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UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

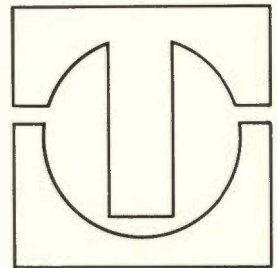
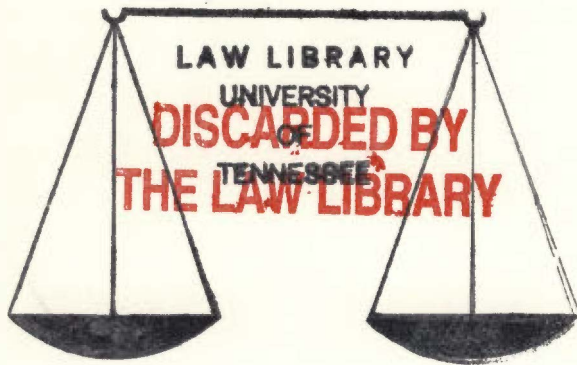
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TENNESSEE
COLLECTION

... because of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political band
... tion to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent r
... We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are
... Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governm
... ny form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the Peo
... organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect
... changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath sh
... be abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and
... Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide a
... and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government
... usurpations, all having in direct or indirect purpose the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these Sta
... his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has
... in their operation till his Assent be suspended, he has utterly negle
... e districts of people, unless those, who are the Representatives of the People in the Legislat
... her legislative bodies at places unchosen by the Representatives of the People, and to prevent
... has dissolved Representative Houses frequently, and thus to prevent the election of
... thus to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, requisite for the Annihilation, have returned to the
... is of invasion from without, he has endeavoured to prevent the
... refusing to pass others to one, and to suspend the conditions of new Appo
... nt to Laws for establishing a new Government, he has rendered the Executive
... has created a multitude of Offices, and has increased the burdens on our people, and
... the consent of our Representatives, he has rendered the Executive independent of and
... n to our constitution, he has excited the jealousies of our States, by pretending
... them, by a mock Trial, he has endeavoured to excite the jealousies of our States, by
... n imposing Taxes on our Trade, he has endeavoured to excite the jealousies of our States,
... abolishing the free System of Trade among the States, he has endeavoured to excite the
... nfringment for introducing the same, he has endeavoured to excite the jealousies of our States,
... nment. — For suspending the Laws, he has endeavoured to excite the jealousies of our States,
... aining us out of his Protection, and for exciting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries,
... t totally unworthy the Head of a Nation, he has endeavoured to excite the jealousies of our States,
... inds and Brethren, or to fall upon the States, he has endeavoured to excite the jealousies of our States,
... lavages, whose known rule of war is, to burn and to ravage, he has endeavoured to excite the
... terms: — Unrestrained by the Laws of God and Man, he has endeavoured to excite the

COLLEGE OF LAW 1979/80 BULLETIN





The buildings of the College of Law were in the 1950s renamed the George C. Taylor Law Center. The implications of that step were to provide a set of functions for the good of the public not limited to but including quality professional education in law. A modern law center comprehends much more, including direct public service such as is involved in the Legal Clinic, which provides representation to thousands of local citizens otherwise unable to afford assistance of counsel. The idea of a law center should also provide programs in advanced professional education for the lawyer already admitted to practice. It should also include substantial programs in research and publication about legal developments, particularly to keep abreast of the growth and specialization of the law within Tennessee. The law center should also be a place where information about law and lawyers is disseminated to the public, and a place where the legal profession and other disciplines can come together to improve the competence and integrity of the professional services being offered to the public.

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1979/80 Bulletin

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

College of Law

Charter Member of
the Association of American Law Schools
Approved by American Bar Association
1505 West Cumberland Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

Note:
Course offerings, hour requirements, fees, and
admissions procedures are subject to change.

PERSONAM

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Calendar



Fall Quarter 1979

Registration & Orientation	September 17-18
Classes Begin	September 19
Classes End	November 21
Examination Period	November 26-December 3
Commencement	December 7

Winter Quarter 1980

Registration	January 3
Classes Begin	January 4
Classes End	March 5
Examination Period	March 8-14
Commencement	March 18

Spring Quarter 1980

Registration	March 24
Classes Begin	March 25
Classes End	May 23
Examination Period	May 28-June 4
Commencement	June 10

Summer Quarter 1980

Registration	June 13
Classes Begin	June 16
Classes End	August 15
Examination Period	August 18-23
Commencement	August 25

Note: Calendar is subject to change. Students should verify dates each quarter.



SEPTEMBER

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The College of Law will change from the quarter system to the semester system in the fall of 1981. The final academic calendar has not yet been determined for the 1981-82 academic year. The calendar will be made available as soon as practicable.

As a result of the change to the semester system there may be significant changes in course offerings, required courses, fee payment schedules, degree requirements, and academic policies. The information contained in this Bulletin should be read in the light of the foregoing.

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, handicap, or veteran status in provision of educational opportunities or employment opportunities and benefits. UTK does not discriminate on the basis of sex or handicap in the education programs and activities which it operates, pursuant to the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Pub. L. 92-318; and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-112; respectively.

This policy extends to both employment by and admission to the University. Inquiries concerning Title IX and Section 504 should be directed to the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Planning and Administration, 525 Andy Holt Tower, 974-4391. Charges of violation of the above policy should also be directed to the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Planning and Administration.

PHOTOS BY DEE MONTIE



The Study of Law

The University of Tennessee College of Law commenced operation in 1890 and has continuously sought to provide high quality legal education in a University community.

While the principal objective of the Law College is to prepare students for the private practice of law, its total mission is more broadly conceived. The College of Law exposes students to the legal issues of our society enabling them to develop analytical skills in respect to decisional law and statutes, the ability to communicate effectively to others their knowledge of the law, an awareness of the historical growth of the law, a knowledgeable appreciation of the interrelationship of law and society, and the ability to use law as an implement of societal control and development. Students are thus equipped to serve their community not only as advocates and counselors, but as policy makers and active, responsible citizens.

The coordinated program of the College of Law has three dimensions: teaching and learning, research into and appraisal of our legal systems and institutions, and service

to the community. Each plays a significant role in the College of Law as a modern law center.

The teaching and learning element of legal education at the College of Law involves a cooperative classroom interaction between faculty and students in the analytical study of a host of questions and problems found in today's legal profession. These involve decisional law, statutory interpretation, administrative regulation, techniques of trial and appellate advocacy, and the roles and responsibilities of the lawyer in advising and representing clients. While proper consideration is given to the problems of Tennessee law, the course of study is conducted with a view toward providing an awareness and understanding of regional and national perspectives to prepare our students for service in any state.

The College of Law also is involved in providing service directly to the community of which it is a part. A major element of public service is centered in the Legal Clinic, where students, under the guidance of skilled and experienced licensed practitioners, provide legal service to indigent persons of Knox County. Additionally, through research, consultation, and other services to legal institutions and groups within the state, the College of Law seeks to participate in the development and improvement of the society in which its students may eventually practice law.

Through these philosophies and by implementing programs outlined here, the College of Law attempts to meet its commitment to society. Commitment to the education of its students is, of course, foremost, but an integral part of this commitment is the fulfillment of its responsibility as a teaching and service institution to the University community, the people of Knoxville and the state of

Tennessee, and the legal profession in general.

In combination, the direction and objectives of the Law College lead to the development not of a narrow technician, but of a student of the law with the perspective, breadth, and understanding necessary for the accomplishment of the many tasks assigned by society to the legal profession.

LAW CENTER PROGRAMS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Legal Clinic

The University of Tennessee Legal Clinic was established in 1947. Through the process of providing legal assistance to indigent persons, the Clinic serves primarily as a teaching device to correlate theory and practice through personal contact with clients and their problems. The Legal Clinic functions as a large law office in which the student gains experience in interviewing clients, writing legal letters, investigating and evaluating facts, preparing memoranda of law, briefing cases, arguing motions, preparing cases for trial or adjustment, and participating in actual litigation. Classroom work supplements the handling of actual cases. The student is thus trained in the technique of law practice and the management of a law office. The ethical responsibilities of lawyers and their function as public servants are stressed. Under present rules of the Tennessee Supreme Court, Clinic students, under the direct supervision of the Legal Clinic staff, are certified to practice before all the courts of Tennessee.

Public Law Institute

The Public Law Institute is the College of Law's main vehicle for legal service to

government agencies and public officials. It conducts some projects directly and coordinates much of the delivery of the College's service to government by faculty and students. The program hires a number of students to research and write for publication in connection with its Judicial System Education Program. Several volumes of student writing have been published in connection with judicial education activities. The Legislative Program places students in the Tennessee General Assembly drafting bills and doing legal research for legislators as faculty-supervised employees of the Legislative Council Committee. The Public Law Institute is also a vehicle for conducting experimental activities and for interagency endeavors such as conferences and proposals concerning changes in the law.

Continuing Legal Education

The study of law does not end with the receipt of a diploma. Significant and rapidly changing developments in substantive and procedural law, as well as in the practice of law generally, have created the need for a continuing program of quality postgraduate education for members of the legal profession.

Recognizing this need, the College of Law's Continuing Legal Education Program has been designed to provide lawyers with an opportunity to enhance their knowledge and skills through the use of seminars, workshops, short courses, audio and video cassette tape programs, and publications. Each program attempts to blend practical considerations in the solution of legal problems with policy, theoretical, and ethical considerations.

The Continuing Legal Education schedule for 1979-80 includes two week-long programs. The first program offers lawyers a choice of four

subjects—securities regulation, medicine for lawyers, accounting for lawyers, and finance for lawyers. The second program focuses on improvement of trial tactics and skills through a learning-by-doing approach to trial advocacy pioneered by the National Institute of Trial Advocacy.

Programs of shorter duration include such topics as law and aging, insurance litigation disputes, construction contract disputes, medical aspects of workmen's compensation cases, engineering aspects of products liability cases, law and psychiatry, and tax aspects of real estate transactions.

Distinguished Visitors Programs

The College of Law seeks to enliven and extend the educational experience of its students with the considerable experience of distinguished visitors from the practicing profession and other institutions. Numerous nationally known legal scholars, teachers, jurists, and others have participated in this endeavor.

Under the **DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSOR PROGRAM**, prominent legal academicians spend one or two quarters at the College of Law teaching in their selected fields of expertise. In 1974, John Ritchie, Professor of Law at the University of Virginia and former Dean of Northwestern University School of Law, taught courses in wills and the legal profession. During 1976, Clive Parry, Professor of Law at the University of Cambridge, England, taught courses in international law and comparative law.

The **DISTINGUISHED VISITOR-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM** brings recognized scholars, jurists, and practitioners to the College of Law for periods of one week to visit classes and engage in informal discussions with students and faculty. In 1975, the

Honorable Carl McGowan, Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, was in residence at the Law College. Later that year, the Honorable Roger Traynor, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California and Professor of Law at the Hastings College of Law of the University of California, spent a stimulating week with students and faculty. Also in 1975, Peter Coogan, prominent Boston attorney and lecturer at Harvard University Law School, spent a week at the Law College teaching and speaking on the subjects of commercial law, bankruptcy, and the role of the business counselor during times of economic downswing. Summer of 1976 was highlighted by a visit from Myers McDougal, Sterling Professor of Law at Yale University, who spent a week exploring international law, jurisprudence, and the subjects of law, science, and policy. A major theme of his visit was the international protection of human rights. During the winter of 1978, Thomas Emerson, Professor Emeritus of Yale Law School, spent several days at the College of Law speaking to and with students and faculty on the subjects of the Equal Rights Amendment and controlling government intelligence activities. Also during the winter of 1978, the former Chief Justice of Illinois, the Honorable Walter Schaefer, was the Distinguished Jurist in Residence. The Honorable Ruggero J. Aldisert, Circuit Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, visited the College of Law during October 1978. In addition to visiting classes and leading informal discussions with students and faculty, he spoke on "The Limits of Judicial Rule Making" and "Value Judgments and Other Heresies of Appellate Decisions."

The **ALUMNI DISTINGUISHED LECTURE IN JURISPRUDENCE** is made possible through the contributions of

alumni and other friends of The University of Tennessee College of Law. In 1975, Harry W. Jones, Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence at Columbia University School of Law, delivered an address entitled "Our Uncommon Common Law," a stimulating historical and cultural perspective on the role of the common law. The 1976 address, "Fundamentals of American Criminal Procedure," was delivered by Monrad G. Paulsen, John B. Minor Professor of Law at the University of Virginia and Vice President for Legal Education at Yeshiva University's Benjamin Cardozo School of Law. "Criminal Law and the Modern Consciousness" was the subject of the 1977 address delivered by Francis A. Allen, Edson R. Sunderland Professor of Law at the University of Michigan and formerly Professor of Law at the Harvard and University of Chicago Law Schools. The holder of this lectureship for 1978 was Charles Black, Jr., Sterling Professor of Law, Yale Law School, who spoke on the subject of "Law as Art." Morton Horwitz, Professor of Law at Harvard University, delivered the fifth lecture in this series in the spring of 1979 on "The Problem of Causation and the Decline of the Classical Theory of Adjudication."

The Tennessee Law Review

The *Tennessee Law Review* is a legal periodical published quarterly by the faculty and students of the College of Law. Candidates for the *Review* are selected from the second-year law class by the *Law Review* editorial board on the basis of scholarship and writing ability. The editorial board is composed of third-year students. A student may not serve on the editorial board while also participating in Moot Court Board activities or while serving as a student instructor in the R. & W. III program.

The *Review* offers an excellent opportunity to those students with the requisite legal aptitude and industry to do legal research and writing of a scholarly and practical nature. Notes and comments upon important recent decisions are prepared by each student editor under the supervision of the law faculty and are published in the *Review*.

The Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif is a national law school honor society, election to which depends upon exceptional scholastic attainment. Only those students who, at the time of their graduation, are among the first tenth of their class are eligible. Election is made by the law faculty and is the highest honor regularly conferred by the College of Law.

Student Organizations

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

The UT Student Bar Association is a member of the American Law Student Association, which is affiliated with the American Bar Association. As members of the S.B.A., all law students have the opportunity to participate in College of Law activities. At weekly meetings the Association sponsors lectures and similar programs. Each spring it sponsors an annual Law Day.

STUDENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

"SLAP" is an organization of law student volunteers who serve as student defenders within the University community. It provides opportunity to develop advocacy skills as well as providing needed representation to University students. Most of the student defenders' caseloads involve the defense of undergraduate students accused of violating University Standards of Conduct. This requires prehearing investigation and

preparation of cases for adjudication, as well as familiarization with and implementation of appropriate University procedure, including written briefs and oral argument.

LAW WOMEN

The Law Women organization offers a diversity of programs, with speakers on legal topics such as assertiveness training, police work, and spouse beating. Law Women also offers the opportunity to work in community and University projects. It provides informative assistance to the Rape Crisis Center, and in conjunction with the Women's Center and other University departments has sponsored conferences on women in education, employment discrimination, and women's health. It also provides information pertaining to current litigation and pending legislation of interest to women.

Law Women engages in projects with other schools, and each year several members attend the regional and national conferences on women and the law.

EAST TENNESSEE LAWYERS' GUILD

The East Tennessee Lawyers' Guild is a group of law students interested in using their legal skills to serve the total community and to promote basic political and economic change. The ETLG is a chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild, an organization which seeks "to unite the lawyers, law students, legal workers and jailhouse lawyers of America . . . to the end that human rights shall be regarded as more sacred than property interests."

Ongoing projects initiated by the ETLG include the development of resource materials and instruction on legal rights for high school students and indigent prisoners in Tennessee. A speakers program has brought people to the law school to discuss issues ranging from reform of conditions at the local jail to

national lobbying efforts against repressive legislation. Members see the Guild as a place where they can get support and cooperation for concerns as diverse as environmental protection, public interest law, minority rights, and personal adjustment to legal study.

BLACK LAW STUDENT CAUCUS

The Black Law Student Caucus of The University of Tennessee is a member of the Black American Law Student Association. Devoted to the articulation and promotion of the needs and goals of Black law students at The University of Tennessee, the Caucus attempts to increase the awareness and commitment of the legal profession to the Black community. These skills are developed by participation in events such as the FREDERICK DOUGLASS MOOT COURT COMPETITION, community projects, and conferences. Finally, the Caucus is concerned with dispersing information pertaining to legal study to interested Black students, and with soliciting and awarding funds, grants, and scholarships to Black law students.

ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA—STUDENT CHAPTER

The goal of the Student Chapter of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America is to provide students with exposure to the field of trial advocacy through the use of speakers and other educational programs. Membership in the organization also affords students the opportunity to participate in seminars and other programs offered by the National and State Trial Lawyers Associations.

MOOT COURTS

All students are eligible to compete for a place on various intra- and inter-law school Moot Court teams. There is an annual Law Day Competition and the College of Law

participates in the **NATIONAL INTER-LAW SCHOOL MOOT COURT COMPETITION**. Regional winners in this competition compete in final arguments at the national level. Teams from the Law College have frequently won honors in the regional competition, and in 1976 UT's team won the final round of the national competition in New York City.

Similar programs are conducted by the **JESSUP INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION**, the **GILES SUTHERLAND RICH MOOT COURT COMPETITION**, the **FREDERICK DOUGLASS MOOT COURT COMPETITION**, the **WAGNER LABOR LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION**, and the **IRVING R. KAUFMAN SECURITIES LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION**.

THE ADVOCATES' PRIZE MOOT COURT COMPETITION was established through the generosity of a good friend of the College of Law. After extensive intra-school competition, prizes are awarded on the basis of outstanding brief, best oral argument, and best appellate advocacy team.

For further practical experience, students are encouraged to visit the courts of all types (criminal, civil, equity, state, and federal, including the Court of Appeals of Tennessee and the Supreme Court of Tennessee) which hold their sessions in the city of Knoxville.

THE MOOT COURT BOARD is composed of third-year students who have demonstrated appellate advocacy ability through various inter- and intra-school competitions. The Board develops the problem and coordinates all the activities for the Advocates' Prize Moot Court Competition and is involved in the selection of other Moot Court teams representing the Law College. In order to increase the development of advocacy skills, the Board has developed a videotape library. In

addition, the Board sponsors various trial and appellate court hearings at the Law College. The Tennessee Court of Appeals has for the past three years regularly held one day of "live" appellate arguments in the College.

THE FORUM

As the student newspaper of the Law College, the *Forum* seeks to provide a vehicle for the expression of student views on a wide range of subjects. Constructive criticism is encouraged and numerous questions concerning curriculum, teaching methods, and grading practices have been aired through this medium.

LEGAL FRATERNITIES

Three of the largest national legal fraternities maintain active chapters at the College of Law. The Roosevelt Inn of Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity was established at the Law College in 1919. The McReynolds Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity was founded at the College of Law in 1916. The John Catron Senate of Delta Theta Phi received its charter in 1966.

The legal fraternities have traditionally played a leading role in College of Law affairs, professional as well as social. Weekly luncheon programs and round-table discussions and lectures feature addresses by prominent speakers drawn from the legal profession and from commerce and industry. A "ride-along" program with the Knoxville Police Department is also sponsored. The fraternities foster a consciousness of the ideals of the legal profession and good fellowship among their members.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The learning process is facilitated by the availability of excellent legal resource materials. The Law Library contains the official court reports, session laws and

codes of all states and of the federal system, the complete National Reporter System which covers all states and the federal courts, the Annotated Reports, standard sets of miscellaneous reports, and the reports of Canadian cases and of English cases from the Yearbook to date. In addition to these, there are adequate encyclopedias, digests and dictionaries, standard textbooks, law reviews, and current loose-leaf services, totaling together more than 115,000 catalogued volumes. In addition, there are

approximately 50,000 microform equivalent volumes, including the Briefs and Records of the United States Supreme Court from 1897 to date. The Law Library is a depository for federal documents. The library is under the supervision of a full-time member of the faculty with thorough training in library science as well as law. Law students also have the use of the collections in the Main University Library, which is located just across the street from the Law Library, and the Undergraduate Library, a few blocks away.





Curriculum

The following program is designed to give the student an adequate preparation for the practice of law. From twelve (12) to fifteen (15) hours of classroom work a week are required of all full-time students. The required courses will be taken as early in the law curriculum as possible or as scheduled by the law faculty.

FIRST-YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

<p>FIRST QUARTER Contracts I Torts I Legal Process Research & Writing I</p>	<p>SECOND QUARTER Contracts II Torts II Property I Research & Writing II</p>
<p>THIRD QUARTER Civil Procedure I Criminal Law Property II Research & Writing III</p>	

Note: All first-year courses are required of all students.

The entire College of Law curriculum is currently under review by the faculty in anticipation of the change to the semester system in the fall of 1981. Students must ascertain course offerings and required courses upon matriculating at the College.

8010 Civil Procedure I (4) An introductory course; binding effect of judgments; selecting the proper court—jurisdiction and venue; ascertaining the applicable law; federal and state practice.

8020-30 Contracts I & II

Contracts I (5) The basic agreement process and legal protection afforded contracts; problems of offer and acceptance, interpretation, illegality, and the statute of limitations.

Contracts II (4) Continuation of study begun in Contracts I; concentrates on remedies, conditions, impossibility and frustration, third party beneficiaries, assignment and delegation, and discharge.

8040 Criminal Law (4) A course on the substantive aspects of criminal law; general principles applicable to all criminal conduct, then specific analysis of particular crimes; substantive defenses to crimes, including insanity, intoxication, mistake, necessity, legal duty, self-defense, and duress.

8070 Legal Process (3) An introductory course on the judicial process; brief survey of judicial organization and procedure, legal history, case analysis, significance of precedent, influence of the judge as policy maker, adversary system, and the role and responsibilities of the lawyer as an advocate; legislative interpretation.

8130-40 Property I & II

Property I (4) Freehold estates, future interests, concurrent ownership, leases; real estate contract and the deed; principles of personal property.

Property II (5) The recording system, title assurance, easements, nuisance, lateral support, water rights, zoning, and eminent domain.

8110-11-12 Research and Writing I, II, III (2, 2, 2) This three-quarter sequential offering is designed to provide the student with a progressively more sophisticated involvement in legal research and writing. Fundamentals of legal bibliography with an emphasis upon techniques and research skills will be an integral part. Among the other components to be included are the drafting of a law office memorandum and other written materials. The preparation and presentation of an appellate argument (written and oral) will also be expected. Classes will be divided into small sections, with individual criticism given on all work submitted. Lectures on research, writing, and advocacy skills will be included. (8110 and 8112 graded S/NC)

8180-90 Torts I & II

Torts I (4) Intended interference with person, assault and battery, false imprisonment, negligence, affirmative duties, immunities, actual causation, and contributory causes.

Torts II (5) Negligence, result within the risk, or proximate causation; assumption of risk and contributory fault; interference with property,

trespass, conversion; privileges; strict liability, liability of suppliers and contractors; misrepresentation; defamation; unjustifiable litigation; privacy; interference with contractual relations.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED COURSES

8300-10 Constitutional Law I & II Either 8300 or 8310 will satisfy the constitutional law requirement. One must be taken for that purpose, and the other may be taken as an elective.

Constitutional Law I (4) Judicial review, limitations on judicial power, national legislative power, regulation of commerce, power to tax and spend; other sources of national power; state power to regulate and tax; intergovernmental immunities.

Constitutional Law II (4) Freedom of expression, association and religion; Fourteenth Amendment rights, excluding rights of criminally accused, including discrimination as to race, sex, etc.; right to franchise and apportionment; concept of state action in matters of civil rights.

8660 Legal Profession (3) The role of the lawyer in society and the ethical responsibilities implied in that role; admission to the Bar, the organized profession, solicitation, advertising, unauthorized practice, conflicts of interest, decision to represent or withdraw as counsel, fiduciary relationship, advocacy and its limitations, fees, and disciplinary procedures.

Note: One seminar is required for graduation (see pp. 18-19 for descriptions).

ELECTIVE COURSES

8200 Administrative Law (4) Administrative agencies and process; delegation and interpretation of powers; investigatory and rule-making procedures and requirements; adjudicative procedures, evidence, findings, stare decisis, and res judicata; exhaustion of remedies, ripeness and standing; review proceedings and scope of review.

8220 Agency and Partnership (4) Principal and agent; master and servant; authority, unauthorized transactions, notice, ratification, restitution; parties to transactions in individual and partnership area; partnership creation, dissolution and termination, distribution and winding up; organizational problems and devices to reduce risk; The Uniform Partnership Act.

8050 American Legal History (3) Examination of historical development of the law, legal institutions, legal profession, and legal education from colonial times to present; historical relationship of legal system to society emphasized.

8920 Antitrust (4) Federal antitrust laws; monopolization, price-fixing, group boycotts, and anticompetitive practices generally; government enforcement techniques and private treble-damage suits.

8260 Bills and Notes (3) Negotiable instruments, negotiability, transfer, holders in due course; equities and defenses; liability of parties; discharge; Arts. 3 & 4 of Uniform Commercial Code.

8940 Civil Procedure II (4) Pleading, joinder of claims and parties; discovery, trials, verdicts, and judgments; emphasis on Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

8280 Conflict of Laws (5) Jurisdiction, foreign judgments, choice of law, constitutional limitations, renvoi, and classification.

8720 Advanced Constitutional Law (3)* Select problems or perspectives in constitutional law; designation is intended to cover numerous approaches which involve use of instructors from other disciplines such as history, political science, economics, sociology; Constitutional Law I & II prerequisites, or permission of instructor.

8340 Creditors' Rights (4) Enforcement of judgments; bankruptcy and its alternatives for the business and the consumer; emphasis on the federal bankruptcy statutes.

8060 Criminal Process I (3) Due process, equal protection, arrest, search and seizure, wire tapping and electronic eavesdropping, entrapment, right to counsel, self-incrimination, interrogation and confessions, exclusionary rules.

8065 Criminal Process II (3) Bail, prosecutor's discretion, grand jury, preliminary hearing, jurisdiction and venue, joinder and severance, guilty pleas, speedy trial, notice and discovery, nature and cause of accusation, compulsory process, confrontation, trial by jury, adverse publicity, double jeopardy, appeals, habeas corpus.

8985 Directed Research (1-2-3) Independent research by a student or students under direct supervision of an instructor; a student may take course maximum of once each year in last two years of study.

8490 Environmental Law (4) Survey course examining basic federal and state statutory schemes for air and water quality, together with other generic legislation such as the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; selected introduction to role and scope of federal, state, and local agencies in enforcement and proposing new laws and regulations.

8380 Equity (4) Jurisdiction and power of courts of equity; specific performance; injunctions.

8400 Estate Planning (3) Prereq: 8500 Future Interests and 8840 Taxation (Estate); in addition, recommended that student have had as many of following courses as possible: Private Corporations, Taxation (Income), Partnerships, and Trusts and Decedent Estates.

Problems of estate planning both intervivos

and testamentary; advantages and disadvantages of various types of ownership; the law and practice of fiduciary administration, insurance, wills, future interests, trusts, corporations, partnerships, and gifts as related to estate planning; research on assigned topics; drafting of estate plan for hypothetical fact situations.

8420-40 Evidence I & II (3, 3) Rules regulating introduction and exclusion of oral, written, and demonstrative evidence, including relevancy, competency, impeachment, hearsay, privilege, judicial notice, presumptions, and burden of proof.

8360 Family Law (4) Survey of laws affecting the formal and informal family relationship; topics include premarital disputes, antenuptial contracts, creation of the common law and formal marriage, legal effects of marriage, support obligations within the family, legal separation, annulment, divorce, alimony, property settlements, child custody, child support, adoption, abortion, and illegitimacy.

8460 Federal Courts (4) Jurisdiction of the federal courts, and conflicts between federal and state judicial systems, including nature of judicial power, federal questions, diversity, removal, jurisdictional amount, choice of state or federal law, habeas corpus, abstention, enjoining state proceedings, appellate jurisdiction, and joinder of parties and claims.

8500 Future Interests (4) The law of future interests, including reversions, remainders, possibilities of reverter and rights of entry, executory interests, construction of limitations, and rule against perpetuities.

8510 Government Contracts (3)* Principles relating to government procurement, both federal and state, to include award, performance, and termination of contracts; administrative settlement of disputes arising under government contracts. Prereq: 8200 Administrative Law.

8520 Insurance (3)* Types of insurance carriers and their regulation; types of contracts and their elements; insurable interest; warranties and representations; cause of loss; cancellation and estoppel; principles of indemnity and subrogation.

8650 Intellectual Property (3) Protection for intellectual property under federal and state law; patents, trade secrets, copyright, tax considerations, and international aspects.

8525 International Business Transactions (3)* Prereq: 8530 International Law I and 8533 International Law II. Legal status of persons abroad, acquisition and use of property within a foreign country, doing business abroad as a foreign corporation, engaging in business within a foreign country, and expropriation or annulment of contracts or concessions.

8530 International Law I (3) International agreements, organizations, recognition of states,

nationality, territory, jurisdiction and immunities. **8533 International Law II (3)** International claims, expropriation, force, and war.

8160 Interviewing and Counseling (3) The lawyer's role as interviewer and counselor; designed to increase interpersonal skills by developing heightened sensitivity and understanding of emotional and psychological forces; use of videotape techniques and role playing; models developed from which students can analyze and evaluate classroom efforts.

8535 Jurisprudence (3) A comparative examination of legal theories including natural law, idealism, historical jurisprudence, utilitarianism, analytical jurisprudence, sociological jurisprudence, legal realism, and the policy science approach.

8540-42 Labor Relations Law I & II (3, 3) Evolution of labor relations laws, right of self-organization; employer and union unfair labor practices; strikes; boycotts and picketing, collective bargaining; public employee labor relations; internal union affairs; individual rights in labor relations; employment discrimination; federalism and preemption; unions and the antitrust laws. Courses recommended in sequence, but one offering may be elected.

8990 Land Finance Law (3) Financing devices such as mortgages, deeds of trust and land contracts; problems involved in transfer of interests subject to these devices, and the problems incurred in event of default; consideration also directed to contemporary problems arising in such areas as condominiums, cooperatives, housing subdivisions, and shopping centers.

8560 Law, Language & Ethics (4) An intermediate level jurisprudence-type course. Law is the mind's attempt to defend, direct, and administer human activity; exploration of ethical values underlying formal legal reasoning and statement; analysis of judicial reasoning and legal concepts through the methods of epistemology.

8590 Legal Accounting (2) A course designed to familiarize law students with accounting problems and techniques, and to enable them to use and understand accounting information.

8790 Advanced Legal Bibliography & Research Techniques (2) A survey of materials not covered in Research & Writing I. Included will be use of U.S. government documents, preparation of legislative materials, specialized research tools in areas of taxation, labor law, and international law.

LEGAL CLINIC

8600 Civil Advocacy (5) Prereq: 8940 Civil Procedure II; 8420 Evidence I or 8440 Evidence II. The course will explore the nature, function, dynamics, and processes of lawyering and learning, with emphasis on the development of frame-

works and models useful in helping the law student evaluate his or her roles in the legal system. In addition to the classroom component, an intensively supervised field work experience will be offered to introduce students to such lawyering skills as interviews, negotiations pleadings, drafting, and general trial preparation and practice.

8605 Advanced Civil Advocacy (5) Prereq: 8600 Civil Advocacy. Students continue and complete complex civil cases. Expanded opportunities for circuit court, jury trials, appeals, and public interest litigation. Classroom component deals in more advanced skills and strategies.

8620 Criminal Advocacy (5) Prereq: 8060 Criminal Process I or 8065 Criminal Process II and 8420 Evidence I or 8440 Evidence II. Classroom component devoted to trial skills and strategies. Caseloads diversified among crimes, with intensive staff supervision. Courtroom experience limited to preliminary hearings and misdemeanor charges in general sessions and city courts.

8625 Advanced Criminal Advocacy (5) Prereq: 8620 Criminal Advocacy. Students assume responsibility in felony trials and appeals. Practice in circuit courts and prosecution of appeals. Investigation and case preparation in conjunction with staff attorney supervision. Classroom component deals in more advanced skills and strategies.

8630 Specialty Clinic (3) Each component headed by a faculty supervisor. Intensive field experience on a specialized problem in conjunction with seminar or course topic. Major litigation and law reform efforts may be involved.

8632-34 Economic Development Clinic (2, 3) Prereq: 8740 Private Corporations I and 8862 Taxation II. Two-quarter course in counseling small corporate business ventures. Emphasis on nonlitigative skills; negotiation, counseling, document drafting, business management, grantsmanship, and limited representations before administrative agencies.

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8640 Legal Draftsmanship (2) Independent drafting by students under direct supervision of an instructor.

8670 Legal Writing Legal research and writing of papers on problems of law; with faculty permission; work on *Tennessee Law Review* may count toward fulfillment of requirements; one hour credit may be given for preparation of brief in National Moot Court Competitions. May be repeated for credit.

8680 Legislation (3) Approximately half the course is devoted to a traditional case method approach to such problems as interpretation, drafting, and enacting statutes. The remainder of course is devoted to class project in which the

class considers a potential area for legislative reform from preliminary research, through a legislative hearing, to final drafting, parliamentary debate, and voting.

8700-8705 Local Government Law I & II

Local Government Law I (3) Distribution of power between state and local governmental units; sources of authority for limitation on local government operations; creation of local governmental units and determination of their boundaries; home rule.

Local Government Law II (3)* Problems represented by fragmentation of local government units; current solutions to include consolidated county government as authorized by Tennessee law; problems in the financing of local services; current constitutional issues (e.g., school financing and land use control); influence of federal programs on local government finance and decision making.

8690 Modern Land Use Law (3) Land use planning, nuisance, zoning, and eminent domain.

8555 Negotiations and Dispute Settlement (3) Study of: (1) negotiations process and its role in legal disputes, with training in art of negotiating and settling disputes in manner which fulfills the needs and requirements of clients and avoids unnecessary litigation; (2) the effective use and further development of institutional methods of dispute settlement, including pretrial procedures, grievance procedures, mediation, and other third-party intervention.

8710 Oil and Gas Law (3)* Selected materials on nature of interests, conveyancing, royalties, grants and reservations, leases, and taxation.

8740-60 Private Corporations I & II

Private Corporations I (3) History and nature of the corporation; selection of appropriate form of business enterprise; judicial and legislative regulation; promoters and preincorporation transactions; incorporation procedures; defective incorporation; disregard of the corporate entity; rights and management duties of shareholders, directors, and officers.

Private Corporations II (3) Corporate finance; rights, duties, and liabilities respecting securities; special problems of close corporations; dividends and purchase by corporation of its own shares; fundamental corporate changes (sales of assets, mergers, etc.); shareholder's derivative actions.

8770 Products Liability (3) Negligence of manufacturer; strict liability of manufacturer; liability of retailer and other suppliers; defectiveness and causation; disclaimers and contributory fault.

8815 Race and Sex Discrimination and the Law (4)* Comparison of race and sex discriminatory practices, and legal restrictions and remedies, as they affect education, employment, housing, political participation, and other social and economic activities; legislative, judicial, and

administrative materials.

8615 Regulated Industries (3)* Federal and state governmental regulation of natural monopolies and other "regulated industries" (e.g., transportation, public utilities, broadcasting).

8750 Remedies (4) Study of judicial remedies, including damages, restitution, and equitable relief. Major attention will be paid to problems connected with the availability and measurement of damages and restitutionary relief. Some consideration will also be given to availability and scope of equitable remedies, especially specific performance and injunctions, but Remedies is not a substitute for Equity. One objective of the course will be comparative evaluation of remedies available in given situations.

NOTE: Students who have taken 8780 Restitution will not be eligible to take 8750 Remedies. Students who have taken 8350 Damages will be eligible to take 8750 Remedies.

8800 Sales (3) Art. 2 (Sales) and Art. 7 (Documents of Title) of the Uniform Commercial Code.

8820 Securities Regulation (3) Advanced problems of governmental regulation of issuance of securities.

8810 Secured Transactions (3) Brief survey of suretyship and guaranty; Art. 9 (Security Interests in Personal Property) of the Uniform Commercial Code.

8830 Social Legislation and Employee Benefits (3)* A study of legal problems arising under such programs as workmen's compensation, wage and hour laws, unemployment compensation, public assistance, social security, and medicare.

8840 Taxation (Estate, Gift, and Inheritance) (3) Federal Estate and Gift Tax laws; history and development; relationship of the two taxes; procedure and review before boards and courts; preparation of a return based upon hypothetical facts, and presentation of research results on assigned topics; problems involving the law of the several states are assigned.

8860 Taxation (Income) I (4) Federal tax procedure; what is taxable income; attribution of income among taxpayers; deductions and credits; annual accounting; capital gains and losses.

8862 Taxation II (3) Taxation of formation, operation, and dissolution of the corporation; partnerships; small businesses; trusts; estates.

8865 Taxation III (3) Corporate reorganizations; methods of corporate distributions; sale of corporate business; other income tax problems of corporations.

8945 Trial Moot Court I (1) Experience and training in trial of law and equity cases. Third-year students will act as counsel in all aspects of trial practice. Knox County Circuit Judges serve as judges of Trial Moot Court. S/NC.

8950 Trial Moot Court II (1) Intensive experience

and training in trial of law and equity cases. An extension of Trial Moot Court I. Knox County Circuit Judges serve as judges of Trial Moot Court. S/NC.

8170 Trial Practice (3) Criminal and civil litigation, with primary emphasis on trial problems and preparation; basic trial strategy, professional responsibility, fact investigation, witness preparation, discovery and presentation of evidence, selection and instruction of juries, opening and closing arguments.

8905 Trusts and Decedent Estates (4) Trusts: nature, creation, transfer, termination, and modification. Fiduciary administration. Intestate succession. Wills: validity, execution, mistake, revocation, probate, and contest. Devises and legacies: ademption, advancements, and contribution.

NOTE: Students who have taken either 8960 Trusts or 8980 Wills will not be eligible to take 8905 Trusts and Decedent Estates.

8965 Unfair Trade Practices (3) Business torts, "fair trade"; Federal Trade Commission regulation of competitive practices; protection for trademarks and trade names.

8975 Water Law (3) Survey study in water law, including case studies and water law doctrines. (Same as Environmental Engineering 4810 and Water Resources Development 4810.)

SEMINARS

ONE SEMINAR IS REQUIRED FOR GRADUATION.

8910 Administrative Law Seminar (3) In-depth study of principles of administrative law not covered in basic courses, such as discretion, choice of adjudication or rule making to develop administrative policy, consistency in administrative action.

8240 Arbitration Seminar (3) Arbitration of labor agreements; judicial and legislative developments, nature of process, relationship to collective bargaining, selected arbitration problems on various topics under collective agreements, and role of lawyers and arbitrators in the process.

8870 Business Planning Seminar (3) Prereq: 8860 Taxation I and 8865 Taxation III, 8740 Private Corporations I and 8760 Private Corporations II. Selected problems on corporate and tax aspects of business planning and transactions.

8320 Constitutional Law Seminar (2) Study and discussion of current constitutional law problems; original paper required; Constitutional Law a prerequisite.

8930 Consumer Protection Seminar (3)* Selected problems in consumer protection.

8345 Criminal Law Seminar (3) Advanced problems in criminal law and administration of justice.

8890 Environmental Protection Seminar (3)

Through team-teaching and input of selected experts, course will focus on specific problems of litigating in defense of the environment and mobilizing public and private efforts in defense of the environment; problems of proving environmental impact of selected projects, interpretation and evaluation of scientific data, use of expert witnesses; attention will also be given to special environmental concerns of the region, e.g., TVA operations, strip mining, forest management, wildlife preserves.

8570 International Law Seminar (3)* Study and discussion of current international law problems; paper required; International Law I & II prerequisites.

8545 Juvenile Law Seminar (3) After examining the unique history and philosophy of juvenile justice system, the course will consider jurisdiction, judicial and extra-judicial functions of the juvenile court, and various dispositional alternatives. Students will read judicial opinion and materials from fields of history, sociology, and psychology. Knox County Juvenile Court will serve as laboratory for students, and professional staff from the Court will participate in seminar on a regular basis.

8550 Labor Relations Law Seminar (3) Study and discussion of selected labor relations law problems.

8995 Land Acquisition & Development (3) Alternative business forms will be assigned teams of students who will then prepare and present for seminar discussion all major documents (notes, deeds, prospectus, etc.) necessary to accomplish the acquisition or development of large pieces of raw land. 8990 Land Finance a prerequisite.

8580 Law and Current Problems Seminar (2-3)

8935 Law and Medicine Seminar (3) Examination of the medical profession's involvement in judicial process, including: medical malpractice and alternatives to fault-based liability; responsibilities for disposition and care of dead bodies and legal principles governing organ transplantation; expert medical proof and testimony; medico-legal aspects of euthanasia; other more specific matters such as legal import of medical profession's various canons of ethics.

8850 Law and Mental Health Seminar (3) Introduction to psychiatric principles, role of psychiatrist, and relationship to role of legal counsel; assigned readings; field work in mental health clinic; jointly taught by law professor and psychiatrist.

8730-35 Tennessee Legal System Seminar (3, 3) Basic legal system of Tennessee from the perspective of its impact on the day-to-day life of citizens. Focus on law of contracts, real property with emphasis on landlord and tenant, family

law, torts, juvenile law, criminal law, and individual rights with respect to government. Work required in addition to a three-hour weekly seminar will be a major research memorandum and teaching law in a high school one term. Course extends two quarters and completion of both quarters is required for hour and grade credit. Incomplete (I) will be assigned for 8730. Course to be graded numerically only upon completion of 8735. Prereq: Consent of instructor.

8955 Trade Regulation Seminar (3)* Study and discussion of selected problems arising under antitrust laws and laws applicable to regulated industries.

LAW-RELATED ELECTIVE COURSE CREDIT

Eligible law students may receive credit towards the J.D. degree for acceptable performance in up to three law-related upper-level courses taken in other departments at The University of Tennessee. Course selection and registration are subject to guidelines approved by the law faculty which include the requirement that any such course be acceptable for credit towards a graduate degree in the department offering the course.

DUAL J.D.-M.B.A. DEGREE PROGRAM

The College of Business Administration and the College of Law offer a coordinated dual degree program leading to the conferral of both Doctor of Jurisprudence and Master of Business Administration degrees. A student pursuing the dual program may save up to two academic quarters (24 quarter hours) of course work which would be required if the two degrees were to be earned separately.

ADMISSIONS. Applicants for the J.D.-M.B.A. program must make separate application to, and be competitively and independently accepted by, the College of Law for the J.D. degree, the Graduate School and College of Business

Administration for the M.B.A. degree, and by the Dual Degree Committee.

Students who have been accepted by both colleges may commence studies in the dual program at the beginning of any quarter subsequent to matriculation in both colleges, provided, however, that dual program studies must be started prior to entry into the last forty-two (42) quarter hours required for the J.D. degree and the last twenty-four (24) quarter hours required for the M.B.A. degree.

CURRICULUM. A dual degree candidate must satisfy the graduation requirements of each college. Dual degree students withdrawing from the dual degree program before completion of both degrees will not receive credit toward graduation from either college for courses in the other college, except as such courses qualify for credit without regard to the dual degree program. For students continuing in the dual degree program the J.D. and M.B.A. degrees will be awarded upon completion of requirements of the dual degree program.

The College of Law will award credit toward the J.D. degree for acceptable performance in a maximum of twelve (12) quarter hours of approved graduate-level courses offered by the College of Business Administration. Three of the twelve (12) quarter hours must be earned in Accounting 5810 or a more advanced accounting course. If College of Law credit is given for such accounting course, the dual degree student may not receive College of Law credit for Legal Accounting (Law College course 8590).

The College of Business Administration will award credit toward the M.B.A. degree for acceptable performance in a maximum of twelve (12) quarter hours of approved courses offered by the College of Law.

Except while completing the first-year

courses in the College of Law, students are encouraged to maximize the integrative facets of the dual program by taking courses in both colleges each quarter.

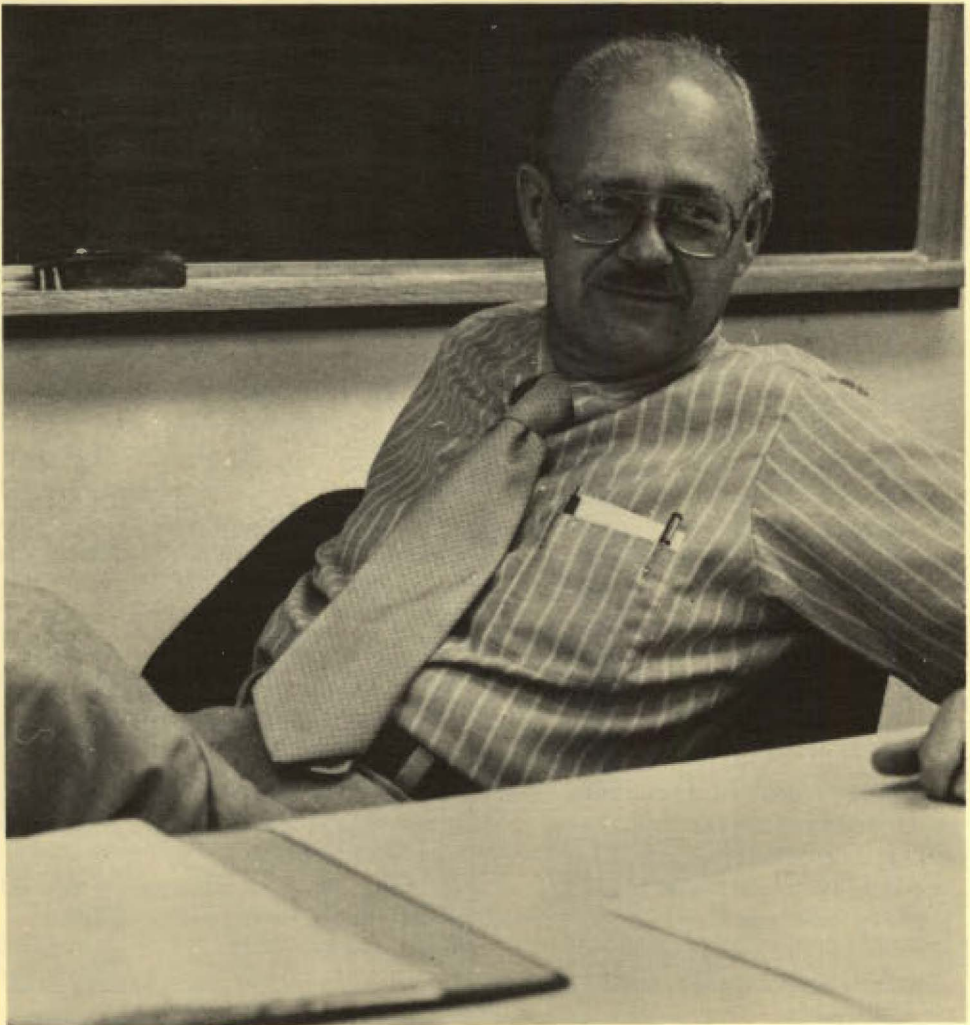
AWARDING OF GRADES. For grade recording purposes in the College of Law for graduate business courses and in the College of Business Administration for law school courses, grades awarded will be converted to either Satisfactory or No Credit and will not be included in the computation of the student's grade average or class standing in the college where such grades are so converted. The College of Law will award a grade of Satisfactory for a graduate business course in which the student has earned a B grade or higher and a No Credit for any lower grade. The College of Business Administration will award a grade of Satisfactory for a College of Law course in which the student has earned a 2.3 grade or higher and a No Credit for any lower grade. Grades earned in courses of either college may be used on a regular graded basis for any appropriate purpose in the college offering the course. The official academic record of the student maintained by the Registrar of the University shall show the actual grade assigned by the instructor without conversion. The student must pass a final written comprehensive examination to receive the M.B.A. degree.

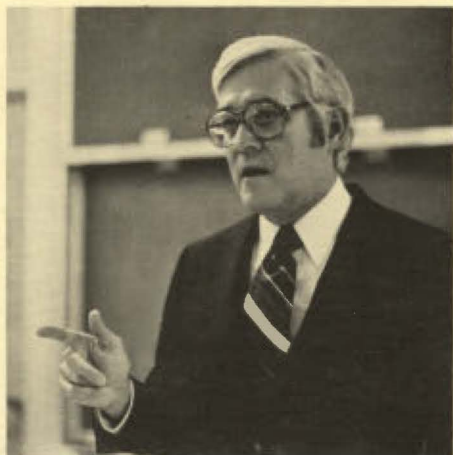
Course Offerings Subject to Change

The necessity of adjustments to accommodate changing conditions may dictate modifications in the course offerings and other features of the program described above. Accordingly, the College of Law reserves the right to make such variation in its program as circumstances may require. Prospective students who are interested in the precise course offerings at a given time or who

desire other special information should make inquiry in advance.

*It has become necessary to offer some courses and seminars only on an every other year basis. Choice has been based on subject matter and past patterns of student enrollment. In order to facilitate students and faculty planning, these courses and seminars are marked with an asterisk in the catalog (8720, 8510, 8520, 8525, 8705, 8710, 8615, 8815, 8830, 8930, 8570, 8955). These may be offered in summer quarter session or upon availability of added faculty, but this will be done only after satisfying other priorities.





Academic Policies

The Quarter System and Residence Requirements

The College of Law is conducted under the quarter system. Four quarters of work are offered each calendar year. Residence study for any three quarters constitutes an academic year. Thus, the residence study requirements for the J.D. degree, covering three academic years or nine quarters, may be completed within a calendar period of two and one-quarter years. Students who begin in the fall quarter may spread their work over three years by omitting each year the summer quarter or some other quarter. In order to obtain full resident credit for any one quarter, a student must carry a minimum of ten (10)

Note:

All academic policies are currently under review by the faculty in anticipation of the change to the semester system in the fall of 1981. Students must ascertain current academic policies and degree requirements upon matriculating at the College.

hours of work a week and pass a minimum of nine hours. For any quarter in which less than ten (10) hours are carried or nine hours passed, a student will receive proportional residence credit. To be eligible to receive the J.D. degree, candidates must complete at least the last three quarters in residence at the College of Law.

Full-Time Study of Law

All students are expected to be full-time students. It is essential that all first-year required courses be completed in the first three quarters of law study. Completion means receiving a grade or credit.

FIRST-YEAR COURSE LOAD. All first-year students are required to take the prescribed full course load in each of the first three or four quarters. Applications for permission to drop courses or otherwise vary the first-year program in cases of emergency, hardship, or other unusual circumstances are considered by a faculty committee.

In the event of any variance, the faculty will determine which, if any, upper-class courses may be taken before all first-year courses are completed. No student may take an upper-class course during any quarter in which there is offered a first-year course which the student has not completed or in which he or she is not enrolled for that quarter:

UPPER-CLASS COURSE LOAD. Following completion of the first-year prescribed courses, a full-time student shall complete at least twelve (12) hours each quarter enrolled with the exception of the summer quarter.

If a student who completed the required first-year courses subsequently fails to complete twelve (12) hours in any one quarter, the student may not thereafter be allowed to register for more than sixteen

(16) hours in any one quarter, provided, however, that if a student has failed to complete the required twelve (12) hours because of emergency, temporary hardship, or other unusual circumstances, the faculty may waive the sixteen (16) hour maximum limitation. Completion means receiving a grade or credit.

MAXIMUM COURSE LOAD. The maximum course load for a law student is eighteen (18) quarter hours in any one quarter.

Grading Policy

Grades at the College of Law are on a numerical basis from 0.0 to 4.0. A grade of 0.5 or below is a failure.

TEMPORARY GRADES. Where for good cause shown (such as serious illness or other disability), a student fails to complete all requirements for a course in which he or she is enrolled, the course instructor may assign the student a temporary grade of "I" (incomplete).

A student receiving this grade should arrange with the instructor to take whatever action is needed to remove the grade at the earliest possible date, and in any event, within one year after the course was attempted. A grade of "I" which is not removed within the next succeeding year in which the student is enrolled will revert to a 0.0. However, a student need not be formally enrolled at the College of Law to remove a temporary grade by examination.

SATISFACTORY/NO CREDIT OPTION FOR ELECTIVE COURSES. All students who have completed fifty-six (56) quarter hours of study will be eligible to take one course on a Satisfactory/No Credit basis in each of three subsequent quarters at the beginning of which the student has an overall average of at least 2.0. A maximum of three courses may be taken on an S/NC

basis. Required courses may not be taken on an S/NC basis, and courses taken on an S/NC basis may not be used to satisfy prerequisites for other courses unless a satisfactory is received or the actual grade received is 0.6 or better. Election to take courses on an S/NC basis must be made at the time of registration and cannot be changed thereafter, except that students who register for a course on an S/NC basis when they are ineligible to do so will be required to change to regular grading when the error is discovered.

Students electing the S/NC basis must meet all requirements imposed on students taking the course on a regular grade basis, e.g., attendance, term paper, recitation, etc. Examinations and other work of students electing an S/NC basis shall not be graded separately or differently from that of other students. Credit will be given for a course taken on an S/NC basis only in quarters in which the student completes (receives a grade in) at least ten (10) hours on a regular grade basis. For purposes of S/NC grading, satisfactory shall mean a grade of at least 2.0. A student electing S/NC who makes 2.0 or above shall receive credit for the course, but the grade shall be recorded as S and will not be used in determining grade average. A student electing Satisfactory/No Credit who makes below 2.0 will receive NC for the course and neither the grade nor the hours for the course will be used in computing grade average or hours credit.

REPEATING COURSES. A student may repeat a course which he or she has completed, provided that no course may be repeated in which the student has earned a 2.0 or better on a graded basis or a "satisfactory" on an S/NC basis. The course must be repeated on the same grade basis (either numerical or S/NC) as originally taken. A student repeating a

course in which a satisfactory grade was earned (either S or 0.6 or better) will receive no additional credit toward completion of the total hours required for graduation. Both grades, however, will appear on the transcript, and in the case of a numerical grade, both grades will be computed when determining cumulative average. A student who repeats a course in which an NC was originally received will not be deemed to be using one of his or her three S/NC opportunities.

Auditing Courses

Space permitting, a student otherwise regularly enrolled may audit a course with the permission of the instructor.

Maintenance of Satisfactory Record

Students in the College of Law must maintain a satisfactory academic record. The following rules apply to probation and academic ineligibility.

EXCLUSION OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS. No student will be excluded from the College of Law for academic reasons prior to the completion of three quarters of academic study. A full-time student who fails to achieve an overall average of at least 2.0 upon completion (receipt of grade) of three quarters of academic study shall be excluded. A student who has obtained permission to vary the first-year full course load shall be excluded if such student fails to achieve an overall average of at least 2.0 upon completion (receipt of grade) of all required first-year courses, or upon completion of forty (40) hours, whichever first occurs.

PROBATION AND EXCLUSION OF UPPER-CLASS STUDENTS. To remain in good standing, a student must maintain at least a 2.0 average on the work of any one

quarter and overall. An upper-class student who fails to maintain a 2.0 average on the work of any one quarter or overall will be placed on probation. A student placed on probation has one quarter in which to regain regular status by achieving at least a 2.0 average for that quarter's work *and* raising his or her cumulative average to at least 2.0. Failure to remove such probation results in academic ineligibility to continue as a student in the College of Law.

The above stipulation is subject to the limitation that no upper-class student may become ineligible at the end of a quarter in which the student has achieved a 2.0 for the work of that quarter. In such a case, the student will be permitted to continue his or her studies on academic probation for as long as a 2.0 average on each quarter's work is achieved.

Further, a student who is on probation but whose *cumulative* average is 2.0 or better will not be ineligible on account of his or her quarterly average being below 2.0 until the end of the second successive quarter of probation.

A student placed on probation should withdraw from all extracurricular activity at the University and, if employed, should curtail or eliminate his or her employment or reduce his or her academic load proportionately. Students on probation may not hold office in any professional or social fraternity, in the Student Bar Association, or in any similar organization or activity.

Readmission of Academically Ineligible Students

When a student has experienced unusual personal difficulty arising from causes beyond his or her control and such difficulty has led to academic exclusion by preventing satisfactory performance, and when a student can offer satisfactory proof of such difficulty and that it has been

substantially eliminated, a student may upon petition to the faculty be readmitted.

Readmission may be granted upon such terms and conditions as the faculty in its discretion shall deem appropriate.

A student who is excluded twice shall not be eligible for readmission.

Every applicant for readmission who was not enrolled in the College of Law prior to September 1972 must satisfy the minimum standards of admission for new students for the quarter in which readmission is sought.

Withdrawal from Courses

A student's permanent record will show only those courses for which the student is registered one week after the beginning of classes. The deadline for withdrawal from a course or from all courses is mid-quarter, thirty-five (35) calendar days after the first day of classes. Notice of the precise "drop-date" will be posted well before that date. A student may withdraw from a course at any time up to and including this date by executing a change of registration slip and submitting it to the Student Record Office. The signature of the Dean or his designee is required. If withdrawal from a course or from the College of Law occurs after the first week of classes but before the withdrawal deadline, the grade of W will automatically be entered on the student's record.

A student withdrawing from a course or from the College of Law *after* the withdrawal deadline will receive the grade of 0.0 unless the student can clearly demonstrate that one of the following conditions exists: a) illness or injury as verified by the student health service or private physician; b) serious personal or family problems as verified by the student's family, minister, physician, etc.; c) necessary change in work schedule as verified by the student's employer;

d) financial inability to continue at the University; or e) call to active military service. One of these conditions must exist for any change of registration. A student will not be permitted to withdraw from a course simply to avoid a poor grade.

A student wishing to withdraw from the College of Law must present the request to the Dean of the College of Law or his designee. If the request is approved, the Student Record Office will enter the appropriate change on the student's permanent record and provide written notification to the course instructor(s) and the student's advisor. To finalize official withdrawal from the college the student must also report to the Student Counseling Service, 900 Volunteer Boulevard, to be cleared through the Treasurer's Office, University Housing, and other University service centers.

Re-Enrollment of Students Who Voluntarily Withdraw from the College of Law

Any student who enrolls in the College of Law and voluntarily withdraws shall be re-enrolled as a matter of right provided he or she had completed at least one full quarter of study and was eligible to continue at the time of withdrawal, and he or she seeks to re-enroll within one year (four quarters) of withdrawal and gives the College of Law at least one quarter's notice of intention to re-enroll.

Students who voluntarily withdraw from the College of Law who have not completed one quarter's work or who do not seek to re-enroll within one year shall be considered for readmission with regard to presently prevailing admission standards, reasons for withdrawal, law school records, and all other relevant factors.

Summer Foreign Law Studies Program Second- or third-year students who

desire to take law courses abroad during the summer for transfer credit at the College of Law must submit a written request to the faculty through the Office of the Dean and indicate the courses they plan to take. The summer program must be sponsored by an approved American law school using, in substantial part, law professors from the United States. No more than twelve (12) quarter hours may be earned for transfer credit at the College of Law. Grades received in summer foreign programs will *not* be transferred. Each

student's program must be approved in advance.

Degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence

The degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence will be conferred upon candidates who complete, with the required average, nine quarters of resident law study and who have 126 quarter hours of credit including the required courses. The required average is 2.0, and that average must be maintained on the work of all nine quarters and also in the last three quarters.





Student Services

ORIENTATION AND COUNSELING

Orientation Program

The Student Bar Association, in cooperation with the faculty, sponsors a series of lectures for entering law students. The objectives and aims of the College of Law, the *Tennessee Law Review*, the Order of the Coif, the student organizations and legal fraternities, the functions of the Legal Clinic, and techniques in adapting study habits to the College of Law curriculum are discussed as part of this orientation program.

Guidance

Each student is assigned a faculty advisor upon registration at the College of Law. Choice of courses, schedule problems, and personal problems of study and law school techniques are all within the scope of the advisory service. Students are encouraged to make contact with their advisors early in their academic careers.

In addition, the facilities of the University Student Counseling Service and the University's specialized services for

improving reading skills and study habits are available to Law College students. Various testing services will assist in appraising aptitudes and abilities.

HOUSING

The University operates modern residence halls for single students and apartments for married students. Inquiry to the appropriate office should be made as early as possible, since space is limited.

SINGLE STUDENTS. For single student residence halls, applications may be obtained from the Housing Office, 405 Student Services Building, University of Tennessee 37916.

MARRIED STUDENTS. The University has provided excellent apartment facilities in several locations for married students with or without families. Information and application for these facilities may be secured from the Office of Rental Properties, 107 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee 37916.

OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING. Students living in off-campus housing are expected to observe the same rules of conduct and standards that are applicable to all students. The student is responsible for obtaining off-campus housing. The University does not inspect or approve these facilities. The terms and conditions for the rental of off-campus housing are between the student and the landlord. A listing of off-campus housing for students is provided by the Off-Campus Housing Office, 344 University Center, University of Tennessee 37916.

CAREER PLANNING AND PLACEMENT SERVICES

The College of Law provides career counseling and placement services to meet the needs of the student who is

looking for his/her first clerkship, the recent graduate who is beginning a legal career, and the alumnus who is seeking a career change. With this goal in mind, the ongoing activities include workshops in interviewing skills and résumé writing, scheduling on-campus interviews, attending out-of-state hiring conferences, and coordinating all law-related employment opportunities, whether with law firms, corporations, insurance companies, or government agencies.

A salary survey of those students who graduated between August 1977 and August 1978 indicated the average starting salary was \$14,151 annually. Four percent of those responding were unemployed as of fall 1978.

Early use of the Career Planning and Placement Office is encouraged to enable students to give serious thought and effort to career development.

UNIVERSITY SERVICES

Privileges

Students in the College of Law have the same privileges and are subject to the same regulations as other University students. They may attend classes in other colleges of the University without additional charge, subject to approval of the Dean of Admissions and the student's College of Law advisor. They also have equal privileges with students in other colleges of membership in University organizations, the use of the gymnasium, Student Aquatic Center, and the University libraries.

The Student Center

Directly across from the College of Law is the Carolyn Brown Memorial University Center. Law students are invited to use all of the facilities of this modern University meeting place. In addition to housing most

student organization offices, lounges, meeting rooms, and recreational facilities, the Center contains the University Post Office, a grill, cafeteria, bookstore, and supply store.

Student Health Services

Modern hospital facilities and expert medical care are available to all regular students through the University-maintained Student Health Service. Also offered are various laboratory tests, x-rays, and clinical and nursing services. A nominal charge is made when confinement to the student clinic and hospital is necessary for more than one day.

A voluntary student group plan of hospital expense insurance for accident and sickness is available. Information on cost and coverage of this insurance will be made available upon enrollment through the office of Student Health Services.

Military and Air Science

Law College students who are desirous of pursuing advanced work in military or air science may do so while attending the College of Law. Such courses are administered as a regular part of the ROTC program at The University of Tennessee. Students interested in this program should communicate directly with the respective Departments of Military Science or Air Science.



Admission Procedure

Dates of Admission

The College of Law accepts beginning students at the opening of the fall quarter only. Applications for admission should not be filed prior to October 1 for classes entering the following fall quarter. Applicants are urged to file their applications as soon after October 1 as possible, and the application should be completed no later than March 1. Admissions decisions will be made as soon thereafter as practicable. *Unless the application is completed (that is, application form, LSAT score, and LSDAS Summary received by the Admissions Office) by March 1, the applicant's chances of acceptance may be seriously prejudiced.* Supplementary information, such as senior-year grades and receipt of a degree, should be submitted subsequently whenever available.

Requirements for Admission*

Each applicant must hold a baccalaureate degree from an accredited four-year institution by the time of matriculation at the College of Law.

Admission to the College of Law is competitive. In evaluating applicants, the Admissions Committee considers grade-point averages (GPA), Law School Admission Test Scores (LSAT), and non-quantifiable indicators of success in law school and the legal profession.

The College of Law accords major weight to an applicant's Combined Score ($200 \times \text{GPA} + \text{LSAT}$). An applicant's GPA for admission purposes is computed on the basis of all baccalaureate work attempted. More recent undergraduate academic work may be weighted where an applicant has demonstrated substantial improvement in academic performance. Where an applicant has taken the LSAT more than once, the College of Law will average the scores. The College of Law will not normally admit a student whose GPA is below 2.3 (on a 4.0 scale), whose LSAT is below 475, or whose combined score is below 1000. Applicants who do not meet these minimum standards generally have not, in the judgment of the faculty, demonstrated sufficient academic

*NOTE: All policies pertaining to admission requirements are currently under review and may be changed prior to the admission of the 1980 entering class.

achievement and aptitude for the successful pursuit of the academic program at the College of Law.

In cases where competing applicants' GPA and LSAT are substantially equivalent, the College of Law considers as highly important non-quantifiable indicators of strong motivation for the study of law and the likelihood that an applicant will make a distinctive contribution to the legal profession. Among these indicators are a student's writing ability, work experience, extracurricular activities, references, and an essay on why he or she desires to pursue a legal education and enter the legal profession.

Traditionally, the percentage of permanent Tennessee residents in the student body has been approximately 80 percent, and these Tennesseans come from all parts of the state. While it seeks to have an appropriate proportion of out-of-state students in its professional program, the College of Law recognizes that its primary responsibility is to provide adequate opportunities for qualified citizens of Tennessee to pursue a legal education. In consequence of this obligation, the College of Law has afforded and will continue to afford priority to qualified Tennessee applicants in the admission process. Admission standards are therefore more stringent for out-of-state applicants.

The College of Law recognizes the desirability of bringing together an entering class of diverse cultural, social, and educational backgrounds. With this in mind, special consideration, still competitive, may be given to applications for admission submitted by candidates who have been educationally or culturally disadvantaged. In no case is an applicant admitted unless it appears there is a high probability of success as law student and practicing attorney.

In 1978-79, the mean admission credentials of applicants who entered the College of Law were a 3.4 GPA and a 596 LSAT. Figures for 1979-80 were not available at printing. Applicants are cautioned, however, that these figures are historical in nature and may not be characteristic of future classes. Competition for admission continues to be great, and, apart from providing this historical data, the College of Law cannot predict the competitive situation for 1980.

Law School Admission Test

All applicants for admission as beginning law students must take the Law School Admission Test given by the Law School Admission Services in cooperation with leading law schools throughout the country.

The test may be taken before application is made for admission to law school. Applications to take the test must be sent directly to the Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940. Tests are normally given in October, December, February, April, and June, and are held in many centers throughout the United States. All tests are scheduled to be held in The University of Tennessee College of Law. In general, applications should be filed with the Law School Admission Services not later than one month prior to the examination date. Requests for the LSAT application may be sent to the Law School Admission Services or the College of Law.

Prospective students should take the test no later than December of the year prior to expected admission. February test scores may not reach the Admissions Office by the March 1 deadline.

Law School Data Assembly Service

Applicants for admission must register with the Law School Data Assembly

Service (LSDAS) by completing and mailing the registration form, which may be obtained from the College of Law or directly from the Law School Admission Services. A transcript from each college attended should then be sent, not to the law school, but directly to:

LSDAS

Law School Admission Services
Box 2000

Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940

The LSDAS will analyze the transcript and send a copy to this law school and others designated on the registration form. If the transcripts do not show a degree, you will be asked to submit a final transcript showing the award of a bachelor's degree directly to the law school.

In the LSAT/LSDAS registration packet, you will find Law School Application Matching Forms. To preserve your rights to privacy, your LSDAS report will not be released to any school that does not furnish your Law School Application Matching Form. The University of Tennessee College of Law cannot process your application without a Law School Application Matching Form. Therefore, please attach or enclose the form with your application. If you do not, the processing of your application will be delayed until the form is received.

Transfer Students

Students attending law schools fully accredited by the American Bar Association may be considered for admission with advanced standing, provided that their pre-law credentials are at least a 2.3 GPA, a 475 LSAT, and a 1000 Combined Score ($200 \times \text{GPA} + \text{LSAT}$), and they are in good standing and eligible

to return to the law school in which they are enrolled.

Transfer applications are evaluated by the Admissions Committee with regard to the student's pre-law credentials and academic record in law school. Normally only applicants with superior law school records are accepted. Transfer students may receive, at the discretion of the faculty, up to two years of academic credit for work successfully completed at their former law schools. The last academic year (three resident quarters) must be completed at the College of Law.

Transfer applicants may be admitted at the beginning of any quarter. To apply for admission with advanced standing, a student should submit to the College of Law an LSAT score report, undergraduate transcripts, law school transcripts indicating class rank, a letter of good standing from the Dean or Registrar of the law school previously attended, and their law school bulletin.

The grade-point average of transfer students will not be included in calculations of class standing. Transfer students will be given a ranking equivalent to that of the member of the graduating class whose grade-point average is closest to that of the transferee.

NOTICE

Applicants for admission to the College of Law should be aware that all states evaluate the moral character (including any criminal record) and academic accomplishment of all applicants for admission to the bar.

Each applicant should obtain information concerning the character and other qualifications for admission to the bar in the state in which he or she intends to practice.



Financial Information

UNIVERSITY FEES

University fees are determined by the Board of Trustees and are subject to change without notice. The general fees in effect are as follows:

MAINTENANCE FEE (all students)
per quarter: \$172

TUITION (additional for out-of-state students)
per quarter: \$334

NOTE: In lieu of the above charge for tuition and/or maintenance fee, part-time students may elect to pay fees computed by the quarter hour credit (or audit) at the rates shown below, total charge not to exceed the regular maintenance fee for in-state students or the maintenance fee plus tuition for out-of-state students.

In-State Students

\$25 per quarter hour or fraction thereof;
minimum charge \$75

Out-of-State Students

\$58 per quarter hour or fraction thereof;
minimum charge \$174

**UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS
AND SERVICES FEE**

per quarter: \$25

All students taking in excess of eight quarter hours per quarter will be assessed a University Programs and Services Fee of \$25 per quarter. Part-time students taking eight quarter hours or less will be assessed at the rate of \$1 per quarter hour or fraction thereof (minimum charge of \$3) but are not entitled to admission to general activities programs.* This fee is not refundable.

The University Programs and Services Fee for the summer quarter will be \$18. Part-time students taking eight quarter hours or less will be assessed at the rate of \$1 per quarter hour or fraction thereof (minimum charge \$3) but are not entitled to admission to general activities programs.*

Typical total quarterly fees for a student taking a full load are, therefore, \$197 for in-state students and \$531 for out-of-state students.

Living Expenses

In addition to the University fees, expenses at The University of Tennessee vary greatly according to the habits of the individual student. It is estimated that the average cost of living expenses will total about \$3052 for an academic year of three quarters. This includes all necessary expenditures, but does not include clothing, travel expenses, or pocket money.

Deposit

Due to the large number of applicants, a \$50 deposit may be required of out-of-state students admitted to the College of Law. The deposits, when required, will apply toward the first quarter's fees when the student registers in the College of Law. When an applicant is accepted, he or she will be advised of the necessity of making a deposit and of the deadline which must be met to save a place in the entering class.

*Students registered for six hours or more may pay \$25 and have a full activity card.

No deposit will be required prior to April 1. Deposits will be refunded if notice of inability to matriculate is given at least sixty (60) days prior to the beginning of the quarter for which the applicant has been admitted.

Delayed Registration

Students are reminded that they should complete registration, including financial arrangements with the Treasurer's Office, within the scheduled registration days. Late registration fees, reinstatement service fees, deferred payment service fees, and other fees are set out in the appropriate section of the University *General Catalog*. Absences will be counted beginning with the first day of classes. No student will be admitted later than one week after the beginning of any quarter.

LOAN FUNDS

Students in the College of Law are eligible to make use of the University loan funds. There are three types of loans available to University students: the National Direct Student Loan, the University of Tennessee Loan, and the Guaranteed Student Loan. Applications will be accepted from incoming freshmen as well as upper-class students. Information and application forms should be obtained from the Financial Aid Office of The University of Tennessee.

WORK-STUDY

The University administers work opportunities under the federal College Work-Study Program. Eligible students may obtain research positions with law faculty members to supplement their incomes through legal research and writing. Requests for applications should be directed to the University Financial Aid Office.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships administered by the College of Law are awarded once every academic year. The determination of first-year recipients is made in June for the following academic year. The determination of second- and third-year recipients is made in July for the following academic year. The awards are payable in three quarterly installments commencing with fall quarter and terminating with spring quarter.

Scholarships will be awarded only to students who take at least twelve (12) hours each quarter. If a student who has been awarded a scholarship takes less than twelve (12) hours in a given quarter, the scholarship may be subject to cancellation by the Scholarship Committee.

Financial aid information will be mailed from the Law College Admissions Office as soon as it becomes available. Students must submit financial information forms to the appropriate offices no later than April 1. Students need not apply for specific scholarships; scholarship applicants will automatically be considered for all grants for which they are eligible.

THE JOHN W. GREEN SCHOLARSHIP

By his will, the late John W. Green established several law scholarships which are to be awarded in recognition of unusual ability in the general development of character, ambition to excel, and interest in the general development and advancement of the ethical standards of the legal profession.

These scholarships are awarded annually by the faculty of the College of Law to those members of the three law classes who possess to a marked degree those qualities and academic ability and character as above provided.

OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS

The **Judge Joseph N. Hunter Memorial Scholarship** has been established by Mrs. Joseph N. Hunter in memory of her husband, the late Judge Joseph N. Hunter of Chattanooga. This is to be a three-year award and will be granted to a deserving entering student who has attended The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga for undergraduate work.

The **Robert L. McKnight Memorial Scholarship in Labor Law** has been established by the partners in the firm of McKnight, Hudson, Lewis, and Henderson of Memphis in memory of their late partner Robert L. McKnight. This scholarship will be awarded annually to a third-year law student who has manifested an interest in and has given promise of distinction in the practice of labor law.

The **University of Tennessee Freshman Scholarships** are available each year to students entering the first-year class of the College of Law. These scholarships will pay University fees for the academic year. They are limited to residents of Tennessee who have attended a college in Tennessee. The awards are made to qualified and deserving applicants on the basis of scholarship, personality, and qualities of leadership.

The **Chancellor Glenn W. Woodlee Scholarship Fund** was established by the will of the Honorable Glenn W. Woodlee, Chancellor of the Twelfth Chancery Division of Tennessee, an active and loyal alumnus of the College of Law. Awards will be made annually to a worthy law student or a student entering the College of Law to aid him or her in obtaining a legal education. Awards will entitle the holder to an amount at least equal to the full resident fees for an academic year, and are made on the basis of scholarship, character, and need. Chancellor Woodlee suggested that "potential scholastic development be given consideration equally with prior scholastic attainment."

The **A.J. Graves Memorial Scholarship Fund** has been established by Mrs. A.J. Graves in memory of her husband, an alumnus of the College of Law, member of the Knoxville Bar, and a long-time Senator in the General Assembly of Tennessee. The scholarship will be awarded by the College of Law Scholarship Committee to a law student or a student entering the College of Law on the basis of scholarship, character, and financial need.

The **George S. Child, Sr., Memorial Law Scholarship** has been established by his sons, Judge George S. Child, Jr., Colonel John L. Child, and Robert M. Child. Mr. Child and his three sons all graduated from UT College of Law. It shall be awarded by the College of Law Scholarship Committee to a student showing potential professional ability as a lawyer and having financial need. Grade-point average or academic achievement shall not necessarily constitute a condition of consideration.

The **Hyman Scholarship**, established by Arthur B. Hyman of the New York City Bar, an alumnus of the College of Law, will be awarded annually to a law student or a student entering the College of Law. The award will be made on the basis of scholarship, character, and finan-

cial need.

Under the provision of the will of Florence S. Hyman of New York City, the Arthur B. Hyman Scholarship Fund of \$5,000 has been established. This fund will provide a second Hyman Scholarship which will be awarded annually to a law student or a student entering the College of Law. It will be made on the basis of scholarship, character, and financial need.

The **Knoxville Auxiliary to the Tennessee Bar Association** has established an endowed scholarship for the College of Law. An annual scholarship shall be awarded to a first-year student based upon academic merit and financial need.

The **Robert L. Forrester Memorial Scholarship** has been established in memory of Robert L. Forrester, a prominent attorney in Watertown, Tennessee, by his son, Nelson Forrester. The scholarship will be awarded on the basis of character, scholarship, and financial need.

The **Judge George Caldwell Taylor Memorial Scholarship** has been established by the family in memory of Judge George Caldwell Taylor, Judge of the United States District Court, Eastern Division of Tennessee, member of The University of Tennessee Board of Trustees, and an alumnus of the College of Law. The scholarship will be awarded to a law student or a student entering the College of Law who is a citizen of the state of Tennessee. It will be awarded on the basis of scholarship, character, and financial need.

The **Charles A. and Myrtle Warner Memorial Scholarship Fund** has been established by Dean and Mrs. Harold C. Warner, in memory of Dean Warner's parents. The award will be made annually on the basis of scholarship, character, and financial need to law students or students entering the College of Law.

The alumni of the College of Law have established the **Harold C. Warner Centurion Endowment Fund**. The income from this fund will be used to provide scholarships for deserving students. The awards will be made by the Scholarship Committee.

The **Howard H. Baker Memorial Fund** has been established by friends and relatives in memory of Howard H. Baker, Congressman from the Second Tennessee District for many years and an alumnus of The University of Tennessee College of Law. At the time that this fund is large enough to provide a scholarship from income, an award will be made annually on the basis of scholarship, character, and need to a law student or a student entering the College of Law.

The **James Thurman Ailor Memorial Scholarship Fund** has been established by the Ailor family in honor of the late James Thurman Ailor, a 1940 Law College graduate and Knoxville attorney who was killed in World War II while serving

with the 77th Infantry in the Pacific Theatre. The award will be made annually on the basis of scholarship, character, and need. The **Judge Thurman Ailor Emergency Assistance Fund** has been established by Earl S. Ailor in honor of his father, Judge Thurman Ailor, a 1913 graduate of the College of Law and a former judge of the Tennessee Court of Appeals, Eastern Section. This fund is to serve the purpose of emergency assistance to law students with a substantial financial need.

The **Daniel Hanley Testerman Memorial Scholarship** has been established in memory of Daniel Hanley Testerman, College of Law alumnus and prominent Knoxville attorney and realtor, by his family and friends. It is awarded biennially to a second- or third-year law student interested in real estate law. Selection is based upon financial need and scholarship.

The **Tennessee Trial Lawyers Association Scholarship** is awarded by the Tennessee Trial Lawyers Association to a law student interested in litigation. The award is made on the basis of scholarship, financial need, and promise as a trial practitioner in the state of Tennessee.

The **Alcoa Foundation Minority Scholarship** is awarded annually by the Alcoa Foundation to a minority student at the College of Law.

A portion of the income from the **Frederick T. Bonham Foundation** has been designated for recruitment of minority students. Mr. Bonham, a native Knoxvillean, was a 1909 graduate of The University of Tennessee.

AWARDS

The **Frank B. Creekmore Memorial Award** has been established by the Creekmore family and friends in memory of Frank B. Creekmore, a prominent Knoxville attorney. The award is made annually to a second-year law student on the basis of financial need and promise for the general practice of law in Tennessee.

The **Knoxville Auxiliary to the Tennessee Bar Association** offers each year an award of \$150 to the law student who has the highest scholastic average in his or her first year of work at the College of Law.

The **Herbert L. Davis Memorial Trust Fund** offers each year an award of \$100 to the law student who has the highest scholastic average for his or her first two years of work in the College of Law.

The **Southern Title Insurance Company Real Property Prize** will be offered annually by the Southern Title Insurance Company to that student enrolled in the College of Law who submits the best Memorandum of Law on a topic selected by the Prize Committee of the College of Law faculty. The award is in the amount of \$500.

Michie/Bobbs-Merrill Law Publishing of Charlottesville, Virginia offers as a prize a copy of *Tennessee Code Annotated* to the student who has attained the highest average during three years of law study.

Callaghan and Company of Chicago offers as a prize a copy of *Brown on Personal Property* to that student who has attained the highest average during his or her junior year in the College of Law.

The editors of the **United States Law Week** have established an award consisting of a year's subscription to *Law Week* for the member of the senior class who makes the most scholastic progress during his or her senior year.

The **Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company** of Rochester, New York, and the **Bancroft-Whitney Company** of San Francisco, joint publishers of *American Jurisprudence*, offer separately bound topics from that encyclopedia to students receiving the highest grades in each subject.

In memory of **Cyril A. Soans**, Edwin M. Luedeka has established a prize of \$200 to be awarded for the best paper by a law student on a topic pertaining to the protection or regulation of intellectual property.

The **West Publishing Company**, of St. Paul, Minnesota, offers annually a selected title from its Hornbook Series to that member of each of the three classes who achieves the highest scholastic average in his or her class.

The **West Publishing Company** of St. Paul, Minnesota, offers annually a selected title of *Corpus Juris Secundum* to that member of each of the three classes who has made the most significant contribution toward overall legal scholarship.

It is hoped that through the availability of scholarships, awards, loans, and work-study opportunities no qualified student will be unable to attend the College of Law for financial reasons.



Faculty and Administration

Administration

Kenneth L. Penegar, A.B., J.D., LL.M.

DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW AND PROFESSOR OF LAW
A.B., 1954, J.D., 1961, University of North Carolina; LL.M., 1962, Yale University; U.S. Navy, 1954-57; Research study, London School of Economics, 1957-58; Law clerk, Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, 1962-63; Assistant Professor of Law, 1963-66, Associate Professor of Law, 1966-69, University of North Carolina; Ford Foundation Visiting Professor of Law, University of Delhi, 1967-68; Private practice, Washington, D.C., 1969-71; Professor of Law and Dean, University of Tennessee, since 1971.

Carl Eshbaugh, B.S., J.D.

ACTING DIRECTOR OF LEGAL CLINIC AND INSTRUCTOR
B.S., 1970, J.D., 1974, University of Tennessee; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic, 1974-78; Associate Director, Legal Clinic, 1978-79; Acting Director of Legal Clinic since 1979.

Curtis L. Wells, B.A., M.A., M.A., J.D.

ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION
B.A., 1957, M.A., 1961, M.A., 1964, University of Michigan; J.D., 1968, University of Kentucky; Assistant to the Vice President for Academic Affairs, 1964-68, Executive Assistant to the Vice President for Business Affairs and Associate Legal Counsel, 1969-72, University of Kentucky; Staff Attorney and Assistant to the Director,

American Law Institute-American Bar Association Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education, 1972-74; Assistant Dean, University of Tennessee, 1974-78; Associate Dean since 1978.

Mary Jo Hoover, B.A., J.D.

ASSISTANT DEAN FOR ADMISSIONS AND FINANCIAL AID INSTRUCTOR OF LAW
B.A., 1959, University of Michigan; J.D. 1969, Brooklyn Law School; Law clerk, U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1969-70; Staff Attorney, East New York Legal Services, 1970-72; Coordinating Attorney in Family Law, Community Action for Legal Services, 1972-73; Managing Attorney, MFY Legal Services, 1973-74; Law clerk, Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals, 1976; Assistant Dean and Instructor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1976.

Bardie C. Wolfe, Jr., J.D., M.S.L.S.

HEAD LAW LIBRARIAN AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
J.D., 1967, M.S.L.S., 1972, University of Kentucky; Circulation Librarian and Director of Reader Services, University of Texas Law Library, 1968-71; Acquisitions Librarian and Assistant Professor, University of Virginia Law Library, 1971-73; Head Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Law, Cleveland Marshall College of Law, 1973-76; Associate Professor and Head Law Librarian, Cleveland Marshall College of Law, 1976-77; Associate Professor and Head Law Librarian, University of Tennessee, since 1977.

Eleanor R. Nelson, B.A., M.S.

CAREER PLANNING AND PLACEMENT DIRECTOR
B.A., 1974, M.S., 1979, University of Tennessee; Director of Career Planning and Placement, College of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1976.

Faculty

Gary L. Anderson, S.B., J.D., LL.M.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW
S.B., 1960, Iowa State University; J.D., 1962, State University of Iowa; LL.M., 1968, Harvard University; General practice, 1962-64; County Attorney, Union County, Iowa, 1965-66; Teaching Fellow in Law, Harvard University, 1966-68; Assistant Professor, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1968-73; Associate Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1973; Visiting Associate Professor of Law, State University of Iowa, 1975-76.

Jerry P. Black, Jr., B.A., J.D.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1965, Southwestern at Memphis; J.D., 1968, Vanderbilt University; Staff Attorney, Legal Services of Nashville, 1969-70; Director of Clinical Legal Education, Vanderbilt University, 1969-70; Administrator of Clinical Programs, 1971-72; Assistant Professor of Law, Vanderbilt University, 1972-75; Visiting Assistant Professor, University of Tennessee, 1975-76; Assistant Professor of Law, 1976-78; Associate Professor since 1978.

Martha S.L. Black, B.A., J.D.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1967, Mount Holyoke College; Graduate Study, Rice University, 1967-69; J.D., 1973, University of Tennessee; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1973-76; Associate Professor since 1976.

Neil Philip Cohen, B.A., J.D., LL.M., Dip. Crim.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1967, Yale University; J.D., 1970, Vanderbilt University; LL.M., 1972, Harvard University; Diploma in Criminology, 1976, Cambridge University, England; Lawclerk, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, 1970-71; Instructor in Law, Boston University, 1971; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1972-75; Associate Professor since 1975; Visiting Scholar, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, England, 1975-76; Visiting Professor of Law, University of Oregon Law School, winter and spring 1980.

Joseph G. Cook, A.B., J.D., LL.M.

WILLIFORD GRAGG PROFESSOR OF LAW

A.B., 1961, J.D., 1964, University of Alabama; LL.M., 1965, Yale University; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1965-68; Associate Professor, 1968-72; Professor since 1972; Visiting Professor, Southern Methodist University School of Law, fall 1977; Williford Gragg Professor since 1979.

Glenn Ellis Coven, Jr., B.A., LL.B.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1963, Swarthmore College; LL.B., 1966, Columbia University; Law clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, 1966-67; Private practice, New York, New York, 1967-76; Associate Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1976.

Michael H. Davis, B.A., J.D., LL.M.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1967, Occidental College; J.D., 1975, Hofstra Law School; LL.M., 1979, Harvard Law School; Law clerk, U.S. District Court, District of Colorado, 1975-76; Private practice, 1978; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Ten-

nessee, since 1979.

Anita L. Glasco, A.B., J.D., M.C.L.

VISITING PROFESSOR OF LAW

A.B., 1964, University of Southern California; J.D., 1967, Harvard Law School; M.C.L., 1970, University of Chicago Law School; Private practice, 1971-75; Adjunct Associate Professor of Law, Southwestern University School of Law, summer 1972; Visiting Professor, University of Washington School of Law, summer 1974; Associate Professor of Law, Southwestern University School of Law, 1972-75; Visiting Professor of Law, Lewis and Clark School of Law, summer 1975; Professor of Law, Southwestern School of Law, since 1975; Visiting Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, winter and spring 1980.

James J. Gobert, A.B., J.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

A.B., 1967, Cornell University; J.D., 1970, Duke University; Instructor in Law, University of Michigan, 1970-71; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1971-74; Associate Professor, 1974-78; Professor since 1978; Visiting Professor, University of Michigan, summer 1978.

Grayfred B. Gray, B.A., J.D.

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COORDINATOR OF PUBLIC LAW INSTITUTE

B.A., 1961, Washington & Lee University; J.D., 1968, Vanderbilt University; Law clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, 1968-69; Reginald Heber Smith Fellow, 1969-70; Executive Director, Tennessee Law Revision Commission, 1970-72; Assistant Director of Forensic Services Section, Tennessee Department of Mental Health, 1972; Private practice, 1973; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1973-77; Associate Professor since 1977; Coordinator of Public Law Institute, University of Tennessee, 1973-78; On leave 1978-79.

Patrick Hardin, B.A., J.D.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1962, University of Alabama; J.D., 1965, University of Chicago; Private practice, Chicago, Illinois, 1965-67; Trial Attorney, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, 1967-69; Attorney-in-charge, New Orleans Field Office, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1969-70; Chief Counsel to Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, 1970-72; Associate General Counsel, Division of Enforcement Litigation, National Labor Relations Board, 1972-75; Associate Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1975.

Durward S. Jones, A.B., J.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

A.B., 1951, J.D., 1954, University of North Caro-

lina; Assistant Director of the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, 1956-58; General practice, 1958-65; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1965-68; Associate Professor, 1968-73; Professor since 1973.

Jack D. Jones, J.D.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

J.D., 1949, University of Wyoming; Private practice, 1950-51; Shell Oil Company, Land Department, 1951-60; Private business as oil and gas lease broker and specialist, 1960-63; Graduate study, Southern Methodist University Law School 1963-64; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1964-67; Associate Professor since 1967; Visiting Professor of Law, Drake University, 1979-80.

Joseph H. King, Jr., B.A., J.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1965, Pennsylvania State University; J.D., 1970, University of Pennsylvania; First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 1965-67; Lecturer in Law, Temple University, 1971-72; Private practice, 1970-73; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1973-76; Associate Professor of Law, 1976-79; Professor since 1979.

James C. Kirby, Jr., B.A., J.D., LL.M.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1950, Vanderbilt University; J.D., LL.M., 1954, New York University; Private practice, Nashville, Tennessee, 1957-61; Chief Counsel, U.S. Senate Judicial Sub-Committee on Constitutional Amendments, 1961-63; Associate Professor of Law, 1962-64, Professor of Law, 1964-65, Vanderbilt University; Professor of Law, 1965-68, Northwestern; Professor of Law, 1968-70, New York University; Dean and Professor of Law, 1970-74, Ohio State University; Vice-President General Counsel and Secretary of New York University, 1974-76; Professor of Law, 1974-79, New York University; Visiting Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1978-79; Professor since 1979.

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PROFESSOR OF LAW

A.B., 1939, LL.B., 1941, University of Indiana; LL.M., 1951, S.J.D., 1953, University of Michigan; Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Wayne County, Indiana, 1941-42; Military service, U.S.N.R., 1942-46; Deputy Attorney General, Indiana, 1946; General practice, 1946-49; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Alabama, 1949-50; Lecturer in Law, University of Toledo, 1951; Visiting Professor of Law, University of Indiana, summer 1951; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1951-52; Associate Professor, 1952-54; Professor of Law since 1954.

Frederic S. Le Clercq, B.A., M.S., LL.B.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1959, University of South Carolina; M.A., 1960, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; LL.B., 1963, Duke University; Associate, Center for Study of Law and Society, University of California, Berkeley, 1963-65; Private practice, 1965-67; Director of Community Legal Services and Assistant Professor of Law, Emory University, 1967-70; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1970-72; Associate Professor of Law, 1972-77; Professor of Law since 1977.

Gerald P.J. McGinley, LL.B. (Hons)

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

LL.B., 1973, Melbourne University Law School, Australia; Associate, Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, Melbourne, 1971-72; Articled clerk, general practice, Melbourne, 1974; Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria, Australia, 1975; Tutor and Sr. Tutor in Law, University of Melbourne Law School, 1975-76; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1977.

Jerry J. Phillips, B.A., M.A., J.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1956, Yale University; B.A., 1958, M.A., 1964, Cambridge University; J.D., 1961, Yale University; Instructor, University of Chattanooga, 1963 and 1966; General practice, 1961-67; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1967-72; Associate Professor, 1972-73; Professor since 1973.

Carl A. Pierce, B.A., J.D.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1969, J.D., 1972, Yale University; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1972-75; Assistant Dean, 1972-74; Associate Professor since 1975; Fellow in Law and the Humanities, Harvard University, 1975-76.

Dean Hill Rivkin, A.B., J.D.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

A.B., 1968, Hamilton College; J.D., 1971, Vanderbilt University; Law clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second circuit, 1971-72; Reginald Heber Smith Fellow, Directing Attorney, Appalachian Research and Defense Fund, Lexington, Kentucky, 1972-75; Teaching Fellow, Harvard Law School, 1975-76; Assistant Professor, University of Tennessee, 1976-79; Associate Professor since 1979.

Beverly Ann Rowlett, B.A., J.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1974, Arkansas State University; J.D., 1977, University of Arkansas; Graduate study, University of Illinois, 1977-78; Visiting Professor of Law, American Indian Law Center, University of New

Mexico, summer 1978; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1978.

John A. Sebert, Jr., A.B., J.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

A.B., 1964, J.D., 1967, University of Michigan; Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Department of the Air Force, Washington, D.C., 1967-70; Associate Professor of Law, University of Minnesota, 1970-74; Associate Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1974-79; Professor since 1979.

Toxey H. Sewell, B.S., J.D., LL.M.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.S., 1942, J.D., 1948, University of Alabama; LL.M., 1954, George Washington University; Private practice, 1947; Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Army, 1949-66; Colonel, United States Army, retired; Associate Director of Legal Clinic, 1966-70; Associate Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1966-73; Visiting Professor of Law, University of Oklahoma, 1972-73; Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1973.

John L. Sobleski, Jr., B.S., J.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.S., 1967, Loyola University (Chicago); J.D., 1970, University of Michigan; Law clerk, Supreme Court of Illinois, 1970-71; Lieutenant, United States Navy (JAGC), 1971-72; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1972-75; Associate Professor, 1975-79; Professor since 1979.

Fredrich H. Thomforde, Jr., B.A., J.D., J.S.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1963, J.D., 1966, Valparaiso University; J.S.D., Columbia University, 1977; Trial Attorney, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 1966-68; Assistant Professor of Law, Valparaiso University, 1969-71; Ford Urban Law Fellow, Columbia University, 1971-72; Associate Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1972-74; Associate Dean, 1973-74; Visiting Professor of Law, Southern Illinois University, 1974-75; Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1975.

Douglas Quinn Wickham, B.A., LL.B., LL.M.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1963, LL.B., 1966, Yale University; LL.M., 1971, Harvard University; Private practice, 1966-67; Military service, 1967-68; Visiting Assistant Professor of Law, University of South Carolina, 1969-70; Graduate study, Harvard University, 1970-71; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1971-73; Associate Professor, 1973-79; Professor since 1979.

Richard S. Wirtz, B.A., M.P.A., J.D.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1961, Amherst College; M.P.A., 1963, Princeton University; J.D., 1970, Stanford University; Peace Corps, Washington, D.C., 1963; New York Anti-poverty Agency, 1964-65; Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C., 1965-67; Law clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, 1970-71; Private practice, Seattle, Washington, 1971-74; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1974-77; Associate Professor of Law since 1977; Visiting Associate Professor of Law, Cornell University, 1978-79.

George H. Wu, B.A., J.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

B.A., 1972, Pomona College; J.D., 1975, University of Chicago; Private practice, 1975-76 and 1977-79; Law clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, 1976-77; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1979.

Instructors in Legal Clinic

John Brooks, B.S., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY

B.S. 1975, J.D., 1978, University of Tennessee; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1978.

John W. Cleveland

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY

B.S., 1974, J.D., 1977, University of Tennessee; Private practice, 1977-78; Instructor/Staff Attorney since 1978.

Mildred A. Cunningham, A.B., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY

A.B., 1959, Erskine College; J.D. 1976, University of Tennessee; Public school teacher, Virginia, 1959-60; Fraternal worker, UPUSA Church, Syria, 1960-63; English teacher, USAIS, Jordan, 1965-66; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1976.

James L. Frederick, B.A., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY

B.A., 1972, Stanford University; J.D., 1978, University of Texas; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1978.

Jamie L. Herman, A.B., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY

A.B., 1972, Sarah Lawrence College; J.D., 1977, Loyola University (Chicago); Staff Attorney, Illinois Defender Project, 1978; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1978.

Gary D. Houseplan, B.A., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY

B.A., 1974, Houghton College; J.D., 1977, Uni-

versity of Detroit; VISTA Attorney, Legal Services for Farmworkers, Arizona, 1977-78; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1978.

Cheryl T. Humble, B.A., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY
B.A., 1967, J.D., 1969, University of Tennessee; Attorney/Advisor, Federal Trade Commission, 1969-72; Private practice, 1974-76; Personal Service Contractor, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1975-76; Labor Relations Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1976-78; Instructor/Staff Attorney since 1978.

Mary Elizabeth Johnston, B.S., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY
B.S., 1972, Michigan State University; J.D., 1977, University of Arkansas, Statewide Planner and Program Coordinator, Legal Services Arkansas, 1977-78; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1978.

Susan Davis Kovac, B.A., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY
B.A., 1971, Reed College; J.D., 1974, Stanford University; Assistant Professor of Law, 1974-76, Western New England College; Assistant Professor, 1977, University of Tennessee; Equal Opportunity Monitor, 1977, Knoxville-Knox County Community Action Committee Office on Manpower; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1978.

James R. La Favor, B.A., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/SUPERVISING ATTORNEY
COMMUNITY OFFICE
B.A., 1968, Middle Tennessee State University; J.D., 1974, University of Tennessee; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic, 1974-77; Supervising Attorney, Community Office, since 1977.

Robert A. Levine, B.A., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY
B.A., 1975, University of Rochester; J.D., 1978, Boston University; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1978.

Carl W. Manning, B.S., J.D.

SUPERVISING STAFF ATTORNEY
B.S., 1970, J.D., 1973, University of Tennessee; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic, 1975-78; Supervising Attorney, Blount County Office, since 1978.

Roger D. Moore, B.S., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY
B.S., 1974, J.D., 1977, University of Tennessee; Instructor/Staff Attorney since 1977.

Carol Smith Nickle, A.B., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY
A.B., 1963, Duke University; J.D., 1975, University of Tennessee; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1975.

William J. Rold, B.A., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY
B.A., 1973, Drake University; J.D., 1977, Georgetown University Law Center; Law clerk, Supreme Court of Alaska, 1977-78; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1978.

Nicole Q. Fussler, A.B., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY
A.B., 1972, University of California at Santa Cruz; J.D., 1976, Harvard Law School; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1976.

Douglas A. Trant, B.A., M.A., J.D.

INSTRUCTOR/STAFF ATTORNEY
B.A., Birmingham-Southern College, 1973; MA, University of Toledo, 1974; J.D., University of Tennessee, 1977; Staff Attorney, Legal Services of Alabama, 1977-78; Instructor/Staff Attorney in Legal Clinic since 1978.

Adjunct Faculty

Thomas Edward Cole, B.S., J.D.

(TRIAL MOOT COURT)
B.S., 1946, J.D., 1948, University of Tennessee; Private practice, 1948-61; Circuit Judge since 1961; Instructor in Trial Moot Court, University of Tennessee, since 1964.

Chester Renick Mahood, J.D.

(TRIAL MOOT COURT)
J.D., 1948, University of Tennessee; Private practice, 1949-63; Circuit Judge since 1963; Instructor in Trial Moot Court, University of Tennessee, since 1971.

Robert Wayne Ritchie, B.A., J.D.

(ASSISTANT IN LEGAL CLINIC)
B.A., 1960, Western Kentucky State College; J.D., 1963, University of Tennessee; Judge Advocate General's Corps, 1963-66; General practice since 1967; Assistant in Legal Clinic since 1967.

Emeriti

Robert McDonald Gray, A.B., J.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW
A.B., 1929, J.D., 1932, University of North Carolina; LL.M., 1947, George Washington University; General practice, 1932-38; Special Assistant to United States Attorney General, 1939-41; United States Army, 1938-39, 1941-63; Colonel (JAGC)

United States Army, retired; Instructor in Business Law, Oglethorpe University, 1960-61; Director of Law Division of Government, Industry, and Law Center, University of Tennessee, 1963-72; Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1963; Emeritus since July 1, 1977.

Charles H. Miller, A.B., J.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW

A.B., 1928, J.D., 1934, Duke University; General practice, 1934-40; Assistant, Legal Aid Clinic, Duke University, 1934-46; Lecturer in Law, Wake Forest College, 1942-43; Lecturer in Business Law, Duke University, 1941-53; On leave as consultant with National Probation Association, 1943-45; Director, North Carolina State Department of Institutions, 1946-47; Director of Legal Clinic, University of Tennessee, 1947-75; Professor of Law since 1947; Emeritus since July 1, 1976.

Elvin E. Overton, Ph.B., J.D., S.J.D.

PROFESSOR OF LAW AND SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Ph.B., 1928, J.D., 1931, University of Chicago; S.J.D., 1943, Harvard University; Military service, 1942-45; Commander, United States Naval Reserve, retired; Instructor in Law, University of Arkansas, 1931-33, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1933-34; Professor of Law, Mercer University, 1934-42; Dean of the School of Law, Mercer University, 1937-42; Research Fellow in Law, Harvard University, 1940-41; Visiting Professor of Law, Temple University, 1942-46; Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, since 1946; Emeritus since September 1, 1977.

Harold C. Warner, Ph.B., J.D.

DEAN EMERITUS OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW AND PROFESSOR OF LAW

Ph.B., 1924, J.D., 1925, University of Chicago; General practice, 1925-28; Military service, Colonel, Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Army, 1941-46; Instructor in Law, 1928-30, Assistant Professor of Law, 1930-36, Associate Professor of Law, 1936-49, Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1949-71; Dean, 1963-71; Emeritus since September 1, 1971.

William Henry Wicker, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.

DEAN EMERITUS OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW AND PROFESSOR OF LAW

A.B., 1917, Newberry College; LL.B., 1920, Yale University; LL.M., 1925, Harvard University; LL.D., 1957, Newberry College; General practice, 1920-22; Legal editor, West Publishing Company, 1922-24; Research Fellow, Harvard Law School, 1924-25; Instructor in Law, 1925-26, Assistant Professor of Law, 1926-28, Professor of Law, 1928-29, University of Tennessee; Professor of Law, University of South Carolina, 1929-33; Professor of Law, University of Tennessee, 1933-67; Acting Dean of Law College, 1944-46; Dean of Law College, 1946-63; Dean Emeritus since July 1, 1963; Professor Emeritus since 1967; Visiting Professor of Law, University of North Carolina, summer 1950; Visiting Professor of Law, Drake University School of Law, 1967-70; Visiting Professor of Law, Gonzaga University School of Law, 1970-76.



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