit being given to the sources used; it is the presentation of materials as if these were the student's own. Cheating refers to securing or giving help in a test, unauthorized copying of tests, assignments, reports, term papers, etc. Other forms of dishonesty would be such as taking a test in the place of another student.
Course Completion

A student must complete all courses during the semester in which he or she is registered or be assigned a grade of FX. While examinations are scheduled subsequent to the last day of classes, research papers are normally due on the last day of the term. However, instructors may set prior deadlines for research papers.

The College of Law grants the conversion of a grade of FX to an Incomplete only upon petition to the Office of the Dean within three weeks after the date of the scheduled final examination or the date on which a research paper would have been due.

Such petition must contain an adequate explanation of the non-completion of the course requirements, establishing circumstances beyond the control of the student.

Students who have been granted an Incomplete will receive credit in the course by taking the next regularly scheduled examination, or by submitting the research paper by the new date extended by the Office of the Dean.

No special examinations will be given for individual students.

Students who fail to petition within the prescribed time limits, or whose petitions are denied will receive an F in the course.

Pass Fail

Second, third, and fourth year students may take one elective course per semester (to a total of four courses) on a pass/fail basis. All elective course offerings are eligible, but the student must decide which course to elect within the first three weeks of the semester.

Instructors are free to use whatever means of evaluation they choose, within regulations set by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools.

In seminars, clinical courses, guided research, and independent research, the course grade will generally be based on written work and class participation. In other courses, the grade will generally be based solely on the final examination.

Instructors may modify these criteria.

Examinations are graded anonymously and form the sole basis for the course grade unless the following conditions are met:

- The instructor specifies the additional criteria in writing to the Dean based on previously published grounds.
- Additional criteria are announced before the instructor learns of the grades received on examinations.
Withdrawals

Students may withdraw during the course of any given semester from the College of Law. However, anyone contemplating this step is urged to talk with the Dean, Associate Dean, or Assistant Dean before making a final decision. Once a student has withdrawn, he or she can only be readmitted by filing a new application which will be considered on the same basis as all other applications received that year.

Generally first year students are not allowed to withdraw from required courses unless the approval of the Office of the Dean is received. Only the most compelling circumstances will be considered adequate grounds.

Upper-class students may withdraw from elective courses, provided they do not fall below the total hours for which they must be registered. Courses may be dropped within the first eleven weeks of the term.

Dismissal

Students will be dismissed for poor academic performance. In the first year, a grade average of 1.75 must be maintained. Subsequently, students must maintain at least a 2.0 average for each year, and a cumulative average of at least 2.0 by the end of their second year. Once dismissed, the student may file a written petition for readmission with the Dean. The Faculty Committee on Admission and Degrees will judge the petition to determine if the student has the potential and motivation to complete the law program successfully. The petitioner should explain the causes of his or her previous failure and why these causes are no longer operative. Conditions for readmission are individually determined.

Transcripts

The Registrar of the University records all grades on each student's transcript. Students wishing official copies of their transcripts should request them in writing at least a week before they are needed. The University will send transcripts directly to the institution designated by the student. Transcripts will not be issued to students whose accounts with the University are in arrears, and will not be issued during registration.

Official transcripts from other institutions in DePaul's files are considered confidential. Those wishing copies must apply directly to the institution in question.

Official Notice

While every effort has been made to provide students with complete information, this bulletin does not constitute a contract between the student and the University. Regulations, courses, and procedures printed herein are subject to change without notice. Notices of changes in administrative regulations and other matters are normally posted on the official bulletin board.
Course Descriptions

Business Organizations

102. This course provides a basic introduction to the different forms of business organization recognized by American law, with primary emphasis on the nature and structure of the modern American business corporation. Major subject areas covered include: partnership planning—formation of partnership, rights in partnership property, rights of partners on dissolution and liquidation of partnerships; steps required for organizing a corporation—nature of the corporate entity concept, control and management of the corporation, fiduciary duties of directors and controlling shareholders, the nature and special characteristics of the shareholder's derivative suit.

Business Planning

460. This course is designed to give the student a practical insight into the legal problems of creating business enterprises. The form of enterprise, methods of financing, control devices, "blue-sky" laws, federal security regulations, and tax considerations are emphasized. Prerequisite: Business Organizations, Survey of Federal Income Taxation.

Corporate Finance

300. The course provides a basic analysis of capital structure, securities, dividends, retained earnings, disclosure, mergers and acquisitions. Major subject areas include: corporate promotion, capitalization, corporate distributions, purchase and redemption of corporate shares, corporate acquisitions and recapitalizations. Prerequisite: Business Organizations.

Corporate Reorganization

461. A survey of the legal methods of reorganizing corporate enterprise. Cognate issues in the fields of taxation, security regulations and bankruptcy are also discussed. Prerequisite: Business Organizations.

International Business Transactions

448. Foreign law aspects of establishing American business abroad, including international investment and finance relations and problems posed by treaty, convention and trade practice between the United States and foreign countries. Prerequisite: Business Organizations.

Public Control of Business I: Anti-Trust

402. Public control of business with heavy emphasis on the Sherman and Clayton Act, prohibitions on monopoly, anti-competitive combinations, mergers or price and output agreements. Prerequisite: Business Organizations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Control of Business II: Unfair Trade Practices</td>
<td>426. Business torts, unfair competition, appropriation of values, deceptive advertising, disparagement of business and product, copyright under the common law, FTC regulations, fair trade acts and sales below costs. Prerequisite: Business Organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Control of Business III: Regulated Industries</td>
<td>510. Legal issues involved in the public control of the regulated sector of the economy; certification, market allocation, rate fixing, and related problems of administrative law. Prerequisite: Business Organizations, Public Control of Business I: Anti-Trust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual Relations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transactions I</td>
<td>304. Uniform Commercial Code, Articles 3, 4, 7 and 8 dealing with checks, drafts, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, stocks and bonds, and with bank collection procedures related to these various documents and instruments. Common to Articles 3, 7 and 8 are the concepts of negotiability, transfer via negotiation, holder in due course and the distinction between real and personal defenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transactions II</td>
<td>305. Uniform Commercial Code, Articles 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9. Sales of tangible personal property, secured transactions in personal property, conditional sales, trust receipts, letters of credit, bulk sales, and documents of title. Prerequisite: Commercial Transactions I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>101. Offer and acceptance, consideration, contracts under seal and third party beneficiaries, plus conditions, anticipatory breach, impossibility and frustration, the Statute of Frauds, discharge and illegality. Common law principles and applicable portions of the Uniform Commercial Code are covered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Contracts</td>
<td>483. Legal problems, both substantive and procedural, faced by those who enter into contractual relations with the federal government.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Law</td>
<td>449. Basics of insurance law including the principles of indemnity, insurable interest, and subrogation; the formation and construction of contracts for various types of insurance; the risk transferred from insured to insurer and the definition and control of such risk; recovery by insured notwithstanding contract terms; settlement of claims; and governmental regulation and sponsorship of insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration of Criminal</td>
<td>464. An in-depth analysis of the decision to prosecute, restraints and prerogatives in the acquisition and use of evidence of criminal conduct, the law of arrest, search and seizure, interrogation, pretrial detention, preliminary hearings, pretrial motions, plea bargaining and other selected topics related to the pretrial phase of criminal prosecutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice I: Pretrial</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration of Criminal</td>
<td>465. An analysis of the trial of a criminal case including the conduct of the prosecutor and defense counsel, selection of jury, opening and summation statements, and strategy during trial, with emphasis on the fundamentals of criminal trial advocacy. Prerequisite: Administration of Criminal Justice I: Pretrial and Evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice II: Trial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Correctional Process</td>
<td>466. An analysis of the processes which follow incarceration for felonious conduct, placing particular emphasis on the practical, administrative and constitutional law implications of institutionalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidentiary Problems in</td>
<td>467. Analysis of selected problems of evidence peculiar to criminal cases. Prerequisite: Evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Criminal Law</td>
<td>513. Problems of public control of criminal activity which cross international boundaries. Such problems as extradition, air piracy, and control of drug traffic are explored in depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive Criminal Law</td>
<td>506. A survey of the substantive law of crimes, theories of criminality, and theories of criminal responsibility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey of Criminal Procedure

507. A survey of statutory and constitutional procedures in the administration of state and federal criminal justice. Students who receive credit for any course in the Administration of Criminal Justice sequence may not receive credit for this course.

Family Law

Law and the Family Unit

509. An introduction to the creation, governance and termination of family relationships, including such topics as marriage, adoption, neglect, conciliation, and divorce.

Youth and the Law

468. A survey of the legal status of juveniles in the American legal system. The legal relationship between parent and child are explored together with the related topics of juvenile delinquency and neglect.

Illinois Practice

Illinois Civil Litigation I

201. Analysis of Illinois Civil Practice Act and the rules of the Illinois Supreme Court which apply to normal litigation situations with special emphasis in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Illinois Civil Litigation II

469. Selected problems in Illinois Civil Litigation including extraordinary remedies and post-judgment enforcement procedures. Special emphasis is placed upon the practices and procedures of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and Judges of that court are often guest lecturers.

Illinois Probate and Property Practice

470. An examination of the generally accepted techniques and procedures used by the practicing bar in Illinois for solving typical problems in real estate and probate practice. Special attention is devoted to the procedures commonly used in Cook County. Prerequisite: Estates I & II.

Medico-Legal Seminar

421. Introduction to forensic medicine and the role of the physician in criminal and civil trial proceedings. Prerequisite: Completion of freshman year.
Trial Technique I

425. This course is designed to teach students the basic principles of both civil and criminal practice at the trial court level. The student is expected to assume the clinical role of trial lawyer and to participate actively in the solution of typical problems in trial technique. Prerequisite: Open only to seniors who have had or are currently enrolled in Evidence. Students enrolled in the Legal Clinic may not receive credit.

Trial Technique II

427. This course is designed to teach students the principles of Appellate practice and their application to the solution of typical Appellate practice problems. The course requires active student participation in the preparation and execution of both an Appellate brief and oral argument. It is recommended but not required that Trial Technique I be taken before or contemporaneously with Trial Technique II. Prerequisite: Open only to seniors who have had or are currently enrolled in Evidence.

Law Clinics

Legal Clinic I

419. Examines the nature of interviewing, counselling, negotiations, attorney-client relations, problems of professional responsibility, the structure of the federal and state legal systems, jurisdiction, venue, process, appearance, drafting of pleading and motions, and discovery. A survey of urban law covers landlord-tenant relations, consumer law and protection, and welfare law. Students participate in the DePaul Law Clinic.

Legal Clinic II and III

429 and 514. The course instructs students in preparation for litigation and trial practice. Emphasis is placed upon the preparation of affirmative litigation, with added emphasis upon class actions, declaratory and injunctive lawsuits. The course will, in addition, teach aspects of trial practice, namely, oral argument, direct and cross-examination of witness, submission of evidence, preparation of jury instructions, closing argument, post-trial procedure and appellate practice.

Legal Clinic II is limited to senior law students qualified to practice law under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 711.

Senior law students, having successfully completed Legal Clinic I, are prepared to assume litigational responsibilities at the outset of their third year of law school. The senior law students assume a specific caseload of court cases which they handle under the direct supervision of one of the clinical instructors. In addition, each student, along with a specific number of other senior students, will be assigned to and will participate with one supervising attorney in pursuing lawsuits of especial interest. Students will divide their clinical time equally between the two in order that they will appreciate both types of litigation. Students are required to participate in the clinical experience for a minimum of twenty (20) hours per week.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Perspective Courses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting and the Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Legal History</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Corporation and Modern Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Philosophical Issues in Supreme Court Litigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>English Legal History</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Protection of Human Rights</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Jurisprudence

416. An examination and analysis of four main topics: the nature of law and authority; the relationship between law and morality; the natural law; and the nature of legal reasoning.

Language Analysis and Legal Problems

483. An examination of various philosophical models of the meaning of language and their influence on current explanations of legal concepts. Particular emphasis will be placed on unpacking constitutional law concepts such as "prior restraint," "chilling effect," "equal protection," and "state action."

Law and Economics Seminar

473. An evaluation of selected legal doctrines in the light of current economic theory. Such areas as anti-trust law, labor law, tax law, and economic regulation are examined to determine whether legal doctrine fosters or hinders sound economic policy.

Law and the Humanities

534. This course will explore the insights gained from the humanistic disciplines in response to the question of value, role and ethics which are of great significance to the study of law. Materials from literature, philosophy and history will be used along with legal materials to develop both the limitations on legal inquiry as well as the social and cultural importance and contribution of law to society. Professionalism imposes some limits on lawyers, an inquiry into the ethical and moral consequence of these limits forms one focus of the course. Another will examine the possible infusion into legal practice of the moral and ethical inspiration of our cultural attitudes and beliefs.

Law and the Humanities Seminar

535. This seminar will provide an opportunity for the student to explore in depth particular problems of law and the humanistic disciplines including literature, history and philosophy. A preliminary discussion will precede individual student preparation and presentation of papers. Prerequisite: Law and the Humanities.

Law and the Life Sciences

474. An exploration of the legal issues presented by the "new biology," with special attention paid to the legal implications of genetic control.

Law in Literature

475. An analysis of selected readings in English literature which comment, directly or indirectly, on the legal profession and its role in society.
Law and Psychiatry Seminar
472. This seminar is designed to evaluate various branches of the legal system in the light of current psychiatric theory. Such topics as "desertion" in divorce cases, "responsibility" in criminal law and torts, evidentiary presumptions, civil commitment standards, and the law of conscientious objection will be analyzed.

Legal Process
479. Selected problems are analyzed and discussed with a view toward identifying and articulating the basic principles which underlie the functioning of the legal process. The characteristics of the judicial process, the legislative process and the administrative process are analyzed and compared.

The Legal Profession
481. An exploration of the total role of the legal profession in American society. Legal education, admission to the bar, organization of the practicing bar, discipline, unauthorized practice, group legal services, and other current problems are discussed.

Poverty and the Law
481. Private law areas of special interest and relevance to the poor, including consumer law, landlord-tenant, installment buying, garnishment and sales on contract. One cannot receive credit for this course and clinic courses.

Quantitative Research I: Statistics for Lawyers
484. A survey of basic statistical techniques commonly employed in the social and behavioral sciences. Selected legal problems are explored to demonstrate the relevance of these techniques to the work of a lawyer.

Quantitative Research II: Computer Technique for Lawyers
485. An introduction to computer programming and the use of the computer in the analysis of statistical data, plus the legal implications of computer technology.

Race and the Law
450. The historical development of legal devices and their impact on racial minorities. Emphasis is placed on the way in which law and legal institutions were utilized to produce and perpetuate a racist society and the impact and effect of provisions designed to provide equal opportunity for racial minorities. The concepts of "discrimination" and "racism" are considered as are modern statutes designed to secure equal opportunity in education, employment, housing and other areas. The course explores the question: If law could be the device to produce and sustain racism, is law an effective device to insure and produce equality? Prerequisite: Constitutional Process II.
Women and the Law

446. A survey of women and the U.S. Constitution; control of reproduction; child care; attitudes and practices toward women in the criminal process; remedies for sex discrimination in education, employment, juries, government benefits, public accommodations, housing, and the media; family law and property rights. The course includes a historical, comparative and international study of sexism. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process II.

Procedure

Administrative Process

505. Powers and procedures of federal, state and local administrative bodies as they affect private parties, including administrative jurisdiction, adjudication, rule-making, method of decision, rules of evidence and judicial review. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process II.

Civil Procedure I

104. The purposes and functions of courts in society; organization and jurisdiction of the federal and state court systems; jurisdiction over persons and things; venue, common law procedure and its modern significance; the development of modern pleadings; pleading under modern codes.

Civil Procedure II

303. Multiple claims and multiple parties; preparation of the case for trial, including discovery and the pretrial conference summary judgment, the right of trial by jury, the relationship and function of judge and jury, motions during and after trial; judgments and their enforcement; appellate review; res judicata and collateral estoppel. Special emphasis is placed on the Illinois and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Conflict of Laws

407. Study of the major methodologies and frameworks for the resolution of choice of law problems; a review of the constitutional limitations on choice of law, a review of jurisdictional issues, the special situation of divorce and other aspects of family law in a multistate context, and the impact of foreign judgments. The course emphasizes several promising methodologies that are recently finding expression in court opinions.
Equity, Remedies and Damages

423. The interplay and choice of remedies, legal and equitable, available in the principal types of contracts and torts. Damages: object of an award in contract and in tort. Limitations on recovery, elements of damage. Specific performance of contracts, specific relief in tort, and injunctions: limitations on availability. The place and scope of restitution in the remedial structure. Following property by way of constructive trust and equitable lien. Relationships of legal and equitable remedies, together with their procedural union in modern statutes. Use of damages, restitution, and injunctions in public law areas.

Evidence

410. Rules governing presentation, admission and exclusion of facts in civil and criminal judicial proceedings, including rules of competency, relevancy, privilege and hearsay. Prerequisite: Civil Procedure I & II.

Federal Courts

412. Problems, conflicts and accommodations in jurisdiction, procedure and review peculiar to the dual system of federal and state courts. Prerequisite: Civil Procedure I & II and Constitutional Process II.

National Moot Court Competition

536. An advanced problem-oriented study of appellate brief writing and oral advocacy based upon an annual moot case prepared by the New York Bar Association and released nationally to competing law schools during the summer. This inter-law school competition, which is limited to a maximum of six students from each law school, takes place in early November of each year. Prerequisite: Recommendation by the instructor during the preceding spring semester is required for enrollment.

Selected Problems of Scientific Evidence

486. An examination of the technical and legal aspects of scientific aids in the trial of civil and criminal cases. Demonstrations by scientific experts are used to provide the students with a concrete knowledge of the problems involved. Prerequisite: Evidence.

Seminar in Advanced Conflict

487. An in-depth exploration of selected problems in the area of conflict of laws. Prerequisite: Conflict of Laws.
Anderson f/3 lot 6/31
11 → #7 Blumen estate sale in #6 on 11/1/60
11/1/61 $5,000 grant to Bank didn’t rec.
11/3/62 Daniels $500 xds against & rec’d
11/1/63 Anderson lost #6 Etting vacated, ref’d 11/2, rec’d
11/3/63
11/4/63 F. Field
11/5/63
F. Field
Hair George
Property

Estate Planning

Estates I: Wills and Trusts
308. Trusts, wills and fiduciary administration, including laws of succession, will revocation, trust powers, and problems of testamentary and inter vivos gratuitous transfers. Prerequisite: Property.

Estates II: Fiduciary Administration
436. An examination of a fiduciary's duties and liabilities in the administration of trusts and estates. Prerequisites: Estates I: Wills and Trusts.

Estates III: Future Interests
414. A study of permissible future estates and interests, rules against perpetuities, powers of appointments and construction and use thereof. Prerequisite: Estates I: Wills and Trusts.

Estate & Gift Taxation
408. An introductory course covering the basic principles of federal estate and gift taxation. Coverage includes the nature of the property includible in the gross estate, the effect of transfers made by the decedent during his lifetime and deductions allowed to the estate. The nature of the taxable gifts, the annual exclusion, and incomplete transfers are included in the study of the federal gift tax.

Intellectual Property
489. A survey of the legal interests recognized by American law in intellectual and artistic creations. The legal problems involved in the economic exploitation of intellectual and artistic property rights are also discussed.

Land Use Planning
488. An analysis of the various legal devices by which private individuals and the public attempt to control the use of land resources. Such topics as private covenants, zoning, the master plan, eminent domain, urban rehabilitation, and subdivision controls are discussed. Special attention is paid to the role of planning in a free society. Prerequisite: Property.
Patent Law

447. Law of patents subsequent to issuance; nature of patent as property; patent validity, infringement, and damages; patent misuse defenses and anti-trust counter-claims; patent property distinguished from trade secrets, copyrights, and trademarks. Substantive concepts introduced in an order approximating patentee's and alleged infringer's cases in litigation.

Patent Office Practice

490. Law of patents prior to issuance; preparation of a model patent application, drafting of claims, methods of obtaining the earliest possible filing date, novelty and non-obviousness requirements, technical rejections, double patenting and restriction requirements, reissue applications, appellate procedures within the patent office and before the courts. Prerequisite: Patent Law.

Property

107. Basic legal concepts of property, real and personal; history and development of title, possession, transfer and creation of qualified estates in land; estates and interests in land, including landlord-tenant, conveyancing, recording and control of land use.

Real Estate Transactions

420. An exploration of selected problems in the development and use of property units such as condominiums, cooperatives, subdivisions and shopping centers with emphasis on financing devices and forms of syndication. Prerequisite: Property.

Public Law

Civil Rights

406. Bill of Rights oriented analysis of the individual's rights to speech, press, religious freedom, property, due process and privacy. Emphasis on frontiers of civil liberties. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process I & II.

Constitutional Process I

491. This course analyzes the constitutional basis for the federal system; the powers of the executive, legislature and judiciary. Special attention is paid to the commerce clause. The decisional process of the United States Supreme Court is emphasized.

Constitutional Process II

492. An analysis of rights guaranteed to the individual by the United States Constitution. Special attention is paid to the decisional process by which these guarantees were made applicable to the states. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process I.
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Protection</td>
<td>A survey of federal and state laws designed to protect the consumer. Common law doctrines as well as statutory remedies are discussed. Prerequisite: Commercial Transactions I &amp; II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Discrimination</td>
<td>This course will cover the most important federal laws dealing with discrimination in employment, with emphasis on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination in employment because of Race and Sex, and also the Equal Pay Act, etc. The course will be both theoretical and practical. The theoretical aspect, understanding and recognizing Racism and Sexism and how they are manifested in the daily economic lives of people, is necessary to the practical aspects of the course: how to do a Federal Court suit, including practice in drafting pleadings; what do the laws actually say, why were they passed, and what effect will they have on the basic economic structure of society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Law</td>
<td>A survey of federal and state remedies for the protection of the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Amendment Freedoms</td>
<td>This seminar analyzes the &quot;preferred freedoms&quot; guaranteed to the individual by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process I &amp; II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Individual and the Union</td>
<td>An intensive examination of individual rights in the collective bargaining context. Emphasis will be placed on the processes of conflict resolution in labor relations; the rights of members; the structure of internal union affairs; self-help by individual union members of minority groups within the union; the negotiation process; and the duty of fair representation. Prerequisite: Labor Law 417.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insolvent Debtor's Estates</td>
<td>The student is introduced to both the procedural and the substantive law of voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy with special emphasis upon Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code and distribution of proceeds pursuant to the Act. Other areas covered are Chapters X and XI dealing with Corporate Reorganizations and Arrangements; and Chapter XIII dealing with Wage Earner Plans. Prerequisite: Commercial Transactions I &amp; II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Arbitration</td>
<td>Informal dispute procedures for settlement of private and public disputes, including grievance and award procedures. Prerequisite: Labor Law.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Labor Law

417. The common law, state and federal statutes applicable to labor activity and collective bargaining, with extensive examination of the National Labor Relations Act.

Labor Relations Law in the Public Sector

531. This course is intended to explore intensely the existence and intent of public and quasi-public employment rights to engage in concerted activities; to be represented by unions; and to bargain collectively. Primarily, attention is to be given to the context and implementation of federal, state and local legislation and ordinances and various executive orders. Particular emphasis will be placed on the various dispute-resolution and impasse-resolution machinery developed in the public sector including mediation, fact-finding, voluntary arbitration and mandatory arbitration.

Law and the Mass Media

495. This seminar explores the legal problems presented by the operation of the mass media. Licensing, allocation of air-waves, control of program content, the "equal time" requirement, libel and other related topics are discussed. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process I & II.

Law and the Political Process

515. Constitutional, statutory and public policy aspects of the electoral process and government policy making.

Local Government Law I

445. An analysis of the legal principles which determine the role that the local government unit plays in the American system of government. Powers of local government to regulate the activities of the individual are discussed in detail. Special attention is paid to the interrelationship between the local government, the state government and the federal government. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process.

Local Government Law II

455. An exploration of selected topics in local government law. Each student is expected to produce a major research paper on a topic approved by the instructor. Prerequisite: Local Government Law I.

Military Law

435. A survey of military law—in both its criminal and civil aspects. Not only does it deal with problems faced by Judge Advocate Officers, but it is further designed to enable the private practitioner to engage in court martial practice and properly prepare for appearances before procurement boards and other military agencies. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process I & II.
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<tr>
<td>Public International Law</td>
<td>General principles of international relations; what is a state, the elements of state responsibility, jurisdiction and nationality, the Law of War, the United Nations and certain international organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Law</td>
<td>A seminar designed to explore some of the principal legal problems arising out of the operation of the American school system. The right to an education, the rights and duties of teachers, the rights and responsibilities of students, and academic freedom are some of the issues discussed. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process I &amp; II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Legislation</td>
<td>A survey of federal and state legislation dealing with public assistance, unemployment compensation, Medicare, and Social Security, as well as laws designed to prevent discrimination in employment, housing and accommodations. Problems arising out of the application of these statutes, including the preservation of the rights and liberties of recipients, will be considered. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process I &amp; II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Environmental Management</td>
<td>This course is concerned with the interplay of a number of areas of substantive law which have an impact upon environmental quality in the urban area, including local government law, local government institutions and the economic, political and public management aspects of regulation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estate and Gift Taxation</td>
<td>The taxation, at the federal and state level, of gratuitous transfers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Procedure</td>
<td>An analysis of the internal administrative procedures which govern the operations of the Internal Revenue Service. Special attention is given to those procedures which govern the adjudication of disputes between the service and the taxpayer. Prerequisite: Survey of Federal Income Taxation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Local Taxation</td>
<td>A survey of the legal issues involved in the most commonly used forms of state and local taxation. Special attention is paid to such topics as real estate assessment and taxpayers' remedies. Prerequisite: Survey of Federal Income Taxation.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Course</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Survey of Federal Income Taxation</strong></td>
<td>210. An introduction to the principles of federal income taxation, including a study of cases, the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations relating to concepts of gross income, deductions, assignments of income, income splitting and capital gains and losses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax Planning for the Affluent Client</strong></td>
<td>501. An analysis of the legal techniques whereby maximum tax benefit may be obtained for the affluent client. The tax impact on various types of investments are compared. Special attention is given to the problems of the real estate investor. Various devices for deferring taxation are explored. Prerequisite: Survey of Federal Income Taxation, Taxation of Business Income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax Research</strong></td>
<td>532. A course requiring the student to analyze substantive and procedural tax problems and resolve these problems through research techniques and extensive use of the source material utilized by practitioners. Preparation of legal memoranda at the conclusion of each work assignment is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxation of Business Income</strong></td>
<td>424. Tax considerations inherent in the corporate form of operation. Emphasis is placed on the tax consequences of transactions between the corporation, its shareholders and third parties. Corporate distributions, collapsible corporations, the division of corporations and corporate reorganizations are included in the subjects covered.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Torts</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Fault Systems of Compensation</strong></td>
<td>502. An analysis and comparison of various systems for compensating the victims of accidents. The areas discussed include workmen's compensation, the Structural Work Act, Dram Shop actions, and various no-fault automobile insurance programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product Liability</strong></td>
<td>504. An analysis of the various legal doctrines which impose liability upon the manufacturer or seller of a defective product. The problems involved in prosecuting an action based on product liability are also discussed. Prerequisite: Commercial Law II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected Problems in Tort Practice</strong></td>
<td>503. This course explores in depth selected problems in tort practice. The grade in this course is based upon written exercises assigned by the instructor during the course.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
109. The private law of civil wrongs commencing with battery, trespass, conversion, false imprisonment, the infliction of mental distress and followed by negligence law, nuisance, strict liability, the law of products, misrepresentation, defamation, privacy, misuse of legal procedure, injurious falsehoods, interference with contract and marginal areas involving unfair competition.

Course listings are subject to change without notice.
Administration and Faculty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration and Staff</th>
<th>Richard C. Groll</th>
<th>Dean</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leigh H. Taylor</td>
<td>Associate Dean</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kathryn M. Dutenhaver</td>
<td>Assistant Dean</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vincent F. Vitullo</td>
<td>Director, Clinical and Interdisciplinary Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jeannine Maciejczak</td>
<td>Administrative Secretary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diane M. Wojtanowicz</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Donna Wilson</td>
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<td>Joann M. Pawlinec</td>
<td>Associate Dean's Secretary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kathleen D. Gagnon</td>
<td>Admissions Coordinator</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bernadette A. Drummond</td>
<td>Student Affairs Coordinator</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Roberta L. Palmer</td>
<td>Receptionist</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Leslie Ahart</td>
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<td>Linda Bell</td>
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<td>Linda O'Connell</td>
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<td>Mary Ann Pult</td>
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<td>Gail Rangel</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elaine Sloan</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judy Ann Ulrich</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Faculty

Roy M. Adams, Associate Professor, B.A., University of Delaware; J.D., Chicago-Kent College of Law; LL.M., Northwestern University School of Law.

William H. Baker, Associate Professor, A.B., Duke University; J.D., University of Maryland.

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Donald T. Bertucci*, Associate Professor, B.S., Loyola University, J.D., DePaul University.
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*On Leave for the academic year 1974-75.

**On Leave for the Spring Term 1974-75.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1974 Fall Semester</th>
<th>1975</th>
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<th>1975 Summer Session</th>
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Classes begin.
Last day to add a course.
Last day to elect pass/fail.
St. Vincent DePaul Day, School holiday.
Last day to withdraw from a course.
Thanksgiving Holidays.
Fall Semester classes end.

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Final examination period.
Mid-year vacation.

Classes begin.
Last day to add a course.
Mid-year convocation.
Last day to elect pass/fail.
Spring Vacation.

Last day to withdraw from a course.
Spring Semester classes end.
Final examination period.
Memorial Day.
Convocation.

---

Classes begin.
Summer Session classes end.
Final examination period.
For further information
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