The College of Law Bulletin for 1977-78
DePaul University
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DePaul University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action educator and provides opportunities for all without regard to age, color, creed, handicap, race or sex.

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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.
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 is responsive to new social needs and to the insights offered by other disciplines to contemporary social problems and newly felt needs of individuals. Throughout their legal studies, students are exposed to the viewpoints of economics, psychiatry, philosophy and history, in short, to any perspective which will help clarify the law or indicate desired directions of legal reform. As importantly, the College of Law is a professional school which has the objective of confronting students with the problems at the forefront of legal practice and preparing future practitioners with the tools needed to cope with these problems whether they be in the corporate, criminal, private or public fields of law practice.

An Urban Law School

Located in the heart of Chicago’s Loop, DePaul particularly aims to prepare the lawyer who will be working in the urban setting. Moreover, there is a special concern with the legal needs of those who live and work in urban society. 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.

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 Loop Legal Clinic, third year students interested in legal advocacy have a unique opportunity to practice while still in school. Under the direction of staff attorneys, students develop and present actual cases, from the initial stages to actual trial.

A Diverse Curriculum

In view of broadening areas of life subject to legal control and the diffusion of career objectives of students, DePaul has striven to provide a diverse and innovative curriculum. After a first year grounding in common law, statutory analysis and constitutional law, students are offered an elective curriculum. A basic core of subjects prepares the student for traditional law practice. Advanced courses provide opportunities for highly specialized work in corporate, criminal, labor and other conventional areas of legal practice. Other elective courses offer a broadening of perspective and an opportunity to explore developing areas of law in control of technology, environment and political activity. The curriculum undergoes constant examination to meet both the needs and interests of students.

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.
Faculty and Students

The faculty keeps pace with the growing curriculum. There are more than 35 full-time faculty members, and the full faculty numbers more than fifty, double the total a decade ago. Every field of interest is represented; the faculty is diverse in age, outlook and background. The educational background of the faculty reflects attendance at a broad range of law schools. The faculty is actively involved in scholarly research and writing; they serve on various law and governmental committees and advisory groups.

The student body has also grown; approximately 1,000 students enrolled this year. 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.

Special Programs

The College of Law has established joint programs with other graduate divisions. With the Administrative Studies Center, the law school provides a joint degree program leading to the degree Juris Doctor and Master of Science in Management of Public Service. In cooperation with the College of Commerce, the law school offers programs leading to Juris Doctor and Master of Business Administration or Master of Science in Accounting. In addition, the College of Law itself provides a program of graduate law study leading to the degree Master of Law in Taxation.

The Evening Division

The 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 15 hours a week to seek enrollment in the Evening Division.

Physical Facilities

Today, there are five amphitheater-style classrooms, a moot court room, and a number of seminar and meeting rooms plus lounges. In addition, there are spacious accommodations for offices, the law clinic, the DePaul Law Review and student activities. The new law library provides a superb unit for study and research. The welcoming atmosphere of the law school facilities was accomplished after an expenditure of several million dollars in the course of renovation, which was completed in 1976.
The Law Library

The library of the College of Law is a 140,000 volume collection of Anglo-American legal materials. It is an open-stack collection providing all of the basic resources necessary to study and research in those areas offered by the law school curriculum. There is sufficient duplication of materials to allow constant access to the most heavily used items as well as to provide for overnight circulation. The library is an official depository for federal documents.

New physical facilities for the law library were completed in the summer of 1976. There is seating for more than 450 students and a wide range of special facilities including a CRT use center, an audio-visual center, and comfortable lounges.

The staff of the library consists of twenty full-time employees, six of whom are professional librarians. For the convenience of the students, the professional staff is available six days a week. The librarians provide lectures on legal research for freshman law students as part of the writing and research program; and they offer a variety of lectures and tours upon request.
DePaul University maintains two separate campuses. Administrative offices and the professional schools occupy buildings in Chicago's central business district, the Loop. The main campus of the University is located four miles north, in the residential Lincoln Park area where a total of 26 buildings are located on a campus of 25 acres. Apartments and dormitory residences on the Lincoln Park campus are available for law students. In addition, student activities and intramural athletic facilities on the main campus are available to law students.

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 case 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. Academic credit can be earned for work done as a staff member of the Review and for serving on the editorial board.

The College of Law invites student opinion as part of the law school decision making process. Through a student-faculty Dean's Advisory Committee, students have an opportunity to voice opinions on policy questions, grievances, and student discipline.

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 Moot Court Board provides students an opportunity to play a role in providing an intramural moot court experience for freshman students. 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.

Opportunities are available for student contributions to student edited periodicals as well as to the College of Law alumni magazine.

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.

One raw fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta and one legal association, Kappa Delta Pi have chapters at DePaul. Both memberships are open to men and women students. These organizations bring together students for study, professional meetings and social functions.
The Black American Law Students Association seeks to articulate and promote needs and goals of black law students within the University. The DePaul Society of International Law seeks to increase interest in and understanding of comparative and international law through a program of speakers and panel discussions. The Latino Law Students Association was formed to provide guidance to the entering Latino freshmen and to promote full participation of Latino students in the law school community. 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 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. The 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 IIICLE annually presents two grants of $25 each, to be used toward tuition for any course offered by the Institute. The IIICLE 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

Juris Doctor
The first degree in law offered by the College of Law is the 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 Writing and Research; Moot Court; Property; Substantive Criminal Law; Torts I and II.
Contents of these courses are described in the section on Course Descriptions.

Degree Requirements
In addition to taking the required courses, students must meet the following requirements:
- Complete 86 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 eight hours per semester respectively.

The Degree With Honors
Upon the recommendation of the Dean and Faculty, the degree Juris Doctor With Honor may be conferred upon those in each graduating class who rank in the top 10% of their respective class; however, in no event will the Honors designation be awarded to one who has not achieved the minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.4.

Master of Law in Taxation
The LL.M. Program in Taxation is intended to furnish the practicing lawyer with intensive instruction in the substantive and procedural aspects of tax law with special emphasis on federal taxation. The course work in the program ranges from a review of basic aspects of income tax and gift and estate tax to advanced problems in income taxation of trusts, corporate reorganization, and foreign business taxation, as well as state and local taxation. The program is staffed to expose the student to both academic and practicing members of the bar who have expertise in specialized areas of tax law. Further information concerning the LL.M. Program in Taxation can be obtained by writing: Director, Master of Law in Taxation Program, DePaul University College of Law, 25 E. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.
How To Apply

Application for admission to the J.D. program is made directly to the College of Law. The prospective student may obtain application forms by writing:

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

The Admissions Committee is not restricted by inflexible requirements in acting on applications. Although objective points of departure are established by reference to the Law School Admissions Test score and grade point average, indications that the candidate possesses intellectual depth, high ambition, and diligence, energy, high ideals, and qualities associated with future leadership are often given considerable weight. Economic, societal or educational obstacles which have been successfully overcome by an applicant have often led to favorable consideration as have other kinds of outstanding achievement. Diversity of interest, background and experience among each entering class is a continuing objective of the admissions process. In addition, DePaul University College of Law is committed to a policy against discrimination based on sex, race, color, creed or national origin.

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 may not be given the careful consideration they deserve.

Who May Apply

Students are admitted for classes beginning in September only, and must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university at the time of initial registration in the College of Law.

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 three 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 and who have achieved a record of academic work at the previous law school which is above average. 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 December 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 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

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>Day Students</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition for 12 to 16 semester hours</td>
<td>$1475.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge per hour in excess of 16</td>
<td>90.00</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Evening Students</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition for 8-11 semester hours</td>
<td>1012.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge per hour in excess of 11</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Part-time Students</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charge per semester hour</td>
<td>127.00</td>
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General Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Fee</th>
<th>30.00</th>
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<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>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of Registration Fee</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Review Fee per semester</td>
<td>3.75</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>20.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplication Fee</td>
<td>12.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for each transcript</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Fee, each “Insufficient Fund,” “Stop Payment,” or “Account Closed” check</td>
<td>3.00</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, or certified for the bar exam.
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.
5. If a student gives the University a check that is returned by the bank upon which it was drawn, marked “Not Sufficient Funds,” “Payment Stopped” or “Account Closed,” a $3.00 charge will be assessed for each such occurrence.
Deferred Payment Plan

Tuition and fees are payable by the end of the first week of classes but if this is impossible students must use the following deferred payment schedule.

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 adjusted 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 eighth week</td>
<td>80 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond eighth 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 the student 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. All refunds are made by the Student Finance Office upon specific request by the student within one calendar year of the opening of the term in which the credit accrued.
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.

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:

Arnstein, Gluck, Weitzenfeld & Minow. The Chicago law firm has established an annual $1,500.00 scholarship for needy students in the College of Law.

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 more than $75,000.00. 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 $1,200 annually for needy law students.

Warren B. Buckley Memorial Loan Fund. The Illinois Bar Foundation administers the Warren B. Buckley Memorial Loan Fund by making a commitment to each Illinois law school in the amount of $2,200.

Catholic Lawyers Guild. The Catholic Lawyers Guild of Chicago each year makes a $1,250 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.

Cook County Bar Association-Scholarships. The Cook 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. Jenn, 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.
Warren J. Hickey Loan Fund. Established by friends and associates of Mr. Warren J. Hickey, a noted member of the Trial Bar of Chicago, this fund provides limited assistance to students who have exhausted other available scholarship resources.

The Latino Law Student Association Scholarship Fund. The Latino Law Student Association Scholarship Fund provides tuition assistance to needy Latino law students who have worked and demonstrated interest in community problems. Availability of funds each year determines the number of students to receive the grant.

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.

Walter H. Moses Scholarship. Mrs. Walter H. Moses has established a scholarship in memory of her late husband, who was a respected member of the Chicago Bar. Her gift to the Chicago Bar Foundation will provide a scholarship to a full-time student for each of the three years he or she is in attendance at the College of Law. After the expiration of the award to DePaul University, the scholarship will be provided to another Chicago area law school for a three year period.

Robert J. O'Rourke Memorial Scholarship. Friends of Mr. O'Rourke, a law school graduate and outstanding government servant, have created this scholarship to assist a law student who plans a career in public service.

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.

Association of Wives of Illinois Lawyers. The Association makes available a $600 grant to the Illinois Bar Foundation for a scholarship to an unmarried female law student.

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.

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 20 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.

National Direct Student Loan Program

DePaul University participates in the federally-sponsored National Direct Student Loan Program and receives from the government money to be used for low-interest loans. Students may borrow approximately $3,000 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 $5,000 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 $25,000, and that he or she remains enrolled on at least a half-time basis. Students with adjusted family incomes greater than $25,000 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 GAPSFA.

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

Placement Office

The DePaul University College of Law Placement Office is staffed by a Placement Coordinator and part-time persons. The Placement Office conducts a variety of services under the supervision of the Associate Dean for Student Affairs.

Chicago, suburban, Illinois and out-of-state law firms, governmental agencies and corporations conduct interviews through the Placement Office facilities. These interviews are for full-time summer internships for the last summer prior to the completion of the degree requirements, and for full-time associate positions upon graduation. Employers contact our Placement Office throughout the calendar year for full and part-time employment. Information on these positions is posted on the official placement bulletin board and is available in handbooks in the Placement Office.

The Placement Handbook describes the resources available in the Placement Office, lists the procedures to be followed to interview through the Placement Office and contains a calendar of Placement Activities.
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 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
Students should be aware that attendance in classes is required and that the method of instruction, course content, and testing procedure all presuppose regular class attendance.

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

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.

Law Study
When you enter the College of Law you are commencing professional study, and you will find it more demanding of time and effort than your pre-law work. The length of time it will take to complete the course of instruction will depend upon the amount of time you are able to devote to it and not to the time of day when you attend classes. If you are able to devote your full time to law study, you may complete the course in the Day Division in six semesters, but if you are required to be employed more than fifteen hours per week, then you may enroll in the Evening Division, carry the normal Evening program, and complete the course in eight semesters and at least one Summer Session. Each Day Division student, when registering, may be asked to state the amount of outside employment, if any. If it exceeds twenty hours per week, the student will be expected to reduce the outside employment, or with permission of the Office of the Dean, enroll in the Evening Division.
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 day classes end. However, instructors may set prior deadlines for research papers.

A student who has not taken an examination or one who has not submitted a required paper by the designated deadline in a given semester, may petition the Office of the Dean for a grade of Incomplete within three (3) weeks after the date of the scheduled final examination or the date on which the paper was due.

Such petition must contain an adequate explanation for the non-completion of the course requirements, establishing that the circumstances preventing completion were unforeseeable and beyond the control of the student. The merits of the petition shall be evaluated by the Committee on Academic Regulations and Readmissions.

A student whose petition has been granted may receive credit in the course by 1) taking the next regularly scheduled examination, or 2) submitting a research paper by a designated date. However, an instructor may, in his or her discretion, elect to prepare an alternate examination. Dates for alternate examinations and late research papers will be set by the Office of the Dean in consultation with the individual instructor.

A grade of Incomplete will be entered on the student’s record during the interim period. If the examination is not taken when designated or if the paper is not submitted by the new date, a grade of F will be entered. A student who fails to petition within the prescribed time or whose petition is 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 from the College of Law during the course of any given semester. However, anyone contemplating this step is urged to talk with the Associate 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.

First year students are not allowed to drop a required course 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 drop an elective course, provided the total hours do not fall below the required minimum. Courses may be dropped within the time period prescribed by the academic calendar. Courses may be dropped after the deadline only upon approval of the Associate Dean.

Students seeking a leave-of-absence from the College of Law should consult the Student Handbook and seek counseling with the Associate Dean.

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 Academic Regulations and Readmissions 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**

**Anti-Trust**

402. Legal efforts to maintain competition are studied with heavy emphasis on the Sherman and Clayton Act prohibitions on monopolization, monopoly, anti-competitive combinations, mergers or price and output agreements both horizontal and vertical. There are no prerequisites for the course.

**Banking Law**

458. This course studies the law of the American banking system as a regulated industry. Regulation and traditional banking activity are studied as well as formulation of banks, bank holding companies, trust powers, bank antitrust problems, federal insurance and international banking problems. Prerequisite: Commercial Paper.

**Business Planning**

460. This course combines advanced work in Corporations, Securities Law and Federal Taxation in the context of business planning and counseling. Prerequisite: Corporations, Corporate Finance, and Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders.

**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: Corporations.

**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: Corporations.

**Corporations**

102. This course provides a basic introduction to the modern American business corporation. Major subject areas covered include: 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, and an introduction to federal securities law.

**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: Corporations.
Partnership and Agency  
108. Principal and agent; master and servant; authority, unauthorized transactions, notice, ratification, restriction, partnership creation, dissolution, and termination, distribution and winding up; organizational problems and devices to reduce risk. (2 credit hours)

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: Corporations, Anti-Trust.

Securities Regulation  
432. Federal and state regulation of corporate securities. Problems related to the nature and extent of investor protection under securities legislation. Prerequisite: Corporations.

Unfair Trade Practices  

Contractual Relations

Commercial Paper  
310. Negotiable instruments law (principally Articles Three and Four of the Uniform Commercial Code). Emphasis on negotiability; transfer; legal effect of endorsement; value, maturity, and good faith; defenses, real and personal; acceptance and certification of checks; liability of parties secondarily liable on endorsement and on warranties; discharge, bank collections and bank-customer relations. (2 credit hours)

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Course Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debtor and Creditor Law</strong></td>
<td>415. This course surveys the law of creditor’s and debtor’s rights and remedies. Coverage includes collection remedies available under state law, fraudulent conveyances and bulk transfers (Article Six of the UCC), and relief available to financially troubled clients. A substantial portion of the course is devoted to a survey of the Federal Bankruptcy Act including the trustee’s avoiding powers, priorities in distribution, and debtor’s right to discharge, federal tax lien, and priorities. There are no prerequisites for the course.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sales</strong></td>
<td>304. This course surveys the law of sales (principally Article Two of the Uniform Commercial Code) and related Uniform Commercial Code provisions. Emphasis will be placed on core concepts including warranty, buyer and seller remedies, risk of loss, 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 Paper and Secured and Consumer Transactions.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Secured and Consumer Transactions</strong></td>
<td>305. This course covers the law of personal property security (principally Articles Nine and Seven of the Uniform Commercial Code) and consumer financing arrangements. Emphasis is upon transactional planning of consumer, equipment, inventory, accounts and warehouse financing arrangements, the priorities of conflicting legal interests, Time is spent 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. The course may be taken before, after or concurrent with Sales and Commercial Paper.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Criminal Law</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Criminal Pretrial Procedure</strong></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>
</tbody>
</table>
Criminal Post-Trial Procedure

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.

Criminal Trial Procedure

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.

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 emphasizing purposes of punishment; elements of criminal liability including actus reus, mens rea, causation, complicity, vicarious liability and defenses. Specific offenses such as homicide and theft offenses are studied as illustrative of the general theory of the law of crimes. Inchoate offenses such as attempt, solicitation and conspiracy are also studied.

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 Criminal Pretrial Procedure 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.

Juvenile Law

529. Examines the development and operation of a separate system of justice for juveniles. Analyzes the juvenile court process including the scope of due process rights of juveniles and the statutory basis of jurisdiction of juvenile courts. Considers questions of delinquency, need of supervision and custody as well as juveniles' claims to education, medical treatment, employment, curfew law, emancipation, and right to contact.
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.

Legal Practice

Appellate Technique

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 Litigation Strategy and Technique be taken before or contemporaneously with Appellate Technique.

Extern Program: Supervised Field Work

524. The Extern 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 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, 514. The Loop Legal Clinic was formed as a project of DePaul University, The Young Lawyer’s Section of the Chicago Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. While servicing the needs of a segment of the Chicago metropolitan community, students who enroll are taught aspects of practice, namely, client interviewing, case analysis, oral argument, direct and cross-examination of witnesses, submission of evidence, preparation of jury instructions, closing argument, post-trial procedures and appellate practice.

Participation is limited to senior law students qualified to practice under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 711. Those enrolled assume a specific caseload which they handle under the direct supervision of the staff attorneys. Students are required to participate in the experience for a minimum of twenty (20) hours per week and may receive 6 hours of credit per semester. 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 objection; protection of the trial record. Prerequisites: Civil Procedure I and II, prior or concurrent registration in Evidence.

Moot Court

538. First-year requirement. Each student is required to write a brief and argue case orally. (1 credit hour)

Moot Court Board

539. Students serving on the Board of Student Advisors to the Moot Court as a result of participation in national moot court competitions or who have been selected by the previous Board in consultation with the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Program will have responsibility for the development of first year problems and supervision of the first year competition. Spring Semester. (3 credit hours per year).
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.

Negotiations

430. The objectives of this course are: (a) to give students insight into the various factors which are involved in negotiations; (b) to provide practical experience in simulated negotiations; and (c) through such insight and practical experience to maximize effectiveness as negotiator. Negotiations will involve such practice areas as labor relations, corporate acquisitions, and litigation settlements. Students will be required to take part in several simulated negotiations which will be subjected to classroom analysis. Enrollment is limited.

Perspective Courses

Accounting and the Law

476. A survey of accounting principles and issues relevant to the practice of law. Topics include, among others, accounting methods and procedures, accounting issues in business, corporate and tax law, and the use of accounting data in financial analysis and business planning. Not open to students with undergraduate major in accounting or equivalent background.

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.

Comparative Law

478. This course is designed to develop a better understanding of the Anglo-American system by comparing it with civil law and socialist legal systems.

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.
Jurisprudence 416. An examination and analysis of four main topics: the nature of law and authority; the relationship between law and morality; the nature of legal reasoning; and contemporary writings reflecting work done by legal realists, analytical philosophers, existentiaists and others.

Jurisprudence Seminar 456. This seminar will focus on natural law theory, its history, development and influence on legal thought. A survey will be made of classical and modern writing followed by a special examination of selected areas of contemporary legal problems in such areas as abortion, death penalty, race relations, etc.

Law and Economics 473. An evaluation of selected legal doctrines in the light of current economic theory is given to common law doctrine and contracts; property and torts are examined to determine whether legal doctrine fosters or hinders sound economic policy. Attention is then devoted to areas such as antitrust, labor law and economic regulation to determine whether current arrangements achieve economic efficiency.

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 selected legal cases of historic importance through an examination of trial transcripts and appellate opinions as well as by study of secondary contemporaneous accounts, historical commentary, diaries and the like. In addition, literary treatment of the events will also be considered. The objective is to judge the contribution and limits of the legal process as a social institution and to consider the contribution of the humanities to an appreciation of the law.
Law and Medicine

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.

Law and Psychiatry Seminar

472. This seminar is designed to evaluate various problems faced by the legal system in relation to the mental health system. Problem areas studied include civil commitment, incompetency, the insanity defense and legal rights of persons institutionalized and those found to be mentally handicapped.

The Law of Sex Based Discrimination

446. This seminar is designed to analyze the various distinctions found in the law which are based solely on sex. Areas of inquiry include Constitutional Law, Family Law, Educational Opportunities, Employment, Criminal Law and Comparative Law.

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. (2 credit hours)

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.

Procedure

Administrative Process

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.
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.

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.

Legislation

512. The materials and skills necessary to the proper understanding and use of legislation. Selected problems in the essential characteristics of the modern lawmaking process in Congress and the state legislatures; methods and skills of legislative research and legislative drafting; the interpretation of legislation; and the counseling and advocacy in statutory cases. Specific exercises in legislative drafting will be required.

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; restitution; constructive trusts and equitable liens.

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.
Property

Future Interests  414. A study of permissible future estates and interests, rules against perpetuities, powers of appointments and construction and use thereof.

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 patentees 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.

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.
Public Law

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

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 & II
491, 492. 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. 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.

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: Sales and Secured Consumer Transactions.

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. Attention will be given to developing an understanding and recognition of Racism and Sexism; to the study of Federal law prohibiting discrimination in employment.

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. Prerequisite: 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.

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 airwaves, 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

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 I & II.

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

498. 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.
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<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Business Tax Problems</td>
<td>608. Advanced consideration of business tax problems. Emphasis is placed on the buying and selling of other businesses, pricing problems under Section 482 of the Internal Revenue Code, special problems relating to the operation of subsidiary companies and intercompany transactions, stockholder buy-sell agreements and the acquisition of tax attributes from other corporations. Course includes a study of the advanced tax problems in the formation and operation of a partnership, including partnership income, sale of partnership interests, distributions, retirement and death of a partner (3 credit hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Federal Tax Problems</td>
<td>610. A study of advanced problems relating to minimum and maximum tax computations, disposition of patents and copyrights, various tax planning techniques and tax shelter opportunities. Advanced problems relating to capital gains and losses and the leasing and disposition of property. (2 credit hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Compensation</td>
<td>528. Tax aspects of deferred compensation with emphasis on pension and profit sharing plans for employees of corporations and self-employed individuals. Special attention will be given to the Employment Retirement and Security Act of 1974. Other forms of deferring tax on compensation are also examined. (2 credit hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate and Gift Taxation</td>
<td>408. A course pertaining to the effect of federal estate and gift taxes on transfers made during life and at death. Areas covered include joint tenancies, life insurance, transfers with reserved powers, powers of appointment, deductions allowed to the estate, with emphasis on the marital deduction and a detailed study of the gift tax sections of the Internal Revenue Code. (3 credit hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates</td>
<td>612. This course covers the income taxation of the trust and estate areas; emphasis is placed on determining how trusts, estates and beneficiaries are taxed; also treated are grantor trusts, distributable net income, income in respect of a decedent, accumulation trusts and the throw back rule. (2 credit hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Procedure</td>
<td>606. A study of the procedures involved in contesting federal tax issues both administratively and in the courts. Particular attention is given to the assessment and collection procedure of the Internal Revenue Service, the summons, use of waivers, offers in compromise, rulings, claims for refund, tax liens, civil penalties, closing agreements and the statute of limitations. (2 credit hours)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Income Taxation of Foreign Business and Investment

614. Provisions and policies of the federal tax law applicable to foreign income, including considerations affecting the choice of methods of engaging in foreign business and investment, treatment of controlled foreign corporations, allocation of income in foreign commerce, credit for foreign taxes, principles and trends of U.S. tax treaties and recent legislation. (2 credit hours)

Master's Thesis

699. A major paper or thesis written under the direction of a member of the faculty. The problem selected for research should be one requiring original research and writing and the final paper must be of publishable quality. (3 credit hours)

State and Local Taxation

499. A study of the legal problems arising in the imposition of a variety of state and local taxes such as real and personal property, franchise, excise, individual and corporate income, sales and use taxes. (3 credit hours)

Survey of Federal Income Taxation

210. A study of tax law relating to the individual. Emphasis is placed on statutory materials, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions. Special consideration is given to the concept of gross income, adjusted gross income, identifying the proper tax payer, deductions, depreciation, timing problems relating to income and deduction items, deferral and non-recognition questions and gains and losses from the disposition of property. (3 credit hours)

Tax Accounting

602. An examination of permissible tax accounting methods and an assessment of their consequences. Problems in the allocation of income and deductible items to proper taxable year Consideration of inventories, depreciation, net operating loss and tax accounting methods. (2 credit hours)

Tax Exempt Organizations

604. Tax treatment of public charities and private foundations. The way exempt status is secured and retained, qualified exemptions, unrelated business income, the loss of exemption, prohibited transactions, deductibility of contributions and required reporting and auditing. (2 credit hours)

Tax Research

532. An examination of research materials available in tax law, use of legislative histories, judicial and agency materials, the method of citation, and exercises in writing opinion letters, memoranda and briefs resolving tax questions. Students will be required to analyze substantive and procedural tax problems and resolve these problems through research techniques and use of source materials utilized by practitioners. (2 credit hours)
Taxation and Natural Resource Development

526. Tax problems presented in such areas as common mineral conveyances and transactions, the production of oil and gas including treatment of exploration and development expenditures. Depletion allowance and sales versus leasing transactions are explored for their tax consequences. (2 credit hours)

Taxation of Corporate Reorganizations

616. An analysis of mergers, consolidations, acquisitions and divisions including the transfer and receipt of tax attributes. (2 credit hours)

Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders

600. A course relating to basic tax considerations in the formation, operation and liquidation of corporations. Areas covered include the organization of a corporation and its capital structure, taxation of ordinary corporations, Subchapter S corporations, dividends and other corporate distributions, accumulated earnings, stock redemption, liquidations, collapsible corporations, corporate divisions and corporate reorganizations. (3 credit hours)

Torts

Product Liability

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.

Torts I & II

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.

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. Faculty members may select two (2) students per semester. Students may enroll in guided research twice. Permission of the instructor required. (2 credit hours)
Independent Study

428. Students who have earned at least a 3.00 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.

Law Review Editorial Board

204. Members of the Editorial Board may enroll in this course for credit. Students enrolled in this course are expected to perform editorial tasks assigned by the editor-in-chief. Something in excess of seventy-five hours of editorial work will be required as minimal compliance with editorial responsibilities for credit.

Law Review Writing Program

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 exercises in writing and editing, each candidate will be expected to complete a significant project or 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.

Legal Writing and Research

112. This course will involve the students in a series of writing exercises such as an opinion letter, a legal memorandum and a memorandum brief. Lectures on research tools will include an explanation of major legal publications and their use, law reports, case citators, digests, annotated court reports, legislative histories, administrative law and secondary material are included. Emphasis will be given to research techniques and legal citation form. (1 credit hour)
Administration and Faculty

Administration and Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Dean</td>
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<td>Associate Dean</td>
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<td>Faculty Secretary</td>
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<td>Secretary to Associate Dean Dutenhaver</td>
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<td>Karla Leavelle</td>
<td>Academic Advisor</td>
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<td>Faculty Secretary</td>
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<td>Faculty Secretary</td>
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<td>Clinic Secretary</td>
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<td>Placement Coordinator</td>
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<td>Administrative Secretary/Clinic Office Manager</td>
</tr>
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<td>Administrative Assistant to the Dean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary T. Zoll</td>
<td>Administrative Secretary to Dean Groll</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Calendar

### 1977-78 Fall Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 6</td>
<td>Orientation for New Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 7</td>
<td>Classes begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 16</td>
<td>Last day to add a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 10</td>
<td>St. Vincent DePaul Day—College Holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 14</td>
<td>Last day to drop a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 24-27</td>
<td>Thanksgiving Holidays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 16</td>
<td>Fall Semester Classes End</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1978

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 3-13</td>
<td>Final Examination Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 15-22</td>
<td>Mid-Year Vacation</td>
</tr>
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### 1977-78 Spring Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 23</td>
<td>Classes Begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 3</td>
<td>Last day to add a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 5</td>
<td>Mid-Year Convocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 3</td>
<td>Last day to withdraw from a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 18-26</td>
<td>Spring Vacation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>Spring Semester Classes End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15-June 2</td>
<td>Final Examination Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>Memorial Day Holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 11</td>
<td>Convocation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1978 Summer Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>Classes Begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 9</td>
<td>Last day to add a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>Last day to drop a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 4</td>
<td>Independence Day Holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>Summer Session Classes End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24-28</td>
<td>Final Examination Period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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