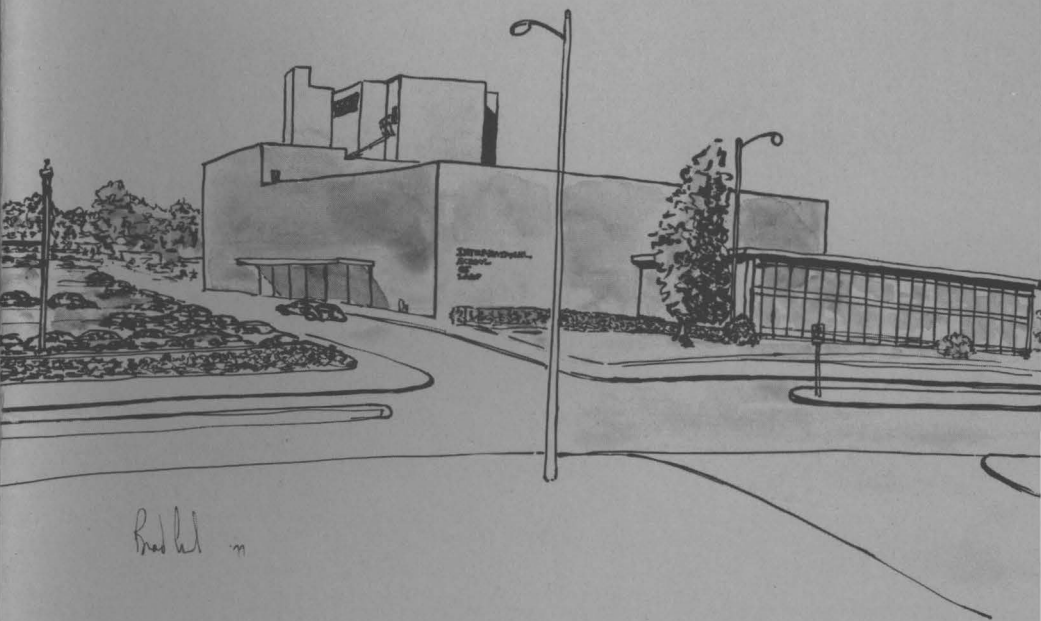


INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF LAW



Bradley m

CATALOGUE
FOR
1979-1980

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ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1979-80

August 27, 1979 . . .	10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. . .	Registration
August 28	8:00 a.m.	Classes begin
September 3	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. . .	Recess, no classes
September 4*	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. . .	Monday (Day & Evening) classes meet; Tuesday classes do not meet
September 7		Last day to register for credit
September 21	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. . .	Recess; no classes
October 1	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. . .	Recess; no classes
October 4*	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. . .	Monday (Day & Evening) classes meet; Thursday classes do not meet
November 9	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
November 12-21		Examinations
November 21	11:00 p.m.	End of Fall Term
November 26	8:00 a.m.	Winter Term begins; classes begin
December 3		Last day to register for credit
December 21	10:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
January 2, 1980	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
February 12	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
February 13-22		Examinations
February 22	11:00 p.m.	End of Winter Term
February 25		Mid-Year Graduation
February 29	8:00 a.m.	Spring Term begins; classes begin
March 7		Last day to register for credit
April 4	8:00 a.m.	Recess begins; no classes
April 7	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
May 9	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
May 14-23		Examinations
May 24		Spring Commencement
May 24	6:00 p.m.	End of Spring Term
May 26	8:00 a.m.	First Summer Term and Summer Quarter begin; classes begin
May 29		Last day to register for credit in First Summer Term courses
June 2		Last day to register for credit in Summer Quarter courses
June 27	10:00 p.m.	Classes end, First Summer Term
June 30-July 3		Examinations, First Summer Term courses
July 3	11:00 p.m.	End of First Summer Term
July 7	8:00 a.m.	Second Summer Term begins; Second Term courses begin
July 10		Last day to register for credit in Second Summer Term courses
August 8	10:00 p.m.	Classes end, Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter
August 11-15		Examinations

August 15	11:00 p.m.	End of Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter
August 23		Summer Graduation

**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.*

ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1980-81

August 26, 1980 . . .	10:00 a.m.- 8:00 p.m. . . .	Registration
August 27	8:00 a.m.	Classes begin
September 1	8:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m. . . .	Recess; no classes
September 4		Last day to register for credit
September 10 ¹	8:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m. . . .	Monday (Day) classes meet. Wednesday classes do not meet
September 10	6:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
September 11 ^{1, 2}	6:00 p.m.	Recess ends; Monday evening classes meet, Thursday classes do not meet
September 19	8:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m. . . .	Recess; no classes
November 7	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
November 10-19		Examinations
November 19	11:00 p.m.	End of Fall Term
November 24	8:00 a.m.	Winter Term begins; classes begin
November 26	10:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
December 1	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
December 3		Last day to register for credit
December 23	10:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
January 5, 1981	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
January 5 ²	8:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m. . . .	Thursday (Day & Evening) clas- ses meet; Monday classes do not meet
January 6 ²	8:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m. . . .	Friday (Day & Evening) classes meet; Tuesday classes do not meet
February 13	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
February 16-25		Examinations
February 23		Mid-year Graduation
February 25	11:00 p.m.	End of Winter Term
March 6	8:00 a.m.	Spring Term begins; classes begin
March 13		Last day to register for credit
April 17	8:00 a.m.	Recess begins; no classes
April 20	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
May 15	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
May 18-27		Examinations
May 30		Spring Commencement
May 30	6:00 p.m.	End of Spring Term

June 1	8:00 a.m.	First Summer Term and Summer Quarter begin; classes begin
June 4		Last day to register for credit in First Summer Term courses
June 8		Last day to register for credit in Summer Quarter courses
July 3	10:00 p.m.	Classes end; First Summer Term
July 6-10		Examinations, First Summer Term courses
July 10	11:00 p.m.	End of First Summer Term
July 13	8:00 a.m.	Second Summer Term begins; classes begin
July 16		Last day to register for credit in Second Summer Term courses
August 14	10:00 p.m.	Classes end, Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter
August 17-21		Examinations
August 21	11:00 p.m.	End of Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter
August 22		Summer Graduation

¹ Those who have religious obligations will be excused for coming late or being absent

² 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.

Tentative starting date for Fall, 1981 — August 25, 1981

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEMBERS

Jean-Yves Gelinas

President, Omega Investments, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec

Phil 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: George L. Powell

Vice President: C. Robert McBrier

Secretary: Curran Tiffany

Treasurer: Phil W. Jordan

Controller: John L. Shetterly

Assistant Secretaries: John H. Quinn and John L. Shetterly

ADMINISTRATION

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Dean: Ralph Norvell

Controller: John L. Shetterly

Director of Library: Stephen L. Burnett

Academic Affairs: To be announced.

Registrar: Deborah J. Andrews

STAFF ADMINISTRATORS

Director of Physical Plant: Nicholas Chabra

Administrative Assistant, Office for Academic Affairs: SuSan C. Silberblatt

FACULTY
(Active for 1978-1979)

- Raymond B. Benzinger, *Visiting Professor***
B.S., Carnegie Institute of Technology; J.D. and LL.M., Georgetown University.
- Margaret F. Brinig, *Assistant Professor***
B.A., Duke University; J.D., Seton Hall University.
- 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.
- Henry J. Cappello, *Visiting Professor***
A.B., University of California; J.D., Catholic University of America.
- 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 L. Costello, Jr., *Professor***
A.B., Dickinson College; M.A., Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; J.D., Dickinson School of Law; LL.M., University of Virginia School of Law.
- John K. Ebiasah, *Associate Professor***
LL.B., University of Ghana; M.C.J., Howard University; S.J.D., Candidate, George Washington University; Diploma (Human Rights) International Institute of Human Rights (France); M.B.P.A., Southeastern University; Diploma, Hague Academy of International Law (Research Center).
- Charles R. Engle, *Professor***
B.S., Kansas State University; J.D., The American University.
- John G. Gregg, *Professor***
B.S. and J.D., New York University; LL.M., Georgetown University School of Law.
- Stuart S. Malawer, *Professor***
B.A., University of Buffalo; J.D., Cornell Law School; M.A. and Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania; Diploma, Hague Academy of International Law (Research Center); Oxford University; Harvard Law School.
- 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.
- Ralph Norvell, *Professor and Dean***
B.A. and J.D., Baylor University; LL.M., University of Michigan; LL.D., Dickinson School of Law.
- Michael J.S. Okkerse, *Visiting Assistant Professor***
B.C.A. and LL.B., Victoria University (New Zealand).
- Conrad D. Philos, *Visiting Professor***
A.B., University of Illinois; J.D., Kent College of Law (Chicago).
- George A. Zaphiriou, *Visiting Professor***
LL.B., University of Athens; LL.M., University of London; Certificate of Legal Education, Inns of Court, London.

ADJUNCT FACULTY
(Active 1978-1979)

George Blackburn

B.A., Virginia Military Institute; J.D., Catholic University of America.

David Ferber

B.S., University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., Albany Law School, Union 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.

William A. Conway

B.S.F.S., Georgetown University; J.D., Georgetown Law Center.

Mark Kellogg

B.A., University of Florida; J.D., University of Florida.

Berton V. Kramer

B.S.S., Georgetown University; LL.B., Georgetown University School of Law.

Anthony T. Lane

B.S., George Washington University; J.D., George Washington University.

Paul Lanzillotta

B.S.B.A., Boston College; J.D. and LL.M., Georgetown Law Center.

Stephen Margeton

B.A., Mount Saint Mary's College; J.D., George Washington University; M.L.S., Catholic University of America.

Richard C. Ohlrich

B.B.A. and J.D., University of Michigan; LL.M. in Taxation, George Washington University.

Patrick Petit

B.A., Illinois Benedictine College; J.D., Catholic University of America; M.L.S., University of Maryland.

Thomas A. Rothwell

LL.B., University of Michigan.

Charles S. Russell

B.A. and LL.M., University of Virginia.

Leslie Scherr

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

Stephen A. Sharp

A.B., Washington and Lee University; J.D., University of Virginia.

Alfred D. Swersky

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

Wallace L. Timmeny

B.B.A., Fairfield University; LL.B., New York University.

Mary M. Wiggers

B.A., College of Notre Dame at Maryland; LL.B., New York University;
LL.M., Georgetown 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 University.

Nancy K. Ehlke

B.A., George Mason University; M.S.L.S., Catholic University.

Marie I. Lane

B.A., University of Hawaii; M.L.S., University of Hawaii.

Michael J. Petit

B.A., Catholic University of America; M.S.L.S., Catholic University of America.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

GENERAL POLICY

The purpose of International School of Law is to afford programs leading to the first professional degree in law, the Juris Doctor. It aspires to an educational program which will produce a distinguishable product through its graduates by affording them distinct opportunities and resources without discounting any of the attributes which all sound legal educational programs inculcate.

The Faculty of International School of Law adopted a curriculum (Fall, 1975) which is aimed at providing in the first two years the basic skills and information required for advanced work in problems during the third year. In the third year courses, legal aspects of problems of various social and economic backgrounds are explored which take students well beyond the normal stopping point of the curriculum in the past.

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, athletic, and other School-administered programs.

MERGER

The General Assembly of Virginia has approved an act to allow George Mason University to operate a law school and to grant the Juris Doctor degree. The Act becomes effective July 1, 1979. Under existing agreements between George Mason University Foundation, Inc., a private charitable foundation, and International School of Law, it is contemplated that a formal transfer of law school operations to George Mason University will occur within a short time after the effective date of the Act. The law school property was transferred to the George Mason University Foundation, Inc. on November 28, 1978 and plans are that International School of Law will become the School of Law of George Mason University prior to the opening of the Fall, 1979 Term.

State funding will not occur prior to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1980. Thus, tuition during 1979-80 will remain at private rates for both residents and non-residents.

ACCREDITATION

International School of Law makes no representation to any applicant that it will be approved by the American Bar Association prior to the graduation of any matriculating student.

The absence of accreditation by the American Bar Association adversely affects the privilege of graduates to select states of their choice for admission to practice law. It is the policy of the Directors, faculty and administration of International School of Law to plan development and operations to achieve substantial compliance with standards which will result in provisional approval by the American Bar Association. It is the announced policy of George Mason University to develop the law school to achieve accreditation as soon after merger as is feasible.

The authority to grant the Juris Doctor degree is based upon licensure from the District of Columbia. Effective July 1, 1979, and upon completion of merger into George Mason University, authority to grant the Juris Doctor will be conferred upon George Mason University by Act of the General Assembly of Virginia.

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 determine the requirements of the particular jurisdictions in which they have interest. These inquiries should be made during the process of applying to law school because some jurisdictions require the filing of an intention to study law within very short periods of time after commencing study.

The School attempts to keep current information on rules from various jurisdictions as a service to its students. However, the nature of the reporting service is such that uniform update cannot be assured. Therefore, students are urged to make direct contact with the admitting agency of the particular states in which they have interest.

HISTORY

In 1972 Ms. Dorothy Buckingham Gray and four lawyers decided to found a new law school. The lawyers were John W. Brabner-Smith, James L. Fisk, Phil W. Jordan, and George L. Powell. Ms. Gray was the settlor and the four lawyers the trustees of a charitable trust which established the operating basis for the new School. The founders selected the name, International School of Law, to express their interest in a curriculum for the Juris Doctor degree that emphasizes the treatment of 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 found in the classical and Judeo-Christian heritage of our jurisprudence.

The first classes convened in the Federal Bar Building in 1972 with John W. Brabner-Smith as Dean. Shortly thereafter, at the invitation of the St. Matthew's Church, the School moved to 1717 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Growth required larger quarters and the sessions from Fall 1974 through Winter 1977 were conducted in a complex of town houses and two other buildings at 1441-1453 Rhode Island Avenue which had previously housed the Washington Bible College.

The need for future development prompted the purchase of a larger, more permanent site. In 1977 the School moved to its present location at 3401 North Fairfax Drive in Arlington, Virginia, a near-by suburb of Washington, D.C.

PHYSICAL PLANT

The School is situated on an eleven-acre site affording adequate parking facilities located between Washington Boulevard and North Fairfax Drive in Arlington. The building contains 140,000 square feet of centrally air-conditioned and heated space, two-thirds of which the School presently utilizes. There are four well-appointed classrooms, three seminar rooms, and sufficient offices for faculty, student organizations, and administrators. The library has over 25,000 square feet in its study spaces as well as a number of individual carrels and additional seating at tables. The building houses a cafeteria and bookstore which are operated by an independent contractor. A large foyer affords multi-purpose space for large seated gatherings such as dinners, lectures, or receptions.

The location of International School of Law is particularly beneficial to students in at least two important respects. First, the close proximity to Washington, D.C. offers students the advantage of observing federal and international law in action in addition to the opportunity to enjoy abundant cultural activities. Secondly, the site offers excellent access to the region served by George Mason University. Metrorail has a station under construction within a block of the site. In addition to the already easy access by road, Interstate 66 will afford a near-by access ramp.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library currently consists of over 96,000 volumes and is rapidly expanding. In addition, the Library benefits from increasing access to computer stored resources as a result of its subscription to LEXIS.

The School of Law is also a member of the library network of the Consortium for Continuing Higher Education in Northern Virginia. This membership affords access to the general university and public library collections of Northern Virginia.

Proximity to the District of Columbia and the resources of its federal libraries and law school collections adds yet another dimension to the research capabilities available to students and faculty.

A special international law collection held by the Library, the Murdock collection, contains many books not now in print and some manuscript materials not available elsewhere. The collection was established through a donation by Professor James O. Murdock from his private library and consists of nearly 2,000 volumes.

Another special collection is comprised of case records, briefs, and law school notebooks of Frederick Berneys Wiener, Esquire. This hundred-volume collection makes up one of the most unusual and valuable histories available of the life of a highly respected attorney in court.

The Patricia C. Bateman English Collection was established through a large contribution by an anonymous donor in tribute to Ms. Bateman. Presently it contains the basic elements, but plans are that future development and gifts will afford a significant collection of English materials which directly bear on support of the curriculum and basic research.

PROGRAMS OFFERED

All programs consist of a course of study leading 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 nine quarters of three academic years.

Day Division classes are scheduled from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Special sessions may be scheduled during weekends with prior announcement.

For those who must work to help defray expenses, or for those who have other obligations which prevent full time class attendance and study, the Evening Division offers two programs of study. The Evening Regular program is designed to be completed in twelve quarters of four academic years. The Evening Extended program requires attendance during the three intervening summers in addition to the twelve quarters of four academic years, thus reducing the load during the academic year as compared to Evening Regular.

Evening Division classes are scheduled from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. It should be noted that it is not possible to complete the required sequence unless the student can attend class on any given night of the week. Special sessions may be scheduled on weekends with prior announcement.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF STUDENT RECORDS

All information in student records is considered confidential. Access is strictly limited to:

1. the student;
2. members of the School staff who need such information to perform their respective duties; or
3. upon issuance of subpoena by courts of competent jurisdiction.

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

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 used only to make required reports to governmental and accrediting agencies and is released only for such purpose or in response to subpoena.

Students are cautioned that when applying for jobs or loans, or otherwise initiating any action which may prompt inquiries at the School, they should make arrangements with the Office of the Registrar for release of information to avoid embarrassment.

A student has the right to inspect and challenge the contents of his file maintained. Requests to inspect are filed with the Registrar. Further information of such rules and procedures can be found in the Academic Regulations.

GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

The information provided in this catalogue is intended to be merely descriptive of the principal effects of the regulations under which the faculty, administration, and staff conduct the programs of the School. Information on controlling regulations, found in the School By-Laws and Academic Regulations, may be checked out in the library.

STUDENT AFFAIRS

STUDENT SERVICES

General

A number of student services are available at the School. The Office of the Registrar, in addition to holding records and schedule information, handles problems concerning academic matters and veterans' benefits. Information on housing is also available through this Office.

Financial arrangements may be settled through the Office for Business Affairs.

Counseling and information on academic programs is available at the Office for Academic Affairs. Additionally, liaison with student organizations is maintained through this Office.

Placement

The Secretary to the Dean maintains information files concerning placement. Inquiries should be made at the Office of the Dean.

Loans

The matter of obtaining eligibility for federally-guaranteed loan programs is being pursued vigorously. The School hopes to have obtained such eligibility by the commencement of the Fall 1979 term.

Scholarships

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

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 its first issue was published by the School in Spring, 1976. It is edited 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.

The I.S.L. **Law Review** has the particular distinction of being accepted for listing in the **Index of Legal Periodicals**, an unusual occurrence for an unaccredited law school.

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.

International Law Society – Jessup Moot Court Team

The main purpose of the International Law Society is to promote discussion and study of international law. Society members participate in conferences and seminars and, additionally, sponsor a program of guest speakers to present lectures concerning international law. All students are invited to become members.

International School of Law is the only unaccredited law school which was allowed to send a team to participate in the Jessup Moot Court competitions. In the 1978 competition, I.S.L.'s team placed fourth out of twelve teams participating in this region.

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 School of 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.

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, effective Summer, 1979:

Tuition & Comprehensive Fee, full-time student per quarter	\$1,204.00 ¹
Tuition & Comprehensive Fee, part-time, summer and overload, per quarter hour	86.00
Late Registration Fee	10.00
Deferred Payment Plan Fee	10.00
Late Payment Penalty Fee	5.00 ²
Reinstatement Fee	15.00 ³
Registration Resubmission Fee	5.00 ⁴
Graduation Fee	25.00 ⁵
Transcript Fee	2.00 ⁶
Returned Check Charge	5.00

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 students.

Note 2. Unless an extension, not to exceed five working days, has been arranged in advance of the payment date with the Office of Business Affairs, 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 (or portion thereof) an account is in default. Such penalty fee will not 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 of Business Affairs will instruct 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 the Reinstatement Fee.

Note 4. This fee is charged for each Registration Resubmission form filed by a student regardless of the number of courses 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.

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 by 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 by 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.

Refund policy for veterans who are entitled to benefits is in accordance with Veteran's Administration regulations and as described in literature distributed to veterans.

ADMISSIONS

GENERAL

Classes are admitted to commence the study of law only at the beginning of the Fall Term 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, meets 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 requested information supplied, accompanied by a \$20.00 application fee. The form may be obtained by writing, or otherwise contacting, the Admissions Office of the School. The form is the same for students applying who have never attended any law school, and for those

transfer students. The application and all information should be sent to the Director of Admissions, International School of Law, 3401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Va. 22201.

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. 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. Evidence of work done at a graduate level must also be submitted – either through LSDAS or independently.

(b) The results of all Law School Admission Tests taken. Again, no consideration can be undertaken until the applicant has taken and has 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 Admissions Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940.

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. Final official transcripts from all educational institutions attended, including 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 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.

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 May 15th and before June 1st, 70%
- 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 3 and 4 are directly applicable to admissions and contain the details for the interpretation and application of the descriptions which have been given in this catalogue. 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. A full-time student devotes substantially the whole of the student's working time to law study. All students who do not qualify for classification as full-time are matriculants in the Evening Division. Evening Division students are expected to be available for classes on any of the five evenings of a normal working week.

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 and for problem courses in the Third Phase.

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 first 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 preparation and attendance, 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 program year until study is completed. The program year for Day and Evening Regular is the academic year; the Summer Terms are included in the program year for Evening Extended. 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 program 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 which 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 completion of all registration procedures, the punctual and regular preparation for and attendance of scheduled class sessions and the earning of a passing grade for the work completed.

Grades

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			Aud	= 0.0

Upon completion of a course, matriculated students shall be graded on the A through F scale, including F-abs; S and U scale, including U-abs. All Courses are graded on the A through F scale unless Academic Regulations and/or the Curriculum Committee designate otherwise. When so authorized, 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 grades of S. No academic credit is awarded for work receiving the grade of F, F-absent or U-absent.

W is entered in lieu of grade as the final disposition, academically, of a course for which a student was registered if either matriculation is cancelled or 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, re-submission of registration, 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, the notation remains until the absentee returns and completes the work of the second term. After completion, the appropriate grade is entered for the temporary notation. If not completed, registration will be cancelled.

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 prohibit excuse of the failure to complete. 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 program year 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 officials 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 students. 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 at 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 candidacy for the degree of Juris Doctor only those who satisfy each and all of the following:

1. Academic work presented for degree must satisfy program requirements set by regulations in effect at the time the candidate first matriculated including requirements relating to both required courses and the selection of electives.
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 completion of requirements in four academic years and the three intervening summer terms.

INSTRUCTION

Class Attendance

Regular and punctual class preparation and 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 has not completed satisfactorily the work of the course and no credit can be awarded 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. Students may be denied the right to sit for examination if absences exceed the permitted maximum.

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. Attendance credit for substituted work cannot exceed ten percent of scheduled class sessions.

Examinations

Credit is awarded and grades assessed on the basis of performance by the student on a written examination as a normal matter. In no event will alternate methods other than examination be undertaken without the prior approval of the Curriculum Committee. If a method other than examination is used to generate more than twenty-five percent of the grade for a course, the course shall be graded on S and U scale.

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. Release of grades shall be upon the order of the Faculty following due consideration.

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 adminis-

tered 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 on the scheduled date and at the scheduled time if circumstances assure the integrity of the examination process. A student who is absent from an examination without permission from the Office for Academic Affairs 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 to that office to insure the anonymity of the grading process. Such requests should be presented prior to the scheduled date of the examination except in emergencies. Appropriate documentation will be required.

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 to discuss 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 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 must be taken the next time examination is regularly administered for the course failed in the Division in which the student is matriculated; 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 or in the other Division if sooner offered. One sitting for re-examination may attend sessions of the course without registering for the course. Eligibility requires notification but the course should not be included in registration.

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 when 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, not more than two grade points per credit hour will be awarded for purposes of determining cumulative averages.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Programs

Three programs of instruction are offered which lead to the Juris Doctor degree. The Day Division consists of one program for full-time law study. The Evening Division consists of two programs for part-time students: Evening Regular and Evening Extended. The Evening Regular program is designed to be executed during four regular academic years only with the student having summers as vacations from study. The Evening Extended program is designed to be executed during four regular academic years and three intervening summer terms.

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 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 matriculant the normal program is 9-11 credit hours, with a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 11.

For the Evening Extended matriculant, the minimum is 8 credit hours. The maximum is 8 or 9 during the first two years, and is 11 during the last two years.

Approval of less than minimum loads will be granted only for good cause and in furtherance of desirable academic objectives. Further, approval is subject to the following regulations:

A Day Division student must have a load of at least 12 credit hours in at least 8 quarters with no load exceeding 16 hours in each of the quarters. If the above is met, permission can be given for a load of at least 10 but less than 12 credit hours in one of the nine quarters required for graduation.

An Evening Division matriculant must complete at least 11 quarters with a minimum load of 8 quarter hours with no overload in any of the 11 quarters. Permission can be granted for less than minimum in one quarter. Note, however, that at least a summer term must be taken to meet residence requirements in such circumstance. Further, inquiry should be made whether the bar admission agency of the state in which the matriculant desires to seek admission will recognize study which entails less than the minimum course loads prescribed; some, New York, for example, does not.

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 in relatively rare cases. The petitioner must have a consistent history of outstanding academic performance and, in addition, there must exist a special, educationally-related reason for the overload.

A student is not required to take loads in the last term to complete graduation requirements in excess of the load necessary to complete credit hour and residence requirements for the degree.

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Minimum Academic Performance and Readmission

Minimum academic performance is judged only at the end of each program year of the matriculant's study (at the end of the academic year for the Day and Evening Regular programs and at the end of the summer term for Evening Extended students). For purposes of calculating the cumulative averages of matriculants in the Evening Extended program for application of the following provisions, calculation shall be made at the end of the second Summer Term whether grades have been reported for the second term or not.

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 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 under direction of 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 recommends that the Faculty consider such petitions.

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 with averages below such limits. Students are apprised that a condition requiring a leave of absence (with or without re-examinations in the interim), or a condition to commence study anew are considered normal conditions of readmission in this classification.

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 correctible and have been corrected. In those cases, readmission may be granted only if (1) readmission requires commencing law study anew; or (2) re-examinations in the intervening year have been permitted under the direct authority of the Executive Committee and such re-examinations have resulted in a cumulative average of 1.95 for a Day student or of 1.87 for an Evening student.

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, readmission shall be denied and not again considered.

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 is a Day student, and has an average of not less than 1.92 or, if the student is an Evening student and has 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 on non-academic grounds as provided in Academic Regulation 10-7. The grounds include serious misconduct; demonstrated inability or unwillingness to engage seriously in law study and various serious infractions of administrative regulations – e.g., failure to pay accounts or failure to obtain leaves of absence.

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 induce insight into the elements of the legal system and of lawyer functions. The second phase is designed to fill out these elements and supplement them for growth of insight into required basic concepts and skills. The third phase is designed to focus on the acquisition of insight to array problems as distinguished from insight and judgment to analyze and research an arrayed problem. It is anticipated that a number of the courses in the third phase will require significant writing and substantial individual, independent (although supervised) work.

For more extensive discussion of objectives the documents on file in the Library should be consulted.

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 designated 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 selection in the 200 and 300 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 and Writing	2 Cr. Hrs.
Law 101.	Contracts	7 Cr. Hrs.
Law 102.	Criminal Law	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 103.	History of Western Legal Thought	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 104.	Torts	6 Cr. Hrs.
Law 105.	Constitutional Law	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 106.	Property	7 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 100 1	Law 104 3
Law 101 4	Law 101 3	Law 108 4
Law 102 4	Law 104 3	Law 109 4
Law 103 3	Law 105 4	Law 110 4
Law 106 3	Law 106 4	
<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>

EVENING DIVISION

Evening Regular:

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term
FIRST YEAR		
Law 101 4	Law 100 2	Law 103 3
Law 102 4	Law 101 3	Law 104 4
Law 106 3	Law 104 2	Law 105 4
	Law 106 4	
<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
SECOND YEAR		
Law 108 4	Law 110 4	
Law 109 4	Series 200 6-7	
Series 200 3		
<u>11</u>	<u>10-11</u>	

EVENING EXTENDED PROGRAM

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
FIRST YEAR			
Law 100 1	Law 104 2	Law 104 4	Law 102 4
Law 101 4	Law 101 3	Law 103 3	Law 105 4
Law 106 3	Law 106 4	Law 100 1	
<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
SECOND YEAR			
Law 108 4	Law 110 4		
Law 109 4	Series 200 4-5		
<u>8</u>	<u>8-9</u>		

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. |
| Law 212. | Real Estate Finance | 4 Cr. Hrs. |
| Law 213. | Wealth Transfers or Taxation | 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. |
| Law 243. | Securities Regulations | 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) are required, and are prerequisites for the degree.

2. 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.

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

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

5. 23 Series: at least one course is 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 Winter Term of the third year for Evening Division students. Those on probation may have programs prescribed by the Executive Committee which depart from this requirement.

7. Normally, second year Day Division matriculants may not include 300 Series Courses in rosters. Normally, Evening Division matriculants cannot include 300 Series Courses until after the Fall Term of the third year. Students should consult Academic Regulations for further information regarding 300 Series courses.

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 six 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 (30 and 31 Series)

General electives are provided to afford opportunity for Phase Three perspective 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.	First Amendment Rights	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 303.	Insurance	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 304.	Law and Medicine	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 306.	Comparative Law	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 308.	Intellectual Property	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 310.	Land Use Planning	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 311.	Consumer Affairs	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 312.	Admiralty	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 314.	Regulation of International Business	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 315.	Federal Tax Practice	4 Cr. Hrs.

(2) Skills Group (32 Series)

The Skills Group is designed to emphasize either information or the actual doing of professional skills. The courses are designed to afford a variety of opportunities for development of lawyer's skills. There is an emphasis upon skills relating to the courtroom and the lawyer's role in advocacy. However, there is concern for other aspects of skills, such as effective writing, negotiating, and working with the organized profession of which the lawyer is a part. For this Series, grading is on the S and U scale.

Law 320.	Trial Advocacy	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 324.	Law and Forensic Medicine	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 325.	Organized Legal Profession	2 Cr. Hrs.
Law 326.	Federal Practice	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 327.	Virginia Practice	2 Cr. Hrs.

(3) Co-Curricular Activities (33 Series)

The 33 Series affords an opportunity to acquire academic credit for work that is related to the 32 Series and the 39 Series but has distinctive characteristics of its own. One such circumstance is the emphasis upon writing in different formats and contexts than the writing required in other groups of Series 300.

Law 330.	Law Review	2 Cr. Hrs.
Law 331.	Jessup Moot Court	2 Cr. Hrs.

(4) Alternative Electives (34 Series)

The alternative electives are offered for those who have general interests in areas of study in which problem courses (35-38 Series) are offered. There are restrictions relating to degree requirements: see Third Phase Elective and Program Requirements.

Law 340.	Corporate Taxation	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 341.	Communications Law	3 Cr. Hrs.

Law 342.	Energy Law	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 345.	Fiduciary Administration	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 346.	Housing	3 Cr. Hrs.

(5) Problem Courses (35-38 Series)

The Problem Group is designed as the principal emphasis of the Third Phase. The component courses in this group are designed to require individual study, research, and writing. The exercises selected are designed to induce insight into the arraying of legal problems, as distinguished from analyzing legal problems. This group will utilize most of the institution's resources for small-group instruction.

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 355.	Family and Juvenile Affairs	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 365.	Employment Relations	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 366.	Business & Commercial Transactions with Government	4 Cr. Hrs.
Law 367.	Corporate Reorganization	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 Organization	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.
Law 389.	Federal Regulation of International Business	4 Cr. Hrs.

Third Phase Elective and Program Requirements:

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 and not more than two problem courses from the 35-38 Series. At least five courses from this Series must be included in the elections made. One course number 320 through 324 may be counted toward the five courses required.

2. In the last 40 credit hours to earn the minimum 126 credit hours for the degree, credits totalling at least 26 credit hours shall be elected from the 300 Series courses.

3. A maximum of nine credit hours earned from Series 33 and Series 39 combined shall be counted toward the minimum number of credit hours for the degree. More than nine credit hours may be elected from these Series if the hours presented exceed 126 by an amount equal to the excess over the nine credit hours earned in those Series.

COURSES

NOTE: Not all of the courses described herein will be offered during any one year. The following is a description of courses authorized by the curriculum adopted by the Faculty. 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.

Law 100. Legal Research and Writing 2 Credit Hours

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.

Law 101. Contracts 7 Credit Hours

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. A consideration of Article 2 of the U.C.C. is included.

Law 102. Criminal Law 4 Credit Hours

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, defense to criminal charges and the concepts of criminal responsibility.

Law 103. History of Western Legal Thought 3 Credit Hours

Examines the historical development of thought in Western Civilization with particular emphasis upon the interface of general development with the development of legal systems.

Law 104. Torts 6 Credit Hours

A study of the causes of action arising from breaches of legally recognized duties relative to the protection of a person's reputation and property including the traditional tort areas and the new and developing fields of liability with critical analysis of the fault concept of liability. The scope includes consideration of harms flowing from the performance of professional services, use of market products, and abuse of commercial power. Statutory substitutes for common law tort concepts — e.g., "no fault insurance" and workmen's compensation — are considered.

Law 105. Constitutional Law 4 Credit Hours

The scope includes the judicial role under the Constitution and the balance of power between the legislative and executive branches of government, together with a consideration of the limitations upon delegated powers. Topics may include the development of the commerce clause; scope and limitations upon the war power; conduct of foreign affairs; the power to tax and to spend; due process and equal protection under the 5th and 14th Amendments, including emphasis upon both substantive and procedural due process of law; the post Civil War Amendments and statutes and their limitation upon legislation, contract and property interests; and selected First Amendment problems.

- Law 106. Property** 7 Credit Hours
A study of the basic property institutions; the estate system, easement, and covenants with an introduction to the trust concept and to real property security; conveyancing and priorities; the real estate contract; landlord and tenant relationships.
- Law 108. Administrative Process** 4 Credit Hours
The evaluation of standards in the administrative processes and remedies utilized by administrative agencies are studied in relation to judicial process and judicial remedies.
- Law 109. Jurisdiction** 4 Credit Hours
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 judgment, constitute the subject matter of the course. Attention is given to the relationship of federal and state judiciaries.
- Law 110. Secured Transactions** 4 Credit Hours
The basic problems of utilizing tangible and intangible 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.
- Law 201. Business Associations** 4 Credit Hours
The basic legal problem in the selection and formation of the business association form are studied with emphasis upon the corporate form. Liability of individuals involved in formation and operation is included.
- Law 202. Commercial Transactions** 4 Credit Hours
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 dealing in paper and suretyship arrangements. The impact of consumer legislation is included in the considerations.
- Law 203. Income Taxation** 4 Credit Hours
The basic law of federal income taxation with emphasis upon its relationship to the shaping of business and commercial transactions.
- Law 211. Trusts and Estates** 4 Credit Hours
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, upon the formation of property interests, and upon the trust.
- Law 212. Real Estate Finance** 4 Credit Hours
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.
- Law 213. Wealth Transfers and Taxation** 4 Credit Hours
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.
- Law 221. Evidence** 4 Credit Hours
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.

Law 222. Criminal Procedure **4 Credit Hours**

This course is designed to acquaint 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.

Law 223. Remedies **4 Credit Hours**

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

Law 231. Legal History **3 Credit Hours**

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 Continental and English preludes to 1066; Conquest to reception in the New Republic; and modifications wrought by the frontier and the 19th Century.

Law 232. Jurisprudence **3 Credit Hours**

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, legal enforcement of morality, 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.

Law 233. International Law **3 Credit Hours**

A survey of public international law of peace, as evidenced especially in decisions of national and international courts; drafting and interpretation of treaties; 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.

Law 241. Antitrust **3 Credit Hours**

The study of laws and policies relating to competition as a means to regulation of private economic behavior including 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.

Law 242. Regulated Industries **3 Credit Hours**

A study of problems in the regulation of a selected group of industries: e.g., air and surface transportation, and power (electrical and natural gas). The objective is to examine government regulation of business in the setting of areas traditionally assumed to need reduced competition.

Law 243. Securities Regulations **3 Credit Hours**

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.

- Law 251. Domestic Relations** 3 Credit Hours
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.
- Law 252. International Law of Persons** 3 Credit Hours
An examination of national and international rights of persons, juristic and natural, with particular emphasis upon the individual 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.
- Law 253. Labor Law** 3 Credit Hours
An 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.
- Law 260. Professional Responsibility** 3 Credit Hours
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.
- Law 300. Arbitration** 4 Credit Hours
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.
- Law 301. Conflict of Laws** 4 Credit Hours
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.
- Law 302. First Amendment Rights** 3 Credit Hours
This course deals with a balancing of individual freedom and the needs of society through a study of First Amendment guarantees.
- Law 303. Insurance** 3 Credit Hours
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.
- Law 304. Law and Medicine** 3 Credit Hours
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.

Law 306. Comparative Law 3 Credit Hours

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.

Law 308. Intellectual Property 3 Credit Hours

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.

Law 310. Land Use Planning 4 Credit Hours

A study of the principal devices for land use regulation together with the basic interface of land use planning and law.

Law 311. Consumer Affairs 4 Credit Hours

Selected problems relating to the protection of consumers of goods and services.

Law 312. Admiralty 3 Credit Hours

The basic problems arising from employment relations of longshoremen and seamen; introduction to the law of the sea; and selected problems relating to business aspects of shipment by sea carriers.

Law 314. Regulations of International Business 4 Credit Hours

This course analyzes recent federal enactments and regulations concerning international transactions — e.g., anti-boycott legislation, foreign corrupt practices act, etc. The course emphasizes the construction and application of legislative enactments to specific factual situations in light of their legislative history.

Law 315. Federal Tax Practice 3 Credit Hours

Organization of the Internal Revenue Service; tax legislation: roles of Internal Revenue Service, Treasury, Congressional staffs, and the public; administrative regulations; tax rulings; tax audits; conference and settlement procedures; claims for refund, tax collection processes; criminal tax practice; ethics of practice; considerations in deciding to litigate; settlement opportunities; trial practice in Tax Court, District Courts and the Court of Claims; appeal practice in Courts of Appeals and on certiorari to the Supreme Court. Actions on decisions, technical information releases and other formulations of litigation policy. Comparative responsibilities and procedures of the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Justice for inter-departmental litigation control.

Law 318. International Organization 3 Credit Hours

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

Law 320. Trial Advocacy 3 Credit Hours

The basic problems in 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.

Law 324. Law and Forensic Medicine 3 Credit Hours

An examination of the interface between law and medicine in civil and criminal litigation, with emphasis on the fundamentals of anatomy and physiology as they relate to problems of proof. This course will explore medical/legal

aspects of the practice of law, including the role of the medical doctor in the preparation and presentation of personal injury cases, the attorney-physician relationship, the nature of various medical specialties, expert testimony, malpractice, and various medical subjects as they relate to the law.

Law 325. Organized Legal Profession 2 Credit Hours

Selected problems concerning the individual lawyer's relation to the organized profession and the scope of interest and responsibility of the organized profession.

Law 326. Federal Practice 3 Credit Hours

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

Law 327. Virginia Practice 2 Credit Hours

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.

Law 340. Corporate Taxation 4 Credit Hours

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

Law 341. Communications Law 3 Credit Hours

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.

Law 342. Energy Law 3 Credit Hours

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 of political and economic policies on the evolution of energy policies noted.

Law 345. Fiduciary Administration 3 Credit Hours

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.

Law 346. Housing 3 Credit Hours

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.

Law 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.

Law 351. Advanced Problems in Advocacy 4 Credit Hours

The development of problems will avoid duplication with the 32 (Skills) Series. The relevant range for offerings under this designation is very broad. Any specialized aspect of advocacy can be selected for a specific offering. The offering which qualifies for 351 designation is one which requires special consideration of strategy, or requires the handling of substantial volumes of non-legal materials or requires special insights to arrive at the organization of advocacy. Advocacy includes negotiation as well as litigation.

Law 352. Administration of Criminal Justice 4 Credit Hours

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. Special problems associated with crimes of violence (including 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.

Law 353. Corrections and Criminology 4 Credit Hours

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.

Law 354. Judicial Administration 4 Credit Hours

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.

Law 355. Family and Juvenile Affairs 4 Credit Hours

The wide range of involvement of the family in the judicial system — both civil and criminal aspects — constitutes the materials from which a selection may be made for a specific offering.

Law 360. Business Planning 4 Credit Hours

The particular offering will focus attention upon the insights and judgment required in making decisions concerning business enterprise. Where relevant, tax implications shall receive emphasis. Formation and financing business

organization; selection of form; restructuring ownership interests and financing their withdrawal; share repurchases for insiders' strategy; sales and purchases of business; all are examples of the areas from which problems may be selected. Antitrust implications and accountants' liability are appropriate relevant contexts.

Law 361. Corporate Organizations 4 Credit Hours

Course content will be selected from the wide range of problems encountered in organizing corporations. A focus upon a cluster of problems relating to one aspect will be attempted in a disparate offering. For example, an offering may focus upon problems related to securities regulation or upon those relating to financing the corporation. The scope is broad enough to consider the special problems relating to the formation or not for profit corporations, anti-trust implications and accountants' liability.

Law 362. Multinational Business and Financial Transactions 4 Credit Hours

Problems (arising under American, international and foreign law) that confront 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.

Law 363. Banking, Money and Finance 4 Credit Hours

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.

Law 364. Planning Commercial Transactions 4 Credit Hours

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.

Law 365. Employment Relations 4 Credit Hours

The problems selected will emphasize methodology for analyzing and resolving civil rights complaints in the field of employment. The particular offering will select from the following: the anatomy of discrimination; the sources of protection (constitution, statutes and executive orders); identification of the protection of persons; the types of discrimination (including reverse and parallel); joint liability of employers and unions; the critical factors in selecting the administrative and judicial remedy; jurisdictional requirements; parties and pleadings; how to prosecute a claim (including the use of statistics); scope of relief and drafting an appropriate decree; preparing preventive law programs for each employment stage — viz., recruiting and selection, during employment, and at the time of retirement or termination.

Law 366. Business and Commercial Transactions with Government 4 Credit Hours

The selection will analyze an aspect of the principal problem areas in doing business with the United States Government, with some emphasis upon the caveats to be observed because of the unique principles and procedures which protect a sovereign. Illustrative areas of activities which may be explored include: contracts for construction; production of goods; rendition of services; practical exercises in study of specimen contracts; prosecution and defense of claims; leasing of property; disposal of surplus property; grants in aid; set-asides; subsidies; financial assistance and loans (e.g., Small Business Administration and Export-Import Bank).

Law 367. Corporate Reorganization 4 Credit Hours

Concepts and problems uniquely applicable to large, publicly held corporations, together with the rehabilitative devices available for the financially embarrassed debtor constitute the range of problems from which selection may be made. Out-of-court composition, and arrangements and reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act are obvious examples. The range includes the selection of problems in the context of economic and political activities.

Law 368. Estate Planning 4 Credit Hours

The transmittal of family wealth in the context of tax consequences — income, gift and estate are obvious components. 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 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 in the range. Problems can extend to middle and small estate problems in addition to the large estate with significant tax problems.

Law 370. Land Development 4 Credit Hours

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.

Law 371. Land/Urban Planning 4 Credit Hours

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.

Law 372. Natural Resources 4 Credit Hours

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 constitute 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.

Law 375. Communications 4 Credit Hours

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. 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.

Law 381. International Law of Human Rights 4 Credit Hours

Theory of fundamental freedoms from philosophical to legal formulation in the American and French Revolutions; individual versus the state; emergence of the individual as a subject of international concern; social and political forces stressing need for international recognition and protection of human rights; 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.

Law 385. The Individual in Housing and Education 4 Credit Hours

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.

Law 386. Consumer Affairs 4 Credit Hours

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 over-extended 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

