1949

Bulletin of the University of Kentucky College of Law – 1949-1951

University of Kentucky College of Law

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STUDYING LAW

A CAREER IN LAW

Not too long after entering law school the good law student usually discovers that his school days are only the beginning stage in a fascinating and continuing experience—the experience of learning about the law, how to practice it and how to use legal knowledge and skill in business, in government and in the solution of an endless variety of problems and troubles people seem to get themselves into. In a sense, the student learns that he has entered a profession where knowledge, understanding and practical skill can be used to solve human difficulties for pay. He may even realize that his success in school and afterwards will depend in no small part on how well he can combine these three things and use them to advantage.

Before one puts himself in a position to be thus “converted to the law,” however, he should give thoughtful consideration to the professional aspect of a career in law, and seek information about it by talking to his parents, his teachers and his lawyer friends. When he decides to study law as a profession his interest and concern should shift to how he can best be trained for it.

This Bulletin is designed to portray the kind of legal training available at the College of Law of the University of Kentucky. Read it with that idea in mind, and if additional information is desired, write the Office of the Dean requesting it.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LEGAL TRAINING

As we think of it, the purpose of the College of Law is to afford the student an opportunity to get initial and fundamental training in the knowledge, understanding, skills and techniques of thinking which members of the profession use in the solution of any legal problem. We attempt to show him that such training is a process which continues throughout his career wherever he may pursue it, so that the student who becomes a lawyer continues to be a student. In carrying out this purpose, at least three methods of formal and informal instruction are emphasized:

Procedure in Class. In the classroom the student and instructor discuss fundamentally important legal cases or lawsuits as they have been decided by the courts of last resort in the various jurisdictions of this country and England. This free discussion gives the student a systematic background of knowledge about principles of law and helps him to learn to solve a legal problem by thinking through it as well as by comparing and distinguishing cases. Just as the unique structure of the Anglo-American Common Law rests on court decisions, so the law student builds his knowledge and understanding of the law on a study of actual cases. This case and problem method is used also in law school examinations.

Skills and Techniques. Practical techniques in getting a lawsuit started, writing legal documents, arguing a case, finding the law, advising clients, et cetera, are skills through which the lawyer uses his knowledge to solve human problems and to earn a living. The opportunity for this type of training occurs both in class and out. The Practice Court, the Law Clubs,
the Procedure courses, the courses in Legal Bibliography, Legal Writing, Kentucky Practice and Law Journal Note Editing are designed to give the student some idea of how he will practice his profession. Many of the substantive or theory courses include projects designed to promote this type of training, such as preparing an abstract of title to property or drafting a contract or will.

**Individual Study and Research.** On the theory that a substantial part of the law student's training and nearly all of the lawyer's post-school development are the result of his own individual study and effort, this type of work is emphasized and encouraged at all times. A good law library is an integral part of the College and is in constant use. The Kentucky Law Journal, one of the country's oldest and important legal periodicals, is published by the Faculty and students to afford an opportunity for individual training in the solution of legal problems through research and writing. Members of the Faculty engage in fundamental legal research and often students help them on it. Best of all, perhaps, the size of the student body, the number of faculty members, and even the physical arrangement of the Law Building, help to create a situation where the counseling of individual students by the Faculty is frequent and a distinctive feature of the College's tradition.

**OTHER FACTORS**

Opportunities for legal training, however, are not entirely a question of purpose and method. Ordinarily, a law school's history and traditions give some idea of its ability to implement its good intentions. So also do its academic standing and accreditation, the experience and training of its faculty, the size and caliber of its library, the kind of student it attracts, the reputation of its graduates, etc. Most of this Bulletin is devoted to detailed description of these and other factors, but perhaps a brief statement about the first two is appropriate here:

**History and Traditions.** The College of Law was organized in 1908 as the fourth college of the University of Kentucky, under the deanship of Judge W. T. Lafferty, for whom the present building is named, and shortly thereafter became the first law school in the state to be admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Schools. In 1912, the College began publication of its own law review, being one of the first schools in the nation to do so, and a few years later established the first practice court in the country as an integral part of the regular curriculum. Judge Lyman Chalkley was named acting dean when Judge Lafferty died in 1922, and Charles J. Turck, now president of Macalester College, succeeded him in 1924. In 1925 the College became the first law school in the state to be placed on the approved list of the American Bar Association, and when Dean Turck resigned in 1928 to become president of Centre College, he was succeeded by Alvin E. Evans, who served as dean for twenty years and acquired a national reputation as a legal scholar. In 1931 the College was granted a charter by the Order of the Coif and in 1938 moved into the present building, one of the newer ones on the campus. More recently the College operated without interruption, though with reduced enrollment, through World War II just as it did during World War I. In September, 1947, the enrollment was permitted to reach an all-time high
of 260, but it is somewhat lower now and the College as a whole seems well adjusted to the post-war period.

Through all these years, as an integral part of the University, the College has served the Commonwealth by sending out many graduates who have become leaders in the profession. It is a tradition of the College, however, that its opportunity for service is not limited in scope. Rather it attempts to offer its training in such a way that its graduates can practise their profession on a local, regional, or national level. Much of the school's success in the past seems to lie in the fact that it has studiously avoided limiting its outlook.

* * *

So much for the general picture of the College of Law's approach to legal training and other matters. Turn now to the pages which follow for a detailed picture of the school's standing, facilities, requirements, curriculum, location, and many other features which create an opportunity for the study of law under favorable conditions.
THE COLLEGE OF LAW

STANDING OF THE COLLEGE

The College of Law is fully accredited by all agencies which establish such standards, including the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, the Association of American Law Schools, the American Bar Association, the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and the Courts and Bar Examiners of all forty-eight states. It has a chapter of the Order of the Coif, an honor society for the recognition of excellence in law study, and its law review, The Kentucky Law Journal, is on the University of Michigan Law School's Gold Star List and other lists of selected legal periodicals. Its Library of more than 35,000 volumes is among the six largest in the South and regionally recognized for the completeness of its Reports collection. All members of the Faculty have had experience in practice and done graduate work in law. Its graduates are frequently awarded scholarships and fellowships for graduate study in law.

FACULTY

Herman Lee Donovan, A.B., M.A., Ph.D. LL.D., President of the University.


Maurice S. Culp, A.B., A.M., LL.B., S.J.D., Visiting Professor of Law, 1948-49. A.B. 1927, A.M. 1928, University of Illinois; LL.B. 1931, Western Reserve University; S.J.D. 1932, University of Michigan. Admitted to Ohio and federal bars. Practised in Atlanta, Georgia. Teaching and research assistant in Law, University of Michigan, 1932-35; Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor of Law, Emory University, since 1935; national service, 1942-46.

John Edgar Howe, A.B., LL.B, LL.M., Visiting Associate Professor of Law, summer, 1949. A.B. 1940, Western Kentucky State College; LL.B. 1943, University of Kentucky; LL.M. 1943, University of Michigan. Admitted to Kentucky bar. Practised in Mount Sterling, Kentucky. Instructor and Assistant Professor of Law, Creighton University School of Law, since 1946.

Alfred B. McEwen, B.S., M.S., LL.B., Professor of Law. B.S. 1931, M.S. 1932, LL.B. 1942, University of Virginia. Admitted to Virginia bar. Practised in Richmond, Virginia. U.S. Naval Reserve 1943-45. Instructor in Law, University of Virginia, 1946-47; Associate Professor of Law, Mercer University, 1947-48; Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, since 1948.

Willburt D. Ham, B. S., LL. B., LL. M., Associate Professor of Law.
B. S. 1937, LL. B. 1940, University of Illinois; LL. M. 1941, Harvard University. Admitted to Illinois bar. Practised in Springfield, Illinois. Instructor in Business Law, University of Alabama, 1941-42; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Cincinnati, 1946-49; Associate Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, 1949-.

Frederick V. Whiteside, jr., B. A., LL. B., Associate Prof. of Law.
B. A. 1933, Univ. of Arkansas; LL. B. 1936, Cornell Univ. Admitted to New York and Arkansas bars. Practised in New York City and Washington, D. C. U. S. Naval Reserve, 1944-46. Asst. Prof. of Law 1940-45, Assoc. Prof. of Law 1945-48, Univ. of Ark. Visiting Prof. of Law, Univ. of Okla. summer 1948; Assoc. Prof. of Law, Rutgers Univ., 1948-49; Associate Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, 1949-.
Roy Moreland, A.B., LL.B., J.D., S.J.D., Professor of Law.
A.B. 1920, Transylvania College; LL.B. 1923, University of Kentucky; J.D. 1928, University of Chicago; S.J.D. 1942, Harvard University. Admitted to Kentucky bar. Practised in Lexington, Kentucky. Research fellow, Harvard Law School, 1936-37. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, 1926-27, Associate Professor of Law, 1927-29, Professor of Law since 1929. Faculty editor, Kentucky Law Journal, since 1931.

Frank Murray, B.A., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.
B.A. 1925, University of Montana; S.J.D. 1930, Harvard University. Admitted to Montana and Kentucky bars. Practised in Montana. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Montana, 1928-29; Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, since 1930; acting Dean 1935-36; visiting Professor of Law 1939-40, summer 1947, University of Illinois.

Hubert E. Nelson, B.A., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law.
B.A. 1928, LL.B. 1931, University of Illinois; LL.M. 1946, University of Michigan. Admitted to Illinois bar. Practised in Springfield, Illinois. Instructor in Law, Lincoln College of Law, 1936-37; Professor of Law, University of North Dakota, 1937-45; graduate fellow, University of Michigan, 1945-46; Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, 1946-49.

Paul Oberst, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law.

Scott Reed, LL.B., Associate Professor of Law, part time, summer 1949.
LL.B. 1944, University of Kentucky. Admitted to Kentucky bar. Practised in Lexington, Kentucky, since 1944.

Dorothy Salmon, B.S., LL.B., Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Law.
B.S. 1933, LL.B. 1938, University of Kentucky; Law Library Instruction Course, Columbia University, summer 1946. Admitted to Kentucky bar. Secretary of University of Kentucky College of Law, 1933-45; Law Librarian since 1945; Instructor in Law 1945-49; Assistant Professor of Law since 1949.

Alvin E. Evans, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., J.D., Dean and Professor of Law Emeritus.
Frank H. Randall, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law Emeritus.

FACILITIES

The Law Building. Lafferty Hall, which houses the College of Law, is located on the main campus of the University. It is one of the newest law school buildings in the nation, having been completed in 1938. Of modern architecture, it houses, besides classrooms and the offices of the Faculty and administrative staff, the Law Library and reading room, the student lounge, the Law Journal and Law Clubs offices, and a large courtroom.

The Law Library. More than 35,000 carefully selected volumes are contained in the Law Library, making it one of the finest in the South. It has the statutes and Reports of all the states and of the federal jurisdictions.
and England, and the important legal digests, citators, encyclopedias, annotated cases and treatises, besides receiving nearly 100 legal periodicals and a number of loose-leaf services regularly. Substantial additions are made annually. Many of the most frequently used volumes are available to students in the reading room without formality, and any other book can be obtained by a student in a matter of seconds.

The University Library, only a few steps from Lafferty Hall, is also available to law students. It already contains nearly a half-million volumes and is probably the fastest-growing general library in the South.

**Kentucky Law Journal.** Of the more than fifty law reviews published by the nation’s law schools, the Kentucky Law Journal is the tenth oldest. Publication has been continuous since 1912. Four issues are published annually. It is one of the nation’s leading legal periodicals, being posted by the University of Michigan on its limited Gold Star List.

The Journal is edited by a Student Editorial Board under the supervision of a Faculty Editor, and each issue contains, among other things, eight to ten notes on important legal topics and recent cases, written by students. Their preparation affords valuable training to the students in the analysis of legal problems and in the use of a law library.

Student representatives attend law review conferences each year at various law schools throughout the South.

**Legal Forums.** Each year there is held at the College of Law a legal forum on a topic of live interest to students and practitioners. The forums are conducted by nationally prominent authorities who are invited to participate. The topic for 1949 was “Problems of the Young Lawyer,” and the speakers included Walter P. Armstrong, Memphis, Tennessee, editor of the American Bar Association magazine, “The Young Lawyer”; Professor Charles W. Joiner, University of Michigan Law School, Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Relations with Law Students; Hon. John J. Winn, Circuit Judge, 21st Judicial District of Kentucky, and Charles Hobson, Frankfort, a practicing lawyer and alumnus of the College.

**Practice Court.** The College, more than thirty years ago, became the first law school in the country to make a Practice Court an integral part of the curriculum. Law students act as judges, counsel, witnesses and jurors, and realistic trials are conducted weekly in the large court room in the Law Building. The trials are open to the student body.

**The Law Clubs.** Eight Law Clubs are operated by the students, with the advice and assistance of the Faculty and other members of the bar, for the purpose of affording training and experience in competitive oral argument and brief-writing. The Clubs are named for Kentuckians who are or have been members of the United States Supreme Court. The students engage in annual series of legal arguments before practicing lawyers and judges, with the winning student lawyers going to Frankfort to conduct an argument before the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

**LAW SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS**

**Order of the Coif.** About one-third of the accredited law schools of the nation have been granted charters by the Order of the Coif, a society for
the recognition of excellence in legal scholarship. Charters are granted only to law schools of recognized all-around excellence. The University of Kentucky College of Law has held a charter since 1931. Students elected to the Order of the Coif since 1946 include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1947</th>
<th>1948</th>
<th>1949</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John E. Edwards</td>
<td>William H. Coldiron</td>
<td>Catherine Elizabeth Gillis</td>
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<tr>
<td>William O. Gilbreath</td>
<td>John J. Hopkins</td>
<td>James Madison Lassiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Selby Hurst</td>
<td>Arnett Mann</td>
<td>Calvert Clean Little</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Giles J. McCarthy</td>
<td>Jack F. Mattingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bertel M. Sparks</td>
<td>Norris W. Reigler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frank K. Warnock</td>
<td>William F. Threlkeld</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John J. Yeager</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Student Bar Association.** The Student Bar Association is the law students' social and intellectual forum. It has affiliated with the new American Law Student Association, sponsored by the American Bar Association, and student delegates will attend future national conventions of the American Bar Association. The Student Bar Association brings prominent judges and attorneys to speak to the law students, holds regular meetings at which action is taken on a wide variety of matters of interest to the students, and sponsors occasional beach parties, luncheons and dinner dances. All law students are automatically members of the Association.

**Legal Fraternities.** Two of the leading national legal fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, have chapters at the University of Kentucky College of Law. Both are very active in the promotion of their purposes to

![Practice Court in Session](image-url)
maintain and elevate the professional and ethical standards of the legal profession, and to provide worthwhile social organizations as sources of enduring friendships and helpful associations within the profession.

**Law Alumni Association.** Upon graduation, students become members of the University of Kentucky Law Alumni Association. This Association holds an annual dinner meeting during the convention of the Kentucky State Bar Association. The College of Law sends a Newsletter each year to the alumni, keeping them informed of the College's and each other's activities and achievements. Officers of the Association are elected at the annual dinner, and they and the other alumni frequently give valuable suggestions to the College and help in the placement of its graduates.

**REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION**

**Prelegal Study.** No fixed, comprehensive, pre-law curriculum is prescribed by this or any other American law school. However, prospective law students are encouraged as a general rule to take courses in English, accounting, logic, ethics, political science, speech, history, and other social studies, including economics. A good command of the English language, the ability to think clearly, sound habits of study, and some maturity of temperament are perhaps the most important things the student should strive for in his pre-law work.

Although only two years of prelegal college work are required as the minimum for entrance into the College of Law, the University of Kentucky and many other institutions have provided for "combined curricula," through which the student may in six years obtain both the A.B. (or B.S.) and the LL.B. degrees. Such combined curricula usually provide for spending three years in an undergraduate college, such as Arts and Sciences or Commerce, and three years in an accredited law school, the A.B. degree being granted at the end of the first year of law school. Interested pre-law students should consult their own college deans. Pre-law students in the University of Kentucky may also find details in the University catalog.

**Eligibility for Admission.** A minimum of 60 semester hours of recognized college credit, and an academic standing of not less than 1.3 (counting $A = 3$, $B = 2$, $C = 1$, $D = 0$), are required for admission to the College of Law. At least 6 hours must be in English and not more than 6 may be in nontheory courses (such as physical education, military science, domestic arts, etc.)

**How to Apply.** Write the Registrar, University of Kentucky, requesting an application form. Return the completed form to the Registrar preferably from four to six weeks prior to the opening of the term in which you wish to enter, and have a transcript of your grades sent to the Registrar as soon as your final grades are available. **Beginning law students are not admitted during the summer session.**

**Students Transferring from Other Law Schools.** Applicants who have previously attended other law schools are admitted subject to the following statements of policy.

Applicant must be in good standing at a law school which is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, must meet the require-
ments for beginning students at the College of Law, and must have an academic record in law which, had it been made in the College of Law, would entitle him to continue his studies here. Non-residents of Kentucky must have made an average of at least "C" in all their previous law study.

Not less than one academic year of residence (normally the third year) must be spent at the College of Law if the degree of LL. B. from the University of Kentucky is desired.

Students applying for admission with advanced standing in law should apply in the same manner as beginning law students.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Estimates of expenses for one semester are given below. Actual expenses, of course, vary according to the habits and means of the individual.

*Fees ........................................ $ 60
Room ........................................ 50
Board ....................................... 175
Books ...................................... 35
Laundry, etc. ................................ 20
Incidentals ................................ 40

$380

(*Non-residents of Kentucky: $118. Do not send fees in advance.)

There are plenty of private rooms in Lexington available for unmarried men at reasonable rates. Many students live in the University dormitories and veterans' housing projects.

All men students are advised that information as to housing may be obtained from the Dean of Men.

Women Students should write the Dean of Women as early as possible for information as to room and board reservations.

Veterans should consult the University Catalog or write the University Personnel Office for information as to what papers to bring and other veterans' matters.

Fuller information on housing, meals, expenses, personnel services, veterans' matters, part-time work, health service, religious opportunities, recreational facilities and so on may be found in the University Catalog, obtainable without charge from the Registrar, University of Kentucky.

What the Student Receives for His Fees: Class instruction, health and infirmary service, admission to athletic contests and convocations, use of the libraries and of the Student Union Building, use of the law students' lounge, a discount on admissions to the Guignol Theatre, a subscription to "The Kentucky Kernel," the student newspaper, and a subscription to the Kentucky Law Journal.

Self-Help. While there are many opportunities at the University and in Lexington for part-time employment, law students are urged to come financially prepared to devote their full time to their law study if at all possible, especially during their first year of law. They will find it difficult to do adequate studying if they have less than full time to devote to it. For students who are not able to complete their course without financial help,
certain loan funds are available. Details may be obtained from the University Student Loan Fund Committee.

**Scholarships and Awards.** A number of scholarships and prizes are awarded annually to deserving students whose scholastic records are high. They include four library scholarships, certain library assistantships, the Nathan Burkan Award of $100, and the Lafferty Memorial Medal. Also, from time to time valuable law books will be awarded to individual students for achievement in particular courses.

**CONDESED SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

(For detailed University calendar, write the Registrar of the University or see the University Catalog.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1949-1950</th>
<th>1950-1951</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First semester opens: Sept. 12</td>
<td>First semester opens: Sept. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanksgiving holidays: Nov. 24-28</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Christmas holidays: Dec. 17 - Jan. 3</td>
<td>(Remainder of calendar to be announced.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semester ends: Jan. 27</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Second semester opens: Feb. 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Easter holidays: April 7-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semester ends: June 3</td>
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</table>

**SUMMER SESSIONS**

An eight-week summer session, in which academic and residence credit equivalent to one-half semester may be obtained, is offered by the College of Law. For summer session schedules, fees, and course offerings, write the Office of the Dean. Summer session expenses approximate one-half the expenses for a full semester.

**THE BACHELOR OF LAWS DEGREE**

The College of Law offers, to qualified candidates, a three-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws (L.L.B.).

**REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION**

At least 82 hours of acceptable credit in Law courses, with an academic standing of not less than 1.0, acquired in three full academic years of resident study, are required for the degree of L.L.B. A few basic courses are treated as required courses.

**SCHOLASTIC REGULATIONS**

Students must maintain satisfactory attendance and grades to be eligible to continue in good standing in the College of Law. Students having a cumulative standing of less than 0.5 at the end of the first semester, 0.8 at the end of the first year, or 0.9 at the end of the second year, will be dropped for poor scholarship. The maximum student load is 15 semester
hours. Other Scholastic Regulations of the Faculty are posted on the Bulletin Board in the Law Building.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

In Kentucky, and many other states, the initial application to take the bar examination leading to admission to practice must be filed at the time of, or soon after, entrance into law school. Students who intend to practice in Kentucky should inquire at the office of the Dean shortly after enrollment for information on this and other regulations concerning admission to the Kentucky bar. Others should investigate the requirements of the states where they expect to practise; the Dean’s office will assist upon request.

COURSES OF STUDY

The following courses and seminars are offered by the College of Law. Details as to schedules, the term in which a particular course will next be offered, and so on, may be obtained from the Office of the Dean. Detailed course descriptions may be found in the University Catalog. The courses are subject to change. Students should wait until they have enrolled before purchasing books.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title and Semester Credits</th>
<th>Title and Semester Credits</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Law (3)</td>
<td>Legal Bibliography (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency (2)</td>
<td>Legal Ethics (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Law (2)</td>
<td>Legal Writing (1 or 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code Pleading (2)</td>
<td>Legislation (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Law Pleading (2)</td>
<td>Municipal Corporations (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of Laws (3)</td>
<td>Negotiable Instruments (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law (4)</td>
<td>Oil and Gas Law (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts I, II (3 ea.)</td>
<td>Orientation for Law Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations (4)</td>
<td>Partnership Law (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Transactions:</td>
<td>Problems of Research (1 or 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Mortgages, Suretyship) (3)</td>
<td>Practice Court (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors’ Rights (3)</td>
<td>Property, Real and Personal (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law (2)</td>
<td>Property, Conveyances (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Procedure (2)</td>
<td>Property, Future Interests (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damages (2)</td>
<td>Public Utilities (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Relations (2)</td>
<td>Restitution (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity I, II (3 ea.)</td>
<td>Sales (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence (4)</td>
<td>Statutory Interpretation (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Jurisdiction and</td>
<td>Taxation (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure (2)</td>
<td>Torts I, II (3 ea.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance (2)</td>
<td>Trade Regulation (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky Practice</td>
<td>Trial Procedure (4)</td>
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<td>Labor Law (2)</td>
<td>Trusts (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landlord and Tenant (2)</td>
<td>Wills and Administration of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Journal Note Editing I,</td>
<td>Estates (2).</td>
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<tr>
<td>II (2 ea.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
FACTS ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

General. The University of Kentucky was founded in 1865, and its main campus has been located at Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky, ever since. For the performance of its principal function, that of instruction, it is organized into seven colleges, a Graduate School, and the Department of University Extension. In addition, it makes major contributions to the welfare of the state through research and public service in a wide variety of fields.

More than fifty permanent buildings have been erected on the 106-acre Lexington campus, and additional buildings are under construction. The campus is famous for its natural beauty.

A small city in itself, the University has its own postoffice, bookstore, radio station, newspaper, theatre, police force, and hospital. Campus life is regulated largely by the students themselves, through the Student Government Association. The more than 100 other student organizations include honorary, professional, leadership, religious, forensic, literary, social, athletic, music and many other worthwhile societies.

Plays, concerts, lectures, motion pictures, athletic contests, social events and traditional observances are presented throughout the year.

The enrollment of students in September, 1948, was 7,864.

The Location. Lexington is a community of some 75,000 inhabitants, situated in the heart of the beautiful Blue Grass region of central Kentucky, famous for its scenery, thoroughbred horse farms, culture and hospitality. Both the Federal District Court for Eastern Kentucky and the Fayette County Circuit Court are in continuous session in Lexington. In addition, the state capital, Frankfort, where the Court of Appeals of Kentucky and other branches of the state government are located, is less than thirty miles away.

INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN THE STUDENT BODY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW IN 1948-1949

Students come to the College of Law from many different institutions throughout the nation. In the particular academic year 1948-1949, the following 80 institutions were represented:

Adrian College  American University  Eastern Kentucky State College  John B. Stetson University
Ashland Junior College  Berea College  Evansville College  Juniata College
Bloomburg College  Bucknell University  George Washington University  Kent State University
Campbell College  Carson-Newman College  Georgetown College  Kentucky Wesleyan College
Centre College  Citadel, The  Greensboro College  Lindsey-Wilson Junior College
Cumberland College  Dartmouth College  Harvard University  Marietta College
Duquesne University  Eastern Kentucky State College  Haverford College  Marion Military Institute
               Eastern Kentucky State College  Holy Cross College  Marshall College
               Evansville College  Howard College  Meridian Junior College
               George Washington University  Illinois Normal College
               Georgetown College  Indiana University

Twelve per cent of the law students in 1948-1949 were from states other than Kentucky, including Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Through the years students from many other states and a few foreign countries attend the College of Law.

The fees, courses, and requirements for entrance and graduation, set forth herein, are subject to change without notice.