## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The College of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Student Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>General Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Degree Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Application and Admission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tuition and Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Financial Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Administrative Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Course Descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Faculty and Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Calendar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Volume LXXVIII, No. 5, June 4, 1975
*The DePaul University Bulletin*, Published by DePaul University, 25 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, semi-monthly, April through June, six issues per year. Second class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois.
The College of Law

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 law clinic sequence. In the Legal Clinic, third year students interested in urban law and legal advocacy have a unique opportunity to practice while still in school. Under the direction of 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 75 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 36 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 student body has also grown; approximately 950 students enrolled in 1975. While 85 percent of DePaul's students come from the surrounding metropolitan area, many 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 to ensure that gifted black, Latino, American Indian and Asian men and women can enter and successfully complete their course of legal studies and enter the practice of law.

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 primarily 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 8 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 seek enrollment 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 floors have been assigned to the College of Law in the two-building complex. 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, and approximately 60% of the new construction is completed.
The heart of a good law school is its library. DePaul has an exceptionally fine library which houses the equivalent of more than 100,000 volumes. In addition, the Library has Federal Depository Status. 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. 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 year, the library staff offers a special orientation and a course on Legal Research.
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.

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 open to all students. The Association is affiliated with the American Law Students Association, and 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 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.

The Latino Law Students Association was initially formed to provide guidance to the entering Latino freshmen; however, it now includes speakers, recruitment of Latino students into law, and participation in community activities to enhance the legal services offered.

The Law Auxiliary helps the spouses and fiancées 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.

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 student 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 Procedure I and II
- Constitutional Process I and II
- Contracts I and II
- Legal Profession
- Legal Research
- Property
- Substantive Criminal Law
- Torts I and II

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 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 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 98% of those admitted to DePaul College of Law have completed their baccalaureate degrees, and a significant percent 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.

In order to be considered for the September semester, applicants must take the Law School Admission Test no later than the previous February. Applicants should request permission to take the test, an application blank and a bulletin of information by writing directly to:

LSAT
Educational Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The LSAT Bulletin lists the dates when applications must be filed, the specific days on which the test will be given, and the place where the test may be taken. Applications for the test and the fee must be received in the office of the Testing Service in New Jersey not later than three weeks prior to the date of the test.

The Educational Testing Service will send scores to DePaul on request of the applicant. Test scores are valid for two years.
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. In general, transfer students must meet all the regular requirements for admission. Information including undergraduate transcripts, Law School Admission Test score, official transcript of his or her record at the law school previously attended, and a certificate of good standing may be sent directly to the College of Law Office of Admissions. Transfer students are not required to register with LSDAS. An applicant must submit a completed application form no later than May 1st for the fall semester and November 15th for the spring semester.

The academic work at the previous law school must be above average in quality, 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.

Veteran's Benefits

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. It is available from the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.

Deposit

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

Interviews

In view of the large number of applicants, personal interviews are not part of the admissions process at DePaul. However, applicants are invited to visit the College of Law and speak with the Director of Law Admissions.
# Tuition and Fees

## Tuition Charges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition for 12 to 16 semester hours</td>
<td>$1,150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge per hour in excess of 16</td>
<td>66.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evening Students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition for 8-11 semester hours</td>
<td>785.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge per hour in excess of 11</td>
<td>66.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part-Time Students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge per semester hour</td>
<td>98.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## General Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Fee</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Fee for Deferred Payment Plan</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Payment Delinquency Fee</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Fee (each registration)</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Registration Fee</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of Registration Fee</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Review Fee, per semester</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation Fee (including cap and gown charge)</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Insurance Fee (professional liability group insurance required of students in legal clinics each registration)</td>
<td>10.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicaton Fee</td>
<td>9.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for each transcript</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fee subject to change

## 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 Service Fee 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 Service Fee is charged.

Students failing to make payments on or before the scheduled dates 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of attendance from opening date of each semester</th>
<th>Percentage of tuition to be charged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In either 2nd or 3rd week</td>
<td>20 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In either 4th or 5th week</td>
<td>40 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In either 6th or 7th week</td>
<td>60 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 8th week</td>
<td>80 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond 8th week</td>
<td>100 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 an Enrollment Change Form will result in loss or reduction of tuition adjustment.
Financial Aid

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 Aid 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 E. Berland Scholarship. This fund, established by Mr. Berland, president of Arthur Rubloff & Co., graduate of the College of Law, and member of the University's Board of Trustees, now aggregates $87,650. The income from this fund is used to assist 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.

William R. and Anna M. Dolan Scholarship. The estate of Anna M. Dolan established this $20,000 fund, the interest from which is paid to a law student of Irish descent.

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.

Elizabeth Liggins Scholarship. The estate of Elizabeth Liggins established this $16,000 fund, the interest from which is paid to a minority law student.

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 Weinfield Memorial Scholarship. The Charles Weinfield 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 approximately $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. Students may work up to 15 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 evaluated need of the student.

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 18 hours. Evening Division students must receive permission for fewer than 6 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 attendance is required, and the method of instruction, course content, and testing procedure all presuppose regular class attendance.

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.

Evaluation

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 anonymously graded final examination. Instructors may modify these criteria and must provide the criteria for evaluation in writing to the Dean and to the students on the first class meeting.
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 Associate Dean for Student Affairs 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 time period prescribed by the academic calendar.

Dismissal

Students will be dismissed for poor academic performance. Students must maintain at least a 2.0 average for each academic 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 onto 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. Students are responsible for regulations which are published on official bulletin boards or in the official student handbook.
## Course Descriptions

### Business

**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. Not offered 1975-76.

**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.
Public Control of Business II:
Unfair Trade Practices

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.

Public Control of Business III:
Regulated Industries

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. Not offered 1975-76.

Public Control of Business IV:
Securities Regulation


Contractual Relations

Commercial Transactions I:
Sales and Commercial Paper

304. This course surveys the law of sales (principally Article Two of the Uniform Commercial Code) and the law of commercial paper (principally Articles Three and Four of the UCC). Also, letters of credit (Article Five) will be discussed. Emphasis will be placed on core concepts including negotiability, liability of parties on instruments, warranty, buyer and seller remedies, holder in due course rights, etc. Various business and commercial perspectives will be stressed. There is no prerequisite for this course and it may be taken before, after or concurrent with Commercial Transactions II.

Commercial Transactions II:
Secured and Consumer Transactions

305. This course covers the law of personal property security (principally Article Nine and Seven of the Uniform Commercial Code) and consumer financing arrangements. One emphasis is upon transactional planning of consumer, equipment, inventory, accounts and warehouse financing arrangements. The priorities of conflicting legal interests are given attention. Part of the semester will be spent in analyzing various legal problems involved in planning or resolving consumer credit sales and loans. Provisions of the Federal Consumer Credit Protection Act, State Retail Installment Sales Acts, Uniform Consumer Credit Code, usury laws, Fair Credit Reporting Act and the UCC will be discussed. There are no prerequisites for Commercial Transaction II. The course may be taken before, after or concurrent with Commercial Transactions I.

Commercial Transaction III:
Debtor and Creditor Law

415. This course surveys the law of creditor's and debtor's rights and remedies. Topics covered include collection remedies available to individual creditors under state law, the law of fraudulent conveyances and bulk transfers (Article Six of the UCC), and the kinds of relief available to financially troubled consumers and businesses under state and federal law. A substantial portion of the course is devoted to a survey of the Federal Bankruptcy Act including a review of the trustee's avoiding powers, priorities in distribution, and the debtor's right to discharge, the federal tax lien, and priority accorded other claims in and out of bankruptcy. There are no prerequisites for Commercial Transactions III.
Contracts I and II

101, 106. 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.

Criminal Law

Administration of Criminal Justice I: Pretrial

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.

Administration of Criminal Justice II: Trial

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.

Administration of Criminal Justice III: Post-Trial

466. An analysis of the processes which normally follow acquittal or conviction of an individual charged with crime, including appeals, post-conviction remedies and habeas corpus; the practical, administrative and constitutional implications of institutionalization.

Evidentiary Problems in Criminal Cases

467. Analysis of selected problems of evidence peculiar to criminal cases. Prerequisite: Evidence.

International Criminal Law

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.

Substantive Criminal Law

506. A survey of the substantive law of crimes, theories of criminality, and theories of criminal responsibility.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey of Criminal Procedure</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Law</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Law and the Family Unit</strong></td>
<td>509. An introduction to the creation, governance and termination of family relationships, including such topics as marriage, adoption, neglect, conciliation, and divorce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth and the Law</strong></td>
<td>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. Not offered 1975-76.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illinois Practice</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illinois Civil Litigation I</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illinois Civil Litigation II</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Law and Medicine</strong></td>
<td>421. This course is an effort to illustrate areas of the law in which the physician, the pharmacist, the medical manufacturer and the attorney come into contact. A survey of negligence, product liability, warranty and other related principles is presented, with detailed review of appropriate legal case material. A brief examination of the administrative structure governing medical education and medical practice is made. Some aspects of management of expert witness testimony and management of forensic evidence are also reviewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trial Technique I</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Law Clinics

Extern Program: Supervised Field Work

524. TheExtern Program (Supervised Field Work) is a program designed primarily for third year students. Its purpose is to give such students practical experience in a functioning law office or public agency. Each academic year the instructor or instructors assigned to this program make specific arrangements with the cooperation of public agencies or law offices for the placement of qualified students. Thus, the specific offices in which extern students are placed may vary somewhat from year to year. The precise agency or offices cooperating in this program will be listed with the registration materials for each academic term. Students must have a cumulative grade point average of 3.00 to be eligible for this program.

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.

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 special interest. Students will divide their clinical time equally between the two in order to gain appreciation for both types of litigation. Students are required to participate in the clinical experience for a minimum of twenty (20) hours per week and receive 6 semester hours credit. Prerequisite: Litigation Strategy and Technique.

Litigation Strategy and Technique

419. An examination of the approach to complex litigation; emphasis on investigation, pleading, state and federal discovery, and the tactics and purposes thereof; pre-trial plans; conferences; assembly and maintenance of litigation files; pre-trial motions and remedies; preparation of trial books and exhibits; approaches to settlement, trial strategy, trial motions, direct and cross-examination; argument, forms of objections; protection of the trial record. Prerequisites: Civil Procedure I and II, prior or current registration in Evidence and a cumulative grade point average of at least 2.75.
Perspective Courses

Accounting and the Law
478. A survey of accounting principles and conventions relevant to the practice of law. Selected problems from tax law, corporation law, security regulation, and rate regulation are explored.

American Legal History
471. Study of the development of legal concepts in response to the 19th Century industrial and social transformations. Primary attention will be paid to the legal development surrounding the transportation revolution. Topics will include Common Law Nuisance, Property, Equality, and Administrative Regulation. Not offered 1975-76.

Comparative Law
478. This seminar is designed to promote a better understanding of the American legal system by comparing it with other major legal systems.

Current Philosophical Issues in Supreme Court Litigation
477. A seminar devoted to the analysis of the philosophical implications in recent United States Supreme Court decisions. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process II. Not offered 1975-76.

English Legal History
403. An introduction to the history of law in England from the Conquest. Particular attention is given to the origins of the central courts, the elaboration of the judicial system, common law pleading and the forms of action; to the history of equity, legislation and its interpretation, the principle of precedent, the legal profession; to the development of the law of real property, contract and tort. Not offered 1975-76.

International Protection of Human Rights
482. This seminar surveys and analyzes the legal aspects of protecting human rights by international action. Relevant treaties, conventions and international practices are discussed. Not offered 1975-76.
Jurisprudence

418. 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 packing constitutional law concepts such as "prior restraint," "chilling effect," "equal protection" and "state action." Not offered 1975-76.

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. Not offered 1975-76.

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. Not offered 1975-76.

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 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

431. Private law areas of especial 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. Not offered 1975-76.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Process</td>
<td>508. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure I</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure II</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Remedies

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. Relationship of legal and equitable remedies, together with their procedural union in modern statutes. Use of damages, restitution, and injunctions in public law areas.

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.
Anderson Feb Lot 6 Feb
11 - #7 Blank check: lease in #6 Sec 11/160
1/1/61 $5,000
1/3/62 Daniels
1/1/63 Anderson
1/3/63 Etting
11/4/63
11/5/63

F. Field
Hair George

#7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estate Planning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409. The planning and drafting of non-commercial dispositive instruments, including elements of estate and tax practice. Prerequisite: Estates Survey of Federal Income Taxation, Estate &amp; Gift Taxation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estates I:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wills and Trusts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308. Trusts, wills and fiduciary administration, including laws of succession, will revocation, trust powers, and problems of testamentary and intervivos gratuitous transfers. Prerequisite: Property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estates II:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiduciary Administration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436. An examination of a fiduciary's duties and liabilities in the administration of trusts and estates. Prerequisites: Estates I: Wills and Trusts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estates III:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future Interests</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414. A study of permissible future estates and interests, rules against perpetuities, powers of appointments and construction and use thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estate &amp; Gift Taxation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intellectual Property</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Use Planning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. 4 semester hours.

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. A seminar course oriented toward civil rights and liberties under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. Emphasis is on the frontiers of civil rights and civil liberties under these two clauses of the Constitution. 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 are made applicable to the states. Prerequisite: Constitutional Process I.
Consumer Protection

497. 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 & II.

Employment Discrimination

202. 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.

Environmental Law

444. A survey of federal and state remedies for the protection of the environment.

First Amendment Freedoms

493. A seminar oriented toward an analysis of the individual's right to speech, press, religious freedom, due process and privacy. Emphasis is on First Amendment Freedom. Prerequisites: Constitutional Process I & II.

The Individual and the Union

530. 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.

Labor Arbitration

418. Informal dispute procedures for settlement of private and public disputes, including grievance and award procedures.
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.
Public International Law

422. 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.

School Law

499. 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 & II.

Social Legislation

511. 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 & II.

Urban Environmental Management

533. 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.

Taxation

Estate and Gift Taxation

408. The taxation, at the federal and state level, of gratuitous transfers.

Internal Revenue Procedure

500. 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.

State and Local Taxation

499. 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey of Federal Income Taxation</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>Tax Planning for the Affluent Client</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>Tax Research</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>Taxation of Business Income</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts I &amp; II</td>
<td>109, 110. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Liability</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>
</tbody>
</table>

40
Writing and Research

Guided Research 411. Students who have earned at least a 3.00 grade point average may, after the completion of all required courses, engage in assigned research under the direction and supervision of a faculty member. Students may enroll in guided research twice. Faculty members may select two students per semester. Permission of instructor is required. 2 semester hours.

Independent Study 428. Students who have earned at least 3.00 grade point average and have prepared and had approved by a faculty member, an outline of a proposed research paper, the content of which is not substantially duplicated in any course, may enroll in one independent study during their academic career. Each faculty member is permitted to supervise one independent study project per semester.

Law Review 203. This program is designed for law review candidates who are involved in a supervised writing program under the direction of the Law Review Editorial Board and selected faculty members. After completing a writing and editing program administered by the Board, each candidate will be expected to complete two projects in publishable form and to take part in supervised editing projects. A grade of pass or fail will be assigned by the faculty members responsible for reviewing the work of the student. 2 semester hours. Members of the Editorial Board may enroll in Law Review for 3 semester hours.

Legal Research 112. This course instructs students in the understanding of systems of legal publications in correlation to the legal system and in the use of law books comprising these systems. Law reports, case citators, digests, annotated court reports, legislative histories, administrative law and secondary material are included. Emphasis is placed on legal research techniques and on the legal citation form appropriate to various types of legal writing. 1 semester hour.

Course listings are subject to change without notice. All courses listed are 3 semester hours unless otherwise noted.
Administration and Faculty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration and Staff</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard C. Groll</td>
<td>Dean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigh H. Taylor</td>
<td>Associate Dean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katheryn M. Dutenhaver</td>
<td>Associate Dean for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Student Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald H. J. Hermann</td>
<td>Director of Academic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interdisciplinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diane M. Wojtanowicz</td>
<td>Administrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistant to the Dean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernadette A. Drummond</td>
<td>Academic Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathleen D. Gagnon</td>
<td>Director of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Admissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane C. Millar</td>
<td>Admissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Alta Putt</td>
<td>Placement Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Wilson</td>
<td>Administrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clinic Office Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen L. Anderson</td>
<td>Administrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary to the Dean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marguerite E. Cummings</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahia R. Merrill</td>
<td>Administrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate Dean for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Student Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Mowder</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yvonne C. Newman</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerdine Nolen</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberta L. Palmer</td>
<td>Receptionist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joann M. Pavlinec</td>
<td>Administrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cary Smith</td>
<td>Administrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate Dean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith Ann Ulrich</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roy M. Adams, Associate Professor, B.A., University of Delaware; J.D., Chicago-Kent College of Law; LL.M., Northwestern University School of Law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Baker, Professor, A.B., Duke University; J.D., University of Maryland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Cherif Bassiouni, Professor, LL.B., Cairo University; J.D., Indiana University; LL.M., John Marshall Law School; S.J.D., George Washington University.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward J. Benett, Associate Professor, B.S., Temple University; J.D., Dickinson School of Law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald T. Bertucci, Associate Professor, B.S., Loyola University; J.D., DePaul University.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rodney J. Blackman*, Associate Professor, B.A., University of Michigan; M.A., University of Chicago; J.D., Harvard Law School.

Robert E. Burns, Professor, B.S., College of the Holy Cross; LL.B., Yale Law School; LL.M., New York University.

David H. Coar, Associate Professor, B.A., Syracuse University; J.D., Loyola University (Chicago); LL.M., Harvard Law School.

John F. Decker, Associate Professor, B.A., Loras College; B.A., University of Iowa; J.D., Creighton University; LL.M., New York University.

Katheryn M. Dutenhaver, Assistant Professor, B.A., North Central College; J.D., DePaul University.

James R. Elkins, Assistant Professor, B.A., J.D., University of Kentucky; LL.M. Yale University.

Sybille C. Fritzsch, Visiting Associate Professor M.S., Purdue University; J.D., University of Chicago.

Robert E. Ginsberg, Assistant Professor, B.A., Brown University; J.D., American University Law School; LL.M., Harvard Law School.

Ronald Goldberg, Assistant Professor, B.A., University of Illinois; J.D., Brooklyn Law School.

Elliott H. Goldstein, Associate Professor, A.B., J.D., Case Western Reserve University.

Richard C. Grolli, Professor, A.B., Northwestern University; J.D., Loyola University (Chicago); LL.M., Northwestern University.

Donald H. J. Hermann, Professor, A.B., Stanford University; J.D., Columbia University; LL.M., Harvard Law School.

Patrick A. Keenan, Assistant Professor, A.B., University of Detroit; J.D., University of Chicago.

Terrence F. Kiely, Associate Professor, B.S., Loyola University; J.D., DePaul University; LL.M., New York University.

Charles H. Koch, Jr., Assistant Professor, B.A., University of Maryland; J.D., George Washington University; LL.M., University of Chicago.
John B. Moore, Visiting Associate Professor, B.A., J.D., Texas Christian University; Ph.D., Harvard University; J.D., Harvard Law School.

J. Stirling Mortimer, Adjunct Professor, B.C.S., Notre Dame University; J.D., DePaul University.

Lawrence F. Murphy, Professor, J.D., DePaul University.

Marlene A. Nicholson, Associate Professor, B.A., J.D., University of California (Los Angeles).


Rev. John T. Richardson, C.M., Professor, B.A., St. Mary's Seminary; S.T.L., S.T.D. Collegium Angelicum; M.A., St. Louis University.

Arthur M. Scheller*, Professor, B.A., St. Norbert College; J.D., Marquette University.

Jeffrey M. Shaman, Associate Professor, B.A., Pennsylvania State University; J.D., University of Southern California; LL.M., Georgetown University.

Stephen A. Siegel, Assistant Professor, B.A., Columbia University; J.D., LL.M., Harvard Law School.

William W. Stuart, Visiting Associate Professor, B.A., Stanford University; LL.B., Washington & Lee University.

Michael I. Swygert, Professor, B.A., LL.B., Valparaiso University; LL.M., Yale University.

Leigh H. Taylor, Professor, B.A., J.D., University of Tulsa; LL.M., New York University.

Richard C. Turkington, Professor, B.A., J.D., Wayne State University; LL.M., New York University.

Vincent F. Vitullo, Professor, A.B., J.D., Loyola University; LL.M., Yale University.

Robert G. Weclaw, Professor, B.S.L., J.D., Northwestern University.

*On Leave for the academic year 1975-76.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emeritus Faculty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Anderson, Professor Emeritus, Ph.B., J.D., J.S.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Xavier Busch, Professor and Dean Emeritus, LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence F. Daly, Professor Emeritus, (In Residence) A.B., A.M., J.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christine A. Brock, Law Librarian, B.A., M.L.S., University of Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayle Edelman, Associate Law Librarian, (Cataloging Dept.), B.A., University of Kansas; M.L.S., University of Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandra Traicoff, Associate Law Librarian, (Reference Dept.), B.A., University of Kansas; M.L.S., University of Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Breakstone, Assistant Law Librarian, (Serials Dept.); B.A., University of Michigan; M.S.L.S., Simmons College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Jill Brophy, Assistant Law Librarian, (Cataloging-Dept.), B.A., M.L.S., University of Illinois.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lecturers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Anderson, B.S., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry B. Aron, J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Baffes, B.S., M.D., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward B. Beis, B.S., LL.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Berg, B.A., J.D., D.C.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James E. Caldwell, A.B., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzanne B. Conlon, A.B., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward J. Egan, LL.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Eichstaedt, B.A., M.B.A., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cezar M. Froelich, B.S., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund A. Godula, B.S., M.S., J.D., M.P.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley L. Hill, B.S., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack M. Greenberg, B.S., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul R. Hoffman, J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norbert S. Jacker, A.B., LL.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David W. Maher, A.B., LL.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharon Mervis, B.A., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert H. Monyek, B.B.A., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward J. Nadler, B.S., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Pokorny, Jr., A.B., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Romiti, B.S., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas J. Russell, A.B., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard C. Smilgoff, B.S., J.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward A. Williams, B.S., J.D., C.P.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Administrative Officers

**DePaul University**

- Very Rev. John R. Cortelyou, C.M., President
- Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley, C.M., Chancellor
- Rev. John T. Richardson, C.M., Executive Vice President, Dean of Faculties
- Very Rev. Edward F. Riley, C.M., Vice President for Student Affairs
- Arthur J. Schaefer, Vice President for Development and Public Relations
- Jack A. Kompare, Vice President for Business Affairs
- Rev. Albert L. Dundas, C.M., Treasurer

### Board of Trustees

**DePaul University**

- Robert M. Dreves, Chairman
- E. Stanley Enlund, Vice Chairman

**Members**

- Robert M. Dreves, Chairman
- E. Stanley Enlund, Vice-Chairman
- Rev. Albert L. Dundas, C.M., Secretary
- Abel E. Berland
- Victor J. Cacciatore
- William F. Caplice
- Very Rev. J. R. Cortelyou, C.M.
- Col. Henry Crown
- Edward M. Cummings
- James C. Daubenspeck
- Louis G. Davidson
- Robert M. Dreves
- Patrick T. Driscoll
- E. Stanley Enlund
- Rev. Louis J. Franz, C.M.
- Rev. Francis A. Gaydos, C.M.
- Howard J. Johnson
- David F. Laughlin
- John F. Mannion
- Louis E. Martin
- Mrs. Raymond L. McClory
- Joseph B. Meegan
- Henry J. Nord
- Michael R. Notaro
- Very Rev. Cecil L. Parres, C.M.
- Rev. Harold B. Persich, C.M.
- Howard V. Phalin
- Frederick L. Regnery
- Rev. J. T. Richardson, C.M.
- Very Rev. E. F. Riley, C.M.
- Burke B. Roche
- Ernest W. Schneider
- Ray Schoessling
- Nathan H. Schwartz
- John G. Sevcik
- William C. Sexton
- William G. Simpson

### Advisory Members

- C. E. Childers
- Rev. Albert L. Dundas, C.M.
- William L. Joyce
- George J. Kiener, Jr.
- Walter J. Madigan
- Stephen A. Mitchell
- Raymond T. O'Keefe
- Very Rev. C. J. O'Malley, C.M.
- Robert A. Podesta
- Daniel F. Rice
- Clair M. Roddewig
- Leo J. Sheridan
- Donald J. Walsh

47
# Calendar

## 1975 Fall Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 8</td>
<td>Orientation for new students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 8</td>
<td>Classes begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 19</td>
<td>Last day to add a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 6</td>
<td>St. Vincent DePaul Day — College Holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 17</td>
<td>Last day to withdraw from a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 27-30</td>
<td>Thanksgiving Holidays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 19</td>
<td>Fall Semester classes end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 1976

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 5-19</td>
<td>Final Examination Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20-25</td>
<td>Mid-Year Vacation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 1976 Spring Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 26</td>
<td>Classes begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1</td>
<td>Mid-Year Convocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 6</td>
<td>Last day to add a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>Last day to withdraw from a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 10-18</td>
<td>Spring vacation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14</td>
<td>Spring Semester classes end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 17-31</td>
<td>Final Examination Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>Convocation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 1976 Summer Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 7</td>
<td>Classes begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 23</td>
<td>Summer Session classes end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26-30</td>
<td>Final Examination Period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For further information
direct general inquiries to:
Office of the Dean
The College of Law
DePaul University
25 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Telephone 312/321-7700

Inquiries about application
and admission:
The Office of Admissions
The College of Law
DePaul University
25 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Telephone 312/321-7701

Inquiries about financial aid:
The Office of Financial Aid
DePaul University
25 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Telephone 312/321-7632

Inquiries about Placement:
The Office of Placement
DePaul University
25 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Telephone 312/321-7700