

SPEC-11
LD
3447
.A12
83#3
1982

NON-CIRCULATING

UNIVERSITY OF
MISSOURI
SEP 1 '82

CATALOG

University of Missouri-Columbia
School of Law



TABLE OF CONTENTS

The UMC School of Law	3-5
The Local Community, The Law Faculty, The Law Library, Law Student Body, Student-Organized Educational Opportunities, Alumni Organizations	
Legal Education	6-7
Development of Lawyers' Skills, Teaching Methods	
Course of Study at UMC Law	8-10
Courses for Law Students, Advisement, Requirements for Graduation, Curriculum, Other Programs, Class Attendance, Examination and Grades, The UMC Law Honor Code, Admission to the Missouri Bar, Honors	
Application and Admission	11-14
Prelaw Study, UMC School of Law Admission, Admissions Process, Scholarships and Grants, Loan Funds, Student Employment, Awards, Prizes and Development Funds, Fees and Expenses 1982-83	
Faculty	15-16
Statement of Courses	17-18
Application for Admission	19-20

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BOARD OF CURATORS

William T. Doak, President
Robert A. Dempster, Vice President
Daniel L. Brenner
David W. Lewis
Marian O. Oldham
William G. Cocos Jr.
Larry L. Robinson
Doug Russell
Tom K. Smith Jr.
Catherine Hunt, Secretary
Jackson A. Wright, General Counsel
Donald S. Holm Jr., Treasurer

ADMINISTRATION

James C. Olson, President
Barbara S. Uehling, Chancellor
Ronald F. Bunn, Provost
Dale A. Whitman, Dean, School of Law

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA CATALOG (USPS 651-280)

Volume 83 Number 3 August 1982 General 1982 Series Number 3
Published by the UMC Publications and Alumni Communication Office, 1100 Tiger Towers, 1205 University Ave., Columbia, Mo., 65211. Issued five times a year as follows: March, July, August, September and December. Second class postage paid at Columbia, Missouri. POSTMASTER: Send form 3579 to 1100 Tiger Towers, 1205 University Ave., Columbia, Mo. 65211.

DEAN'S MESSAGE

If you've requested a copy of this catalog, it is likely that you are considering applying for admission to the UMC School of Law. If that is correct, I congratulate you and encourage you to pursue that course, for UMC may be an excellent choice for you.

This School offers an exceptional opportunity to learn the law under the instruction of a superb faculty of teachers. Many of our faculty are recognized nationally as outstanding scholars in their fields of specialty, and our younger professors are rapidly building equally strong reputations. But I think you will find that none of them gives their research and writing efforts a higher priority than good teaching. Our School is unusually strong in its emphasis on the quality of day-to-day classroom instruction.

Faculty research and writing activities are important to students as well. You can rely on professors engaged in such work to be familiar with current trends and changes in the law. In addition, their publications give them a reputation that is well-known to the practicing bar, both within Missouri and beyond. If you have been taught by such people, prospective employers and other attorneys will have greater confidence in your own abilities as a lawyer.

The UMC Law School emphasizes education for the practice of law. We stress the fundamentals of legal thinking—analysis and synthesis of court opinions, preparation and argument of cases, making realistic decisions and defending them.

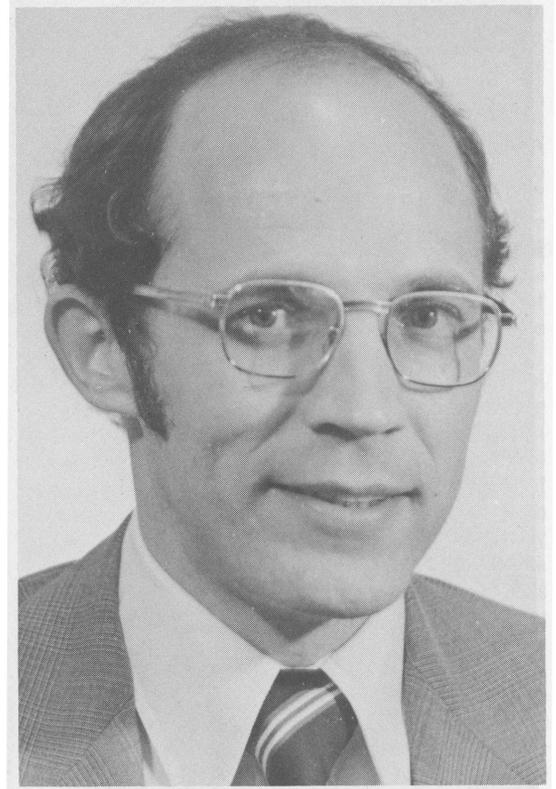
Because of this emphasis on fundamentals, all of the first-year courses and many of the second-year courses are prescribed in advance. They cover the concepts with which we feel every lawyer should be familiar. A large variety of elective courses is also offered for advanced students, including several courses in which the actual conditions of law practice in the courtroom are simulated.

Despite this training, few students are fully equipped for a successful and mature law practice when they graduate. Instead, graduates are prepared to complete their own education through a lifelong process of experience and study. Law school only begins this process, albeit it is a beginning of critical importance, for it provides the essential tools and skills.

While UMC is a state university law school, most classes do not focus specifically on Missouri law. Our graduates are qualified to take the bar examination in any state in the nation and about 15 to 20 percent of them in fact practice outside of Missouri.

Yet special advantages accrue to students who remain in Missouri to practice. They have the benefits of continuing association with classmates and other alumni of the Law School and with the faculty in a network of friendship and support that may last a lifetime.

Studying law is a unique experience. It is demanding intellectually to a degree rarely found in any other endeavor. It requires a high degree of dedication and effort. Yet it is at the same time a satisfying and fulfilling task, for it prepares the student to be of unique service to his or her fellow



citizens, and to help in the important process of safeguarding the nation's liberties.

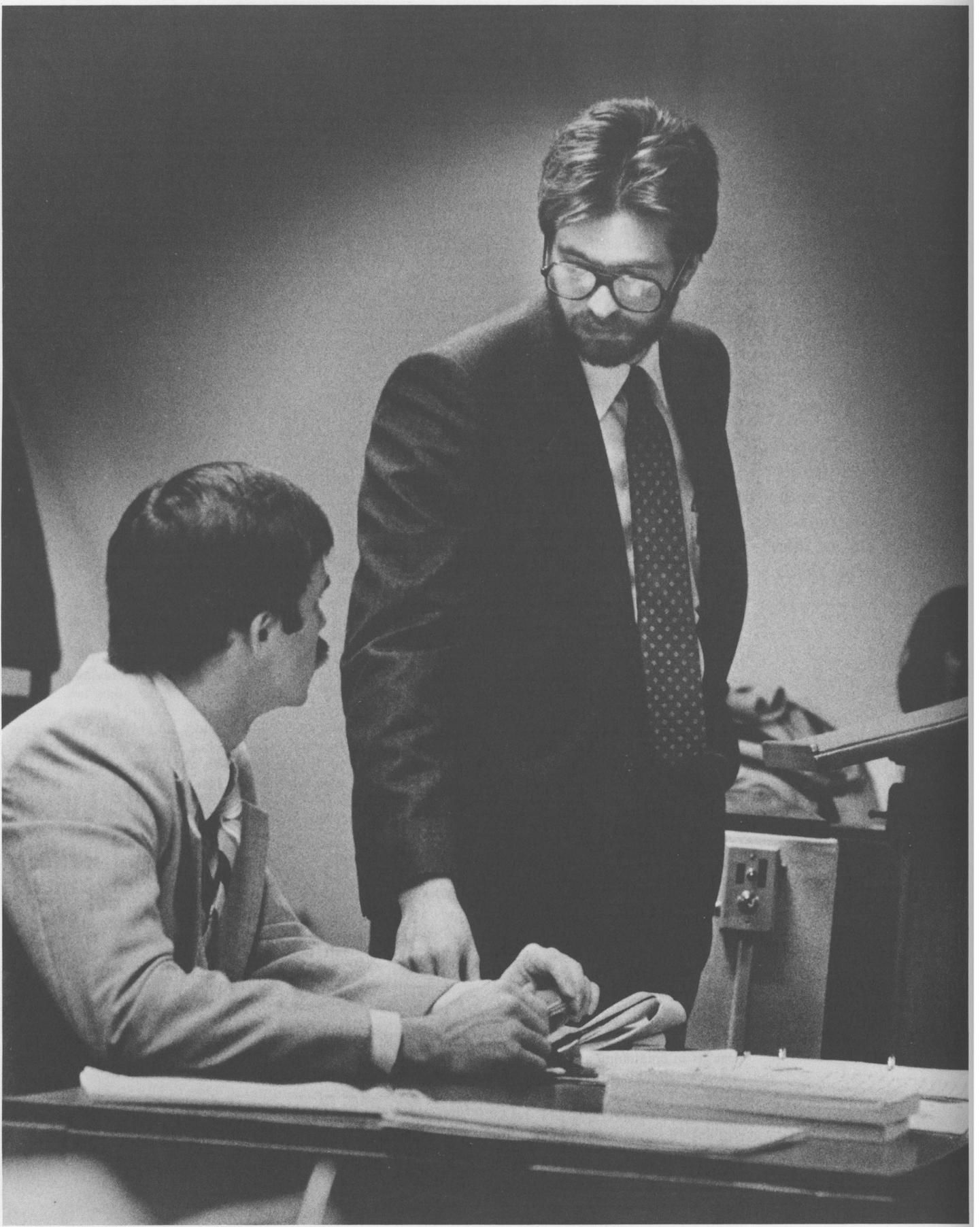
I hope you will find in this catalog the information you seek concerning studying law at UMC. If you are considering attending law school here, you are welcome to visit the Campus, meet some students and faculty, and perhaps visit a class to sample the experience and the environment. If you have questions the catalog does not answer, please write or call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dale Whitman".

Dale A. Whitman, Dean
UMC School of Law

***Study law at Mizzou
with a superb faculty
of teachers—many
recognized nationally
as outstanding in their
special fields.***



THE UMC SCHOOL OF LAW

The University of Missouri is one university with four campuses—Columbia, Kansas City, Rolla and St. Louis. Established by the General Assembly of Missouri in 1839 at Columbia (the oldest and largest of the four campuses), the University is recognized as the first state university west of the Mississippi River and was designated a land-grant university in 1870.

The form of organization of the University was influenced to a large degree by the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, a vigorous advocate of public higher education. The University is governed by the Board of Curators. The president of the University and his staff administer programs of all four campuses. The chancellors are the chief academic and administrative officers for their respective campuses.

The School of Law in Columbia was established in 1872 and has held regular sessions since that time. Through its activities and those of its graduates, the School has an enviable history of service to the state and the nation. It is a charter member of the association of American Law Schools, and is fully accredited by the American Bar Association. Tate Hall, housing the School of Law, is situated in the heart of the Columbia campus. Small and intimate, the School of Law usually has a faculty of about 22. In normal years the student body numbers about 415.

THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Columbia, with a population of approximately 66,000, is situated in the central part of the state, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City. The cultural opportunities offered by Stephens and Columbia Colleges and by Mizzou enable members of the UMC community to combine the advantages of small-town living with those of metropolitan life. Following the Tigers in Big Eight competition tops the entertainment list for many students and townspeople. Columbia has many churches offering a variety of religious experiences to students. UMC and Columbia and Stephens Colleges present a number of excellent plays each year; there are frequent chamber music, symphony, and band concerts; and well-known musicians and lecturers are brought to the three campuses. Special exhibits of paintings and sculpture are presented frequently at museums and galleries on Campus.

The School of Law benefits greatly from its association with the research and instructional facilities of a major university and the School participates in a number of inter- and cross-disciplinary programs and courses.

THE LAW FACULTY

The most important measure of the quality of a law school is the caliber of its faculty. The UMC faculty has gained recognition for excellence throughout the nation. The full-time professors of the School are outstanding teachers, noted legal scholars and almost all had experience in legal practice before joining the faculty. Writings of faculty members have been widely published. The text and case books written by the UMC faculty are used in many other law schools.

Professors of exceptional distinction are brought to the School of Law through the Earl F. Nelson Professorship and Lectureship established by distinguished alumnus Earl F. Nelson, '05. Recent Nelson professors

have been John Wade, former dean of the Vanderbilt School of Law; Wylie A. Davis, former dean of the School of Law at the University of Arkansas-Fayetteville; and Vance N. Kirby, professor emeritus from Northwestern University Law School. The Nelson Lectureship Series and Adler Lectureship Series in recent years have featured U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist, Dean W. Page Keeton of the University of Texas, FBI Director William H. Webster and Leonard Decof, fellow and director, International Academy of Trial Lawyers. These scholars complement the faculty, several of whom are the holders of endowed chairs and professorships provided by the gifts of generous alumni and friends.

The Columbia legal community provides the School with practicing attorneys in specialized fields who bring their expertise to elective courses and contribute immeasurably to the UMC clinical programs. The School is proud of the accomplishments of its professional educators working together with members of the bench and bar. The range of intellectual interests of the faculty is extraordinarily broad, but it does not encompass the vast universe of modern law. Although most students can arrange legal education programs at UMC that accord with their needs and interests, it is inevitable that some areas of interest to some students will not be matched. Potential UMC law students should compare the study programs offered at several law schools and enroll where faculty interests and curricula parallel their own. If that should turn out to be the UMC School of Law we will be pleased indeed.

For a list of law faculty members, a description of their experiences and expertise, and a list of the classes they teach, see page 15.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains approximately 180,000 volumes. It is one of the largest law libraries in the state and is an extraordinarily good collection, including all the law books found in any modern law library. Among the facilities of the law library is the LEXIS system of computerized legal research.

The library's holdings include the federal and state statutory and case law materials, special collections in foreign and international law and the John D. Lawson Library of Criminal Law and Criminology. The library also houses publications in microform, such as the briefs of the U.S. Supreme Court and the early state sessions laws. In addition, the Law Library has a collection of video cassette tapes of Missouri continuing legal education programs. Since 1979 the library has been a selective depository of U.S. government and Missouri state documents.

The UMC Ellis Library, located across the street from Tate Hall, contains nearly two million volumes. Special collections in the social sciences and legal history and documents pertaining to the growth of our judicial system are readily available.

LAW STUDENT BODY

UMC law students have a wide range of interests, skills, abilities and accomplishments. They come from all over Missouri, many other states and from all types of accredited undergraduate institutions. The School's average enrollment is 415 students representing more

Third-year students get practical legal training in the School's trial practice program. In 1979, the School won the American College of Trial Lawyers' Emil Gumpert \$10,000 Award for excellence in teaching trial advocacy.

than 100 colleges throughout the nation. Each year about one third of the 900 applicants are accepted for admission, with about 150 of that number enrolling in the entering class. The mean LSAT score for the entering class is usually about 3.35. Applicants present credentials that represent a variety of undergraduate records and major fields, extracurricular activities and work experiences. Not all apply to law school immediately after the baccalaureate degree. Several have advanced degrees; others have been employed. The diversity provided by this variety of ages and backgrounds makes for an exciting environment for the exchange of ideas.

Usually 80 to 90 percent of the entering class will obtain a JD degree from UMC. Of the 10 to 20 percent who do not complete their degrees, about one-half will fail to do so for academic reasons and about one-half by personal choice.

Minority Law Students. The UMC School of Law recognizes the need for increased representation of minority groups in the legal profession and welcomes members of racial, ethnic and religious minorities. The School admits students whose backgrounds demonstrate substantial economic or cultural disadvantages. Criteria of this program emphasize socioeconomic background, deprivation of equal educational opportunity, work or other experience indicating the capacity for sustained effort, personal recommendations, or other proofs that traditional academic criteria do not accurately reflect the student's ability and potential. Minority students are encouraged to request consideration for special admission and to indicate the special circumstances on which the request is based.

The programs for special admission students include personal, financial and academic counseling; a two-week summer orientation; and an ongoing tutorial program. The counseling and tutorial programs are the responsibility of the academic counselor along with several faculty members. To obtain assistance and information about these programs, preparation for law study or the study of the law itself, contact the Law School Admissions Office, the academic counselor, the Student Bar Association or the Black American Law Students Association.

Employment after Graduation. The UMC School of Law places the highest priority on helping its graduates obtain employment. To accomplish this, the Placement Office provides students with individual and group career counseling, information on resume writing and interviewing skills as well as assistance in summer and permanent law placement.

The Law School annually schedules on-Campus interviews and off-Campus interviews so prospective employers may interview our students. Employers who are unable to visit the School list available positions with the Placement Office. These positions are displayed on the Placement Office bulletin board and arrangements are made for in-office interviews with the prospective employer.

The Placement Office maintains a reference library containing materials on graduate programs, teaching opportunities, bar information, legal aid and public interest opportunities, and descriptions of firms, corporations, and government agencies.

Although placement statistics will vary from year to year, the figures for 1981 show that within six months

after graduation, 95 percent of the 1981 graduating class had found legally related employment. Fifty-nine percent of the members of the graduating class became associates in law firms. Students accepting positions as judicial law clerks comprised 14 percent of the 1981 graduating class, while 12 percent were employed with public interest or government agencies and 6 percent were employed with corporations.

Starting salaries for those graduates going with private law firms in 1981 were generally in the range of \$14,000 to \$30,000 per year. Graduates going with governmental agencies received \$16,000 to \$24,000 per year, while those accepting judicial clerkships received \$16,000 to \$22,000. Graduates employed with corporations received \$16,000 to \$28,000 per year.

Typically, 85 to 90 percent of the graduating class remain in Missouri to practice law or to become employed in a legally related field.

Further information about employment assistance at the School of Law is available upon request.

STUDENT-ORGANIZED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Legal education is incomplete without substantial student participation in law school activities that are legal in nature but are not centered in the classroom. Students are encouraged to take part in as many of these activities as possible.

A broad variety of student-run organizations is available. These organizations provide the opportunity for scholarly research, for practical legal experience, for sharpening basic legal working skills and for extending students' awareness of the non-legal environment.

The Missouri Law Review. The *Missouri Law Review* is a student-managed publication that is printed quarterly. The *Review* publishes lead articles by eminent scholars, comments by third year members, and casenotes and case summaries by second year candidates. *Review* membership is an honor that will command attention during a lawyer's entire career.

A student becomes eligible for *Review* candidacy by a class ranking in the top 20 at the end of the second, third, or fourth semester or through a writing competition held each fall semester. The Editorial Board, composed of 11 third-year students chosen by the previous year's Board, oversees all *Review* operations.

Although *Review* membership is helpful when seeking employment, its greater value lies in the sharpened research, analytical and writing skills that a member can acquire. It is a valuable experience to work with authors and student editors and to learn to criticize writing objectively, to defend a professional position, and to research a topic exhaustively.

Board of Advocates. The Board of Advocates, open to all students in a petitioning process, is an organization of second- and third-year students who participate in and help administer the School's advocacy programs, including the first-year advocacy and research course competitions.

All students have the opportunity to compete in several regional and national moot court competitions. Written briefs and oral arguments for these competitions are done by a team of students. These competi-

More than 95 percent of the class of 1981 found legally related jobs within six months of graduation.

tions are administered by the Board; selection of students to represent the School at the regional and national interschool competition is made at the intramural competitions at the School.

Student Bar Association. The Student Bar Association is involved in all aspects of Law School life, from lectures, talks and informal discussions to sponsoring speakers on current social, political and legal topics. Every student in the Law School is a member. The Association's purpose is to make law students aware of their obligations and opportunities, to promote professional responsibility, and to provide student activities.

The work of the Association is carried on by various committees and by general meetings at which lectures are given by members of the legal profession. The governing body is the Board of Governors, consisting of student officers and representatives elected by the various classes. The Student Bar Association is a charter member of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

Black American Law Students Association. Black students have special concerns about law school and the legal profession. The primary purpose of the Black American Law Students Association is the representation and articulation of those concerns. The Law School's chapter of BALSAs was founded in 1971. BALSAs other purposes are to explain professional problems and responsibilities; to coordinate student projects; to introduce the American Bar Association and the Missouri Bar Association and as to foster close contact with their members; to encourage participation in student activities.

Women's Law Caucus. The Women's Law Caucus deals with the special concerns of women in the legal profession. Most efforts are channeled through three task forces—one dealing with women in pre- and post-law school environments, another with problems encountered in law school, and third concerning the social and political aspects of women in the legal profession.

Fraternities. Three national legal fraternities, Delta Theta Pi, Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi, have

chapters at UMC. They offer many educational and social opportunities to law students. Some offer student loans and special insurance packages.

Association of Trial Lawyers of America. The student division of the national Association of Trial Lawyers of America, sponsored by the Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys, was founded in 1946, specifically for trial advocates, to provide a forum for mutual encouragement, education and sharing of experience.

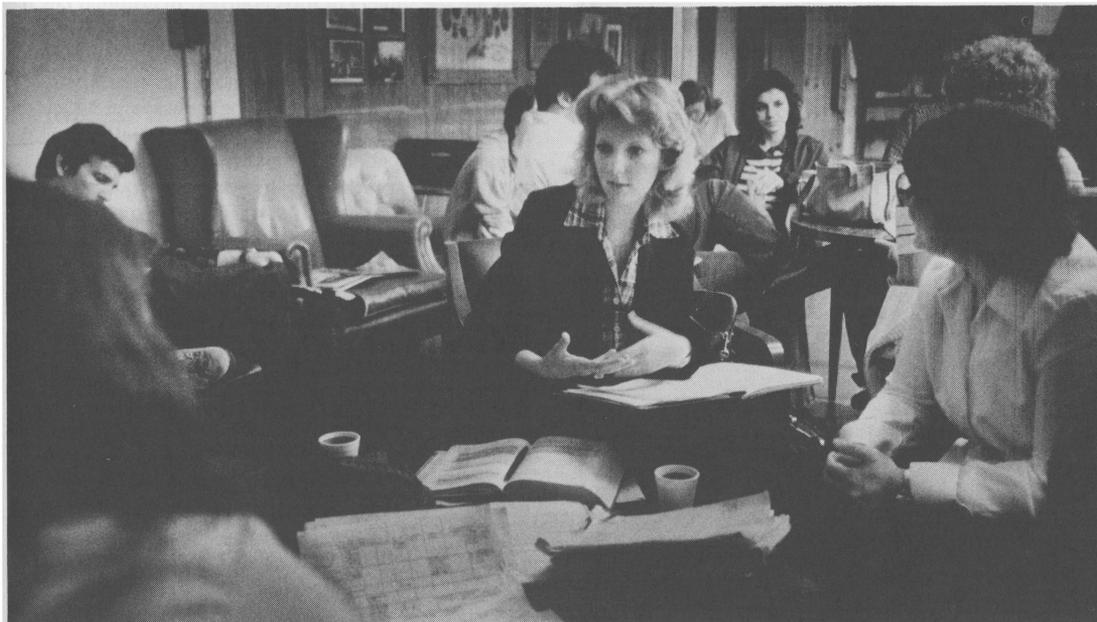
ATLA, the largest trial bar in the world, includes more than 15,000 law students, judges, legislators and law professors in addition to 40,000 active trial attorneys. The one-time fee of \$25 for first year students includes all the publications, valued at more than \$100, sent to regular members, plus one year of free membership after graduation.

The student chapter holds seminars and lectures and annually sponsors the ATLA Trial Advocacy Competition with cash awards to the finalist.

ALUMNI ORGANIZATIONS

UMC Law School Foundation. The UMC Law School Foundation, established in the late 1920s, raises funds for the Law School through alumni, friends, foundations and corporations, and provides support in many other ways. The organization operates with its own officers and trustees. With the active help of the UMC Alumni Association and the Law School staff, the UMC Law School Foundation's Endowment Fund is growing steadily.

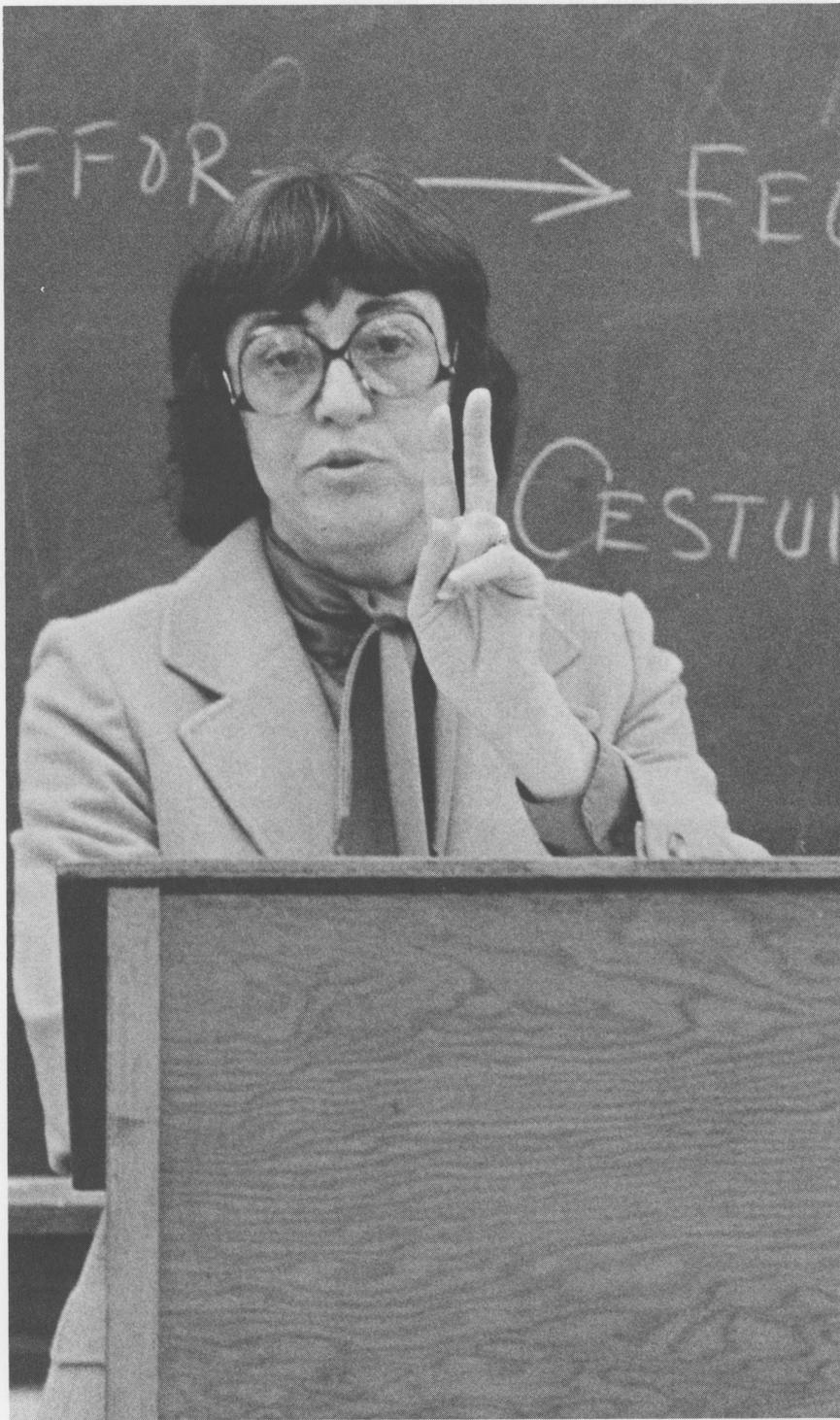
UMC Law School Alumni Association. The UMC Law School Alumni Association operating under the umbrella of the National Alumni Association of UMC, advances the interests and supports the standards of the School. It assists the School in a wide variety of programs, including the placement of graduates, assistance to the library, consultations on policy and the mobilization of financial support. The affairs of the Association are conducted by its officers and directors, who usually meet twice a year.



Students can study, discuss classes or relax in the law student lounge.

D EVELOPMENT OF LAWYERS' SKILLS

The courses, materials and teaching approach in the School of Law are designed to develop in each student the basic characteristics of the good and able lawyer. These include analytic ability, substantive legal orientation, basic working skills, familiarity with legal institutional contexts, awareness of non-legal environments, and ethical concern.



Analytic Ability. Analytic ability is the capacity to distinguish one thing or concept from another, to separate the relevant from the irrelevant and to stay on the subject, to sort out a tangle into manageable components, to keep separate the verbal symbol from its referent, to examine a problem from close range or long distance, to detect an answer smuggled into a premise or a supposed fact, to frame the same problem in many different ways, to be ever skeptical as to what is fact, to know the place of—and limitations upon—logic in decision making, to be able to surround a problem perceiving it from many different angles at once.

In acquiring this skill, the lawyer must understand generalization and abstraction, must learn to move easily between the abstract and the concrete, must synthesize and particularize with equal ease, and must know when a problem calls for more data and when it calls for a choice among competing values.

Classroom discussion and reading assignments emphasize the probing of dozens of judicial opinions. From these, the student learns to pick relevant from less relevant facts and finds how the resolution of a dispute turns upon the framing of the issues, the definition of the problem, and the procedural posture of the matter. The student develops a sense of how a general proposition, which had seemed appropriate when applied to one set of facts, finds its limit or is extended when a similar but somewhat different set of facts is considered. The study of judicial opinions, sharpened by the Socratic teaching technique, develops analytic ability.

Substantive Legal Orientation. Measured against the entire legal universe, no lawyer ever knows much substantive law outside a single field of specialization. But every good lawyer has a familiarity with the dominant features of the legal terrain. Courses in the curriculum have been chosen to introduce the law student to these features.

The student learns consensual and bargaining relationships, the private ordering of social results with legal sanction. Nonconsensual, obligatory relationships among people and institutions and social allocations of loss are the subject of torts courses. In criminal law the student examines society's apparatus to control unsocial behavior. Constitutional law considers the development and operation of American democratic federalism. The courses in property law explore the ways in which the law accommodates the claims of individuals and of the community to goods and resources. In civil procedure the student learns the way the American courts go about selecting, defining and disposing of issues. The law student should emerge from law school with a sense of some of the major aspects of the American legal order, public and private, doctrinal and institutional. Further concentration will come after graduation.

Basic Working Skills. A good lawyer has a full command of basic working skills. These skills involve intellectual design, assembling and organizing information, and the skillful use of means of communication. The superior lawyer knows how to write, how to use a library, how to be an effective advocate, how to listen, how to draft, how to interrogate, and how to find out what he or she needs to know.

To acquire these skills, students work closely during the first year with a professor in a class of about 20 students. Each student does research and memoranda

writing problems, learns the techniques of basic legal library research, prepares a brief for an appellate argument, makes the argument itself, and gets supervised experience in the difficult art of legal drafting.

Familiarity with Legal Institutional Contexts. The first-class lawyer is able to operate effectively in the legal environment of a problem—is able to deal with people; to negotiate around or across a table; to work in a courtroom or other forum; to unsnarl the red tape of administrative agencies, legislatures and other institutional structures.

Students gain this familiarity through class work, operational training or participation in clinical programs.

Awareness of Non-legal Environments. The able lawyer is aware that every legal problem arises in its own unique setting of economics and politics; has its own set of built-in conflicts and public policy considerations; is accompanied by its own historical, psychological and public opinion factors; and raises its own problems of personality assessment and data accumulation, ordering and weighting. The legal process is a part of a total social process. The good lawyer knows when to call upon the expertise of economists, psychiatrists, sociologists, physicians or statisticians.

Throughout their studies, students are encouraged to constantly be aware of the non-legal context of problems.

Ethical Concern. All UMC Law School students are introduced to the lawyer's difficult ethical problems and to some of their solutions. Experienced lawyers bring a profound ethical concern, discrimination and mature judgment to their work, using their training to produce results consistent with the circumstances of the problem. Law school can not instill these experience-based capabilities, but can provide the student with the characteristics of analytic ability, substantive legal orientation, basic working skills, awareness of institutional legal contexts, and sensitivity to the non-legal environment of legal problems. That is the objective of the curriculum of the UMC School of Law.

TEACHING METHODS

Legal training involves the learning of skills by practice. The student must be an active participant in that process. Because a variety of skills must be developed in the application of that principle, several methods are used.

Socratic or Inductive Teaching. The "case method" is the basic tool of traditional American legal education. Employed more in formal first-year classes than in other courses, this method assumes that students have studied or "briefed" a series of assigned cases before coming to class. The cases are generally verbatim excerpts from the judicial opinions of state and federal appellate courts, which provide a summary of the factual and procedural contexts of a case as well as statements of law.

The teacher calls upon students to respond in a stimulating question-and-answer exchange, frequently involving several class members and often including more questions than answers. The learning experience occurs not only in the interchange between teacher and student, but also among the students themselves. The perceptive student soon learns to listen with discrimina-

tion and that intensive and consistent daily preparation is necessary.

This process hones the minds of students, develops their respect for facts and variations, and creates a sensitivity to essential differences among issues, policies, reasons and arguments.

Problem Solving. In some first-year courses and in later courses, students are given practical legal problems to solve. Solutions may involve drafting legal documents, formulating a course of action for a hypothetical client, or answering a previously unsolved legal question. Such problems may require the effort of one student for a few days or a team of students for several weeks. This approach to legal education is most effective in courses with small sections, allowing the teacher to give individual attention to each student.

Seminars. By the time students reach their senior year, and sometimes earlier, they are prepared to engage in significant legal research in selected areas of specialization. A primary source for such experience is seminars, taught informally in small groups by professors who are experts in the selected subjects. Frequently, students are expected to defend their seminar papers before their classmates under circumstances that produce lively and constructive discussion.

Individual Research. During their second and third years, students may engage in research and writing projects in areas of particular interest for credit under supervision of a selected faculty member. The student, in consultation with the supervising faculty member, selects the subject of the research project.

Trial Practice. The School has a superlative trial practice program and in 1979 won the American College of Trial Lawyers' Emil Gumpert \$10,000 Award for excellence in teaching trial advocacy. Virtually every third-year student has the opportunity for practical legal training in the School's trial practice program. Students prepare pleadings, take depositions and conduct the trial before a judge and jury. A circuit judge presides in the Tate Hall courtroom under conditions similar to those of actual cases.

Legal Writing. The first year legal research and writing course introduces students to legal writing and helps legal writing abilities. In the second year, all students enroll in a specialized "writing section" in at least one course. To allow each student the benefits of working closely with a teacher, each writing section is small. The teacher and writer review the completed assignment which determines part of the course grade.

Clinical Education. Experience dealing with the legal problems of real clients is of increasing importance in legal education. The School provides numerous clinical opportunities for second and third year students. Students clerk for judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri or work for the state attorney general, a prosecuting attorney or a public defender. Students are also placed with the Mid-Missouri Legal Services Corporation and some become involved in representation in juvenile matters.

COURSE OF STUDY

COURSES FOR LAW STUDENTS

The School of Law does not require a departmental major field of study. All students select a balanced program from among the elective courses available in the third year of study and to a limited extent in the second year. The required curriculum provides considerable balance, including courses devoted to public regulation as well as courses concentrating on relations between private parties; courses emphasizing the interpretation of statutes and regulations as well as subjects in which the law develops chiefly through judicial precedents; courses that offer a broad perspective on the law and legal institutions as well as subjects that focus on concrete problems encountered in practice. This balanced curriculum exposes students to the techniques of case analysis, statutory construction and legislative drafting and contributes to their general education.

Some students count on pursuing specialized careers but experience suggests that those who plan on a particular specialty during law school do not always practice in their intended field. It is unwise to neglect the basic courses which provide a foundation for other forms of practice. Even if a student does practice in an intended field, a balanced program will mean a more effective career. For example, lawyers in government practice find accounting, corporations, commercial law and taxation often prove relevant; a criminal lawyer may work on cases involving tax law and accounting; while a corporation lawyer may need knowledge of labor and antitrust law.

In a few jurisdictions, bar examiners require certification from the School that applicants have completed courses in specific subjects. Law students who desire to practice in a particular state should acquaint themselves with the bar examination requirements of that jurisdiction.

ADVISEMENT

The educational philosophy of the School of Law emphasizes the individual student's development as a person as well as a lawyer. Each student has a faculty adviser who helps plan schedules, gives information concerning UMC policies, and is available for consultation about personal or professional matters.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

The curriculum of the School of Law extends through three academic years of two semesters each.

Upon favorable recommendation of the law faculty, the degree of Juris Doctor is conferred upon a student who:

1. has pursued in residence the full-time study of law for at least three academic years (or the equivalent), two which must have been completed at this School. A full-time student is one who is registered for credit in 12 or more hours in a semester or 6 or more hours in a summer session. Two summer sessions of 5 and 7 hours are also considered the equivalent of a 12-hour semester for residency purposes. A student registered for less than 12 hours in a semester or in two summer sessions will receive proportional residence credit;

2. has received a passing grade in all required courses;

3. has received a passing grade on examinations in law courses totaling at least 88 hours and has a numerical grade average of at least 70; and

4. has received an undergraduate degree before or concurrently with graduation from law school.

Students who discontinue residence in this School for two or more consecutive years may be denied readmission. If readmission is approved, the student must meet the graduation requirements in effect at the time of readmission and any other conditions that may be specified.

CURRICULUM

The curriculum is subject to change from year to year.

First Year (all required)

Fall Semester (15 credit hours)

101L Contracts I (3)

103L Torts I (3)

105L Procedure I (3)

107L Property I (3)

111L Criminal Law I (2)

116L Legal Research and Writing (1)

Winter Semester (16 credit hours)

102L Contracts II (3)

104L Torts II (3)

106L Procedure II (3)

108L Property II (3)

115L Criminal Law II (3)

117L Advocacy and Research (1)

Second Year (requirements)

221L Evidence (4)

372L Professional Responsibility (2)*

At least four of the following five courses to be taken in the second year.

220L Constitutional Law (4)

224L Remedies (3)

225L Business Organizations (4)

227L Basic Federal Income Taxation (4)

228L Decedents Estates and Trusts (3)

Third Year (elective courses)

Select from the 300-level courses listed in the Statement of Courses.

*Course may be taken in either second or third year

OTHER PROGRAMS

Summer Session. For students who wish to continue their legal studies during the summer, the School conducts a summer session. The summer session curricular offerings are limited in number, but instruction is the same in nature and quality as offered during the rest of the academic year. The summer faculty includes, in addition to regular members of the teaching staff, visiting professors from law schools throughout the nation. By attending summer session students may accelerate their date of graduation or apply the hours toward a remaining semester.

The summer session is open to UMC School of Law students. Students at other law schools may apply for admission to the summer term by writing to the Office of Admissions, Tate Hall. The letter should include the applicant's undergraduate and law school academic

records and LSAT score. In addition, the applicant should provide a certificate of good standing from the law school where regularly enrolled. Only students who have completed at least one year of law study are eligible to attend the summer session.

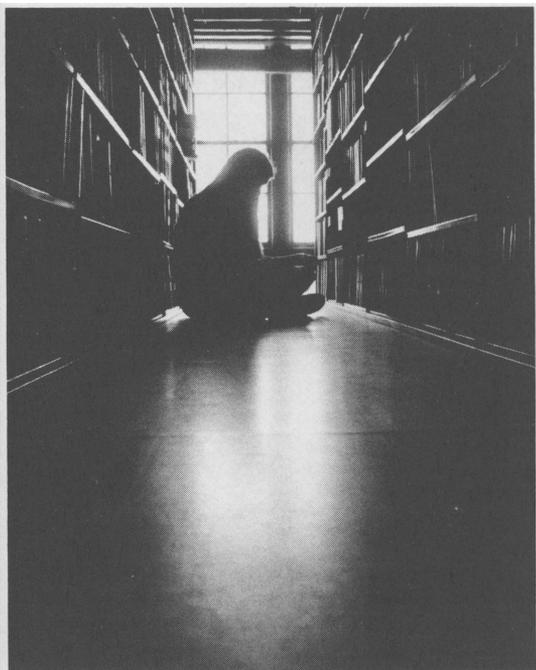
Details of the summer program may be obtained from the Office of Admissions, Tate Hall.

Combined Undergraduate and Law Program. Seniors in the College of Arts and Science on the Columbia campus may elect courses from the first year in the School of Law for a maximum credit of 30 hours. These 30 hours are acceptable to the faculty of the College of Arts and Science toward a Bachelor of Arts degree. This combined curriculum will enable a student to obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Juris Doctor in six years; by attending summer session the period of study under the combined curriculum may be reduced. The student must meet all of the requirements for admission to law school and will be dually enrolled in the College of Arts and Science and in the School of Law.

All specific course requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree under the combined curriculum in arts and law must be completed in the College of Arts and Science by the end of the junior year. If this is to be accomplished, students need to be fully advised throughout their undergraduate registration. Information concerning these requirements will be furnished by the Dean of the College of Arts and Science upon request.

Other divisions of UMC and some colleges and universities other than the University of Missouri accept the first year of law in lieu of the fourth year of college and award a degree for three years of college and one year of law school. Students interested in this program should check with the dean of their college.

The undergraduate degree is a requirement for the Juris Doctor degree. Students entering under the combined degree program should make definite arrangements with their undergraduate schools for the completion of all requirements for their undergraduate degree.



Admission qualifications under the combined degree program are substantially higher than for those seeking admission after obtaining an undergraduate degree.

Prior to participating in the combined program in arts and law students should determine whether or not this would adversely affect admission to the bar in the jurisdiction in which they expect to practice. Some states will not admit to their bars persons with less than 14 semesters of university work, or who did not have a bachelor's degree before entering law school.

Joint JD/MBA Program. In association with the School of Business, the School of Law offers a joint JD/MBA program, enabling the student to complete both degrees in four years instead of the five years normally required. The joint JD/MBA program is designed for students anticipating legal careers requiring substantial knowledge of business or management in which legal training is especially valued. The first year of coursework is devoted to full-time study in the School of Law and the second year to full-time study in the School of Business. All required law and business courses must be completed, and there must be six semesters of residence in the School of Law.

The combined program ordinarily requires a minimum of 73 semester hours in law and 42 semester hours in business, although students with prior academic training in business may obtain advanced standing in business which can reduce the total number of hours required for the joint program.

Admission to each separate degree program should be approved prior to enrollment in the joint program. Application for admission to the joint degree program should be made concurrently to both the School of Law and the School of Business. First year students in either the School of Law or the School of Business may apply to the cooperating school no later than March 1 of the first year enrolled. Upon successful completion of the joint program, the student will be simultaneously awarded the two professional degrees.

Most students who are awarded JD degrees under the joint degree program will not be eligible for admission to practice law in New York, and may not be eligible in several other states.

A School of Law brochure on the joint degree program will supply additional information.

CLASS ATTENDANCE

Law students are required to attend regularly and punctually the courses in which they are registered. Specific rules governing class attendance and penalties for absence are distributed to students at beginning of their law school careers. Law schools accredited by the American Bar Association must have policies requiring class attendance.

EXAMINATION AND GRADES

Examinations are generally given at the School of Law at the end of a course. In courses extending over two semesters an examination is given at the end of each semester. In first year courses a practice examination is given midway through the first semester.

The law school employs a dual grading system, one internal and one external. The external system is maintained in the University Registrar's Office, where

The JD/BA and JD/MBA programs are both benefits only found on a multidisciplinary campus like UMC.

grades are recorded only on a satisfactory/unsatisfactory basis.

Internally the School of Law uses a numerical grading system. Grades range from 55 to 100. A grade of 60 is the minimum passing grade and a minimum grade will lead to a report of satisfactory to the University Registrar.

Law students are required to maintain a numerical grade average of 70 to remain in good standing and for graduation.

THE UMC LAW HONOR CODE

By enrolling in the School of Law students accept the honor code of the School as a minimum guide to their ethical conduct. Copies are given to all students and all examinations are given under the honor code. It has been in effect at this School for many years and is a part of the training for the high ethical standards of the legal profession. The honor code is administered by an honor committee composed of five students.

ADMISSION TO THE MISSOURI BAR

In most states admission to membership in a bar association is a condition of the practice of law. Law students must register within 90 days after beginning Law School with the Clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court if they plan to practice law in Missouri after graduation. The Assistant Dean's office assists students in registering.

Admission to the practice of law depends not only upon adequate academic performance in law school and successful completion of the bar examination, but upon satisfaction of the requirements of the particular jurisdiction as to subject matter and proof of good character.

Each state and the District of Columbia has its own requirements for admission to its bar. Before entering law school an applicant should determine the requirements of the state in which he or she intends to practice.

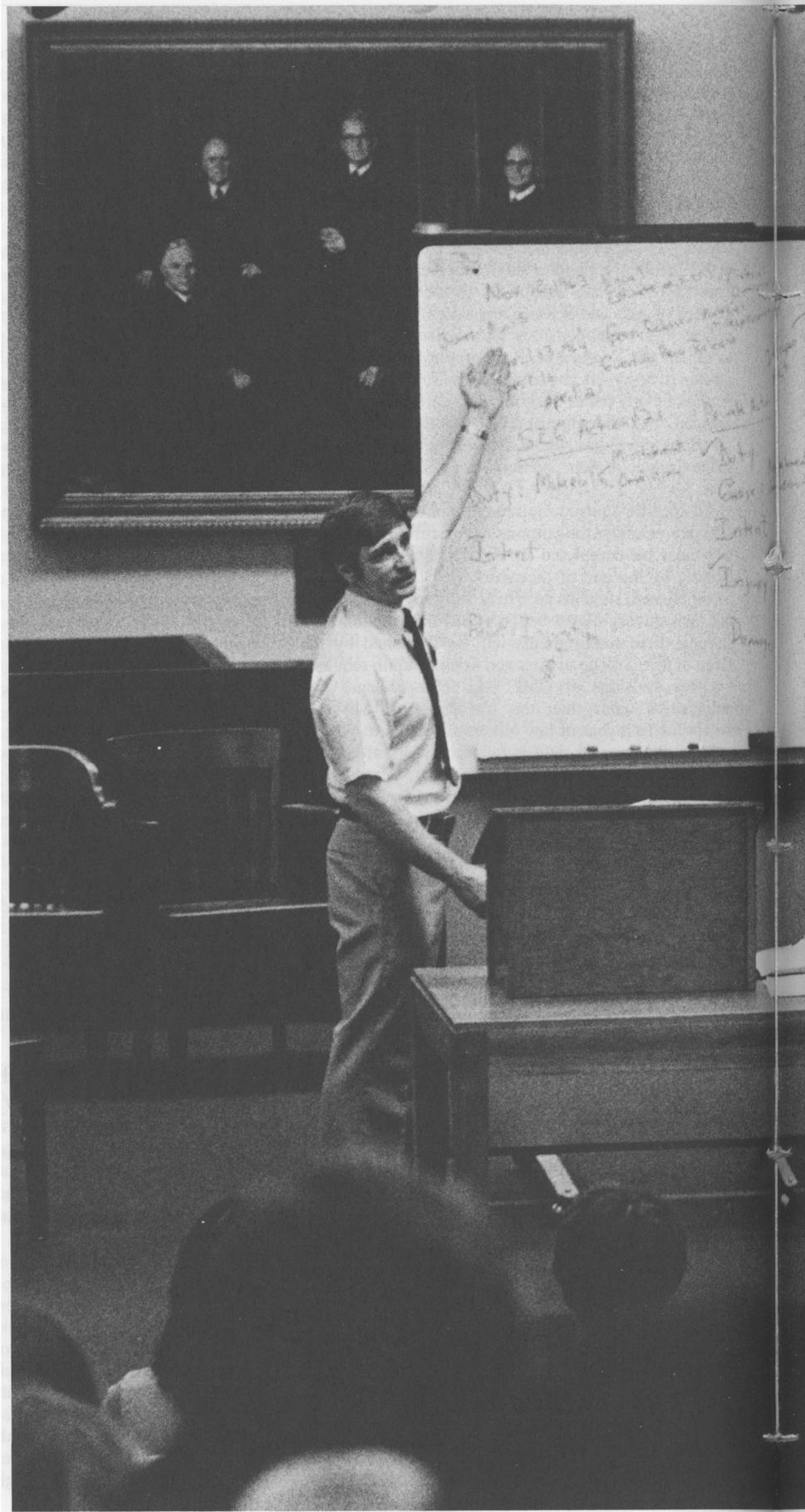
If an applicant has not yet developed definite future plans, it is probably a good idea to register for admission to the Missouri Bar.

HONORS

JD Degree Cum Laude. Students with a grade point average in the upper five percent of all students graduating in the previous five years are eligible for the designation of *cum laude* upon graduation.

Order of the Coif. The Order of the Coif is a national law school honor society, founded for the purpose of encouraging legal scholarship and of advancing the ethical standards of the legal profession. It has established chapters in the leading law schools of the country. Its members are selected by the faculty from the top 10 percent of the third-year class whose scholarship achievements make them worthy.

Order of the Barristers. The Order of the Barristers is a national law school honor society founded to promote legal advocacy and to advance the ethical standards of the legal profession. Members are selected from the Board of Advocates, the criteria being participation and excellence in the advocacy programs of the School of Law.



APPLICATION AND ADMISSION

PRELAW STUDY

A broad liberal arts education is excellent preparation for law school, but no prelaw curriculum is prescribed by UMC or any other American law school. American legal education is not a graduate program of advanced work in a specialized course of study beginning in college. Legal education is professional education that depends on three fundamental capacities that may be obtained in a variety of academic disciplines.

First, because the working tools of lawyers are written and spoken words, the beginning law student must have thorough preparation in the use of the English language. The importance of this requirement cannot be overstated. A fundamental knowledge of grammar and syntax, a good vocabulary, ability to read rapidly with insight and understanding, and a facility for expressing ideas with clarity and order are all essential to success in the study and practice of law. Any aspiring law student who is deficient in these abilities should immediately take additional courses in English literature and composition, seek specialized remedial assistance, and exert all efforts toward language mastery.

Second, because the primary working arenas of lawyers are the social, economic and political communities, it is helpful if the beginning law student possesses undergraduate experience in these subject areas. The law student should have a good knowledge of history (especially English and American traditions), of government and political processes, of social and cultural patterns and the interactions that create them, and of the ethical and spiritual credos by which men and women live.

Third, because the fundamental techniques used by attorneys are careful ordering of facts and events, conceptual analysis and synthesis, and effective advocacy, the prelaw student should pursue a degree program in which he or she will learn to think clearly, will form sound study habits, and will have the opportunity to master the methodology and knowledge of a particular field under the guidance of experienced instructors. Almost any undergraduate program can satisfy this requirement and help meet the other two needs outlined above as well. People with definite career objectives in mind may major in subjects appropriate to those career objectives.

Although not required for admission, it is suggested that students take at least one accounting course prior to entering law school.

For additional information, see the *Prelaw Handbook*, published and prepared by the Law School Admission Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This publication contains material on the law and lawyers, prelaw preparation, applying to law schools, and the study of law, together with information on most American law schools. It may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania, 18940.

UMC SCHOOL OF LAW ADMISSION

To be eligible for admission a person must:

1. Have a satisfactory score on the Law School Admission Test.
2. Have a satisfactory grade point average.

3. Either (a) have received a bachelor's degree from the University of Missouri or from an institution accredited therewith, or

(b) have completed in residence at the University of Missouri or at any other institution accredited therewith 90 semester hours of college work acceptable for a bachelor's degree at the University of Missouri.

Persons admitted must receive an undergraduate degree before or at the time of graduation from law school. The following courses (whether or not required of all students) may not be used in satisfying the 90-hour requirement: correspondence courses, non-theory courses in military training, hygiene, domestic arts, physical education, vocal or instrumental music, practice teaching, teaching methods and techniques, and other similar non-theory courses. All course work, exclusive of these courses must have been passed with a scholastic average of C or its equivalent, or with a scholastic average at least equal to the average required for graduation at the institution attended, whichever average is higher. See Contents for information on combined undergraduate degrees program.

Admission is on a selective basis. There is no predetermined satisfactory grade point average or law school admission test score.

Advanced Standing. A maximum of 30 semester hours credit may be allowed toward the degree of Juris Doctor for work successfully completed in another law school. The right is reserved to refuse such credit, in whole or in part, or to allow it conditionally, and such credit may be withdrawn for poor work at UMC.

Applications for advanced standing should be made to the dean and accompanied by a certified transcript of records showing college and law school credits.

Applicants are required to furnish written statements regarding their previous attendance at other law schools. The school may refuse admission to any person whose previous record shows work of unsatisfactory quality, or because of lack of openings in the advanced class.

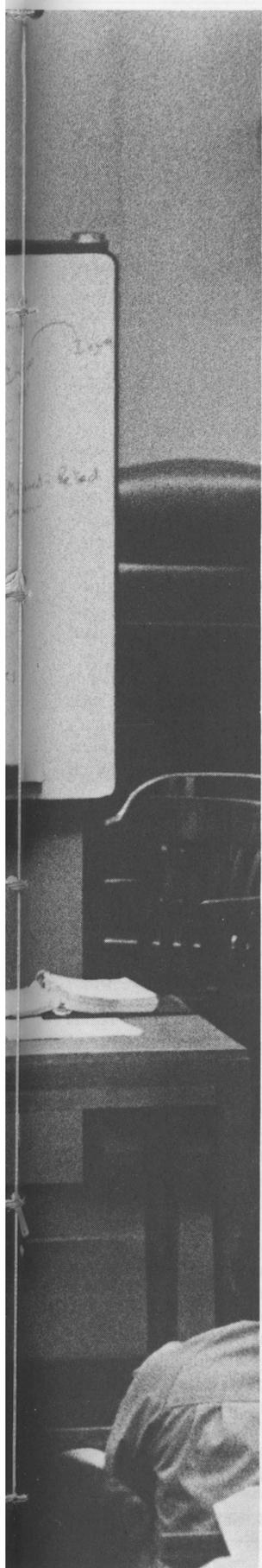
Students who wish to transfer from the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law to the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law are subject to less stringent rules that facilitate transfer of credit within the University of Missouri system.

Letters of Recommendation. The School of Law does not require letters of recommendation but information helpful to the admissions committee's assessment of the applicant's intellectual qualifications, academic potential, diligence and similar qualities is welcome.

Personal Interviews. In determining admission to the School of Law, the admissions committee works with written materials in the applicant's file. While admissions personnel are happy to answer any questions an applicant may have, the interview as a device for gaining information about an applicant is not a part of the admissions process. The School of Law encourages applicants to provide in writing for their file whatever they wish the committee to consider.

Law School Admission Test. The Law School Admission Test is given four times a year in Columbia, at other locations throughout Missouri and in other states. Arrangements are made by writing to: Law School Admissions Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania, 18940.

Applicants for admission are urged to take the test at least nine months prior to expected entrance into Law School.



ADMISSIONS PROCESS

The School of Law admits one beginning class in August of each year. Applications are considered as long as there are openings in the entering class. Early application, preferably in the fall of the preceding year, is recommended. Few applications submitted after March 31 receive favorable action.

Applications are considered on the basis of (1) information on the application form, (2) the transcript report from the Law School Data Assembly Service, and (3) the report of the applicant's LSAT score. Initial acceptance decisions are made in January of each year. In special situations earlier decisions may be made.

The process is a continuing one as further test scores and reports are received. It is impossible to give a final decision on some applications until late spring. An applicant may be requested to furnish additional information (typically, a supplementary transcript for the fall semester).

The primary factors in the selection of students are the applicant's undergraduate grade point average and scores on the Law School Admission Test. Since there are many more qualified applicants than places in the class, we cannot accept all applicants who are qualified to study law.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS

Scholarships and grants for which students in several colleges and schools are eligible are administered by the Director, Student Financial Aids, 11 Jesse Hall, UMC, Columbia, Missouri, 65211. Inquiries regarding scholarships and grants not specifically designated for law students should be made at that office, where a brochure, *All About Financial Aid at UMC*, is available.

The scholarships and grants listed below are restricted to law students. Inquiries or requests for application forms should be directed to the Admissions Adviser, School of Law, Tate Hall, UMC, Columbia, Missouri, 65211.

Adler Foundation Scholarships—Established by the Jack Adler Foundation, Mortimer A. Rosecan, '36, trustee.

Adele Overall Black Memorial Scholarship—Established by the estate of Arthur Geiger Black in memory of his wife.

Philemon Bliss Scholarship—Established by the estate of Robert Woods Bliss in memory of former Dean Philemon Bliss.

Russell R. Casteel Scholarships—Established by the late Russell R. Casteel, '27.

Joe E. Covington Scholarship—Established in honor of Professor and Dean Emeritus Joe E. Covington.

Delta Theta Phi Scholarship—Established by the Delta Bliss Home Corp.

Development Fund Scholarships in Law—Gifts to the UMC Development Fund designated for law scholarships.

Disadvantaged Students Scholarships—Established by the Law School Foundation.

Robert Strong Eastin Scholarship—Established by the Law School Foundation in memory of Robert Strong Eastin, '31.

Charles Edward Ernst Memorial Scholarship—Annual award by Ms. Ernestine Ernst Seifer in memory of her father.

Lynn M. Ewing Sr. Memorial Scholarship—Established by his widow in memory of Lynn M. Ewing Sr., '27.

Governor Joseph W. Folk Memorial Scholarship—Established by the estate of Gertrude G. Folk in memory of former Governor Folk.

Law School Foundation Scholarships—Established by the Law School Foundation.

Judge Stephen L. Hill Sr. Memorial Scholarship—Established by the Hill family in memory of Judge Hill, '62.

Law Firm Scholarships—Annual awards by the following firms: Blanchard, Van Fleet, Martin, Robertson and McDermott (Joplin); Carson, Monaco, Coil, Riley and McMillin (Jefferson City); John M. Dalton Educational Trust (Kennett); Hendren and Andrae (Jefferson City); Jayne and Steele (Kirksville); Lowell L. Knipmeyer (Kansas City); Lathrop, Koontz, Righter, Clagett, Parker and Norquist (Kansas City); Oswald and Cottey (Kirksville).

Judge C. A. Leedy Jr. Memorial Scholarship—Established through gifts from the long-time Missouri Supreme Court Judge's friends and colleagues pursuant to the wishes of his family.

U. G. Lewellen Scholarship—Established in honor of U. G. Lewellen, '29, by the Missouri Bus and Truck Association. Preference is given to a Missouri resident, a member of whose immediate family is or has been actively engaged in the commercial transportation industry.

Samuel H. Liberman Memorial Scholarship—Established by friends in memory of Mr. Liberman, '18.

Paul C. Lyda and Isabelle Wade Lyda Scholarship Fund—Established by the estate of Isabelle Wade Lyda for senior law students.

Esther Mason Memorial Scholarship—Established in the memory of Miss Esther Mason, long-time secretary to the deans of the UMC School of Law by her nephew, Jay L. Faurot, '65.

Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs Hazel Goetsch Scholarship in Law—established in honor of Mrs. Goetsch.

Earl F. Nelson Scholarship—Established by the Edna Nelson Trust in memory of Earl F. Nelson, '05.

Class of 1936 Scholarship in Memory of James Lewis Parks—Established in memory of former Dean Parks.

James A. Potter Scholarship—Established by the Law School Foundation in honor of the late James A. Potter, '05.

Omar E. Robinson Scholarship—Established by the estates of Ida C. Robinson and Blanche C. Edelen in memory of Omar E. Robinson, '92.

Dewey A. Routh Memorial Scholarship—Established by his family in memory of Mr. Routh.

Edgar Shook Memorial Scholarship—Established by the firm of Shook, Hardy and Bacon in memory of Mr. Shook, '22.

Walter W. Snelson, Venita Bowles Snelson and Shirley J. Snelson Scholarship—Established by Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Snelson.

Byron Spencer Memorial Scholarship—Established by the family and friends of Mr. Spencer.

*Annually more than
100 law students
receive scholarships
totaling nearly
\$80,000.*

Kenneth Teasdale Memorial Scholarship—Established in memory of Mr. Teasdale, '18.

Guy A. Thompson Memorial Scholarship—Established in memory of Mr. Thompson, '98.

Bob Williams Memorial Scholarship—Established by Mr. and Mrs. William R. Williams in memory of their son.

LOAN FUNDS

UMC loan funds for which students in all colleges and schools are eligible are administered by the Director, Student Financial Aids, 11 Jesse Hall, UMC, Columbia, Missouri, 65211; inquiries or applications for loans not specifically designated for law students should be made at that office. A brochure, *All About Financial Aid at UMC*, is available in that office.

The loan funds listed below are restricted to law students and inquiries or applications should be directed to Assistant Dean, School of Law, Tate Hall, UMC, Columbia, Missouri, 65211.

University of Missouri Law School Foundation Loan Fund—Established by the Law School Foundation as memorials to the following persons:

Judge Claude E. Curtis, '24

Judge S. P. Dalton, '18

Charles H. Howard, '50

Bill Hutchinson, a pre-law student from Chillicothe

Edwin C. Orr, '31

William E. Seelen, '64

Dupuy G. Warrick, '22

Robert Lorenzo Howard Loan and Scholarship Fund—Established in honor of retired Professor Howard in 1961.

Laurence Roy Johnson Memorial Loan Fund—Established by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Johnson.

Glenn A. McCleary Memorial Loan Fund—Established by the Law School Foundation as a memorial to former Dean McCleary.

William G. McNeel Memorial Law Student Loan Fund—Established by the bequest of William G. McNeel of Odessa, Missouri.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Law school is extremely demanding. Experience has shown that outside employment, especially in the first year, almost invariably reduces the quality of the student's academic performance. Initial career opportunities will probably depend on that performance and some are restricted to those who excel in law school. Therefore, outside employment is discouraged. This does not mean the School discourages enriching activities such as family, church and social life; these vital experiences are encouraged.

The School of Law does not have a part-time curriculum, and students who wish to study law only part time rarely are admitted.

AWARDS, PRIZES AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

The School of law is deeply indebted to its many alumni and friends whose generosity and interest in legal education over the years has made the continued excellence of the UMC School of Law possible. The

UMC Law School Foundation has been a source of great support to the School for many years. The Law School Alumni Association, the organization that conducts the School's annual Law Day program, which is a vital source of regular support to the operations of the School, also deserves a special note of gratitude.

STUDENT AWARDS AND PRIZES

American Jurisprudence Prizes for highest grade in selected law courses.

(continued on next page.)

FEES AND EXPENSES 1982-83

Go through this list and add all the fees that apply.

	16 week semester		Summer session		
	1-11 hours	12 or more hours	1-5 hours	6 or more hours	
Incidental Fee	All students must pay an incidental fee which includes laboratory fees, library privileges, health services.				
Law Students	\$46.75 per hour	\$561	\$46.75 per hour	\$280.50	
Student Activity Fee	All students are required to pay a student activities fee which includes student government, student activities, programs, guest lectures, etc. Tickets for UMC athletic events are not included.				
All Students	\$2 per hour	\$24	\$2 per hour	\$12	
Supplemental Fee	Students registered in the School of Law must pay a supplemental fee.				
Law Students	\$11.69 per hour	\$140.25	\$11.69 per hour	\$70.14	
Non-Resident Tuition	You must pay non-resident tuition if you have not been a resident of Missouri for at least a year immediately prior to the time you first register. There are some exceptions to this rule. Check the <i>Tuition and Residence Rules</i> brochure, available at the Cashier's Office, 123 Jesse Hall.				
Law Students	\$187 per hour*	\$1122	\$187 per hour**	\$561	
Housing 1982-83	Includes double room in a UMC residence hall, 20 meals per week in the 16-week session (no Sunday evening meal) and \$15 social fee. Students are not required to live in residence halls. Housing fees are refunded according to the housing contract.				
Academic year:	\$1650		Summer session:	\$338	
UMC-owned, married student housing:	\$127-145 per month				
*1-6 hours - no non-resident tuition charged.	\$187 per hour for each hour from 7 to 12.				
**1-3 hours - no non-resident tuition charged.	\$187 per hour for each hour from 4 to 6.				
All fees statements are announcements only and are not to be regarded as offers to contract. The University of Missouri-Columbia reserves the right to change any and all fees at any time.					
Refund of Fees.	If you leave the University or drop a course for which you have paid, you must file a written request with the manager of cashiering for a refund. Refunds will, with some exceptions, be paid according to the following schedule. For any session other than this, the refund will be calculated in the same way, for example, no refund after one third of the session has past. Deductions may be made from the refund for any money you owe the University. All refunds are made by mail.				
	Full Refund	90%	70%	50%	None
16 week semester	Before classes begin (less \$10 for the cost of handling registration)	1st through 5th day of classes	6th - 10th day of classes	11th - 25th day of classes	After 25th day of classes

Residential Life. Housing and meals are provided on Campus in dormitories, some of which are restricted to professional school students. Applications are available from the UMC Residential Life Office in mid-February. Housing is also available for students with families. Brochures and applications for student/family apartments are available year-round. Space in dormitories and in family housing is limited.

Columbia offers a wide variety of living accommodations. It is a good idea, however, to make arrangements as early as possible.

Roscoe Anderson (former curator) **Award** in advocacy

Judge Shepard Barclay Prize for the senior with the highest standing in scholarship and moral leadership

William Beckett, '46, Memorial Prize in real estate finance

Nathan Burkan Memorial Prize for best environmental law essay

Smith N. Crowe Jr., '43, Prize in international law

Thomas E. Deacy Jr., '40, Prize in advocacy

John S. Divilbiss, '49, Prize in procedure

Willard L. Eckhardt (former dean) **Prize** in property

R. Jack Garrett, '37, Prize in advocacy

Judge Roy Harper, '29, Prize in federal courts or constitutional law

Fred L. Howard, '42, Memorial Award in advocacy

Bernard T. Hurwitz Memorial Prize in taxation

William E. Kemp Achievement Award for highest scholastic average in first two years.

Steven L. Kraft, '76, Memorial Award for torts seminar

Law School Foundation Prize for highest scholastic achievement in the third year

John D. Lawson (former dean) **Prize** in contracts

Alexander Martin (former dean) **Prize** in evidence

National Moot Court Prize

J. Lewis Parks, '46, Prize in antitrust law

James S. Rollins Scholarship for highest scholastic achievement in the second year

Ike Skelton Sr., '26, Memorial Award for trial practice

Guy A. Thompson, '98, Prizes for best casenote and comment

United Missouri Bank of Kansas City Estate Planning Award

U.S. Law Week Award for most satisfactory scholastic progress during the third year

West Publishing Company Awards for highest scholastic average and significant contribution in each class

Charles G. Young Jr., '40, Memorial Prize in professional responsibility

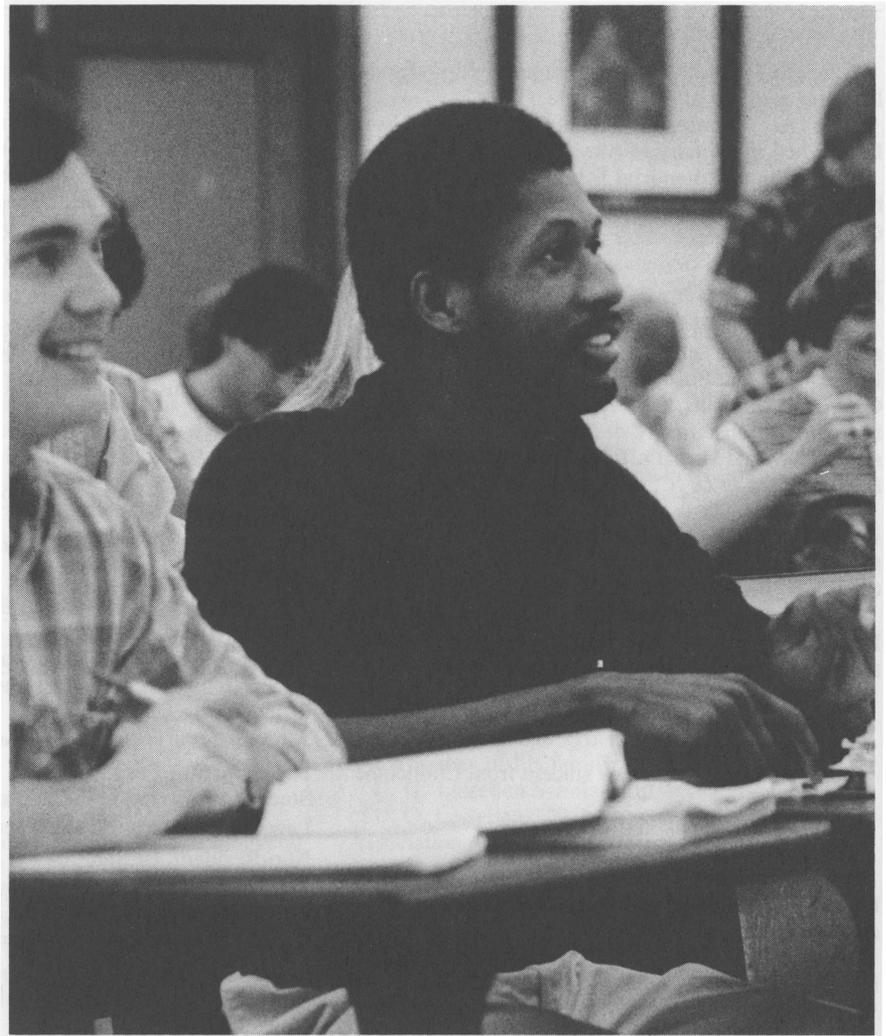
FACULTY PRIZES AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Blackwell, Sanders, Metheny, Weary and Lombardi Distinguished Faculty Achievement Award

Loyd E. Roberts Memorial Prize in the administration of justice

Stinson, Mag and Fizzell Faculty Research and Development Grant

Thompson and Mitchell Faculty Development Fund



The School's average enrollment is 415 students representing more than 100 U.S. colleges.

FACULTY

Named professorships, except the Earl F. Nelson Professorships, the David Ross Hardy Professorship in Trial Practice, the R. B. Price Distinguished Professorship and the Isador Loeb Professorship, were established with funds given to the School of Law by Dorothy and Lewis Rosenstiel.

Cheryl D. Block, Assoc. Prof. BA 1976, Hofstra; JD 1979, State University of New York-Buffalo. Law Clerk, U.S. District Court, Southern District of N.Y., 1979-80; private practice, New York, New York, 1980-82; UMC since 1982. Federal Taxation of Business Enterprises, Business Organizations, Business Planning.

Susan D. Csaky, Head Law Librarian, Assoc. Prof. AB 1948, Georgia; MA 1951, Johns Hopkins; MSLS 1964, North Carolina; JD 1977, Kentucky. Library Science, North Carolina, 1960-61; law library, Kentucky, 1963-79; UMC since 1979. Legal Research and Writing, Advocacy and Research.

Peter N. Davis, Isador Loeb Professor of Law. BA 1959, Haverford College; LLB 1963, SJD 1972, Wisconsin; Fullbright Scholar, Australian National University, 1963-64. General practice, Washington, 1965-66; Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture, 1966-70; visiting prof., University of Auckland, New Zealand, winter, 1982; UMC since 1970. Natural Resources, Environmental Law Seminar, Land Use Controls, Intellectual Property.

James R. Devine, Assoc. Prof. BA 1970, Franklin Marshall; JD 1975, Seton Hall. General Practice, Middletown, New Jersey, 1976-80; UMC since 1980. Clinical Placement, Trial Practice, Professional Responsibility, Remedies, Insurance.

Carl H. Esbeck, Assoc. Prof. BS 1971, Iowa State; JD 1974, Cornell. Law clerk, U.S. District Court, New Mexico, 1974-75; private practice, Albuquerque and New Mexico, 1975-81; UMC since 1981. Procedure I and II, Constitutional Law, Federal Protection of Civil Rights and Liberties.

William B. Fisch, R. B. Price and Isador Loeb Professor of Law. AB 1957, Harvard; LLB 1960, Illinois; M Comp L 1962, Chicago; dr. jur. 1972, Freiburg (Germany). General practice, Chicago, 1962-65; University of North Dakota, 1965-70; UMC since 1970. International Law and International Business Transactions, Professional Responsibility, Constitutional Law.

David A. Fischer, Prof. BA 1965, JD 1968, Missouri-Columbia. U.S. Army JAG, 1968-72; visiting prof., Oklahoma, fall 1978; UMC since 1972. Torts I and II, Evidence, Trial Practice.

William F. Fratcher, Earl F. Nelson and R.B. Price Distinguished Professor of Law. AB 1933, AM 1938, Wayne; JD 1936, LLM 1951, SJD 1952, Michigan. General practice, Detroit, 1935-41; judge advocate, U.S. Army, 1941-47; Chief of Branch Legal Division, O.M.G.U.S., Berlin, Germany, 1945-46; New York University, 1954-55; California-Hastings, 1976; Ford Foundation Fellow, University of London, 1963-64; UMC since 1947. Property I, Legal History, Decedents' Estates and Trusts, Estates and Trusts Administration, Future Interests.

Timothy J. Heinsz, Prof. BA 1969, St. Louis University; JD 1972, Cornell. General practice, St. Louis, 1972-75; University of Toledo, 1975-79, 1980-81; visiting prof., University of Warwick, 1978,

UMC, 1979-80; UMC since 1981. Labor Law, Arbitration and Labor Problems, Employment Discrimination, Trial Practice.

William H. Henning, Assoc. Prof. BA 1972, JD 1976, Tennessee; LLM 1982, Illinois. Private practice, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1976-79; Tennessee, 1978-79; Illinois, 1979-80; UMC since 1980. Creditor's Remedies, Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions, Contracts I and II, Sales, Basic Commercial Law.

Edward H. Hunvald Jr., Earl F. Nelson and John D. Lawson Professor of Law. AB 1950, Princeton; JD 1953, Harvard. Staff member TJAG School, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1954-56; teaching fellow, Harvard, 1956-57; UMC since 1957. Criminal Law I and II, Evidence, Criminal Law Administration Seminar.

William A. Knox, David Ross Hardy Professor of Trial Practice, Director of Trial Practice, Director of Clinical Programs. BS 1966, North Dakota State; JD 1968, Minnesota. Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, 1968-72; UMC since 1972. Trial Practice, Criminal Law I and II, Advanced Criminal Procedure, Clinical Placement.

Joan Krauskopf, Manley O. Hudson and R. B. Price Professor of Law. AB 1954, Ohio; JD 1957, Ohio State. Ohio State, 1957-60; Administrative Assistant to Dean, School of Law, University of Colorado, 1960-61; UMC since 1963. Family Law, Torts I and II, Family Law Seminar, Law and Aged Seminar.

Henry T. Lowe, Earl F. Nelson James Lewis Parks Professor of Law. AB 1949, Colorado College; JD 1953, Harvard. General practice, Portland, Oregon, 1953-59; UMC since 1959. Estate Planning, Basic Federal Income Taxation, Estate and Gift Taxation.

Alfred S. Neely IV, Edward W. Hinton Professor of Law. AB 1963, Yale; LLB 1966, Harvard. General practice, Baltimore, Maryland, 1966-67; Corporate practice, Michigan and Indiana, 1968-75; West Virginia, 1975-81; UMC since 1981. Food, Agriculture and Drug Law Seminar, Government Regulation of Business, Administrative Law, Advanced Administrative Law Seminar.

Grant S. Nelson, Enoch H. Crowder and Earl F. Nelson Professor of Law. BA 1960, JD 1963, Minnesota. General Practice, Minneapolis, 1963-64, 1966-67; University of Michigan, 1965-66; visiting asst. prof., University of Michigan, 1969-70; visiting prof., Brigham Young, 1978-79; visiting prof., University of Minnesota, 1981-82; UMC since 1967. Remedies, Real Estate Finance, Property I and II.

E. Thomas Sullivan, Prof. BA 1970, Drake University; JD 1973, Indiana University. Law clerk, U.S. District Court, Miami, Florida, 1973-75; U.S. Dept. of Justice 1975-77; private practice, Washington, D.C., 1977-79; visiting prof., Georgetown University Law Center, 1981; UMC since 1979. Procedure I and II, Antitrust Law, Trial Practice.

Rhonda Thomas, Assoc. Prof. BA 1969, Drury; JD 1972, Missouri-Columbia, 1973-75; city counselor, 1975-79; adjunct asst. prof., UMC, 1976-79; UMC since 1979; on leave 1982-83. Basic Federal Income Taxation, Urban Problems Seminar, Administrative Law, Legislation.

Richard B. Tyler, Prof. BS 1954, U.S. Military Academy; MS 1960, Purdue; JD 1967, Minnesota. General practice, Minneapolis, 1967-69, 1971-72; Assistant Commissioner of Securities, State of

Minnesota, 1969-71; visiting assoc. prof., Washington and Lee, 1981-82; UMC since 1972. Securities Regulation, Client Interviewing and Counseling, Business Organizations, Advanced Business Organizations.

George I. Wallach, Prof. BS 1964, City College of New York; JD 1967, State University of New York-Buffalo. General practice, Buffalo, New York, 1967-72; visiting assoc. prof., Illinois, 1976-77; visiting prof., Arkansas-Fayetteville, summer, 1981; UMC since 1972. Commercial Law, Contracts I and II, Bankruptcy.

James E. Westbrook, Earl F. Nelson Professor and James S. Rollins Professor of Law. BA 1956, Hendrix; JD 1959, Duke; LLM 1965, Georgetown. Private practice, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1959-62; asst. counsel, Senate Patents Comm. 1963; legis. asst., U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C., 1963-65; Dean, Dir. and Prof. University of Oklahoma Law Center, 1976-80; UMC Interim Dean, 1981-82; UMC 1965-76 and since 1980. Local Government Law, Arbitration and Labor Problems, Conflict of Laws, Urban Problems Seminar.

Peter J. Wiedenbeck, Assoc. Prof. BS 1976, University of Toronto; JD 1979, Michigan. Private practice, Washington, D.C., 1979-82; UMC since 1982. Administrative Law, Legislation, Basic Federal Income Taxation, Tax Policy Seminar.

Dale A. Whitman, Dean, R. B. Price Professor of Law. BES 1963, Brigham Young; LLB, Duke. Private practice, Los Angeles, 1966-67; Asst. Prof., University of North Carolina, 1967-70; Visiting Assoc. Prof., UCLA, 1970-71; Dep. Dir. of Housing, Fed. Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D.C., 1971-72; Sr. Analyst, U.S. Dept. of H.U.D., Washington, D.C., 1972-73; Assoc. Prof., Brigham Young, 1973-74, 1978-80; Prof., 1974-78; Visiting Prof., UMC, 1976; Prof. and Assoc. Dean, University of Washington-Seattle, 1978-79 and 1980-82; UMC since 1982. Property I and II.

ADJUNCT FACULTY

Darwin A. Hindman, Jr., Adjunct Prof. AB 1958, JD 1961, Missouri-Columbia. General practice, Columbia, Missouri, 1963—, UMC since 1970. Problems in Practice.

Ronald E. Smull, Adjunct Prof. BA 1963, JD 1966, Missouri-Columbia. General practice, Columbia, Missouri, 1966—; UMC since 1975. Drafting of Legal Instruments.

EMERITUS FACULTY

Joe E. Covington, Phil Sheridan Gibson Professor of Law and Dean Emeritus. BA 1932, LLB 1940, Arkansas; LLM 1941, SJD 1952, Harvard. UMC since 1958.

Frederick Davis, Edward W. Hinton Professor of Law Emeritus. AB 1948, Yale; JD 1953, Cornell; LLM 1955. UMC since 1966.

Willard L. Eckhardt, Laurance M. Hyde Professor of Law and Dean Emeritus. BS 1935, JD 1937, Illinois. UMC since 1938.

William H. Pittman, Phil Sheridan Gibson Professor of Law Emeritus. AB 1922, Washington; LLB 1929, Idaho. UMC since 1942.

ADMINISTRATION

Barbara S. Uehling, Chancellor. BA 1954, University of Wichita; MA 1956, PhD 1958, Northwestern.

Dale A. Whitman, Dean, School of Law. BES 1963, Brigham Young; LLB, Duke.

Kenneth D. Dean, Associate Dean and Director, Continuing Legal Education. BA 1969, Lincoln University; MA 1970, City University of New York-John Jay; JD 1976, Missouri-Columbia.

Terry W. Bashor, Assistant Dean and Director of Admissions, School of Law. AB 1968, William Jewell; MEd 1972, PhD candidate 1982, Missouri-Columbia.

Robert G. Bailey, Academic Counselor and Director of Placement, School of Law. BA 1968, Marist College; JD 1979, Missouri-Columbia.

LAW LIBRARY STAFF

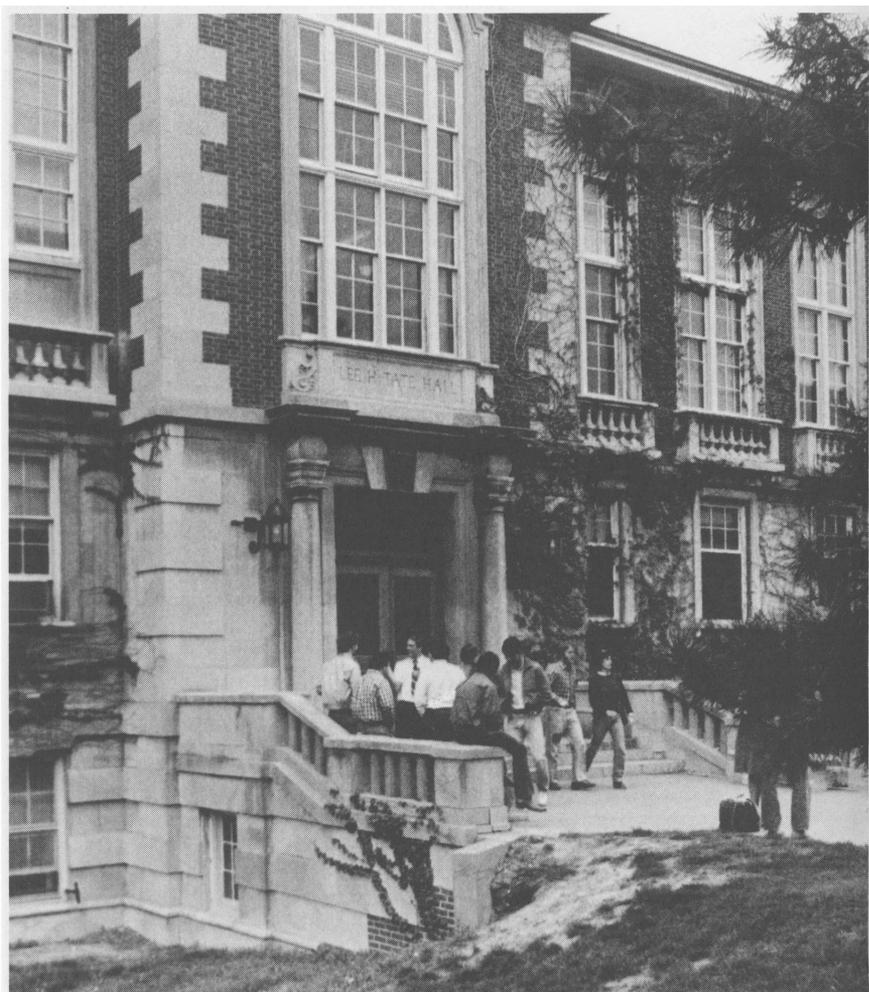
Susan D. Csaky, Head Law Librarian, Assoc. Prof. AB 1948, Georgia; MA 1951, Johns Hopkins; MLS 1964, North Carolina; JD 1977, Kentucky.

David G. Cowens, Instructional Services Librarian. BA 1975, JD 1978, Arkansas.

Jo Ann Humphreys, Public Services Librarian. BA 1976, Missouri-Columbia; MS 1977, Illinois.

Carol H. Elmore, Acquisitions Librarian. BA 1969, Greenville College, MALS, Missouri-Columbia 1975, JD candidate 1983, Missouri-Columbia.

Lee H. Tate Hall, home of the School of Law, will soon be replaced by a new building, which is now being planned.



STATEMENT OF COURSES

101L Contracts I (3). Agreement process and interpretation; consideration and its equivalents; restitution; unconscionable bargains. f.

102L Contracts II (3). Interpretation, performance and discharge of contracts, damages, remedies; third party beneficiaries; assignment and delegation. w.

103L Torts I (3). Principles and practices governing recovery of damages for injuries to person or property. f.

104L Torts II (3). Defamation, invasion of privacy, dignitary wrongs, products liability, fraud liability insurance, immunities, and a survey of various "no fault" proposals. w.

105L Procedure I (3). Fundamental and recurrent problems in civil actions in federal and state courts. Survey of litigation; pleading; discovery; trial; jurisdiction; former adjudication; parties. f.

106L Procedure II (3). Continuation of 105L. w.

107L Property I (3). Classification of property; personal property; possession, bailment, lien, gift, bona fide purchase; land conveyancing at common law under statute of uses; freehold estates in land; concurrent estates in land; and introduction to future interests. f.

108L Property II (3). Landlord and tenant; easements, profits, and licenses; support; introduction to water rights, nuisance, covenants running with the land, equitable servitudes, zoning, and modern conveyances.

111L Criminal Law I (2). Procedure in criminal cases with emphasis on constitutional limitations in the criminal process. f.

115L Criminal Law II (3). The purposes of criminal law; nature of criminal responsibility; characteristics of particular crimes. (Criminal law I and II are continuation courses and the order of subject matter may be altered from year to year.)

116L Legal Research and Writing (1). Introduction to the techniques and materials of legal research; legal bibliography; legal writing exercises; introduction to computer-assisted legal research. f.

117L Advocacy and Research (1). Study of legal research methods and their application to problem solving, preparation of briefs and oral argument of appellate cases; further implications of computer-assisted legal research. w.

220L Constitutional Law (4). Study of federal judicial review and limitations; sources of federal legislative power; commerce, taxing, spending, treaty, presidential, military powers; power of states to regulate, to tax interstate commerce; intergovernmental immunities; due process; equal protection, and first amendment rights.

221L Evidence (4). The basic law of evidence; use in trials, relevancy, circumstantial proof and real proof; use of witnesses, methods of examination; presumptions and burden of proof; functions of judge and jury.

223L Legal Accounting (2). Use of accounting in management of capital, and control of business enterprise, bookkeeping and accounting fundamentals; interrelationship of accounting principles and rules of law; analysis and interpretation of accounting and financial data. f.

224L Remedies (3). History of equity; coverage of various equitable remedies and their adequacy, practicability, defenses, procedural problems, enforcement of decrees, merger of law and equity, contempt.

225L Business Organizations (4). Examination of common types of business organizations including partnerships and corporations. Study of formation and purposes of the corporate entity; internal structure of corporation; responsibilities of shareholders, direc-

tors, officers; introduction to corporate securities, common and preferred stock, corporate bonds, hybrid securities.

227L Basic Federal Income Taxation (4). Federal income tax problems of individual taxpayers; nature of income; when and to whom income is taxable; exclusions from tax base, deductions, credits; tax effects of exchange or other disposition of capital assets.

228L Decedents Estates and Trusts (3). Intestate succession; family protection, restrictions on testation; execution, revocation, revival of wills; integration, incorporation by reference, events of independent significance; will construction; elements/creation of trusts; modification/termination of trusts; beneficial interests under trusts.

232L Appellate Advocacy (1). Analysis and issue determination of transcripts on appeal. Familiarization with rules of procedure in regard to appellate courts, argument and pleading before appellate tribunals. Offers training for moot court competition.

300L Administrative Law (3). Principles, factors and statutory provisions which govern availability of relief (both judicial and administrative) to persons or entities aggrieved by the actions or inactions of governmental officials or agencies.

301L Admiralty Law (2-3). Definition of navigable waters, locational and subject matter jurisdiction, federal jurisdiction, jurisdiction in rem, attachment, substantive admiralty law, maritime lien, carriage of goods, salvage, general average, collision, torts, industrial accidents, limitations on liability.

302L Advanced Business Organizations (2-3). Advanced study of corporation law emphasizing formation of corporations; tax principles; mergers and reorganizations, shareholder rights; trading limitations; non-profit and professional corporations. Prerequisite: 225L.

304L Advanced Criminal Procedure (2). Problems of procedure in criminal cases; indictments and informations, discovery, motions, instructions, role of prosecutor and defense attorney.

305L Advanced Torts (2). Consideration of "business torts" (unfair competition, interference with contract, trade secrets, product disparagement), "relational torts" (wrongful death, survival, consortium, alienation of affections), and the public law implications of defamation and privacy actions beyond the basic torts course.

307L Antitrust Law (3). Introduces antitrust and economic analysis and the role of competition, with emphasis on price fixing, horizontal and vertical restraints of trade, monopoly and merger problems. Attention is also given to price discrimination and patent problems.

308L Arbitration and Labor Problems (3). Covers labor arbitration, establishment and operation of a contractual grievance, the arbitration process, judicial enforcement of agreements, strikes and miscellaneous labor law topics not covered by the National Labor Relations Act.

309L Advanced Antitrust Law (2-3). Expanded coverage of Section 5 of Federal Trade Commission Act; Robinson-Patman Act problems; mergers; patents and restricted licenses; shared monopoly; procedural and litigation aspects of antitrust cases. Prerequisite: 307L or instructor's consent.

310L Bankruptcy (2-3). Concentration on straight bankruptcy proceedings, some introduction to wage-earner plans and chapter proceedings for businesses. Jurisdiction, property in the estate, dischargeability of unpaid debts, trustee's avoiding powers, proof of

claims and distribution of available assets.

311L Basic Commercial Law (4). Commercial transactions, including sale of goods, security devices, security devices and commercial paper, with special reference to the Uniform Commercial Code.

313L Business Planning (2). Common business transactions, emphasizing the closely held corporation. Corporate taxation principles in connection with formation and sale of corporations; allocation of stock and control; issuance of securities and capital structure; valuation; dividends; reduction of capital.

314L Client Interviewing and Counseling (2). Basic interviewing techniques, psychological factors affecting the interviewing process, facilitating and structuring the interview, clarification of statements and ascertaining legal issues, client resistance and hostility, the nature and conduct of counseling process. Graded S/U.

316L Clinical Placement (1-3). Supervised training through experience in civil and criminal problems. Various placements are available in legal aid settings, prosecutor and defender offices and state offices and courts. Problems in Practice is required for some placements. Credit hours are flexible. Graded S/U.

317L Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions (2-3). A concentrated study of Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code, exploring the rights and liabilities of the various parties to negotiable instruments. Also covered are federal and state statutes governing the practices of the banking industry.

319L Comparative Law (2-3). Foreign legal systems and the comparative method in analysis and solution of legal problems, based on the legal systems of modern France and Germany. Major groupings of historically and structurally related legal systems.

320L Conflict of Laws (2-3). Study of jurisdiction and various choice of law methods in cases having extraterritorial contacts; recognition and application of foreign law in state and federal courts; effect of the federal constitution.

321L Conveyances and Title Examination (2). Original land titles; common law and statutory dedication; adverse possession; modern conveyances, including formalities, delivery, boundaries, reservations and exceptions, implied easements, covenants for title, and estoppel by deed; priorities, including recording systems; title examination and title insurance; and clearing title defects.

322L Federal Protection of Civil Rights and Liberties (2-3). Advanced analysis of protections of civil liberties that derive from the United States Constitution and from federal statutes. The federal statutes which will be covered most extensively include 42 U.S.C. sections 1981-1988 and the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 (except Title 7 thereof), 1965 and 1968.

323L Creditor's Remedies (3). Rights of unsecured creditors and debtors under law; individual and collective creditor and debtor state actions; law of fraudulent conveyances; prejudgment remedies and postjudgment procedures; receiverships and debtor's rights in exempt property.

325L Criminal Law Administration (2). Seminar on current problems with administration of criminal law and current developments in criminal law.

328L Drafting of Legal Instruments (2). Problems frequently encountered in general office practice (land transfers, mortgages, leases, contracts, wills, business organizations, etc.), with drafting of the related

instruments. Use and adaptation of legal forms. Graded S/U.

329L Employment Discrimination (2-3). Examination of laws prohibiting discriminatory practices in employment and the administrative and judicial processes available for dealing with them; affirmative action requirements and litigation problems in civil rights cases.

330L Environmental Law (2-3). National Environmental Policy Act; environmental impact statements; Endangered Species Act and wildlife protection; other limitations on federal resource activities; state environmental protection acts; federal and state regulation of water quality, air quality, noise, solid and hazardous waste disposal, surface mining, radioactive facilities and emissions, pesticides and herbicides; management of public lands; common law doctrines and defenses; public trust doctrine. s.

331L Estate and Gift Taxation (3). Study of the basic provisions of the federal estate and gift tax laws. Basic coverage of taxation of decedent's estates and trusts.

332L Estate Planning (2). The process of selecting particular arrangements for the devolution of wealth, with emphasis on federal estate and gift tax laws. Prerequisites: 331L and 227L.

334L Estate and Trust Administration (3). Probate and contest of wills; administration of decedent's estates and trusts, including appointment, removal, powers, duties and liabilities of executors, administrators and trustees; charitable trusts; will contracts and substitutes.

335L Family Law (3). Marriage, annulment, dissolution, maintenance and separation agreements, custody, support obligations, illegitimacy, adoption, abortion, and selected issues relating to domestic law.

337L Federal Courts (3). Jurisdiction of United States courts; their role in the federal system. Topics covered: federal question and diversity jurisdiction, the jurisdictional amount, removal, and the relation of state and federal courts.

338L Federal Income Taxation of Business Enterprises (3-4). Tax aspects of establishing corporations; of selling or liquidating or dividing corporations, of transferring or receiving assets, reincorporations; tax free acquisitions.

340L Future Interests (3). Types of future interests in real and personal property and their characteristic problems; construction of limitations, rule against perpetuities, powers of appointment and associated rules.

341L Government Regulation of Business (3). Legal, economic and political aspects of direct public regulation of business, emphasizing questions of economic planning, policy choices involved in deciding whether and how to regulate. Regulation of entry, rate regulation, regulation of quality of service. Prerequisite: Antitrust Law 307L or consent of instructor.

343L Insurance Law (2-3). Creation of contract; warranties, misrepresentations; expected risks; waivers and estoppel; insurable interest; facts maturing the policy, construction of various clauses; subrogation.

344L Intellectual Property (2-3). Patents: conditions for validity, subject matter patentability, Patent Office procedures, amendment and correction, interferences, infringement, assignment, licensing, litigation, patent claim drafting; copyright: subject matter copyrightability, common law and statutory protection, property rights, infringement, fair use doctrine, non-written material copyrightability;

trademarks: common law and statutory protection, generic use.

346L. International Business Transactions (2-3). A survey of legal problems and institutional arrangements involved in international trade and investment: private law of international trade, governmental regulation of international trade and investment, international regulation of international trade and investment.

347L. International Law (3). Introduction to the international legal system, with emphasis on relations between nation-states or international entities. Topics include statehood and recognition, legislative and judicial jurisdiction, human rights and the status of the individual, treaties and international organizations.

349L. International Transactions (3). Special legal problems presented to persons and enterprises whose activities cross national boundaries including citizenship, immigration, sources of international law, international tribunals, transnational reach of national laws and sovereign immunity.

350L. Jurisprudence (2). The nature of law; classical and contemporary theories of juristic thought, their development and comparison.

352L. Juvenile Law (2-3). Study of the philosophy underlying juvenile law as well as specific provisions of the Juvenile Code and pertinent court decisions in areas such as delinquency, neglect, custody disputes and termination of parental rights and related court services.

353L. Labor Law (3). The regulation of relations between employers and labor unions at common law and under federal and state legislation; primary emphasis on the National Labor Relations Act, as amended.

355L. Land Use Controls (3). Private controls: nuisance, covenants running with the land, equitable servitudes; public controls: master plans and official maps, subdivision zoning, planned unit developments, building and housing codes, urban redevelopment, open space and historic preservation, development rights.

356L. Law and Medicine (2). Selected medicolegal topics involving the law and the

practice of medicine, particularly relationships between patient, physician and hospital; medicine and the practice of law, including medical proof and law and psychiatry.

358L. Legal History (2). Development of the Roman legal system from 753 B.C. and its reception in Europe, Asia, Africa and America; development of the English legal system from 519 A.D.; similarities and differences between Roman and English systems. May be taken as a seminar (with paper) to meet the seminar requirement, or as an ordinary course (no paper).

360L. Legislation (3). The legislative process; principles of statutory construction; techniques of bill drafting.

362L. Local Government Law (2-3). Structure and powers of local government units; state-local relations, including "home rule"; local government finance, including taxation and indebtedness; incorporation and annexation; eminent domain; licensing and franchising; municipal tort liability.

363L. Mining, Oil, and Gas (2-3). Severance and classification of mineral interests, mineral lease clauses, implied covenants, title and conveyancing problems, transfers by lessor or lessee, pooling and unitization, taxation, pollution and surface reclamation, surface and mineral owner relations.

365L. Natural Resources (3). Water rights: diffused surface water, groundwater, riparian rights, prior appropriation, permit systems, public rights, governmental powers, pollution control, interstate problems; mining oil, gas: types of mineral rights, leases, conveyancing, conservation methods, surface owners' rights, strip mine reclamation.

366L. Negotiation (3). Theory, strategy, and skill development in negotiating in the lawyer's role in a variety of legal contexts. Videotaped practice sessions, competition. Graded S/U. Limited to 20 students.

368L. Pension and Profit Sharing (2). Study of pension and profit sharing plans with consideration of benefits to individuals and effect on the business entity. Heavy emphasis placed upon the tax consequences of any such plans in various contexts.

369L. Problems in Environmental Control (2). Seminar on the environmental effects of human activity. Subjects include the National Environmental Policy Act, air and water pollution, solid waste disposal, toxic substances, nuclear power plant regulation.

371L. Problems in Practice (1-2). Required of students enrolled in certain clinical programs and designed to provide training for the practical aspects of clinical experiences; subject matter will be adapted to cover problems encountered in placement. Graded S/U.

372L. Professional Responsibility (2). Responsibilities of lawyer to client, courts and the public. Topics include: organization of the legal profession, fees, conflicts of interest, the confidential relationship, advertising and solicitation, unauthorized practice, courtroom behavior. Course required.

375L. Real Estate Finance (3). Real estate mortgages and financing substitutes—theory and practice; receivers; redemption; foreclosure; priorities; the Missouri Deed of Trust; subdivision development; leasehold mortgages; shopping centers; government intervention in the mortgage market.

377L. Restitution (1-2). Form and nature of relief afforded by judicial process to prevent unjust retention of benefits acquired by fraud, mistake, conversion, illegality and other selected instances.

378L. Sales (1-2). A concentrated study of the common law governing sales of goods. The primary focus is on Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code, the case law interpreting Article 2, and the common law concepts which supplement its provisions.

380L. Securities Regulation (3). Financing a new business enterprise through sale of securities. Examines federal and state securities acts, securities registration, powers of the SEC; private actions, injunctive and criminal sanctions; reporting, inside trading and proxy solicitation problems.

381L. Social Legislation (2-3). Benefits for mental and physical disabilities, including workmen's compensation; social security; unemployment compensation and benefits for the aged and children.

382L. State and Local Taxation (2). A review of the taxing authority of state and local governments and the statutory and constitutional limitations thereon. The course will investigate the policy and philosophy of state and local taxation and its impact on land use, urban sprawl, and related urban problems.

383L. Tax Policy (3). Study of the policies of the federal tax system, recurrent themes in the tax structure, and alternative tax structures. Prerequisite 227L.

384L. Trial Practice (3). Techniques of pleading, discovery, jury selection, opening statements, direct/cross examination of witnesses, prepares jury instructions, closing arguments. Each student participates in classroom problems selected from various phases of litigation, and in one complete trial.

386L. Urban Problems (2). Examines selected legal problems which grow out of urbanization. Examples of topics: the federal grant-in-aid system; urban renewal; public housing; and the model cities program.

387L. Water Law (2-3). Diffused surface water, groundwater, riparian rights, prior appropriation, permit systems, public rights, federal and state governmental powers, National Environmental Policy Act, federal and state pollution control, interstate and international allocation, bed ownership.

389L. Selected Seminar Topics (2). Seminars are offered on communications law, (graded S/U), criminal law, environmental law, law and medicine, law and the aged, taxation, legal history, urban problems and other selected topics.

390L. Law Review (1-3). Credit for work as prescribed by the faculty for members of the Missouri Law Review. Graded S/U.

391L. Advanced Advocacy Research (1-2). Credit for work as prescribed by the faculty for members of the Board of Advocates. Graded S/U.

392L. Research (1-3). Individual research and a written paper on a special problem under supervision of a faculty member. Prior approval of the dean is necessary for initial or cumulative credit in excess of one semester hour.

APPLICATION

INSTRUCTIONS

1. An application for admission is in this catalog. Fill out that form and mail to: School of Law Admissions Committee, Tate Hall, UMC, Columbia, Mo. 65211. The application must be accompanied by a Law School Application Matching Form, which is found in each applicant's LSAT/LSDAS registration packet. Since an LSAT and/or LSDAS report cannot be produced by Law School Admission Services without this matching form, any application received without it will be returned to the applicant.

2. All applicants are required to take the Law School Admissions Test. It should be taken as early as possible. Applications for the test must be received by Law School Admission Services, which administers the test, at least three weeks before the test dates for tests given in the United States.

A packet containing the "Law School Admission Bulletin" and a registration form may be obtained by writing to: Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pa. 18940. These packets also may be available from your campus prelaw adviser. Packets are available at this School for local distribution.

3. In processing applications for admission, the School of Law uses the Law School Data Assembly Service.

Note that in addition to filling out the LSAT/LSDAS registration form you must request all schools you attended to send official transcripts to LSDAS. LSDAS in turn will send copies of these transcripts to us.

Where all college work is not covered by transcripts sent to LSDAS you may be required to submit transcripts covering this additional work directly to us, but in such case you will be notified. It will save considerable time in completing your file so that it can be considered by the admissions committee if you will have transcripts covering this additional work sent directly without waiting for a special request.

4. After the School of Law has received (a) your application for admission, and (b) the LSDAS report (including LSAT scores), your completed file will be considered by the faculty committee on admissions.

5. Applicants who are approved for admission will be notified to submit a \$50 prepayment of fees to hold a place in the entering class. The deposit is refundable if the applicant is unable to attend law school because of entry on active duty in military service or is not approved by the central admission office as noted in the next paragraph, but otherwise is not refundable.

6. An applicant approved for admission by the School of Law also must be approved by the Director of Admissions, 130 Jesse Hall, University of Missouri-Columbia, the central admissions office for this Campus. Applicants approved by the School of Law will be sent and must submit additional forms for approval by the Director of Admissions and the Director of the Student Health Service. Their approval will be automatic in most cases, but special problems such as a criminal record may require a special determination as to admissibility.

7. Transcripts furnished to LSDAS or directly to us at the time of application normally will not cover all work being taken in the current year, and applicants approved for admission are required to file with the School of Law (not later than 20 days after the start of classes in this school) transcripts covering all work not shown on the earlier transcripts. Failure to do so may prevent enrollment in future semesters.

8. If you have questions or problems, write to the School of Law Admissions Committee at the address in paragraph 1. The direct dialing telephone number of the admissions adviser is 314-882-6042, and if she cannot answer your question, she can transfer your call to the person best able to give the answer.

9. Mail completed form and Law School Application Matching Form to:

School of Law Admissions Committee
Tate Hall
University of Missouri-Columbia
Columbia, Mo. 65211



APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF LAW

See instructions to applicants for admission. Please print or type. You must give complete and accurate answers to all questions.

Name

Social Security Number

Permanent Mailing Address (Street) (City) (State) (Zip)

Phone

Present Mailing Address (Street) (City) (State) (Zip)

Phone

After what date should your permanent mailing address be used instead of your present mailing address? _____

Parents Name

Phone

Parents Address (Street) (City) (State) (Zip)

Occupation

Which state do you claim as your legal residence? _____

Date of Birth Place of Birth (City) (State)

Date Graduated

High School

(City) (State)

Colleges attended (list all, including part-time, summer, graduate, and any other work except law schools)

Degrees received or expected, and dates

Dates Attended	Credit Hours (indicate semester or quarter)	Grade Point Average
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

College majors _____

College honors _____

College activities _____

Applying for Fall Semester of 19 ____ (Year)

Date you took or plan to take the Law School Admissions Test _____ Scores, if known _____

Have you previously applied for admission to this law school? ____ Yes ____ No If yes, what year? ____

If you have attended the University of Missouri-Columbia, indicate your student number _____

Have you attended any other law schools? ____ Yes ____ No If yes, state on attached page(s) the name of each school, dates attended, hours credit, grade point average, and whether you are eligible to return to each school.

Have you been suspended or dismissed from college for disciplinary reasons? ____ Yes ____ No If yes, give details on attached page(s).

Have you been convicted of a crime (other than minor traffic violations)? ____ Yes ____ No If yes, give details on attached page.

Signature

Date

Check here if you will not have a degree by the time you enter the School of Law. Explain on the attached page(s) the basis on which you expect to receive a bachelor's degree prior to graduation from the School of Law, as required by the Faculty of Law rules.

Check here if you have not been enrolled continuously in college since completing high school or have already graduated from college. State on attached page(s) your activities during the periods while not in college (excluding summer vacations during college).

Students admitted to the School of Law are expected to attend full-time and take a normal course load. Check the box if you do not intend to be a full-time student in the School of Law. Explain on attached page(s).

The School of Law has a special admissions policy for disadvantaged students (those whose background demonstrates substantial cultural or economic deprivation). If you believe you fall into this category please check the box and indicate in detail on an attached page your reasons.

Check here if you have used additional pages for any answers.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA CALENDAR

FALL SEMESTER 1982

Aug. 23	New student orientation and registration
Aug. 24	Registration
Aug. 25	Classwork begins
Sep. 6	Labor Day recess
Nov. 24	Thanksgiving recess begins, 12:30 p.m.
Nov. 29	Classwork resumes
Dec. 3	First semester classwork ends, close of day
Dec. 6	Final examinations begin
Dec. 17	First semester ends, close of day
Dec. 18	December hooding ceremony

WINTER SEMESTER 1983

Jan. 10,11	Registration
Jan. 12	Classwork begins
Mar. 12	Spring recess begins, 12:30 p.m.
Mar. 21	Classwork resumes
Apr. 29	Second semester classwork ends, close of day
May 2	Final examinations begin
May 13	Second semester ends, close of day
May 14	May hooding ceremony

SUMMER SESSION 1983

May 23	Classwork begins
May 30	Memorial Day recess
Jul. 1	Classwork ends, close of day
Jul. 5	Final examinations begin
Jul. 9	Session ends, close of day

FALL SEMESTER 1983

Aug. 22	New student orientation and registration
Aug. 23	Registration
Aug. 24	Classwork begins
Sep. 5	Labor Day recess
Nov. 22	Thanksgiving recess begins, close of day
Nov. 28	Classwork resumes
Dec. 8	First semester classwork ends, close of day
Dec. 10	Final examinations begin
Dec. 22	First semester ends
Dec. 22	December hooding ceremony

WINTER SEMESTER 1984

Jan. 12,13	Registration
Jan. 16	Classwork begins
Mar. 10	Spring recess begins, 12:30 p.m.
Mar. 19	Classwork resumes
Apr. 27	Second semester classwork ends, close of day
Apr. 30	Final examinations begin
May 11	Second semester ends
May 12	May hooding ceremony

SUMMER SESSION 1984

May 21	Classwork begins
May 28	Memorial Day recess
Jun. 29	Classwork ends, close of day
Jul. 2	Final examinations begin
Jul. 4	Independence Day recess
Jul. 7	Session ends, close of day

All statements in this publication are announcements of present policies only and are subject to change at any time without prior notice. They are not to be regarded as offers to contract.

The University of Missouri is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action institution and is nondiscriminatory relative to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age and qualified handicapped.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - COLUMBIA
ELL SPC SPEC-M
LD3447 .A12 1982



010-014360595

