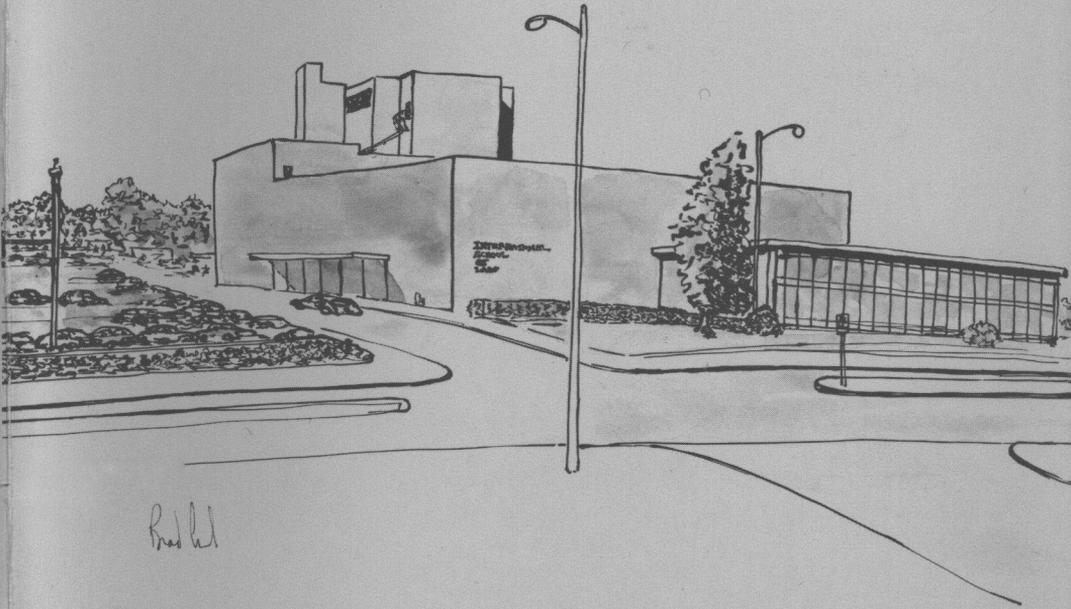


INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF LAW



CATALOGUE
FOR
1976-1978

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ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1976-77

August 30-31, 1976	-- 10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.	-- Registration
September 1**	----- 8:00 a.m. -----	Classes begin; Monday classes meet, day and evening
September 6	----- 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. -----	Recess; no classes
September 7	-----	Last day to register for credit
September 25-26	-----	Recess; no make-ups
October 4	----- 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. -----	Recess: no classes
November 2	----- 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. -----	Recess: no classes
November 11**	----- 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. -----	Monday classes meet (no Thursday classes)
November 12**	----- 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. -----	Tuesday classes meet (no Friday classes)
November 15-24	-----	Examinations
November 24	----- 10:00 p.m. -----	Fall Term ends
November 29	----- 8:00 a.m. -----	Winter Term begins; classes begin
December 6	-----	Last day to register for credit
December 22	----- 10:00 p.m. -----	Recess begins; no classes
January 3, 1977	----- 8:00 a.m. -----	Recess ends; classes resume
February 14**	----- 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. -----	Thursday classes meet (no Monday classes)
February 15**	----- 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. -----	Friday classes meet (no Tuesday classes)
February 15	----- 10:00 p.m. -----	Classes end
February 17-25	-----	Examinations
February 23	-----	Mid-Year Graduation
February 25	----- 11:00 p.m. -----	Winter Term ends
March 4	----- 8:00 a.m. -----	Spring Term begins; classes begin
March 14	-----	Last day to register for credit
April 3	-----	Recess; no make-ups
April 8	----- 8:00 a.m. -----	Recess begins; no classes
April 11	----- 8:00 a.m. -----	Recess ends; classes resume
May 13	----- 10:00 p.m. -----	Classes end
May 16-27	-----	Examinations
May 28	-----	Spring Commencement
May 28	----- 6:00 p.m. -----	Spring Term ends
May 30	----- 8:00 a.m. -----	First Summer Term begins; classes begin
June 1	-----	Last day to register for credit in First Term courses
June 6	-----	Last day to register for credit in Summer Quarter courses
July 1	----- 10:00 p.m. -----	First Term classes end
July 5-8	-----	Examinations; First Term courses
July 11	----- 8:00 a.m. -----	Second Term begins; Second Term classes begin
August 12	----- 10:00 p.m. -----	Second Term classes end
August 15-19	-----	Examinations; Second Term and Summer Quarter courses
August 27	-----	Summer Graduation
Beginning date for Fall, 1977 - August 29, 1977		

**On these dates classes meet which are scheduled for days of the week different from those of the date. This is necessary to balance evenly the number of meetings of each class during the term. Holidays cause the imbalance which is corrected by this device.

ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1977-78

August 29, 1977	10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Registration
August 30	8:00 a.m.	Classes begin
September 1**	6:00 - 10:00 p.m.	Monday night classes meet; Thursday night classes do not meet
September 2**	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Monday classes meet; Friday classes do not meet
September 5	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Recess; no classes
September 7		Last day to register for credit
September 12	6:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
September 14*	6:00 p.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
September 21	6:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
September 22*	6:00 p.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
November 11	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
November 14-23		Examinations
November 23	11:00 p.m.	End of Term
November 28	8:00 a.m.	Winter Term begins; classes begin
December 5		Last day to register for credit
December 22	10:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
January 2, 1978	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
February 13	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Friday classes meet; no Monday classes
February 13	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
February 15-24		Examinations
February 20		Mid-Year Graduation
February 24	11:00 p.m.	Winter Term ends
March 3	8:00 a.m.	Spring Term begins; classes begin
March 13		Last day to register for credit
March 24	8:00 a.m.	Recess begins; no classes
March 27	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
May 12	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
May 15-24		Examinations
May 27		Spring Commencement
May 27	6:00 p.m.	End of Spring Term
May 29	8:00 a.m.	First Summer Term begins; classes begin
June 1		Last day to register for credit in First Summer Term Courses
June 5		Last day to register for credit in Summer Quarter courses
July 3-7		Examinations; First Summer Term Courses
July 4	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Recess; no examinations
July 10	8:00 a.m.	Second Summer Term begins; Second Term courses begin
July 13		Last day to register for credit for Second Summer Term course
August 14-18		Examinations
August 18	11:00 p.m.	Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter end
August 26		Summer Graduation

Tentative starting date for Fall, 1978 - August 28, 1978

*Those who have religious obligations will be excused for coming late or being absent.

**On these dates classes meet which are scheduled for days of the week different from that of the date. This is necessary to balance evenly the number of meetings in each of the courses scheduled. The imbalance is caused by holidays.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEMBERS

Joe L. Allbritton

Publisher, *Washington Star*, Washington, D.C.

Leroy E. Burney

President, Milbank Memorial Fund, New York, New York; former Surgeon General of the United States.

Jean-Yves Gelinas

President, Omega Investments, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec

Phil W. Jordan

McGee & Ketchum, Washington, D.C.

C. Robert McBrier

Chairman of the Board, American National Bank of Maryland; retired Senior Vice President, Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D.C.

Edward R. Parker

Parker, Fenderson, Pollard & Press; Richmond Virginia

George L. Powell

Retired Administrative Law Judge, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D.C.

Curran Tiffany

Attorney, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Washington, D.C.

OFFICERS

President: C. Robert McBrier

Vice President: George L. Powell

Secretary: Curran Tiffany

Treasurer: Phil W. Jordan

Controller: John Shetterly

Assistant Secretaries: Phil W. Jordan and John Shetterly

ADMINISTRATION

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Dean: Ralph Norvell

Controller: John Shetterly

Director of Library: Stephen L. Burnett

Academic Affairs: James L. Fisk, *Associate Dean*
(until Winter, 1976)

John F. Timmins, *Acting Assistant Dean*
(after Fall, 1976)

Student Affairs: J. Valerie Meigs, *Assistant Dean*

STAFF ADMINISTRATORS

Registrar: Fred D. Hutsler, Jr.

Director of Physical Plant: Nicholas Chabra

Secretary to the Dean: Deborah J. Andrews

FACULTY (1976-77)

- Clark E. Brodersen, *Assistant Professor*
B.S., University of Maryland; J.D., University of Baltimore
- Stephen L. Burnett, *Director of Library*
B.A., University of California at Los Angeles; J.D., University of Connecticut;
M.S.L.S., Southern Connecticut State College
- David F. Condon, Jr., *Professor*
A.B., Brown University; LL.B. and D.L., Fordham University; LL.M., George
Washington University; M.S.T., The American University
- John K. Ebiasah, *Assistant Professor*
LL.B., University of Ghana; M.C.J., Howard University, S.J.D., George Wash-
ington University
- James L. Fisk, *Associate Professor and Associate Dean*
J.D., University of Oklahoma
- Margaret Louis Friedlander, *Assistant Professor*
B.A., Duke University; J.D., Seton Hall University
- Barry Ray Furrow, *Assistant Professor*
B.A. and J.D., Harvard University
- John G. Gregg, *Associate Professor*
B.S. and J.D., New York University; LL.M., Georgetown University
- Timothy J. Hartzler, *Assistant Professor*
A.B., Indiana University; J.D., Notre Dame University
- Phineas Indritz, *Professor*
B.A. and J.D., University of Chicago
- Dean S. Kalivas, *Assistant Professor*
B.A. University of Chicago; J.D., Catholic University of America
- Charles R. McCarthy, *Associate Professor*
B.S., LeMoyné College; J.D. and D.L., Georgetown University
- Robert W. McMillan, *Professor*
B.A., Ball State University; M.B.A., George Washington University; J.D., LL.M.,
M.P.L. and S.J.D., Georgetown University.
- J. Valerie Meigs, *Assistant Professor and Assistant Dean*
B.A., Hood College; J.D., International School of Law
- Ralph Norvell, *Professor and Dean*
B.A. and J.D., Baylor University; LL.M., University of Michigan; LL.D., Dickinson
School of Law
- Browning Pipestem, *Visiting Associate Professor (Fall, 1976)*
B.A., Northwestern State University (Okla.); J.D., University of Oklahoma
- Daniel D. Smith, *Associate Professor*
A.B., Indiana University; LL.B., University of Virginia
- John F. Timmins, *Visiting Associate Professor and Acting Assistant
Dean*
LL.B., Victoria University (New Zealand); LL.M., Dalhousie University (Nova
Scotia)
- Paul E. Veilleux, *Associate Professor*
A.B., Providence College; LL.B., Georgetown University
- Mary M. Wiggers, *Associate Professor*
B.A. College of Notre Dame at Maryland; LL.B., New York University; LL.M.,
Georgetown University

ADJUNCT FACULTY (1976-77)

Thomas E. Bennett

B.A., Oklahoma State University; LL.B., Harvard University

Charles R. Engle

B.S., Kansas State University; J.D., The American University

Lawrence E. Freedman

B.A., University of Vermont; J.D., Boston University

John Francis Gionfriddo

B.A., Pennsylvania State University; J.D. and LL.M., Georgetown University

Fred Grabowski

B.S., U.S. Naval Academy; J.D., Boston College; LL.M., George Washington University

Joseph E. Keller

A.B. and LL.B., University of Dayton; J.D., Georgetown University

George E. Krause

B.S. and J.D., University of Maryland

Myron J. Mintz

B.S. and J.D., Temple University

Raymond C. O'Brien

B.S., LaSalle College; J.D., University of Virginia; B.S.T., Catholic University of America

Leslie Scherr

B.A., Queens College; LL.B., Columbia University

David L. Schneier

B.A., New York University; J.D. Georgetown University

Alfred D. Swersky

B.A., Old Dominion College; LL.B., College of William and Mary

Daniel H. Zafren

B.A., Queen's College; J.D., New York University; LL.M., George Washington University

PROFESSIONAL LAW LIBRARIANS

Stephen L. Burnett

B.A., University of California at Los Angeles; J.D., University of Connecticut; M.S.L.S., Southern Connecticut State College

Catherine Mullins

B.A., Villanova University

Michael J. Petit

B.A., Catholic University of America

GENERAL PROVISIONS

GENERAL POLICY

The International School of Law admits students of any sex, race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the School. It does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, or national and ethnic origin in the administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other School-administered programs.

ACCREDITATION

The School presently is not accredited nationally. The consequences affect students in at least two important respects. Graduates are not eligible to take bar examinations except in those jurisdictions giving special permission. Access to various loans is restricted.

Licensure, under District of Columbia authority, to grant the Juris Doctor degree is provisional, and will so remain until accreditation. However, the provisional licensure is sufficient to qualify veterans attending for veterans' benefits.

Special permission to take bar examinations was obtained in Virginia (beginning in July, 1975, and continuing until removed) and in the District of Columbia for examinations in July, 1975 and 1976. Individual graduates have received permission to sit for examinations in a few other states; however, inquiry in some of the remainder has led to denial or an indication of denial.

The Directors, Faculty, and Administration of the School of Law all are aware of the importance of changing from a nationally unaccredited to a nationally accredited status. This is accomplished by obtaining the approval of the American Bar Association. All are committed to the achievement of this objective, and August, 1977 has been chosen as a realistic target date for seeking this approval.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Each state and the District of Columbia have their separate rules relating to admission to the practice of law. Students are advised to inform themselves of these requirements during the application process because some jurisdictions require the filing of a declaration of intention to study law at the time of commencing law study. The Office for Student Affairs attempts to keep an updated set of rules from the various jurisdictions, and any student is free to consult this information. However, direct contact with the admitting agency in the jurisdiction of choice is urged.

HISTORY

In 1972 a group of lawyers met in the Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.,

and decided to found a new law school. The group consisted of John W. Brabner-Smith, James L. Fisk, Phil W. Jordan, and George L. Powell. They selected the name, International School of Law, to express their interest in adding an emphasis to a standard curriculum for the Juris Doctor degree, treating the multinational and transnational aspects of many of the problems which confront lawyers today. A principal motivation of the founders was their concern for the promotion of the moral and ethical principles to which the leaders of the legal profession and the founders of the Nation adhered. They envisioned a school which would emphasize concepts of justice which are found in the classical and in the Judeo-Christian heritages of our jurisprudence.

The first classes convened, with John W. Brabner-Smith as the first Dean, in 1972 in the Federal Bar Building. Shortly thereafter at the invitation of the St. Matthews Church, the School moved to 1717 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Growth required larger quarters, and the sessions for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 were conducted in a complex of town houses and other buildings at 1441-1453 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.

PHYSICAL PLANT

Present needs and plans for future development led to the decision in Fall, 1975, to seek a new, and permanent, site. After long search (including a disappointing attempt to acquire the former Marjorie Webster Junior College Campus) a new site was acquired in December, 1976. It is situated in Arlington on Kirkwood Drive, between Washington Boulevard and Fairfax Drive.

The new site consists of eleven acres of land, affording adequate parking facilities. The building contains 140,000 square feet of centrally air conditioned and heated space. As this is being written portions are being converted to afford adequate space for the library collection, study spaces, student lounges, classrooms, faculty offices, and spaces for administrative and student activities. There will be a food service and bookstore operated on the premises. In addition there will be an unconverted space adequate to provide for future expansion and development.

Arlington is a near suburb of the nation's capital. It is a dynamic, populous and important community which is an integral part of the Washington metropolitan area. There is no other law school situated immediately in the community, affording a unique opportunity for this school to become a part of its community life. At the same time the site is nearer, both in geographic distance and in commuting time to the principal governmental and cultural activities of the City of Washington than are many potential sites geographically located within the District of Columbia. In short, the location offers the advantages of a suburban setting within easy reach of the places where students and faculty would want to conduct research and other activities involving the unique resources of the nation's capital. It is accessible for those students enrolled in the Evening Division who have jobs in downtown Washington.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library is undergoing a period of rapid expansion to achieve its goal to afford an adequate support of the educational and research programs of the School. The collection presently contains more than 70,000 volumes and has doubled in size in each of the last two years.

A special international law collection, the Murdock Collection, consists of

nearly 2000 volumes. It was established by a donation from Professor James O. Murdock's private library. It contains many books not now in print and some manuscript materials not available elsewhere.

Records and briefs of cases in which Frederick Bernays Wiener was counsel, together with his law-school notebooks, constitute another special collection. The approximately one hundred volumes of records and briefs make up one of the most unusual and valuable histories available of a highly respected attorney's life in court.

Emphasis in collection development is currently being placed on exceeding in every area possible, the minimum standards of law libraries promulgated by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. The library attempts to provide faculty and students with all basic materials they need. In addition, the location in Washington makes readily available for research the collections of several large law libraries, including the Library of Congress.

PROGRAMS OFFERED

A course of study is offered which leads to the Juris Doctor Degree. For those who can devote substantially the whole of their working time to the study of law, a full-time program is offered in the Day Division. This program can be completed in the nine quarters of three regular academic years.

Courses are scheduled from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday in the Day Division and the schedules require the presence of full-time students for substantially the whole of each of the working days of the week.

For those who must work to help defray expenses, or for those who have other obligations which prevent the devotion of full-time to class attendance and study, the Evening Division offers two programs of study. The Evening, Regular, program is designed to be completed in the twelve quarters of four regular academic years, with vacations from classes in the intervening summers. The Evening, Extended, program is reduced by approximately one course per term, and is designed to be completed in the twelve quarters of four academic years plus the intervening three summer terms.

The Evening Division has a schedule from 6:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M., Monday through Friday. Schedules are designed to have students present in Evening, Regular, four nights a week, and those in Evening, Extended three nights a week. Different schedules may be arranged through individual election. Since the different classes have different nights off, some of these classes are scheduled for Friday evenings.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF STUDENT RECORDS

All official information records are considered confidential. Only such information as necessary for the normal operation of the academic and other affairs of the School is maintained in records, and this information is available only to officer, staff, and faculty personnel who require access to records in the performance of their normal functions.

Students should take note that the institution will not release information concerning a student to any person or agency (excepting only accrediting agencies and governmental agencies controlling licensure in the course of necessary inspections for accreditation or licensure) except on subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Students who apply for jobs or loans, or otherwise initiate actions which may prompt inquiries at the School should consider whether they should file a request

for release of information as provided in Academic Regulation 11-2.1. The strictness with which the School observes its assumed obligation to preserve confidentiality of student records could prove embarrassing if a student fails to file such request. The request may be specific as to person or persons to whom the student desires information released, or it may be general.

Attention is directed to the fact that information as to home address, telephone number, marital status, and name of spouse will appear in directories unless a student initiates a direction, in writing, to the contrary.

The census data (race, national origin, age, etc.) required as part of the matriculation process, is not considered by the School to be part of the academic records. It is only to make required reports to governmental and accrediting agencies, and is released only for such purposes or in response to a subpoena.

A student has the right to inspect the contents of the file maintained, and to correct errors therein by filing a request with the Registrar in accordance with the provisions of Academic Regulation 11-3.4. Regulation 11.4 states the only exception.

GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

The materials contained in this catalog are intended to be descriptive only, and to generally indicate the principal effects of the regulations under which the faculty, administration and staff conduct the programs of the School. The details and the controlling regulations as to the requirements to maintain matriculation and to earn the degree are found in the Academic Regulations. An updated copy may be found in the Law Library, and may be checked out for reading.

By-Laws adopted by the Board of Directors govern a number of aspects of Faculty and Administrative activities and procedures. In general, the organization and delineation of functions are found in the By-Laws, a copy of which may be checked out in the Library.

STUDENT AFFAIRS

STUDENT SERVICES

Student Affairs and Services

An office for Student Affairs is maintained to afford a number of different services for students. Problems concerning veterans' benefits, admission to the bar, placement, and financial aid should be directed to that Office. In addition, students should feel free to contact this Office in respect to any matter touching their relationship with the School that is not specifically assigned to some other office or agency.

Loans

The School is not in a position to extend loans to students. Although active solicitation for funds for this type of financial aid goes forward, the institution cannot represent that any substantial amounts will be available during 1977-78. As mentioned above, in discussing accreditation, the lack of national accreditation disqualifies students from many national loan programs.

Scholarships

The Condon Fund, made possible through the generous annual gifts of Professor and Mrs. David F. Condon, affords a limited number of scholarships.

In addition, donors wishing to remain anonymous have established a scholarship which affords funds necessary for tuition, fees, books and incidental expenses. The recipient is to be either (1) any member of the Order of Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati approved by the Dean or (2) any member of any Roman Catholic religious order nominated by the Network and approved by the Dean.

It is established policy to not award scholarships except as funding (other than tuition income) is available. A few unfunded scholarships will continue to individuals having initial awards prior to the adoption of the policy; however, no new unfunded scholarships will be awarded. The School actively seeks scholarship funds, but cannot hold out promise of substantial amounts of scholarship aid at this time.

Placement

The Office for Student Affairs maintains a placement service which assists students in seeking employment. It supplies information concerning career opportunities for law graduates. Included is a collection of information for summer employment opportunities.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Student Bar Association

The student body is organized under a constitution as the Student Bar Association. Each student is a member of the Association, and the officers and class representatives of the organization are elected annually.

The Student Bar Association provides liaison with the faculty and with the School administration. It provides services to the students through a system of

committees and regular meetings with faculty members and administrators. The Association sponsors several social functions during the academic year.

Law Review

The *I.S.L. Law Review* was established in 1975, and published its first article in Spring, 1976. It is edited and published by law students selected on the basis of scholarship and ability to do creative writing and research. The students write comments and notes on legal developments and significant cases. Membership on the staff is recognized as both an honor and a unique educational experience.

Docket

The *Docket* is written and edited by students and is published monthly. It affords a forum for student opinion and is a source of information. All students are invited to contribute articles and journalistic experience in the preparation of the publication.

Women's Law Association

The Women's Law Association is a chartered organization founded in 1975. It is open to all students, faculty, and staff. The primary goals of the Association are the considerations of women in the legal profession and the furtherance of equality between the sexes in law, both in its practical and theoretical aspects, through promulgation of ideas, social and scientific comment and informed opinion.

Law Mates

Open to the spouses of all students, faculty and staff, and all associates of the School, this organization has made contributions to the cultural and social life of the institution. All are encouraged to become members. The many activities sponsored by the Association provide opportunities for the creation of new friendships and an increased understanding of the professional problems which are a part of the lives of law students and lawyers.

International Law Society

The main purpose of the International Law Society is to promote discussion and study of international law. The members participate in conferences and seminars which are held in the District of Columbia. In addition, the Society sponsors a program of guest speakers to present lectures concerning international law. All students are invited to become members.

Delta Theta Phi

The Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity, founded in 1900, is one of the leading Professional Law Fraternities in the World. The Fraternity has Student Senates throughout the United States, and each Biennium it initiates several thousand new members. The J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. Senate of Delta Theta Phi was the first fully chartered National Legal Fraternity on the Campus at International School of Law, installed in the summer of 1976.

The Washington, D.C. area has three Alumni Senates and six Student Senates, which help to provide an active schedule of professionally oriented activities offering extensive contact between the local Legal Community and International Law Student members.

Membership in the Fraternity is open to all interested students with rush being in the winter and spring quarters of the academic year.

Phi Delta Phi

Phi Delta Phi is the oldest and largest legal fraternity. It was founded in 1869 at the University of Michigan, ten years prior to the formation of the American Bar Association. Phi Delta Phi chapters are known as Inns in the tradition of the English Inns of Court. The programs and projects of the Inn are designed to enhance the law school experience of the individual members. Pro Tem leadership

has been established to guide the Inn through the necessary procedures to charter the chapter as a member of the National Organization according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the parent organization.

The fraternity cannot be formally admitted to the International Order until I.S.L. is accredited. Meanwhile, the group is moving ahead in establishing committees to expand activities and create programs of interest with an appeal to the wide variety of individuals who comprise the student body of the School.

TUITION AND FEES

Tuition rates for 1977-78 will be announced, and will be greater than the rates for 1976-77.

For the academic year 1976-77, tuition and fees shall be as follows:

Tuition, full-time student per quarter	\$700 ¹
Tuition, part-time, summer and over-load, per quarter hour	50
Student Activity Fee, per year	20
Late Registration Fee	10
Deferred Payment Plan Fee	10
Late Payment Penalty Fee	5 ²
Reinstatement Fee	15 ³
Change of Course Fee	2 ⁴
Graduation Fee	25
Transcript Fee	2 ⁵

Note 1. In the event that a full-time student is given permission to take more than 16 credit hours in a term, the excess over 16 hours is charged at the hourly rate for part-time.

Note 2. Unless an extension has been made in advance with the Office of Business Affairs, not to exceed five working days, an account will be considered in default if payment is not made on the date due. A late payment penalty fee is charged for each week an account is in default but not to exceed 10% of the amount in default, or \$5.00, whichever is greater.

Note 3. Accounts which are in default for a period of 30 or more days will be financially encumbered. In this event, the student forfeits the right to future use of the Deferred Payment Plan and the Office for Business Affairs will notify the Registrar to withhold grades, future registration privileges, transcripts, diplomas and other academic information until the account is settled. For accounts so encumbered, settlement will require the full payment of all charges (including late penalties and, in addition, the payment of Reinstatement Fee of \$15.00).

Note 4. A change of course occurs when a course is dropped and when a course is added after registration (not pre-registration.) Each course dropped and each course added counts separately and a fee of \$2.00 is charged for each course affected.

Note 5. The first copy of the final transcript is furnished free of charge. Each additional copy ordered requires a \$2.00 fee.

DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN

Students may choose to pay their tuition and fees under the Deferred Payment Plan. This Plan is initiated by the payment of a \$10.00 service charge (per quarter) and applying in writing prior to registration. Under this plan, payments for each quarter are due in three equal installments—the last working day prior to commencement of classes, the end of the fourth week of classes and at the end of the eighth week of classes.

Failure to pay any installment on the due date is considered a late payment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Registration is not completed until accounts are settled. Settlement is either by payment in full of the tuition and fees for the term or an arrangement for payment under the Deferred Payment Plan. Students are urged to arrange settlement within deadlines for registration to avoid the requirement of the late registration fee.

In accordance with deadlines established by the academic calendar and memoranda posted from time-to-time, all tuition and fees are payable in advance for the term. By the act of registration, each student accepts the responsibility for payment of tuition and fees for the entire term.

REFUNDS

If a student withdraws from school, tuition (but not fees) is refunded on the following schedule. The percentages shown in the schedule apply to a change from full-time to part-time status and to the reduction of a part-time load. It should be noted that withdrawal while under the Deferred Payment Plan does not result in the discharge of all financial obligations. Further, withdrawal during the first quarter of study for an entering student results in \$100.00 being withheld from tuition owed and the percentages in the schedule applying to the balance of tuition owed. The effective dates upon which refunds will be based is the date of receipt by the Registrar's Office of a request, *in writing*, for withdrawal or course reduction. Telephonic communications will not be accepted for this purpose.

Schedule of refunds is as follows:

Prior to the first meeting of the classes	100%
Within the first week of classes	80%
Within the second week of classes	60%
Within the third week of classes	40%
Within the fourth week of classes	20%
Within the fifth week of classes	10%

After the fifth week no refunds are made.

For a summer term of six weeks, the refund schedule is as follows:

Prior to the first meeting of classes	100%
Within the first week	60%
Within the second week	20%

After the second week of classes, no refunds are made.

ADMISSIONS

GENERAL

Classes are admitted to commence the study of law only at the beginning of the Fall Term in each academic year. Transfer students may be admitted to begin study at other times of the year, but only if the sequence of study, considering advanced standing accorded them, will meet the test of a sound educational program; each individual case must be judged separately by the Curriculum Committee.

Each applicant for admission should take note that the basis for judging acceptance does not include all qualifications necessary for actual matriculation. The most obvious of these is that ordinarily applicants apply and have applications considered during the course of their senior year in college. Before matriculation can be accomplished, the accepted applicant must have received the baccalaureate degree. Both external requirements (imposed by accrediting and licensing agencies) and internal practices dictate that certain file information must be completed before matriculation can be accomplished after acceptance. Finally, attention is called to the fact that acceptance does not guarantee that there will be a seat available. There are procedures, by making an acceptance deposit, through which the accepted applicant can insure that a seat will be available.

There follows a summary and general description of the essentials of the process for application and, for the accepted applicant, ultimate matriculation. Since the number of applicants far exceeds the capacity of the entering class, concern for the fairness has led the School to the practice of attempting close and consistent adherence to the procedures established. The procedures are designed to select those from the applicants who have the best promise of benefiting from the study of law at this Law School, and to identify those who, if accepted, will actually take advantage of the opportunity to study here.

The School is committed to a policy of affording the broadest possible opportunity, within the limits of its capacity and resources, for persons of every race, nationality, ethnic origin, religion, age, sex, and other economic and social circumstances to study here. All are welcome; beyond, the School affirmatively seeks heterogeneity and diversity in the members of its student body.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Making Application

Two documents are necessary before consideration of an application for admission can be made:

1. An application form with all information requested supplied, accompanied by a \$15.00 application fee. The form may be obtained by writing, or otherwise contacting, the Admissions Office of this School. The form is the same for students applying who have never attended any law school, and for those who have previously attended a law school and are seeking advanced standings as transfer students. The application and all information should be sent to the Director of Admissions, International School of Law, P.O. Box 1909, Washington, D.C. 20013.
2. A report from the Law School Data Assembly Service (hereafter referred to

as LSDAS). The report must reflect the following:

(a) All work done at any college (undergraduate or graduate). No judgment will be made on less than three-fourths of the work required for a baccalaureate degree. The report must reflect all work done, and that a baccalaureate degree will be awarded prior to matriculation.

(b) The results of all Law School Admission Tests taken. Again, no consideration can be undertaken until the applicant has taken and had reported by LSDAS, the results of the LSAT; however, results of all tests, if more than one, are required.

The applicant may obtain information about the LSDAS from the Admissions Office at this School or may apply directly to the Law School Data Assembly Service, P.O. Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The service requires an application and the supplying of transcripts from each college attended before it can make a report.

3. If the applicant is presenting undergraduate work from an institution outside the jurisdiction of accrediting agencies of the United States, it will be necessary for the applicant to supply, in addition to the foregoing, a certificate from the World Educational Services, Inc., P.O. Box 602, Forest Hills Station, Flushing, New York 11375, evaluating the foreign work in terms of whether it is equivalent to a baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution in the United States. This is required because this School does not have the facilities to evaluate undergraduate work done outside the United States.

To Be Completed Prior to Matriculation

Both external requirements from governmental and accrediting agencies and sound internal policy require that the School have complete files of certain information before permitting a student to register and become a matriculant for degree. Hence, the following are important both to the applicant and to the institution.

Applicants who have been accepted have the following to complete before matriculation can be accomplished:

1. Present evidence that a baccalaureate degree has been awarded.
2. Complete and file the academic census form;
3. Comply with any condition specified in the letter of acceptance; and
4. Have available a seat in the entering class; in this connection see the section below which discusses the Acceptance Deposit.

The baccalaureate degree required must be from an accredited college or university under the jurisdiction of one of the regional accrediting associations of the United States or, for those doing undergraduate work abroad, work equivalent to that required by an American accredited institution. Proof is by either an LSDAS report, or by an official transcript showing the date the degree was conferred; for work done abroad, the certificate of the World Educational Services, Inc., is the required form of proof.

Census Forms

The census material includes information relating to the accepted applicant's race, national origin, ethnic origin, religion, marital status, age, and sex. As noted in the discussion of student records all of this information is confidential, and is used only in gross form (not identifying individual students); its access is strictly limited to the *minimum* of staff personnel necessary to prepare the required reports. The reports are required by the accrediting agencies and, from time to time, governmental agencies concerned with such widely diverse matters as license to grant the degree to charitable exemption for federal tax purposes. Some use of the information in gross may be made in internal studies. Other than the usual directory information (unless the individual student has directed otherwise) no other information is disclosed with individual identification.

Transfer Students

Transfer students, whether advanced standing has been granted or not, must supply (in addition to the foregoing) the following:

5. Official transcripts of all work done in law schools attended;

6. A letter from the Dean, or the Dean's designate, of the last law school attended which states that the applicant is in good standing, and eligible to continue at that law school.

ACCEPTANCE DEPOSIT

For those seeking a seat in the entering class, acceptance and the completion of documentation outlined above does not guarantee a seat will be available. Because not all who are accepted decide to attend, more acceptances are tendered than there are seats in the entering class. To attempt to fill every seat, in order to afford the greatest number possible an opportunity to study at this Law School, an acceptance deposit of \$100.00 is required to reserve a seat. The \$100.00 is refundable only in accordance with the schedule below and upon timely resignation. The only other circumstances for which a refund can be made is upon the death of the depositor, or a severe illness which was unforeseen at the time the deposit was made.

Since the School's policy is against forfeitures, all applicants are urged to be in a position of reasonable-certainty that they will attend in the term for which acceptance is made before making the Acceptance Deposit.

If the depositor subsequently matriculates in the term for which acceptance was extended, the \$100.00 is applied toward the tuition for the Fall Term. If one matriculating withdraws prior to the end of the Fall Term, the \$100.00 is deducted before calculating the amount of refund, if any, which is due the withdrawing student.

Letters of acceptance establish deadlines for the tender of the deposit. If an accepted applicant does not make the deposit by the time prescribed, another is accepted and given an opportunity to make the deposit. This process continues until all of the spaces available have been filled by persons making the deposit. Therefore, it is unlikely that an accepted applicant who has not made the deposit will find an available space, particularly in the Day Division.

Refunds of all or part of the Acceptance Deposit is made to those depositors who, in writing, resign their space and request refund. The request must be received not later than the date specified in the letter of acceptance. Refunds will be awarded only on the basis of a written request. Telephonic communication cannot affect the amount of the refund.

The following percentages of the deposit will be refunded if the request is received on or before the date specified:

If before April 1st, 100%

If after April 1st and before May 1st, 90%

If after May 1st and before May 15th, 80%

If after June 1st and before June 15th, 50%

If after June 15th and before July 1st, 30%

If after July 1st and before July 15th, 20%

If after July 15th and before August 1st, 10%

If the request is received after August 1st, no portion can be refunded.

CRITERIA FOR JUDGING ADMISSIONS

Since the number of applications exceeds the spaces available in the entering class, selection for admission is necessary. The grade average for undergraduate

work and the scores on the LSAT are the primary criteria used in making decisions. The School recognizes that there is a percentage of persons whose potential for effective study is not measured by these criteria. Hence, the Admissions Committee attempts to determine personal motivation and other indications of the potential in addition to the objective criteria. To be selected, those with low LSAT scores must have other indicators of aptitude and ability for law study.

Admissions are administered affirmatively to encourage larger numbers of females and larger numbers of persons from racial, national, ethnic, and economic minorities to seek admission. The School has benefited, and will benefit, from having a heterogeneous student body, representing both sexes, and culturally, racially, ethnically, and nationally diverse.

ADVANCED STANDING

Transfer students seeking *advanced standing* — i.e., credit for work completed at other law schools — should be advised of the following:

No advanced standing is given except for work completed at a law school approved by the American Bar Association. Advanced standing is rarely given beyond the first year (full-time) and is never given in excess of fifty percent of the work required for degree, both in terms of academic credit and residence credit. It is rare that any credit is given for less than a full academic year's work. Courses in which the transfer made a grade less than the average grade for graduation required at the former institution cannot be credited.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Leaves of Absence

Failure to register for the term for which acceptance has been tendered results in cancellation of the acceptance unless a leave of absence is sought and granted prior to the close of registration for the term for which acceptance is made. Leaves of absence may be granted only when the criteria presented by the applicant offer assurance that the person will not preempt opportunity of applicants in a future year. The acceptance deposit must be left on deposit for an applicant to obtain leave.

Terms

It is emphasized that no application can be considered until the documentation specified has been received and matriculation cannot be completed until the further documentation noted has been accomplished. The terms and conditions upon which acceptance is made are contained in the letter of acceptance. No person is authorized to vary terms and conditions except in writing and oral opinions cannot be relied upon.

The admission processes, as are other academic operations, are governed by Academic Regulations adopted by the Faculty. Regulations 2 and 3 are directly applicable to admissions and contain the details for the interpretation and application of the descriptions which have been given in this catalog. Copies of the Regulations are available in the Law Library for consultation.

Information

Further information regarding the place to apply for the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) and other matters concerning admissions can be obtained by writing or otherwise contacting the Admissions Office at the Law School.

ACADEMIC PROVISIONS

MATRICULATION

Classification

A student matriculates either as a full-time student or as a part-time student. All full-time students are matriculants in the Day Division and may take courses only in that Division. For convenience, all part-time students are matriculated in the Evening Division; however, if seats are available, it is possible for part-time students to take courses offered in the Day Division. It should be noted that seats normally are not available in the Day Division for part-time students in their first year.

A student may change from part-time to full-time or from full-time to part-time at periods which permit programs to be arranged in accordance with sound educational practices. It should be noted that it is not practical to change status from part-time to full-time until the completion of the academic year (and summer if the part-time work is taken in the extended program). The change from full-time to part-time during the first year is difficult to accomplish, and normally results in the loss of some credit in courses already in progress. After the first year of study, the change is practical, but requires a petition and the granting of the request for change. This procedure is necessary to reduce the chance of error and to permit the audit of academic progress in advance of the change for guidance in the satisfactory completion of the required course of study.

Maintenance of Matriculation

Maintenance of matriculation requires regular class attendance, maintaining registration in the course of study required for the status and program selected by the matriculant, and the successive registration for each term of each regular academic year until study is completed. Attainment of minimum quality work is a condition precedent to continuing matriculation.

Leaves of Absence

Matriculation is cancelled if a student fails to complete the work of a term, fails to register for a consecutive term of the regular academic year, or fails to register for the next succeeding year, unless the student has requested, and been granted, a leave of absence.

Leaves are granted for good cause. Good cause consists either of unexpected hardship or of circumstances indicating that the best academic welfare of the student will be served by the leave. Leaves are granted only to those performing at acceptable levels of academic performance.

ACADEMIC CREDIT

Unit of Credit

The unit for measurement of academic credit is the credit hour. Beginning with Fall 1976, the credit hour is equivalent to a quarter hour. One credit hour is awarded for the successful completion of a course meeting one hour per week for a quarter or term of the regular academic year. Successful completion requires

the punctual and regular attendance of scheduled class sessions and the earning of a passing grade for the work completed.

Grades

As of Fall 1975, grade points are awarded as follows:

A = 4.0	D+ = 1.5	Inc = 0.0	W = 0.0
B+ = 3.5	D = 1.0	Canc = 0.0	Cr = 0.0
B = 3.0	F = 0.0	F-absent = 0.0	NC = 0.0
C+ = 2.5	S = 0.0	U-absent = 0.0	IP = 0.0
C = 2.0	U = 0.0		

Upon completion of a course, matriculated students shall receive either a grade on the scale A through F, or, if the course be so authorized, an S or U. "S" indicates work at a level of "C" or better, using the A-F scale.

If a matriculated student fails to complete assigned work on schedule, including the final examination, the grade assigned will determine whether or not the student may later complete the missed work. If permission has been granted to complete the missed work, the temporary notation in lieu of grade, "Inc", is entered and will be replaced by the appropriate grade upon completion of that work. If permission is not granted to complete the late work, the student will receive F-absent or U-absent, whichever is applicable.

All grades on the letter scale except F (or F-absent) are passing and credit is earned for the work completed with such grades. Credit is also awarded for a grade of S. No academic credit is awarded for work receiving the grade of F, F-absent or U-absent.

Non-matriculated students receive marks of either Cr (if classes have been regularly attended and required written work submitted) or NC (if any requirement has not been met.)

"W" is entered in lieu of grade as the final disposition, academically, of a course for which a student was registered if the student withdraws from School before the end of a term and the withdrawal is accepted by the Office for Academic Affairs.

"Canc" is entered as the final disposition for courses in which registration is cancelled. The reasons and/or bases for cancellation of registration are many and varied. These include correction of mistakes, dropping of course(s), and nearly any other reason for interrupting registration, except the total withdrawal from School by the registrant.

"IP" is entered in lieu of a grade for the first term of a two-term course if a student obtains leave at the conclusion of the first term of the scheduled two terms; when the absentee returns and completes the work of the second term, the appropriate grade is entered for the temporary notation.

"F-absent" and "U-absent" are failing grades and have the same academic effect as grades of "F" and "U", respectively. These grades are entered when a student fails to complete required work under circumstances that the failure to complete cannot be excused. Failure to complete includes the failure to take a final examination as scheduled.

Academic Averages

To determine cumulative average, the total grade points earned is divided by the total number of credit hours for which grades of A through F and F-absent have been given.

Credit hours in courses for which the grades of F and F-absent have been received are not counted toward the minimum number of credit hours required for the degree, notwithstanding such hours are used in determining cumulative average.

Although the credit hours for courses in which the student receives grades of S, U, or U-absent are omitted in calculating cumulative average, the credit hours for

which the grade of S is earned are counted toward the minimum number of credit hours required for the degree.

Interpretation of Cumulative Average for Academic Progress

The Registrar prepares cumulative averages only for internal administrative purposes except at the end of the year. End of term cumulative averages reflect only the work completed to the end of the given term (some may be in progress and some incomplete). The Registrar updates the relative standing of various cumulative averages at the end of the year, after the completion of the summer term, except for graduating classes.

At the end of each summer term, the cumulative averages earned by all persons completing the first year — both Day and Evening — are compared to determine the ranges of averages which fall within respective quintiles. A similar comparison is made of averages earned by those having completed the second-year Day and the second- and third-year Evening Programs, combined. For the graduating classes, a combination of averages of all who have graduated since the last commencement (end of previous summer and the previous mid-year) together with those of graduates at the annual commencement are similarly compared and evaluated.

Numerical ranking in class is not attempted because it is felt that in many ranges of the numerical ranking the apparent disparity connoted by numbers is greater than the disparity of academic achievement. For example, out of a class of 100, the academic performance disparity is usually very slight between the one ranking 35th and the one ranking 50th, but the numerical ranking gives the appearance of a wide separation.

The information afforded means that students (or an official of the School writing supporting recommendations) informing prospective employers of relative rank of academic performance should exercise care to properly identify the basis of the estimate. Normally, those seeking summer employment will be using the criteria developed at the end of the prior summer as a measure for estimating relative rank of a current cumulative average. This should prove satisfactory if properly identified and, in appropriate cases, explained.

RESIDENCE CREDIT

For convenience in determining whether or not sufficient residence credit has been earned, residence credit is expressed in terms of residence units. A minimum of 36 residence units is required for graduation.

The student is cautioned that minimum requirements respecting residence is not merely an internal academic requirement of this law school. It is an element directly or indirectly in the rules relating to bar admission in most jurisdictions. It follows that minimum requirements cannot be waived or modified. Waiver would jeopardize the qualification of graduates to sit for bar examinations.

Only work for which a student is registered and in regular attendance can be counted in calculating residence credit. Only academic work for which a passing grade (D or better or S) was received can be counted.

It will be noted, in the table of residence units credit which follows, that differing amounts of residence units are awarded full-time and part-time students for the same length of study and the same amount of course credit earned. The reason lies in the requirements externally imposed that the course of study differs in length for the full-time and for the part-time student. The rationale for the external rule (by accrediting agencies and bar admission agencies) is that those who do not devote substantially the whole of their working time to the study of law

should engage in study for a longer period than those who do devote substantially all their working time to law study.

The basis for computation under the following table is the number of clock hours per week for class meetings of work successfully completed with a passing grade. For terms other than standard quarters or standard semesters, the clock hours per week of class meetings is different than credit hours earned in such courses. For example, a three-semester hour course taken in a ten-week term must meet not less than 4½ clock hours per week for the ten-week term. Hence, 4½ would be used in the table rather than 3.

Clock hours per wk.	Status	Standard semester	Standard quarter	6-wk. term	8-wk. term	10-wk. term	12-wk. term
10 or more	FT	6.00	4.00	2.15	2.90	3.60	4.35
	PT	4.50	3.00	1.60	2.15	2.70	3.25
8 or 9	FT	4.80	3.20	1.70	2.30	2.90	3.45
	PT	4.50	3.00	1.60	2.15	2.70	3.25
6 or 7	FT	3.60	2.40	1.30	1.70	2.15	2.60
	PT	3.35	2.25	1.20	1.60	2.00	2.45
4 or 5	FT	2.40	1.60	.85	1.15	1.45	1.70
	PT	2.25	1.50	.80	1.05	1.35	1.60

Note that program requirements dictate a heavier course load than the minimum of passed hours required for the earning of residence credit in the chart above. In addition, it should be borne in mind that the minimum program requirements are below the average course load required to graduate on schedule.

Hours spent in classes in which a failing grade was received are not counted in establishing residence credit.

Since residence credit is a term and concept peculiar to law study and bar admission, the student is cautioned to exercise care in calculating completion of graduation requirements if the student's program is something other than a standard program — whether by reason of failure or other reason.

If a course is repeated, the hours attended per week in the term when the course first was taken are not counted. If a passing grade was received the first time, the residence credit for the term in which first taken is recomputed after the repeat.

If a failing grade is later converted to a passing grade by re-examination, the hours involved are counted toward residence credit in the term and residence credit recomputed.

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

The Faculty may elect to the degree of Juris Doctor only those who satisfy each and all of the following:

1. All courses required by regulations at the time the candidate first matriculated have been passed or otherwise satisfied and the electives presented comply with requirements applicable at time of initial matriculation for the elective program.

2. The candidate shall present not less than 126 credit hours of passed work (grade of D or better) in courses taken not more than five years prior to the time of presentation. At least 117 of the 126 credit hours must have been earned in courses in regularly scheduled classes, meeting in classrooms and relying upon classroom exercises, to carry the burden of instruction.

3. The candidate shall present not less than 36 residence units.

4. The candidate shall present a grade point average of at least 2.00 for all work taken for which an A through F grade was awarded.

The foregoing requirements are performable during the course of three academic years as a full-time student and in four academic years as a part-time student. The Evening, Extended program is designed to permit the normal time to be done in four academic years and the three intervening summer terms.

INSTRUCTION

Class Attendance

Regular and punctual class attendance is required to earn academic credit. If a student is absent more than one clock hour of classes scheduled for each credit hour assigned the course, the student is not eligible to sit for the examination and receive credit in the course unless the reason for absence is beyond the volitional control of the student. If absences for good reason, exceed 20% of the scheduled sessions of a course, the student is not eligible for credit.

In cases which appear to the instructor to have merit, that instructor may permit the substitution of work equivalent to class attendance if the work is designed to achieve approximately the purposes of class attendance. In no event is the alternative of equivalent work a matter of right; permitting substitution lies solely in the discretion of the instructor and no instructor is under compulsion or pressure to permit same.

Examinations

Credit is awarded and grades assessed on the basis of performance by the student on a written examination as a normal matter. In a few courses, papers may be substituted as the written work upon which performance is judged; however, unless an examination is the principal basis of the grade, the performance will be judged on the grading method of pass or fail — i.e., the grade will be S or U. If an instructor announces in advance, at the beginning of the course, that course grades will be adjusted on the basis of classroom performance or some other factor, the grades awarded on the basis of the written examination may be modified not to exceed .5 grade point per course.

All examinations are graded on an anonymous grading system. At each examination period each student is assigned an identification number by the Registrar. Only this identification number shall be available to the instructor during the grading of the examination and the reporting of grades based on the examination grade. As grades are received, and after all examinations have been administered, course grades for each course will be posted, identifying each grade only by the anonymous identification number. Students who do not want fellow students to know their grades should exercise care in revealing the number and, in no event, is a student to reveal the number to a member of the faculty until all grades have been reported and the anonymous key released. A notice to this effect will be posted when the key has been released so that faculty members may discuss grades with individual students. Until such time, a student should make inquiries only through the Registrar or other administrator to safeguard the integrity of the anonymous system.

Examinations must be taken at the time and place noted on the examination schedule. In no event and for no reason is an examination to be administered prior to the day it is scheduled. For adequate reasons (adequate reason being a circumstance beyond the volitional control of the student) an examination may be administered at some other site and for periods not to exceed five days after its scheduled date, if circumstances assure the integrity of the examination process.

A student who is absent from an examination without reason shall be given

an F-absent or U-absent, whichever is appropriate, as the course grade. Excuses and requests for permission not to sit must be presented in writing and should be presented prior to the scheduled date of the examination except in circumstances of an emergency — such as sudden illness.

Members of the faculty are required to keep (or cause to be stored under the custodial care of the School of Law) all examination papers. Hence, none can be returned to examinees on a permanent basis. It is expected that full-time faculty will be available for reasonable periods of discussion of performance with individual students.

Re-examination

In cases where a failing grade (F or U) is received in a required course, the Executive Committee of the Faculty currently follows the practice of permitting the meeting of graduation requirements by directing re-examination. The required courses consist of all courses in Phase One (the 100 Series) plus Law 260, Professional Responsibility, in the 200 Series, Phase Two. Re-examination is administered the next time examinations are regularly administered for the course failed; if the course is next offered in a summer term the student has the option of sitting in the summer or waiting for the offering in the following regular academic year. One sitting for re-examination may attend sessions of the course as an auditor without registering for the course.

In the case of a failure in a course other than a required course, it is rare that the Committee will find the extraordinary circumstances necessary to justify the granting of petitions for re-examination.

Currently, the policy established by the Committee is not to permit the repeating of courses failed except in the case where an F-absent or U-absent is entered by reason of excessive absences from class sessions. In the latter case, petitions may be granted for retaking the course in appropriate circumstances.

Neither re-examination nor the repeating of a course is available if a passing grade (D or better) was received the first time the course is taken.

The grade earned on re-examination is given; provided, the grade entered for cumulative average cannot exceed C.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Programs

Three programs of instruction are offered which lead to the Juris Doctor degree. The Day Program is designed for full-time students. There are two programs for part-time students: Evening, Regular and Evening, Extended. The Evening Regular, is a program designed to be executed during regular academic years only with the student having summers as vacations from study. The Evening, Extended, is designed for those part-time students who desire to take course work during the three summer terms which intervene in the four academic years of their study.

No other programs of study are authorized. Special programs for transfer students or students with extraordinary program problems arising from having taken a leave of absence or having studied prior to the academic year 1975-76, may be established by the Executive Committee of the Faculty, or the Curriculum Committee, as appropriate.

Course Loads

A student enrolled in any program shall register and maintain registration in the courses prescribed for a given term throughout his study in the portion concerned with required courses. The normal loads, and the maximum and minimum loads permitted during times when the program consists of only required courses

are the number of hours prescribed as the required program. When a student reaches the portion of the course of study which includes elective courses, the following course loads apply:

For a Day Division matriculant, the normal load is 13-15 credit hours. The minimum load, to maintain this program, is 12 and the maximum is 16 credit hours.

For the Evening, Regular the normal program is 9-11 credit hours, with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 11.

For the Evening, Extended, student the normal load is 8 or 9 credit hours, with a minimum set at 8, and the maximum at 11.

Approval of less than minimum loads will be granted only if a Day student will complete not less than 9 quarters with a minimum load of 12 credit hours in each of the 9 quarters and, for an Evening student, that the student will have completed not less than 12 quarters with a minimum load in each of the 12 quarters of at least 8 credit hours. Loads in excess of the maximum prescribed for evening matriculants can be granted in such rare and esoteric circumstances as to be practically non-existent. Permission to take overloads in the Day Division is granted only in relatively rare cases. The petitioner has to have a consistent history of outstanding academic performance (upper third of class in grade average) and, in addition, there must exist a special, educationally-related reason for the overload.

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Minimum Academic Performance and Readmission

Minimum academic performance is judged only at the end of each academic year of the matriculant's study (at the end of the summer term for those in the Evening, Extended).

If, at the end of any year of study, a matriculant's cumulative average is less than 2.00, the student is ineligible to continue and, unless readmitted under provisions of Academic Regulations in force at the time, shall have matriculation cancelled and the notation entered on transcript, "Dropped for Poor Scholarship".

Any student readmitted or continued in matriculation whose cumulative average is less than 2.00 shall be continued only in "Academic Probation". Academic probation includes each of the following:

(1) Conditions may be imposed and these conditions may include a change in status (as to full-time or part-time), corrective education work, leave of absence, repeat of a course or courses, re-examination, and other conditions appropriate to the student's circumstances.

(2) The academic program shall be approved by the Executive Committee so long as the student remains on academic probation.

(3) The conditions shall include a required academic progress.

When a student is readmitted on academic probation, or is continued on probation, compliance with the conditions of probation shall entitle the student to continue in matriculation. Failure to meet the conditions shall result in cancellation of matriculation and dismissal for academic reasons. A student once readmitted shall not be readmitted by the Executive Committee a second time. Only the full Faculty can readmit such a student and the Faculty shall entertain consideration of petitions only when the Executive Committee has found extraordinary circumstances and recommend that the Faculty consider such petitions.

The details of administering the academic program are found in the Academic Regulations, a copy of which is available in the Law Library. Any student is free to consult these Regulations for details not covered by catalog statements.

Readmission of Students with Academic Deficiencies

If the cumulative average of a student at the end of the first year is at least

1.85 for a Day student or 1.80 for an Evening student, the student who petitions shall be readmitted on academic probation.

If the first-year average of a Day student is at least 1.60 or that of an Evening student is at least 1.50, a student who petitions may be readmitted by the Executive Committee if a cause, or causes, for the academic deficiency can be identified and, in addition, the cause or causes identified are correctible or non-recurring. Absent such findings, the petition shall be denied and the case treated as one which averages below such limits.

If the average of a Day student is less than 1.60 or that of an Evening student is less than 1.50, readmission shall be denied to a term which commences sooner than one year from the end of the year in which the average was earned. In such cases, even after the lapse of a year, readmission is granted sparingly and only when there is substantial basis for belief that the reason or reasons for deficiency are correctable and have been corrected.

If the average of a Day student is less than 1.30 or that of an Evening Student less than 1.20 after the first year, no committee may grant readmission at any time thereafter, and the case is a rare one in which the Faculty will grant a hearing.

If a student, other than the one who has been on probation and met the terms of probation, at the end of the second year has a cumulative average of less than 2.00, such student will be readmitted only if the student, a Day student, has an average of not less than 1.92 or, if an Evening student, an average of not less than 1.90. Readmission in such cases requires the finding of adequate cause.

In all other cases, including deficient averages after subsequent years, no committee may grant readmission. The Faculty will grant petitions in such cases only where two conditions are met:

(1) The Executive Committee recommends that the Faculty consider the petition, and

(2) The Faculty finds adequate cause, consistent with sound educational practices, to grant the petition. The Faculty will find such cause in few cases.

Other Conditions

Matriculation may be cancelled for failure to settle accounts and for the failure to meet other requirements or to perform conditions.

CURRICULUM

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The curriculum is arranged in three phases. Each phase has its distinctive objective or objectives. These objectives have been articulated by the Faculty in its adoption of various committee reports. Briefly, the first phase is designed to supply a comprehensive insight into the basic elements of the legal system and of lawyer functions. The second phase is to fill out the basic elements and afford an adequate fund of skills to permit the successful execution of the third phase. The third phase is designed to afford intensive experience in largely independent, although supervised, consideration of problems and to involve substantial writing and individual research. A principal objective of this curriculum arrangement is to attempt to design a law school experience which will reduce the time required after law school for the development of a career to the point of an independent, professional practitioner.

Another objective is to afford to this Law School's graduates insights into the relationships of activities and knowledge which are traditionally thought of as non-law with the problems that lawyers and their clients encounter. Finally, the curriculum is designed to offer the rationale for some of the reasons for law and the reasons behind the law.

Each phase of the curriculum covers roughly one-third of the course of study. Courses related to each phase are numbered to identify them, respectively, with the phase of which they are a part. Courses in the First Phase are numbered 100-199 and are designed collectively as the 100 Series. Those in the Second Phase are numbered 200-299 and are designated collectively as the 200 Series. Finally, the Third Phase courses are numbered 300-399 and have the collective designation of 300 Series. Each of the 200 and 300 Series have sub-series designated by two digit numbers, as treated in the details below.

All courses in the 100 Series are required and it is required that they be taken in the sequence prescribed for the three programs of study offered. The other Series are elective but there are some distributive requirements which should be noted in making elections in the two series.

FIRST PHASE

The courses (together with the credit hours authorized for each) constituting the First Phase of the Curriculum are as follows:

Law 100.	Legal Research	1 Cr. Hr.
Law 101.	Contracts	6 Cr. Hrs.
Law 102.	Criminal Law	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 103.	History of Western Legal Thought	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 104.	Torts	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 105.	Constitutional Law	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 106.	Property	7 Cr. Hrs.

Law 107.	Relational Torts	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 108.	Administrative Process	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 109.	Jurisdiction	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 110.	Secured Transactions	4 Cr. Hrs.
	Total	45 Cr. Hrs.

The sequence for Phase One courses for the respective programs is as follows:

	DAY DIVISION		
	Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term
FIRST YEAR:			
Law 100	----- 1	Law 101 ----- 3	Law 106 ----- 3
Law 101	----- 3	Law 105 ----- 4	Law 108 ----- 4
Law 102	----- 4	Law 106 ----- 4	Law 109 ----- 4
Law 103	----- 3	Law 107 ----- 4	Law 110 ----- 4
Law 104	----- 4		
Total	----- 15	Total ----- 15	Total ----- 15

EVENING, REGULAR

FIRST YEAR:			
Law 101	----- 3	Law 101 ----- 3	Law 100 ----- 1
Law 102	----- 4	Law 106 ----- 4	Law 103 ----- 3
Law 104	----- 4	Law 107 ----- 4	Law 105 ----- 4
			Law 106 ----- 3
Total	----- 11	Total ----- 11	Total ----- 11
SECOND YEAR:			
Law 108	----- 4	Law 110 ----- 4	
Law 109	----- 4	200 Series -----6-7	
200 Series	----- 3		
Total	----- 11	Total -----10-11	

EVENING, EXTENDED

	Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
FIRST YEAR:				
Law 100	--- 1	Law 101 --- 3	Law 102 --- 2	Law 105 --- 4
Law 101	--- 3	Law 102 --- 2	Law 103 --- 3	Law 107 --- 4
Law 104	--- 4	Law 106 --- 4	Law 106 --- 3	
Total	----- 8	Total ----- 9	Total ----- 8	Total ----- 8
SECOND YEAR:				
Law 108	--- 4	Law 110 --- 4		
Law 109	--- 4	200 Series _4-5		
Total	----- 8	Total -----8-9		

SECOND PHASE

The courses in the 200 Series are arranged in substructures as follows:

- (1) **Commercial and Business Affairs** (20 Series)

Law 201.	Business Associations	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 202.	Commercial Transactions	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 203.	Income Taxation	4 Cr. Hrs.
- (2) **Wealth Processes** (21 Series)

Law 211.	Trusts and Estates	4 Cr. Hrs.
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Law 212.	Real Estate Finance	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 213.	Taxation of Estates and Gifts	4 Cr. Hrs.
(3) Practice Courses (22 Series)		
Law 221.	Evidence	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 222.	Criminal Procedure	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 223.	Remedies	4 Cr. Hrs.
(4) Perspective Courses (23 Series)		
Law 231.	Legal History	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 232.	Jurisprudence	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 233.	International Law	3 Cr. Hrs.
(5) Government Regulation (24 Series)		
Law 241.	Antitrust	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 242.	Regulated Industries	3 Cr. Hrs.
(6) Status and Persons (25 Series)		
Law 251.	Domestic Relations	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 252.	International Law of Persons	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 253.	Labor Law	3 Cr. Hrs.
(7) Required Course (26 Series)		
Law 260.	Professional Responsibility	3 Cr. Hrs.

Elective and Program Requirements for Phase Two

Each of the following are requirements which must be met to maintain this program (and hence matriculation):

1. All courses in the 26 Series (presently consisting of only one, Professional Responsibility) is required, and is a prerequisite for the degree.

2. In the 20 Series: at least two courses must be taken from the courses in this series; however, one course from the 24 Series may be utilized to meet this requirement (if desired).

3. In the 21 Series: at least one course is required.

4. In the 22 Series: at least two courses are required; however, one course from the 25 Series may be utilized to meet this requirement (if desired).

5. In the 23 Series: at least 3 credit hours are required.

6. All of the foregoing requirements must have been completed by the end of the second year for Day Division students, and by the end of the Fall Term of the third year for Evening Division students. Those on probation may have programs prescribed by the Executive Committee which departs from this requirement.

7. During the second year, Day Division matriculants may not include 300 Series courses in rosters. Evening Division matriculants cannot include 300 Series Courses until after the Fall Term of the third year.

8. If the minimum 126 credit hours is presented for the degree, not more than 12 credit hours of the 200 Series may have been taken during the earning of the last 40 hours of the minimum 126. If a student desires to take more than 12 credit hours of the 200 Series during this period, the 126 hour total must be increased by the same amount as the 200 Series credits exceed 12 credit hours.

THIRD PHASE

The courses constituting Phase Three are in four groups. Each group is designed to perform distinctive curricular functions as indicated in the summary description for each of the groups below.

(1) General Electives

General electives are provided to afford opportunity for Phase Three perspec-

tive study, for the broadening of educational experiences in traditional course format, and for acquisition of a limited amount of basic educational equipment.

Law 300.	Arbitration	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 301.	Conflict of Laws	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 302.	Free Speech and Press	2 Cr. Hrs.
Law 303.	Insurance	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 304.	Law and Medicine	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 305.	Military Law	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 306.	Comparative Law	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 307.	Church and State	2 Cr. Hrs.
Law 308.	Intellectual Property	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 309.	Women and the Law	2 Cr. Hrs.

(2) Alternative Electives (34 Series)

Alternative electives are designed to fulfill general practice interests in some of the areas in which problem courses (the 35-38 Series) are offered. Credit cannot be presented for both an alternate elective and a problem course in the same area.

Law 340.	Corporate Taxation (No credit awarded if Law 360 is taken)	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 341.	Communications Law (No credit awarded if Law 375 is taken)	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 342.	Energy Law (No credit awarded if Law 372 is taken)	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 343.	Federal Practice (No credit awarded if both Law 350 and 351 are taken)	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 344.	Virginia Practice (No credit awarded if both Law 350 and 351 are taken)	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 345.	Fiduciary Administration (No credit awarded if Law 368 is taken)	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 346.	Housing (No credit awarded if Law 385 is taken)	3 Cr. Hrs.

(3) Problem Courses (35-38 Series)

The component courses in this group are designed to require individual study, and research and writing under the supervision of instructors. This group constitutes the principal small-group offerings. It is designed to emphasize problem-solving in broad settings rather than surveys of broad knowledge about statutes and cases in an area.

Law 350.	Trial Advocacy	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 351.	Advanced Problems in Advocacy	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 352.	Administration of Criminal Justice	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 353.	Corrections and Criminology	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 354.	Judicial Administration	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 360.	Business Planning	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 361.	Corporate Organization	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 362.	Multinational Business and Financial Transactions	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 363.	Banking, Money and Finance	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 364.	Planning Commercial Transactions	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 368.	Estate Planning	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 370.	Land Development	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 371.	Land/Urban Planning	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 372.	Natural Resources	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 375.	Communications	4 Cr. Hrs.

Law 380.	International Organizations	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 381.	International Law of Human Rights	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 385.	The Individual in Housing and Education	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 386.	Consumer Affairs	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 387.	Food and Drug Regulation	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 388.	Law and Technology	4 Cr. Hrs.

(4) Clinics (39 Series)

There is authorized a group of clinics, each specially designed to receive approval by the Curriculum Committee. Each will be assigned a number 390-399 as developed and offered. Instruction in this group is to be conducted by the clinical method.

Third Phase Elective and Program Requirements

Each of the following is required in Phase Three of the curriculum:

1. A student's roster in each of the three terms of the third year of the Day Division or in each of three of the last four terms of the Evening Division shall contain at least one problem course, indicated in Series 35-38.
2. In the last 40 credit hours to earn the minimum 126 credit hours for the degree, credits totalling at least 28 credit hours shall be elected from the 300 Series.
3. Not less than 20 credit hours shall be elected from the 35-38 Series.
4. Not more than 8 credit hours from the 39 Series may be presented for the minimum 126 credit hours required for a degree. More than 8 credit hours may be elected from the 39 Series if the hours presented exceed 126 by an amount equal to the excess over the 8 credit hours earned in the 39 Series.

SPECIAL NOTE ON IMPLEMENTATION

The curriculum authorized by the Faculty in the Fall of 1975 cannot be implemented immediately in all details and, in addition, some transitional adjustments will be necessary for those students who entered prior to the Fall of 1976. To meet both of these circumstances, the Faculty has delegated to the Curriculum Committee the responsibility to make such modifications and to control development to achieve the objective of full implementation of the curriculum set forth in this catalog at the earliest time feasible.

Until full implementation has occurred, individuals should consult the schedules authorized for each term as well as the accompanying notes to interpret the effect upon each individual circumstance of the problems related to development and transition.

COURSES

Note: Not all of the courses described herein will be offered during the year 1976-77. The following is a description of courses authorized by the curriculum adopted in the Fall, 1975. The Faculty's directive to its Curriculum Committee is that full development and complete implementation are to be achieved as soon as is feasible. Schedules for the various terms, together with the notes accompanying the schedules, should be consulted to determine the course offerings and the effect of offerings upon programs for students matriculated prior to the Fall, 1976.

Law

- 100. Legal Research** 1 Cr. Hr.
Familiarization with, and use of, the major sources for legal research, including appellate advocacy, office memoranda, legislative interpretations and drafting, and scholarly writing; legal terminology.
- 101. Contracts** 6 Cr. Hrs.
The course is designed to teach first-year students the general principles of contract law. A special emphasis is placed upon the inter-relationship between statutory and common law.
- 102. Criminal Law** 4 Cr. Hrs.
This course is designed to teach first year students the governing principles of Criminal Law; the function of Criminal Law and punishment, what constitutes a crime, elements of homicide and theft, defenses to criminal charges, and the concepts of criminal responsibility.
- 103. History of Western Legal Thought** 3 Cr. Hrs.
Examines the historical development of jurisprudential thought in Western Civilization and the relationship of law and morals in our society. Special emphasis is placed on the impact of political, social, economic, and scientific theory on legal decision making in twentieth century America.
- 104. Torts** 4 Cr. Hrs.
A study of the causes of action arising from breaches of legally recognized duties relative to the protection of person, reputation, and property, including the traditional torts areas and the new and developing fields of liability. The course covers various defenses, immunities, and privileges, and includes critical analysis of the fault concept of liability.
- 105. Constitutional Law** 4 Cr. Hrs.
Identifying constitutional issues and the decision making process in resolving them.
- 106. Property** 7 Cr. Hrs.
A study of the basic property institutions; the estate system, easements, and covenants with an introduction to the trust concept and to real property security; conveyancing and priorities; the real and estate contract; landlord and tenant relationships.
- 107. Relational Torts** 4 Cr. Hrs.
The course will examine tort remedies as a redress for harms which flow from activities beneficial in themselves — e.g., professional malpractice and prod-

ucts liability; as a means of controlling industrial and commercial power — e.g., nuisance and misrepresentation; and as a means of protecting individual dignity — e.g., defamation, invasion of privacy, and interference with economic advantage.

108. Administrative Process 4 Cr. Hrs.

The evolution of standards in the administrative processes and remedies utilized by administrative agencies are studied in relation to judicial process and the judicial remedies.

109. Jurisdiction 4 Cr. Hrs.

The acquisition and extent of judicial power of federal and state courts over subject matters and parties in litigation, together with the effects and enforcements of judgments, constitute the subject matter of the course. Attention is given to the relationship of federal and state judiciaries.

110. Secured Transactions 4 Cr. Hrs.

The basic problems of utilizing tangible and intangible personal property as security for the performance of obligations. The effect of the Uniform Commercial Code, the Bankruptcy Act and common law creditors' remedies are all considered.

201. Business Associations 4 Cr. Hrs.

Comparison of the form of business organizations; promoting and organizing the business association; allocation of accountability for management and control; problems incident to corporate entity, proxies, and derivative suits; issuance of shares, going concern, and asset distribution. Included are an examination of state and federal securities laws, particularly rule 10(b)5; extraordinary corporate acts — e.g., merger and consolidation; corporate dissolution. The problems associated with the professional service corporation — formation and extent of liability for torts, contracts, etc. — are considered.

202. Commercial Transactions 4 Cr. Hrs.

A study of selected problems in commercial transactions which relate to commercial paper and concomitant transactions. Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code receive emphasis, together with other relevant provisions of the Code, with related legal doctrines relating to the resolution of commercial problems arising out of dealings in paper and suretyship, arrangements. The impact of consumer legislation is included in the considerations.

203. Income Taxation 4 Cr. Hrs.

The basic law of federal income taxation with emphasis upon its relationship to the shaping of business and commercial transactions.

211. Trusts and Estates 4 Cr. Hrs.

A study of the basic devices in gratuitous transfers — the will, the trust and powers, together with selected problems in class gifts, will and trust substitutes, social restrictions upon the power of testation, and the formation of property interests and the trust.

212. Real Estate Finance 4 Cr. Hrs.

The basic law of real property financing (mortgages and related devices) is studied in the context of function in relation to the development of land — shopping centers, housing, subdivisions, etc. Relevant portions of the law dealing with mechanics liens, tax liens, fixtures, and suretyship are included.

213. Taxation of Estates and Gifts 4 Cr. Hrs.

The impact of gift estate and income taxation (both federal and state) upon the gratuitous transfer of wealth. The conventional transfers by will and trust are considered along with insurance, pension, and profit sharing plans. The social and economic implications for distributions of wealth and family and business arrangements receive attention.

221. Evidence 4 Cr. Hrs.

An examination of the way legal rules govern the proof of disputed issues of

fact during adversary proceedings, with emphasis upon the problems of testimonial proof (hearsay rules and impeachment of witnesses) circumstantial proof, and real proof. The management of uncertainty in factfinding, use of evidentiary inferences, and the reliability of the adversary process will be examined. Emphasis throughout will be upon the Federal Rules of Evidence and their effect upon common law practice.

222. Criminal Procedure

4 Cr. Hrs.

This course is designed to acquaint the students with the criminal justice system and practice in the system. Special emphasis is placed on the constitutional foundations for exclusionary rules, trial by impartial juries, the privilege against self-incrimination, the right to effective counsel at critical stages of proceedings, and the prohibition against double jeopardy. The special problems of the indigent and minority defendants will be considered, as well as the conflicting rights of fair trial and free press.

223. Remedies

4 Cr. Hrs.

An analysis and comparison of legal and equitable remedies and goals, including the substantive law of restitution and the methods for the measurement of damages.

231. Legal History

3 Cr. Hrs.

A study of Anglo-American law, its growth and development. Particular emphasis is given to the study of political, socio-economic, and geo-political factors, and their effect on legal institutions. The course covers the Continental and English preludes to 1066; the Conquest to reception in the New Republic; and the modification wrought by the frontier and the 19th Century.

232. Jurisprudence

3 Cr. Hrs.

A survey of the perspectives of legal philosophy and the analysis of selected issues. Examples of materials which may be selected include consideration of analytical jurisprudence, natural law, sociological jurisprudence, American legal realism and Marxism. Examples of issues which may be selected are the nature and limits of judicial lawmaking, the legal enforcement of morality, the moral status in disobedience of law and problems of liberty. Conceptual topics may include such matters as responsibility, justice, fundamental rights, valid law, and the grounds of legal obligation.

233. International Law

3 Cr. Hrs.

A survey of public international law of peace, as evidenced especially in decisions of national and international courts; the drafting and interpretation of treaties; the organization and jurisdiction of international tribunals with special reference to the International Court of Justice; developments with respect to the codification of the law. Included are concepts of recognition, individual rights and freedoms, succession, diplomatic and sovereign immunities, consular and diplomatic exchanges; the study of law and practice of the United Nations Charter including the process of decision of the U.N.; maintenance of international peace and security; peaceful settlement of disputes and national and collective self-defense; formulation and implementation of human rights.

241. Antitrust

3 Cr. Hrs.

This study of laws and policies relating to competition as a means to regulation of private economic behavior includes consideration of concepts of competition and monopoly, selected problems of mergers, distribution, boycotts, price discrimination, and other aspects of the applications of the federal legislation in the context of underlying policy. No background in economics will be presupposed.

242. Regulated Industries

3 Cr. Hrs.

A study of problems in the regulation of a selected group of industries: air and surface transportation, power (electrical and natural gas), securities exchanges,

and communications. The objective is to examine government regulation of business in the setting of areas traditionally assumed to need reduced competition.

243. Securities Regulations

3 Cr. Hrs.

An analysis of existing legislation designed to protect the buying public in connection with the promotion of corporate businesses, including the federal regulation of securities distribution and state "Blue Sky Laws." The course is designed to develop familiarity with the problems of the lawyer in general practice as well as those encountered in a specialized securities practice.

251. Domestic Relations

3 Cr. Hrs.

Developments in the status the state creates for the family. The course will survey the spectrum of family relationships and activities regulated by the state, including marriage, legal relationships within on-going family, problems in the dissolution of the family, agreements concerning the custody of children and property settlements upon divorce.

252. International Law of Persons

3 Cr. Hrs.

An examination of national and international rights of persons, juristic and natural, with particular emphasis upon the individual as an actor in international relations of states. The course will survey the international legal system and the criteria in international law for the state protection of the individual in such areas as nationality (including dual nationality), citizenship, naturalization, asylum, statelessness, extradition, and deportation. There will be a survey of state regulation of economic activities of aliens and foreign corporations operating within its territory, including problems arising from nationalization or expropriation and settlement of investment disputes of certain types of corporate enterprises treated as entitled to diplomatic protection by their home states.

253. Labor Law

3 Cr. Hrs.

Overview of governmental regulations of labor-management relations; analysis of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts; collective bargaining, strikes and picketing, and unfair labor practices; enforcement of the collective bargaining agreement; consideration of contemporary legal problems in the private and in the public sectors.

260. Professional Responsibility

3 Cr. Hrs.

A study of the activities and responsibilities of the lawyer and of his relationships with his clients, the legal profession, the courts and the public. Problems of legal ethics and professional responsibility are treated in several contexts — e.g., the lawyer's fiduciary duty to his client, the provision of adequate legal services, and the reconciliation of the lawyer's obligations to the client, in and out of court, with the demands of justice and the public interest.

300. Arbitration

4 Cr. Hrs.

Common law and statutory developments of arbitration law; public policy and the tripartite relationship of government, labor and management; problems of arbitration; judicial review of arbitration awards; the National Labor Relations Board's deferral doctrine; consideration of contemporary problem areas in the private and public sectors of the arbitration process.

301. Conflict of Laws

4 Cr. Hrs.

The focus is upon choice of law problems, particularly in relation to property, family law, contracts, torts, trusts, and the administration of estates; consideration is given to aspects of jurisdiction, to effect of judgments and to special problems of federalism.

302. Free Speech and Press

2 Cr. Hrs.

An intensive consideration of the ramifications of the free speech and freedom of press guarantees of the First Amendment. The problems are examined

in the context of the affect upon private law — e.g., defamation — and the administration of criminal justice.

303. Insurance 3 Cr. Hrs.

Problems related to risk-shifting and risk-sharing by use of insurance. The nature of insurance and the insurance contract, including its form, parties, insurable interests, representations, warranties, construction, rights and obligations of parties. Waiver and estoppel, subrogation, agents, brokers and remedies are included in the consideration.

304. Law and Medicine 3 Cr. Hrs.

This course explores the broader problems of health care and the delivery of health care. It examines the relationships of the legal and medical professions. Utilization of tort liability and its adequacy are examined together with alternatives to traditional tort liability. Topics include legislative controls on medical practice, human experimentation, abortion laws, organ transplants, euthanasia and definitions of death.

305. Military Law 3 Cr. Hrs.

The examination of court martial procedures and offenses defined by the Uniform Code of Military Justice is done in the context of contemporary concerns for the constitutional extent of military power, the composition and role of the armed forces of the United States, and the relation of civil to military jurisdiction, both in the adjudication processes and in the conduct of relationships with domestic businesses and foreign states.

306. Comparative Law 3 Cr. Hrs.

Introduction to Roman law and its impact upon the two great legal systems of the Western World. The course deals with comparisons of the treatment of selected problems by the civil law system (as reflected in selected European Codes) with that of the common law in respect to a section of legal problems. Materials from other legal systems will be utilized as appropriate.

307. Church and State 2 Cr. Hrs.

Problems in church-state relations, with particular emphasis upon constitutional decisions concerning separation (of church and state) and freedom of religious expression; constitutional issues raised by contemporary legislative proposals and enactments; the history of church-state relations in Western Civilization; theological and philosophical theories concerning the proper roles of church and state.

308. Intellectual Property 3 Cr. Hrs.

Copyright, trademark, patent, and protection of business secrets as related to problems concerning the intangible products of intellectual processes. Attention is given to the impact of technology — e.g., computers, photocopiers, and microforms.

309. Women and the Law 2 Cr. Hrs.

The materials presented in this course focus on the constitutional measuring rod applicable to sex-based distinctions in the law: what has it been, what is it now, and what will it be if the equal rights amendment becomes effective? Emphasis will be placed on various statutory materials such as Titles VII and IX of the Civil Rights Act, the Equal Pay Act, Civil Rights Act of 1866, Executive Order 11246, and guidelines promulgated by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

340. Corporate Taxation 4 Cr. Hrs.

The tax implications of the organization, re-organization, financing, refinancing, merging, consolidating, and liquidating of corporations in the context of business planning.

341. Communications Law 3 Cr. Hrs.

A detailed examination of the Federal Communications Act and the work of the

Federal Communications Commission with a consideration and comparison of the law relating to media not within the Act. The interrelationships of electronic and other forms of media and the industries operating them are considered.

342. Energy Law

3 Cr. Hrs.

An examination of energy policy under conditions of historical energy growth, reduced growth, or no growth. Analysis of natural resource problems as reflected in the law of oil, gas, and solid fuels mining. Considerations of the interrelationships of laws and regulations relating to environmental controls, safety, and health with the technology of energy production, including nuclear production. Impact on political and economic policies on the evolution of energy policies noted.

343. Federal Practice

3 Cr. Hrs.

Practice in the federal courts and the relationship of federal and state courts. The special rules applying to the District of Columbia.

344. Virginia Practice

3 Cr. Hrs.

The rules of civil and criminal practice in Virginia. Since Virginia is a common law state with numerous statutory modifications, the opportunity will be exploited to consider some of the problems which afford bases for legal and empirical research. Such topics as writs, pleadings, defenses, sentencing, probation and parole are examples.

345. Fiduciary Administration

3 Cr. Hrs.

Problems in the administration of estates of decedents, minors, and the mentally incompetent, along with trust administration constitute the subject matter. Particular attention is given the position, problems and roles of the fiduciary. The relevance of regulation of corporate fiduciaries is noted.

346. Housing

3 Cr. Hrs.

A comprehensive consideration of selected problems in the rebuilding and construction of American cities. The way in which housing is created by institutions — governmental, financial, and promotional — is examined. Current public housing programs (federal, state, and local) and possible alternatives are studied. Topics include financial incentives available to public and private sponsors, tenants' rights, major judicial decisions, and administrative regulations and practices. Emphasis will be given to recent developments in tenants' rights, with some consideration of low-cost cooperatives and other alternatives to landlord-tenant relationships.

350-389. Problem Courses

To meet the curriculum objectives described elsewhere for this group of offerings, it is necessary that each discrete offering, in an area identified by course name and number, be narrower than the described area. Hence, the attempt here is to identify the ambit of problems available for selection in each of the assigned titles and numbers, rather than to provide a description of a particular offering.

It is anticipated that the offerings, at times even in the same term, will vary in problem content. Hence, current class schedules, with accompanying explanatory notes, must be consulted to determine the particular contents.

Instructors will make specific proposals and if the Curriculum Committee finds a proposal within the scope of one of the authorized titles, it will approve such a recommendation. The proposal will then become the course offering in the term for which it is proposed and will bear the number and title of the relevant area.

Although the problem content of offerings with the same number and title will vary (and conceivably could have no problem content overlap) students may not take a *second offering with the same number and title for credit*.

The arrangement is designed to serve the two-fold purpose of (1) preventing undesired pyramiding of educational experience and (2) permitting the widest

possible latitude in the development of courses which meet the curricular objectives set for problem courses.

350. Trial Advocacy

4 Cr. Hrs.

The basic problems in the preparing for, conducting, and managing the trial are available for choice. Included, for example, are preparation of witnesses, interviewing prospective witnesses, discovery, motion practice, pre-trial proceedings, selection of jury, opening statement, proving a prima facie case, cross-examination, examination of expert witnesses and closing statement.

351. Advanced Problems in Advocacy

4 Cr. Hrs.

Problems selected will avoid duplication of educational experience and curricular objectives of the Law 350 offerings. Emphasis will be upon tactics, handling of sophisticated proof problems, advocacy skills (both trial and appellate). Specialized litigation (e.g., antitrust, environmental law) which involves the handling of substantial volumes of non-legal materials may supply some of the problems.

352. Administration of Criminal Justice

4 Cr. Hrs.

The scope includes considerations of the reconciliation of the rights of the criminally accused with the public interests in safety and security of persons and property. The special problems associated with the crimes of violence (including the sex crimes) and of the victims of such crimes may be considered. The scientific, philosophical, and legal bases for treating juvenile offenses and such areas as drug abuse (including alcoholism) as crimes can be the subject of inquiry.

353. Correction and Criminology

4 Cr. Hrs.

The area includes any problem related to legal processes for the treatment or punishment of persons for serious criminally deviant behavior. Effects of indeterminate sentencing, contract parole, and pretrial diversion, all are appropriate as subject matter, as are the problems relating to the treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles, mentally deficient, educationally deficient, alcoholics, and addicts. Theories of punishment, practices of criminology, and the administration of correctional institutions are within the relevant area.

354. Judicial Administration

4 Cr. Hrs.

Any of the problems relating to the selection of the judiciary, processes of rule-making governing procedures and practices, relationships of the judiciary and lawyers, management of dockets, trials and other hearings of the judiciary, all are within the scope of the subject. Organization of court systems, special problems of the minor judiciary, traffic court problems, etc., all are within the range of relevancy.

360. Business Planning

4 Cr. Hrs.

Advanced work in corporation, partnership and income tax law, securities regulation and accounting, involving a related series of problems which commonly and currently face business lawyers in the formation and financing of business organization, restructuring ownership interests and financing their withdrawal, share repurchases for insiders' strategy, sales and purchases of business, merger and other enterprise combinations, enterprise division, and dissolution. Relevant effects of other areas may be considered — e.g., antitrust and accountants' liabilities.

361. Corporate Reorganization and Finance

4 Cr. Hrs.

Concepts and problems uniquely applicable to large, publicly held corporations, and the rehabilitative devices available for the financially embarrassed debtor, including out-of-court composition and arrangements and reorganizations under the Bankruptcy Act. The problems will be considered in the context of economic implications and political activities.

362. Multinational and Business and Financial Transactions

4 Cr. Hrs.

Problems (arising under American, international and foreign law) that con-

front businesses whose affairs cross national boundaries. Import and export problems, including the economics of international trade, U.S. trade policy, tariffs, and other trade restriction international trade agreements, commercial law aspects of international trade transactions, and problems of trade in patented and trademarked products. Direct investment abroad, including incentives and obstacles to American investment, the right of establishment, foreign corporate law problems, investments in less developed countries and protecting against expropriatory action. The international patent and trademark system, and legal techniques of licensing and industrial property right abroad. Antitrust aspects of international trade and investment.

363. Banking, Money and Finance

4 Cr. Hrs.

The organization and functions of the banking industry, both domestically and internationally; the international banking organizations in the private sector, quasi-public and public sectors. Relationship of banking to development of countries and international trade. The management of money, domestically and internationally; the settlement of international monetary balances; monetary regulations, restrictions. Both micro and macro-economic approaches may be taken to compare impact upon sociological, economic and political components of society. Banking and fiscal regulation and the impacts on financial enterprises.

364. Planning Commercial Transactions

4 Cr. Hrs.

Planning to meet the problems of finance, security of relations, and assuring supply in the production and marketing of goods and services. Problems related to safeguarding interests against the upset of default and insolvency are included. Interrelation of public and private sectors are within the ambit of concern. The impact of government contracting constitutes an important segment of problems which may be considered.

368. Estate Planning

4 Cr. Hrs.

The transmittal of family wealth in the context of tax consequences — income, gift and estate is an obvious component. The relationships of insurance, pension and profit sharing plans, and business organizations are within the ambit. Considerations of public measures to protect family interests (elective shares, mortmain, forced heirship) and to afford essential support (family allowances, etc.) are included. Special problems concerned with gifts to charities are within the purview. Special problems which are non-tax — e.g., effective continuation of family businesses, maximum benefits to minors by avoiding guardianship — may receive consideration. Effective will and trust construction (and drafting) are included. Problems can extend to middle and small estate problems in addition to the large estate with significant tax problems.

370. Land Development

4 Cr. Hrs.

The various problems arising in connection with land development. The basic transactions (contract and conveyances) involved in acquiring sites, together with problems relating to restrictions and controls — both private and public. Bases of assurances for title. Financing arrangements for acquisition of raw land and for construction, including the problems of liens arising in favor of artisans, contractors and materialmen. Transactions with architects, engineers and others involved in design and planning and the interrelationship with public bodies — e.g., planning commissions, environmental control agencies, public guarantors of financing, etc. The relationship of government regulation of financing and the development of land may be considered (e.g., FHA, etc.). Public regulation of sale of land (e.g., Interstate Land Sales Act) and the application of consumer protection legislation are included. Differentiation of problems arising from commercial development — e.g., a shopping center — and housing are of concern. The various

forms of ownership as vehicles for marketing — i.e., outright sale, lease, condominium, etc. — may be treated.

371. Land and Urban Planning

4 Cr. Hrs.

Consideration of the planning and regulatory functions of local, regional, state and national governments in controlling land use, together with attention to the relationship of objectives of the various governmental agencies, particularly those of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Identification and analysis of land control processes and the roles of public and private entities are of concern. Problems which may be considered include the relationship between planning and public finance, traffic, transportation, population density and growth.

372. Natural Resources

4 Cr. Hrs.

The problems generated in the law of water, mining, oil and gas and timber are included in this topic. Systematic analysis of natural resources interactions between different governments and between government and private sector constitutes important potential materials. Security of property rights, multiple use and priorities of resources are within the scope. Management of public lands is included. Examination of alternatives in resource policy development is legitimate material for inclusion. The evolution of policy in any area of natural resources, energy, open land, wilderness, environmental quality, etc., is encompassed.

375. Communications

4 Cr. Hrs.

The vast number of legal and technical problems of organizing, financing, maintaining and regulating the electronic communications industries (both domestically and internationally) are within the topic scope. In addition the various problems related to the non-electronic media and the interrelationships of such media with the electronic afford fruitful problems for exploration. Government regulation — both through the Communications Act, and the Federal Communications Commission, and the utilization of antitrust and other trade regulations may be considered. Problems selected should have a context of technological content.

380. International Organization

4 Cr. Hrs.

The scope comprehends multinational, regional and international organizations. Included are the economic organizations (e.g., The European Common Market). Problems will be selected to require comparisons of effect and significance of the different types of organizations.

381. International Law of Human Rights

4 Cr. Hrs.

Theory of fundamental freedoms from philosophical to legal formulation in the American and French Revolutions; the individual versus the state; the emergence of the individual as a subject of international concern; social and political forces stressing need for international recognition and protection of human rights, the setting of human rights standards. The Universal Declaration and its influence over the law of nations. Critical assessment of the work of the United Nations in the human rights field; regional approach to the international protection of human rights, analysis of the case law of the European Convention, human rights in the Inter-American system, state sovereignty and international protection at the national level, due process and freedom of speech in light of different legal systems. An examination of current issues in developing law of human rights, including humanitarian intervention; some representative human rights issues such as apartheid in Southern Africa and Jews in the Soviet Union; the role of human rights considerations in United States foreign policy; problems of implementation of international human rights; and prospects for future development.

385. The Individual in Housing and Education

4 Cr. Hrs.

Problems which expose the social, political and legal interactions and the difficulties of finding social and legal equilibrium in applying constitutional protections as a basis for assuring individual opportunities and social mobility; the

interplay of housing availability and solution of access to education for large segments of population. Social and political impacts of the legislative and judicial solutions in housing and access to education. The unique aspects of judicial remedies which have arisen in the context of court involvement in the housing-education issues, from integration of schools to bussing.

386. Consumer Affairs

4 Cr. Hrs.

The legislative and other approaches to the resolution of problems encountered by the consumer. Topics from which selections will be made include: installment credit; creditors' remedies; overextension of credit and the overextended debtor; *truth-in-lending*; *product quality and consumer complaints*; deceptive advertising; *truth-in-packaging*; consumer fraud; product safety, public representation of the "consumer interest." Current legislative struggles for reform — e.g., the Uniform Consumer Credit Code, Wisconsin Consumer Act and the Model National Consumer Act — may be considered. Rate disclosure; rate regulations; "Fair Credit Reporting Act" and trends for the future, all are within the ambit of the area.

387. Food and Drug Regulation

4 Cr. Hrs.

The governance of interstate and intrastate commerce in foods, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices and articles included in such definitions generate the basic core of problems for this area. The effects of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act upon research, manufacture, marketing and distribution constitute a source of problems. Regulatory activities of various federal agencies, including the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission, are another source. Problems will be selected which require the interfacing of technology, economics and law. A principal curriculum objective is to afford opportunity for work in an area of government regulation which brings into play technology, economic implications and regulation through administrative processes.

388. Law and Technology

4 Cr. Hrs.

The roles of law, the legal system and lawyers in managing the social, economic and political implications of an age of technology. Areas presenting potential problems for consideration include human experiments; forecasting industrial aftereffects; identifying and judging impacts upon the environment; devising standards for the safety of drugs food products and devices; weather control; and devising liability for computer services involvement.

390-399. Clinics

This 39 Series is authorized to permit the development of discrete clinics. The clinics may concern any area which is suitable to or adaptable to effective clinical instruction: legal aid, consumer protection, counseling in the criminal justice administration and corrections areas, family relations, etc. No specific courses are foreordained. Instructors are free to develop and propose specific clinics. Upon approval by the Curriculum Committee the clinic will be offered.

Class schedules for the various terms should be consulted to determine the specific content of clinics currently offered in the given term. Faculty policy directs attention to the fact that clinics proposed and developed should attempt to have significant increments of classroom or conference instruction or evaluation by those involved in taking the clinic and that every opportunity should be utilized to have written work as a basis for judging minimum academic performance. It is hoped that most clinics will be of a nature to justify 4 credit hours of academic credit for participation during a term.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF LAW

1978-79 SUPPLEMENT
to Catalogue, 1976-78

ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1978-79

August 28, 1978	10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Registration
August 20	8:00 a.m.	Classes begin
August 31**	6:00 - 10:00 p.m.	Monday night classes meet; Thursday night classes do not meet
September 1**	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Monday classes meet; Friday classes do not meet
September 4	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Recess; no classes
September 6		Last day to register for credit
October 2	8:00 a.m.	Recess begins; no classes
October 3*	6:00 p.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
October 10	6:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
October 11*	6:00 p.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
November 10	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
November 13-22		Examinations
November 22	11:00 p.m.	End of Term
November 27	8:00 a.m.	Winter Term begins; classes begin
December 4		Last day to register for credit
December 22	10:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
January 2, 1979	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
January 5	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Monday classes meet; no Friday classes
February 9	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
February 12-21		Examinations
February 26		Mid-Year Graduation
February 21	11:00 p.m.	Winter Term ends
March 2	8:00 a.m.	Spring Term begins; classes begin
March 12		Last day to register for credit
April 13	8:00 a.m.	Recess begins; no classes
April 16	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
May 11	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
May 14-23		Examinations
May 26		Spring Commencement
May 26	6:00 p.m.	End of Spring Term
May 28	8:00 a.m.	First Summer Term begins; classes begin
May 31		Last day to register for credit in First Summer Term Courses
June 4		Last day to register for credit in Summer Quarter courses
July 2-6		Examinations; First Summer Term Courses
July 4	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Recess; no examinations
July 9	8:00 a.m.	Second Summer Term begins; Second Term courses begin
July 12		Last day to register for credit for Second Summer Term course
August 13-17		Examinations
August 17	11:00 p.m.	Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter end
August 25		Summer Graduation

Tentative starting date for Fall, 1979 - August 27, 1979

*Those who have religious obligations will be excused for coming late or being absent.

**On these dates classes meet which are scheduled for days of the week different from that of the date. This is necessary to balance evenly the number of meetings in each of the courses scheduled. The imbalance is caused by holidays.

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(To replace material on page 3)

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(To replace material on page 3)

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B.A., Catholic University of America

ACCREDITATION (to replace material on page 7)

The School presently is not accredited nationally. The consequences affect students in at least two important respects. Graduates are not eligible to take bar examinations except those jurisdictions giving special permission. Access to various loans is restricted.

Licensure, under the District of Columbia authority, to grant the Juris Doctor degree is provisional, and will so remain until accreditation. The School was approved for veterans benefits on September 30, 1974.

Special permission for graduates to sit for the Virginia Bar Examination was obtained in April, 1975, and continues for those students enrolled in Winter, 1977-78 and who graduate to take examinations including July, 1980. The special permission does not apply to those enrolling in Fall, 1978. Special permission for graduates to sit in the District of Columbia was given for examinations administered in July, 1975, July, 1976, July, 1977 and February, 1978. No further permission will be granted until the School achieves national accreditation. Individual graduates have obtained permission in a few other states; however inquiry in some of the remainder has led to denial or an indication of denial.

The Directors, Faculty and Administration of the School of Law all are aware of the importance of changing to a nationally accredited status. This is accomplished by obtaining approval of the American Bar Association. All are committed to the achievement of this objective at as early a date as can be accomplished.

TUITION AND FEES (to replace material on page 14)

Tuition rates, effective Summer, 1978.

For the academic year 1978-79, tuition and fees shall be as follows:

Tuition, full-time student per quarter	\$1,015.00 ¹
Tuition, part-time, summer and over-load, per quarter hour	72.50
Late Registration Fee	10.00
Late Payment Penalty Fee	5.00 ²
Reinstatement Fee	15.00 ³
Change of Course Fee	2.00 ⁴
Graduation Fee	25.00 ⁵
Transcript Fee	2.00 ⁶

Note 1. In the event that a full-time student is given permission to take more than 15 credit hours in a term, the excess over 16 hours is charged at the hourly rate for part-time.

Note 2. Unless an extension has been made in advance with the Office of Business Affairs, not to exceed five working days, an account will be considered in default if payment is not made on the date due. A late payment penalty fee is charged for each week an account is in default but not to exceed 10% of the amount in default, or \$5.00, whichever is greater.

Note 3. Accounts which are in default for a period of 30 or more days will be financially encumbered. In this event, the student forfeits the right to future use of the Deferred Payment Plan and the Office for Business Affairs will notify the Registrar to withhold grades, future registration privileges, transcripts, diplomas and other academic information until the account is settled. For accounts so encumbered, settlement will require the full payment of all charges (including late penalties and, in addition, the payment of Reinstatement Fee of \$15.00).

Note 4. A change of course occurs when a course is dropped and when a course is added after registration (not pre-registration.) Each course dropped and each course added counts separately and a fee of \$2.00 is charged for each course affected.

Note 5. Students participating in the graduation ceremony will be required to bear the expense of cap and gown rental.

Note 6. The first copy of the final transcript is furnished free of charge. Each additional copy ordered requires a \$2.00 fee.

