1977

Bulletin of the University of Kentucky College of Law – 1977-1978

University of Kentucky College of Law

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF LAW

1977-78

Information for Applicants
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
COLLEGE OF LAW

Inquiries should be directed as follows:

For application forms and materials:
Law Admissions Officer
Administration Annex
University of Kentucky or
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
Telephone 606-257-3793

For Registration forms for LSAT/LSDAS:
LSAT/LSDAS
Law School Admission Services
P.O. Box 944 or
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
Telephone 609-924-8205

For Information about the College and its curriculum and policies:
Assistant Dean Paul C. Van Booven
College of Law
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
Telephone 606-258-8959

For Financial Aid Assistance (contact both):
Student Financial Aid
Fifth Floor, Patterson Tower and
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
Telephone 606-258-8606

For Housing:
University Housing Office
218-L Service Building
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
Telephone 606-257-1866

Off-Campus Housing Information
Dean of Students Office
575 Office Tower
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
Telephone 606-257-2651

October 1977

The information contained in this announcement is subject to change without notice. It is intended to serve as a general source of information about the College of Law for prospective students. It is in no way intended to state contractual terms. The College of Law reserves the right to modify at any time its rules and procedures with respect to admission, academic regulations, continuance in school, graduation requirements, or fees.
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF LAW

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Since its founding in 1908, the University of Kentucky College of Law has had as its primary purpose the preparation of lawyers who will render the highest quality of professional service to those who seek their assistance; lawyers who are interested in and capable of furthering legal process and reform; and who are prepared to fulfill the vital role of the lawyer as a community leader and as a protector of ordered liberty. To achieve this goal, a blend of certain elements is necessary: a talented and dedicated faculty, a highly qualified student body, a broadly diversified and well-structured curriculum, excellent physical facilities, and a strong relationship with an outstanding university.

The College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is approved by the American Bar Association.

Faculty and Curriculum

The University of Kentucky College of Law faculty consists of 23 full-time professors and several adjunct professors. The faculty engages in research and publication, but concentrates on classroom teaching to sustain the high level of academic excellence the school has long maintained. The faculty has designed a curriculum that accomplishes several major goals. Prominent among these is supplying the student with a working knowledge of the existing legal system, its principles, and its doctrines. Clients cannot be served effectively or liberties preserved by lawyers lacking basic knowledge; and the law cannot be improved by attorneys having a vague and fragmentary knowledge of legal institutions.

Students at the College of Law are trained in legal reasoning and become aware of both the virtues and the defects of the existing legal order. Students are reminded of economic, political, and social values that compete for recognition and implementation through law. Above all, students are continually reminded of a lawyer's ethical responsibilities and the necessity for the highest personal and professional standards.
To further these ends, emphasis in the curriculum is placed upon the origin of legal doctrines and rules, the factors that influence change, the social purpose and significance of legal principles, and the role played by law as a rational method for the resolution of disputes. Recognizing the complexity and diversity of modern society, the faculty continues to modify and expand the curriculum in order to keep pace with current developments.

Like all state-supported law schools, the University of Kentucky College of Law exercises a special responsibility for legal service and leadership in its jurisdiction. Like all nationally-oriented law schools, the College proceeds on the premise that excellence in legal education cannot be attained by concentrating on the laws and institutions of a single state jurisdiction. Rather, experience has demonstrated that the best legal training does not come from study devoted primarily to the decisions and statutes of any single state; such specific training in law school is not required to enable the student to qualify for admission to the bars of the various states.

**Student Body**

College of Law students represent a wide range of interests, skills, abilities, and accomplishments. Students at the College come from many states and from all types of undergraduate institutions. There is currently a total enrollment of 480 students representing over 100 colleges. Approximately 10 percent of the students come from outside Kentucky; the Kentucky residents represent all parts of the Commonwealth; in 1976, of 160 students admitted to the first-year class, 29 percent were women and 5 percent were minority students.

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

**Facilities**

The University of Kentucky College of Law is located on the main campus of the University of Kentucky in Lexington, Kentucky. The College is self-contained, and has all the facilities for a complete program of legal education. The law building contains a model courtroom for Moot Court and practice court sessions as well as for convocations and other large assemblies; amphitheatre rooms for instruction in large classes; rooms designed for seminars and conferences; and offices for faculty, staff, and student organizations. The three-level library complex, equipped with
private study carrels, small study rooms, and other conveniences provides a quiet atmosphere for law study.

University Community

The College of Law benefits from its association with the research and instructional facilities of a major university. There are an increasing number of inter- and cross-disciplinary programs and courses in which the College plays a role; however, the school does not participate in any joint degree programs with other Colleges of the University.

The University supports Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Engineering, Law, Education, Business and Economics, Communications, Fine Arts, Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing, Dentistry, Home Economics, Architecture, Allied Health Professions, Library Science, Social Professions, the Graduate School, the University Extension, and a statewide Community College system. The cultural and intellectual life of the University community is large and varied. The University of Kentucky, with a total main-campus population of about 22,000, provides excellent opportunities for participation in and enjoyment of art, athletics, music, and theatre.

Location

Lexington, and the surrounding area of Fayette County, with a population of over 200,000 persons, is a fast-growing urban center in the famous Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. The Council of State Governments has its national headquarters in Fayette County. Lexington is headquarters for the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. All state and local courts convene in Lexington, except for the Supreme Court which, with the rest of the state government, is located in Frankfort, the state capital, some 28 miles from the University campus. Lexington is only 80 miles from both Louisville and Cincinnati, with connections by express highways and frequent air and bus transportation.

Size

The College of Law, with an enrollment of about 480 students, is medium-sized among American law schools. The College is large enough to offer a varied curriculum, but small enough to provide a human scale, conducive to a close relationship among students, faculty, and administration. A tradition of "open doors" permits a full faculty-student interchange.

First-year classes are sectioned so that each student has an opportunity to meet all first-year students, although most classes contain about 80 students. Legal Writing classes for first-year students are taught in sections of about 15 students each. Second- and third-year classes vary in size according to course selection, but many enroll between 25 and 50
students. Seminars and other courses involving research and writing ordinarily are restricted to 15 students each.

**Faculty Advisors**

Each student is assigned to a member of the faculty who serves as an informal advisor throughout the three years of law school. A student may call upon any member of the faculty at any time for discussion and assistance in connection with problems arising in his or her program of study.

**Law Library**

The Law Library, one of the finest in the Southeast, contains more than 154,000 volumes and is arranged to permit each student direct access to books in the stacks. The collection includes the reports of all state and federal courts and many administrative agencies, as well as an extensive range of British Commonwealth reports. The Library is a depository for United States Government publications. The Library maintains copies of the statutes of all states, the federal government, England, and Canada; over 500 foreign and domestic legal periodicals; encyclopedias; treatises; major looseleaf services; and related materials. It also receives the briefs of the Kentucky Supreme Court and microfilm copies of records and briefs filed in the United States Supreme Court. Special collections include the Kocourek Jurisprudence collection presented to the Library by Professor Albert Kocourek in 1941, and the Stanley F. Reed Collection supported by a fund established by Mr. Justice Reed's former law clerks upon his retirement from the United States Supreme Court in 1957.

The Law Library is open during the academic year from 8:00 a.m. until 12:00 midnight, seven days per week.
While a broad, liberal arts education is generally considered to be an excellent preparation for law school, there is no fixed, comprehensive prelaw curriculum prescribed by this or any other American law school.

This fact is very important, and its implications should not be misunderstood. American legal education is not a graduate program of advanced work in a specialized course of study beginning in college; it is not a technical or scientific training that builds upon a specific preparation in basic techniques and knowledge acquired in undergraduate school. Legal education is a professional education which requires that each student develop three fundamental capacities in his or her prelegal experience. These accomplishments may be obtained in a variety of learning ways and academic disciplines.

First, because the basic working tools of lawyers are written and spoken words, the beginning law student must have thorough preparation in the use of the language. The importance of this requirement cannot be overstated. A fundamental knowledge of grammar and syntax, a good vocabulary, an ability to read rapidly with insight and understanding, and a facility for expressing ideas with clarity and order are all essential to success in the study and practice of law. Any prelaw 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 towards language mastery.

Second, because the primary working arenas of lawyers are social, economic, and political communities, the beginning law student must obtain a comprehensive, exploratory undergraduate experience. The law student should have a good knowledge of history (especially English and American traditions), of government and political processes, of social and cultural patterns and the interactions that create them, and of the ethical and spiritual credos by which men and women live.
Third, because the fundamental techniques of legally trained persons are careful ordering of facts and events, conceptual analysis and synthesis, and effective advocacy, the prelaw student should pursue a degree program in which he or she will learn to think clearly, will form sound study habits, and will have the opportunity to master the methodology and knowledge of a particular field under the guidance of experienced instructors. Generally, any undergraduate course program can satisfy this requirement and help meet the other two needs outlined above. Prelaw students with definite career objectives in mind may wish to prepare for those objectives by majoring in appropriate subjects, for example: business or economics, government or political science, English literature, engineering, or the natural sciences.

Experience indicates that the poorest preparation for legal study lies in inadequate development of language skills, lack of historical and social awareness and appreciation, and failure to achieve the mastery of any academic discipline that overcomes the shallowness of vague generalization. Therefore, the prescription from this law school to the prelaw student is that he or she should invest in the broadest, deepest undergraduate education open to him or her rather than in some predetermined curriculum.

For additional information, see the Prelaw Handbook, published and prepared by the Law School Admission Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This publication contains material on the law and lawyers, prelaw preparation, applying to law schools, and the study of law, together with information on most American law schools. It may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.
Admission to the University of Kentucky College of Law is highly competitive. Over 1,000 applications are received for an entering class of 160. Selection among highly qualified applicants is an extremely difficult task, and the College of Law seeks to obtain a diverse, interesting, and highly motivated student body.

Admission decisions are made by the Law Admissions Committee, which is composed of three teaching faculty, the Dean, the Assistant Dean, and one student. Factors considered in the admission decision include the applicant’s undergraduate grade record, Law School Admission Test score, writing ability score, and other factors indicative of the applicant’s aptitude for law study. Particular attention is given to the grade average for the most recent semesters of undergraduate study, recommendations of the applicant’s teachers, the nature and difficulty of course work attempted, undergraduate extracurricular activities, and work experience. Also considered are postbaccalaureate experiences which, in the Committee’s judgment, indicate a development of aptitude and motivation for the study of law. The Committee reviews the file of each applicant to determine whether personal, academic, professional, or intellectual circumstances tend to discount low academic or LSAT scores and give evidence of both the capability and motivation to do successful law school work. Factors which bear on the provision of adequate legal services to all segments of Kentucky are also considered. Under regulations issued by the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, no more than 10 percent of the total number of students in the College of Law may be nonresidents of Kentucky.

Because of the volume of applications received, personal interviews are not required, and interviews are unlikely to influence the admissions decision. Applicants, however, are invited to visit the school when deciding which school they should attend, and every effort will be made to answer questions any applicant may have.
Except in unusual situations, the College of Law accepts beginning students only on a full-time basis and only in the fall semester. Initial admission to the spring semester is granted only in exceptional circumstances which include the applicant's very special need to begin then and a superior academic record, indicating the ability to do satisfactory work under the handicaps of beginning midyear. Any applicant seeking second semester admission should consult the Assistant Dean of the College in advance for consideration of the difficulties involved. A student cannot under any circumstances begin the study of law during the summer term, because no first-year courses are offered then.

Requirements for Admission

An applicant for admission to the College must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution before enrollment, must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), and furnish the transcripts which LSDAS registration requires.

Procedure for Application

The University Office of Admissions administers the admissions process for the College of Law. The admissions process is initiated by submitting a completed application form to that office. The applicant should register for the LSAT and LSDAS and must arrange for transcripts of all academic work to be sent to LSDAS.

Because the Admissions Committee considers applications as they are completed, all students are urged to apply as early as possible. Applications should be received by January 15 and files should be completed by February 1. March 1 of the year in which an applicant expects to enter law school for the fall semester is the deadline for receipt of the application form. March 31 is the deadline for receipt of all materials, including LSAT scores and the LSDAS report. Applicants are urged to take the LSAT in October or December. The February LSAT is the last examination which will be accepted by the Admissions Committee. Applicants are urged to send transcripts to LSDAS no later than December 20. If transcripts are not on file with LSDAS by February 1, there is a substantial possibility that an LSDAS report will not arrive at the Admissions Office before the March 31 deadline.

Application Form and Registration Deposit

An application for admission will be furnished upon request from the following offices: Admissions Office, Administration Annex, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506; Office of the Dean, College of Law, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. All applicants for admission as degree candidates or special students must fill out this form. There is no application fee.
Every effort is made to notify applicants as soon as possible, but it is important to remember that the admission process often stretches into June. It is not unusual for an applicant who has filed all materials in the fall to be notified of a final decision the following summer. However, the College of Law will try to respond in some fashion by March 25 to applicants whose application files are complete by February 1.

Each candidate who is accepted is required to pay a $100.00 nonrefundable deposit to secure a place in the class. This deposit is applicable toward tuition.

**Law School Admission Test**

The College of Law, together with most other law schools, belongs to the Law School Admission Council, which oversees the development and administration of the Law School Admission Test and a number of auxiliary services such as the Law School Data Assembly Service and the *Prelaw Handbook*. The LSAT is given five times per year at test centers throughout the country and at some overseas centers. Applicants should write to LSAT/LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540 requesting the *Law School Admission Bulletin*, which contains registration forms for both services. Forms also may be obtained from the College of Law and the Admissions Office.

**Registration with LSDAS**

The Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) simplifies admissions procedures for applicants. It is a centralized service which receives and evaluates, according to a standard scale, the undergraduate transcripts of applicants and furnishes a report to the institutions requested by the applicant. Registration for LSAT/LSDAS should be made at the same time and as early as possible.

Because transcript analysis for most applicants is done on records containing only three years of undergraduate work, applicants who are still in college and who want to have the academic record for the fall semester of their senior year considered should send an official transcript of these grades to the University of Kentucky Admissions Office to the attention of the Law School Admissions Committee.

**Letters of Recommendation**

Letters of recommendation are not required, but applicants may wish to solicit recommendations in their behalf from persons familiar with their qualifications to study law. The admissions committee will consider recommendation letters to the extent, but only to the extent, that writers actually know and can speak to the applicant’s academic potential and relevant personal qualities.
Preferably, these letters should come from professors under whom the applicant has studied, or if the applicant has not been enrolled in an academic institution for a substantial period of time, from employers or other persons familiar with the applicant’s qualifications. Letters of recommendation should be mailed directly to the Admissions Office. Applicants must complete a copy of the Information About Recommendations Form enclosed with the law application and give it to the recommender, who must send it with the letter of recommendation.

Information about Admissions Criteria

The Admissions Committee considers all the criteria listed above in making a decision; however, many applicants have questions about minimum GPA and LSAT requirements. *No minimums have been fixed.* Below is a profile of the 1977 resident applicant group showing ranges of GPA and LSAT combinations, but applicants should realize that LSAT and GPA are only two of many factors considered by the Committee.

**RESIDENT APPLICANT GROUP APPLYING FOR THE 77-78 ACADEMIC YEAR**

In each box, the figure to the left of the slash represents applicants, while the figure to the right of the slash represents acceptees (e.g. 10/2 in a box means 2 of 10 applicants with that combination of LSAT and GPA were accepted).

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<td>479/195</td>
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</table>

Figures reflect admissions decisions for Kentucky residents as of 6/15/77 and exclude applicants who are not residents of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The profile reflects 100 percent of all resident application files that were completed, but applicants on the waiting list are not included in the accepted column. There are 16 nonresident seats in an entering class; applications from 463 nonresidents were received; 43 were accepted.
Acceptance In A Prior Year

An acceptance to the University of Kentucky College of Law is good only for the year for which it is extended, even if the circumstances preventing an applicant from entering that year are beyond the applicant's control. However, unforeseen circumstances which do prevent an applicant from enrolling will be considered by the Admissions Committee should the applicant apply in a subsequent year.

Student Retention Information

Most students who enter the College of Law complete graduation requirements within three years; some, however, leave the College voluntarily; a few students are dismissed for academic deficiency. The data for the last three graduating classes is presented below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Year</th>
<th>Students Enrolled</th>
<th>Still Enrolled</th>
<th>Graduated</th>
<th>Withdrawn Voluntarily</th>
<th>Dismissed for Poor Scholarship and Not Reinstated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registration With Bar Authorities

Rules of certain states, other than Kentucky, require registration with bar admission authorities at the time law study is begun. As soon as the student decides to attend law school, instructions should be obtained from the State Board of Bar Examiners in the state in which the student intends to practice. Failure to comply with these rules may delay admission to the bar for a substantial period.

Transfer Students

A student who has completed one year of law study in an approved law school and who is in good standing at that school may be considered for admission with advanced standing. Transfer applicants should present at least a B- average on no less than 25 hours of law school work at a school accredited by the American Bar Association or the Association of American Law Schools. The Admissions Committee will consider the applicant's law school record as well as the factors normally considered for a first-year student. Only a small number of transfer students with exceptional academic records are admitted each year. Admission with advanced standing beyond the first semester of the second year is rare. Acceptance by the Admissions Committee in no way implies that all
credits from another law school will be accepted for transfer credit. Students considering transfer should contact the Assistant Dean for a tentative evaluation of transfer credits.

In addition to the application form, transfer students must submit an LSAT report, undergraduate and law school transcripts, and a letter from the Dean of his or her law school certifying good academic standing and eligibility to continue in that school. Application deadlines are June 1 for fall, December 1 for spring, and May 15 for summer.

**Transient Students**

Students from other law schools who wish to attend the College of Law for a semester or summer session must receive approval from their own Dean and from the College of Law. A student must be in good academic standing in his or her law school. Transient applicants should apply at least six weeks before the beginning of the term in which they seek to enroll.

**Policy on Nondiscrimination**

The University of Kentucky is an equal opportunity/affirmative action University. It is the policy of the University not to discriminate on the basis of sex, handicap, race, color, religion, or national or ethnic origin in its educational programs, employment policies, financial aid, or other school-administered programs. This policy is enforced under federal law under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to Ms. Nancy Ray, Equal Opportunity Office, Room 206, Administration Building (606-257-2730) or to the Director of the Office of Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.
FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Tuition

The University reserves the right to change tuition at its discretion. Such changes are considered by the Board of Trustees late in the spring of each year. Since the catalog for the following year is published prior to this meeting, it is often impossible to have a final tuition figure for inclusion in the catalog. The tuition for full-time students registered in the College of Law in academic year 1977-78 is:

Fall and Spring Semesters:
- $350.00 per semester for Kentucky Residents
- $875.00 per semester for nonresidents

Summer Session:
- $175.00 for Kentucky Residents
- $440.00 for nonresidents

Hourly Rate (9 semester hours or less in a semester or 5 semester hours or less in a summer term)
- $35.00 per semester hour for Kentucky residents
- $88.00 per semester hour for nonresidents

Tuition fees include class instruction; admission to athletic contests, convocations and other events; use of libraries; use of Student Center facilities, discount on admission to the Guignol Theatre; admission to the Central Kentucky Concert-Lecture series; and subscription to the University student newspapers and the Kentucky Law Journal.

Finances

The normal expenses for a single student including tuition, fees, books, room, board, and incidentals, but not including travel are $2,850 for one academic year. A total of $4,145 should be projected for married students without children. Similarly, married students with one child should anticipate expenses of $4,895 for nine months. A table below is provided as a guide for expenses for single students.
Estimated Expenses

Tuition (Kentucky residents)  $ 700.00
Room and meals  1,545.00
Books and supplies  175.00
Clothing, laundry, cleaning, personal allowance, and incidentals.  430.00

$2,850.00

Housing

Law students arrange their own housing in either accommodations maintained by the University or in private residences or apartments in the area. University housing for all students is under the administration of the University of Kentucky Housing Office. Requests for information should be directed to that office. In addition, a number of residences owned by the University are rented through the Real Property Division of the University. A list of off-campus rooms and apartments approved for availability regardless of race, creed, or national origin may be obtained from the Dean of Students’ Office. Because the demand for University graduate student housing is great, application should be made as early as possible to University Housing Office, 218-L Service Building, Lexington, Kentucky 40506, Telephone: 606-257-1866.

Financial Aid Programs

Scholarships

A limited amount of scholarship assistance for students in the College of Law is awarded on the basis of financial need, academic ability, and character. The aid is made possible through annual contributions of alumni and members of the bar and through other University sources. The number and amounts of awards depend on the funds available in relation to the applications received. Grants usually do not exceed the cost of tuition and may be less. Application for College of Law Scholarship aid should be made as early as possible and before June 1. Students should be aware that most scholarship determinations are not made until after a student has been accepted to the College of Law and has paid a tuition deposit. Forms for College of Law scholarships can be obtained from and should be returned to the Assistant Dean, College of Law. Law students and applicants for admission to the College of Law who need special assistance in obtaining scholarships or loans may consult the Assistant Dean of the College.

University Loans and Work-Study Programs

Loan programs and the College Work-Study program for students in the College of Law are administered by the University of Kentucky Student
Financial Aid Office. Application for this assistance must be submitted to the Student Financial Aid Office as early as possible and no later than March 15. Acceptance as a student in the College of Law is not a precondition to aid application, but processing will not become final until acceptance does occur. Requests for information and application forms should be made to: Director, Student Financial Aid Office, Room 573 Patterson Office Tower, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506.

**National Direct Student Loans**

The National Direct Student Loan fund is the largest part of the University's loan program. This is a cooperative loan program made available on a fund-matching basis between the University and the federal government.

A student must demonstrate the need for a loan and the ability to do acceptable work at the University. The amount of the loan is determined primarily by the needs and resources of the student. However, by the terms of the Act, the aggregate loan cannot exceed $10,000 for students in professional schools.

Interest does not accrue and payments are not required while a borrower is a full-time student. The interest rate is three percent per year, but does not begin to accrue until the beginning of the tenth month after the borrower ceases to be a full-time student. The first payment is ordinarily scheduled to become due at the end of the first year a borrower is out of school.

**Federally Insured Loan Program**

The State of Kentucky participates in the Federally Insured Loan Program through an agreement with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Through this program, a student is eligible to borrow up to $2,500 a year. Repayment of the loan begins not earlier than nine months nor later than one year after the date of graduation or withdrawal from school. Repayment schedules will normally be arranged for five to ten years, although the student will be required to pay a minimum of $360 per year. The current interest rate is seven percent simple interest. A fee of one-fourth of one percent of the amount of the loan for the term of the inschool note is paid in advance.

Application materials are available through participating banks and lending agencies and the Office of Student Financial Aid. Interested students are encouraged to contact their local bank or lending agency.

**KHEAA Loans**

The Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (KHEAA) Student Loan Program offers Federally Insured Loans to Kentucky residents at-
tending postsecondary institutions within the Commonwealth of Kentucky. To be eligible for a KHEAA Student Loan, the borrower must be a legal resident of Kentucky, enrolled in or accepted for enrollment in an eligible Kentucky institution, and must qualify for federal interest benefits under the Federally Insured Loan Program. Professional students may obtain loans up to $2,000 a year. The minimum loan for which applications are accepted is $400.

To apply for a KHEAA Loan, a student must complete a Federally Insured Loan Application and a KHEAA Loan Questionnaire and submit both forms to the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

The College Work-Study Program

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended by the Higher Education Act of 1972, provides funds to create part-time work opportunities for students from low-income families. The University has attempted to provide meaningful work experiences for law students in law-related areas. Eligibility on the basis of the student’s economic resources is determined by the Student Financial Aid Office, to which application should be made at or before the beginning of a term. Work assignments in the College of Law are coordinated by the Assistant Dean of the College. Pay rate and hours of work are consistent with law school policies for part-time employment.

Part-Time Work

Part-time work exists on a limited basis for students in the College of Law, both as law library employees and, for students with advanced standing, as faculty research assistants. Selection criteria vary according to the job and usually include the student’s relevant experience and available time as well as his or her financial need. Inquiry should be made directly to the law library, the Assistant Dean of the College, or individual faculty members shortly before a term begins.

Because the study of law is a full-time pursuit, students who carry a full academic program are advised to keep their outside work to a minimum. Part-time employment by upper-class law students not exceeding 15 hours per week and not conflicting with academic responsibilities is permissible.

Information Officers

The University has designated Mr. James Ingle, Student Financial Aid Office, Fifth Floor, Patterson Office Tower (606-258-8606) as the person who may be contacted by students who are seeking information required to be disseminated pursuant to Section 493 of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Prospective students at the Law School also may contact the Assistant Dean of the College (606-258-8959).
SCHOLASTIC REGULATIONS

Following is a synopsis of College of Law scholastic regulations. Copies of the complete regulations may be obtained from the Dean’s Office.

1. Students are governed by the Law Faculty Rules and Policies and the Code of Student Conduct of the University.

2. Grading System. The College of Law uses a letter grading system in which the following grades are given with the respective quality-point values indicated:

   - A+ 4.3
   - A 4.0
   - B+ 3.3
   - B 3.0
   - A- 2.7
   - C+ 2.3
   - C 2.0
   - B- 1.7
   - D+ 1.3
   - D 1.0
   - D- 0.7

3. Academic requirements. A student must maintain his or her grade-point standing above a 2.0 in order to remain in school.

4. Class attendance. The College Faculty expects all law students to attend class. A student may be excluded from a course for excessive absences. If a student has been absent for 25 percent of the class meetings in any course, he or she may not take the final examination.

5. Degree requirements. Students admitted to the College of Law as regular students will be eligible for the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.) upon completion of a minimum of three academic years of full-time law study in residence and 87 hours of course work in the College of Law with a grade-point average of 2.0 or better. All first-year courses and Professional Responsibility are required for graduation.

6. Outside Work. The regular curriculum leading to the J.D. degree is considered to require the full time of all students. Entering students are expected to enroll as full-time students and to complete all required courses within the first year. Outside work cannot be accepted as a substitute for law study or an excuse for poor scholarship.
7. **Residency Requirements.** College of Law students must complete six semesters in residence, subject to appropriate credits which may be allowed for work at other law schools. A student must have been enrolled in a minimum of 10 class hours a week in each semester, and must have passed a minimum of 9 such hours. Students authorized to take schedules for less than 10 hours in any academic semester receive residence credit on a proportional basis; residence work for work done in summer sessions is given on a fractional basis. No College of Law student may graduate in less than three academic years or five semesters plus two summer sessions.

**Confidentiality of Student Records**

In accordance with the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (Buckley Amendment), University of Kentucky students have the right to review, inspect, and challenge the accuracy of information kept in a cumulative file by the institution unless the student waives this right in writing. The Act provides that records cannot be released in other than emergency situations without the written consent of the student except in the following situations: (a) to other school officials, including faculty within the educational institution or local education agents who have a legitimate educational interest; (b) to officials of other schools or school systems in which the student intends to enroll, upon condition that the student be notified of the transfer, receive a copy of the record if desired, and have the opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of the record; (c) to authorized representatives of (1) the Comptroller General of the United States, (2) the Secretary of HEW, (3) an Administrative Head of an Education Agency or (4) State Educational Authorities; (d) in connection with a student’s application for, and receipt of, financial aid; (e) where the information is classified as “directory information.” The following categories of information have been designated by the University as directory information: name, address, telephone listing, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic team, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, and the most recent previous educational institution attended by the student. If you do not wish such information to be released without your consent, notify the Registrar’s Office and the Dean’s Office at the College of Law prior to the first day of classes.

Questions concerning this law and the University policy concerning release of academic information may be directed to the Registrar’s Office or to the Assistant Dean at the College of Law.
The education afforded by any good law school must accomplish four things. First, it must be sequential, that is, each semester or year of courses and other activities must build on previous learning and instruction, starting with the undergraduate preparation of a student and ending with his entrance into general practice, specialized employment, or graduate study. Second, the course of study must encourage a maximum of individual development which assures that every student learns to think analytically and critically and to take the personal initiative and responsibility required of professional conduct. The student must acquire sound, disciplined habits of factual investigation, legal research, and oral and written presentation which can follow throughout his professional career. Third, legal education must be practical. It must provide the opportunity for training in such techniques as drafting legal documents, advising clients, initiating lawsuits, arguing cases, and other skills crucial to the lawyer’s use of his knowledge and expertise in solving human problems and earning a living. Fourth, professional education should prepare the lawyer to meet his or her public responsibility as an officer of the court, as a community leader with special abilities, and as an elected or appointed official with varied duties and opportunities for public service.

The course of study and sponsored activities of the College of Law meet these four criteria. The following description of the first year of study is presented to acquaint the prospective law student with the experiences he or she may anticipate during three years of legal study.

The contents of the required first-year curriculum, substantially the same at all good law schools, form a solid foundation for successive years of legal education. In the first semester the student is introduced to the elements of procedure in civil cases in Practice and Procedure I, including the jurisdiction of courts over disputes and parties, and the chronology of events in the initiation, development, trial, and judgment of a lawsuit. This course not only acquaints the beginning law student with the ways legal questions are resolved through adjudication, but also assists him or her in understanding cases examined in other courses.
Torts, or civil wrongs, focuses upon the legal duties governing the conduct and relationships among persons and property and the rights of redress for personal and property losses. Contracts deals with the creation, interpretation, and enforcement of consensual agreements, that is, relationships deliberately formed without compulsion. Both Torts and Contracts provide a rich appreciation of the process by which Anglo-American law has evolved over the years through the accretion of court decisions.

Criminal Law takes up the substantive elements of offenses against society, persons, and property, penalized by criminal sanctions of fine and imprisonment.

In the remaining first-semester courses, Legal Bibliography, and Legal Research Tutorial, the student through a series of lectures and research questions is thoroughly familiarized with the uses and organization of the resource materials of the Law Library. In Legal Research Tutorial students are assigned to small class sections for individualized instruction and assistance, especially in legal research and writing. Legal Research Tutorial, as well as Moot Court competition (which begins in the second semester), invokes the student’s careful analysis of legal problems, requires extensive library research, and calls for forceful presentation, both written and oral. These courses, like the rest of the first-year curriculum, are a basic introduction to the law. They provide the foundation for all legal research for the law student and for the practicing lawyer.

The essential teaching and resource materials are casebooks containing actual decisions and opinions of courts (principally appellate courts of last resort). The casebook is arranged to show the historical evolution and conceptual development of legal doctrine, decision-making, and reasoning peculiar to the Anglo-American common law tradition. In many instances this material is supplemented by descriptive literature explaining the context of the case and other law considered.

The student is expected to “brief” each case assigned for class discussion, that is, to analyze the decision and opinion of the court and to summarize the analysis in an abstract of the facts, procedure, issues, decision, and legal rules in the case. In class the instructor leads a discussion of the cases on the basis of the student’s prior briefing.

At the conclusion of the semester, the grade for each student is determined by a comprehensive (and usually lengthy) examination which, typically, poses several hypothetical legal situations or problems based on the course work and asks for analysis and conclusions in essay answers. With some exceptions in advanced course offerings, as well as in seminars and professional experience options, the same general methods of instruction and examination are followed throughout the law school curriculum.
In the second semester, *Constitutional Law I* explores the development of the United States Constitution as the primary law of the land from the time of its adoption to the present. The course concentrates on the division of authority between state and federal governments, among the three branches of federal government, and between the public and private sectors of business and society.

*Property* concerns the legally-protected rights and powers over real estate and personal property that comprise "ownership" and other interests. Like *Torts* and *Contracts*, this course has a strong historical orientation. In order fully to portray our present structure of property law, it traces the evolution of concepts from the period when possession was the primary indicium of ownership and when interests in land pervasively determined social status.

*Commercial Law I (Sales)* is an introductory course in statutory methodology which covers Article II of the Uniform Commercial Code. *Practice and Procedure II* is a continuation of Procedure I and focuses on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
Candidates for the degree of Juris Doctor must satisfactorily complete six semesters of full-time law study and 87 semester hours of credit in professional law subjects. Other courses related to legal training taught by members of the University faculty may be substituted for professional law courses to the extent of six of the required 87 semester hours, subject to the approval in each case of the Dean, obtained through the Assistant Dean’s Office. All first-year courses are required. The only required course after the first year is Professional Responsibility. The course of study is designed to be completed in six successive semesters of academic residence or, under an accelerated program, in five semesters and two eight-week summer sessions, allowing graduation in December of the student’s third year.

During the second and third years, students may not register for fewer than 12 hours or for more than 15 hours in any one term. The recommended load is 15 hours. The minimum for residence credit as a full-time student is 10 hours per regular semester. During the summer session the recommended load is seven hours; the minimum for residence credit as a full-time student is five hours. The required and elective courses, seminars, and experience options included in the College of Law curriculum are subject to on-going curriculum revision and are offered each year, with certain exceptions to meet special needs, including student demands and staffing. The second- and third-year courses taught in the summer session, however, vary from year to year. For precise information about the schedule of courses for the particular school year, the student should refer to the schedule sheets distributed by the Dean’s Office at the beginning of each semester.
Course and Seminar Listings
First-Year Subjects

LAW 001 LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY (0)
Practical problems in the use of statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias, annotated cases, citation books, periodicals, reference tables, and indices.

LAW 805 TORTS (4)
Intentional torts and defenses, negligence, causation, duties of occupants of land and manufacturers and vendors of chattels, contributory negligence, strict liability, deceit, defamation, malicious prosecution, interference with advantageous relations.

LAW 807 PROPERTY (4)
Basic course in property: possession, gifts, bona fide purchasers of personality. Estates, uses, easements, and rights incident to ownership.

LAW 810 CRIMINAL LAW (3)
Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; duress and mistake of fact, of law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person and crimes against property.

LAW 812 CONTRACTS (4)
Formation of contracts, offer, acceptance, consideration. Statute of Frauds, parol evidence rule, contracts for benefit of third persons, assignments, performance of contracts, express and implied conditions, impossibility of performance, discharge and illegal contracts.

LAW 815 PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE I (3)
Common law forms, theory of the case, composition of pleadings, demurrer, aider, duplicity, traverses, pleas, motions; code and federal rule pleading, claims, answers, objection and correction of pleadings, parties and joinder of actions.

LAW 817 PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE II (3)
Venue, service of summons, provisional remedies, discovery and pretrial practice, summary judgment, trials, verdict, judgment and appeals, including final judgment rule, and appeal practice; res judicata; correction of judgments; extraordinary remedies.

LAW 820 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (3)
Governmental powers under the Constitution, federal judiciary, President, and intergovernmental relations; rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution. National citizenship, due process, and equal protection.

LAW 824 LEGAL RESEARCH TUTORIAL (2)
A conference course for tutorial instruction in legal research and writing, in fundamentals of legal analysis, and in the solution of selected legal problems.

LAW 879 COMMERCIAL LAW I (Sales) (3)
A study of problems involved in the sale of goods as governed by the Uniform Commercial Code. Attention is given to statutory methodology.
Second and Third-Year Subjects

**LAW 811 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE** (3)
Arrest, preliminary examination, bail, methods of prosecution, the grand jury, indictment and information, arraignment and pleas, *nolle prosequi* and motions to quash, trial and verdict, motions after trial.

**LAW 818 REMEDIES** (3)
Nature of damages; nature of specific relief; personal interests; contractual interests; property interests; specific relief and the government.

**LAW 819 THE FEDERAL COURTS AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM** (3)
The nature of the federal judicial function and its development, distribution of power among federal and state courts, Supreme Court review of state court decisions, the law applied in federal district courts, federal question and diversity jurisdiction, federal habeas corpus, removal jurisdiction and procedure.

**LAW 821 LITIGATION SKILLS** (4)
The skills of litigation, including trial advocacy, interviewing and counseling, negotiation and pleading. Lecture one hour; laboratory five hours per week. Prereq: LAW 890 or taken concurrently.

**LAW 825 LEGISLATION** (2-3)
Nature and scope of legislative power; organization of legislative bodies; legislative process; legislation and the courts; interpretation of statutes.

**LAW 827 SOCIAL LEGISLATION** (2-3)
This course will cover the law of state and federal programs for individual welfare and economic security (such as Social Security and Unemployment Compensation), emphasizing the securing of rights of recipients under the programs and the complying with corresponding liabilities of employers and others.

**LAW 828 WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION** (2-3)
A study of statutes, administrative reports, regulations, legislative hearings and judicial decisions relating to modern social legislation, including Social Security, Workmen's Compensation, medical care insurance, unemployment insurance, wages and hours, and public assistance.

**LAW 830 LEGAL HISTORY** (2)
Basic introduction to the development of the common law in England prior to 1700. Topics covered include the nature of the common law, the feudal background, the development of the central courts, original writs and the forms of action, the origins of jury trial, the growth of equity jurisdiction, the rise of Parliament, judicial protection of individual rights, and the development of the law merchant.

**LAW 835 PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY** (2)
An examination of the varying roles played by lawyers in society and the conflicting pressures created by each role. Special attention is paid to the Code of Professional Responsibility as a guide and control in the lawyer-client relationship. Also considered at length is the role of law in society and the place of the legal profession in society. Guest speakers are used to bring into focus employment options for
lawyers and the viewpoint of varying types of practicing lawyers to the pervasive problems of the legal profession.

LAW 851 BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS  
An elective course for second-year law students treating the basic legal introduction to the different forms of business organization; with primary emphasis on the nature and structure (under American law) of the modern business corporation. Major areas covered include: partnership planning (formation of partnerships, rights in partnership property, rights of partners on dissolution and liquidation); steps required for organizing a corporation (including legal consequences of defective incorporation); nature of corporate entity concept; control and management of the corporation (including special problems of the close corporation); fiduciary duties of directors and controlling shareholders under state law; nature and special characteristics of the shareholders derivative suit. Prereq: Completion of first year of law study generally is expected.

LAW 853 FEDERAL CORPORATION LAW  
(2 or 3)  
An elective course for advanced law students treating the body of substantive federal corporation law newly generated by the federal securities acts, emphasizing particularly its impact on fiduciary responsibilities of directors and controlling shareholders in the management of corporate affairs. Specific attention is given to proxy control (under Section 14, 1934 Security Exchange Act); to federal regulation of insider trading (Sections 10b and 16b); to corporate disclosure and inside trading as affected by SEC v. Texas Gulf Sulphur; and to other related matters, including tender offers and the effects of newly developed federal law on state directors' and officers' indemnification statutes. Prereq: Completion of first year of law study generally is expected.

LAW 856 CORPORATION FINANCE LAW  
(3)  
A study of selected problems in advanced corporation law, including: corporate promotion and capitalization (with special emphasis on senior securities and their characteristics); corporate distributions (dividends); recapitalizations (elimination of accrued dividends); public regulation of security issues (Securities Act of 1933 and state Blue Sky laws).

LAW 860 TAXATION I  
(3)  
Problems in federal and state income taxation.

LAW 865 TAX PLANNING  
(3)  
Donative transfers of property, including inter vivos transfers and wills; income, estate, and gift tax consequences of the various methods of disposition; administration of estates.

LAW 868 TAXATION III  
(3)  
Advanced income tax problems of business organizations, of corporations, and their shareholders connected with dividends and other distributions; liquidation and reorganization; of partners and partnerships; and of trusts and estates.

LAW 870 OIL AND GAS  
(2)  
Oil and gas leases—infects, married women, life tenants, and others as parties; the granting clause—lessee's interest, lessee's right to ejectment; the habendum clause—duration of lease; etc.
LAW 872 LAND USE PLANNING (2-3)
A comprehensive survey of the basic legal devices to control the use of land, theories of land use planning, nuisance, private agreements, zoning and zoning procedure, the role of the federal government in land planning, exercise of eminent domain, and select Kentucky problems, such as rural zoning and proposed New Towns for Appalachia.

LAW 873 LAND TRANSFER LAW (3)
An elective course for second-year law students. A basic study of the body of land development law, including: land transfers, land sales contracts; deed covenants; recording acts; title insurance; contemporary landlord and tenant law; and public utility, subdivision and zoning regulations. The indicated problem areas are treated together to illuminate the lawyer's role in the land development process.

LAW 875 SECURITIES REGULATION (2-3)
The body of law relating to the issuance, distribution and trading of corporate securities with primary emphasis on federal regulation of the securities business.

LAW 876 TRUSTS AND ESTATES (4)
An elective course for second-year law students. Examination of rules governing intestate distribution of property; formal requirements governing execution, alteration and revocation of wills; requisite elements of express trusts and requirements for their creation, special rules relating to charitable trusts and spendthrift trusts; rules concerning construction of wills and trusts and general rules governing administration of decedents' estates and trusts.

LAW 877 FUTURE INTERESTS (2)
An advanced elective course for third-year law students treating in depth future interests of ownership in property, including; the kind of future interests, rules as to class gifts, the rule against perpetuities, and powers of appointment with emphasis on the lawyer's use of future interests in estate planning and the pitfalls relating thereto.

LAW 880 COMMERCIAL LAW II (4)
A study of problems involved in secured transactions and the exchange of commercial paper as governed by the Uniform Commercial Code.

LAW 881 SALES FINANCING AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS PLANNING (2)
An analysis of and practice in the planning, negotiating, and formalizing of the security devices and financing patterns which facilitate the sale of goods under the Uniform Commercial Code.

LAW 885 COMMERCIAL DEBTOR-CREDITOR RELATIONS (2-3)
Minimizing risk of loss through bankruptcy by business creditors and debtors; Uniform Commercial Code versus the federal Bankruptcy Act; non-bankruptcy creditors' and debtors' remedies in commercial context, including assignments and arrangements under state law; commercial bankruptcy; rehabilitation under Bankruptcy Act.

LAW 887 INSURANCE (2-3)
Nature of contract, insurable interest, making the contract, concealment,
representations, warranties, implied conditions of forfeiture, waiver and estoppel, rights under the contract, and construction of the policy.

LAW 890 EVIDENCE (4)
Rules of admissibility, real, circumstantial, testimonial and documentary evidence, witnesses, hearsay rule and its exceptions, procedure of admissibility, law and fact, judge and jury, burden of proof and presumption, judicial notice, and parol evidence rule.

LAW 892 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW (3)
An advanced course in the legal problems caused by the great variety of functions performed by state and local governments; including historical development of traditional functions, configuration of contemporary intergovernmental relations, examination of areas of conflict, and in-depth consideration of lawyer roles in dealing with special problems of financing, borrowing money, and furnishing services as to health, education, natural resources, transportation, and welfare.

LAW 897 POVERTY LAW (3)
An elective course for consideration of the kinds of legal problems shared by poor people, including legal services and disadvantages in administrative and other legal processes; treating also the practice of poverty law as to ethical, professional and economic issues, with appraisal of the policy implications and challenges of the 'rule of law in the welfare state' and emphasis on interrelationships among lawyers and professionals working with poor people.

LAW 898 ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (3)
An elective course for study of the role of the legal system in regulating the series of interrelated subsystems that make up the physical environment, including: water and air pollution, solid waste disposal, and strip mining. The legal problems and principles treated emphasize: the constitutional limitations on the public's power to implement planning proposals; the relationship between federal, state and local governments; the structure of agencies designed to regulate the quality of the environment; the standards for the exercise of administrative discretion; the openness of administrative hearing procedures; and the scope of judicial review of administrative decisions.

LAW 905 CONFLICT OF LAWS (3)
Nature of the subject, penal laws, procedure, judgments, domicile, capacity, form, particular subjects, litigation, family law, inheritance, foreign administrators.

LAW 908 COMPARATIVE LAW (2-3)
Foreign legal materials are analyzed to determine how the normative ordering concepts and procedures of other cultures might aid in the solving of certain American legal dilemmas. Materials from the Scandinavian, Soviet, and Japanese systems of jurisprudence are those most closely scrutinized.

LAW 910 LABOR LAW (2-3)
History, organization, and structure of American labor unions; obligations and prerogatives of employers; questions of representation, privileges and obligations of unions; collective bargaining and dispute settlement.
LAW 914 RELATIONAL TORTS (3)
An advanced study of relational interests and their injury as contrasted with injuries to personality and property; including examples of this in modern society relative to relations of trade, employment, family, neighbors, and citizens; treating also the equitable remedies and new theories of liability being used in litigation to enlarge the legal protection of relational interests.

LAW 915 FAMILY LAW (2-3)
Contracts to marry; the marriage status; annulment, divorce and separation; parent and child; infants and incompetent persons.

LAW 920 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (3)
Establishment of administrative tribunals, limits on discretion. Notice and hearing, orders, methods of judicial relief, scope of judicial review.

LAW 925 INTERNATIONAL LAW (3)
Introduction to the legal process by which interests are adjusted and decisions reached on the international scene. Treaties, the law of international organizations, the "common law" of nations and national laws with significant international ramifications are examined to determine their effect on international cooperation and coercion.

LAW 930 ANTITRUST LAW (2-3)
The body of law structuring economic organizations and activities in a free enterprise national system. Major matters considered in the course are government creation and regulation of the legal monopolies, controls over collaborative conduct of competing economic entities, and legal controls over the vertical distributive relationship of suppliers, dealers, and customers.

LAW 935 UNFAIR TRADE (2-3)
Analysis of the various common law unfair competition areas; examination of statutory relief in areas of trademarks, copyright, and misleading advertising; survey and analysis of various portions of Federal Trade Commission Acts and Robinson-Patman Act.

LAW 950 SEMINAR (1-3)
Seminar in selected legal problems. Normally, each seminar is centered upon a particular field of legal learning. May be repeated for a total of ten credits.

Civil Liberties
Civil Rights
Constitutional Litigation
Consumer Credit
Consumer Protection
Corrections
Criminal Procedure II
Employment Relations
Energy Regulations
Estate Planning
Fiduciary Administration
Housing Law
Intergovernment Relations
International Business Transactions
Jurisprudence

Juvenile Problems
Labor Relations and the Individual
Law and Aging
Law and the Media
Law and Poverty
Law and Psychiatry
Law and Psychological Sciences
Legal Accounting
Legal Medicine
Negotiation and Arbitration
Office Practice
Pre-Trial Procedure
Supreme Court
Tax Policy
Water Law
Women and the Law
This course, conducted mainly under the Kentucky code (but treated to give a fair understanding of like work in other states) is designed to fit students for actual court practice following training in substantive law.

LAW 961 MOOT COURT
LAW 962 LAW JOURNAL
LAW 963 LEGAL AID
LAW 964 LAW CLERKSHIP
LAW 965 LEGAL INTERNSHIP
LAW 968 RESEARCH PROBLEMS
LAW 969 SENIOR RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Clinical Experiences

The College of Law offers several clinical programs in which students can exercise and practice lawyer skills, such as investigation, interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and trial advocacy. Through the Legal Aid course, second- and third-year students are placed in a practical setting with various legal organizations which cooperate with the College of Law: Fayette County Legal Aid (criminal defense), the Appalachian Research and Defense Fund of Kentucky (civil legal aid), Central Kentucky Legal Services, Inc. (civil legal aid), the Federal Correctional Institution (legal problems of prisoners), and the Fayette County Human Rights Commission.

Through the Legal Intern Program, third-year students can practice under a Rule of the Supreme Court of Kentucky. These students are certified as legal interns and are entitled to appear in court on behalf of persons unable to employ counsel or on behalf of the Commonwealth, under the supervision of members of the bar and through the auspices of one of the College of Law programs.

Practice Court

More than 50 years ago, the College of Law became one of the first law schools in the country to make a practice court program a part of the curriculum. Third-year students act as counsel, witnesses, and jurors at realistic trials conducted weekly in the courtroom of the law building.

The College of Law also offers other "clinical" courses such as Litigation Skills, Negotiation and Arbitration seminar, and Pre-trial Procedure Seminar.
Research Projects

Third-year students are authorized to earn up to three hours of academic credit each semester in programs of independent research and study. To qualify for participation in the program, a student must obtain the sponsorship of a faculty member who agrees to recommend the student's project and to oversee his work. The Dean must approve each project; approval should be sought well in advance of registration for the course. The program is designed to permit and encourage students to undertake individual work of legal and social significance that goes beyond the opportunities for research otherwise available.
CO-CURRICULAR PROGRAM

Kentucky Law Journal

The Kentucky Law Journal is the tenth oldest of the law reviews published by the nation's law schools. Publication has been continuous since 1912. Four issues are published annually by the College of Law. The Journal is edited entirely by a student editorial board, with guidance from a faculty advisor. Each issue contains articles and book reviews written by prominent scholars in legal and related fields and Notes and Comments written by Journal members. In addition to the value of the information supplied its readers, the Journal provides an excellent educational experience for its student members, who are selected through a competitive candidacy program. They acquire skills in legal research, analysis, and writing that supplement the training of the law school curriculum. More importantly, as authors of Notes and Comments they have an opportunity to communicate to a large and influential audience their criticisms of law and society, their solutions for modern problems, and their concept of justice.

Moot Court

The Moot Court Program, designed to afford training in the use of the law library, the analysis and solution of legal problems, the drafting of memoranda and briefs, and the presentation of oral arguments is required of all first-year students. The Moot Court Board conducts an extensive upper-class program, which is elective for second-year students. Several rounds of brief writing and oral arguments in the third and fourth semesters are organized in the form of an elimination competition. The Moot Court Board, the National Moot Court Team, and teams to represent the school in inter-school competition are drawn from these competitors. Judges are selected from the bench and bar, faculty, and members of the Moot Court Board.
International Law Society

Society members meet with interested faculty members to discuss current topics of international concern. Panel discussions, films, and distinguished speakers are sponsored in conjunction with the Patterson School of Diplomacy to promote awareness of international legal developments. The Society also participates in the selection of members of the team representing the University of Kentucky at the annual Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.
STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Student Bar Association

Through its committees and activities, the Student Bar Association is the voice of the law student in the formation of law school policy and the student governing organization for law students. SBA members sit on most faculty committees and are involved significantly in the operation of the College of Law. The SBA is affiliated with the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

All students are members of the Student Bar Association. The SBA each year assists with student orientation, housing, recreation, and placement. Its weekly forum brings to the College of Law attorneys and other persons to speak on current topics relating to law students’ professional education.

Legal Fraternities

Three of the leading national legal fraternities, Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Phi, and Delta Theta Phi, have chapters at the College of Law. Their purpose is to maintain and elevate the professional and ethical standards of the legal profession and to provide worthwhile social organizations that foster enduring friendships and helpful associations within the profession. Any student is free to join the fraternity of his or her choice after the first-semester of law study.

Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif is a national honor society to which approximately 10 percent of the highest ranking students in each graduating class are elected on the basis of their academic records.

Women’s Law Caucus

The Women’s Law Caucus was formed in response to the needs of the increasing number of women entering the legal profession. It is an in-
formal association which strives to foster an understanding of the legal rights of women and improve the position of women in the legal profession.

**Balsa—Black American Law Student Association**

The University of Kentucky Chapter of BALSA was established to articulate and promote the professional needs and goals of black law students; to foster and encourage professional confidence; to focus upon the relationship of the black attorney to the American legal structure; to instill in the black attorney and the black law student a greater awareness of and commitment to the needs of the black community; and to influence law schools, legal fraternities, and associations to use their expertise and prestige to bring about change within the legal system in order to make it responsive to the needs of the black community.

**Placement Services**

While the College of Law makes no pretense of guaranteeing any of its graduates a position after graduation, it does try to counsel and assist them in obtaining employment. This assistance is provided by the Placement Office under the supervision of the Director of Placement.

Graduates of the College of Law pursue a variety of careers in law, public life, and business. In recent years, nearly all graduates who sought employment obtained positions before or shortly after graduation. Members of the Class of 1976, for example, entered private law practice in large numbers; another substantial group obtained initial employment with government agencies, in judicial clerkships, or with legal service projects; some chose employment with business concerns.

Federal regulations require that we provide each prospective law student with certain information about postgraduate placement of our students. For the 1976 graduating class, 97 percent of those responding to a survey reported that they had secured legal jobs; their average starting salary was $12,292.
FACULTY

Otis Arnold Singletary, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., President of the University.

Thomas P. Lewis, Dean and Professor of Law. A.B. 1959, LL.B 1954, University of Kentucky; S.J.D. 1964, Harvard University.

Paul C. Van Booven, Assistant Dean. B.A. 1973, DePauw University; J.D. 1976, University of Kentucky.


James Russell Richardson, Professor of Law (Emeritus 1974). A.B. 1930, Eastern Kentucky State College; J.D. 1934, University of Kentucky; LL.M. 1955, Yale University.

Paul Oberst, Professor of Law. A.B. 1936, Evansville College; J.D. 1939, University of Kentucky; LL.M. 1941, University of Michigan.

William Lewis Matthews, Jr., Professor of Law. A.B. 1941, Western Kentucky State College; LL.B. 1941, University of Kentucky; LL.M. 1946, S.J.D. 1949, University of Michigan.

Williburt Dunn Ham, Professor of Law. B.S. 1937, J.D. 1940, University of Illinois; LL.M. 1941, Harvard University.

Frederick William Whiteside, Jr., Professor of Law. B.A. 1933, University of Arkansas; LL.B. 1936, Cornell University; graduate work, Yale Law School 1956-57.

John R. Batt, Professor of Law. B.A. 1956, Johns Hopkins University; LL.B. 1959, William & Mary Law School; LL.M. 1960, Yale University.

Eugene French Mooney, Professor of Law. A.B. 1957, LL.B. 1958, University of Arkansas; LL.M. 1963, Yale University.

Robert Gene Lawson, Professor of Law. B.S. 1960, Berea College; J.D. 1963, University of Kentucky.

Paul Allen Willis, Professor of Law and Director of University Libraries. A.B. 1963, University of Kentucky; M.L.S. 1966, University of Maryland; J.D. 1969, University of Kentucky.

Richard C. Ausness, Professor of Law. B.A. 1966, J.D. 1968, University of Florida; LL.M. 1973, Yale University.

Stephen James Vasek, Jr., Associate Professor of Law. B.S., B.A. 1961, J.D. 1966, Northwestern University; LL.M. 1969, Harvard University.

Kenneth B. Germain, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1966, Rutgers University; J.D. 1969, New York University School of Law.

Rutheford B. Campbell, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1966, Centre College; J.D. 1969, University of Kentucky; LL.M. 1971, Harvard University.

Harold R. Weinberg, Associate Professor of Law. A.B. 1966, Western Reserve University; J.D. 1969, Case Western Reserve University; LL.M. 1975, University of Illinois.

John R. Leathers, Associate Professor of Law. B.B.A. 1968, University of Texas at El Paso; J.D. 1971, University of New Mexico; LL.M. 1973, Columbia University.

William James, Associate Professor of Law and Law Librarian. B.A. 1967, Morehouse College; J.D. 1972, Howard University; M.L.S. 1973, Atlanta University.

Gerald G. Ashdown, Assistant Professor of Law. B.B.A., 1969, J.D. 1972, University of Iowa.

Carolyn Schmoll Bratt, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1965, State University of New York at Albany; J.D. 1974, Syracuse University.


John H. Garvey, Assistant Professor of Law. A.B. 1970, University of Notre Dame; J.D. 1974, Harvard University.


Susan D. Csaky, Adjunct Professor of Law. A.B. 1948, University of Georgia; M.A. 1951, Johns Hopkins University; M.S.L.S. 1964, University of North Carolina.

Alvin Buckner Trigg, Adjunct Professor of Law. LL.B. 1948, University of Virginia. Law Firm: Wallace, Turner & Trigg.

Henry V. Pennington, Adjunct Professor of Law. A.B. 1950, Centre College; J.D. 1954, University of Kentucky. Circuit Judge of the 50th Judicial District of Kentucky.

Samuel Milner, Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A. 1936, Western Kentucky University; LL.B. 1938, University of Kentucky and University of Michigan. Law Firm: Eblen, Milner, Rosenbaum & Wilson.

Joe Lee, Adjunct Professor of Law. A.B.J. 1952, J.D. 1955, University of Kentucky; Bankruptcy Judge, United States District Court, Eastern District of Kentucky.


Escum L. Moore, Jr., Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A. 1964, J.D. 1966, University of Kentucky. Law Firm: Turley, Savage & Moore.

Calvert T. Roszell, Adjunct Professor of Law. LL.B. 1948, University of Kentucky. Law Firm: McDonald, Alford & Roszell.

Cheryl Jones, Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A. 1970, Murray State University; M.S.L.S. 1971, University of Kentucky.

Deedra Benthall-Nietzel, Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Wheaton College; J.D. 1971, University of Illinois. Assistant Attorney General, Commonwealth of Kentucky.


Administrative Staff

Carroll D. Stevens, Special Assistant to the Dean. B.A. 1971, Georgetown College; J.D. 1976, University of Kentucky.

Martha Grange, Administrative Assistant.

Barbara Drake, Administrative Assistant.

Mary Ann King, Staff Assistant.

Continuing Legal Education

John K. Hickey, Director. J.D. 1948, University of Kentucky; M.A. 1964, George Washington University.

Joyce Hunt, Administrative Assistant.

Law Library Staff

William James, Associate Professor of Law and Law Librarian. B.A. 1967, Morehouse College; J.D. 1972, Howard University; M.S.L.S. 1973, Atlanta University.
Thelma Rogers, Circulation Librarian.

Cheryl Jones, Public Service Librarian. B.A. 1970, Murray State University; M.S.L.S. 1971, University of Kentucky.

Susan Waller, Media Librarian. B.A. 1972, Michigan State University; M.S.L.S. 1974, University of Kentucky.

Cynthia Bott, Technical Services Librarian. B.A. 1975, Stephens College; M.S.L.S. 1976, University of Kentucky.