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University of Kentucky College of Law

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COLLEGE OF LAW
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January, 1970
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.
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 specialized 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, each student can fashion a legal education which best conforms with his vocational goals.

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

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 them come from outside Kentucky; the Kentucky residents represent all parts of the Commonwealth. While they are strongly represented on the rolls 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 assures 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 and practice court sessions as well as for convocation and other large assemblies; three amphitheater rooms for instruction in large classes; four smaller rooms designed for seminars and conferences; 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 area, student lounges and other rooms.
situated on South Limestone Street immediately south of Memorial Hall, the Law Building is well within 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, and Pharmacy; schools of Home Economics, Architecture, Allied Health Professions, Library Science, Social Professions, 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 16,000 students on the Lexington campus is regulated to a large extent through a Student Government Association. The university has its own post office, book store, radio station, newspaper, theatre, 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.
Preparation for Law School

Prelegal Study

Students enter the College of Law from colleges and universities throughout the country. In academic year 1968-69 they represented 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), of government and political processes, of social and cultural patterns and the interactions that create them, and of the ethical and spiritual credos that 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 the 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 help 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 or economics, government or political science, or 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 overcomes the shallowness of vague generalization. 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 open 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 have had no control, from obtaining the benefits of prelegal 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 the regular admissions process.
Combined-Degree Programs

A. For Prelaw Students at the University of Kentucky
An Arts-Law combined-degree program, in which both the A.B. and J.D. degrees can be earned in six academic years, is available at the University of Kentucky in the College of Arts and Sciences. In this program the first year of law work (29 semester hours) is 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 of Arts and Sciences earns 100 semester hours (excluding physical education) and satisfies all course requirements for the A.B. degree, he is admitted to the College of Law at the beginning of his 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 two more years and receives the J.D. degree.
Requirements for the A.B. degree in the College of Arts 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.

B. 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 29 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 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 applicant for admission to the College of Law must meet the following requirements:

1) The applicant must have 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 prelaw 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 2.75 average and a 550 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 Admissions Committee.

The Admissions Committee considers the prelaw grade record, the LSAT score, the academic improvement shown in the prelaw grade record and the applicant's aptitude for law study. Ordinarily the Admissions Committee does not admit an applicant who has less than a 2.5 grade average and a 500 LSAT score. However, the Committee does examine with particular care the grade average for the last three semesters of prelaw study, recommendations of faculty and the nature and difficulty of the course work attempted in prelaw study.

Procedure for Application

The Dean of Admissions and Registrar of the University of Kentucky is the designated admitting officer for the College of Law. Application for admission is made by submitting to his office a completed application form supported by transcripts of all previous academic work. Although a standard University application form is used for College of Law application, the College has established deadline dates for receipt of applications and transcripts which are different from the deadline dates for general University admission. These Law School dates are as stated in this Bulletin. The application form can be obtained by writing to the Dean of Admissions and Registrar or to the Dean of the College of Law.

The application, transcripts of all completed prelaw college work furnished directly by each institution attended, and LSAT scores should be submitted before March 1 in the year when admission is sought. If the applicant's transcripts of completed work are received by this date and meet admission requirements, he will be granted provisional admission for the following fall term, subject only to satisfactory completion of his remaining prelaw work.

Applications, all transcripts and LSAT scores submitted after March 1 must be received prior to June 15. If not received by that date, the application for admission may not be considered unless the standards for assured admission (2.75 grade average, and a 550 LSAT score) are met.

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 well in advance by the Educational Testing Service. The LSAT is also given in some foreign country locations. The University of Kentucky in Lexington is a testing center for all scheduled dates of the test.

Applications for taking the LSAT may be secured directly from Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, 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 returned 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 or below average. Tuition fees, which are relatively low, vary according to residence. The following sections describe the principal expenses and indicate sources of financial assistance in the College of Law and through the University of Kentucky.

Tuition and Special Fees

Full-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

Part-time students:
- $14 per semester hour for Kentucky residents
- $49 per semester hour for nonresidents
- Summer session—
  - $16 per semester hour for Kentucky residents
  - $52 per semester hour for nonresidents

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

Books

The cost of books and other materials used in legal study varies according to whether a student buys new books or used books and whether he retains 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. A list of off-campus rooms and apartments, approved for availability to anyone regardless of race, creed or national origin, may be obtained from the Dean of Students' office.

Located on the campus are apartments for occupancy by unmarried graduate students at the following rates per student: $524 for an efficiency apartment, $614 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 occupancy is $1,028 per year; double occupancy $514. Rates are subject to change at any time.

Many married law students reside in apartments maintained by the University near the Law Building. Efficiency, one-bedroom and two-bedroom units rent respectively for $85, $100, and $110, including basic furnishings, utilities and maintenance. (Comparable rates for private housing in the city are slightly higher.) Married law students,
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, federally-guaranteed bank 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 precondition to loan application, the processing of which will not become final until acceptance does occur.

Requests for loan information and application should be made to:

Director
Student Financial Aid Office
Office Towers, 5th Floor
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, the Assistant Dean of the College of Law or 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, Office Towers, 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 the Office Towers, 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 residence 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 15 hours (exclusive of military or air science class work); the minimum for residence credit as a full-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 on-going 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. For precise information about the curriculum and schedule for a particular school year, a student should refer to the Program Sheets distributed from the Dean's office at the beginning of every fall semester.

FIRST YEAR

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15 hours

SECOND YEAR

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<td>Commercial Law</td>
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<td>Taxation I</td>
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SECOND YEAR

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<tr>
<td>Business Associations II</td>
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<td>Evidence</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Development Law</td>
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<td>State and Local Government</td>
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<td>Civil Rights</td>
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<td>Natural Resources</td>
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<td>Creditors' Rights</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>International Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Workmen's Compensation</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Oil and Gas</td>
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</tbody>
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14 hours

* See page II.
THIRD YEAR

First Semester

Electives:
- Conflicts of Law
- Tax Planning
- Land Use Planning
- Future Interests
- Insurance
- Labor Law
- Comparative Law
- Social Legislation
- Family Law
- Legal Medicine

Seminars:
- Fact Finding
- Land Finance
- Secured Transactions
- Estate Planning
- Constitutional Litigation

maximum 15 hours

Second Semester

Electives:
- Corporation Finance Law 3 hours
- Taxation III 3
- Government Regulations of Business 3
- Federal Courts 3
- Administrative Law 3
- *Unfair Trade 2

Seminars:
- Estate Planning 2
- Law and Psychological Science 2
- Negotiation and Arbitration 2
- Government Contracts 2
- Jurisprudence 2
- Securities Regulation 2
- Appellate Practice 2
- International Trade Transactions 2
- Tax Policy 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 may be open to both second and third year students, as scheduling permits.

**Participation in the Moot Court program is required during the student's second and third semesters of law school work.
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, 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, 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 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, which emphasizes the first year of study, is presented to acquaint the prospective law student with the experiences he may anticipate during three years of legal study.

First Year

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, including the jurisdiction of courts over disputes and parties before them and the chronology of events in the initiation, development, trial and judgment of a lawsuit. This course not only early acquaints the beginning law student with how legal questions are resolved through adjudication but also assists him 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 injuries and property losses. Contracts deals correspondingly with the creation, interpretation and enforcement of consensual agreements, that is, relationships entered without compulsion or accident. Both courses provide a rich appreciation of the processes by which Anglo-American law has evolved over the years through the accretion of court decisions.

The course in Criminal 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 prosecution and the accused person and the continuing problems in
achieving public order and protection and guaranteeing individual rights.

Instruction in the first-year courses described thus far is typical of most law school courses in all years of the curriculum. The essential resource materials are casebooks containing the actual leading decisions and opinions of courts (principally appellate courts of last resort), which set forth the law to be held applicable to the facts involved in any case and, through the doctrine of precedent, to future similar cases. The casebook is arranged to show the historical evolution, orderly process 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 cases and other law considered.

The student is expected to "brief" each case assigned for class discussion, that is, to analyze on his own the decision and opinion of the court and to write up the analysis in an abstract of the facts, procedure, issues, decision and legal rules in the case. In class the instructor leads an open discussion of the cases on the basis of the students' prior briefing, bringing out underlying intricacies and significances, trends in legal concepts and social events and ideas, and the place of the case in the structure and evolution of law examined in the course.

At the conclusion of the semester and end of the course, 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 remaining first semester course, Legal Bibliography, the student through a series of lectures and research questions is thoroughly familiarized with the uses and organization of, and ways into, the resource materials of the Law Library. This course, like the rest of the first-year curriculum, is a basic introduction into the law. It provides the foundation for all legal research, both of the law student and of the practicing lawyer.

The courses in the second semester complete the beginning student's orientation. Criminal Law takes up the substantive elements of offenses against society, person 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 the patterns of conduct and behavior that are ruled illegal.

The first-year course in Constitutional Law ranges over the development of the United States Constitution as the primary law of the land from the time of its ratification to its construction and interpretation today. 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 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 it from the times when possession was the primary indicium of ownership and when interests in land perversely 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 first-year curriculum, this course emphasizes student insight into the bases of the social-legal order—how, why and toward what 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 in legal research and writing. Legal 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.

**Second Year**

All second year courses in the College of Law curriculum are elective; many are open to both second year and third year students. In this way each individual is able to make up his own well-rounded course of study, with whatever degree and kind of concentration he chooses. Most of the courses enlarge upon or continue from first year offerings. **Practice and Procedure II** and **Evidence** carry forward topics from first-year Procedure; **Commercial Law and Business Associations I and II** cover the law of commercial transactions (business and consumer contracts, banking transactions, debtor-creditor security agreements, and the like) and business entities and relationships (principal and agent, employer and employee, partnership and corporation); **Trusts and Estates** considers the transmission of property interests by both testate and intestate succession, the responsibilities of fiduciaries and the administration of trusts; and **Remedies and Creditors' Rights** go in detail into the law specialized to the effect and enforcement of legal obligations. An important second-year course, **Legal Profession**, examines the American Bar Association's Canons of Ethics and other ethical and professional precepts which set the standards for lawyers' work and prescribe unprofessional practices. In addition, each second year student must participate in the Moot Court program during the fall semester.

**Third Year**

In the third and culminating year of study in the College of Law, the kinds of learning situations open to the student are very broad. Through course electives, he can continue specializations 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 Planning, 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**.

The selection of seminars in both semesters of the third year reflects not only a diverse range of subjects but also a variety of instructional methods and learning activities. In many seminars, a student is
expected to submit a research paper or make a similar presentation for class criticism and discussion. In others and in the Independent Study Program, he 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. In addition, the Professional Experience Options open to third-year students provide valuable experience and training in the kinds of work in which practicing lawyers engage and help 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:

- 85 or above: A
- 75-84: B
- 60-74: C
- 50-59: D
- Below 50: E

**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 any 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 only by the faculty, upon written petition showing 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.
Additional Information

The Law Library

The Law Library contains more than 99,000 volumes and is one of the larger law libraries in the Southeast. The collection includes the reports of all state and federal courts and many federal administrative agencies, as well as an extensive range of British Commonwealth reports. It is a partial 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; treaties; major loose-leaf services; and related materials. It also receives the briefs of the Kentucky Court of Appeals 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 annual accession rate for the Law Library exceeds 5,000 volumes. Except for a small reserve collection, all books are arranged on open shelves to permit students to use the materials freely. Individual study carrels are assigned to advanced students.

The resources of the Margaret I. King Library, the general library of the University, are readily available to law students. Containing more than 1,000,000 volumes, the King Library is one of the fastest-growing libraries in the South. It is an official United States Government depository and holds numerous volumes of invaluable legal research materials.

Kentucky Law Journal

Of the seventy law reviews published by the nation's law schools, the Kentucky Law Journal is the tenth oldest. Publication has been continuous since 1912. Four issues are published annually 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 50 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 Moot 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 relating 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.
Law Students' Civil Rights Research Council

The Council consists of local chapters at law schools throughout the nation. The College of Law chapter was formed in 1966. The purpose of the organization is to provide research and investigative assistance to lawyers and groups who are engaged in civil liberties litigation, to encourage law students to develop a permanent interest in these areas of legal practice, and to establish programs for the recruitment of minority groups members in the legal profession.

Legal Fraternities

Three of the leading national legal fraternities, Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Phi and Delta Theta Phi, have chapters at the University of Kentucky College of Law. A chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, international legal sorority, was installed in 1966. They promote their purposes 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.

Order of the Coif

The College of Law and about one-third of the other accredited law schools in the nation have been granted charters by the Order of the Coif, an honor society for the recognition of excellence in legal scholarship. Selection of membership is limited to students who complete the three years of legal study in the top ten percent of their class academically and otherwise demonstrate outstanding ability.

Prizes and Awards

A number of cash prizes and valuable book awards are made each year to students in the College of Law who have excelled in their academic work or have done exceptionally well in such extracurricular activities as the Law Journal, Foot Court competition and the Practice Court program.

The following donors presently contribute prizes and awards for College of Law students. The College is grateful to them for their contribution to its academic program.

American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
Annotated Reports (The Bancroft-Whitney Company and the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company)
The W. H. Anderson Company
Bobbs-Merrill Company
Bureau of National Affairs
Foundation Press, Inc.
Kentucky Law Journal
Lawyers Title Corporation
Little, Brown and Company
Louisville Title Insurance Company
West Publishing Company
Westerfield-Bonte Company

Placement Services

In their senior year all graduates of the College receive assistance for placement in the legal profession from the office of the Assistant Dean, the University of Kentucky Placement Service and the Young Lawyers Section of the Kentucky Bar Association. Representatives from law firms, corporate legal departments, government agencies (federal and state), the military services, and other employers come to the College each year to interview third-year students.

The range of employment opportunities generally open to law graduates is wide; the College is ready to assist individually any student with special placement needs and interests.

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

OTIS ARNOLD SINGLETARY, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., President of the University.

WILLIAM LEWIS MATTHEWS, JR., A.B., LL.B., LL.M., S.J.D., Dean.


WILLBURT DUNN HAM, B.S., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law. B.S. 1937, LL.B., 1940, 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.

FREDERICK WILLIAM WHITESIDE, JR., B.A., LL.B., Professor of Law. B.A. 1933 ,University of Arkansas; LL.B., 1936, Cornell University; graduate work, Yale Law School 1956-57. Visiting Professor of Law, University of Oklahoma Law School, summer 1948; University of Arkansas Law School, summer 1949; George Washington University Law School, summer 1951, 1952 and 1955; University of Illinois Law School, 1959-60; Ohio State University School of Law, spring 1967. Practiced in New York City and Washington, D.C. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Arkansas, 1940-45; Associate Professor of Law, 1945-48. Associate Professor of Law, Rutgers University.


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 to 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 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 Profes-
sor 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. On leave spring semester 1970.


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; J.D. 1966, University of Southern California; LL.M. 1967, Yale Law School. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, since 1967.


CALVERT THEODORE ROZELL, LL.B., Adjunct Instructor of Law. LL.B. 1948, University of Kentucky. Practices in Lexington, Kentucky. Adjunct Instructor of Law, University of Kentucky, since 1956. Admitted to Kentucky bar.


Staff

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Calendar

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

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 12—Monday—Last day to enter an organized class for the Spring Semester
January 16—Friday—Last day to drop 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-Wednesday—Law examination reading period
April 30-May 9—Thursday-Saturday—Law examination 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-Monday—Law examination reading period
August 4-6—Tuesday-Thursday—Law examination period
August 6—Thursday—End of Summer Session

1970 FALL SEMESTER
August 31—Monday—Registration of entering and new students. Registration confirmation and program changes for upper classes.
September 1—Tuesday—Law classes begin (University class work begins September 2)
September 7—Monday—Last day to enter an organized class for the Fall Semester
September 14—Monday—Last day to drop a course without a grade.
November 26, 27, 28—Thursday, Friday, Saturday—Thanksgiving Holidays
December 11—Friday—Law classes end
December 12-16—Saturday-Wednesday—Law examination reading period
December 17-23—Thursday-Wednesday—Law examination period
December 23—Wednesday—End of Fall Semester

1971 SPRING SEMESTER
January 4—Monday—Registration of entering and new students. Registration confirmation and program changes for other students (University registration January 11, 12)
January 5—Tuesday—Law classes begin (University class work begins January 13)
January 11—Monday—Last day to enter an organized class for the Spring Semester
January 15—Friday—Last day to drop a course without a grade
March 13-21—Saturday-Sunday—Spring Vacation
April 23—Friday—Law classes end
April 24-28—Saturday-Wednesday—Law examination reading period
April 29-May 5—Thursday-Saturday—Law examination period
May 8—Saturday—End of Spring Semester
May 10—Monday—104th Annual Commencement

1971 SUMMER SESSION
June 14—Monday—Registration (University registration June 14, 15)
June 15—Tuesday—Law classes begin (University classes begin June 16)
June 19—Saturday—Last day to enter an organized class for the Summer Session
June 26—Saturday—Last day to drop a course without a grade
July 5—Monday—Independence Day Holiday
July 27—Tuesday—Last day to withdraw from a class before end of Summer Session
August 6—Friday—Law classes end
August 7-8—Saturday-Sunday—Law examination reading period
August 9-11—Monday-Wednesday—Law examination period
August 11—Wednesday—End of Summer Session