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Record of the
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

SCHOOL OF LAW

Issue 1973-1974

March 30, 1973



RECORD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

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The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514

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Record of the
**University of
North Carolina**
at Chapel Hill

SCHOOL OF LAW

Announcements For 1973-1974

MARCH 30, 1973

NUMBER 790

► THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Sixteen Constituent Institutions

- WILLIAM CLYDE FRIDAY, B.S., LL.B., LL.D., President
RAYMOND HOWARD DAWSON, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Vice-President—Academic Affairs
HAROLD DELANEY, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Vice President—Student Services and Special Programs
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GEORGE ELDRIDGE BAIR, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Director of Educational Television
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RICHARD H. ROBINSON, JR., A.B., LL.B., Assistant to the President
ALEXANDER HURLBUTT SHEPARD, JR., M.A., Assistant Vice President—Finance and Treasurer
J. LEM STOKES, II, A.B., M.Div., Ph.D., Associate Vice President—Academic Affairs

The University of North Carolina was chartered in 1789 and opened its doors to students in 1795. Throughout most of its history it has been governed by a Board of Trustees chosen by the Legislature and presided over by the Governor. During the period 1917-1972, the Board consisted of one hundred elected members and a varying number of ex-officio members.

By act of the General Assembly of 1931, without change of name, it was merged with The North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro and The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh to form a multicampus institution designated The University of North Carolina.

In 1963 the General Assembly changed the name of the campus at Chapel Hill to The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and that at Greensboro to The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and, in 1965, the name of the campus at Raleigh was changed to North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Charlotte College was added as The University of North Carolina at Charlotte in 1965, and, in 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College and Wilmington College became The University of North Carolina at Asheville and The University of North Carolina at Wilmington respectively.

A revision of the North Carolina State Constitution adopted in November 1970 included the following: "The General Assembly shall maintain a public system of higher education, comprising The University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of trustees of The University of North Carolina. . . ." In slightly different language, this provision had been in the Constitution since 1868.

On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly in special session merged, without changing their names, the remaining ten state-supported senior institutions into the

University as follows: Appalachian State University, East Carolina University, Elizabeth City State University, Fayetteville State University, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, North Carolina Central University, North Carolina School of the Arts, Pembroke State University, Western Carolina University, and Winston-Salem State University. This merger, which resulted in a statewide multi-campus university of sixteen constituent institutions, became effective on July 1, 1972.

The constitutional Board of Trustees was designated the Board of Governors, and the number was reduced to thirty-two members elected by the General Assembly and with the authority to choose its own chairman and other officers. It is "responsible for the general determination, control, supervision, management, and governance of all affairs of the constituent institutions." However, each constituent institution has a local board of trustees of thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Board of Governors, four by the Governor, and one, the elected president of the student body, whose principal powers are exercised under a delegation from the Board of Governors.

Each institution has its own faculty and student body, and each is headed by a chancellor as its chief administrative officer. Unified general policy and appropriate allocation of function are effected by the Board of Governors and by the President with the assistance of other administrative officers of the University. The General Administration office is located in Chapel Hill.

The chancellors of the constituent institutions are responsible to the President as the chief administrative and executive officer of The University of North Carolina.

1973

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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FEBRUARY							MAY							AUGUST							NOVEMBER						
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1974

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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FEBRUARY							MAY							AUGUST							NOVEMBER						
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MARCH							JUNE							SEPTEMBER							DECEMBER						
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30						29	30	31				
31							29	30																			

CALENDAR 1973-1974

SUMMER SESSION 1973

May 29 - July 4

First Term

July 9 - August 15

Second Term

FALL SEMESTER 1973

August 27-28, Monday-
Tuesday

Orientation and Registration, First-Year
Students

August 28, Tuesday

Registration, Third Year Students

August 29, Wednesday

Registration, Second Year Students

August 30, Thursday

Classes Begin

November 21, Wednesday

Thanksgiving Recess Begins 1:00 p.m.

November 26, Monday

Thanksgiving Recess Ends 8:00 a.m.

December 10, Monday

Fall Semester Examinations Begin

December 20, Wednesday

Fall Semester Examinations End

SPRING SEMESTER 1974

January 7, Monday

Classes Begin

March 9, Saturday

Spring Vacation Begins 1:00 p.m.

March 18, Monday

Spring Vacation Ends 8:00 a.m.

April 29, Monday

Spring Semester Examinations Begin

May 8, Wednesday

Spring Semester Examinations End

May 12, Sunday

Commencement Exercises

*SUMMER SESSION 1974

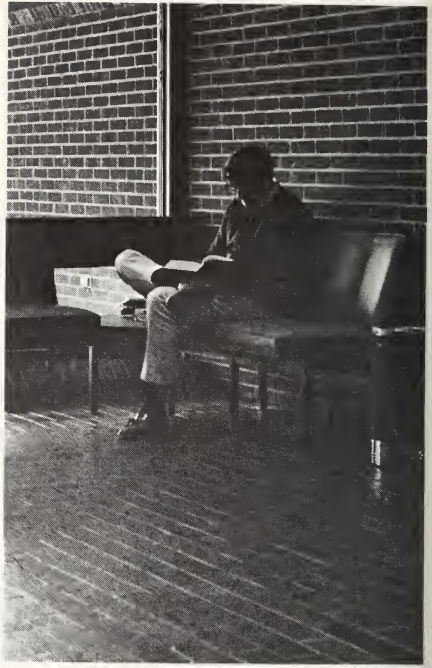
May 21-June 27

First Term

July 1-August 6

Second Term

*These are tentative dates.



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► THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

NELSON FEREBEE TAYLOR, LL.B., Chancellor

CLAIBORNE STRIBLING JONES, Ph.D., Assistant to the Chancellor

SARAH VIRGINIA DUNLAP, B.S., Secretary of the University

DONALD ARTHUR BOULTON, Ed.D., Dean of Student Affairs

JOSEPH COLIN EAGLES, JR., J.D., Vice Chancellor, Business and Finance

LYLE VINCENT JONES, Ph.D., Dean of the Graduate School and Vice Chancellor

LILLIAN YOUNGS LEHMAN, Ph.D., Registrar and Director of Institutional Research

JOHN CHARLES MORROW III, Ph.D., Provost

CHARLES MILTON SHAFFER, B.S. Comm., Director of Developmental Affairs

CECIL GEORGE SHEPS, M.D., Vice Chancellor, Health Sciences

► SCHOOL OF LAW

JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, JR., B.S., J.D., Dean

MORRIS R. GELBLUM, B.A., LL.B., Associate Dean

► FACULTY EMERITI

HERBERT RALPH BAER (1945) Alumni Distinguished Professor of Law

A.B., Cornell, 1923; LL.B., Harvard, 1926

HENRY PARKER BRANDIS, JR., (1940) Graham Kenan Professor of Law

A.B., North Carolina, 1928; LL.B., Columbia, 1931; LL.D., Catawba, 1951

MILLARD SHERIDAN BRECKENRIDGE (1927) Professor of Law

Ph.B., Chicago, 1917; LL.B., Yale, 1918

ALBERT COATES (1923) Professor of Law

A.B., North Carolina, 1918; LL.B., Harvard, 1923; LL.D., Wake Forest, 1960

JOHN PERCY DALZELL (1937) Professor of Law

A.B., Minnesota, 1922; LL.B., 1924

FRANK WILLIAM HANFT (1931) Graham Kenan Professor of Law

A.B., Minnesota, 1929; LL.B., 1924; LL.M., 1929; S.J.D., Harvard, 1931

► FACULTY

Date in parenthesis indicates date joined Faculty.

THOMAS J. ANDREWS (1970) Assistant Professor of Law

A.B., Dartmouth, 1960; J.D., Duke, 1964

WILLIAM BRANTLEY AYCOCK (1948) Kenan Professor of Law

B.A., North Carolina State, 1936; A.M., North Carolina, 1937; J.D., 1948; LL.D.,

Wake Forest, 1959; Atlantic Christian, 1959; Duke, 1963

- WALKER JAMESON BLAKEY (1971) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., Harvard, 1963; J.D., Ohio State, 1967
- KENNETH S. BROUN (1968) Professor of Law
B.S., Illinois, 1960; J.D., 1963
- ROBERT GRAY BYRD (1963) Professor of Law
B.S., North Carolina, 1953; J.D., 1956
- DONALD FRANCIS CLIFFORD, JR. (1964) Professor of Law
A.B., Catholic University, 1957; LL.B., Colorado, 1963
- CHARLES EDWARD DAYE (1972) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., North Carolina Central, 1966; J.D., Columbia, 1969
- DAN BYRON DOBBS (1961) Professor of Law
A.B., Arkansas, 1956; LL.B., 1956; LL.M., Illinois, 1961; J.S.D., 1966
- JONATHAN A. EDDY (1973) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., Harvard, 1966; J.D., Washington, 1969
- DAVID GUSTAV EPSTEIN (1970) Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Texas, 1964; LL.B., 1966; LL.M., Harvard, 1969
- MORRIS R. GELBLUM (1968) Assistant Professor of Law; Associate Dean
B.A., Wesleyan, 1943; LL.B., Harvard, 1948
- PETER GRATAN GLENN (1972) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., Middlebury, 1965; J.D., Pennsylvania, 1968
- JOSEPH JOHN KALO (1972) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., Michigan State, 1966; J.D., Michigan, 1968
- RONALD C. LINK (1971) Associate Professor of Law
B.A., Illinois, 1961; M.A., California (Berkeley), 1962; J.D., Illinois, 1965
- ARNOLD HERBERT LOEWY (1968) Professor of Law
B.S., Boston University, 1961; LL.B., 1963; LL.M., Harvard, 1964
- MARTIN BERNARD LOUIS (1965) Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Princeton, 1956; LL.B., Harvard, 1959; LL.M., 1965
- JOHN H. MARTIN (1972) Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Michigan, 1962; J.D., 1966
- ROBERT ARTHUR MELOTT (1967) Associate Professor of Law; Executive Director
of Law Center
B.S., U. S. Military Academy, 1958; J.D., North Carolina, 1965
- WILLIAM PATRICK MURPHY (1971) Professor of Law
B.A., Southwestern, 1941; LL.B., Virginia, 1948; J.S.D., Yale, 1960
- BARRY NAKELL (1970) Associate Professor of Law
LL.B., Illinois, 1966
- MARY WILHELMINA OLIVER (1955) Professor of Law; Law Librarian
A.B., Western Maryland, 1940; B.S. in L.S., Drexel, 1943; J.D., North Carolina,
1951

- JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, JR. (1959) Professor of Law; Dean
B.S., Davidson, 1943; J.D., North Carolina, 1948
- DANIEL HUBBARD POLLITT (1957) Graham Kenan Professor of Law
A.B., Wesleyan, 1943; LL.B., Cornell, 1949
- GAIL LEVIN RICHMOND (1973) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., Michigan, 1966; M.B.A., 1967; J.D., Duke, 1971
- THOMAS JOHN SCHOENBAUM (1968) Associate Professor of Law
A.B., St. Joseph's, 1961; J.D., Michigan, 1965
- JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, JR. (1961) Graham Kenan Professor of Law
B.S., Auburn, 1943; LL.B., Harvard, 1947; LL.M., 1951
- RICHARD MULDROW SMITH (1964) Professor of Law
LL.B., Arkansas, 1963
- FRANK RANSOM STRONG (1965) Gary C. Boshamer Distinguished Professor
of Law
A.B., Yale, 1929; J.D., 1934
- WILLIAM J. TURNIER (1973) Assistant Professor of Law
B.S., Fordham, 1963; M.A., Pennsylvania, 1967; LL.B., Virginia, 1968
- PAUL R. VERKUIL (1971) Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., William and Mary, 1961; LL.B., Virginia, 1967; LL.M., New York University, 1969; J.S.D., 1972; M.A., New School for Social Research, 1971
- WILLIAM LAURENS WALKER (1968) Professor of Law
A.B., Davidson, 1959; J.D., Duke, 1963; S.J.D., Harvard, 1970
- SEYMOUR WALTER WURFEL (1960) Professor of Law
A.B., Pomona, 1927; LL.B., Harvard, 1930; J.D., Emory, 1950
-
- FRANK LEON MARAIST, Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., Southwestern Louisiana, 1951; J.D., Louisiana State, 1958; LL.M., Yale, 1969
- DOUGLAS JOHN WHALEY, Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., Maryland, 1965; J.D., Texas, 1968
-
- JOHN E. SEMONCHE (1967) Professor of History and Lecturer in Law
A.B., Brown, 1954; M.A., Northwestern, 1955; Ph.D., 1962; LL.B., Duke, 1967
-
- RUTH H. STRONG, A.B., Administrative Secretary
GLADYS DIMMICK, Director of Placement and Alumni Secretary
KATHLEEN S. CHEAPE, A.B., M.S.L.S., Assistant Law Librarian
ANN FORTENBERRY, B.A., M.S., Law Cataloguer
CLAIRE B. PRATT, A.B., M.S., in L.S., Reference Librarian

► THE SCHOOL OF LAW

History

The Law School, which developed into the School of Law of the University, was founded in 1843 at Chapel Hill as a private school by William H. Battle, then a judge of the Superior Court, later a justice of the Supreme Court of the state. In 1845, Judge Battle was made Professor of Law in the University, and it was provided that the degree of Bachelor of Laws should be conferred on those completing the prescribed two-year course. From the records of the University, however, it seems that few degrees were actually conferred. For a long time the School maintained a certain independence of the University. The professor of law received no salary, though he enjoyed the fees from his classes. The students were not entirely subject to the discipline of the University.

This was the position of the School during the professorship of Judge Battle, who retired in 1879; during the two years when the law classes were conducted by Kemp P. Battle, the President of the University; and, to a considerable extent, during the professorship of John Manning, who was elected in 1881 and died in 1899. The building in which the School was conducted from 1923 to 1968 was named for Professor Manning. In 1899 the School was completely incorporated into the University, with the late James C. MacRae, previously a justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, as the first Dean.

The School of Law is approved by the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners. It is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, is listed as an approved law school by the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, American Bar Association, and is registered as an approved law school by the Department of Education of the State of New York.

Sense of Mission

The primary role of this School of Law is to prepare students for practice in the legal profession. This contemplates the American legal profession at large, and in its manifold aspects of specialization and emphasis. This role is not adequately discharged by narrow concentration on the more vocational aspects of the profession, but requires as well major curricular attention to the institution of law in its historical, sociological and philosophical aspects. Neither is this role acceptably discharged by overconcentration in the particular jurisprudence and legal institutions of the supporting State, as distinguished from Anglo-American systems in general. A proper goal of legal education in a state university such as the University of North Carolina must be to prepare graduates to be skilled and competent craftsmen of the profession in the various state and federal systems in which they may practice; to be valuable critics and reformers of the institutions of law in whatever system (including that of the supporting State) they may acquire influence; and through the varied opportunities traditionally open to members of the legal profession, to be constructive and imaginative shapers and implementers of policy through the political processes in which a great number will always be involved.

Program of Instruction

The basic course of instruction for the J. D. degree requires full-time enrollment in residence over three academic years.

Each entering class is introduced to the case method of study in an Orientation Program which precedes the start of classes in the fall. This method, which predominates as the method of instruction in the basic courses, employs judicial opinions in actual cases raising the legal issues and problems relevant to the course of study. These cases also provide the common point of reference for classroom discussion and for the development of analytical techniques so essential to legal thought. Classroom discussion is considered important not only as a teaching tool but as an exercise in sharpening the abilities to challenge, distinguish, and analyze in depth.

The constant scrutiny of the relationship of man and law, and the expanding role of the lawyer in this process, have precipitated teaching innovations. The curriculum and instruction are enriched by: the development of problems courses; a closed-circuit television system; teachers from other disciplines such as sociology and history; team-teaching and research with other disciplines such as social relations, urban planning, and environmental health; and clinical experience.

The student body currently numbers approximately 725 and the faculty 33. This ratio serves to support the admissions policy, a recognition of individual student identity and needs, and a tradition of easy student access to faculty. Each student has a faculty adviser and is expected to consult the adviser regarding registration, course changes, deficiencies in scholarship, and any other problems in connection with which the advice of a faculty member might be helpful.

The curriculum is designed to give students a basic legal education which will fit them for practice in any state and federal judicial system. Legal doctrine and contemporary problems are studied in the context of the Anglo-American common law system, and the study materials draw from case decisions, statutes and regulations of all the American states, the federal system and to some extent from various systems in the British Commonwealth. Graduates have compiled an excellent record on the bar examinations in other states.

The first-year courses are prescribed and cover the fundamental subjects in substance and procedure. The class is divided into 3 sections for these 5 courses, and further divided so that each student has at least one course in a small section. Instruction in these small sections includes legal research and writing. The second and third years embrace wholly elective programs, although some courses are considered so basic that they are elected by practically all students regardless of interest or projected career. Seminars, which require papers rather than examinations, and limited to 12 students each, are among the offerings, particularly for third year students. At least one seminar must be taken prior to graduation.

Students, who secure appropriate permission, may take courses in other graduate divisions of the University for up to three hours of credit toward the law degree.

Programs are available for earning combined degrees in Law and Regional Planning (J.D./M.R.P.) and Law and Business Administration (J.D./M.B.A.) in 4 years rather than the traditional 5 years (see DEGREES, page 26).

The law school recognizes the importance of the responsibilities of the lawyer in and to society, and takes a unique approach to the teaching of professional responsibility materials. In addition to the upper class elective courses, materials dealing with problems in professional responsibility are covered in a number of substantive courses, including the first year courses.

A wide range of student activities and organizations on a voluntary basis supplement the academic program with research, writing, clinical and administrative experience, and provide social and recreational opportunities.

Van Hecke-Wettach Hall

Van Hecke-Wettach Hall is a new physical complex of dramatic contemporary architecture, designed to accommodate the present and future needs of modern legal education. Named for two former deans, Maurice Van Hecke and Robert Wettach, the structure consists of 2 basic units and a connecting bridge. The east unit contains classrooms, seminar rooms, administration offices, court room, student lounge and lockers, student organization offices, snack bar, and typing room. The west unit contains the library on 5 stack levels, including also a student typing room, conference room, carrels, and faculty offices and lounge on the top perimeter. Although on the fringe of the present campus, the law school is within easy walking distance of residence halls, dining halls, athletic plant, student union and store, and the main library.

Law Library

The law library occupies the major portion of the west wing of the law school. With a collection of approximately 150,000 volumes, the library provides a basic collection of Anglo-American legal materials for the study of law and for research in law. Included in the collection are the reports of both American and English appellate courts, annotated report sets and special subject court reports. Current codes are available for all fifty states and for many of the other common law jurisdictions as well as earlier English and American statutory materials. Holdings of session laws are extensive and, with the laws represented in the William Sumner Jenkins collection of early state records on microfilm in the Wilson Library of the University, provide almost complete coverage of state session laws. There is a well-rounded collection of legal periodicals which includes all of the current law reviews. Treaties, digests, encyclopedias, citators, loose-leaf services and social science materials of interest to the legal profession are available. The law library has holdings of the briefs and records of cases on appeal in the North Carolina courts since 1927 with earlier ones available on microfilm. The briefs and records of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit are available from 1891 and similar material for the U. S. Supreme Court since 1948 is available on microfilm.

The law library has seating space for approximately five hundred students, much of it as individual study tables on carrels. A well-equipped microform room contains readers for materials on microfilm, microcard and microfiche. A student typing room provides space for those wishing to use typewriters in the library. The library has open stacks and the books are readily accessible to those wishing to use the materials. During the regular terms the library is open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 midnight on weekdays with shorter hours during weekends and vacation periods.

The facilities of the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina are available to students in the law school. The collection of federal and state documents and materials in the social sciences is of particular interest to the legal scholar.



► ADMISSION

Pre-Law Study

The prospective law student needs the broadest possible educational background. The law faculty recommends courses in English composition and literature, American and English history, a laboratory science, logic and ethics, psychology, political science, economics, accounting, Latin or a modern foreign language, mathematics, sociology, and particularly in advanced expository writing.

Nevertheless, the law faculty is less interested in the specific courses taken by the pre-law student than in his development of capacity to read and comprehend rapidly and accurately, to speak and write clearly and correctly, to think precisely, to analyze complex fact situations, and to understand human behavior. He should also strive to learn the origin and history of modern institutions and to understand the function of law in the modern world.

It is very important that the student, before entering school, form consistent, disciplined, mature habits of study.

The *Prelaw Handbook* prepared and published annually by the Association of American Law Schools and the Law School Admission Council offers a good comprehensive single source of information on prelaw study, law schools, admissions, and the legal profession, and contains a complete sample of the Law School Admission Test. This book can be purchased directly from the Law School Admission Council or from bookstores, or used in libraries, prelaw, and guidance offices.

Academic Requirements

Subject to the scholastic average requirement, the academic requirements for admission to the School of Law may be satisfied by:

- (1) An academic degree from an approved college or university; or
- (2) The completion at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill of three years in residence and the academic work prescribed in the combined program in Arts and Law leading to the degree of A.B. and J.D.

Application For Admission

A completed file of application for admission consists of:

- 1) an application for admission, and supplementary forms which should be obtained from, and submitted to the Admissions Office, School of Law, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514;
- 2) a \$10 application fee, which should accompany the application form and is not refundable, and may not be credited or applied to subsequent fees;
- 3) transcripts of grades from all colleges or universities attended, processed through the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). The applicant must reg-

ister with LSDAS, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, N. J., 08540 and then assumes responsibility for having all transcripts sent to LSDAS. Supplementary transcripts for work completed, subsequent to completion of an LSDAS file may be sent directly to the law school's Admissions Office.

4) Law School Admission Test scores. All applicants must take the Law School Admission Test and direct the scores to be sent to the School of Law on the LSDAS reports.

5) additional information which may be required of some applicants.

Applicants are reminded that, although LSAT scores from previous years are retained in ETS files and may be retrieved and reported on request, LSDAS registrations expire with each admission year (September 1 through August 31) and that, therefore, an LSDAS registration and completed file from a previous year may not be re-used in the current year to complete an application for admission.

In passing on applications the attempt is made to select men and women who show the greatest promise of successful completion of the course of study in the School of Law. This projection is based essentially on two factors: the applicant's undergraduate record and his score on the Law School Admission Test. Slightly more weight is given to scholastic record than LSAT score. Physical and academic standards necessarily limit the size of each entering class to a numerical quota; applicants whose qualifications fall below certain minima are automatically excluded. The determination on admissions is made progressively from early January on the relative standing of all applications in hand, so that obviously some premium is placed upon early filing. However, admissions are controlled to insure that all applications completed prior to March 31 are given consideration in filling the quota then projected for the fall entering class.

In administering these admission requirements, the school will consider scores achieved on a second taking of the Law School Admission Test after discounting them by 30 points. No score achieved on a third or subsequent taking of the Test is considered.

Students of all races are equally welcome in the University of North Carolina. Persons of all racial background may apply for and accept admission, confident that the policy and regular practice of the institution will protect them from discrimination.

Law School Admission Test

The University of North Carolina School of Law, together with many other law schools throughout the country, makes use of "The Law School Admission Test" (a capacity or aptitude test) administered by the Educational Testing Service. Applicants should write to Educational Testing Service, P. O. Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540 for an application form for this test and a bulletin giving information about its administration. This material is also available on most college campuses and in Chapel Hill at the office of the Dean of the Law School or at Peabody Hall.

The Educational Testing Service charges an examination fee. The test is given at

many points throughout the country, including Chapel Hill, in October, December, February, April, and July.

Applicants taking the test should indicate on the test application form that their scores should be reported to the School of Law of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Results will be sent to such other law schools as the applicant may designate, as well as to the applicant himself.

No special preparation for this test is necessary, as it is designed to measure legal aptitude rather than knowledge of any particular subject matter.

It is not necessary that formal application for admission to this or any other school be made prior to taking the test.

Admission to Advanced Standing

A student from another school of law, which is a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, may be admitted to advanced standing as a candidate for a degree. As a rule, no more than one year's work in another school will be credited, but, with the consent of the faculty of this School, two year's work may be credited in exceptional cases, provided the last year of work for the degree in law is done in residence. A student seeking admission to advanced standing must present satisfactory evidence that at the time he began his study of law he would have been admissible as a candidate for admission to this Law School.

Applicants for advanced standing who have not taken the Law School Admission Test will, unless excused for good cause by the Dean, be required to take the test and receive a score at least thirty points higher than the score required if they were entering as beginning law students.

No student will be admitted who is ineligible to return to the institution last attended.

Acceptance

Within the period designated in the notification of admission, the applicant must make an advanced tuition deposit of \$100. This will be credited on University tuition for the term for which admission is granted and is not refundable unless enrollment is prevented by circumstances clearly beyond the control of the admitted student.

Times of Admission

Beginning students are admitted only once a year to the fall semester. After receiving notice of admission some beginning students may enroll in the summer session, although first year courses are not offered in the summer session. Applicants interested in this possibility may write to the Dean for details. In the opinion of the law faculty, entry in the fall is preferable.

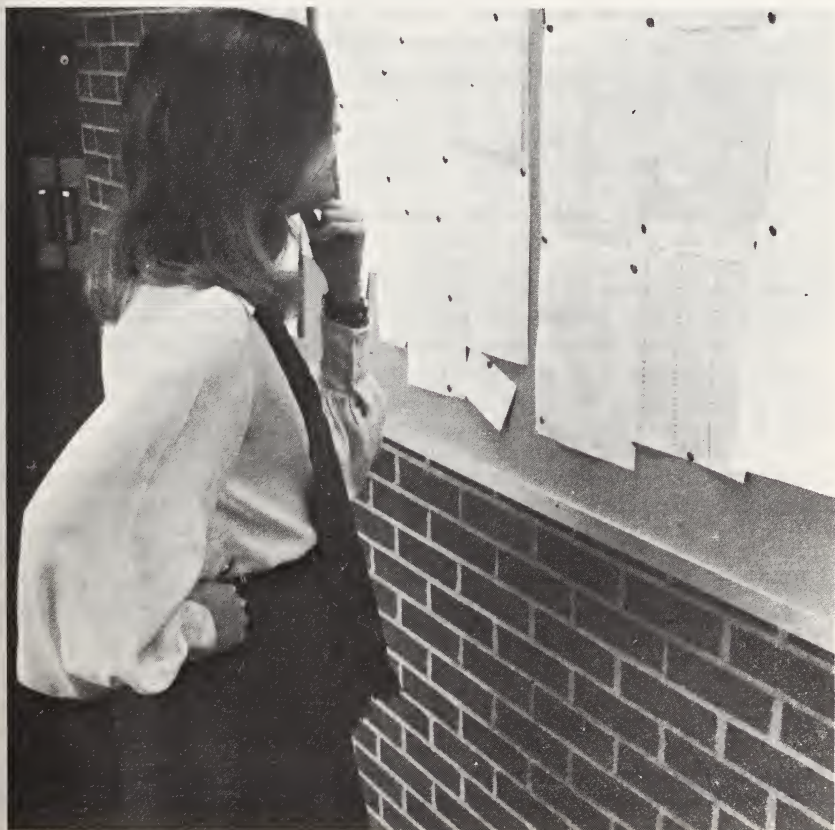
Applicants for admission to advanced standing may be admitted at the beginning of any semester (except the second semester of the first or third year) or summer term.

Applications are accepted, and admission granted for the current year only, except that an applicant who enters, or becomes committed to, military or substitute service, after he is admitted and before he registers may receive assurance of subsequent admission, subject to certain conditions.

Registration For Admission To The Bar

Many states require registration with the State Board of Law Examiners at the start of law studies for students who expect to take the bar examination of that state upon graduation. Applicants are urged to consult the regulations of the Board of Law Examiners in the states where they expect to practice.

The North Carolina bar examinations are given once a year in August, and registration as a law student must be filed 18 months prior to taking the examination with the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners.



► EXPENSES

Tuition and other fees are shown below on a per semester basis.

	Residents of N. C.	Nonresidents of N. C.
Tuition	\$121.00	900.00
General fee	96.50	96.50
Student Bar Association	7.00	7.00
North Carolina Law Review	5.00	5.00

The University reserves the right, with the approval of the proper authorities, to make changes in any fees at any time.

Bills are due and payable at the time of registration. Failure to pay or make proper arrangements for payment results in the assessment of an extra fee of \$5.00 and can result in dropping the student from the law school.

Residence Status For Tuition Payment

The North Carolina law defining residence status for tuition purposes was amended by the 1973 General Assembly. Effective May 23, 1973, the amended statute reads as follows:

"116-143.1 Definitions; military status provisions.—(a) A nonresident shall be any person not qualifying for in-state tuition as hereinafter defined.

(b) To qualify for in-state tuition a legal resident must have maintained his domicile in North Carolina for at least the 12 months immediately prior to his classification as a resident for tuition purposes. In order to be eligible for such classification, the individual must establish that his or her presence in the State during such twelve-month period was for purposes of maintaining a bona fide domicile rather than for purposes of mere temporary residence incident to enrollment in an institution of higher education; further, (1) if the parents (or court-appointed legal guardian) of the individual seeking resident classification are (is) bona fide domiciliaries of this State, this fact shall be prima facie evidence of domiciliary status of the individual applicant and (2) if such parents or guardian are not bona fide domiciliaries of this State, this fact shall be prima facie evidence of non-domiciliary status of the individual.

(c) No person shall lose his in-state resident status by serving in the armed forces outside of the State of North Carolina."

Information concerning the application of this law may be obtained from the Admissions Offices of the University.

Scholarships and Student Aid

The John Motley Morehead Foundation awards annually three Morehead Fellowships in Law to entering law students. The fellowships carry an annual stipend of

\$2500 plus all tuition and fees, and are renewed upon satisfactory performance. The awards are made entirely on merit and require no service to the University.

The Law Alumni Association has made available funds for scholarship grants to be awarded primarily on the basis of need. Four scholarships in the range of \$800-\$1000 per year are awarded to incoming students selected on the basis of promise of superior academic performance and demonstrated need. These are renewed for the three years of law school upon satisfactory performance by the student. A number of other awards, usually in the amount of resident tuition, are made each year. Preference is given to upper class students.

The University provides a limited number of scholarships for law students with good scholastic records from Student Aid Funds. These awards are generally in the amount of \$500 per year.

The heirs of E. S. W. Dameron Sr. have established a fund providing each year a scholarship of approximately \$500. This scholarship is awarded by the faculty to a student who has demonstrated superior academic performance during his first two years of law school.

Central Carolina Bank and Trust Company awards annually a \$333 scholarship to a member of the entering class, which is retained by the student for his three years of law school upon satisfactory performance.

The Fred O. Bowman Scholarship has been established by the North Carolina Soft Drink Association, Inc., providing each year one or more scholarships in the amount of \$500. The recipients of these awards are selected by the law faculty, and are usually incoming students who retain the scholarship for the three years of law school upon satisfactory performance. Recipients must have been bona fide residents of North Carolina for five years preceding their admission to the School of Law.

The W. Frank Taylor scholarship is awarded annually, preferably to a student from Wayne or Duplin County, N. C. It may be retained by the same student through all three years of law school and yields approximately \$500 per year.

The North Carolina Bar Association Foundation awards a \$400 scholarship annually to a third year student who demonstrates both need and superior academic performance. Recipients must be residents of North Carolina.

Application for all these scholarships, except the Morehead Fellowships, must be made on standard University Student Aid forms. These may be obtained from the Student Aid Office, Vance Hall. Selection of the Morehead Fellows is completed by February 1 for the class entering in September, and applications for these grants should be submitted by January 1. Applications for other scholarships are not considered until notification of admission, but should be completed by March 15th.

Loan Funds

Law students who are in need of financial assistance in the form of loans or job opportunities may contact the Student Aid Office for Financial Aid Application blanks and information. The University operates several loan programs of its own

as well as a large National Defense Student Loan Program, which provides loans of up to \$2,500 a year for law students on the basis of actual need. This may include budgets for family cost-of-living expenses. In addition, the Student Aid Office has a limited Emergency Loan Fund under which short-term loans can be made up to \$100 in critical situations with repayment due in not more than ninety days.

The Student Aid Office also administers the federally-financed College Work-Study Program which provides part-time jobs for students through the graduate level.

Since students are required to meet federal financial need criteria for both loans and the College Work-Study Program, these financial benefits are awarded on the basis of documented need. Parental support and self-help are required by law when appropriate. Applications should be filed by March 15th of the year prior to the period when funds are needed.

The Student Aid Office is the central location where campus and community job opportunities are posted as information on a bulletin board in the stairwell of Vance Hall. Such jobs are negotiated individually with employers on and off campus.

Employment

The study of law is a full-time obligation requiring the average student to devote at least 60 hours per week to his courses. The law faculty recommends most strongly that students arrange their finances so as to avoid the necessity of outside employment, particularly during the first year.

For those students who must work, a limited number of positions are available in the Law Library. Inquiries should be addressed to the Librarian. A number of second and third year students are employed as research assistants within the law school. Notices of these opportunities are posted as they become available. A number of male law students are employed as residence hall counselors by the office of the Dean of Men. Information may be obtained from the Assistant Dean of Men, Steele Building.

Spouses of students possessing stenographic or other clerical skills can usually find employment through the University Personnel Office, Battle Hall. Those with certificates in nursing should apply to the Personnel Office, North Carolina Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill. Teachers should contact the Superintendent, Chapel Hill City Schools, Meritt Mill Road, Chapel Hill, and the Superintendents of Schools for the City of Durham and Orange, Durham, Alamance and Chatham Counties in Hillsborough, Durham, Graham, and Pittsboro respectively. Those registered with their own college placement services may receive assistance from the Teacher Placement Service of the School of Education, 103 Peabody Hall.

Housing

The University provides housing for unmarried students in residence halls, several of which are reserved for graduate students. The cost per academic year is

\$362-\$714. Laundry and linen services are available at reasonable rates. Further information about housing may be found in the Graduate Catalogue. Inquiries should be directed to the Housing Office, Bynum Hall.

The University has several hundred apartments available for married students, consisting of one bedroom and two bedroom units. Rent is approximately \$82 to \$110 per month, while rent in the older prefabricated units is considerably lower. It is a general policy of the University to grant priority to married graduate students. Early application to the Director of Housing is strongly recommended, at Bynum Hall.

Apart from University housing, there are privately operated residence halls in University Square. These buildings have a cafeteria dining commons and the fee charged includes room and board. Arrangements for these accommodations should be made directly with the Granville Towers Business Office, University Square, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514.



Student Health Services

The University maintains an infirmary adjacent to N. C. Memorial Hospital which provides general medical care and psychiatric counseling to students by a staff of physicians, psychiatrists, consulting psychologists, marriage counselor and nurses. At the discretion of the attending physician, a student may be admitted to the wards, and for such service as may be rendered by the staff no charges are made. However, certain highly specialized services (major surgery, consultations, certain types of x-ray and laboratory procedures) not available at the infirmary are rendered by N. C. Memorial Hospital at standard charges. In addition, a charge is made for inpatient meals and for other than routine drugs and dressings provided on either an inpatient or outpatient basis. Charges are also made for routine procedures not directly related to the health of a student—such as pre-employment physical examinations, and the like—and for services rendered between regular sessions when the student is not actually enrolled in the University.

► SCHOLASTIC REGULATIONS

Grading Scale

The following rules and regulations are applicable:

(1) All quizzes and examinations shall be graded in terms of A, B, C, D, and F, representing respectively excellent, good, satisfactory, poor, and failed. No numerical grades will be given.

(2) The required annual average for each class in order to remain in school and for graduation shall be 1.75. For averaging purposes, A shall be counted as 4, B as 3, C as 2, D as 1, and F as 0, for each semester hour taken for credit.

(3) The required annual average for each year shall be computed and exclusions determined only at the end of the spring semester in each year. The average required for graduation shall be computed whenever the student shall have completed the required amount of work.

Examinations

In first-year courses quizzes are held in November for advisory purposes only and are not recorded or counted in student averages. Final examinations are held at the end of each semester, in all courses except seminars.

No student is required to repeat any course in which he made a course grade of F. In the event he elects to repeat a course, he may do so the next time the course is regularly given following the failure, and both grades are recorded and averaged as of the respective years in which they are awarded.

Exclusion

Any student who fails to maintain the required scholastic average is automatically excluded from the Law School at the close of the spring semester in the year in which such failure occurs.

The faculty may drop from the School at any time any student who is too frequently absent from classes or who, in its judgment, is not making sufficient progress to warrant his continuing in the School. Any instructor, with the concurrence of the Dean, may drop a student from a course at any time for unsatisfactory work, poor attendance, or other cause.

Readmission

Upon petition, a student who has been excluded from the Law School may be permitted, in exceptional cases, to re-enter the School at a time and on conditions determined by the faculty. A student who attends Law School for one semester, fails to make the required scholastic average, and voluntarily withdraws at the end of the semester may be allowed to re-enter the Law School only by favorable

faculty action on his petition and under such conditions as the faculty may deem proper to impose. A student excluded after spring semester of the first year may not, except in special circumstances determined by the faculty, be readmitted within one year of such exclusion.

Whenever an application for readmission is made and denied no reapplication for readmission at a time prior to one year from the time the student became ineligible will be considered.

Number of Hours of Work Per Semester

The normal amount of work is twelve to fourteen class hours a week; the maximum is fifteen, except in some cases when the Dean gives special permission to take sixteen. Students who are carrying burdensome responsibilities will be required to register for less than the normal work in the School of Law.

No student passing less than ten hours will be considered as fully complying with the requirements of residence for University degrees or for the state bar examinations. Special regulations are applicable to the summer session.

Courses In Other Departments

A student may be granted permission by the Dean to take course work in other graduate divisions of the University for up to three hours of credit toward the law degree upon a showing by the student satisfactory to the Dean or his delegate that the course chosen shall make a significant contribution to his legal education. Such permission must be secured before the student's enrollment in the course for which he seeks credit toward the law degree. A grade of P or better (on the basis of the usual graduate school grading criteria of H, P, L, and F) will be transferred to the student's law school record on a credit basis. Such grade will not be averaged into the cumulative grade point average of the student.

This policy is not designed to affect in any way the continuing opportunities available to law students to take or audit courses in other divisions of the University on a non-credit (toward the law degree) basis.

Dropping Courses

Except under unusual circumstances such as extended absence because of the illness of the student or his family, students will not be permitted to drop any course more than two weeks after the beginning of a semester, and no course may be dropped at any time except upon the approval of the Dean.

Withdrawals

If a student wishes to withdraw at any time other than the end of a term, a formal withdrawal, which is prerequisite to honorable dismissal or re-entrance to this in-

stitution, must be approved by the Dean. Such a withdrawal will be approved only after full investigation of the circumstances and after the lapse of twenty-four hours from the time the first application is filed with the Dean. The withdrawal form, after approval by the Dean, must be filed promptly with a recorder in Room 1, Hanes Hall.

A student withdrawing within the first nine weeks of a term may procure a pro-rata refund of tuition paid.



► DEGREES

Juris Doctor

The degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.) is conferred upon a student who has studied law for a period of at least three academic years (six semesters) and has satisfactorily completed enough subjects, required and elective, to make up an aggregate of eighty-five semester hours. Four regular semesters and three complete summer sessions, or five regular semesters and one and one-half summer sessions, are regarded as compliance with the residence requirement. Residence requirements may not be waived and students should plan their programs so as to avoid deficiencies. In addition, a student to be eligible for the J.D. degree must have received an undergraduate degree before the completion of his law study. All students except the members of the editorial board of the Law Review must take at least one seminar in order to graduate, and it is recommended that students take two seminars, normally one each semester of the third year.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon a student who completes the requirements for the J.D. degree but who does not have an undergraduate degree at the time of completion of law study.

Juris Doctor with Honors or with High Honors

The degree of J.D. with Honors will be awarded to those students who comply with the following requirements:

1. Completion of requirements for the J.D. degree;
2. Attainment of a weighted average grade upon all law courses taken of 3.00 or more or the top third, whichever yields the smaller number. (The weighted average is determined by assigning, for each semester hour, 4 for an A, 3 for a B, 2 for a C, 1 for a D and 0 for an F. The total thus obtained is divided by the total number of law course semester hours taken by the student.)
3. Preparation of two publishable Law Review notes or such other written material not prepared for course work as the Editor of and the Faculty Advisor to the Law Review shall deem substantially equivalent in quality and effort, or
Preparation, with not more than two other students, of at least one moot court brief for any intrascholastic moot court competition program for which academic credit is not given and at least one brief for any regional or national moot court competition, provided that the President of and the Faculty Advisor to the Holder-ness Moot Court Bench shall deem such students' contribution to the brief to be of high quality.

The degree of J.D. with High Honors will be awarded to those students who have completed all requirements for the J.D. with Honors and who, in the judgment of the faculty, have demonstrated exceptional legal scholarship in their work as a whole.

Combined Degree Programs

A.B./J.D. The University offers a combined curriculum in the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Law. Students who intend to matriculate in the School of Law before attaining the A.B. degree may plan their courses in such a way as to secure the A.B. and J.D. degrees in six years instead of the seven years required for the two separately. For the A.B. they must pass, before matriculation in the School of Law, the courses prescribed by the General College and the College of Arts and Sciences, with an average of C or better and, in addition, the first year of law to the satisfaction of the School of Law. The School of Law requires that all courses of the first-year curriculum be taken and passed and that the year's average at least meet the requirement for continued eligibility. The J.D. degree is then secured by completing the remaining two years of law.

J.D./M.R.P. The combined degrees of J.D. and Master of Regional Planning (M.R.P.) may be earned in 4 years, including one summer session, by enrollment in the joint program of the School of Law and the Department of City and Regional Planning. Admission to each school must be gained independently. The complete prescribed first-year curriculum of the law school must be taken, as a unit, preferably in the first year of the program, and certain planning courses are required. The remainder of the curriculum is completely elective, subject to the approval of a joint faculty committee of both schools. A candidate must complete successfully the combination of 73 semester hours in the law school and 42 semester hours in the planning department.

J.D./M.B.A. The combined degrees of J.D. and Master of Business Administration may be earned in 4 years, including one summer session, by enrollment in the joint program of the School of Law and the School of Business Administration. Admission to each school must be gained independently, in the first year of the program, candidates must take the complete prescribed first-year curriculum in either law or in business and in the second year, that of the other school. In the 3rd and 4th years, elective law courses and prescribed business courses make up the remainder of the curriculum. A candidate must complete successfully the combination of 79 semester hours in the law school and 48 semester hours in the business school.

► STUDENT ACTIVITIES

North Carolina Law Review

The North Carolina Law Review is published quarterly during the academic year. It is devoted to discussion of general and local legal problems and new cases. Maximum editorial responsibility is assumed by the student editor-in-chief and his associate editors. The notes on recent cases are prepared by the student staff members, in consultation with faculty advisers. Selection of the student editors and staff members is made by the faculty on the basis of scholarship, written work and other appropriate criteria, and, with the exception of election to the Order of the Coif, membership on the editorial board is the highest scholastic honor attainable by a law student before graduation.

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association seeks to provide education and service outside the formal academic structure of the Law School, its activities range from a student recruitment program to a placement program which assists in finding permanent employment for graduates, and law-related summer opportunities for first and second year students.

The Student Bar publishes the Student Handbook in connection with its orientation program for first-year students. The association coordinates participation in the intramural athletic program and works closely with the Law Wives Association in developing a social program for students and faculty. It allocates students' lockers, typing desks, and library carrels and has responsibility for the student lounge and snack area.

Students have representation on four standing faculty committees as well as the Student-Faculty Relations Committee.

The Student Bar Association operates a dual speakers program which brings eminent speakers into the Law School and sends student speakers into surrounding high schools to lead discussions of constitutional questions of current interest. These and other programs, are financed by student activity fees which are levied and expended by the Student Bar Legislature.

Holderness Moot Court

The Holderness Moot Court Program is designed to provide law students with an opportunity to develop practical skills in legal research, legal writing, and appellate oral advocacy, with two basic non-curricular academic programs: the legal research instruction course and the moot court competitions. All moot court activities are directed by the Moot Court Bench, which consists of fifteen third-year law students.

During the Fall semester, the Moot Court Bench conducts a non-credit course in the fundamentals of legal research for the benefit of first-year students. The moot court competition, which is conducted during the fall semester of the second year

gives students an opportunity to research a hypothetical case thoroughly, prepare appellate briefs, and finally argue the case on appeal, before judges who include members of the faculty and the Bar.

The Moot Court Bench sponsors an advanced competition for upper-classmen. The final round of this competition is traditionally held before a distinguished panel of judges, and the winners represent the Law School in the National Moot Court Competition.

The Moot Court Bench also sponsors a team which competes in the National Client Counseling Competition.

Law Record

The North Carolina Law Record, a student-edited and student-managed publication, appears monthly, carrying news and features of interest to the law school community. Supported by the Student Bar Association and the Law Alumni Association, it has become an independent, valuable institution, reflecting current attitudes and developments in legal education.

John J. Parker Society of International Law

The John J. Parker Society of International Law is organized to foster and promote interest and participation in the study of public and private international law. The society is a member of the American Student Society of International Law and its activities are coordinated in conjunction with that organization.

Among the Society's local activities are the presentation of pertinent speakers, sponsorship of discussion and research in the field of international law and participation in the national moot court competition.



Law Wives Association

Working in close cooperation with the Student Bar Association the Law Wives Association is an independent club composed of more than 100 student wives. The group meets twice monthly in the evening. Their programs include cooking demonstrations, demonstrations on child care, party planning, lectures, fashion shows, bridge sessions and social hours. The association assists the Student Bar Association in serving as hostess for receptions at the law school.

Athletic Facilities

On registration all students are automatically entitled to the use of the University's athletic equipment and facilities, most of which are adjacent to Van Hecke-Wettach Hall, and attendance at athletic events, subject to seating limitations, at no additional charge. Law school teams compete regularly in intra-mural sports.

► AWARDS AND PRIZES

Order of the Coif. In 54 of the leading schools of law in this country conforming to high scholastic standards, chapters of the honorary society of the Order of the Coif have been installed. Membership is awarded each year to those students graduating in the highest 10 per cent of their class. The members are selected during their final semester, or upon graduation, as determined by the law faculty.

The Block Improvement Award is presented each year to the senior who, having devoted himself sincerely to his law studies during all of his Law School career, has made the most constant improvement in this academic work from the date of his enrollment to the end of his fifth semester. The senior selected receives \$300 presented by Mr. Norman Block of the Greensboro, North Carolina Bar, who established the award in memory of his father, Max Edward Block.

The North Carolina National Bank, in order to encourage good draftsmanship of wills, each year conducts a Will-Drafting Contest which is open to all law students of Wake Forest College, Duke University, and the University of North Carolina who are not already members of the Bar. Prizes of \$50 each are awarded for the two best entries from each law school. The best of these six entries receives an additional award of \$150. The second best entry receives an additional \$50 prize.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition offers an award of \$250 to the senior who writes the best paper on copyright law each year.

The Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation in order to encourage diligent interest in the study of Real Property law, annually provides a cash award of \$100 to a senior demonstrating excellence in the study of Real Property law. The faculty will select, as the winner of the award, the senior having the highest average grade in the courses in Real Property. To be eligible, a student must take all of these courses.

The Millard S. Breckenridge Award goes each year to the senior selected by the Law Faculty, upon recommendation of the faculty members teaching the appropriate subjects, for excellence in the study of the law of taxation. The award consists of the annual income (approximately \$100) from a fund given to the Law School by Dr. Madelaine R. Brown.

The Judge Heriot Clarkson Award is presented annually to the student making the highest grade in the course in Professional Responsibility. The Award consists of a law book or books purchased with the income from a fund provided by the will of the late Associate Justice Heriot Clarkson of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice Walter Clark Award, presented by his son, Mr. John W. Clark, is made to the five seniors who, at the end of their fifth semester, have the highest scholastic averages in the class. The award consists of the two-volume Papers of Walter Clark, edited by Dr. Aubrey L. Brooks and Dr. Hugh T. Lefler.

The Maurice T. Van Hecke Award for the Best Student Writing is presented each year to the third year Law Review staff member who has written the best comment or its equivalent, two notes. The recipient of the award receives \$100, and is chosen by the Editorial Board. Criteria used in deciding the winner include: significance and importance of the subject matter; style, originality and independence of research; amount of outside assistance obtained; and legal scholarship.

The Maurice T. Van Hecke Law Review Award is presented each year to the staff member who has served in that capacity for two full semesters, and who has demonstrated an unselfish dedication to the performance of the duties and responsibilities inherent in the preservation of the high standards and tradition of excellence of the North Carolina Law Review. The winner is chosen by a vote of the Editorial Board, and receives \$100.

The United States Law Week Award, a prize of approximately \$100 value, is given to the graduating student in law who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in his final school year. The Award consists of a year's complimentary subscription to **Law Week**, which reports every week important new court decisions and federal agency rulings, and all Supreme Court opinions.

The Bancroft-Whitney Company and the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company presents prizes consisting of law books to the students obtaining the highest grades in a number of Law School courses.

The West Publishing Company presents Corpus Juris Secundum awards to the student in each of the first, second, and third year classes who has made the most significant contribution toward over-all legal scholarship.

► PLACEMENT

The administration and faculty assist prospective graduates and alumni in finding positions for the practice of law, government service, corporate management and other work requiring a legal education. Students interested in non-legal positions may use the facilities of the University Placement Service.

In general, placement experience in recent years has been very good. Graduates of this school have been placed as law clerks to the Chief Justice of the United States and with other federal and state courts at all levels, as associates in law firms throughout North Carolina and in metropolitan areas nation wide, as staff attorneys in numerous government agencies, both state and federal, and in the legal departments of major corporations.

The law school has developed a list of firms interested in employing second year students as law clerks. The summer placement program is a source of valuable experience for the student and an excellent basis for permanent placement.

The School of Law will not knowingly make its facilities available to any potential employer that does not adhere to the principles of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 providing for non-discrimination in employment practices.

The Placement Director is the administrative officer primarily responsible for the placement program.



► SUMMER LAW SCHOOL

The summer session is divided into two terms of five and one-half weeks each. Separate credit may be obtained for the work of each term. Credit for two and one-half semester hours will be given for each subject completed each term. By attending both terms of the summer session, a student may earn course and residence credits equal to one-third of a regular year.

All courses offered at the summer session are open to: (1) students in this Law School; (2) duly accepted applicants for admission to advanced standing; and (3) advanced students in good standing in any law school which is a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, even though such students do not expect to become candidates for this Law School's J. D. degree. A student in this third category may be accepted for the summer session, without submitting a transcript, upon certification from the dean of the law school he last attended that he is eligible to return to that school.

SUMMER SESSION 1973 Courses Offered

FIRST TERM

May 29 - July 4

Conflict of Laws

Martin (Michigan)

Constitutional Law I

Loewy

Insurance

Clifford

Negotiable Instruments

Smith

Real Estate Finance

Glenn

Remedies

Dobbs

Income Taxation

Robson (Georgia)

Trial Advocacy

Read (Duke)

SECOND TERM

July 9 - August 15

Constitutional Law II

Murphy

Evidence

L'Enfant (Louisiana)

Family Law

Freedman (Pennsylvania)

International Law

Wurfel

Jurisprudence

Robertson (Texas)

Estate & Gift Tax

Martin

Trial Advocacy

Blakey

► DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

All first-year courses are required.

Civil Procedure (L 201-202) **3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**

A comprehensive survey course. Attention is paid to the historical evolution of the Anglo-American procedural systems into the major contemporary American types, with emphasis being placed upon study of the last. Pleading, parties, joinder, discovery, pre-trial regulation, summary judgment and other disposition without trial, conduct of trial, jury selection, evidence assessment motions, jury instruction, verdicts, judgments, appellate review, res judicata. *Kalo, Louis, Phillips, Walker.*

Contracts (L 203-204) **3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**

Offer and acceptance, consideration, assignment, third party beneficiaries, express and implied conditions including material on each and some brief study of mistake, quasi-contract, the parol evidence rule, impossibility, the Statute of Frauds and related matters. *Blakey, Eddy, Verkuil, Whaley.*

Criminal Law and Procedure (L 205-206) **3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**

Principles of criminal law and the role of criminal law in society; its scope, limitations, justifications and idiosyncrasies. The scope and limitations of the procedural safeguards embodied in the criminal process. *Andrews, Loewy, Melott, Murphy, Nakell.*

Land Ownership and Use I (L 207) **3 hrs, fall**

Introduction to estates in land and future interests; the doctrine of the use; the modern impact of English feudalism. Concurrent estates. Landlord-tenant rights and remedies. Land sale contracts: the statute of frauds, construction of contracts, equitable conversion. Conveyance by deed: delivery, escrows, construction. *Aycock, Glenn, Link.*

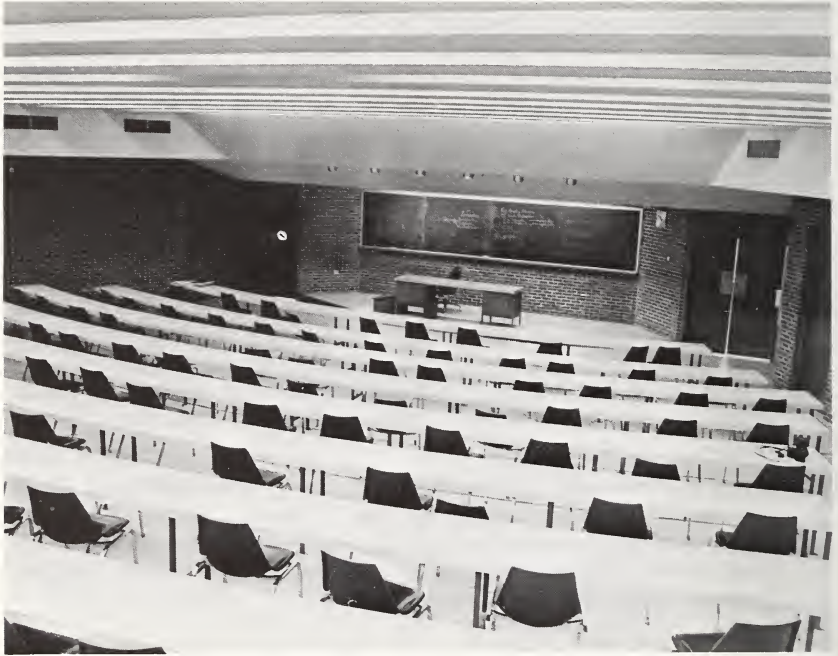
Land Ownership and Use II (L 208) **3 hrs, spring**

The recording system and the chain of title. Adverse possession. Title covenants and title insurance. Creation, scope and termination of easements and covenants affecting land. Regulation of the use of land: nuisance, zoning, subdivision regulation and eminent domain. *Aycock; Glenn, Link.*

Torts (L 209-210) **3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**

This course considers the broad problem of personal injury and disability and the legal response to that problem. The traditional legal response, through the fault and non-fault principles of tort law, is first examined. These principles are seen as they have been applied by courts both in personal injury and in property damage cases. The course then turns to modern statutory plans for non-fault compensation of injury or disability, of which the workmen's compensation plans and social security disability programs are most significant. Tort principles relating

to fraud, defamation, privacy, unfair competition and interference with contract are covered in the advanced course in Relational Injuries. *Byrd, Daye, Dobbs, Maraist.*



SECOND and THIRD YEAR COURSES

All courses of study in the second and third years are elective. Students should plan a program of 10 to 15 hours of credit in each semester, keeping in mind that a total of 85 semester hours credit is required for graduation. Courses marked (*) are scheduled for the convenience of second year students and those marked (†) for third year students.

Administrative Law (L 220) (†) **3 hrs, fall**

The law governing the operation of administrative officers, boards, bureaus and commissions; their procedure; their exercise of powers legislative and judicial in nature; their place in the legal system. *Verkuil.*

Admiralty (L 222) **3 hrs**

Maritime jurisdiction, torts, contracts and possessory libels; seamen's rights; carriage of goods; maritime liens; charter parties; salvage; general average; collision; limitation of liability and marine insurance. *Broun.*

American Legal History (L 224) **3 hrs**

Focuses upon the development of American law from colonial times to

the present. The historical perspective is designed to provide an understanding of the adaptive nature of law by viewing its evolution within the political, economic and social matrix. *Semonche*.

Antitrust Law (L 226) (†) **3 hrs, fall**

Restraints of trade and monopoly at common law and under the federal antitrust laws, including the Sherman Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, and Clayton Act. *Louis*.

Business Associations (L 228) (*) **4 hrs, fall and spring**

An introduction to the law of corporation, agency and partnership. Most of the course is devoted to analysis of the modern business corporation. Areas of emphasis include the process of incorporation, the distribution and exercise of corporate powers, the enforcement of corporate duties through shareholder derivative suits and the extent to which corporate power is regulated by federal and state laws. Special attention is given to the closely held enterprise. The agency segment includes analysis of the legal concepts of authority, apparent authority, partially-disclosed, fully-disclosed and undisclosed principals. The material on partnership will focus on the Uniform Partnership Act and the Uniform Limited Partnership Act. *Clifford, Richmond, Schoenbaum*.

Comparative Law (L 230) **3 hrs, spring**

A general introduction to the methods and structures of contemporary West European and Latin American Legal systems. The course is designed to help the student through comparative analysis to a deeper understanding of the common law and the legal problems of private multinational transactions. Knowledge of a foreign language is not required. Each student selects a country or region for intensive study. *Wurfel*.

Conflict of Laws (L 232) (†) **3 hrs, fall**

A study of the rules applicable in private law where at least one of the elements in the case is connected with some state or country other than the one in which suit is brought. Areas considered include problems of domicile, characterization and conflict rule formulation, the recognition and enforcement of judgments of sister states and foreign countries; constitutional limitations on legal solutions to interstate transactions; commercial arbitration; and the criteria for choice of law in multistate tort, contract, workmen's compensation, property, family law and business organization situations. Emphasis is placed on practical applications to tort and business litigation with interstate aspects. *Wurfel*.

Constitutional Law (L 234) (*) **4 hrs, fall and spring**

Judicial review of constitutional issues. The allocation of power between the state and Federal governments, and the separate branches of the Federal government. The limitations upon either government imposed by specific prohibitions, such as the First and Fourteenth Amendments. *Loewy, Pollitt, Strong*.

Corporate Finance (L 236) **2 hrs, spring**

Advanced and detailed study of the financing of corporations, corporate accounting, and management of corporate assets. *Clifford*.

Debtor-Creditor Relations (L 238) (†) **3 hrs, fall**

A survey of the relationship between debtor and creditor and the rights of priority among creditors. The common law and statutory proceedings considered include attachment, garnishment, judgment, execution, creditor's bills, general assignments, compositions, proceedings to set aside fraudulent conveyances, exemptions, and straight bankruptcy. Attention will be given to the impact upon low-income consumers of the various collection devices available to creditors and the effectiveness of present and proposed law designed to protect such debtors. *Whaley*.

Environmental Law (L 241) **3 hrs, fall**

Will examine selected problems in the field of environmental law including but not limited to air pollution, water pollution, land use planning and zoning, and the preservation of natural resources. A research paper will be required. *Schoenbaum*.

Evidence (L 242) (*) **3 hrs, fall and spring**

Witnesses, examination, competency, and privilege. Rules of exclusion; evidence illegally obtained; opinion evidence; the hearsay rule and its exceptions. Rules as to writings, evidence of authenticity; best evidence rule. Remote and prejudicial evidence. Character and reputation. Judicial notice. *Blakey, Byrd, Maraist*.

Family Law (L 244) **2 hrs, spring**

The relationships among the members of a family and between a family and its society; illegitimacy, marriage and dissolution, support and property rights, custody, artificial insemination, adoption, contraception, abortion, juvenile courts, guardianship. *Melott*

Federal Jurisdiction (L 246) (†) **3 hrs, fall and spring**

Functionally, a study of judicial federalism. Central emphasis is given to the original and removal jurisdiction of the Federal District Courts, with attention also given to the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Courts of Appeal and to the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. Conflicts between the Federal and State judicial systems, and legislative and judicial efforts to resolve them, receive special attention. *Aycock, Louis*.

Government Contracts (L 248) **2 hrs**

A survey of the legal problems that develop when the sovereign enters the market place. Four major areas are investigated. They include (1) basic legal consideration such as the source of the government's power to contract, (2) problems of contract formation, (3) performance under the contract, and (4) the resolution of disputes which occur as a result of the contracting process.

Gratuitous Transfers (L 240) (*) **4 hrs**

Intestate succession; limitation on testamentary power; formalities for the execution and revocation of wills; republication, revival, incorporation by reference and related doctrines; contests of wills and related remedies; construction problems; will substitutes other than trusts. The nature,

creation and termination of express trusts, including charitable trusts; resulting and constructive trusts; the rights of the beneficiary; rights, powers and liabilities of the trustee. The administration of trusts and decedents' estate. Future interests and powers of appointment, including creation, problems of construction, and rules against perpetuities and accumulation. Coverage is essentially the same as Property III-IV but in less depth.

Housing and Community Development (L 255) **3 hrs, fall**

The supply and use of public and private urban housing, exclusive of residential subdivisions. Public housing; low and moderate income housing programs; housing subsidies. Urban renewal, model cities, and metropolitan development. The rights and duties of indigent tenants against public and private landlords. Racial discrimination in housing. *Daye.*

Insurance (L 250) **2 hrs, fall**

General principles of insurance, including governmental supervision, property insurance, liability (including automobile) insurance, life insurance, selection and control of risks, marketing and adjustment of claims. *Clifford.*

International Law (L 252) **3 hrs, fall**

This course concentrates on practical and procedural problems of international law and its application by courts in the United States. Subjects considered include the law of the United Nations, the International Court and other international organizations; sources and development of international law; treaty making, interpretation, enforcement and termination; recognition; territory; outer space; nationality; jurisdiction and immunities; state responsibility and international claims; disputes settlement and the law of war and neutrality. Emphasis will be given to ocean law in the area of marine resources conservation. *Wurfel.*

Interviewing, Counseling, and Negotiation (L 259) **1 hr, fall**

This course will be taught as a half semester "mini-course". All of the work will be done during the first eight weeks of the semester during which the required preparation will be equivalent to that of a two hour course. The course will be taught through the performance of problems during which all members of the class will undertake the work of attorneys in interviewing, counseling and negotiating. Each member of the class will also perform the part of a client and of a witness. Enrollment will be limited to twenty-four. Preference will be given to those who have not taken and are not taking Trial Advocacy. *Blakey.*

Jurisprudence (L 321) **3 hrs, spring**

Readings and problems concerning the nature and object of law; its relation to civilization and the social order; changes in law and legal philosophy under the dominating ideas of successive ages from primitive to modern times. *Semonche.*

- Labor Law** (L 254) (†) **3 hrs, fall and spring**
Collective bargaining under the Taft-Hartley Act; limitations on the use of economic pressures by employers and unions. *Murphy, Pollitt.*
- Land Use Control** (L 255) **2 hrs, fall**
Legal devices available to government to implement land use planning and to regulate the use of land. Coverage will include nuisance, zoning subdivision control and condemnation. Some emphasis will be placed on the constitutional limits on public regulation required by the prohibitions against "takings" of property without just compensation. *Glenn.*
- Legal Accounting** (L 256) **2 hrs, fall**
An introduction to accounting techniques and the interpretation and validation of financial statements. Emphasis is placed on problems related to the study and practice of law. *Richmond.*
- Legal Process** (L 258) **2 hrs**
An overview of the American legal process at the local points of law-making and adjudication. Evaluation of the merits and limitations of law-making processes through comparison of policy formulation by private ordering, legislatures, judicial bodies, and administrative agencies. Evaluation of processes for adjudication through a comparative study of decision-making by courts, arbitral tribunals, private associations, and administrative bodies. The role of courts in the interpretation of statutes and administrative rules and regulations. *Strong.*
- Local Government Law** (L 257) **3 hrs, spring**
Regulatory and fiscal powers of local governments. State legislative control over counties, cities and special units of government. Incorporation, annexation, consolidation, intergovernmental relations, and legal questions involved in creating governmental entities responsible for area-wide or regional problems. *Glenn.*
- Negotiable Instruments** (L 264) (*) **2 hrs, fall and spring**
Form and content of checks, drafts, notes and trade acceptances. Their use in the business of banking fields. Negotiability, acceptance, and certification. Rights of holder in due course and liability of parties. Clearance and collection of checks. Presentment, notice of dishonor. Articles three and four of the Uniform Commercial Code (Commercial Paper and Bank Deposits and Collections) are studied in depth. *Andrews, Eddy.*
- Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks** (L 265) **3 hrs, fall**
Basically a specialized course in intellectual property, concerned with the nature of the right, techniques and standards for acquisition of the right, infringement, and transfer. The principal focus is upon the Federal statutes but significant common law counterparts are also explored. *Smith.*
- Professional Responsibility** (L 266) (†) **2 hrs, spring**
The lawyer's obligations to the courts, his clients, and the public. The organization and ethics of the legal profession including the qualification, admission and discipline of lawyers. Special problems of advocacy, tax practice, and

the practice of criminal law. Representation for the unpopular client. The role of the bar in the legislative process and in providing a competent judiciary. *Melott*.

Property III and IV (L 268-269) (*) **3 hrs, fall; 3 hrs, spring**

Intestate succession; limitation on testamentary power; formalities for the execution and revocation of wills; republication, revival, incorporation by reference and related doctrines; contests of wills and related remedies; construction problems; will substitutes other than trusts. The nature, creation and termination of express trusts, including charitable trusts; resulting and constructive trusts; the rights of the beneficiary; rights, powers and liabilities of the trustee. The administration of trusts and decedents' estates. Future interests and powers of appointment, including creation, problems of construction, and rules against perpetuities and accumulation. *Link, Martin, Turnier*.

Real Estate Finance (L 270) (†) **3 hrs, spring**

The law of real property security: mortgages, deeds of trust, installment contracts, equitable mortgages; priorities and subordination among security interests; rights on default and foreclosures; deficiency judgments; construction lending; mechanics' and materialmen's liens; FHA and VA-assisted financing; the secondary mortgage market; federally and state subsidized loans for housing; usury. *Smith*.

Regulated Industries (L 271) **3 hrs, fall**

This course is divided into three basic parts. (1) a study of the economic structure of public utilities and the legal problems involved in their regulation, with emphasis on rate and entry regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. (2) A study of the application of the antitrust laws to regulated industries. (3) A study of the regulation of broadcasting, with emphasis on the regulation of program content by the Federal Communications Commission. *Verkuil*.

Relational Injuries (L 272) **2 hrs, fall**

The course covers a number of torts which are generally omitted from the first-year torts course. Coverage includes misrepresentation, defamation, privacy, unjustifiable litigation, injurious falsehood, interference with contract, and interference with noncontractual relations. *Maraist*.

Remedies (L 274) **3 hrs, spring**

The nature and source of equitable rights and comparison of traditional forms of equitable relief with the remedy of monetary damages. Protection of economic interests and personal, civil and public rights through the remedies of specific performance, reformation, rescission, restitution, injunction, and declaratory judgment. Limitations on the exercise of equitable powers. Elements of legal damages in tort contract, and eminent domain proceedings. Both sections of this course are taught by the problem method rather than the case method. *Byrd, Dobbs*.

Sales and Secured Transactions (L 276) (†) **4 hrs, fall and spring**

Coverage in depth of the sale of goods and secured transactions involving personal property and fixtures. Formation of the contract of sale, warranties,

performance obligations, risk of loss, default, monetary and other remedies. Creation and perfection of security interests, priorities and remedies upon default. *Clifford, Eddy, Smith, Whaley.*

- Securities Regulation** (L 278) **3 hrs, spring**
 An extensive study of the fundamental concepts of federal and state regulation of the sale of securities, followed by an intensive study of selected problems, especially in current developments in the field. Prerequisite: Business Associations. *Schoenbaum.*
- Social Legislation** (L 257) **3 hrs**
 The study of Governmental programs to protect the economic welfare of the individual. The Social Security law, including its "Insurance" program, Old Age, Survivors and Dependents Insurance, and two of its four categorical assistance programs, Aid to the Aged and Aid to Families with Dependent Children; public assistance under state law and under new proposals such as the negative income tax and the Family Assistance Plan; Unemployment Compensation; regulation of wages and hours of work; and discrimination in employment. *Nakell.*
- Taxation, Income** (L 280) (*) **3 hrs, spring**
 A study of basic legal problems involved in the federal and state income tax laws, together with a brief examination of income tax procedure. *Richmond, Scott, Turnier.*
- Taxation, Estate and Gift** (L 282) (*) **3 hrs, fall**
 Fundamentals of estate, inheritance, and gift taxation, with applications in estate planning. *Martin, Scott.*
- Taxation, Corporate Income** (L 284) (†) **3 hrs, fall**
 Taxation of corporations, corporate dividend and liquidating distributions, corporate organizations and reorganizations. Prerequisites: Taxation, Income; Business Associations. *Richmond, Scott.*
- Taxation, State and Local** (L 285) **3 hrs, spring**
 A study of the legal problems arising in the imposition of a variety of state and local taxes such as real and personal property, franchise, excise, individual and corporate income, sales and use and the state and federal constitutional issues. *Turnier.*
- Trade Regulations** (L 286) **3 hrs, spring**
 Antitrust Law and the Law of Unfair Trade Practice. Restraints of trade and monopoly at common law and under the federal anti-trust laws, including the Sherman Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, and Clayton Act. Trade Marks and trade names, false and misleading advertising, appropriation of competitors trade values, misrepresentation of competitors' products, and interference with contractual relations. *Aycock.*
- Trial Advocacy** (L 288) **3 hrs, fall and spring**
 A study of the trial as part of the legal system. Class members will participate in demonstrations of various trial and pre-trial proceedings. Successful completion of this course in Evidence is a required prerequisite. Preference will be given to third year students. *Blakey, Kalb.*

SEMINARS

All students except the members of the editorial board of the Law Review must take at least one seminar in order to graduate, and it is recommended that students take two seminars, normally one each semester of the third year. If more students desire to register for a seminar than can be accepted, selection will be made on principles determined by the law faculty. If any seminar is not filled, a student may apply for registration in such seminar in addition to the seminar to which he has been admitted. Second year students are eligible for admission to any seminar which is not filled by seniors, subject to the consent of the instructor.

Administration of Criminal Justice (L 300) 3 hrs, fall and spring

Students work on actual cases currently pending in the state and federal courts and administrative boards. Generally, problems are referred by judges, practicing attorneys, penal officials and others. The students interview the clients and/or write memoranda on the legal issues involved in the case. *Nakell, Pollitt.*

Administrative Law (L 375) 3 hrs, spring

Students undertake in-depth studies of specific problems in Administrative Law or in depth studies of particular administrative agencies. Emphasis is placed on combining legal research and field research with a view to applying administrative law concepts to analyze specific problems or to study specific agencies. Prerequisite: Administrative Law (L 220) except by permission of professor. *Daye.*

American Legal Thought (L 301) 3 hrs, spring

Designed to develop or enlarge perspectives and encourage a personal synthesis, the seminar provides for reading and discussion of subjects ranging from Holmes and the realists, to morality, to interdisciplinary approaches and to psychoanalysis and existentialism. The materials lend themselves to shaping by the concerns and desires of the group. The student selects a topic for a paper that is designed not only to provide a research and writing experience but also an experience in creative thought. Each topic and each paper are subjected to the detailed criticism of the entire seminar. *Semonche.*

Business Planning (L305) 3 hrs, spring

A study of the organization, operation and reorganization and restructuring of business corporations in terms of selected problem areas in corporation law, securities regulation and taxation. Emphasis will be placed on the solving of realistic and practical problems of business planning. *Schoenbaum.*

Civil Procedure (L 307) 3 hrs

Research and analysis of a selected topic of civil procedure. The objective of the seminar is to give each participant an opportunity to write about a subject of his choice related to the selected topic. The method employed emphasizes individual work with the instructor, editorial criticism by participants, and finally, the development of major themes by consideration of research results. *Walker.*

Consumer Credit Transactions (L 370) 3 hrs

Deals with legal conflicts between the consumer (especially the low income

consumer) and his creditors. Much of the course will be devoted to representing the consumer as a plaintiff. Topics to be covered include restriction of market entry, credit reporting, rate regulation, disclosure of credit terms, regulation of sales practices, unconscionability, holder in due course, collection costs, and state and federal debtor relief measures. Will also deal with remedial activities of the public agencies such as the FTC and the attorney generals and recent consumer protection legislation such as the Consumer Credit Protection Act and the Uniform Consumer Credit Code. Will include two short opinion letters and two or three negotiations. *Epstein.*

Constitutional Law (L 312) **3 hrs, spring**

Research, writing, and discussion of topics not covered in the basic Constitutional Law course or briefs and oral arguments of cases before the U. S. Supreme Court. *Murphy.*

Constitutional Problems (L 309) **3 hrs, fall**

Intensive study of an area of constitutional development selected for current educational value and subject-matter interest. The Seminar combines group inquiry and individual investigation. Emphasis is on independent student research and writing under faculty supervision. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. *Strong.*

Constitutional Adjudication (L 310) **3 hrs, fall**

The seminar will attempt to simulate the constitutional adjudicative process by acting as a "Supreme Court" considering selected problems. Each student will have the opportunity to select a problem to be adjudicated. On that occasion, he will act as "Chief Justice." In addition, each student will be expected to prepare a substantial original research paper on some aspect of constitutional law to be discussed orally and submitted in writing. *Lowy.*

Criminal Law (L 372) **3 hrs, spring**

This seminar offers students further opportunity to study problems in the "substantive" criminal law. One hope is to encourage students to become familiar with, and incorporate into their legal analysis, insights provided by such related disciplines as penology, criminology, sociology, psychology, psychiatry, and philosophy. Each student will be expected to prepare a major paper, conduct one class session on his paper, and study and take an active part in the discussion of the other seminar papers. *Andrews.*

Current Supreme Court Decision (L 311) **3 hrs, fall**

A study of current Supreme Court litigation, including appeals and petitions for certiorari, as indicative of the Court's function and role as an instrument of government. *Pollitt.*

Discrimination and the Law (L 373) **3 hrs, spring**

An exploration of the legal problems and patterns of discrimination suffered by women, children, racial, ethnic, religious and other identifiable groups and persons. *Kalo.*

Economic Regulation of Business (L 313) **3 hrs**

Utilizes clinical method to study selected problems arising in the traditionally private sector of business. Students define the problem area, research the

applicable law and employ surveying techniques and field research in obtaining data. The nature of surveying, in terms of statistical validity and sample design, is frequently emphasized along with an analysis of admissibility of survey in evidence. Past surveys have included studies of supermarket advertising practices used by consumers of small claims courts and a study of the N. C. Milk Commission. *Verkuil*.

Estate Planning (L 315) **3 hrs, spring**

Individual investigation and reports on problems in property, estate, trust, future interests, insurance and tax law in relation to the arrangement and disposition of an estate during life and at death. Prerequisites: Income Taxation, Estate and Gift Taxation, and either Property III and IV or Decedents' Estates. Registration subject to approval of instructor. *Martin, Scott*.

International Business Transactions (L 319) **3 hrs, spring**

Legal problems of doing business abroad are examined from the point of view of three legal systems; the home country, the foreign country and international law. Topics include the international reach of United States tax and antitrust law, basic elements of civil law systems, foreign investment incentives and deterrents, types of business organization, governmental and exchange controls, rights of aliens, jurisdiction, state trading, expropriation and the law of international economic organizations. Each student selects a country or region for intensive study. A concentration on legal problems of marine resources development may be elected. *Wurfel*.

Juvenile Law and Corrections (L 322) **3 hrs, spring**

Class discussions are designed to cover the history and philosophy of the juvenile court; constitutional rights of children; role and authority of police detention; the role of the attorney in the juvenile court hearing, at adjudication, and disposition; the use of probation in corrections; the use of institutions and training schools; and problems of parole. The field placements are arranged in agencies and courts which include police departments, district courts exercising juvenile jurisdiction, probation agencies and state training schools. *Thomas*.

Labor Law (L 323) **3 hrs, spring**

Individual investigations and reports, with group discussions, on current and crucial problems arising under the federal and state labor-relations laws. *Murphy*.

Legal History (L 327) **3 hrs, fall**

The growth and development of Anglo-American law with particular emphasis on the development of legal institutions. Included are the history of the courts and their procedures, of the legislative process and of the legal profession. Individual reports provide an opportunity for historical research in an area of law of interest to the individual student. *Oliver*.

Legal Research and Writing (L 360) **3 hrs, spring**

This course gives the student an opportunity to become more familiar with legal research materials and techniques. A short review of the familiar bibliographic tools is followed by discussion of materials used in research in special areas of law and of new materials. Legal writing style citation form and

organization of the results of legal research are studied. A legal problem is researched and the results of the research presented in the form of an office memorandum, letters, etc. *Oliver*.

Legislation (L 329) **3 hrs**

All students will study the legislative process, the canons of statutory interpretation, and the principles of legislative drafting. Each student will do the necessary research for and the drafting of a proposal for significant new legislation.

School Law: Legal Problems of the Public Schools (L 333) **3 hrs, fall**

This seminar will explore ways in which the legal system determines (and does not determine) decisions in the operation of the public school system. The seminar will examine such issues as: the legal structure for the operation of schools; the rights and responsibilities of students and faculty; the power of local school boards, particularly their control of pupil conduct (including questions as to self-incrimination, right to counsel, and search and seizure); financing and budgeting for schools; school desegregation; problems of church and state; the control of school money and property; teacher militancy and teacher unions; and the merger and consolidation of school administrative units. Cutting across most of these issues is the interplay of educational bodies at the federal, state, and local levels and the relationship to other governmental bodies. *Phay*.

Torts (L 335) **3 hrs, fall**

Research in and analysis of a specific aspect of tort law. The area of study will vary from year to year. Recent subjects considered have been defamation and product liability. The usual method employed is a series of short papers on the topic under consideration.

Unfair Trade Practices (L 337) **3 hrs**

A study of the common law and statutory remedies available to business, consumers and the federal government to prevent such unfair trade practices as disparagement and false advertising, price discrimination and copying or appropriating of trademarks, products, manner of doing business, employees, customers and trade secrets. Principal emphasis is upon the Robinson-Patman Act, enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission of prohibitions against false advertising and the federal and state prohibition upon copying and appropriation. Any student may elect to take a final examination instead of preparing a seminar paper, in which case he will receive ordinary course credit. *Louis*.

Independent Study **Maximum 3 hrs**

The student pursues an independent study project under the supervision of a faculty member who has a special interest in that area. Consent of the faculty member must be obtained before registering for the course. No faculty member has a duty to accept any proposal. Course credit is decided upon by the student and the faculty member before the project is begun, up to a maximum of 3 credit hours. Once course credit is agreed upon, the project will be graded in accordance with general law school standards for such credit. In no event will the hour credit be increased or decreased after the

initial determination of credit. Failure to satisfy the agreed hour credit will call for a grade of "F".



► **INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED 1972-1973**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Allegheny College | Haverford College |
| American University | High Point College |
| Amherst College | Illinois, University of |
| Appalachian State University | Indiana University |
| Arizona, University of | John Hopkins University |
| Arkansas, University of | Kentucky, University of |
| Atlantic Christian College | Kentucky Wesleyan College |
| Auburn University | King College |
| Barat College of the Sacred Heart | Lenoir Rhyne College |
| Belmont Abbey | Loyola-Maryland |
| Bennett College | Madison College |
| Brandeis University | Manhattan College |
| Brooklyn College | Marietta University |
| Brown University | Marshall University |
| Bucknell University | Mary Baldwin College |
| Campbell College | Maryland, University of |
| Central Michigan University | Mary Washington (Univ. of Va.) |
| Citadel, The | Massachusetts, University of |
| Colgate University | Meredith College |
| Colorado, University of | Methodist College |
| Columbia University | Miami, University of |
| Cooper Union | Michigan State University |
| Cornell University | Michigan, University of |
| Dartmouth College | Middlebury College |
| Davidson College | Missouri, University of |
| Dayton, University of | Mount Holyoke College |
| Delaware, University of | New York University |
| Drury College | New York, State University of |
| Duke University | North Carolina A & T State University |
| East Carolina University | North Carolina Central University |
| East Tennessee State University | North Carolina, University of (Asheville) |
| Elon College | North Carolina, University of (Charlotte) |
| Emory University | North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill) |
| Emory and Henry | North Carolina, University of (Greensboro) |
| Fairfield University | North Carolina, University of (Raleigh) |
| Florida, University of | North Carolina, University of (Wilmington) |
| Florida Presbyterian | Northwestern University |
| Florida Tech. | Notre Dame University |
| Fordham University | Oakland University |
| Furman University | Oberlin University |
| Georgetown University | Occidental University |
| George Washington University | Ohio University |
| Georgia Tech | Ohio State University |
| Georgia, University of | Olivet College |
| Guilford College | Pembroke State University |
| Hamden-Sydney College | Pennsylvania, University of |
| Hampton Institute | Pennsylvania State University |
| Harpur College | Pfeiffer College |

Pittsburgh, University of
Pomona College
Presbyterian College
Princeton University
Principia College
Queens College
Randolph-Macon College
Rochester, University of
Rutgers University
St. Andrews College
St. Bonaventure University
St. Johns University
St. Joseph's University
Simmons College
Skidmore University
Smith University
South, University of the
South Carolina, University of
Southeastern Louisiana, University of
Southern Methodist University
Southwestern at Memphis
Stanford University
Syracuse University
Tennessee, University of
Texas, University of

Trinity University
Tulane University
U. S. Military Academy
U. S. Naval Academy
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
Virginia Military Institute
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Wake Forest University
Washington and Lee University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
Western Carolina University
West Florida, University of
West Virginia University
Wheaton University
William and Mary, College of
Williams College
Wilmington College
Winthrop College
Wisconsin, University of
Wofford College
Yale University
Yankton College



► GENERAL UNIVERSITY POLICIES

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS IN CASES OF DISRUPTION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

The following statement has been incorporated in the Bylaws of the Board of Trustees of the University, and is quoted for the information of all members of the University Community.

Section 5-1. Policies Relating to Disruptive Conduct

The University of North Carolina has long honored the right of free discussion and expression, peaceful picketing and demonstrations, the right to petition and peaceably assemble. That these rights are a part of the fabric of this institution is not questioned. They must remain secure. It is equally clear, however, that in a community of learning willful disruption of the educational process, destruction of property, and interference with the rights of other members of the community cannot be tolerated. Accordingly, it shall be the policy of the University to deal with any such disruption, destruction or interference promptly and effectively, but also fairly and impartially without regard to race, religion, sex or political beliefs.

Section 5-2. Definition of Disruptive Conduct

(a) Any faculty member (the term "faculty member", wherever used in this Chapter V, shall include regular faculty members, full-time instructors, lecturers, and all other persons exempt from the North Carolina State Personnel System [Chapter 126 of the General Statutes as amended] who receive compensation for teaching, or other instructional functions, or research at the University), any graduate student engaged in the instructional program, or any student who, with the intent to obstruct or disrupt any normal operation or function of the University or any of its component institutions, engages, or incites others to engage, in individual or collective conduct which destroys or significantly damages any University property, or which impairs or threatens impairment of the physical well-being of any member of the University community, or which, because of its violent, forceful, threatening or intimidating nature or because it restrains freedom of lawful movement, otherwise prevents any member of the University community from conducting his normal activities within the University, shall be subject to prompt and appropriate disciplinary action, which may include suspension, expulsion, discharge or dismissal from the University.

The following, while not intended to be exclusive, illustrate the offenses encompassed herein, when done for the purpose of obstructing or disrupting any normal operation or function of the University or any part of its component institutions: (1) occupation of any University building or part thereof with intent to deprive others of its normal use; (2) blocking the entrance or exit of any University building or corridor or room therein with intent to deprive others of lawful access to or from, or use of said building or corridor or room; (3) setting fire to or by any other means destroying or substantially damaging any University building or property, or the property of others on University premises; (4) any possession or display of, or attempt or threat to use, for any unlawful purpose, any weapon, dangerous instrument, explosive, or inflammable material in any University building or on any University campus; (5) prevention of, or attempt to prevent by physical act, the at-

tending, convening, continuation or orderly conduct of any University class or activity or of any lawful meeting or assembly in any University building or on any University campus, and (6) blocking normal pedestrian or vehicular traffic on or into any University campus.

(b) Any person engaged in the instructional program who fails or refuses to carry out validly assigned duties, with the intent to obstruct or disrupt any normal operation or function of the University or any of its component institutions, shall be subject to prompt and appropriate disciplinary action under this Chapter V if (but only if) his status is such that he is not subject to the provisions of Section 4-3 of Chapter IV.

Section 5-3. Responsibilities of Chancellors

(a) When any Chancellor has cause to believe that any of the provisions of this Chapter V have been violated, he shall forthwith investigate or cause to be investigated the occurrence, and upon identification of the parties involved shall promptly determine whether any charge is to be made with respect thereto.

(b) If he decides that a charge is to be made, he shall, within thirty (30) days after he has information as to the identity of the alleged perpetrator of the offense but in no event more than twelve (12) months after the occurrence of the alleged offense, (i) refer the case to the appropriate existing University judicial body, or (ii) refer the matter to a Hearing Committee drawn from a previously selected Hearings Panel which, under this option, is required to implement action for violation of Section 5-2 (a) or (b) of this Chapter. If the case is referred to an existing University judicial body under (i) above, the procedural rules of that body shall be followed, and subsections (c) through (f) below shall not be applicable. If the matter is referred to a Hearing Committee under (ii) above, the procedural rules prescribed in subsections (c) through (f) below shall be followed.

(c) The accused shall be given written notice by personal service or registered mail, return receipt requested, stating:

(1) The specific violations of this Chapter V with which the accused is charged.

(2) The designated time and place of the hearing on the charges by the Hearing Committee, which time shall not be earlier than seven (7) nor later than ten (10) days following receipt of the notice.

(3) That the accused shall be entitled to the presumption of innocence until found guilty, the right to retain counsel, the right to present the testimony of witnesses and other evidence, the right to cross-examine all witnesses against him, the right to examine all documents and demonstrative evidence adverse to him, and the right to a transcript of the proceedings of the hearing.

(d) The Hearing Committee shall determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. If the person charged is found guilty, the Hearing Committee shall recommend to the Chancellor such discipline as said body determines to be appropriate. After considering such recommendations the Chancellor shall prescribe such discipline as he deems proper. In any event, whether the person is found guilty or not guilty, a written report shall be made by the Chancellor to the President within (10) days.

(e) Any person found guilty shall have ten (10) days after notice of such finding in which to appeal to the President of the University. Such an appeal if taken shall be upon the grounds set forth in Section 5-5.

(f) Any accused person who, without good cause, shall fail to appear at the time

and place fixed for the hearing of his case by the Hearing Committee shall be suspended indefinitely or discharged from University employment.

(g) A Chancellor, unless so ordered or otherwise prevented by court, shall not be precluded from carrying out his duties under this Chapter V by reason of any pending action in any State or Federal court. Should a delay occur in prosecuting the charge against the accused because the accused or witnesses that may be necessary to a determination of the charge are involved in State or Federal court actions, the time limitations set forth above in this Section 5-3 shall not apply.

(h) Conviction in any State or Federal court shall not preclude the University or any of its officers from exercising disciplinary action in any offense referred to in this Chapter V.

(i) Nothing contained in this Chapter V shall preclude the President or any Chancellor from taking any other steps, including injunctive relief or other legal action, which he may deem advisable to protect the best interests of the University.

Section 5-4. Aggravated Acts or Threatened Repetition of Acts

(a) The Chancellor of each of the component institutions of the University shall appoint an Emergency Consultative Panel which shall be composed of not less than three (3) nor more than five (5) faculty members and not less than three (3) nor more than five (5) students who shall be available to advise with the Chancellor in any emergency. No member of such Panel shall serve for more than one (1) year unless he be reappointed by the Chancellor. The Chancellor may make appointments, either temporary or for a full year, to fill any vacancies which may exist on the Panel.

(b) If, in the judgment of the Chancellor, there is clear and convincing evidence that a person has committed any of the acts prohibited under this Chapter V which, because of the aggravated character or probable repetition of such act or acts, necessitates immediate action to protect the University from substantial interference with any of its orderly operations or functions, or to prevent threats to or acts which endanger life or property, the Chancellor, with the concurrence as hereinafter provided of the Emergency Consultative Panel established pursuant to (a) above, may forthwith suspend such person from the University and bar him from the University campus; provided, however, that in the event of such suspension the person suspended shall be given written notice of the reason for his suspension, either personally or by registered mail addressed to his last known address, and shall be afforded a prompt hearing, which, if requested, shall be commenced within ten (10) days of the suspension. Except for purposes of attending personally any hearings conducted under this Chapter V, the bar against the appearance of the accused on the University campus shall remain in effect until final judgment has been rendered in his case and all appellant proceedings have been concluded, unless such restriction is earlier lifted by written notice from the Chancellor.

(c) A quorum of the Emergency Consultative Panel provided for in (a) above shall consist of not less than four (4) of its members, and the required concurrence shall have been obtained if a majority of such quorum shall indicate their concurrence. The Chancellor shall meet personally with members of such Panel at the time he seeks concurrence, if it is feasible to do so. However, if the circumstances are such that the Chancellor deems it not to be feasible to personally assemble such members, then he may communicate with them or the required number of them individually by telephone or by such other means as he may choose to employ, in which

event he may proceed as provided in (b) above after the required majority of such members have communicated their concurrence to him.

(d) In the Chancellor's absence or inability to act, the President may exercise the powers of the Chancellor specified in this Section 5-4 in the same manner and to the same extent as could the Chancellor but for such absence or inability to act.

Section 5-5. Right of Appeal

Any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this Chapter V by the Hearing Committee referred to in Section 5-3 shall have the right to appeal the finding and the discipline imposed upon him to the President of the University. Any such appeal shall be in writing, shall be based solely upon the record, and shall be limited to one or more of the following grounds:

- (1) That the finding is not supported by substantial evidence;
- (2) That a fair hearing was not accorded the accused; or
- (3) That the discipline imposed was excessive or inappropriate.

It shall be the responsibility of the President to make prompt disposition of all such appeals, and his decision shall be rendered within thirty (30) days after receipt of the complete record on appeal.

Section 5-6. No Amnesty

No administrative official, faculty member, or student of the University shall have authority to grant amnesty or to make any promise as to prosecution or non-prosecution in any court, State or Federal, or before any student, faculty, administrative, or Trustee committee to any person charged with or suspected of violating Section 5-2 (a) or (b) of these Bylaws.

Section 5-7. Publication

The provisions of this Chapter shall be given wide dissemination in such manner as the President or Chancellors may deem advisable, and shall be printed in the official catalogues which may be issued by each component institution of the University.

Procedures for Use in Case of Refusal by Graduate Student Service Appointees Who Are Not Subject to Code Section 4-3 to Perform Validly Assigned Duties

The following statement has been promulgated by the University Administration and is quoted for the information of all members of the University Community.

In the event that any graduate student fails or refuses to carry out validly assigned duties with the intent to obstruct or disrupt any normal operation or function of the University, the procedures given below will be followed. In these procedures the term "dean" identifies the deans of professional schools.

I. Administrative Procedures

1. The dean or department chairman in whose school or department the gradu-

- ate student is appointed will immediately inquire into the alleged conduct. He shall, in writing, notify the graduate student involved that he is beginning an inquiry into the alleged conduct, which shall be briefly described. On the basis of his inquiry, he shall make a concise written finding of fact with respect to whether it appears that there did occur a failure or refusal to carry out validly assigned duties with the intent to obstruct or disrupt any normal operation or function of the University. He shall transmit one copy of the finding to the Chancellor and one to the graduate student involved.
2. If the inquiry indicates that the graduate student has failed or refused to carry out validly assigned duties with the intent to obstruct or disrupt any normal operation or function of the University then the dean or chairman shall suspend the graduate student with pay from all duties until (a) the Chancellor has determined that no charge is to be made with respect thereto or (b) a final decision with respect thereto has been reached following a hearing before the body to which the matter is referred by the Chancellor.
 3. If the Chancellor decides that a charge is to be made with respect to the matter and that it is to be referred to the appropriate existing University judicial body (rather than to the Hearing Committee referred to in Code Section 5-3), it shall be handled in the manner set forth below.

II. Hearing Procedures

1. The dean or chairman shall convene by written directive the Grievance Committee set up by faculty action on January 10, 1969 (see Appendix B of Faculty Legislation).
2. The dean or chairman shall, in writing, notify the graduate student of the convening of the hearing committee and shall provide the chairman of the hearing committee with a concise written summary of the charges of violation based upon the findings of the inquiry.
3. Upon convening of the hearing committee and receipt of the written charges, the chairman of the hearing committee shall forthwith set a time and place for the hearing by written notification to the graduate student and shall make the necessary arrangements for conducting the hearing. Unless manifestly impossible for reasons of specific unfairness to the graduate student or gross inconvenience to members of the hearing committee or to necessary witnesses, the hearing shall be set to commence not later than five (5) days after receipt by the graduate student of the written notice of the convening of the hearing committee. Failure on the part of the graduate student to attend the hearing without adequate cause shall result in automatic permanent suspension without pay.
4. The hearing shall be conducted on the written charges to determine their truth or falsity. The department chairman or dean who initiated the proceeding has the responsibility for presenting witnesses or documentary evidence to establish the charges. The graduate student shall be accorded the right to counsel of his own choosing, to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against him, and to examine all documents and demonstrative evidence against him. He shall have the right to present testimony of witnesses and other evidence in his own behalf.
5. A complete transcript of the proceedings shall be furnished at the expense of the University.

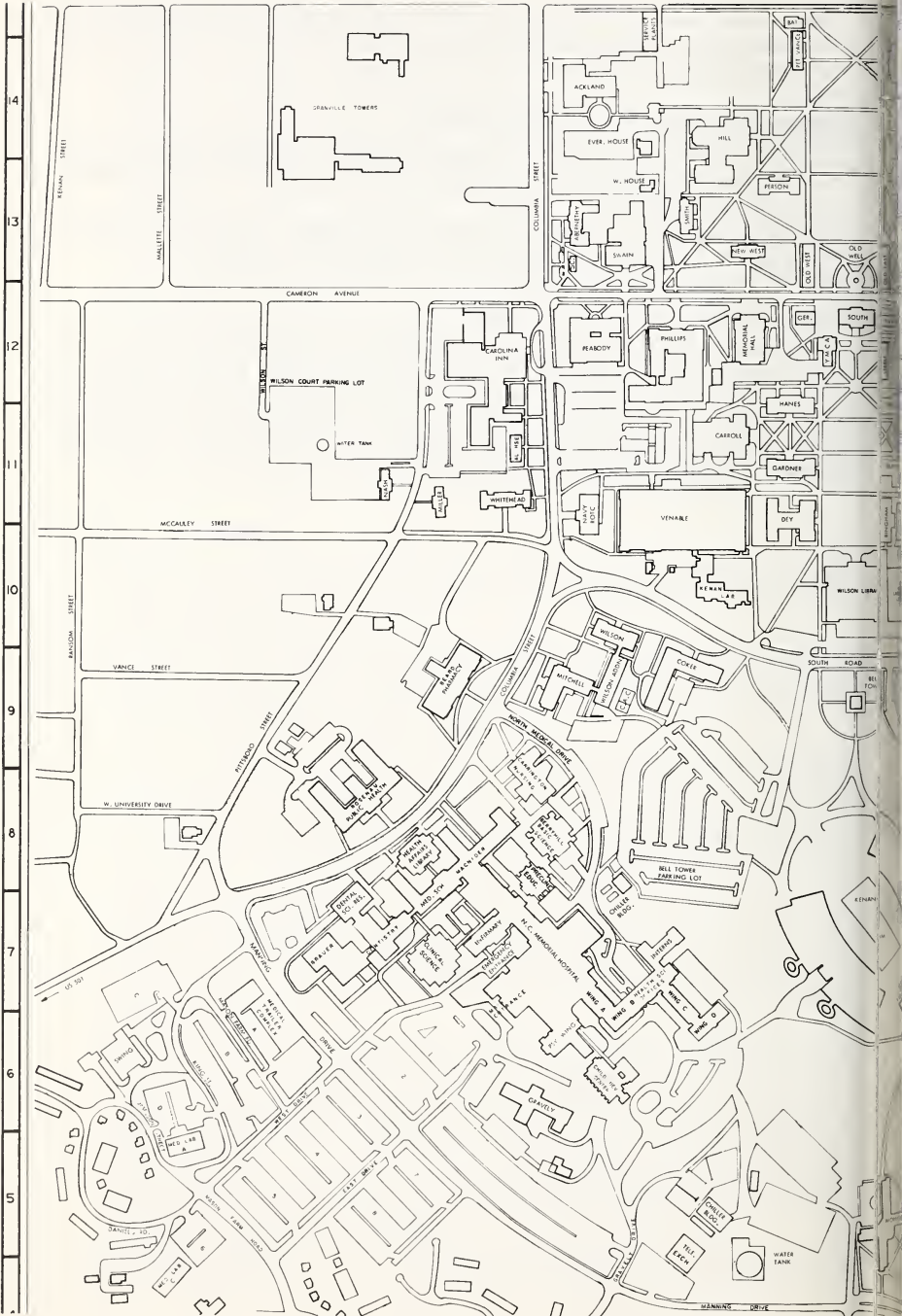
6. Promptly upon the close of the hearing, the hearing committee shall render its decision, and that decision shall be presented in writing to the graduate student and his department chairman or dean.

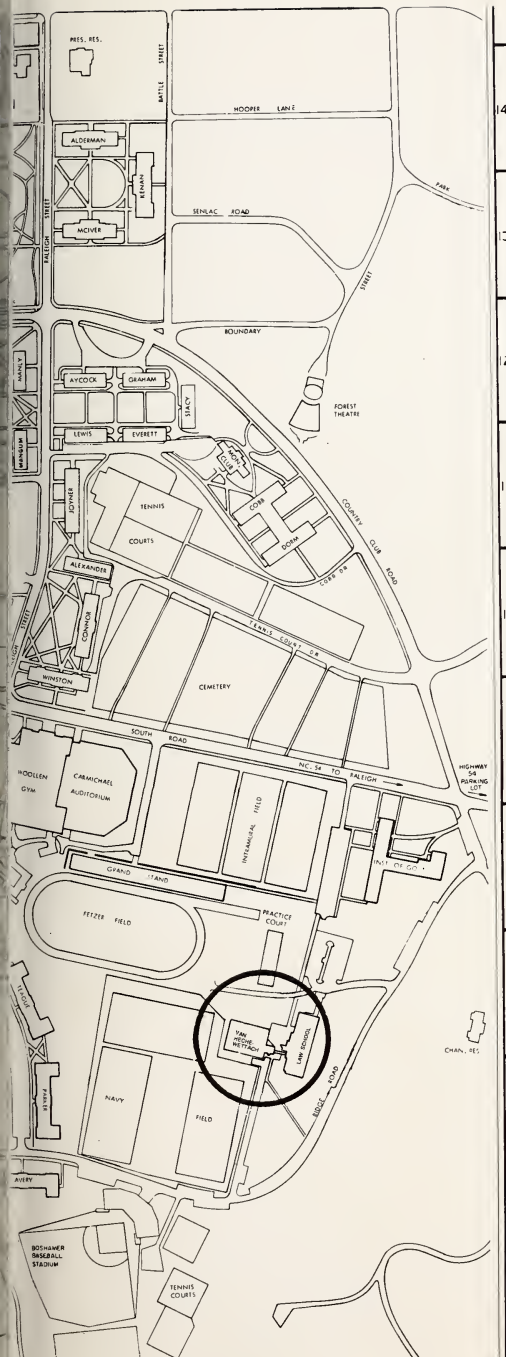
III. Disciplinary Action and Appeal Procedure

1. If the decision is adverse to the graduate student, the department chairman or dean who initiated the proceedings shall determine what disciplinary action is to be taken.
2. An appeal may be taken in the manner described in paragraph (C) of Appendix B to the Faculty Legislation on University Government.

Firearms and Other Weapons Prohibited

The possession of bowie knives, dirks, daggers, loaded canes, sword canes, machetes, pistols, rifles, repeating rifles, shotguns, pump guns, or other firearms or explosives upon any University campus or in any University owned or operated facility, unless explicitly permitted by the appropriate Chancellor or his designated representative in writing, is forbidden. Violation of this prohibition constitutes grounds for suspension from the University.





INDEX OF CAMPUS BUILDINGS

Name	Ref.	Name	Ref.
Abernethy (Extension Division)	I-13	Saunders Hall	H-11
Ackland Art Building and Museum	E-14	Scuttlebutt	E-12
Alumni Building (Anthropology, Social Work)	H-13	Service Plants (Utilities' Offices, Operations and Engineering, University Engineer)	L-14
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Battle (Purchasing, Personnel)	G-15	South Building (Administration)	G-12
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RESIDENCE HALLS

HEALTH AFFAIRS

