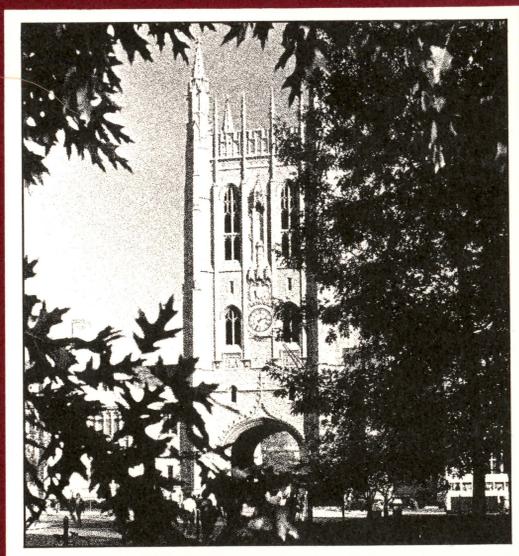


University of Missouri-Columbia

Profile



Law

Profile 1980-81

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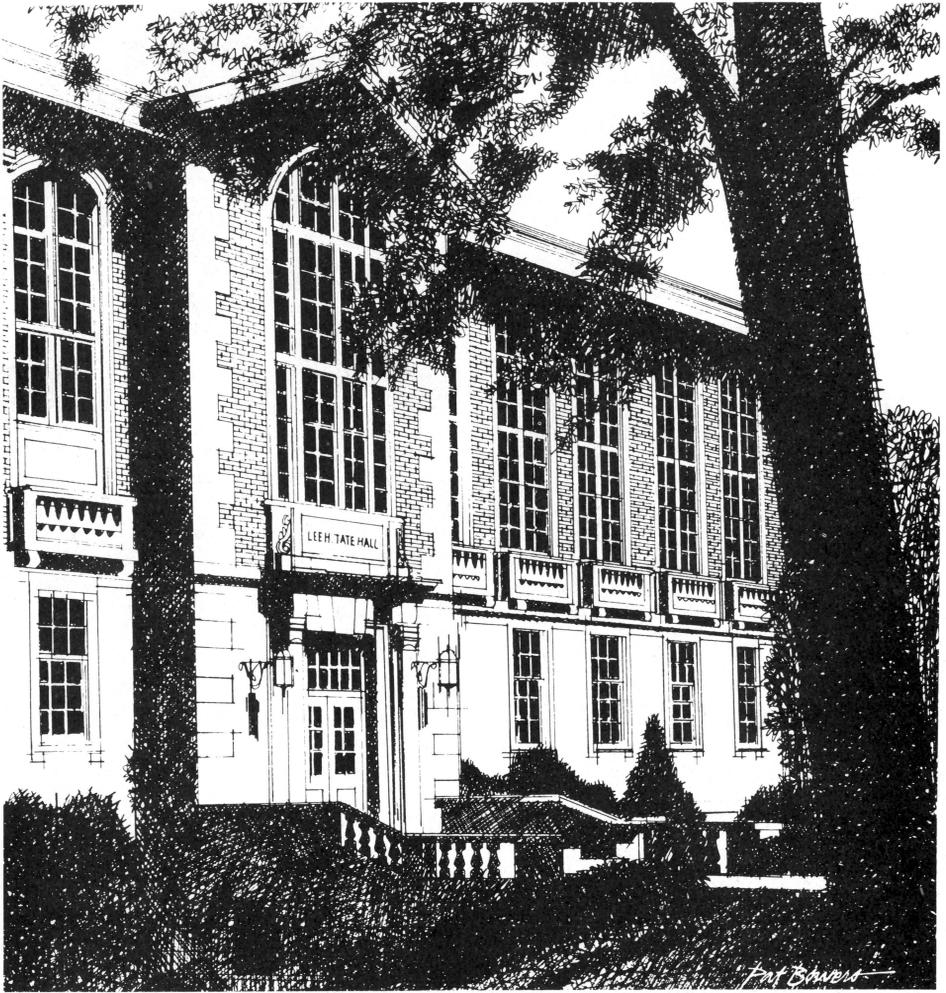
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The School of Law, Tate Hall, a pen and ink sketch by Pat Bowers, Art Director, Employers Insurance of Wausau, Wausau, Wisconsin. The original is hanging in the office of T. A. Duckworth, '36.

This *Profile* is designed for people who are or may be interested in making application to UMC School of Law for the academic year 1980-81. It answers basic questions concerning the School's history, its educational philosophy, faculty, curriculum, programs, student body, financial aid and admissions policies. It contains the form necessary to make application. All information contained in the *Profile* is based on the policies and programs for the academic year 1979-80. You can get more detailed information on any subject by asking us for it.

Students enrolled in the UMC School of Law receive a *Student Handbook* which contains complete information on course requirements, descriptions, policies and procedures.

A Message from Dean Smith About Law Study at UMC

The UMC School of Law aims primarily to provide a sound basic legal education for students who will become practicing lawyers.

There are many ways to go about legal education, and many theories about the best way to do it. Some law schools have unbelievably numerous and exotic course offerings.

At UMC Law we believe in concentration on the fundamentals. This is the reason that all first year courses and most second year courses are required.

The quality of legal education a student can obtain at UMC is second to none.

It is possible to specialize to a limited extent at UMC but as is true with most American law schools we do not aim to produce specialists in the practice of any area of law.

The School offers a variety of elective curricular choices to UMC Law students in their third year of law study. The elective courses are described in this book.

The fact of the matter is that law school education rarely produces a lawyer who is fully equipped to begin the practice of law.

A law school graduate has learned the fundamentals of law, has acquired some knowledge and experience beyond the fundamentals, and above all has learned how to educate himself throughout a long professional career.

This is very important because the life of the lawyer is both surrounded by and affected by constant change, in the social, political and technological environments; in the law; and in him or her self. Lawyers frequently engage in several different occupations, and most are heavily involved in the civic activities of their communities. The lawyer must be able to learn the things necessary to accommodate to all of these changes, and more.

The legal education provided by the UMC School of Law is available to all who meet its entrance standards, whether or not they are Missourians, to the extent that our resources can accommodate them.

A legal education at UMC Law equips graduates to begin practice in any state or jurisdiction in the United States, including



but not limited to Missouri. About 20 percent of Missouri graduates practice outside Missouri in all parts of the United States and the world.

Of course, attending UMC Law is especially helpful to graduates who stay in Missouri because the friendships and relationships that are formed in Columbia tend to last a lifetime.

Law schools do not educate philosopher kings. Lawyers' licenses do not enable or entitle them to solve major social problems in their roles as lawyers. If this is what a law student seeks he is destined for disappointment. Nevertheless, the lawyer's role is one that is very socially useful.

The main job of lawyers of all kinds is to provide help in solving problems which people are unable to solve by themselves. For their help lawyers usually are reasonably well-compensated, but if a person does not enjoy helping others he probably will not enjoy life as a law student or as a lawyer.

Life in the legal profession, including life as a law student, is exciting and rewarding, constantly full of new challenges and opportunities. I hope you find the information in this *Profile* useful in acquainting you with the ways in which the UMC School of Law contributes to the education of a lawyer. If you have questions that the *Profile* does not answer please write or call me.

Sincerely,

Allen E. Smith, Dean
UMC School of Law

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. In addition to its traditionally assigned tasks of teaching and research within the campus settings, the University has extended its educational benefits to all sections of the state of Missouri.

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 entire history its faculty has consisted almost entirely of full-

time teachers who were experienced in the practice of law before joining the faculty.

The School of Law, through its activities and those of its graduates, 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.

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 and noted legal scholars in fields whose diversity is indicated by the breadth of the curriculum of the School. Writings of faculty members have been widely published. The text and case books authored 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 the will of distinguished alumnus Earl F. Nelson ('05). Recent Nelson Professors have been John Wade, former Dean of the Vanderbilt School of Law, and



Wylie A. Davis, former Dean of the School of Law at the University of Arkansas—Fayetteville. Addressing the students in 1980 as a part of the Nelson Lectureship Series were such outstanding national law figures as U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist and Dean W. Page Keeton of the University of Texas. These scholars complement an already outstanding teaching staff, 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 experts 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 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. It includes 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 special collections in foreign and international law and the John D. Lawson Library of Criminal Law and Criminology.

The UMC Ellis Library, located across the street from Tate Hall, contains close to 2,000,000 volumes and is available for use by students in the School of Law. Special collections in the social sciences and legal history and documents pertaining to the growth of our judicial systems are readily available.

Law Student Body

UMC law students have a wide range of interests, skills, abilities and accomplishments. Students at the School come from many states and from all types of undergraduate institutions.

The School has an average enrollment of 435 students representing over 100 colleges throughout the nation. Missouri residents



represent all parts of the state. Each year about 155 students are admitted to the first-year class.

UMC law applicants present credentials that represent a variety of undergraduate records and major fields, extracurricular activities and work experiences. Increasing numbers of students have been involved in some kind of academic or nonacademic activity between graduation from college and entrance to law school. As a result, the ages and experiences of our students vary widely. This diversity provides an exciting and valuable environment for the exchange of ideas and opinions in the process of legal education.

Minority Law Students

The UMC School of Law recognizes the need for increased representation in the legal profession of members of minority groups. Accordingly, the School of Law welcomes members of racial, ethnic and religious minorities.

In order to promote enhanced opportunities for such individuals, and to provide more attorneys who will serve the needs of minority and low income communities, the School of Law admits students whose background demonstrates substantial economic or cultural disadvantage. Admission under this program places emphasis on socioeconomic background; deprivation of equal educational opportunity; work or other experience during or since college indicating the capacity for sustained effort; personal recommendations; or other manifestations that traditional academic criteria would not accurately reflect the student's ability and potential. Minority students are encouraged to request consideration for special admissions and to indicate the special circumstances or background on which the request for consideration is based.

The programs offered for special admissions students include personal, financial and academic counseling, a three-week summer orientation for entering students, and an ongoing tutorial component. The counseling and tutorial functions are performed by the academic counselor as well as by several members of the faculty.

A prospective applicant may obtain assistance and information concerning these programs, preparation for law study or the study of law itself from the Law School Admissions Office, the academic counselor, the Student Bar Association, and the Black American Law Students Association.

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. Two other colleges, Stephens and Columbia (formerly Christian), also are located here. The presence of two colleges and a University enable members of the UMC community to combine the advantages of small-town living with those of metropolitan life. The town offers exceptional cultural and recreational opportunities.

The University of Missouri-Columbia 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. Exhibits of paintings and sculpture are presented frequently.

Columbia's many churches cooperate with UMC in every possible way. Most of them have student groups under the direction of trained workers.

Recreational opportunities are many and varied. Football, basketball, hockey and baseball games, archery, tennis, golf, swimming, dancing, chorus, band, and orchestra are available for participants and spectators.

Law students are eligible to participate in all campus organizations.

The School of Law benefits greatly from its association with the research and instructional facilities of a major university.

The School participates in a number of inter- and cross-disciplinary programs and courses, but the School does not at present offer joint degree programs with the other divisions of the University.

Residential Life

Housing and meals are provided in the campus in dormitories, some of which are restricted to professional school students. Applications are available from the UMC Housing Office in mid-February. Married student housing is also available. Brochures and applications for married student apartments are available year-round. Space in dormitories and in married student housing is limited.

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

Why & How of Legal Education

Development of Lawyers' Skills

The courses, materials and teaching approach in the School of Law are designed to develop in each student a grasp of some of the basic intellectual attributes that characterize the well-educated lawyer. These include analytic ability, substantive legal orientation, basic working skills, familiarity with legal institutional contexts, awareness of nonlegal environments, and ethical concern.

Analytic Ability

Analytic ability is the capacity of the good lawyer to distinguish one thing or concept from another, to separate the relevant from the irrelevant, to stay on the subject, to sort out a tangle into manageable components, to keep separate the verbal symbol and 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 these skills, the lawyer must come to understand the process of generalization and abstraction. He or she must learn to move easily back and forth between the abstract and the concrete, to synthesize and to particularize with equal ease, and to know when the solution to a problem calls for more data and when it calls for a choice among competing values.

Classroom discussion and reading assignments in the curriculum emphasize the close probing of dozens of judicial opinions, the verbalized results of judicial decision making in response to many different kinds of legal problems brought before the courts. 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. He or she develops a sense of how a general proposition, which had seemed ap-

propriate when applied to one set of facts, finds its limit or is extended when a decision maker later considers a similar but somewhat different set of facts. The intensive study of judicial opinions, sharpened by the Socratic teaching technique, is a long-tested and successful vehicle for developing this kind of analytic ability which is central and indispensable to the outstanding lawyer.

Substantive Legal Orientation

Measured against the entire legal universe, no lawyer ever knows much substantive law outside a single field or subfield of specialization. But every good lawyer has a familiarity with the dominant features of the legal terrain; every good lawyer is able to locate a client's problem on the general map of substantive law. The subject matter of the courses in the curriculum has been chosen to introduce the law student to this general map.

The student learns something of consensual and bargaining relationships, the private ordering of social results with legal sanction. Nonconsensual, obligatory relationships among people and institutions and social allocations of human loss and attrition are the subject of attention in torts courses. In criminal law the student examines the effort of society's organized state apparatus to control and shape individual behavior considered to be deviant and unsocial. Constitutional law considers, in the historical context, the development and operation of American democratic federalism, seen as a political and legal phenomenon, and the functions, roles, and limitations that are attached to the separate organs of American government and to government as a whole. The several 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 American courts go about selecting, defining and disposing of issues. The civil procedure course develops the lawyer's perception of the importance of process and procedure and the profound difference between having a claim and being able to reconcile it.

Necessarily the coverage of the curriculum is not universal. Given the broad educational objectives of law study and the vast breadth of the law, it is not possible in the curriculum to deal in full depth with any one problem or set of problems. But the law

student should emerge from law school with, among other things, a general sense of some of the major aspects of the American legal order, public and private, doctrinal and institutional. Further extension of the student's range, and further concentration of focus, will come for most students only after graduation.

Basic Working Skills

A good lawyer has a full command of basic working skills. These skills involve intellectual design, assembling and organizing of information, and 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.

As a start toward acquiring these skills, UMC School of Law students work closely with a professor in a small class of about 25 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 familiar with, and able to operate effectively in, the legal institutional environment in which a problem is set. He or she is able to deal with people; to negotiate around or across a table; to stand in a courtroom or other forum; to unsnarl or cut a path through the red tape of administrative agencies, legislatures and other institutional structures.

The UMC law student begins to gain this familiarity with legal settings, particularly with respect to the forum of litigation and the courtroom and the forum of the legislature. Through class work, operational training or participation in activities like Legal Aid, the student develops a sense of other forums and arenas of conciliation, negotiation and arbitration.

Awareness of Nonlegal Environments

The able lawyer is sensitive to the nonlegal environment of the legal problem at hand and must be able to evaluate the impact that nonlegal considerations will have upon

the outcome. Every legal problem arises in its own unique setting of economics and politics; has its own set of built-in interest 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 never loses sight of this larger picture and knows when and how, in working with a client, to call upon the expertise of others, such as an economist, psychiatrist, sociologist or statistician.

Throughout their studies, law school students encounter a vast array of legal problems that have arisen out of this sea of social, economic and political process. Students are encouraged to constantly be aware of this nonlegal context and to consider how the skillful lawyer, in whatever role he or she may be cast, shapes strategy and tactics and counsels in the light of the total surrounding environment.

Ethical Concern

All UMC law school students are introduced to difficult ethical problems confronting lawyers and 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 do little to instill these experience-based capabilities.

But the School can provide the law student with an initial grasp of the attributes of analytic ability, substantive legal orientation, the lawyer's basic working skills, awareness of institutional legal contexts, and sensitivity to the nonlegal environment that always surrounds legal problems. To lay the initial groundwork for the development of those basic intellectual attributes 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 context of a case as well as statements of law.

The teacher calls upon the students to respond in a stimulating question-and-answer dialogue, 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 that a key to the realization of maximum benefit from these interchanges is the ability to listen with discrimination.

This process, applied skillfully day after day by expert teachers and by students possessing a sense of awareness and curiosity, 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. Intensive and consistent daily preparation is necessary in order for the student to participate effectively in this process.

Problem Solving

In some first-year courses and in later courses, students are given practical legal problems for solution. These problems may involve the drafting of legal documents, the formulation of a course of action for a hypothetical client, or the creative solution to a challenging legal question to which no institutional source of law has given an answer. Such problems may require the effort of one student for a few days, or they may involve a team of students who spend several weeks on a problem. The problem-solving approach to legal education is most



effectively implemented in courses taught in 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, a student is expected to defend his seminar paper before his 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 for credit under supervision of and in consultation with a selected faculty member in an area of particular interest to the student. The student, in consultation with the supervising faculty member, selects the subject of the research project.

Trial Practice

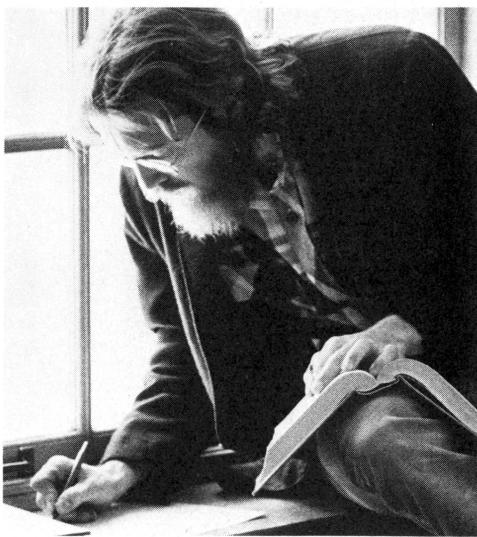
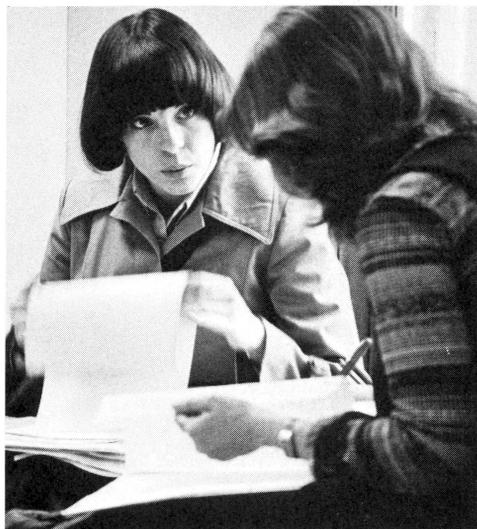
The School has an excellent trial practice program and in 1979 won the American College of Trial Lawyers' Emil Gumpert \$10,000 Award for excellence in teaching of trial advocacy. As a part of the course in trial practice, virtually every third-year student is given training by means of a practice court. Students prepare pleadings, take depositions and conduct the trial before a judge and jury. The trials are presided over by a circuit judge and are held in the courtroom in Tate Hall under conditions identical with those of actual cases.

Legal Writing

The first year legal research and writing course is designed to introduce students to legal writing and to help them develop their legal writing abilities. In the second year, all students enroll in a specialized "legal writing section" in at least one of their required courses. To allow each student the benefits of working closely with a teacher, each writing section accommodates only a small number of students. Following each writing assignment, a conference between the teacher and writer allows for a review of the student's work. The student's paper determines in part the course grade.

Clinical Education

Practical on-the-job education for law students dealing with the legal problems of real clients is of increasing importance in legal education. The School provides several excellent clinical opportunities for second and third year students. Students in clinical programs 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. The clinical experiences available to UMC Law students are as broad and personal as the student desires.



Fees & Expenses 1980-81

To determine your fees, go through this list and add all the fees that apply to you.

	Regular 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	\$35.50 per hour	\$426	\$35.50 per hour	\$213
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Student Activities Fee

All students are required to pay a student activities fee which includes student government, student activities, programs, guest lecturers, etc. Tickets for UMC athletic events are not included.

All Students	\$2 per hour	\$24	\$2 per hour	\$12
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Supplemental Fee

Students registered in the School of Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine and the School of Law must pay a supplemental fee.

Law Students	\$8.75 per hour	\$105	\$8.75 per hour	\$52.50
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Non-Resident Tuition

You must pay non-resident tuition if you have not been a resident for at least a year immediately prior to the time you first register. There are some exceptions to this rule. Check the *Tuition and Residence Rules* brochure, available at the Cashier's Office, 123 Jesse Hall.

Law Students	\$142 per hour*	\$852	\$142 per hour**	\$426
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Housing

Includes double room in a UMC residence hall, 20 meals per week in the 16-week session (no Sunday evening meal) and \$10 social fee. Students are not required to live in residence halls.

Regular semester: \$730 Summer session: \$300

UMC-owned, married student housing: \$94-114 per month

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 these the refund will be calculated in the same way, i.e. 70% during the first 1/3 of the session. Deductions may be made from the refund for any money you owe the University. Housing fees are refunded according to the housing contract.

	Full Refund	70%	50%	None
Regular semester	Before classes begin or during "full refund period"†	Within 2 weeks from day classes begin	Between 2 and 6 weeks after classes begin	After 6 weeks
Summer session	Before classes begin or during "full refund period"†	Within 1 week from day classes begin	Between 1 and 3 weeks after classes begin	After 3 weeks

*1-6 hours—no non-resident tuition charged. \$129 or \$142 per hour for each hour from 7 to 12.

**1-3 hours—no non-resident tuition charged. \$129 or \$142 per hour for each hour from 4 to 6.

†The "full refund period" for a 16 week semester is 4 class days starting with the petitioning period. The "full refund period" for an 8-week session is 2 class days starting with the petitioning period.

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.

Student Employment

Law school is an extremely demanding experience. Its demands are both qualitative and quantitative. Common sense suggests that it is not in the students' interests to divert time from their professional training program in order to make money while in law school.

Only three years are allocated for preparing the student for a lifetime career as a lawyer. Initial career opportunities will probably depend on the quality of the student's law school performance. Indeed, some professional opportunities are restricted to those who excel in law school.

It is therefore a serious misallocation of scarce resources to devote time to outside employment that might better be spent in intensive formal professional training.

This does not mean that the School discourages enriching activities such as family, church and social life; these vital experiences are encouraged. Experience has shown that outside employment, especially in the first year, almost invariably reduces the quality of the student's academic performance.

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

Scholarships & 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, Mo. 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*, is also available.

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

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 in 1970 by the late Russell R. Casteel '24.

Curators Scholarships—Provided by the Board of Curators.

Delta Theta Phi Scholarship—Established in 1976 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 in 1954 by the estate of Gertrude G. Folk in memory of former Governor Folk.

William E. Kemp Memorial Scholarship—Established in 1968 in memory of William E. Kemp.

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

Law Firm Scholarships—Annual awards by the following firms: Blanchard, Van Fleet, Martin, Robertson & Dermott (Joplin); Carson, Monaco, Coil, Riley and McMillin (Jefferson City); John M. Dalton Educational Trust (Kennett); Hendren & Andrae (Jefferson City); Edward R. Jayne (Kirksville); Lowell L. Knipmeyer (Kansas City); Lathrop, Koontz, Righter, Clagett, Parker & Norquist (Kansas City); Neale, Newman, Bradshaw & Freeman (Springfield); Oswald & Cottey (Kirksville); Spencer, Fane, Britt & Browne (Kansas City); Woolsey, Fisher, Clark, Whiteaker & Stenger (Springfield).

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

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.

The Missouri Bar Foundation Grant—Awarded by The Missouri Bar Foundation.

Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs Hazel Goetsch Scholarship in Law—Established in 1961 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.

Omar E. Robinson Scholarships—Established by the estates of Ida C. Robinson and Blanche C. Edelen in memory of Omar E. Robinson '29.

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

Walter W. Snelson, Venita Bowles Snelson & Shirley J. Snelson Scholarships—Established in 1979 by Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Snelson.

Byron Spencer Memorial Scholarship—Established in 1964 by friends of Mr. Spencer.

St. Louis Metropolitan Bar Association Foundation Scholarships—Established by the St. Louis Metropolitan Bar Association in 1973.

Kenneth Teasdale Memorial Scholarship—Established in 1970 in memory of Mr. Teasdale '18.

Guy A. Thompson Memorial Scholarship—Established in 1958 in memory of Mr. Thompson '98.

Bob Williams Memorial Scholarship—Established by Mr. & Mrs. William R. Williams in memory of their son. For awards, prizes and loan funds, see page 19.

Application & Admission

Profile of the UMC Law Student

About one of every three applicants to the School of Law is accepted for admission. The mean LSAT score for the entering class is usually about 615. The mean undergraduate GPA is usually about 3.35. A total of about 155 students register for the entering class. About 900 apply for admission.

Students admitted have graduated from more than 40 universities and colleges located throughout the nation. Several students have advanced degrees. Most are Missouri residents.

It is predictable that 80-90 percent of the entering class will obtain a J.D. 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.

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. This fact is very important, and its reasons should be understood. American legal education is not a graduate program of advanced work in a specialized course of study beginning in college. It is not technical or scientific training that builds upon a specific preparation in basic techniques and knowledge acquired in undergraduate school. Legal education is professional education that depends on three fundamental capacities that may be obtained or sharpened in a variety of learning ways and 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 ad-

ditional 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 social, economic, and political communities, it is helpful if the beginning law student possesses comprehensive, exploratory 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 of legally trained persons 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 course program can satisfy this requirement and help meet the other two needs outlined above as well. People with definite career objectives in mind may wish to prepare specifically for those objectives by majoring in subjects appropriate to these career objectives.

Students are urged to take courses in accounting 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, PA 18940.

Admission to UMC Law

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 de-

gree 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, nontheory courses in military training, hygiene, domestic arts, physical education, vocal or instrumental music, practice teaching, teaching methods and techniques, and other similar nontheory 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 one year's 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 here.

Applications for advanced standing should be made to the Dean and accompanied by a certified transcript of records showing college and law 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 to the University of Missouri-Columbia 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, intelligence, diligence and similar qualities is welcome.

Personal Interviews

In deciding to accept an application for 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 or as a device for the applicant to "sell" herself or himself is not a part of the admissions process. The School of Law encourages applicants to provide in writing for his or her file whatever he or she wishes the Committee to consider.

Law School Admission Test

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

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

The 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 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 decisions as to acceptance 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) bearing on qualifications for admission.

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

A Final Thought

Some constraints on curricular flexibility at UMC are inevitable.

The School of Law is small and intimate. It usually has a faculty on hand of about 21. In normal years the student body numbers about 435. The range of intellectual interests of and scholarly work conducted by the faculty at any one time is extraordinarily broad, but it does not encompass the vast universe of modern law.

The research work and course offerings by the faculty shift as new problems demand attention, and as the faculty members in residence change somewhat from year to year.

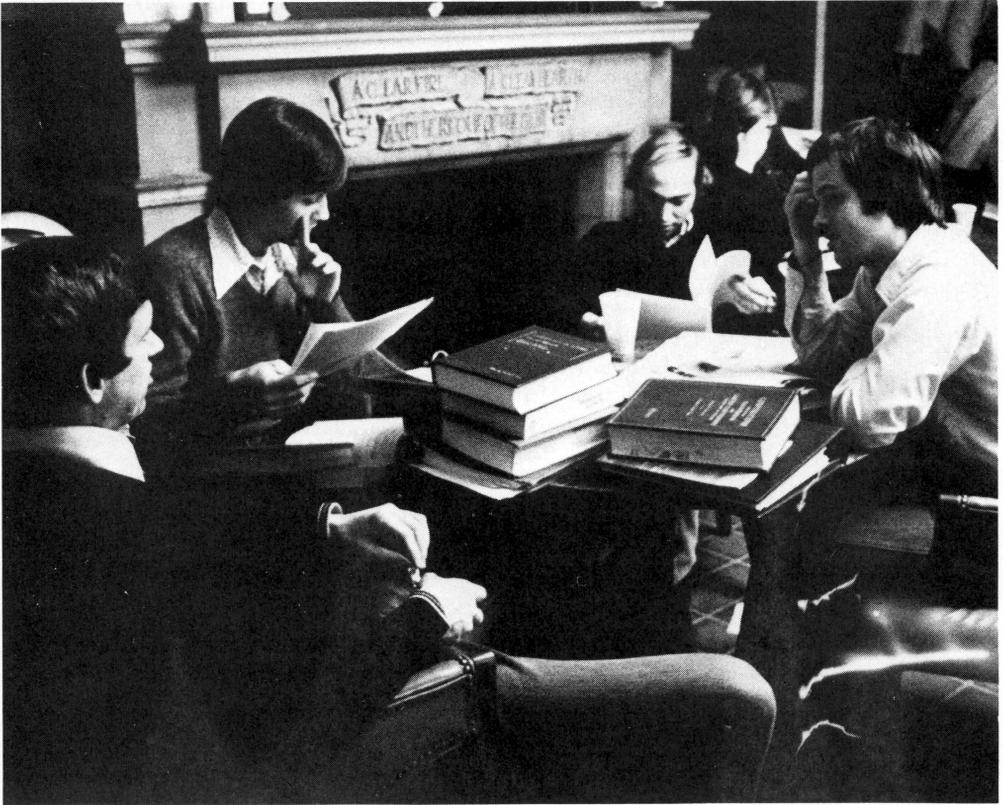
Out of the huge numbers of areas of intellectual endeavor and legal problems which can justifiably stimulate those whose concerns are with the law, the UMC Law

faculty can at any one time deal with only a finite number. Though the size of the faculty is slowly growing, stringent budgetary realities preclude rapid increase. The School's commitment to small group instruction to the extent feasible also results in limiting the number of students who can be accommodated in particular courses, seminars and educational programs.

The breadth of interest of the UMC Law faculty and the variety of curricular options available at the School are sufficient to enable most students to arrange legal education programs that accord with their needs and interests. But it is inevitable that some areas of intellectual concern to some law students and potential law students will not be matched by corresponding curricular options currently offered. Potential UMC Law students should compare carefully the study programs offered at several law schools and enroll in that law school whose faculty interests appear most closely to parallel their own.

If that should turn out to be the UMC School of Law we will be pleased indeed.

Please let us know how we can help you in your search for a legal education.



**Application for Admission
School of Law**

University of Missouri-Columbia

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.

College major(s) _____

College honors _____

College activities _____

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

Have you previously applied for admission to this law school? Yes No If yes, for 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(s).

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.

Signature

Date

There is no application fee.

Instructions

1 An Application for Admission is in the center of this Bulletin. 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. There is no UMC application fee.

2 All applicants are required to take the Law School Admissions Test. It should be taken as early as feasible. 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 pre-law 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 on a full-time basis 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 con-

sidered by the faculty Committee on Admissions.

5 Applicants who are approved for admission will be notified to submit a \$50 prepayment on 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 of 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.

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 Secretary 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.

Honors, Awards & Prizes

J.D. Degree Cum Laude

Students with a grade point average within the upper 5 percent of all students graduating in the previous five years are eligible for the designation of *cum laude* upon graduation. This is the highest honor a graduate of the School of Law may receive.

Awards & Prizes Available to Law Students

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 group program which is a vital source of regular support to the operations of the School also deserves a special note of gratitude.

Memorial Awards and Prizes:

Roscoe Anderson (former Curator) Award
 Judge Shepard Barclay Prize
 William Beckett ('46) Memorial Prize
 Fred L. Howard ('42) Memorial Award
 John S. Divilbiss ('49) Prize
 Guy A. Thompson Prizes
 Steven L. Kraft ('76) Memorial Award
 John D. Lawson (former Dean) Prize
 Alexander Martin (former Dean) Prize
 Bernard T. Hurwitz Memorial Prize
 William E. Kemp Achievement Award
 Ike Skelton, Sr., ('26) Memorial Award for Trial Practice
 J. Lewis Parks ('46) Prize
 Charles G. Young Jr. ('40) Memorial Prize

Other Awards and Prizes:

Thomas E. Deacy, Jr., Prize in Advocacy
 Judge Roy Harper Prize
 Law School Foundation Prize
 James S. Rollins Scholarship
 Student Bar Association Award
 United Missouri Bank of Kansas City Estate Planning Award
 American Jurisprudence Prizes
 West Publishing Company Awards

Descriptions of the above awards and prizes may be found in the *Scholarships, Aids and Awards Profile*. Inquiries should be made to the Assistant Dean, Tate Hall.

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, Mo. 65211; inquiries or applications for loans not

specifically designated for law students should be made at that office. A brochure, *All About Financial Aid* 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, Mo. 65211.

University of Missouri Law School Foundation Loan Fund—Established in 1963 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 in 1963 by his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Johnson.

Glenn A. McCleary Memorial Loan Fund—Established in 1968 by the Law School Foundation as a memorial to former Dean McCleary.

American Bar Association Fund for Legal Education Loan

More detailed descriptions of scholarships, grants, and loans may be found in the *Scholarships, Aids and Awards Profile*.

Course of Study at UMC Law Advisement

The educational philosophy of the School of Law emphasizes the individual student and 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.

Every effort is made to help students make satisfactory progress in realizing their highest potentialities.

All students therefore have guidance from a faculty member of the School of Law before registering for courses. Some courses are prerequisites to others, and consultation helps avoid mistakes.

What Courses Should Law Students Take?

The School of Law does not require or provide for a departmental major field of

study. The Faculty of Law recommends that all students select a balanced program from among the elective courses available to them in the third year of study and to a much more limited extent in the second year. The required curriculum provides considerable balance.

A balanced program is one that includes courses primarily 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 that lawyers encounter in practice.

A program that is balanced in this sense will improve students' technical proficiency by exposing them to the varying techniques of case analysis, statutory construction and legislative drafting. In addition, such a program will contribute to students' general education as lawyers and as a member of a profession that traditionally provides a large share of leaders.

Some students may not feel the need of a balanced program because they count on pursuing specialized careers which they consider far removed from many course offerings. There are important reasons why students in this category should also select a variety of courses.

Experience suggests that a large proportion of those who plan on a particular specialty during law school do not eventually practice in their intended field. As a result, it is unwise to neglect the basic courses which provide a broad foundation for other forms of legal practice. This is not to say that students should refrain entirely from specializing; students can and should do specialized work while still taking a broad spectrum of courses.

Even if a student does practice in an intended field, a broad and balanced program normally will help in a more effective career pursuit. For example, students who intend to work in government practice may find that a general knowledge of such subjects as accounting, corporations, commercial law and taxation will often prove relevant to their day-to-day work while also giving them independence to leave government for private practice. Similarly, students who plan on some specialized career in private practice will often find themselves heavily involved in fields which they might

have considered remote while in law school. A criminal lawyer is likely to work on many cases involving problems of tax law and accounting, while a corporation lawyer may find a need for knowledge of such fields as labor and antitrust law.

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

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 the beginning of their law school careers.

Examination & Grades

Examinations are given at the School of Law only 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 grades are recorded only on a pass-fail basis.

Internally the School of Law uses a numerical grading system. Grades range from 0.0 to 4.5. A grade of 0.6 is the minimum passing grade and the minimum grade which will lead to a report of "pass" to the University registrar.

Law students are required to maintain a numerical grade average of 1.7 to remain in good standing. A numerical grade average of 1.67 is required 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. The Honor Code has been in effect at this school for many years and it 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. All examinations are given

under the Honor Code, copies of which are given to all students.

Requirements for Graduation

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

Upon favorable recommendation of the Faculty of Law, 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 of which, including the last, must have been completed in 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 of eight weeks. A student registered for less than 12 hours in a semester or less than 6 hours in a summer session will receive proportional residence credit;

(2) has received a passing grade on examinations in all required courses;

(3) has received a passing grade on examinations in law courses aggregating at least 88 hours and has a numerical grade average of at least 1.67; 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)
- 105L Procedure I (3)
- 107L Property I (3)
- 103L Torts I (3)
- 111L Criminal Law I (2)
- 116L Legal Research and Writing (1)

Winter Semester (16 credit hours)

- 102L Contracts II (3)
- 106L Procedure II (3)
- 108L Property II (3)
- 104L Torts II (3)
- 115L Criminal Law II (3)
- 117L Advocacy & 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.

227L Basic Federal Income Taxation (4)

220L Constitutional Law (4)

225L Business Organizations (4)

224L Remedies (3)

226L Decedents Estates & 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 that 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.

The summer session is open to UMC School of Law students at their option. 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 summarize 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 & 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. Such 30 hours of law work are acceptable to the faculty of the College of Arts and Science toward a Bachelor of Arts degree. A combined curriculum of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts

and Juris Doctor in six years; by attending summer sessions 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 may permit the substitution of law courses for elective courses in the senior year of undergraduate work. Information can be obtained from the dean of the undergraduate college.

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 awarding of 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 one expects 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.

Registration for Admission to The Missouri Bar

In most states admission to membership in a bar association is a condition of the prac-

tice 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 plan to register for admission to The Missouri Bar.

Employment after Graduation

Helping law graduates find jobs in which they can use their legal skills is regarded by the faculty as a matter of the highest priority. Our placement office provides students with information and counseling in regard to summer clerkships and legal career opportunities.

Although students are responsible for finding their own employment, the Office of Law Placement assists students and graduates in finding employment in a number of ways.

Faculty representatives visit major cities throughout the United States to actively contact law firms, government offices and other sources of employment. A number of firms regularly schedule on-campus interviews with our students and the office helps coordinate interviewing trips to various cities around the country. Employers who are not able to visit the School list available positions with the Placement Office and conduct interviews in their own offices.

Notices of employer listings are posted. 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 is available.

Typically, well over 90 percent of the class obtains employment upon graduation or

soon thereafter. Starting salaries vary considerably depending on the type of practice and geographic area. Currently, UMC graduates start from \$13,000 to \$26,000, with the average being in the mid to upper teens.

Further information about placement activities at the School 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 or orientation but which 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 and activities makes a substantial contribution to the formal curricular opportunities of the UMC School of Law. Though the operations of the organizations differ greatly, they all supplement the training of the lawyer and legal scholar beyond the academic experience of the classroom.

These organizations provide the opportunity for scholarly research, for practical legal experience, for sharpening the basic working skills of a lawyer and for extending the students' awareness of the non-legal environment.

The Missouri Law Review

The *Missouri Law Review* provides opportunities for scholarly research; it particularly concentrates upon current legal problems. The *Law Review* is student-operated, and many of the articles are student-written.

Participation on the *Law Review* is voluntary. The Board of Editors is chosen by the faculty from members of the second- and third-year classes. Candidates for membership on the *Law Review* are chosen on the basis of scholarship. *Law Review* membership is one of the highest scholastic honors attainable by a law student, and it has long been recognized as one of the most valuable activities in the preparation for the practice of law and in obtaining excellent employment opportunities upon graduation in the law profession.

The *Law Review* affords its members an unusual opportunity to gain experience in the use of legal materials, in the analysis and

organization of the authorities, in thinking critically regarding a problem, and in accurate expression.

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 ten percent of the third-year class who rank highest in scholarship and whose achievements as students make them worthy of this distinction.

Board of Advocates

The Board of Advocates is a student organization that focuses on developing the trial and appellate advocacy skills of the young lawyer. The Board of Advocates conducts competitions in several areas of trial and appellate advocacy and client counseling each year.

Women's Law Caucus

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 a third concerning the social and political aspects of women in the legal profession.

Order of The Barristers

The Order of The Barristers is a national law school honor society founded for the

purpose of promoting legal advocacy and of advancing the ethical standards of the legal profession. Members are selected from those serving on the Board of Advocates, the criteria being participation and excellence in the advocacy programs of the School of Law.

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association is involved in all aspects of law school life. It brings a broadened context to the School through lectures, talks, and informal discussions, and it annually sponsors speakers on current social, political, and legal topics.

Every student in the Law School is a member of the Student Bar Association. The purpose of the Association is to make law students conscious of the obligations and opportunities existing for lawyers through bar association activities, to promote a consciousness of professional responsibility, and to provide a medium for the promotion and coordination of student activities within the Law School through which students may further their scholastic and legal careers by collective effort.

The work of the Association is carried on by various committees and by general meetings of a professional nature 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.



BALSA

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 BALSA was founded in 1971.

BALSA's other purposes are:

To acquaint law students with the professional problems and responsibilities they will face as practicing members of the bar;

To coordinate student projects for initiating and improving legal education at the University;

To acquaint its members with the nature and activities of the National Bar Association, American Bar Association, and the Missouri Bar Association as well as to foster closer contact with present members of the legal profession;

To encourage the widest participation possible of all students in the activities of the Law School and the University.

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 help and support in many other ways. The organization operates with its own officers and trustees. With the active help of the UMC Alumni Association and law school staffs, the UMC Law School Foundation's Endowment Fund is growing steadily. The president of the Law School Foundation for 1979-80 is Harry P. Thompson, '39, of Kansas City.

UMC Law School Alumni Association

The UMC Law School Alumni Association 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. The president of the Law School Alumni Association for 1979-80 is Kenneth H. Suelthaus, '69, of Clayton.

Statement of Courses

All courses in Law are open to graduate students with consent of the instructor. These courses have been approved by the Graduate School for graduate credit. For the purpose of graduate programs the courses will be considered as numbers in the 200 series.

101L. Contracts I (3). Agreement process and interpretation; consideration and its equivalents; third part beneficiaries; assignments, delegation. f.

102L. Contracts II (3). Interpretation, performance and discharge of contracts. 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 (2-3). 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 (3-4). 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. w.

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). Study of legal research methods and their application to problem solving, legal writing exercises, preparation of briefs and oral argument of appellate cases.

117L. Advocacy and Research (1). Introduction to the techniques and materials of legal research, legal bibliography, the use of law library computer-assisted research technique, and the writing of legal memoranda, opinion letters, agreements and appellate briefs.

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). Not required for those having six accounting credits. 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, directors, officers; introduction to corporate securities, common and preferred stock, corporate bonds, hybrid securities.

227L Basic Federal Income Taxation (4). Covers primarily 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. w.

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. Course is elective. f.

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. w.

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 corporations law emphasizing formation of corporations; tax principles; mergers and reorganizations, share-holder rights; trading limitation; 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 prosecution and defense attorneys.

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 analysis, with emphasis on monopoly, horizontal restraints of trade, vertical restraints and merger problems. Some attention to price discrimination and patent problems. w.

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 requested by the National Labor Relations Act.

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, sales security devices, financing sales and commercial paper, with special reference to the Uniform Commercial Code. f.

313L Business Planning (2). Common business transactions, emphasizing the closely held corporation. Corporate and 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. f.

314L Client Interviewing and Counseling (2). Course covers 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.

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; problems in practice also required; credit hours flexible.

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. f.

320L Conflict of Laws (2-3). Study of jurisdiction and various choice of law methods in cases having extraterritorial contracts; 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 system; 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. §§ 1981-1988 and the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 (except Title 7 thereof), 1965 and 1968.

323L Creditor's Remedies (3). Course deals with rights of unsecured creditors and debtors under law: individual and collective creditor and debtor state actions, law of fraudulent conveyances; prejudgment remedies and post judgment 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. f.



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.

331L Estate and Gift Taxation (3). Study of the basic provisions of the federal estate and gift tax laws and the related provisions of the Missouri inheritance tax laws. Instruction on the grantor's trust rules of the federal income tax.

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

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

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 relations of state and federal courts. f.

338L Federal Income Taxation of Business Enterprises (3). 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/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. f.

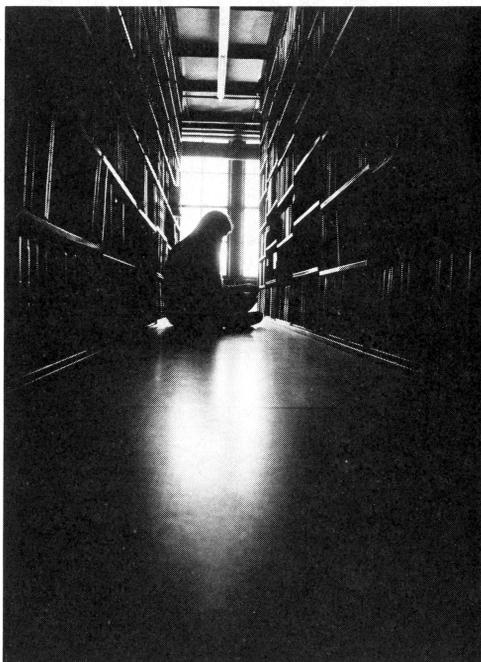
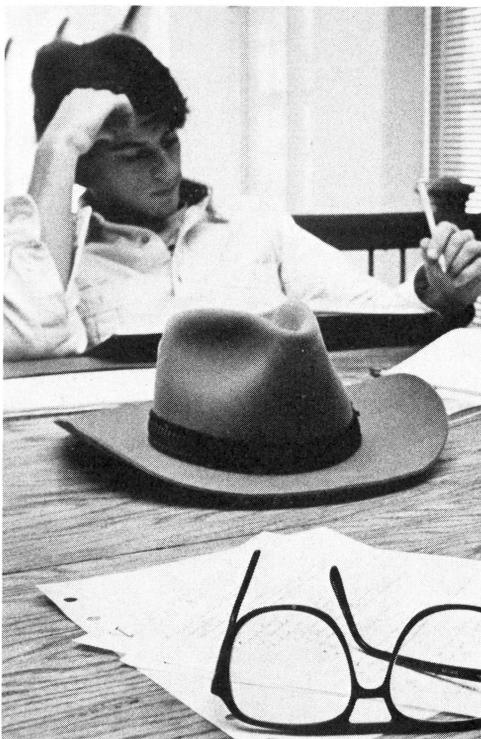
343L Insurance (2-3). Creation of contract: warranties, misrepresentations; excepted risks: waivers and estoppel; insurable interests; facts maturing the policy, construction of various clauses; subrogation. f.

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, nonwritten 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). Covers a variety of special legal problems presented to persons and enterprises whose activities cross national boundaries and includes: 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. f.

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 regulations 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. f.

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. f.

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. w.

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). w.

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

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. f.

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. f.

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. Pass-Fail. Limited to 20 students. w.

368L Pension and Profit Sharing (2). Study of pension and profit sharing plans with consideration of benefits to individuals and effect on 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 energy resource production and consumption. Subjects include federal legislation concerning the environment, regulation and licensing.

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

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, advertisement and solicitation, unauthorized practice, courtroom behavior. Course required. f.

374L Property III (2) (second or third year). Landlord and tenant; easements, profits and licenses; natural rights, including support, water rights and air rights. w.

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. w.

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 in other selected instances. w.

378L Sales (1-2). A concentrated study of the common statutory 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 SEC; private actions, injunctive and criminal sanctions; reporting, inside trading and proxy solicitation problems. f.

383L Social Legislation (2-3). Benefits for mental and physical disabilities, including workmen's compensation; social security; unemployment compensation and benefits for 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.

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. f,w.

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. w.

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, family law, torts and constitutional law.

390L Law Review (1-3). Credit for work as prescribed by the faculty for members of the Editorial Board of the *Missouri Law Review*. (Limited to 2 semester hours.) f,w.

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. f,w.

Faculty

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

Joe E. Covington, Phil Sheridan Gibson Professor of Law, B.A. 1932, LL.B. 1940, Arkansas; LL.M. 1941, S.J.D. 1952, Harvard. University of Arkansas, 1941-58; Dean, UMC, 1958-1969; UMC since 1958. *Contracts I and II*.

Susan D. Csaky, Head Law Librarian, Assoc. Prof. A.B. 1948, Georgia; M.A. 1951, Johns Hopkins; M.S.L.S. 1964, North Carolina; J.D. 1977, Kentucky. Library Science, North Carolina, 1960-1961; Law Library, Kentucky, 1963-79; UMC since 1979. *Legal Research and Writing, Advocacy and Research*.

Frederick Davis, Edward W. Hinton Professor of Law. A.B. 1948, Yale; J.D. with Specialization in International Affairs 1953, Cornell; LL.M. (with honors) 1955, Victoria University of Wellington (N.Z.); Fulbright Scholar, Victoria University of Wellington. General practice, New York City, 1953-54; New York University, 1956-57; University of South Dakota, 1957-62; Emory University, 1962-66; Tulane University, 1965-66; UMC since 1966. *Administrative Law, Torts Seminar*.

Peter N. Davis, Prof. B.A. 1959, Haverford College; LL.B. 1963, S.J.D. 1972, Wisconsin; Fulbright Scholar, Australian National University, 1963-64. General practice, Washington, 1965-66; Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture, 1966-70; UMC since 1970. *Natural Resources, Problems of Environmental Control, Land Use Controls, Intellectual Property*.

Willard L. Eckhardt, Laurance M. Hyde Professor of Law. B.S. 1935, J.D. 1937, Illinois, Army Air Force, 1942-45; New York University, 1965; Dean, UMC, 1969-1977; UMC since 1938. *Property I and II, Future Interests, Conveyances and Title Examination*.

William B. Fisch, Isador Loeb Professor of Law. A.B. 1957, Harvard; LL.B. 1960, Illinois; M.Comp.L. 1962, Chicago; dr. jur. 1972, Freiburg (Germany). General practice, Chicago, 1962-65; University of North Dakota, 1965-70; On leave, 1980-81; UMC since 1970. *Civil Procedure, Comparative Law, International Law and International Business Transactions, Professional Responsibility*.

David A. Fischer, Prof. B.A. 1965, J.D. 1968, Missouri-Columbia, U.S. Army JAG, 1968-72; Visiting Prof., Okla., fall 1978; UMC since 1972. *Torts, Constitutional Law, Evidence, Trial Practice, Dir. of Trial Practice*.

William F. Fratcher, R.B. Price Distinguished Professor. A.B. 1933, A.M. 1938, Wayne; J.D. 1936, LL.M. 1951, S.J.D. 1952, Michigan. General practice, Detroit, 1936-41; 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, Cal.-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*.

William H. Henning, Associate Professor. B.A., 1972, J.D., 1976, Tennessee; LL.M. Candidate, Illinois. Private Practice, Chattanooga, TN 1976-79; Tennessee, 1978-79; Illinois, 1979-80; UMC since 1980. *Creditor's Remedies, Business Organizations, Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions*.

Edward H. Hunvald, Jr., Prof. A.B. 1950, Princeton; J.D. 1953, Harvard. Staff Member TJAG School, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1954-56; Teaching Fellow, Harvard, 1956-57; UMC since 1957. *Criminal Law Evidence, Criminal Law Administration*.

William A. Knox, Assoc. Prof. B.S. 1966, North Dakota State; J.D. 1968, Minnesota. Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, 1968-72; UMC since 1972. *Trial Practice, Criminal Law, Advanced Criminal Law, Director of Clinical Programs*.

Joan Krauskopf, Manley O. Hudson Professor of Law. A.B. 1954, Ohio; J.D. 1957, Ohio State. Ohio State, 1957-60; Administrative Assistant to Dean, School of Law, University of Colorado, 1960-61; UMC since 1963. *Insurance, Family Law, Remedies*.

Henry T. Lowe, James Lewis Parks Professor of Law. A.B. 1949, Colorado College; J.D. 1953, Harvard. General practice, Portland, Oregon, 1953-59; UMC since 1959. *Estate Planning, Basic Federal Income Taxation, Estate and Gift Taxation*.

Grant S. Nelson, Enoch H. Crowder Professor of Law, B.A. 1960; J.D. 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; UMC since 1967. *Constitutional Law, Remedies, Real Estate Finance, Property*.

Elizabeth R. Parrigin, Assoc. Prof. B.A. 1954, Agnes Scott; J.D. 1959, Virginia; M.L.S. 1971, Texas. General practice, San Antonio, Texas, 1961-68; Attorney for the Veterans Administration, 1960-61; Law Librarian, UMC, 1969-77; UMC since 1969. *Research Professor*.

David L. Shores, Visiting Professor, Winter 1981. B.B.A. 1965 Iowa, J.D., 1967 Iowa; LL.M., 1969, Georgetown. Trial Attorney, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., 1967-70; Private Practice, Columbus, Ohio, 1970-72; Wake Forest, since 1972. *Federal Taxation of Business Enterprises, Taxation Seminar*.

Allen E. Smith, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Law. B.A. 1960, LL.B. 1961, Texas. Private practice, Beaumont, Texas, 1961-64; Austin, TX 1970-77; Prof., Texas, 1964-77; Visiting Professor, Cornell, 1969; Brigham Young, 1975; UMC since 1977. *Torts*.

E. Thomas Sullivan, Assoc. Prof. B.A. 1970, Drake University; J.D. 1973, Indiana University. Law clerk, U.S. District Court, Miami, Fla., 1973-75; U.S. Dept. of Justice 1975-77; Private practice, Washington, D.C. 1977-79; UMC since 1979. *Procedure, Antitrust*.

Rhonda Thomas, Assoc. Prof. B.A. 1969, Drury; J.D. 1972, Missouri-Columbia. Assistant city counselor, Columbia, 1973-75; City counselor, 1975-79; adjunct asst. prof., UMC, 1976-79; UMC since 1979. *Basic Federal Income Taxation, Decedents' Estates and Trusts, Legislation*.

Richard B. Tyler, Assoc. Prof. B.S. 1954, U.S. Military Academy; M.S. 1960, Purdue; J.D. 1967, Minnesota. General practice, Minneapolis, 1967-69, 1971-72; Assistant Commissioner of Securities, State of Minnesota, 1969-71; UMC since 1972. *Securities Regulation, Client Interviewing and Counseling, Business Organizations, Professional Responsibility*.

George I. Wallach, Assoc. Prof. B.S. 1964, City College of New York; J.D. 1967, SUNY-Buffalo. General practice, Buffalo, N.Y., 1967-72; UMC since 1972. *Commercial Law, Contracts, Sales, Bankruptcy*.

James E. Westbrook, Visiting Professor. B.A. 1956, Hendrix J.D., 1959, Duke; LL.M., 1965, Georgetown. Private Practice, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1959-62; Ass't. Counsel, Senate Patents Comm. 1963; Legis. Ass't., U.S. Senator, Wash, D.C., 1963-65; Mo-Columbia, 1965-68; Dean, Dir. and Prof. University of Oklahoma Law Center since 1976. *Local Government, Arbitration and Labor Problems, Conflict of Laws and Labor Law*.

Adjunct Faculty

Darwin A. Hindman, Jr., Adjunct Prof., Director, Civil Clinical Program. J.D. 1961, Missouri-Columbia. General practice, Columbia, Missouri, 1963—, UMC since 1970. *Problems in Practice.*

Nanette Laughrey, Adjunct Assoc. Prof. B.A. 1967, UCLA; J.D. 1975, Missouri-Columbia. Assistant Attorney General, Jefferson City, 1975-79; Columbia municipal judge, 1979-. *Procedure.*

Ronald E. Smull, Adjunct Prof. B.A. 1963, Missouri-Columbia. General practice, Columbia, Mo., 1966-; UMC since 1975. *Legal Drafting.*

Craig Van Matre, Adjunct Assoc. Prof. B.A. 1967, J.D. 1970, Missouri-Columbia; LL.M. 1974, New York Uni-

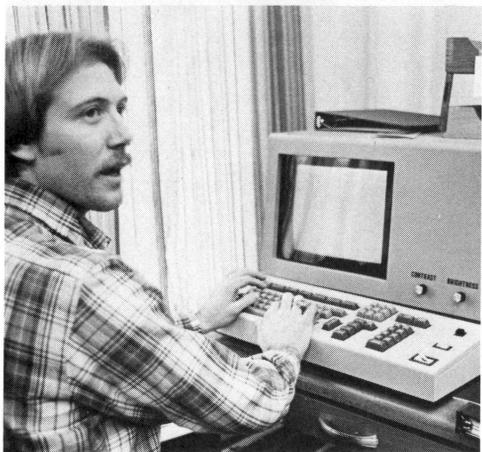
versity. Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, U.S. Air Force, 1970-74; Private practice, Columbia, Mo., 1974-; UMC since 1977. *Federal Taxation of Business Enterprises.*

Kenneth K. Wright, Adjunct Assoc. Prof. B.A. 1967, Trinity College; J.D. 1976, LL.M. 1977, Florida. Private practice, Nashville, Tenn. 1977-79; Moberly, Mo., 1979-. *Business Planning, Estate and Gift Taxation.*

Emeritus Faculty

Percy A. Hogan, Librarian Emeritus of the Law Library. UMC since 1915.

William H. Pittman, former Phil Sheridan Gibson Professor of Law, Professor Emeritus. A.B. 1922, Washington; LL.B. 1929, Idaho. UMC since 1942.



Administration

Barbara S. Uehling, Chancellor; B.A. 1954, University of Wichita; M.A. 1956, Ph.D. 1958, Northwestern

Allen E. Smith, Dean, School of Law; B.A. 1960, LL.B. 1961, Texas

Joseph B. Conboy, Director of Continuing Legal Education, School of Law; B.A. 1954, Canisius; J.D. 1956, Georgetown; LL.M. 1972, George Washington

Terry W. Bashor, Assistant Dean, School of Law; A.B. 1968, William Jewell; M.Ed. 1972, Missouri-Columbia

Robert G. Bailey, Academic Counselor, School of Law; B.A. 1968, Marist College; J.D. 1979, Missouri-Columbia

Law Library Staff

Susan D. Csaky, Head Law Librarian, Assoc. Prof. A.B. 1948, Georgia; M.A. 1951, Johns Hopkins; M.S.L.S. 1964, North Carolina; J.D. 1977, Kentucky.

Thomas L. Hanley, Librarian III. B.A. 1970, Earlham; J.D. 1973, Indiana-Bloomington; M.S.L.S. 1975, Western Michigan.

Jo Ann Humphreys, Librarian II. B.A. 1976, Missouri-Columbia; M.S. 1977, Illinois.

Bruce Miller, Library Assistant I. B.A. 1970, M.A. 1974, M.Ed. 1977, Missouri-Columbia.

Betsy Moon, Library Clerk II. B.J. 1978, Missouri-Columbia.

Carole Dasta, Library Clerk I. B.A. 1974, Missouri-Kansas City.



Photo by Nick Kelsh, courtesy of the Columbia Daily Tribune

Supreme Court Justice William H. Rehnquist delivering the 1980 UMC Law School Earl F. Nelson Lecture.

University of Missouri-Columbia Calendar

First Semester

New Student Orientation and Registration
Registration
Classwork begins, 7:40 a.m.
Labor Day Recess
Thanksgiving Recess Begins, 12:40 p.m.
Classwork resumes, 7:40 a.m.
First Semester Classwork ends, 5:30 p.m.
Stop Day
Final Examinations begin
First Semester closes, 5:00 p.m.

Second Semester

Registration
Registration
Classwork begins, 7:40 a.m.
Spring Recess begins, 12:30 p.m.
Classwork resumes, 7:40 a.m.
Second Semester Classwork ends, 5:30 p.m.
Stop Day
Final Examinations begin
Second Semester closes, 5:30 p.m.
Annual Commencement

Summer Session

Registration & Orientation
Classwork begins, 7:30 a.m.
Summer Session closes, 5:00 p.m.

1980

Mon., Aug. 25
Tues., Aug. 26
Wed., Aug. 27
Mon., Sept. 1
Wed., Nov. 26
Mon., Dec. 1
Thurs., Dec. 11
Fri., Dec. 12
Sat., Dec. 13
Sat., Dec. 20

1980

Thurs., Jan. 10
Fri., Jan. 11
Mon., Jan. 14
Sat., March 22
Mon., March 31
Wed., April 30
Thurs., May 1
Fri., May 2
Fri., May 9
Sat., May 10

1980

Mon., May 19
Mon., May 19
Thurs., July 3

1981

Thurs., Jan. 8
Fri., Jan. 9
Mon., Jan. 12
Sat., Mar. 21
Mon., Mar. 30
Wed., Apr. 29
Thurs., Apr. 30
Fri., May 1
Fri., May 8
Sat., May 9

1981

Mon., May 18
Mon., May 18
Fri., July 3

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
Application for admission included