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University of Kentucky College of Law

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The study of law should be a very personal endeavor of individual experience and development. The student needs an academic environment suitable to his particular interests and purposes. He needs the instruction and guidance of an experienced and able faculty working together with a student body of diverse backgrounds and interests. For these reasons, selecting a law school requires factual information about the school’s traditions, goals, resources, facilities, curriculum, student activities, research programs and public service. This booklet is published annually to present briefly such information about the University of Kentucky College of Law.
The College of Law

The College of Law, established in 1908 as the fourth College of the University, is fully accredited by all agencies which establish standards for law schools, including the Association of American Law Schools, the American Bar Association, and the courts and boards of bar examiners of all fifty states. Since 1912 the College has published the Kentucky Law Journal, which is recognized on all lists of leading legal periodicals. In 1966 the editorial office of the Journal of Legal Education, the official publication of the Association of American Law Schools, was moved to the College, where the Journal is edited by members of the College faculty. The law library of 95,000 volumes is acknowledged as one of the outstanding collections in the South and East.

The College of Law conducts a three-year program leading to the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree. The curriculum and sponsored activities afford a thorough education both in legal skills and in related knowledge which prepares graduates for a wide range of careers in private practice, public service, business management and other creative and rewarding work. 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. Instead it requires thorough training in the skills of legal advocacy, decision-making, systems of public and private ordering, and broader social institutions and goals pervading the nation, the Anglo-American common law world and beyond. State responsibility and national orientation converge in a legal education which in the laboratory of a not atypical state prepares a graduate for practice and other employment anywhere.

The College faculty continually examines and revises the curriculum to assure that it reflects developments in law, in legal practice, in relationships with other professions, and in social institutions and cultural patterns. While a series of required courses makes up the first year of study in conformity with good practices in any special educational program—students in their second and third years choose from a wide variety of courses, seminars, and professional experience activities. By careful use of elective opportunities, a student can fashion a legal education which conforms with his vocational goals.

The faculty of the College of Law varies in age, experience, geographic origin and profession specialization. The 21 full-time professors and several adjunct teachers, assisted by 18 staff members, are experienced through prior teaching, practice, and concentrated research. Their articles, books and other writings are published nation-wide. Limitation on teaching duties and a traditional "open doors" permit a very full faculty-student interchange in classroom discussion, professional activity, research projects and informal association.

In recent years the enrollment in the three classes of the College of Law has averaged about 450 men and women. Approximately 22 percent of students come from outside Kentucky; the Kentucky students represent all parts of the Commonwealth. While they are strongly represented on the rosters of Kentucky lawyers, College of Law alumni practice in more than three-quarters of the states outside Kentucky. Placement opportunities for College of Law graduates are very strong, both inside and outside Kentucky, and the College actively seeks a broad spectrum of opportunities to its students.

The College of Law is housed in the Law Building, designed and constructed for the College in 1965 to provide all the facilities for a complete program of legal education. The Law Building contains a model courtroom for moot court practice, court sessions as well as for convocations and other large assemblies, three amphitheater rooms for instruction in large classes; four small rooms designed for seminars and conferences; a three-level library complex, equipped with private student carrels, small study rooms and other conveniences; offices for all faculty and staff members; all student organizations and visitors using the library and other facilities; and reception rooms, student lounges and other rooms.
Located on South Limestone Street immediately south of Memorial Hall, the Law Building is well along the central campus of the University of Kentucky, located near downtown Lexington. The University supports Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Law, Engineering, Education, Business, Economics, Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy; schools of Home Economics, Architecture, Allied Health Professions, Library Science, and the Graduate School; the division of University Extension; a state-wide Community College System; and a number of bureaus, agencies, and institutes for research and service.

Campus life for the 15,000 students on the Lexington campus is regulated to a large extent by the Student Congress. The University has a post office, book store, radio station, newspaper, theatres, museums, hospital, printing plant and security force.

Lexington, and the surrounding area of Fayette County, with a population of over 150,000 persons, is a fast-growing urban center for the famous Blue Grass region of Central Kentucky. It offers many attractions for the law student. The Council of State Governments has recently moved to Fayette County from Chicago. 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 Court of Appeals, which, with the rest of central state government, is located in Frankfort, the state capital, some twenty-eight miles from the law school. Lexington is also only about eighty miles from both Louisville and Cincinnati to which it is connected by express highways and frequent air and bus transportation.
Prelegal Study

Students enter the College of Law from colleges and universities throughout the country. In academic year 1968-69 they represent 111 American and foreign institutions and nearly half of the fifty states.

No fixed, comprehensive prelaw curriculum is 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 thorough preparation in basic techniques and knowledge acquired in undergraduate school. Legal education is a professional education requiring of its students three accomplishments in their prelegal experience—accomplishments which may be obtained in a variety of learning ways and academic subjects.

First, because the basic working tools of lawyers are written and spoken words, the beginning law student must have a thorough preparation in the use of language. The importance of this requirement cannot be stressed too greatly. A fundamental knowledge of grammar and syntax, a good vocabulary, an ability to read rapidly with insight and understanding, and a facility in 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 for language mastery. Otherwise he may enter legal study under a serious handicap and may even jeopardize his admission to law school.

Second, because the primary working arenas of lawyers are social, economic and political communities, the beginning law student must obtain the comprehensive, explorative undergraduate experience for which the term “liberal education” stands. He should have a good knowledge of history (especially of English and American events), government and political processes, of social and cultural patterns and the interactions that create them, and of the ethical and spiritual credos men live by.

Third, because the fundamental techniques of legally-trained persons are careful ordering of facts and events, conceptual analysis and synthesis, and comprehensive advocacy, the prelaw student should pursue a degree program in which he will learn to think clearly, will form sound study habits and will have the opportunity to master methodology and knowledge of a particular field under the guidance of experienced instructors. Generally, any major undergraduate course program can satisfy this requirement, as well as helping to meet the other two needs outlined above: Prelaw students with definite legal career objectives in mind may wish to prepare for them by majoring in appropriate subjects, for example, business economics, government or political science, engineering and 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 ever to achieve the mastery of any academic discipline that comes the shallowness of vague generalizations. Therefore the prescription from this law school to the prelaw student is that he—and not some predetermined curriculum—must invest in the broadest, deepest undergraduate education possible to him.

The College of Law is aware that some students seeking to enter law school may have been hindered, through circumstances over which they had no control, from obtaining the benefits of a liberal education recommended here as important preconditions to successful legal study. Such circumstances may be brought to the attention of the Admissions Committee during the course of regular admissions process, discussed below.
Combined-Degree Programs

or Prelaw Students at the University of Kentucky

The Law combined-degree program, in which the A.B. and J.D. degrees can be earned in six semesters, is available at the University of Kentucky in the College of Arts and Sciences. In any given year of law work (28 semester hours credited to both the A.B. degree earned in the College of Arts and Sciences and the J.D. degree earned in the College of Law), if the prelaw student during his first three years in the College and Sciences earns 100 semester hours (excluding physical education) and satisfies all requirements for the A.B. degree, he is admitted to the College of Law at the beginning of the fourth year and receives the A.B. degree from the College of Arts and Sciences at the end of that year. He then continues in the College of Law for four years and receives the J.D. degree. Requirements for the A.B. degree in the College and Sciences are described in the University of Kentucky General Catalogue. Detailed information about the first three years in this combined-degree program can be obtained from the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

For Prelaw Students at Other Institutions

A combined-degree program which awards an undergraduate degree (A.B. and B.S.) and the law degree (J.D.) in six years frequently can be worked out by a student who does not take his prelaw work at the University of Kentucky. If the undergraduate college concerned is willing, the College of Law will make available to it the 28 semester hours of work in law which the student earns in his first year of law study here. If the other undergraduate degree requirements have been satisfied before admission to law school, the first year of law normally will furnish enough “elective” hours to complete the degree. Since the undergraduate degree is conferred by the undergraduate college and not by the College of Law, prelaw students should consult their college deans or prelaw advisers about arranging this program. The Dean of the College of Law will, upon request, furnish additional information about this program.

Special Note: Rules for admission by examination to the bar in Ohio, Kansas, and (after January 1, 1969) Tennessee provide that one must have earned his undergraduate degree through four years of prelaw study prior to entering a law school. Combined-degree programs do not satisfy this rule, and prelaw students who may desire to seek bar admission in the states mentioned, or in any other state having a similar rule, should plan to earn an undergraduate degree before entering a law school.
Admission to the College of Law

Beginning law students are accepted for admission into only the first semester (fall term) of the academic year. Initial admission into the second semester (spring term) is not granted except in rare instances where an applicant has a very special need and has the level of academic record necessary to assure satisfactory work under the handicaps of beginning at midyear. Any applicant seeking second semester admission should consult the Dean of the College of Law in advance for consideration of the program-making difficulties involved. A beginning student cannot under any circumstances begin the study of law during the summer term, because no first year courses are offered then.

An applicant who has been previously enrolled in another law school will be admitted only if he is in good standing in a law school which is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, if he meets the requirements for beginning students at the College of Law of the University of Kentucky, and if he has made an academic average in law which, had it been made in the College of Law of the University of Kentucky, would entitle him to continue his studies here.

Requirements for Admission

In addition to the general requirements for admission to the University, an application for admission to the College of Law must meet the following requirements:

1. The applicant must have received a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution or be on a combined-degree program which will entitle him to the bachelor's degree before he completes requirements for the J.D. degree.
2. The applicant must have taken the Law School Admission Test.
3. The applicant must have achieved a pre-law grade point average (on all college work attempted) and a Law School Admission Test score according to the following criteria:
   a. Those applicants having a combination of at least 2.6 average and a 500 LSAT score will be admitted;
   b. Those applicants not having the combination of grade point average and LSAT score stated above will be considered for admission by the College of Law Admissions Committee on the basis of their individual applications and may be admitted at the discretion of the Admission Committee.

The Admissions Committee considers the pre-law grade record, the LSAT score, the academic improvement shown in the prelaw grade record and the applicant's aptitude for law study. A 3.0 average and a 450 LSAT score are the combined minimum criteria below which the Committee will not admit applicants usually.

Procedure for Application

The Dean of Admissions and Registrar of University of Kentucky is the designated admissions officer for the College of Law. Application admission is made by submitting to his office completed application form supported by scripts of all previous academic work. The application form can be obtained by writing to the Dean of Admissions and Registrar or to the Office of the College of Law.

The application and supporting transcripts of completed prelaw college work should be submitted on or before March 1 in the year admission is sought. If the applicant's transcripts of completed work are received by this date, he will be granted provisional admission for the following fall subject only to satisfactory completion of remaining prelaw work.

Applications and all transcripts submitted after March 1 must be received prior to June to assure processing for the fall term.

Law School Admission Test

The LSAT is prepared, administered and scored by the Educational Testing Service. It is given in November, February, April and July of each year at testing centers throughout the country according to a schedule of dates and places published in advance by the Educational Testing Service. University of Kentucky in Lexington is a center for all scheduled dates of the test.

Applications for taking the LSAT may be secured directly from the Educational Testing Service, P.O. Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey, or from the Dean's Office of the College of Law or the Admissions Office of the University of Kentucky. The completed application should be turned directly to the Educational Testing Service and received there at least three weeks prior to the next testing date.
Financial Considerations

The costs of attending the College of Law, exclusive of tuition fees, may be considered average low average. Tuition fees, which are relatively vary according to residence. The following ons describe the principal expenses and indi-sources of financial assistance in the College law and through the University of Kentucky.

Tuition and Special Fees

Time students:
- Fall and spring semesters—
  - $140 per semester for Kentucky residents
  - $490 per semester for nonresidents
- Summer session—
  - $80 for Kentucky residents
  - $260 for nonresidents

Time students:
- $14 per semester hour for Kentucky residents
- $49 per semester hour for nonresidents
- $16 per semester hour for Kentucky residents
- $52 per semester hour for nonresidents

The above fees are the only charges made to students by the University. They include class fuction; health and infirmary service; admission athletic contests, convocations and other events; f of libraries; use of Student Center facilities; f on admissions to the Guignol Theatre; sion to the Central Kentucky Concert-Lecture s; and subscription to the Kentucky Kernel University student newspaper) and the Ken- Law Journal. All fees are payable upon tration, and the fee schedule is subject to ge without notice.

Books

The cost of books and other materials used in study varies according to whether a student new books or used books and whether he ns or resells them after course use. For new books the average cost each semester, exclusive of trade-in values, is about $75; for used books, $50. Other professional expenses may include small outlays for typing briefs and papers and fees for temporary classwork materials prepared by the law school.

Law books may be purchased at the University Book Store, in off-campus book stores, or through an informal law student book exchange. The books and materials assigned in each course are announced by the instructor on the College of Law bulletin boards shortly before the opening of each term.

Housing

Law students arrange their own housing in either accommodations maintained by the University or in private residences in the area.

University housing for all students is under the administration of the University of Kentucky Housing Office. All requests for information as well as applications should be directed to that office, located in Room 120, Student Center. A list of off-campus rooms and apartments, approved for availability to anyone regardless of race, creed or national origin, may be obtained there also.

Located on the campus are apartments for oc-cupancy by unmarried graduate students at the following rates per student: $570 for an efficiency apartment, $660 for a one-bedroom apartment. The contract for these facilities is for one year. In addition there is one residence hall in the recently-completed Blanding-Kirwan Complex which houses both men and women graduate students. Single rooms are $626 per year ($982, including the Two-Meal Food Plan; $1,086, Three-Meal Food Plan). Double rooms are $514 ($870 and $974, as above). Rates are subject to change at any time.

Many married law students reside in apartments maintained by the University near the Law Build- ing. Efficiency, one-bedroom and two-bedroom units rent respectively for $85, $100, and $110, including basic furnishings, utilities and mainten ance. (Comparable rates for private housing in
Scholarships

Scholarships for students in the College of Law are awarded on the basis of academic ability, character and financial need. The aid is made possible through annual contributions of alumni and members of the bar. The number and amounts of awards depend on the funds available in relation to the applications received. Grants usually do not exceed the costs of registration fees, and may be less. Application for scholarship aid should be made before June 1 (but after a student has applied for College of Law Admission) on forms obtained from the office of the Dean of the College of Law, to which all inquiries concerning scholarship aid should be directed.

Loans

Loan programs for students in the College of Law are administered by the University of Kentucky Student Financial Aid Office. Three kinds of loans are generally available: National Defense Education Act loans, State Guaranteed Loans, and American Bar Association Loans (the last is available only to second, and third-year students). Although the amount of any loan is determined primarily by the needs and resources of the applicant and his dependents, the application procedures, financial standards, and repayment terms vary according to program. Application for National Defense Education Act loans must be submitted to the Student Financial Aid Office during the month of March. Acceptance as a student in the College of Law is not a pre-condition to loan application, the processing of which will not become final until acceptance does occur.

Requests for loan information and application forms should be made to:

Director
Student Financial Aid Office
Frazee Hall
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

Law students and applicants for admission to the College of Law who need special assistance in obtaining a loan may consult the Dean or Assistant Dean of the College.

Part-Time Work

Part-time work exists on a limited basis for students in the College of Law, both as law library employees and 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 financial need. Inquiry should be made directly to the law library or the Assistant Dean of the College of Law or to individual faculty members shortly before a term begins.

Law students and prospective law students with major financial needs are encouraged to apply for participation in the Work-Study Program of the University. Eligibility on the basis of the student's economic resources is determined by the Student Financial Aid Office, Frazee Hall, 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.

Student work is also available elsewhere on campus and in Lexington and vicinity. The University operates the Student Part-Time Employment Service (Office of Student Financial Aid) located in Frazee Hall, as an aid to all University students.

Because the study of law is a full-time pursuit, law students who expect to carry a full academic program are advised to keep their outside work to a minimum. Part-time employment not exceeding twenty hours per week and not conflicting with academic responsibilities is permissible. At the beginning of each term all law students are required to certify the amount of their outside work. Anyone indicating more than twenty hours per week is required to reduce his academic program proportionately.
Studying in the College of Law

The Course of Study

In order to qualify for the J.D. degree a student in the College of Law must have accumulated at least 83 hours of course work in residences in which he has maintained a cumulative average of 60 or better, as explained below under Scholastic Requirements. 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.

Normally a student takes 14 or 15 credits each semester. The maximum load is 16 hours (exclusive of military or air science class work); the minimum for residence credit as a full-time student is 12 hours, and the minimum allowed for part-time enrollment is six hours. During the summer session a student may earn a maximum of seven hours and a minimum of three. No evening courses are offered in the College of Law.

The required and elective courses, seminars and experience options included in the College of Law curriculum are listed below. Subject to ongoing curriculum revision, they are offered each year usually in the same semester arrangement, with certain exceptions to meet special needs. The second and third-year courses taught in the summer session, however, vary from year to year.

### FIRST YEAR

#### First Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required:</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Bibliography</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
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### SECOND YEAR

#### First Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required:</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trials and Appeals</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elective:</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Law</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Associations I</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation I</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Development</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remedies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Workmen's Compensation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Civil Liberties</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Second Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required:</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Profession</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elective:</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Associations II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusts and Estates</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Local Government</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relational Interests</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Legislation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Civil Rights</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Natural Resources</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## THIRD YEAR

### First Semester

- Conflict of Laws: 3 hours
- Planning: 3
- Federal Use Planning: 3
- Taxation: 3
- Legislation: 3
- Estate Planning: 3
- Federal Courts: 3
- Corporation Finance Law: 3
- Federal Taxation: 3
- Comparative Law: 3
- Administrative Law: 3
- International Law: 3
- Government Regulation: 3
- Corporation Taxation: 3

**Seminars (one required during year):**
- Legislation: 2
- Legal Medicine: 2
- Trade Practices: 2
- Estate Planning: 2
- Family Law: 2
- Secured Transactions: 2
- *Current Constitutional Litigation: 2
- *Land Finance: 2
- *Law and Psychological Sciences: 2
- *Collective Bargaining: 2
- *Corrections: 2

Maximum: 15 hours

### Second Semester

- Electives:
  - Conflict of Laws: 3 hours
  - Corporation Finance Law: 3
  - Taxation III: 3
  - Government Regulation of Business: 3
  - Federal Courts: 3
  - Administrative Law: 3

- Seminars (one required during year):
  - Legal Medicine: 2
  - Estate Planning: 2
  - Secured Transactions: 2
  - *Current Constitutional Litigation: 2
  - *Land Finance: 2
  - *Law and Psychological Sciences: 2
  - *Collective Bargaining: 2
  - *Corrections: 2

Maximum: 15 hours

(Other seminars are offered in each semester as needed and desired.)

### Professional Experience Options:

- Law Journal Editing: 3 hours maximum credit
- Moot Court: 2 hours maximum credit
- Legal Aid (each semester): 1 hour maximum credit
- Practice Court (each semester): 1 hour maximum credit
- Independent Study: 1-3 hours per semester

*Although designated in a particular year, these courses and seminars may be open to both second and third year students, as scheduling permits.*
Techniques of Learning and Instruction

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. He must acquire sound, disciplined habits of factual investigation, legal research and oral and written presentation which he 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, getting lawsuits started, 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, the professional education of a lawyer should prepare him to meet his public responsibility as an officer of the court (through admission to practice), as a community leader with special abilities, and as an elected or appointed official with manifold 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, which emphasizes the first year of study, is presented to acquaint the prospective law student with the experiences he anticipate during three years of legal study.

First Year

The contents of the required first year curriculum, substantially the same at all good schools, form a solid foundation for success years of legal education. In the first semester student is introduced to the elements of procedure in civil cases in Practice and Procedure, including the jurisdiction of courts over disputes and parties before them and the chronology of events in initiation, development, trial and judgment of lawsuit. This course not only early acquaints beginning law student with how legal questions are resolved through adjudication but also as him in understanding cases examined in other courses.

Torts, or civil wrongs, focuses upon the duties governing the conduct and relations among persons and property and the right of redress for personal injuries and property losses. Contracts deals correspondingly with the creation, interpretation and enforcement of contracts, that is, relationships entered into by compulsion or accident. Both courses provide a rich appreciation of the processes by which American law has evolved over the years through the accretion of court decisions.

The course in Criminal Law takes up the substantive elements of offenses against society, persons and property penalized by criminal sanctions of fine and imprisonment. The student learns what makes up the crimes of robbery, arson, murder and the like and the relationships between the objectives and assumptions of criminal law and
behavior that are ruled
in the first-year courses described
is typical of most law school courses in
of the curriculum. The essential resource
els are casebooks containing the actual
decisions and opinions of courts, principal-
late (reviewing) courts of last resort, which
the law held to be applicable to the facts
ed in any case and, through the doctrine of
ent, to future similar cases. The casebook
aged to show the historical evolution, order-
ess and conceptual development of legal
le, decision-making and reasoning peculiar
Anglo-American common law tradition. In
stances this material is supplemented by
ative literature explaining the context of the
nd law considered.
student is expected to "brief" each case
ld for class discussion, that is, to analyze on
the decision and opinion of the court and
up the analysis in an abstract of the facts,
re, issues, decision and legal rules in the
in class the instructor leads an open dis-
nt of the cases on the basis of the students' 
riefing, bringing out underlying intricacies
ificances, trends in legal concept and social
nd ideas, and the place of the case in the
ure and evolution of law examined in the
the conclusion of the semester and end of the
the grade for each student is determined by
prehensive (and usually lengthy) examina-
which, typically, poses several hypothetical

The courses in the second semester complete the
beginning student's orientation. Criminal Pro-
ce procedure explains the processes of applying criminal
laws, from arrest through arraignment, indictment, 
trial judgment and sentencing. Attention focuses
on the respective powers and rights of the pros-
ection and the accused person and the continuing
problems in achieving public order and protection
and guaranteeing individual rights.

The first-year course in Constitutional Law
ranges over the development of the United States
Constitution as the primary law of the land
through the years since the ratification of the
original document down to the present day. In
addition to civil liberties and individual rights the course concentrates on the division of authority between state and federal governments, among the three branches of government, and between the public and private sections 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 input. In order fully to portray our present structure of property law it traces the evolution of it from the times when possession was the primary indicium of ownership and interests in land prevasively determined social status.

**Law and Legal Institutions** offers a broad map of the social-legal system and its dynamic institutional developments, functions and inter-relationships. Drawing together much of the rest of the years of legal education. In the first semester the student is introduced to the elements of procedure in civil cases in **Practice and Procedure**, including the jurisdiction of courts over disputes and parties before them and the chronology of events in the first-year curriculum, this course emphasizes student insight into the bases of the social-legal order—how, why and toward goals the system operates.

In **Legal Research Tutorial** students in the first year are assigned to small class sections for individualized instruction and assistance, especially legal research and writing. Legal tutorial, as well as Moot Court competition (which begins in the second semester), invokes the student’s care analysis of legal problems, requires extensive library research, and calls for forceful presentation both written and oral.

**Second Year**

In the second year of the College of Law curriculum only two courses are required, **Trials and Appeals** (a continuation of Procedure I in first year) and **Legal Profession**, which examines the American Bar Association’s Canons of Ethics and other ethical and professional precepts which set the standards for lawyers’ work and professional conduct. Most of the courses are elective; many are open to second-year and third-year students. In this way each individual is able to make up his own specialized course of study, with whatever depth and kind of concentration he chooses. Most of second-year courses enlarge upon or continue from the first-year offerings. **Commercial Law**, **Business Associations I and II**, for example, cover the law of commercial transactions (business consumer contracts, banking transactions, debtor-creditor security agreements, and the like) business entities and relationships (principal agent, employer and employee, partnership and corporation); **Remedies** and **Creditors Rights** go into detail into the law specialized to the enforcement of legal obligations, while **Evidence** (as well as **Trials and Appeals**) carries forward other procedural topics.

**Third Year**

In the third and culminating year of study in College of Law the kinds of learning situation open to the student are very broad. Through course electives he can continue specialization begun in the first and second years, for example, in taxation (Tax Planning, Taxation III, Estate Planning), procedure and litigation (Fact Finding, Federal Courts) and property (Land Use Plans: Future Interests, Land Finance, Estate Planning). He can explore topical areas of government regulation and responsibility such as Labor Law, Family Law, Social Legislation, Insurance and Government Regulation of Business.
In addition, every third-year student is required to enroll in at least one seminar, in which he is expected to submit a research paper or make a similar presentation for class criticism and discussion. The selection of seminars in both semesters reflects not only a diverse range of subjects but also a variety of instructional methods and learning activities. In some seminars and in the Independent Study program, for example, a student is invited to engage in field and other original research that takes him outside the law school to tackle current problems and issues of social and legal importance.

Moreover each student in the third year must complete three hours of professional experience options. Each of the avenues open to him provides valuable experience and training in the kinds of work in which practicing lawyers engage and helps assure a smooth transition from academic study to professional employment.

Grading System

The College of Law uses a numerical grading system. A student's official academic grade record is expressed as a weighted average computed by multiplying the semester hours of credit for each course by the numerical grade received in the course. These products are added together, and the sum is divided by the total semester hours attempted. The numerical average thus derived is the basis for each student's academic status, as indicated in the published rules and policies of the law faculty.

For purposes of relating numerical grades with letter grades (used in other parts of the University), the following scale may be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical Grade</th>
<th>Letter Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85 or above</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-74</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 50</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scholastic Regulations

All students in the College of Law must maintain satisfactory attendance and grades as provided in the Rules of the University Senate and in the Academic Regulations and Policies of the Law Faculty, which are issued annually and posted on the main bulletin board in the Law Building. The following are the principal rules:

1. Students having a cumulative standing in law of less than 60 at the end of the second semester, or who fail to maintain a cumulative average of 60 in any semester thereafter, will be dropped for poor scholarship.
2. After the first semester, and regardless of the cumulative average, a student will be dropped if he fails to achieve an average of 56 in a particular semester or receives a grade of less than 50 in two or more courses in one semester.
3. The law faculty may drop any student at any time whose academic performance does not merit his continuation in the study of law.
4. Readmission after exclusion is granted on the application of the student, upon written petition shown to be a cause for readmission.

Admission to the Bar

Upon receiving his J.D. degree, the graduate of the College of Law is qualified to take the bar examination in any state or jurisdiction. 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 will be informed by the office of the Dean shortly after enrollment about this and other regulations concerning admission to the Kentucky Bar. (The Kentucky State Bar Examiners have fixed the application fee at $15 for residents and $100 for nonresidents.) Other students should investigate the requirements for admission in the states where they expect to practice. The Dean's office will assist upon request.
The Library

The Law Library contains more than 95,000 volumes and is one of the larger law libraries in the southeast. The collection includes the reports of state and federal courts and many federal administrative agencies, as well as an extensive collection of British Commonwealth reports. The Library contains copies of the statutes of all states, federal government and England and Canada, as well as foreign and domestic legal periodicals, treatises, major loose-leaf services, and other materials. It also receives the briefs of Kentucky Court of Appeals and microform of records and briefs filed in the United States Supreme Court. Special collections include the Jurisprudence Collection, presented by Professor Albert Kocourek in 1957, and the Stanley F. Reed Collection, supported by a fund established by Mr. Justice Reed’s law clerks upon his retirement from the United States Supreme Court in 1957.

The annual accession rate for the Law Library is 4,000 volumes. Except for a small reserve section, all books are arranged on open shelves so that students may use the materials freely. Individual study carrels are assigned to advanced students of the Margaret I. King Library, general library of the University, are readily available to law students. Containing more than 20 volumes, the King Library is one of the largest law libraries in the South. It is an United States Government depository library and contains numerous volumes of invaluable legal materials.

Kentucky Law Journal

The seventy law reviews published by the law schools, the Kentucky Law Journal is the oldest. 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 leading 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 expertise in legal research, analysis and writing that supplements 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 concepts of justice.

Moot Court Program

A system of Moot Court Law Clubs managed by a Board composed entirely of students, with advice and assistance from faculty advisors, provides all students with training and experience in competitive oral argument and brief writing. Every student participates in Moot Court arguments during his second and third semesters. Thereafter elimination rounds culminate in the selection of a three-man student team to represent the College of Law in the National Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. In addition, the four finalists in a triangular competition held each spring with the University of Cincinnati and Ohio State University conduct an argument before the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Practice Court

More than fifty years ago the College became one of the first law schools in the country to make
a practice court program an integral part of the curriculum. Law students act as judges, counsel, witnesses and jurors in realistic trials conducted weekly in the courtroom of the Law Building. The trials are open to the student body.

Legal Aid Program

The College of Law operates a well-established legal aid program in cooperation with the Fayette County Bar Association and the bar associations of surrounding counties. Advanced students have the opportunity to interview indigent clients, to be in court, to assist practicing attorneys, and to gain valuable clinical experience in the solution of legal problems, both civil and criminal.

Independent Study Program

Third-year students are authorized to earn up to three hours of academic credit each semester in programs of independent study. To qualify for participation in the program a student obtains the sponsorship of a faculty member who agrees to recommend the student's project and to oversee his work. 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.

Law Day

A day is set aside at the University each spring as Law Alumni Day. The program features addresses and panel discussions by nationally prominent attorneys. Other events include demonstration arguments and trials by outstanding Mock Court competitors and Practice Court participants, a Recognition Program honoring graduating seniors and other law students, and the annual Student Bar Association dinner dance.

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association, affiliated with the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association, plays an important role in student life in the College of Law. Including all students in its membership, the Association provides substantial services to student orientation, housing, recreation and placement. Its weekly Forum brings to the College of Law prominent attorneys and other persons to speak on current topics related to law students' professional education. The Association acts for the student body on faculty student committees and in administrative relations. It publishes the Kentucky Commentator (a student-alumni newspaper) sponsors dances and other social events, and organizes to a large extent the annual Law Alumni Day program.
Students' Civil Liberties Research Council

Council consists of local chapters at law throughout the nation. The College of chapter was formed in 1966. The purpose organization is to provide research and active assistance to lawyers and groups who raged in civil liberties litigation and to e law students to develop a permanent in these areas of legal practice. Member-

Legal Fraternities

de of the leading national legal fraternities, ha Delta, Phi Delta Phi and Delta Theta he chapters at the University of Kentucky of Law. A chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, ional legal sorority, was installed in 1966. emote their purposes to maintain and the professional and ethical standards of l profession and to provide worthwhile organizations that foster enduring friend-

Order of the Coif

College of Law and about one-third of the credited law schools in the nation have anted charters by the Order of the Coif, for society for the recognition of excellence scholarship. Selection of membership is to students who complete the three years study in the top ten percent of their class cally and otherwise demonstrate outstand-

Prizes and Awards

umber of cash prizes and valuable book are made each year to students in the of Law who have excelled in their ac-

Placement Services

In their senior year all graduates of the College receive assistance for placement in the legal pro-

Continuing Legal Education

In cooperation with the Kentucky State Bar Association and the Fayette County Bar Association, the College conducts a program of continuing legal education for the bar, including non-credit short courses and annual institutes on selected topics of general interest to the legal profession and other groups.
The Law Faculty

ALBERT DENNIS KIRWAN, A.B., Ph.D., Interim President of the University.

WILLIAM LEWIS MATTHEWS, JR., A.B., LL.B., LLM., SJD, Dean.


WILLBURT DUNN HAM, B.S., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law. B.S. 1937, LL.B. 1944, University of Illinois; LL.M., 1941, Harvard University. Practiced 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, 1949-51. Professor of Law since 1951. Admitted to Kentucky, Illinois, and federal bars.


RANDOLPH BATT, B.A., LL.B., LL.M., Visiting Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1956, Johns Hopkins University; LL.B. 1959, William and Mary School; LL.M. 1960, Yale University. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Connecticut, 1960-61. Visiting Assistant Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, February 1962; Visiting Associate Professor of Law, July 1962; Associate Professor of Law, 1963. Professor of Law since 1966. On leave during fall semester 1968.


ALVIN LEE GOLDMAN, A.B., LL.B., Associate Professor of Law. A.B. 1959, Columbia University; LL.B. 1962, New York University. Professor in Residence in Member Zagoria, NLRB 1967-68. Practiced in New York City. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, 1965-1968. Associate Professor of Law since 1968. Admitted to New York, federal and U.S. Supreme Court bars.

ROBERT MARSHALL VILES, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., Associate Professor of Law and Assistant Dean. A.B. 1961, Bates College; LL.B. 1964, New York University; LL.M. 1965, Yale University. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, 1965-1968. Associate Professor of Law since 1968. Assistant Dean since 1968.

ROBERT GENE LAWSON, B.S., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law. B.S. 1960, Berea College; LL.B. 1963, University of Kentucky. Practiced in Roanoke, Virginia, and Lexington, Kentucky. Adjunct Instructor of Law, University of Kentucky, 1965. Assistant Professor of Law since 1966. Admitted to Virginia and Kentucky bars.

ROBERT ALLEN SEDLER, B.A., J.D., Professor of Law. B.A., 1956, J.D. 1959, University of Pittsburgh. Teaching and Research Associate, Rutgers University, 1959-60; Visiting Assistant Professor, Rutgers University, 1961; Assistant Professor of Law, Saint Louis University, 1961-64, Associate Professor of Law, 1964-65; Assistant Dean and Associate Professor, Haile Sellassie I University, 1963-66. Visiting Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, 1966-67; Associate Professor of Law 1967-68. Professor of Law since 1968. Admitted to District of Columbia, Kentucky and federal bars.


HENRY W. SENEY, A.B., M.A., J.D., LL.M., Assistant Professor of Law. A.B. 1962, M.A. 1963, J.D. 1966, University of Toledo; LL.M. 1967, Yale Law School. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, since summer 1967.

KENNETH J. GUIDO, JR., B.S., J.D., LL.M., Assistant Professor of Law. A.B. 1963, California State College; JD. 1966, University of Southern California; LL.M. 1967, Yale Law School. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, since 1967.


ROBERT J. AFFELDT, A.B., M.A., LL.B., LL.M., Visiting Professor of Law. A.B. 1943, M.A. 1946, University of Detroit; LL.B. 1951, University of Notre Dame; LL.M. 1957, Yale University. Graduate Fellow, Yale University, 1956. Professor of Business Law, State University of Iowa, 1957; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Connecticut, 1957-58; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Toled, 1958-61; Associate Professor of Law, 1961-63; Professor of Law, 1963-68. Visiting Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, 1968-69. Admitted to Iowa and Ohio bars. U.S. Naval Reserve, 1943-44.


Staff

Bodie, Faculty Secretary

Dakie, Secretary, Kentucky Law Journal


Oxon, Receptionist

Oake, Managing Faculty Secretary

Oane, A.B., Administrative Assistant to Dean

Oones, Faculty Secretary

Oange, Administrative Secretary, Dean's Office

Ouff, Acquisitions Librarian

Lucille Keating, B.S., M.S. in L.S., Periodicals Librarian

Karra Jo Kelley, Secretary, Journal of Legal Education

Kay Linville, Assistant Managing Faculty Secretary

Pat Lloyd, Secretary to Law Librarian

Barbara Martin, Administrative Secretary, Assistant Dean's Office

Thelma Rogers, Circulation Librarian

Karin Sandvik, B.A., M.S., Cataloging Librarian

Pamela Venzie, Materials Reproduction Secretary
Calendar

The Calendar of the College of Law conforms generally to the Calendar of the University of Kentucky except as specifically noted hereafter.

SPRING SEMESTER

January 6—Monday—Registration of entering and new students. Registration confirmation and program changes for other students (University registration January 13-14)

January 7—Tuesday—Law classes begin (University classes begin January 15)

January 21—Tuesday—Last day to enter an organized class for the Spring Semester

January 27—Monday—Last day to drop a course without a grade

June 23—Tuesday through Sunday—Spring vacation

June 29—Friday—Law classes end (University classes end June 30)

ALL SEMESTER

November 27-29—Thursday through Saturday—Thanksgiving holidays

December 5—Friday—Law classes end (University classes end December 13)

December 10—Wednesday through Saturday—Law examinations reading period

December 11—Thursday through Saturday—Law examinations period

December 20—Saturday—End of Fall Semester

1970 SPRING SEMESTER

January 5—Monday—Registration of entering and new students. Registration confirmation and program changes for other students (University registration January 12-13)

January 6—Tuesday—Law classes begin (University classes begin January 14)

January 20—Tuesday—Last day to enter an organized class for the Spring Semester

January 26—Monday—Last day to drop a course without a grade

March 14-22—Saturday through Sunday—Spring vacation

April 24—Friday—Law classes end (University classes end May 2)

April 25-29—Saturday through Wednesday—Law examinations reading period

April 30—May 9—Thursday through Saturday—Law examinations period

May 9—Saturday—End of Spring Semester

May 10—Sunday—Baccalaureate-Vesper

May 11—Monday—103rd Annual Commencement

1970 SUMMER SESSION

June 9—Tuesday—Registration (University registration June 9-10)

June 10—Wednesday—Law classes begin (University classes begin June 11)

June 15—Monday—Last day to enter organized class for the Summer Session

June 22—Monday—Last day to drop a course without a grade

July 4—Saturday—Independence Day holiday

July 31—Friday—Law classes end

August 1-3—Saturday through Monday—Law examinations reading period

August 4-6—Tuesday through Thursday—Law examinations period

August 6—Thursday—End of Summer Session