

**University
of Missouri
Columbia
Catalog**



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School of Law Catalog *with course descriptions*

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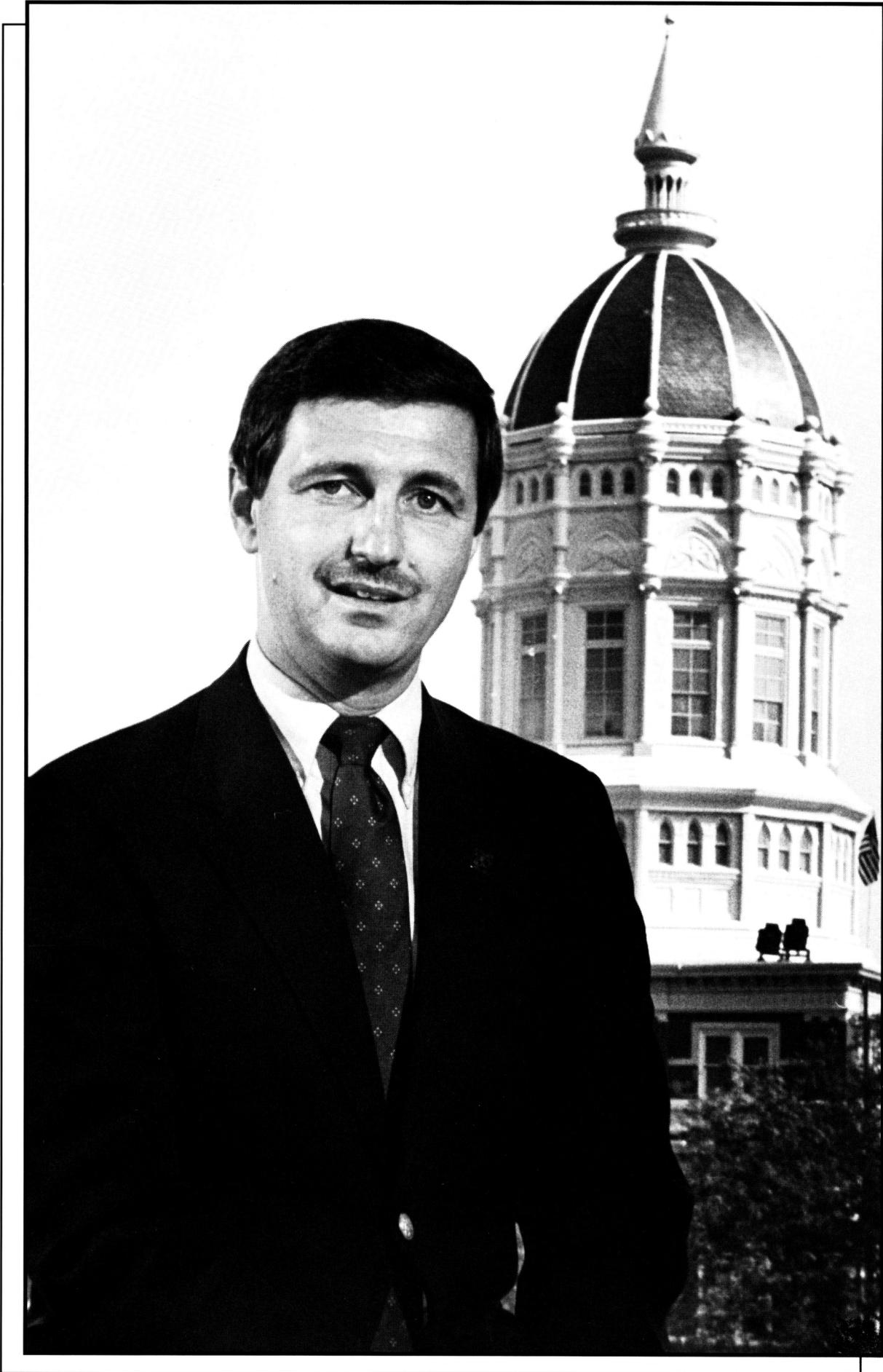
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Opportunity has been designated by the University to coordinate the institution's efforts to comply with the aforementioned regulations. Any person may also contact the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, regarding the institution's compliance with these regulations.





This catalog contains information about our Law School, the faculty, student body and alumni. The University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law has a rich tradition and a proud history. With the completion of our new law building, we have entered a new era of excellence in our academic program. Your receipt of this catalog is evidence of your interest in applying for admission to our Law School. I encourage you to pursue that course.

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

Faculty activities in the area of research, writing and work with the Bar Association also are important to law students. Professors engaged in such work will be familiar with the current trends and changes in the law. The work of our faculty in publishing articles, texts and casebooks, many of which are used in law schools throughout the United States, is highly regarded. Their publications and their work with committees of the bar, courts and the legislature give them an outstanding reputation with attorneys within Missouri and beyond. If you have been taught by such people, prospective employers and other attorneys will have greater confidence in your abilities as a lawyer.

Our Law School emphasizes education for the practice of law. We stress the fundamentals of legal thinking — analysis and synthesis of court opinions, preparation and argument of cases, and the resolution of client problems and ethical issues that attorneys must face.

Because of our emphasis on fundamentals as to the practice of law, all of the first-year courses and many of the second-year courses are prescribed in advance. They cover the concepts with which we feel every lawyer should be familiar. A variety of elective courses also is offered for advanced students, including many courses that simulate the actual conditions of law practice in the courtroom and in negotiating and resolving disputes. Students also may choose to participate in clinical placements that provide opportunities to work on actual cases and

other legal matters.

Our goal is to prepare every student with the essential knowledge and skills to resolve legal problems in whatever field that person may undertake. The study of law is more than a three-year process. It is a lifelong endeavor. We are proud of the many achievements of our graduates in private practice, government service, business, public interest, academics and other pursuits.

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

Yet special advantages accrue to students who remain in Missouri to practice. They benefit from frequent association with classmates, other law alumni and with the faculty in a network of friendship and support that may last a lifetime.

Studying law is a unique experience. It is demanding intellectually to a degree rarely found in any other endeavor. It requires a high level of dedication and effort. Yet it is at the same time a satisfying and fulfilling task, for it prepares students to be of unique service to their fellow citizens and to help in the important process of safeguarding our nation's liberties.

I hope you will find in this catalog the information you seek concerning studying law at the University of Missouri-Columbia. If you are considering to apply to our School, you are welcome to visit the Campus, meet students and faculty, and perhaps visit a class to sample the experience and the environment. If you have any questions that the catalog does not answer, please write me at the address on Page 23 or call me at (314) 882-6042.

Sincerely,



Timothy J. Heinsz
Dean

Law School alumni include four governors, 17 Missouri Supreme Court justices, including 14 chief justices, 62 Missouri legislators, 21 members of the United States Congress and 26 presidents of the Missouri Bar.



Established in 1839, the University of Missouri-Columbia is the first state university west of the Mississippi River and was designated a land-grant university in 1870. Today, MU is part of the University of Missouri System with other campuses in Kansas City, Rolla and St. Louis.

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 System is administered by the President and governed by the Board of Curators. The chancellors are the chief academic and administrative officers for their respective campuses.

The School of Law in Columbia was established in 1872 and has held regular sessions since that time. Through its activities and those of its graduates, the School has an enviable history of service to the state and the nation. It is a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools and is fully accredited by the American Bar Association. The school's new spacious building, occupied in fall 1988, is unexcelled in American legal education. Small and intimate, the School of Law has a full-time faculty of 22 and a student body numbering approximately 450.

The Local Community

Columbia, with a population of 65,000, is in the central part of the state, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City. The cultural opportunities offered by MU and Stephens and Columbia colleges enable members of the University community to combine the advantages of small town living with those of metropolitan life. Columbia has many churches to offer a variety of religious experiences to students. The three campuses sponsor excellent plays and art shows each year, as well as chamber music, symphony, and band concerts, and well-known musicians and lecturers. Special exhibits of paintings and sculpture are presented frequently at museums and galleries on Campus.

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

The Law Faculty

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

Professors of exceptional distinction are brought to the School of Law through the Earl F. Nelson Professorship and Lectureship, established by distinguished alumnus Earl F. Nelson of the class of 1905. Recent Nelson professors have included John Wade, former dean of the Vanderbilt School of Law; Wylie A. Davis, former dean of the School of Law at the University of Arkansas-Fayetteville; Vance N. Kirby, professor emeritus at Northwestern University Law School; and Jerome Hoffman of the University of Alabama, former chairman of the Remedies Section of the Association of American Law Schools. In recent years, the Nelson Lectureship Series and Adler-Rosecan Lectureship Series have featured U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist; Dean W. Page Keeton of the University of Texas; CIA Director William H. Webster; Leonard Decof, fellow and director, International Academy of Trial Lawyers; Lee Loevinger, former Commis-

sioner of the Federal Communications Commission, Fred Graham, CBS News law correspondent, and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia. These scholars complement the faculty, several of whom hold endowed chairs and professorships provided through the generosity of alumni and friends.

The Columbia legal community provides the School with practicing attorneys in specialized fields who bring their expertise to elective courses and contribute immeasurably to its clinical programs. The School is proud of the accomplishments of its professional educators and the members of the bench and bar who join to create a stimulating educational experience for our students.

The range of intellectual interests of the faculty is extraordinarily broad, but it does not entirely encompass the vast universe of modern law. Although most students can arrange legal education programs at MU that accord with their needs and interests, it is inevitable that some areas of interest to a few students will not be matched. Potential law students should compare the study programs offered at several law schools and enroll where faculty interest and curricula parallel their own.

For a list of law faculty members, a description of their experiences and expertise, and a list of the courses they teach, see pages 15-18.

The Law Library

The Law Library, one of the largest in the state, contains approximately 240,000 volumes. Among the facilities are the LEXIS/NEXIS and WESTLAW systems of computerized legal research.

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

Ellis Library, adjacent to the School of Law, contains more than two million volumes. Special collections in the social sciences and legal history and documents pertaining to the growth of our judicial system are readily available.

The Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution

The Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution is a unique feature of the Law School. The Center was created to respond to the needs of lawyers and others to understand various methods of preventing and resolving disputes. To fulfill this goal, the Center sponsors inter-disciplinary research and conferences, and, through its own student editorial board, publishes the *Journal of Dispute Resolution*. In addition, the Center has encouraged the inclusion of alternative methods of resolving disputes in law school curricula through the development of teaching materials. Alternative dispute resolution problems are now an integral part of the first year curriculum. It seeks to collaborate with lawyers and other dispute resolution practitioners and scholars and with organizations that have related goals.

The Center was created in 1984 upon the initiative of the faculty and dean of the School of Law with the approval of the Board of Curators. The Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution provides national leadership in this rapidly developing area of the law.

Law Student Body

Law students have a range of interests, skills, abilities and accomplishments. They come from all parts of Missouri, from many other states, and from all types of accredited undergraduate institutions. The School's average enrollment is 450 students, representing more than 100 colleges nationwide. Each year, about one-third of the approximately 1,000 applicants are accepted for admission, with about 150 of that number enrolling in the entering class. The mean LSAT score for the entering class is about 36 with a mean undergraduate grade point average of about 3.30. Applicants have credentials that represent a variety of undergraduate records and major fields, extracurricular activities and work experiences. Not all apply to law school immediately after the baccalaureate degree. A number have advanced degrees and extensive work experience. The diversity provided by the variety of ages and backgrounds creates an exciting environment for the exchange of ideas.

Approximately 85 percent to 90 percent of each entering class obtains a JD degree from MU. Of the 10 percent to 15 percent who do not complete their degrees, about one-half fail to do so for academic reasons and about one-half do so by personal choice.

MINORITY LAW STUDENTS. The School of Law recognizes the need for increased representation of minority groups in the legal profession. It welcomes members of racial and ethnic minorities and the physically challenged. The School is a leader among the programs on Campus in attracting minorities. Students whose backgrounds demonstrate substantial economic or cultural disadvantages are considered for our special-admissions program. The criteria of this program emphasize socioeconomic background, deprivation of equal educational opportunity, work or other experience indicating the capacity for sustained effort, personal recommendations, or other proof that traditional academic criteria do not accurately reflect the student's ability and potential. Students who believe that their background or minority status demonstrates substantial economic or cultural disadvantage are encouraged to request consideration for special admission and to indicate the circumstances upon which the request is based. The program has produced numerous graduates, including several who have achieved membership on the *Missouri Law Review* and received other academic honors.

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

EMPLOYMENT AFTER GRADUATION. The School places a high priority on helping its graduates obtain employment. To accomplish this, the Placement Office provides students with individual and group career counseling, information on resume' writing and interviewing skills and assistance in summer and permanent job placement. Special seminars on various aspects of law practice are scheduled throughout the year.

The Law School annually schedules on-campus and off-campus interviews so prospective employers may interview our students. Many employers list available positions with the Placement Office. Those employers who plan to visit the campus are announced and arrangements are made for student interviews. In the typical year, more than 150 employers visit the campus.

The Placement Office maintains a library containing materials on graduate programs, teaching opportunities, and descriptions of firms, corporations, and government agencies.

Although placement statistics will vary from year to year, recent figures indicate that approximately 65 percent of the members of the graduating class become associates with law

firms. Students accepting positions as judicial law clerks comprise approximately 15 percent to 20 percent of the graduating class, while approximately 15 percent are employed with public interest or government agencies and with corporations. Approximately 5 percent accept positions not directly law-related or pursue additional educational opportunities.

Starting salaries for those graduates hired by private law firms in 1989 were generally in the range of \$18,000 to \$50,000 per year. Graduates engaged by governmental agencies received \$19,500 to \$30,000 per year, while those accepting judicial clerkships received \$24,000 to \$32,000. Graduates employed with corporations received up to \$45,000 per year. Typically, 85 percent to 90 percent of the graduating class remain in Missouri.

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

Student-Organized Educational Opportunities

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

A variety of student-run organizations is available. These organizations provide the opportunity for scholarly research, for practical legal experience, and for sharpening basic legal working skills.

THE MISSOURI LAW REVIEW. The *Missouri Law Review* is a quarterly student-managed publication. It publishes lead articles by eminent scholars, comments by third-year members, and case notes and case summaries by second-year candidates. Membership is an honor that is respected by colleagues during a lawyer's entire career.

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

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

JOURNAL OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION. The *Journal of Dispute Resolution* offers additional writing and editorial opportunities for law students. Those who rank from 21 to 30 at the end of the first year are candidates for the *Journal* and any student may become a candidate by successfully competing in a writing competition. The *Journal* and the Center for Dispute Resolution work closely in selecting articles and topics of significant impact in the field.

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

All students have the opportunity to compete in several regional and national moot court competitions. Student teams prepare written briefs and oral arguments for these competitions. Selection of students to represent the School at the regional and national interschool competition is made at the intramural competitions.

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION. The Student Bar Association is involved in all aspects of Law School life, from lectures, talks, and informal discussions to sponsorship of speakers on current social, political, and legal topics. Every student in the Law School is a member. The Association's purpose is to make



The new law building, completed in September 1988, is located in the heart of the campus.

law students aware of their obligations and opportunities, to promote professional responsibility, and to provide student activities.

The work of the Association is carried on by committees and by general meetings at which presentations are given by members of the legal profession. The governing body is the board of governors, consisting of student officers and representatives elected by each class. The Student Bar Association is a charter member of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

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

WOMEN'S LAW ASSOCIATION. The Women's Law Association 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.

FRATERNITIES. Three national legal fraternities, Delta Theta Phi, Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi, have chapters on campus. All offer educational and social opportunities to law students, and some offer student loans and special insurance packages.

ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA. The student division of the National Association of Trial Lawyers of America, sponsored by the Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys, founded in 1946 specifically for trial advocates, provides a forum for mutual encouragement, education and sharing of experience.

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

MISSOURI EQUAL JUSTICE FOUNDATION. The MEJF is an organization dedicated to expanding representation to the "under-represented" in the legal world while also expanding the scope of employment opportunities for the law student. It is a non-profit corporation that raises money to fund summer grants for law students of MU. Any MU law student who is in good academic standing is eligible for a grant. Founded in 1989, MEJF provides students with an opportunity to meet immediate challenges and demonstrate a commitment to the legal community in which we all live.

OTHER GROUPS. The Christian Law Fellowship provides a forum for discussion of the relationship between religious faith and the law. The Jewish Law Organization provides programs of interest to Jewish law students. The Federalist Society sponsors lectures on civic issues.

Alumni Organizations

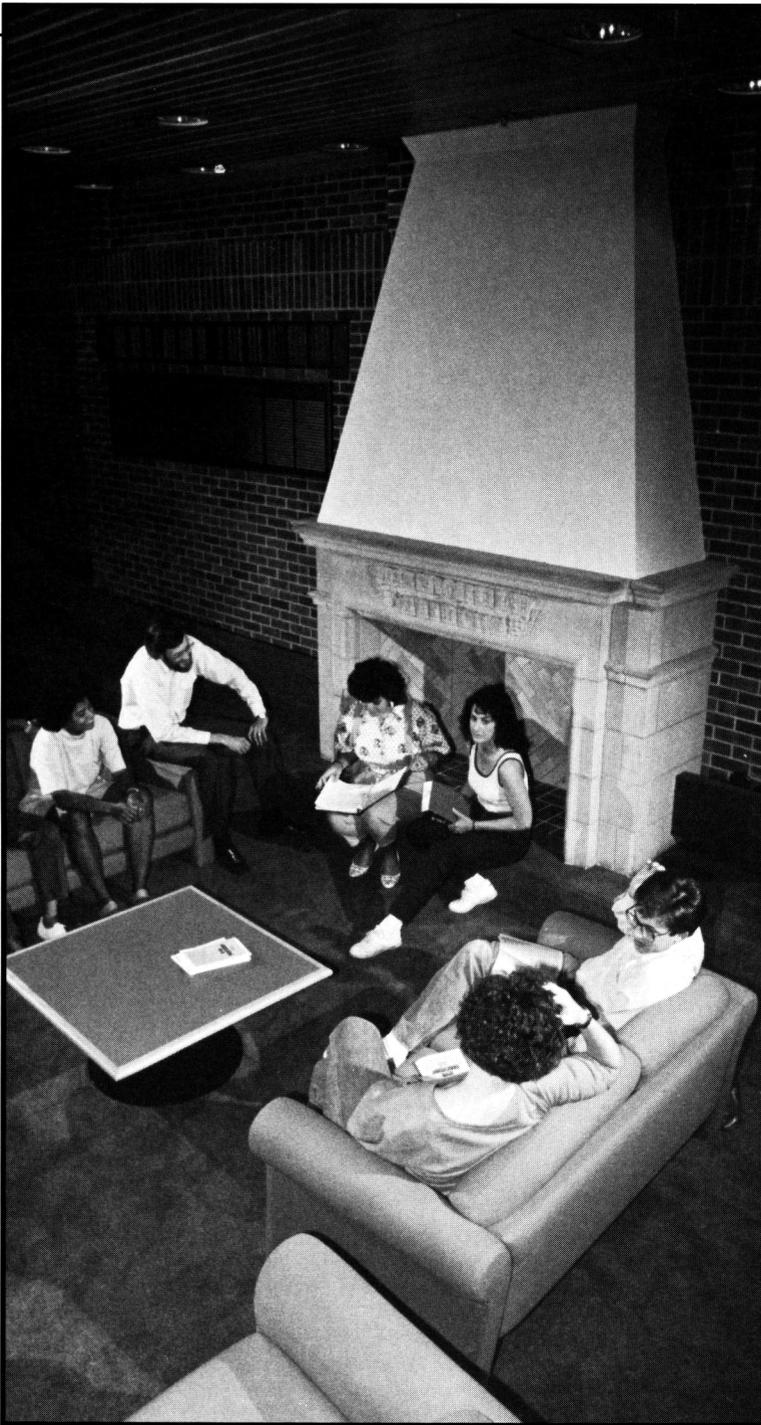
LAW SCHOOL FOUNDATION. The Law School Foundation, established in the late 1920s, raises funds for the Law School through alumni, friends, foundations and corporations, and provides support in many other ways. The organization is governed by a board of trustees. With the active help of the alumni and staff, the Law School Foundation's Endowment Fund is growing steadily. The Foundation helped raise more than \$2.5 million for the new Law Building.

LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. The Law School Alumni Association, operating under the umbrella of the MU Alumni Association, advances the interests and supports the standards of the School. It assists the School in a 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, who usually meet twice a year.

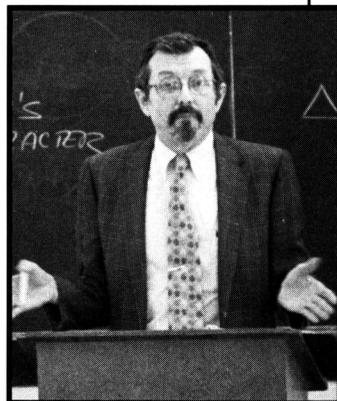
Teaching Methods

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, 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,



Learning occurs not only in the classroom but also in discussion groups in the student lounge.



the method assumes that students have studied or briefed a series of assigned cases before coming to class. The cases are generally verbatim excerpts from the judicial opinions of state and federal appellate courts, which provide a summary of the factual and procedural contexts of a case as well as statements of law.

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

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

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

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

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

TRIAL PRACTICE. The School has a superlative trial practice program and several years ago won the American College of Trial Lawyers' Emil Gumpert Award for excellence in teaching trial advocacy. Virtually every third-year student has the opportunity for practical training in the program. Students prepare pleadings, take depositions and conduct a trial before a judge and jury. A circuit judge presides in the law school courtroom under conditions similar to those of actual cases.

LEGAL WRITING. The first year legal research and writing course introduces students to legal writing and improves legal writing abilities. In the second or third year, all students enroll in a specialized writing section in at least one course. This allows each student the benefits of working closely with the professor. The teacher and writer review the completed assignment, which determines part of the course grade.

CLINICAL EDUCATION. Experience dealing with the legal problems of real clients is of increasing importance in legal education. The School provides numerous clinical opportunities for second and third year students. Students may clerk for judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri or work for the state attorney general, a prosecuting attorney, a public defender, or with other local and state agencies.

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

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

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

Advisement

The educational philosophy of the School of Law emphasizes the individual student's development as a person as well as a lawyer. Each student has a faculty adviser who is available to help plan schedules, to give information concerning University policies, and to be consulted about personal or professional matters.

Requirements for Graduation

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

The Juris Doctor degree 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 must have been completed at this School. A full-time student is one who is registered for credit in 12 or more hours in a semester or six or more hours in a summer session. Two summer sessions of five and seven hours are also considered the equivalent of a 12-hour semester for residency purposes. A student registered for less than 12 hours in a semester or in two summer sessions will receive proportional residence credit;
2. has received a passing grade in all required courses;
3. has received a passing grade on examinations in law courses totaling at least 89 hours and has a numerical grade average of at least 70; and
4. has received an undergraduate degree before or concurrently with graduation from law school.

Students who discontinue residence in the 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 (16 credit hours)

- 101L Contracts I (3)
- 103L Torts I (3)
- 105L Procedure I (3)
- 107L Property I (3)
- 111L Criminal Law I (2)
- 116L Legal Research and Writing (2)

Winter Semester (16 credit hours)

- 102L Contracts II (3)
- 104L Torts II (3)
- 106L Procedure II (3)
- 108L Property II (3)
- 115L Criminal Law II (3)
- 117L Advocacy and Research (1)

SECOND YEAR (all required)

- 220L Constitutional Law (4)
- 221L Evidence (4)
- 225L Business Organizations (4)
- 227L Basic Federal Income Taxation (4)
- 228L Estates and Trusts I (3)
- 372L Professional Responsibility (2)*

*May be taken in either second or third year.

THIRD YEAR (elective courses)

Select from the 200- and 300-level courses listed in the Statement of Courses.

Other Programs

SUMMER SESSION. For students who wish to continue their legal studies during the summer, the School offers several courses. The faculty includes, in addition to regular members of the teaching staff, visiting professors from law schools throughout the nation. By attending a summer session, students may accelerate their date of graduation by one semester, or may apply the credits toward a remaining semester.

The summer session is open to MU's School of Law students. Students at other law schools may apply for admission to the summer term by writing to the Office of Admissions. The letter should include the applicant's undergraduate and law school academic records and LSAT score. In addition, the applicant should provide a certificate of good standing from the law school where regularly enrolled. Only students who have completed at least one year of law study are eligible to attend the summer session.

COMBINED UNDERGRADUATE AND LAW PROGRAM. Selected students may elect courses from the first year in the School of Law for up to 30 hours, which may be acceptable to the faculty of the College of Arts and Science toward a Bachelor of Arts degree. This combined curriculum will enable a student to obtain the degrees of bachelor of arts and juris doctor in six years.

Other university divisions, and some colleges and universities other than the University of Missouri-Columbia, 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 early in their undergraduate careers to ensure compliance with all requirements.

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

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

CLEO PROGRAM. The Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) Program is a summer pre-law-school program held in six regions around the nation. In recent years, MU has been its sponsor in the midwestern region on several occasions. About 30 minority students come to campus for a six-week period of intense study, writing, and evaluation. Those who succeed in the program are usually offered admission at several law schools in the region.

LONDON PROGRAM. The School of law participates in the London Law Consortium, in cooperation with the Universities of Oregon, Kansas, Utah, Iowa, Arizona, Indiana and Arizona State. A semester in London, each August through December, is available to second- and third-year law students in good standing. Academic facilities are provided by the University College London, in the Bloomsbury district. All students are required to pay a program fee (includes housing) to the American Institute for Foreign Study in addition to regular tuition to their home universities and other incidental costs. The courses are taught by regular faculty from the participating American universities. Students also may audit classes taught by British lecturers.

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

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

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

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

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. All law schools accredited by the American Bar Association must have policies that require class attendance.

Examination and Grades

Examinations are generally given at the School of Law at the end of a course. In several first-year courses, a practice examination is given midway through the first semester.

The School of Law uses a numerical grading system. Grades range from 55 to 100. A grade of 60 is the minimum passing grade. Law students are required to maintain a numerical grade average of 70 for graduation and to remain in good standing.

The School of Law Honor Code

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

Admission to the Missouri Bar

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

Admission to the practice of law depends on adequate academic performance in law school, successful completion of the bar examination, 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, applicants should determine the requirements of the state in which they intend to practice.

Student Employment

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

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

Honors

JD DEGREE CUM LAUDE. Students with a grade point average in the upper 5 percent of all students graduating in the previous five years are eligible for the designation of *cum laude* upon graduation.

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

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

Prelaw Study

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information, see the Prelaw Handbook, prepared by the Law School Admission Council/Law School Admission Services and published in cooperation with the American Bar Association 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.

School of Law Admission

To be eligible for admission a person must:

1. have a satisfactory score on the Law School Admission Test
2. have a satisfactory grade point average
3. either (a) have received a bachelor's degree from MU or from an accredited institution, or
(b) have completed in residence at MU or any other institution accredited therewith, 90 semester hours of college work acceptable for a bachelor's degree at MU.

Those who are admitted must receive an undergraduate

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

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

ADVANCED STANDING. Admission of transfer students is limited. A maximum of 30 semester hours credit may be allowed toward the juris doctor degree 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 subject to poor academic performance for work at the University.

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

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

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

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

LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST. The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is given four times a year in Columbia, at other locations throughout Missouri, in other states and in many countries. Arrangements are made by writing to: Law School Admissions Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pa. 18940.

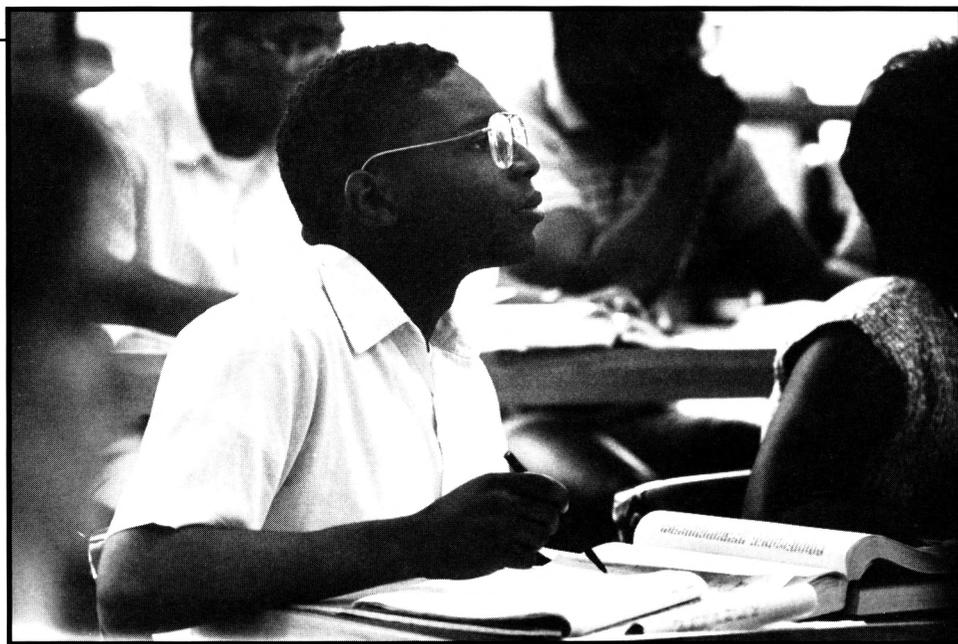
Applicants for admission are urged to take the test at least nine months before they expect entrance into Law School.

Admission Process

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

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

Each year the School awards more than \$100,000 in scholarships and fellowships.



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

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

Ross Roberts Scholars (Honors Admissions Program)

The School of Law, in cooperation with the campus' undergraduate Admissions Office, established an Honors Admissions Program, the Ross Roberts Scholars program, in fall 1987. This program guarantees admission to the School of Law to undergraduate students who enroll at MU as freshmen under the Roberts Scholars program and meets the following criteria:

1. receives an ACT composite score of 30 or higher or an SAT composite score of 1350 or higher; and
2. maintains an honors level grade point average (3.3) in undergraduate school; and
3. receives a degree from MU.

Students who fulfill these three requirements are assured of admission to the School of Law irrespective of their scores on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT).

Qualified students must enroll under the program, either at the beginning of or during their freshman year, and must so advise the University's Admissions Office. All students meeting criterion 1.) above may so enroll. Students also may, but need not, enroll in the Honors College. The program imposes no restrictions on a student's undergraduate major or course of instruction.

At the time they apply for admission to the School of Law, students will be required to complete its other normal admission requirements, such as the filing of a timely application, processing through the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), and submission of the necessary deposit. Applicants qualifying under the program will be required to sit for the LSAT, but their scores will not affect their Law School admission.

Students who do not meet the required levels of performance for the program may still apply for regular admission to the School of Law.

Fellowships, Scholarships and Grants

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

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

Adler-Rosecan Foundation Fellowships — by the Adler-Rosecan Foundation, Mortimer A. Rosecan, '36, trustee.

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

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

Jean Paul and Paul L. Bradshaw Fellowship — Established through the contribution of Catherine Ann Bradshaw and Jean Paul Bradshaw III.

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

Richard Chamier Prize in Public Speaking — Established by the will of Judge Richard Chamier, '33.

Judge L.F. Cottey Memorial Fellowship — established by the family and friends of Judge Cottey, '31.

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

Dean Davis Fellowship — Established through the gifts of Ilus W. Davis, '39, in memory of Dean Davis.

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

Alva Doll Memorial Scholarship — Established by Mrs. Alva Doll in memory of her deceased husband Alva Doll.

Robert Strong Eastin Fellowship — 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 and Peggy Ewing Scholarship — Established through the contributions of Lynn M. Ewing Jr., '54, and his wife, Peggy Ewing.

Lynn M. Ewing Sr. Memorial Scholarship — Established by

his widow in memory of Lynn M. Ewing Sr. '27.

Irvin Fane Memorial Scholarship — Established by the Louis and Elizabeth Flarshem Charitable Foundation in memory of graduate and former Board of Curators' member Irvin Fane.

Judge James A. Finch Memorial Scholarship — Established by the family and friends of Judge James A. Finch, '32.

Nicholas R. Fiorella Scholarship — Established by the family and friends of Nicholas R. Fiorella, '70.

Mary Fiser Memorial Fellowship — Established by the family, friends and the St. Louis County Bar Association in memory of Mary Fiser, '71.

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

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

A. Lamkin James Memorial Scholarship Fund — established in memory of A. Lamkin James, class of '29.

William E. Kemp Memorial Scholarship — Established in memory of William E. Kemp through gifts to the Law School by his fellow lawyers and friends.

Steven L. Kraft, '76, Memorial Scholarship.

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

Law School Foundation Fellowships — by the Law School Foundation.

U.G. Lewellen Scholarship — Established in honor of U.G. Lewellen, '29, by the Missouri Motor Carriers Association.

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

David H. Lloyd Scholarship — Established by the friends of Mr. Lloyd, '62.

Henry T. Lowe Scholarship — Annually funded by Professor Henry T. Lowe, School of Law.

Lue C. Lozier Scholarship — Established by a bequest of the Anna Mae Phifer Estate in memory of Lue C. Lozier.

Paul C. Lyda and Isabelle Wade Lyda Scholarship Fund — Established by a bequest from Isabelle Wade Lyda.

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

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

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

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

Paul M. and Mildred E. Peterson Scholarship Fund — Established by a bequest from Mr. Peterson '27.

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

Ross T. Roberts Honors Scholarship — Established by the family and friends of Ross T. Roberts, '63.

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

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

Cedric Siegfried Scholarship Fund — Established by Mr. Siegfried, '39, for a second-year law student.

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

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

St. Louis Bar Foundation Scholarship — An annual gift for disadvantaged students.

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

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

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

Women's Law Association Scholarship — Established through private contributions of alumni and donations from the Women's Law Association.

Clarence O. Woolsey Scholarship — Established by Woolsey, Fisher, Whiteaker, McDonald, and Ansley law firm in memory of Clarence O. Woolsey, '36.

Loan Funds

Loan funds for which students in all colleges and schools are eligible are administered by the director of Student Financial Aid, 11 Jesse Hall, 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 at MU, is available in that office.

The loan funds listed below are restricted to law students and inquiries or applications should be directed to the associate dean of the School of Law, 203 Law Building, Columbia, Mo. 65211.

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

Judge Claude E. Curtis, '24

Judge S.P. Dalton, '18

Charles H. Howard, '50

Bill Hutchinson, a pre-law student from Chillicothe, Mo.

Edwin C. Orr, '31

William E. Seelen, '64

Dupuy G. Warrick, '22

Robert Lorenzo Howard Loan and Scholarship Fund — Established in honor of the late Professor Howard.

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

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

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

Awards, Prizes and Development Funds

The School of Law is deeply indebted to its many alumni and friends whose generosity and interest in legal education over the years has made the continued excellence of the School of Law possible. The Law School Foundation has been a source of great support to the School for many years. The Law School Alumni Association also deserves a special note of gratitude.

Student Awards and Prizes

American Jurisprudence Prizes for highest grade in selected law courses.

Roscoe Anderson [former curator] Award in advocacy.

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

William Beckett, '46, Memorial Prize in property II.

Best Production Award — Presented to the *Missouri Law Review* candidate who has made the most valuable contribution to the *Review's* production.

Nathan Burkan Memorial Prize in copyright law.

John E. Burruss Memorial Prize — Established by the family and friends of John E. Burruss, '60, for the best writing award for the *Missouri Journal of Dispute Resolution*.

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

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

John S. Divilbiss, ['49] Prize in procedure.
Dean Willard L. Eckhardt Prize in property.
William F. Fratcher Prize in trusts and estates.
R. Jack Garrett, ['37] Prize in advocacy.
Judge Roy Harper, ['29] Prize in federal courts or constitutional law.
Fred L. Howard, ['42] Memorial Award in advocacy.
Bernard T. Hurwitz Memorial Prize in taxation.
William E. Kemp Achievement Award for highest scholastic average in the first two years of law study.
Law School Foundation Prize for highest scholastic achievement in the third year.
Dean John D. Lawson Prize in contracts.
Dean Alexander Martin Prize in evidence.
National Moot Court Prize.
Allen H. Parke Award for Excellence in Trial Advocacy — Established by the friends and family of Allen H. Parke, '87.
J. Lewis Parks, ['46] Prize in antitrust law.
James S. Rollins Scholarship Award for highest scholastic achievement in the second year of law study.
Clarence G. Strop, ['33] Prize in Property, for the best work in real estate finance.
Ike Skelton Sr., ['26] Memorial Award for trial practice.
Guy A. Thompson, ['98] Prizes for best casenote and comment.
United Missouri Bank of Kansas City Estate Planning Award.
Charles G. Young Jr., ['40] Memorial Prize in professional responsibility.

Fees and Expenses 1989-90

The following represent student fees for law students for the 1989-90 academic year. Increases are likely in future years. Educational Fees and Activity Fees are combined into Tuition and Fees (see TOTAL*).

EDUCATIONAL FEE. All students enrolled in the School of Law are required to pay an educational fee as follows:

SCHOOL OF LAW - MISSOURI RESIDENT. \$114.60 per credit hour for first 14 hours. Total educational fee for 14 hours or more \$1,768 a semester.

NON-MISSOURI RESIDENT. \$252.20 per credit hour for

first 14 hours. Total educational fee for 14 hours or more \$3,530.80 a semester.

You must pay non-resident tuition if you have not been a resident of Missouri for at least a year immediately before 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.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES FEE. Each student registered for resident work on the Columbia campus for 1989-90 is required to pay a student activities fee of \$63.50 for one semester of sixteen weeks. For partial enrollments, the fee shall be calculated at a per-credit-hour or any-fraction-thereof-rate.

***1989-90 TOTAL TUITION AND FEES.** Residents, 14 or more hours: \$1,768 a semester; \$3,536 a year. Non-Residents, 14 or more hours: \$3,594.30 a semester; \$7,188.60 a year.

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 summer or special session, the refund will be calculated in the same manner, for example, no refund will be made after one-third of the session has past. Deductions may be made from the refund for any money the student owes the University. All refunds are made by mail.

	Full Refund	90%	70%	50%	None
16-week semester	Before classes begin (less \$20 for the cost of handling registration)	1st-5th day of classes	6th-10th day of classes	11th-25th day of classes	After 25th day of classes

RESIDENTIAL LIFE. Housing and meals are provided on Campus in dormitories, some of which are restricted to professional school students. Applications become available for the coming academic year from the Residential Life Office, 125 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65211 in mid-February. Housing also is available for students with families. Brochures and applications for student and family apartments are available year-round. Space in dormitories and in family housing is limited.

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

A cooperative child-care center for law students with infants operates in space provided by the School in the law building.



Professorships named for John D. Lawson, Manley O. Hudson, Edward W. Hinton, Enoch H. Crowder, and James S. Rollins were established with funds given to the School of Law by Dorothy and Lewis Rosenstiel.

Michelle M. Arnopol, associate professor of law, B.A. (1979), University of Illinois; J.D. (1982), University of Illinois.

Professor Arnopol joined the faculty in 1989 after serving as an associate with the law firms of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, and Sidley & Austin in Chicago, where she worked in litigation and tax and employee benefits. While in law school she was notes and comments editor of the *Illinois Law Review*. She graduated magna cum laude. She teaches Partnership Tax, Basic Federal Income Taxation, Bankruptcy, and Business Planning.

Susan D. Csaky, professor of law and head law librarian; A.B. (1948), University of Georgia; M.A. (1951), Johns Hopkins University; M.S.L.S. (1964), University of North Carolina; J.D. (1977), University of Kentucky.

Professor Csaky has been a member of the law faculty since 1979, when she was appointed head law librarian. Previously, Professor Csaky held several positions as lecturer and librarian at the University of North Carolina and the University of Kentucky. In 1977, she was an IREX Scholar at the Hungarian Institute of Cultural Exchange in Budapest. She has published on the subject of government documents in legal research.

Peter N. Davis, Isidor Loeb professor of law, B.A. (1959), Haverford College; LL.B. (1963), University of Wisconsin; S.J.D. (1972), University of Wisconsin.

Professor Davis joined the law faculty in 1970. While in law school he served as managing editor of the *Wisconsin Law Review* and was elected to the Order of the Coif. In 1963 he received a Fulbright Scholarship to study at Australian National University. In 1964, he was Graduate Fellow at the University of Wisconsin School of Law. He practiced law in Washington, D.C., from 1965-66 with the firm of Ely and Duncan, and with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Madison, Wis. from 1966-70. From 1973 to 1981, he was a member of the City of Columbia Planning and Zoning Commission. He is the author of numerous articles and books in the field of water rights and management. During the winter term 1982, he served as a visiting professor at the University of Auckland in New Zealand. He teaches Seminar in Problems of Environmental Control, Intellectual Property (patents, copyrights and trademarks), Water Law, Mining, Oil and Gas Law, and Estates and Trusts I.

Kenneth D. Dean, associate professor of law and associate dean; B.A. (1969), Lincoln University; M.A. (1970), City University of New York, John Jay College; J.D. (1976), University of Missouri-Columbia.

Dean Dean originally joined the law school on a full-time basis in 1977 and has served as assistant dean and director of continuing legal education. In 1979-80 he was executive director of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis. He practiced law in Jefferson City in 1976-77. While a student, he was a member of the *Missouri Law Review*. In addition to his administrative duties, he teaches Evidence, Administrative Law, and Client Interviewing and Counseling.

James R. Devine, David Ross Hardy professor of law and trial practice; B.A. (1970), Franklin & Marshall College; J.D. (1975), Seton Hall University.

Professor Devine joined the law faculty in 1980, after having practiced law from 1976-80 in Middletown, N.J., with the law

firm of Madden & Holobinko. Before then, he served as a law clerk to a New Jersey trial court judge. While in law school, Professor Devine was a member of the *Seton Hall Law Review*. He has had extensive experience in the field of professional responsibility and has published numerous articles and books on legal ethics. His teaching responsibility includes courses in Professional Responsibility, Clinical Programs, Trial Practice, Insurance Law and Remedies.

Carl H. Esbeck, professor of law, B.S. (1971), Iowa State University; J.D. (1974), Cornell University.

Professor Esbeck joined the faculty in 1981. After serving as an editor on the *Cornell Law Review*, he held a law clerkship with Chief Judge Howard C. Bratton of the U.S. District Court in Albuquerque, N.M. From 1975-81, Professor Esbeck practiced law with the firm of Rodey, Dickason, Sloan, Akin & Robb in Albuquerque. He has published in the area of church and state relations and civil rights. Professor Esbeck serves as editor of the *Religious Freedom Reporter*, a monthly case law digest of the recent developments in religious liberty and church-state relations. He teaches Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law and Civil Rights.

William B. Fisch, R.B. Price and Isidor Loeb professor of law, A.B. (1957), Harvard University; LL.B. (1960), University of Illinois; M.C.L. (1962), University of Chicago; Dr. Jur. (1972), University of Freiburg, Germany.

Professor Fisch has been a member of the law faculty since 1970. Before then, he practiced law in Chicago with the firm of Kirkland & Ellis and served on the law faculty of the University of North Dakota. In 1968-69 he was a Humboldt Fellow at the University of Freiburg, Germany. During 1980-81 he served as a Fulbright Scholar at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Private Law at the University of Hamburg in Germany, studying German civil procedure reforms. During 1989-90 he is again serving as a Fulbright Scholar in Germany. Professor Fisch is a member of the American Law Institute. He has published widely in the areas of comparative law and procedure. He teaches Comparative Law, Constitutional Law, International Law, Professional Responsibility and International Business Transactions.

David A. Fischer, James Lewis Parks professor of law, B.A. (1965), University of Missouri-Columbia; J.D. (1968), University of Missouri-Columbia.

Professor Fischer joined the law faculty in 1972, after serving as a member of the Judge Advocate General's Staff of the U.S. Army from 1968-72. Professor Fischer has published widely in the fields of torts and products liability. He teaches Torts, Products Liability, Trial Practice and Evidence.

Timothy J. Heinsz, Dean and Manley O. Hudson Professor of Law, B.A. (1969), St. Louis University; J.D. (1972), Cornell University.

Dean Heinsz came to the law faculty as a visiting professor in 1979 and rejoined the faculty in 1981. He was an editor of the *Cornell Law Review* and had practiced law with the firm of Lewis and Rice in St. Louis from 1972-75. He was a member of the University of Toledo Law Faculty from 1975-79 and during the 1980-81 school year. In 1978 he was a visiting faculty member at the University of Warwick in England. In 1987 he was a visiting scholar at the Inter? Labour Organization in Geneva. He has published widely in the field of labor law and has written books on labor law and on workers' compensation in Missouri. He is a member of the National Academy of Arbitration. Dean Heinsz teaches Employment Discrimination, Labor Law, Arbitration, and Trial Practice.

William H. Henning, R.B. Price professor of law, B.A. (1972), University of Tennessee; J.D. (1976), University of Tennessee; LL.M. (1982), University of Illinois.

Professor Henning joined the law faculty in 1980. After serving as a member of the *Tennessee Law Review*, Professor Henning practiced with the law firm of Strang, Fletcher, Carriger and Walker in Chattanooga, Tenn. from 1976-1979. During 1979 he was a teaching assistant and instructor at the University of Illinois College of Law. In addition, he has been a visiting professor at the University of Alabama, the University of Illinois, Brigham Young University, and Emory University. He has published in commercial law and is co-author of a nationally used casebook in the field. He teaches Contracts and other commercial law courses.

Edward H. Hunvald Jr., Earl F. Nelson and John D. Lawson professor of law, A.B. (1950), Princeton University; J.D. (1953), Harvard University.

Professor Hunvald has been a member of the law faculty since 1957. He taught at the Judge Advocate General's School in Charlottesville, Va., and at the Harvard Law School as a Teaching Fellow. He served as the reporter for the Committee to Revise Missouri's Criminal Law and as chairman of the National Conference of Bar Examiners Criminal Law Committee. He has been a visiting professor at the University of North Carolina and the University of California, Hastings. Professor Hunvald is a member of the Missouri Supreme Court Criminal Jury Instruction Committee and has published in the fields of criminal procedure, criminal law and evidence. His teaching responsibilities include Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, and Evidence.

Judith Kleinberg, associate professor of law, B.A. (1976), Stanford University; J.D. (1981), Washington University; J.S.D. candidate, Columbia University.

Professor Kleinberg joined the faculty in January 1989. She served as an associate at Bryan, Cave, McPheeters & McRoberts in 1983-86, and as a law clerk in St. Louis to Judge John Nangle of the Federal District Court before that. While in law school she served as a senior editor of the *Washington University Law Quarterly*. She teaches Family Law and Trial Practice. During the 1989-90 school year she is on leave to serve as Special Master in a major federal court litigation.

Nanette K. Laughrey, professor of law, B.A. (1967), University of California, Los Angeles; J.D. (1975), University of Missouri-Columbia.

Professor Laughrey joined the law faculty on a full-time basis in 1983. After serving as a member of the *Missouri Law Review*, she was an assistant attorney general for Missouri from 1975 to 1979. From 1979 to 1983, she practiced law in Columbia and served as a municipal judge for the City of Columbia. During this time, she also taught part time at the Law School. Professor Laughrey teaches Family Law, Trial Practice and Civil Procedure.

Henry T. Lowe, Judge C.A. Leedy and Earl F. Nelson professor of law, A.B. (1949), Colorado College; J.D. (1953), Harvard University.

Professor Lowe has been a member of the law faculty since 1959. He practiced law with the firm of Davies, Biggs, Strayer, Stoel and Boley in Portland, Ore. from 1953-59. He has published in the field of taxation and teaches Estate and Gift Taxation and Planning, Jurisprudence, and Basic Federal Income Taxation.

Michael Middleton, professor of law, B.A. (1968) University of Missouri-Columbia; J.D. (1971) University of Missouri-Columbia.

Professor Middleton joined the law faculty in 1985. He returned to his alma mater from St. Louis, where he was regional director of the office of the Equal Opportunity Commission. Since receiving a J.D. from MU in 1971, Professor Middleton has had extensive trial experience and an illustrious career with the federal government. He was a trial attorney in the civil

rights division of the Department of Justice and in 1977 was appointed assistant deputy director of that office. After serving as director of the office of systemic programs for the EEOC and as deputy assistant secretary of education, he was appointed associate general counsel of the EEOC's trial division. He teaches Employment Discrimination, Criminal Law, and Trial Practice.

Alfred S. Neely IV, Edward W. Hinton professor of law, A.B. (1963), Yale University; LL.B. (1966), Harvard University.

Professor Neely has been a member of the faculty since 1981. After practicing law from 1966-67 with the firm of Blades and Rosenfeld in Baltimore, he was an instructor in history at Randolph-Macon College. From 1968-72, Professor Neely served as assistant general counsel of Kellogg Co. in Battle Creek, Mich. In 1972 he joined Miles Laboratories in Elkhart, Ind., and in 1974 he was made associate general counsel in charge of the food and drug section. He served on the law faculty at West Virginia University from 1975 to 1981. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, he has been a consultant to the antitrust division of the West Virginia attorney general's office. Professor Neely has published several articles in the field of administrative law and is the author of treatises on West Virginia and Missouri Administrative Law. He teaches Antitrust Law, Administrative Law, Legal History, and Business Organizations.

Grant S. Nelson, Earl F. Nelson and Enoch H. Crowder professor of law, B.A. (1960), University of Minnesota; J.D. (1963), University of Minnesota.

Professor Nelson joined the law faculty in 1967. After serving on the *Minnesota Law Review*, Professor Nelson practiced law with the firm of Faegre & Benson in Minneapolis for two years. He has been a visiting faculty member at the University of Michigan, Brigham Young University, University of Minnesota, and Pepperdine law schools. He is on leave in 1989-90 to teach at the University of California-Los Angeles Law School. He has published extensively in the areas of remedies and real estate finance, and is the co-author of three leading case and textbooks in these fields. Professor Nelson has served as chairman of the remedies section of the Association of American Law Schools and is a member of the Legal Advisory Committee of the Great Plains Legal Foundation. He is a member of the American Law Institute and a commissioner for the Uniform Laws Annotated. He teaches Remedies, Property and Real Estate Finance.

Philip G. Peters Jr., associate professor of law, B.A. (1972) Harvard University; J.D. (1976) University of California at Berkeley.

Professor Peters joined the law faculty in 1986. Before then, he was in private practice, concentrating in civil litigation. Between 1984 and 1986, he also taught a course in law and medicine at the University of Louisville School of law. He taught for two years at the University of Oklahoma as a visiting assistant professor of law (1979-81) and spent three years as a trial attorney in the civil rights division of the U.S. Department of Justice (1976-79). While in law school, he was on the editorial board of the *California Law Review*, was elected to the Order of the Coif, and was a founding member of the Berkeley Law Foundation. He teaches Law and Medicine, Trial Practice, Estates and Trusts, and Torts.

Leonard L. Riskin, professor of law and director of the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution, B.S. (1964) University of Wisconsin-Madison; J.D. (1967) New York University; LL.M. (1974) Yale University.

Professor Riskin came to the Law School in 1984. He served as an attorney for the Department of Justice in Washington during 1967 and 1968. He was general counsel for the National Alliance of Businessmen from 1968 to 1973 and was an assistant, associate and full professor at the University of Houston Law Center from 1974 until 1984. In addition to teaching Mediation and Torts, he serves as director of the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution at the Law School.

Richard B. Tyler, professor of law, B.S. (1954), U.S. Military Academy; M.S. (1960), Purdue University; J.D. (1967), University of Minnesota.

Professor Tyler joined the law faculty in 1972. While a law student, Professor Tyler served as article editor of the *Minnesota Law Review* and thereafter practiced law for three years with the law firm of Oppenheimer, Brown, Wolff, Leach & Foster in St. Paul, Minn. In 1969 he became assistant commissioner of securities for the State of Minnesota. He has written and published in the areas of antitrust law and securities. During 1981-82 Professor Tyler served as a visiting professor at Washington and Lee University School of Law. He teaches Business Organizations, Advanced Business Organizations, Securities Regulation, and Client Interviewing and Counseling.

George I. Wallach, Paul C. Lyda professor of law, B.S. (1964), City College of New York; J.D. (1967), State University of New York.

Professor Wallach has been a member of the law faculty since 1972. After serving on the *Buffalo Law Review*, Professor Wallach joined the firm of Phillips, Lytle, Hitchcock, Blaine & Huber in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1967, where he practiced law for five years. He has been a visiting professor at the Universities of Illinois, the Arkansas, Hawaii and Indiana. Professor Wallach has published widely in the fields of contracts, commercial law and creditors' remedies. He is the editor of the Missouri Bar CLE handbook on *Creditors'-Debtors' Remedies*, a book on bankruptcy and a treatise on the law of sales under the U.C.C. and common law. Professor Wallach teaches Commercial Law, Contracts, Debtors' and Creditors' Remedies, and Bankruptcy.

James E. Westbrook, Earl F. Nelson and James S. Rollins professor of law, B.A. (1956), Hendrix College; J.D. (1959), Duke University; LL.M. (1965), Georgetown University.

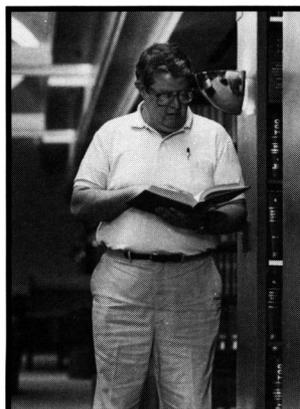
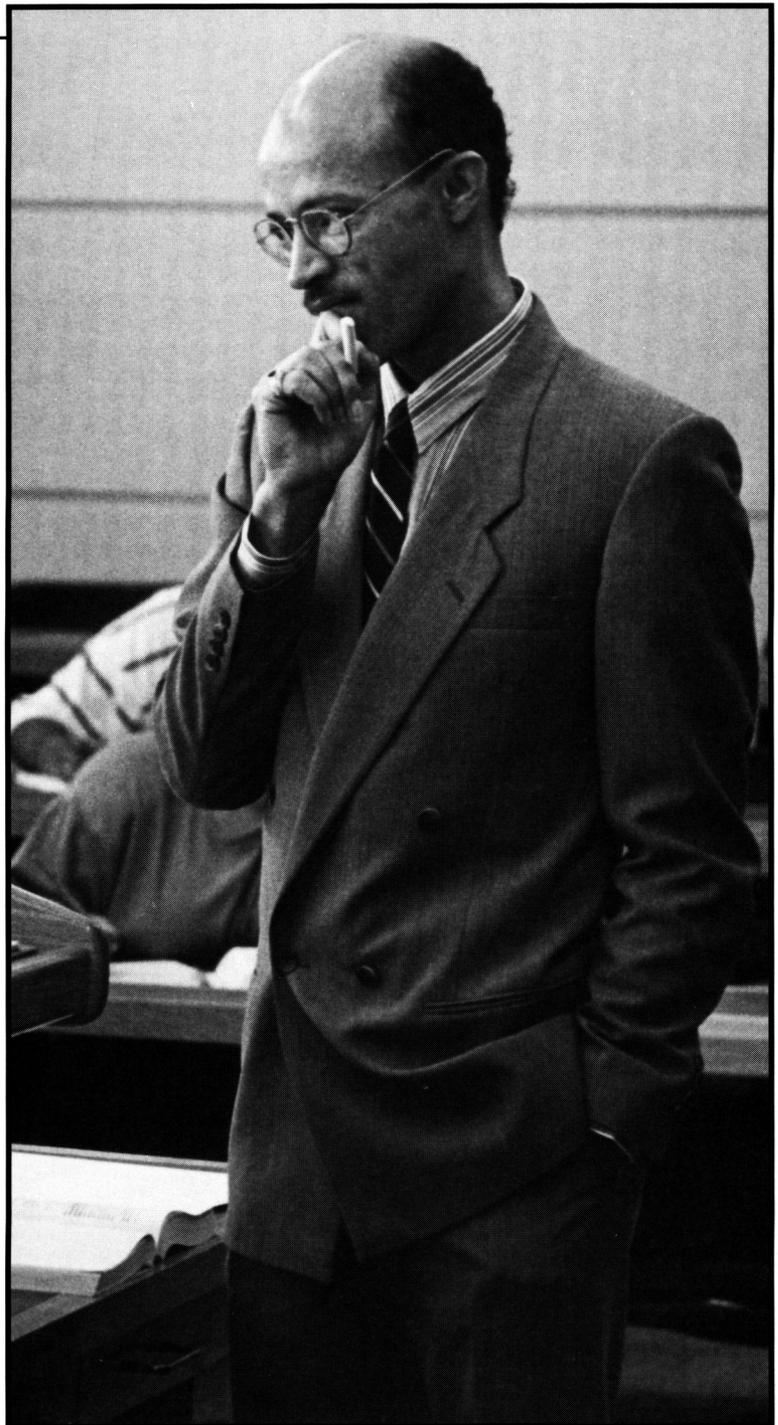
Professor Westbrook first joined the law faculty in 1965. He rejoined the faculty in 1980, after serving from 1976-80 as dean of the University of Oklahoma College of Law. He served as interim dean at MU from 1981-1982. He has been a visiting professor at Duke University and the University of Richmond. While in law school he served as associate editor of the *Duke Law Journal*. From 1959-62, he practiced law in Little Rock, Ark. and in 1963 was appointed assistant counsel of the U.S. Senate Patents Sub-Committee. Professor Westbrook served from 1963-65 as legislative assistant to a U.S. Senator in Washington. Professor Westbrook has published in the fields of local government law, conflict of laws, labor law, and alternative dispute resolution. He is a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators. His teaching responsibilities include Local Government Law, Arbitration and Labor Problems, and Conflict of Laws, and Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Dale A. Whitman, R.B. Price professor of law, B.E.S. (1963), Brigham Young University; LL.B. (1966), Duke University.

Professor Whitman joined the faculty in 1982 as dean after a distinguished teaching and research career at several law schools, including the University of Washington, University of California-Los Angeles, Brigham Young University and University of North Carolina. He served as dean until 1988. As a law student at Duke University, he served as an editor of the *Duke Law Journal*. Thereafter he practiced law with the firm of O'Melveny and Myers in Los Angeles. In addition, he served from 1971-72 as deputy director, Office of Housing and Urban Affairs, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and from 1972-73 as senior program analyst, Program and Policy Division, Federal Housing Administration of HUD in Washington. He has published extensively in the area of property law and real estate finance. In addition to numerous articles, he is the co-author of four books in the area of property and real estate finance. He teaches Property and Real Estate Finance.

Peter J. Wiedenbeck, professor of law, B.Sc. (1976), University of Toronto; J.D. (1979), University of Michigan.

Professor Wiedenbeck joined the faculty in 1982. After graduating from law school, he joined the firm of Patton, Boggs and Blow in Washington, where he specialized in the law of



All law faculty have published law review articles or books. More than half the faculty are authors of nationally used casebooks and treatises.

taxation and tax policy. During 1981, he served as an adviser to the Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities. Professor Wiedenbeck teaches Basic Federal Income Taxation, Administrative Law, Tax Policy Seminar and Partnership and Corporate Taxation. During the fall ('89) semester, he is teaching at Cornell Law School.

Emeritus Faculty

Joe E. Covington, dean emeritus and Phil Sheridan Gibson professor emeritus of law.

Frederick Davis, Edward W. Hinton professor emeritus of law.

William H. Eckhardt, dean emeritus and Lawrence M. Hyde professor emeritus of law.

William F. Fratcher, R.B. Price distinguished professor emeritus of law.

William H. Pittman, Phil Sheridan Gibson professor emeritus of law.

Adjunct Faculty

Melody Daily, adjunct assistant professor of law, B.A. (1969), M.A. (1971), J.D. (1986), University of Missouri-Columbia. Courses: Legal Research and Writing; Advocacy and Research.

Deborah Daniels, adjunct assistant professor of law, A.A. (1970) Columbia College; B.A.-B.S. (1972), J.D. (1977), University of Missouri-Columbia. Course: Appellate Advocacy.

Darwin A. Hindman Jr., adjunct professor of law, B.A. (1958), J.D. (1961), University of Missouri-Columbia. General Practice, Columbia, Mo. Course: Problems in Practice.

Stephen F. Matthews, adjunct professor of law, and professor of agricultural economics, B.S. (1969), Ph.D. (1974), J.D. (1975), University of Missouri-Columbia. Course: Agricultural Law.

Ronald E. Smull, adjunct professor of law, B.A. (1963), J.D. (1966), University of Missouri-Columbia. General Practice, Columbia, Mo. Course: Drafting Legal Instruments.

Administration

Timothy J. Heinsz, dean and Manley O. Hudson professor of law, B.A. (1969), St. Louis University; J.D. (1972), Cornell University.

Kenneth D. Dean, associate dean and associate professor of law, B.A. (1969), Lincoln University; M.A. (1970), City University of New York, John Jay College; J.D. (1976), University of Missouri-Columbia.

Robert G. Bailey, assistant dean and academic counselor, B.A. (1969), Marist College; J.D. (1979), University of Missouri-Columbia.

Kandice K. Johnson, assistant dean and director of continuing legal education, B.S. (1973), Eastern Illinois University; J.D. (1978), University of Missouri-Columbia.

Leonard L. Riskin, director of the Center for The Study of Dispute Resolution, B.S. (1964), University of Wisconsin-Madison; J.D. (1967), New York University; LL.M. (1974), Yale University.

Robert Klostermeyer, director of admissions and placement, B.S. (1980), J.D. (1983), University of Florida.

Law Library Administration

Susan D. Csaky, professor of law and head law librarian, A.B. (1948), University of Georgia; M.A. (1951), Johns Hopkins University; M.S.L.S. (1964), North Carolina University; J.D. (1977), University of Kentucky.

Connie Fennewald, technical services librarian, B.S. (1973), University of Missouri-Columbia; M.L.S. (1980), University of Minnesota.

Jo Ann Humphreys, computer lab coordinator/government documents Librarian, B.A. (1976), University of Missouri-Columbia; M.S.L.S. (1977), University of Illinois.

Needra Jackson, public services librarian, B.S. (1974), Southern Illinois University-Carbondale; M.S. (1975), Southern Illinois University-Carbondale; J.D. (1983), St. Louis University.



The Law School does not require a declared major. But, a selection of course work that is balanced and provides a foundation in all forms of legal practice is recommended.



All courses are open to graduate students with written approval of a graduate adviser and consent of the instructor. These courses have been approved by the Graduate School for graduate credit.

First Year (all required)

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

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

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

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

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

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

107L Property I (3). Classification of property; personal property; possession, bailment, lien, gift, bona fide purchase; land conveyancing at common law under statute of uses; freehold estate in land; concurrent estate 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. w.

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

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

116L Legal Research and Writing (2). Introduction to the techniques and materials of legal research; legal bibliography; legal writing exercises; introduction to computer-assisted legal research. f.

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

118L Introduction to Legal Reasoning (3). A limited enrollment course designed to assist first-year students to better understand the legal system, prepare for examinations, and improve their legal analysis and reasoning skills and written and oral presentations. By permission of instruction only. f.

Second Year (all required)

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; inter-governmental 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.

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 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). 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 Estates and Trusts I (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; will contracts; will substitutes; probate and contest of wills.

Electives

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.

232L Appellate Advocacy (1-2). 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. Graded S/U.

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

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

303L Advanced Labor Law (3). Union security agreements, the union's power to compel its members to engage in concerted activities, the use of union dues, the rights of union members, union elections, trusteeships, fiduciary responsibilities of union officers, collecting bargaining and antitrust laws, emergency disputes, and collective bargaining in public employment.

304L Advanced Legal Research (1-2). A study of print and computer-based tools and techniques for legal research in specialized areas. Topics include: taxation, labor and employment, securities regulation, environmental law, family law, copyright law, United Kingdom and other Commonwealth materials, international and comparative law. Enrollment limited to 20 students. Graded S/U.

306L Agricultural Law (3). Economic and legal aspects of agricultural problems will be analyzed, along with the implications of alternative proposals. The ag issues to be covered include: statutory restrictions on farmland ownership.

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

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

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.

312L Arbitration and Mixed Dispute Resolution Processes (3). The law or practice of the following processes will be considered: arbitration, court-annexed arbitration, summary jury trials, special masters, minitrials, mediation-arbitration, and ombudsmen. More time devoted to labor arbitration. Not open to students who have taken Labor Arbitration for credit.

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

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

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

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

318L Chapter 11 Bankruptcy (1-2). An exploration of reorganizations under the Bankruptcy Act of 1978, including a study of the reasons debtors choose to file Chapter 11 petitions, involuntary petitions, the nature and form of Chapter 11 plans, the lawyer's role in preparing the plan and obtaining approval of the plan, confirmation concerns, and discharges in Chapter 11.

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

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

322L Civil Rights (2-3). Advanced analysis of protections of civil liberties that derive from the U.S. Constitution (see p. 58) and from federal statutes. The federal statutes that will be covered most extensively include 42 U.S.C. sections 1981-1988 and the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 (except Title 7 thereof), 1965 and 1968.

324L Dispute Resolution (2-3). A survey of various dispute resolution processes including interviewing and counseling, negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and "mixed processes" such as the minitrial. Objective is to prepare students to help clients choose the most appropriate methods for preventing or resolving disputes.

326L Debtor's and Creditor's Rights (3). Rights of secured creditors and debtors under the Uniform Commercial Code with primary emphasis on Article 9; rights of unsecured creditors and debtors outside bankruptcy, including individual and collective actions, creditors with special rights (taxing authorities, mechanics and artisans), law of fraudulent conveyances, prejudgment and postjudgment remedies, and debtors' exemption rights.

327L Commercial Law (3). Study of the rights and liabilities of the various parties to negotiable instruments under Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code; study of federal and state statutes and regulations governing the banking industry; study of the law governing the sale of goods with primary emphasis on Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

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

with drafting of the related instruments. Use and adaptation of legal forms. Graded S/U.

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

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

333L Estate and Gift Taxation and Planning (4). Federal and Missouri transfer taxes — estate and gift and generation skipping. Fundamentals of income taxation of estates and trusts. Consideration of wealth transfer plans and techniques.

334L Estates and Trusts II (3). Types of future interests in real and personal property; problems of construction; powers of appointment and discretionary trusts; rules against perpetuities; charitable trusts; fiduciary duties and liabilities; power of investment and allocation of receipts to principal and income; introduction to the income taxation of estates and trusts.

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

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

338L Corporate Tax (3-4). Tax aspects of establishing corporations; of selling, liquidating, or dividing corporations, of transferring or receiving assets, with an introduction to corporate reorganizations. Comparison of the tax treatment of small business corporations ("S Corporations"). Prerequisite: 227L.

340L Future Interests (1-3). 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.

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

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

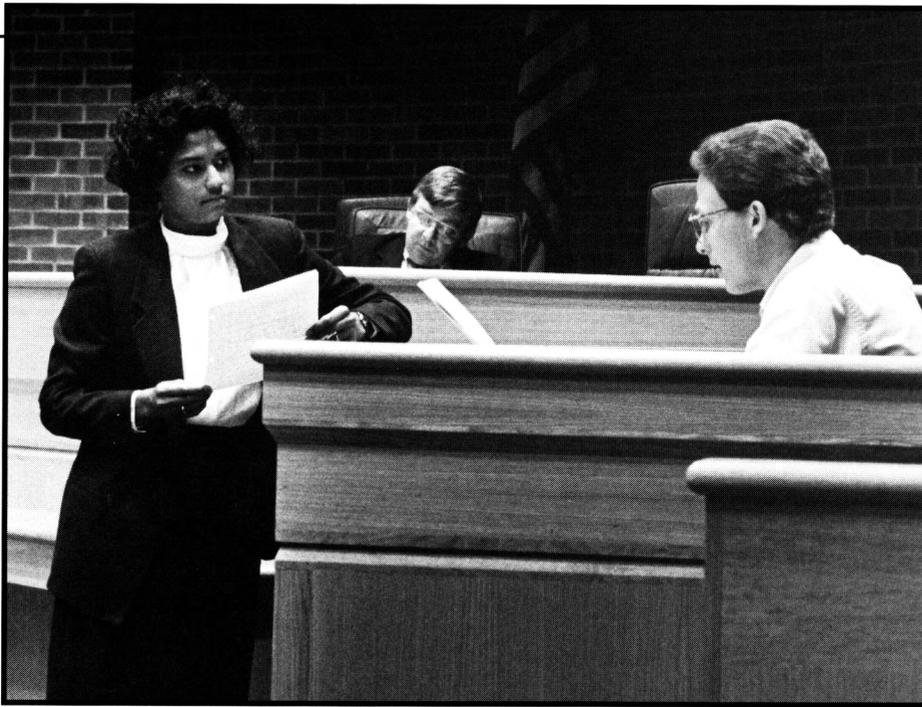
346L International Business Transactions (2-3). A survey of legal problems and institutional arrangements involved in international trade and investment; private law of international trade, governmental regulation of international trade and investment, international regulation of international trade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

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

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

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

353L Labor Law (3). The regulation of relations between



The School's trial practice program allows students to develop advocacy skills that will serve them for a lifetime.

employers and labor unions at common law and under federal and state legislation; primary emphasis on the National Labor Relations Act, as amended.

354L Legal Anthropology (3). A study of the systemic nature of culture, theories of causation of culture change, and the nature of law as an element of culture processes. Cross-referenced as Anthropology 349.

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

356L Law and Medicine (2). Selected medicolegal topics involving the law and the practice of medicine, particularly relationships between patient, physician and hospital; medicine and the practice of law, including medical proof and law and psychiatry.

358L Legal History (2-3). Selected topics in legal history. Content may vary from year to year. Topics include: 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.; development of the American legal system from colonial times to the present.

359L Mediation Clinic (2). The purpose of this course is to provide students with training and experience in running a community mediation service and conducting mediations. The course begins with two 12-hour mediation training sessions. After those training workshops, students mediate or co-mediate a simulated case before a videotape camera and are critiqued by a faculty member. For the remainder of the semester, the students help staff the Community Mediation Center doing outreach, intake, mediations and follow up.

361L Mediation (3). A study of the process in which a neutral third party assists others in resolving a dispute or planning a transaction. Includes discussion of the nature of mediation and its relationship to other forms of dispute processing, its possibilities and limitations and future uses. The course addresses the mediation movement as regards public policy, politics, professional responsibility, malpractice, and negotiation. Students develop mediation and negotiation skills through readings, demonstrations, experiential exercises and preparation of a case study.

362L Local Government Law (2-3). Structure and powers of

local government units; state-local relations, including "home rule"; local government finance, including taxation and indebtedness; incorporation and annexation; eminent domain; licensing and franchising; municipal tort liability.

363L Mining, Oil and Gas Law (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.

366L Negotiation (2-3). Theory, strategy and skill development in negotiating in the lawyer's role in a variety of legal contexts. Videotaped practice sessions, competition. Limited to 20 students.

367L Partnership Tax (2-3). Tax aspects of the formation, operation and dissolution of the partnership form of business organization. The course will include discussion of issues regarding tax shelter investments and, as time permits, comparison with the tax treatment of general corporations and small business corporations. Prerequisite: 225L, 227L.

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

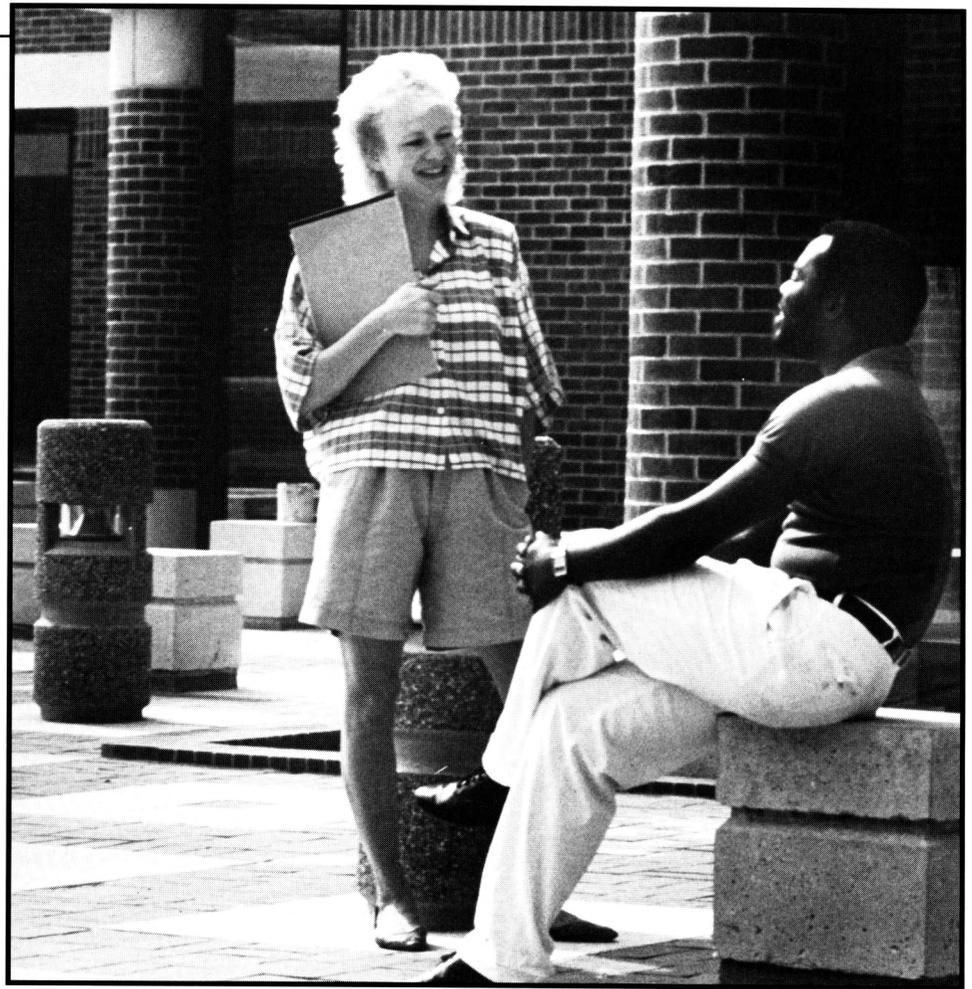
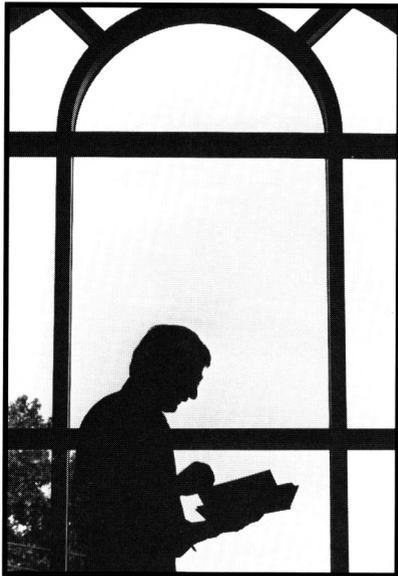
370L Products Liability (2). A study of civil liability for personal injury, property damage, and economic loss caused by defective products. The study includes actions for negligence, strict liability, misrepresentation, implied warranty, express warranty, and the effect of state and federal legislation on those actions. Government regulation of dangerous and defective products also is covered.

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

372L Professional Responsibility (2-3). Responsibilities of lawyer to client, courts and the public. Topics include: organization of the legal profession, fees, conflicts of interest, the confidential relationship, advertising and solicitation, unauthorized practice, courtroom behavior. Course required.

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

At the University, graduates learn to prepare for a lifelong education in law. Law School is just the beginning of the process, providing the skills and tools for later use.



government intervention in the mortgage market.

376L Religious Liberty (2). A study of the legal protection of religious exercise and the structuring of church-state relations under the U.S. Constitution and selected state constitutions (see p.54) Examination of how religious liberty developed and analysis of Supreme Court cases decided under the establishment, free exercise and free speech clauses of the first amendment.

379L Sports Law (2). Substantive areas of concentration include sports litigation, labor law, NCAA regulations, legal relationships in professional sports, anti-trust aspects of sports activities, and collective bargaining. Students are required to negotiate the length and subject matter of at least one graded, written assignment encompassing one or more areas of substantive sports law.

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

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

384L Trial Practice (2-4). Techniques of pleading, discovery, jury selection, opening statements, direct/cross examination of witnesses, preparing jury instructions, closing arguments. Each student participates in classroom problems selected from vari-

ous phases of litigation, and in one complete trial.

385L Trusts (1-2). Trust creation, modification and termination; the types of trusts and their characteristics; trust administration, including fiduciary obligations and trustee powers to manage and invest; (two-unit course also may include powers of appointment).

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

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

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

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

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

393L Journal of Dispute Resolution (1-3). Credit for work as prescribed by the faculty for members of the Journal of Dispute Resolution. Graded S/U.

Application

Instructions

1. The application for admission is contained in this catalog. Fill out the form and mail to: School of Law Admissions Committee, 103 Law Building, Columbia, Mo. 65211. The application must be accompanied by a Law School Application Matching Form, which is found in each applicant's LSAT/LSDAS registration packet. Since an LSAT and/or LSDAS report cannot be produced by Law School Admission Services without this matching form, any application received without it will be returned to the applicant.

2. All applicants are required to take the Law School Admissions Test. It should be taken as early as possible. Applications for the test must be received by Law School Admission Services, which administers the test, at least 30 days before the test dates for tests given in the United States. The current LSAT/LSDAS Registration Packet may be obtained by writing to: Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pa. 18940. These packets also may be available from your campus prelaw adviser. Packets are available at this School for local distribution.

3. In processing applications for admission, the School of Law uses the Law School Data Assembly Service. Note that in addition to filling out the LSAT/LSDAS registration form you must request all schools you attended to send official transcripts to LSDAS. LSDAS in turn will send copies of these transcripts to us. Where all college work is not covered by transcripts sent to LSDAS you may be required to submit transcripts covering this additional work directly to us, but in such case you will be notified. It will save considerable time in completing your file if you will have transcripts covering this additional work sent directly without waiting for a special request.

4. After the School of Law has received (a) your application for admission, and (b) the LSDAS report (including LSAT scores), your completed file will be considered by the faculty committee on admissions. *Applicants are responsible for ensuring that their file is complete at the law school and at LSDAS.*

5. Applicants who are approved for admission will be notified to submit a \$150 prepayment of fees to hold a place in the entering class. The deposit is refundable if the applicant is unable to attend law school because of entry on active duty in military service or is not approved by the central admissions office of the University of Missouri-Columbia as noted in paragraph 6; 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, the central admissions office for this campus. Applicants approved by the School of Law will be sent and must submit additional forms for approval by the director of admissions and the director of the student health service. Their approval will be automatic in most cases, but special problems such as a criminal record may require a special determination as to admissibility.

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

8. If you have questions or problems, write to the School of Law Admission Committee at the address in paragraph 1. The direct dialing telephone number of the admissions advisor is (314) 882-6042.

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

**School of Law Admissions Committee
103 Law Building
University of Missouri-Columbia
Columbia, Mo. 65211**

Applicants for admission and employment, students, employees, sources of referral of applicants for admission and employment, and all unions holding collective bargaining agreements with the University of Missouri-Columbia are hereby notified that this institution does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, age, disability, or status as a disabled veteran or veteran of the Vietnam Era in admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs and activities. Any person having inquiries concerning the University of Missouri-Columbia's compliance with the regulations implementing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is directed to contact the director of the Office of Equal Opportunity, University of Missouri-Columbia, 217 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65211, (314) 882-7885. The director of the Office of Equal Opportunity has been designated by the University to coordinate the institution's efforts to comply with the aforementioned regulations. Any person may also contact the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, regarding the institution's compliance with these regulations.



Application for Admission University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law

The School of Law does not
require an application fee.

Name (Last) (First) (Middle)

Social Security No.

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

Phone (Present)

Permanent Mailing Address (If different from Present) (Street) (City) (State) (ZIP)

Phone (Permanent)

After what date should your permanent mailing address replace your present mailing address? _____

Applicant's Occupation

Parent's Name

Parents' Address (Street) (City) (State) (ZIP)

Parents' Phone

Which state do you claim as your legal residence? _____

Father's Occupation

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

Mother's Occupation

Please check ALL that apply:

- Male Presently in Armed Services
- Female Veteran - Type of Discharge

Ethnic Origin (Non-citizen Permanent Residents of U.S. must designate ethnic origin other than Non-Resident Alien.)

- American Indian/Alaskan Native Black-Non Hispanic White-Non Hispanic
- Asian or Pacific Islander Hispanic Non-Resident Alien (F or J) Visa

High School

Date Graduated

(City) (State)

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

	Degrees received or expected, and dates	Dates Attended	Credit Hours (indicate semester or quarter)	Grade Point Average
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

College majors _____

College honors _____

College activities _____

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.

Applying for Fall Semester of 19 _____ (year)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signature

Date

Check here if you 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 answers.

University of Missouri - Columbia



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Scanner model	A300 Plus
Scanning system software	Book Pavilion
Optical resolution	600 dpi
Color settings	24 bit color / 8 bit grayscale
File types	tiff
Notes	

Derivatives - Access copy

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File types	tiff
Notes	Images cropped, straightened, brightened