
GEORGE
MASON
UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF LAW
CATALOG
1981-82

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

**George Mason
University
School of Law**



ACCREDITATION

The School of Law is provisionally approved by the American Bar Association.

George Mason University is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools for undergraduate programs and graduate programs at the Master's level. The University is a member of the *Council of Graduate Schools in the United States*.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

George Mason University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action institution committed to the principle that access to study or employment opportunities afforded by the University, including all benefits and privileges, be accorded to each person — student, faculty, or staff member — on the basis of individual merit and without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bona fide occupational qualification). Appropriate procedures shall be adopted for the promotion of this principle in every phase of University operations. Furthermore, affirmative action will be taken to ensure that opportunities afforded by the University are fully available to the handicapped, women and minorities. The University will make every reasonable accommodation to enable the handicapped to undertake work or study for which they qualify.

The University is also committed to the principle prescribed in Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which specifically prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive federal funds.

The University is also committed to the principles set forth in HEW 504 regulations to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 regarding handicapped students which requires that the University make programs accessible to qualified handicapped students.

Any student, employee, or applicant for admission or employment who believes that he/she has not been dealt with by the University in accordance with the principles and requirements stated above may address the Office of Affirmative Action, George Mason University, and then state the facts that occasioned the complaint, present any relevant documents or correspondence, and request assistance in resolution of the matter.

NOTICE

Although this catalog was prepared on the basis of the best information available at the time of publication, all information, including statements of tuition and fees, course offerings, admissions and graduation requirements, is subject to change, without notice or obligation. Fuller statement of requirements for the School of Law may be found in academic Regulations which are available in the Law Library.

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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 10 ²	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		Fall Law Graduation
December 1	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
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) classes 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		Winter Law Graduation
February 25	11:00 p.m.	End of Winter Term
March 6	8:00 a.m.	Spring Term begins; classes begin
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	6:00 p.m.	End of Spring Term
May 30		Spring Law Graduation
June 1	8:00 a.m.	First Summer Term and Summer Quarter begin; classes begin
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
August 14	10:00 p.m.	Classes end, Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter
August 17-21		Examinations, Second Summer Term courses
August 21	11:00 p.m.	End of Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter
August 24		Summer Law Graduation

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

²On 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.

NOTE: Late registration is not a matter of right; it is granted only for good cause.

ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1981-82

August 24, 1981	10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Registration
August 25	8:00 a.m.	Classes begin
September 7	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Recess; no classes
September 28	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Monday (Day) classes meet
September 28	6:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no evening classes
September 29 ^{1 2}	6:00 p.m.	Recess ends; Monday evening classes meet; Tuesday classes do not meet
October 7	6:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
October 8 ¹	6:00 p.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
November 6	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
November 9-18		Examinations
November 18	11:00 p.m.	End of Fall Term
November 23	8:00 a.m.	Winter Term begins; classes begin
November 25	10:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
November 30		Fall Law Graduation
November 30	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
December 23	10:00 p.m.	Recess begins; no classes
January 4, 1982	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
January 4 ²	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Thursday (Day & Evening) classes meet; Monday classes do not meet
January 5 ²	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Friday (Day & Evening) classes meet; Tuesday classes do not meet
February 12	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
February 15-24		Examinations
February 22		Winter Law Graduation
February 24	11:00 p.m.	End of Winter Term
March 5	8:00 a.m.	Spring Term begins; classes begin
April 9	8:00 a.m.	Recess begins; no classes
April 12	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
May 14	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
May 17-26		Examinations
May 26	11:00 p.m.	End of Spring Term
May 31		Spring Law Graduation
June 1	8:00 a.m.	First summer Term and Summer Quarter begin
July 2	10:00 p.m.	Classes end, First Summer Term
July 6-9		Examinations, First Summer Term courses
July 9	11:00 p.m.	End of First Summer Term
July 12	8:00 a.m.	Second Summer Term begins; classes begin
August 13	10:00 p.m.	Classes end, Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter
August 16-20		Examinations, Second Summer Term courses
August 20	11:00 p.m.	End of Second Summer Term and Summer Quarter
August 23		Summer Law Graduation

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

²On 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.

NOTE: Late registration is not a matter of right; it is granted only for good cause.

**RECTOR AND VISITORS
GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY**

Harriet F. Bradley, Rector McLean	Kathleen F. Latimer Manassas
Richard A. Bishop, Secretary Alexandria	Carl V. Lyon Annandale
M. Constance Bedell Springfield	Warren Joseph Pace Falls Church
Vincent F. Callahan, III Silver Spring	William A. Royall, Jr. Sabot
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Henry O. Lampe Arlington	C. Hunton Tiffany, Vice Rector Warrenton

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY: George W. Johnson

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW: Ralph Norvell

FACULTY OF LAW
(1980-81)

Raymond B. Benzinger, Professor of Law

B.S., Carnegie Institute of Technology; J.D. and LL.M., Georgetown University School of Law.

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B.A., Duke University; J.D., Seton Hall University School of Law

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LL.B., University of Ghana; M.C.J., Howard University; M.B..P.A., Southeastern University; S.J.D., George Washington University School of Law.

- Charles R. Engle, Professor of Law
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- Lawrence E. Freedman, Lecturer in Law
B.A., University of Vermont; J.D., Boston University School of Law.
- Charles E. Friend, Professor of Law
B.A., George Washington University; B.F.T., American Graduate School of International Management (Arizona); J.D., College of William and Mary, Marshall-Wythe School of Law.
- Lawrence D. Gaughan, Professor of Law
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- Mark E. Kellogg, Associate Professor
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- Berton V. Kramer, Lecturer in Law
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- Glenn R. Lawrence, Lecturer in Law
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- Stuart S. Malawer, Professor of Law
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- Ralph Norvell, Professor of Law and Dean
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- Allen H. Olson, Lecturer in Law
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- Thomas A. Rothwell, Lecturer in Law
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- Charles S. Russell, Lecturer in Law
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PROFESSIONAL LAW LIBRARIANS

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Barbara A. Flaherty, Assistant Law Librarian
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Marie I. Lane, Assistant Law Librarian
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Michael J. Petit, Assistant Law Librarian
B.A., Catholic University; M.S.L.S., Catholic University.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

HISTORY OF GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

George Mason University, the state university in Northern Virginia, is one of the fastest-growing institutions of higher education in the country. With an enrollment of over 13,000 students, George Mason offers 48 undergraduate, one professional, and 22 graduate degrees, including two doctoral programs. Student enrollment, which has quadrupled since 1972, is projected to exceed 16,000 by the late 1980's.

The Main Campus of 571 wooded acres is located in Fairfax, as is the North Campus on Route 50. The Metro Campus, which houses the School of Law, is in the heart of Arlington, only ten minutes from downtown Washington, D.C., via the Metro Orange Line. The law school's program in legal studies joins two other major additions to the University curriculum — a doctorate in public administration and a doctorate of arts in education, the first offerings under the institution's new doctoral status. During the next two years, the University plans to add another 15 degree programs to its current offerings.

George Mason's growth is not restricted to academic programs. Immediate construction plans include more student housing (present dorms house 500), two new academic buildings, a new student union, an additional library tower, and a new sports complex consisting of a field house with indoor track, an outdoor track, tennis courts, and baseball and soccer fields.

Named for George Mason, the 18th-century patriot, Northern Virginian, and author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, the University was first established in 1957 as an extension center (at Bailey's Crossroads) of the University of Virginia (UVA). In 1959 the City of Fairfax donated 147 acres to the school and it was named George Mason College, a branch of UVA. In 1964 the new campus welcomed 365 students to the four original buildings on the Fairfax site. In 1966, the Virginia General Assembly authorized the College to become a four-year degree-granting institution, and gave it a long-range mandate to expand into a regional university of major proportions.

When student enrollment passed 3000 in 1972, the General Assembly enacted legislation, effective April 7 of that year, which separated George Mason from UVA and changed its name to George Mason University. April 7 also marked the inauguration in 1979 of George W. Johnson as GMU's fourth president, and the date is now celebrated each year as University Day.

In the eight years since achieving its independence, George Mason University has been distinguished by rapid growth and innovative planning, as it continues to meet the challenge of its role as the major center of higher learning in Northern Virginia.

HISTORY OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The School of Law of George Mason University was established under authority of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia which became effective July 1, 1979. The School became an operative unit of the University on that date through the acquisition of assets of International School of Law. Continuity was provided by the University's selecting from the faculty and staff of International on that date. All students academically qualified to continue were accepted by George Mason.

For several years before 1979 the Rector and Visitors of George Mason University had perceived the need to establish a law school at the University. George Mason's mission is imposed by statute to be the state university in Northern Virginia. The region's rapidly

growing population was making demands for a more comprehensive range of educational services.

International School of Law had operated for several years as an independent law school, a District of Columbia corporation, with license from the District to grant the Juris Doctor degree. International had developed its faculty, library collection and educational programs under the direction of a dedicated Board and had graduated a number of lawyers now in practice in Virginia and elsewhere. In 1977 it moved its operations to Arlington, Virginia.

During 1978 it became apparent to the governing boards of both George Mason University and International School of Law that a transfer of operational responsibility to the University mutually would enhance the achievement of the goals of the respective institutions. After thorough study and consideration the General Assembly agreed to allow George Mason to establish a law school by enacting Senate Bill 607 in its 1979 session. With the Governor's approval of the bill the University proceeded to establish its School of Law on July 1, 1979.

Through a series of required legal steps, International School of Law ceased to operate on June 30, 1979, and George Mason University established its School of Law on July 1, 1979, accepting operational responsibility to continue the students and to accept the faculty of International. The institution has been integrally a part of George Mason University since July 1, 1979.

ACCREDITATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The School of Law is provisionally approved by the American Bar Association. It was placed on the list by action of the House of Delegates, American Bar Association, on August 6, 1980.

MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY

George Mason University will provide superior, traditional education enabling students to develop critical and analytical modes of thought and to make rigorous, honorable decisions. The University seeks to prepare students to interpret the complex questions facing them and society. It further seeks to meet the needs of students by providing the opportunity for innovative educational methods and programs, and it will enhance these programs with undergraduate, graduate, and professional courses of study that are cross-disciplinary.

The University will support a faculty which is excellent in teaching, active in pure and applied research, and responsive to the needs of the community.

The University will strive to be a resource of the Commonwealth serving government and private enterprise, and to be the intellectual and cultural focus of northern Virginia.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The School of Law offers educational programs leading to the first professional degree in law, the Juris Doctor. Through a stimulating instructional program, the School affords its students a sound curriculum responsive to contemporary demands.

The curriculum provides in the first two years the basic skills and knowledge required for the challenge of the emphasis in the third year on the arraying of problems for legal analysis. The various social, economic, business and financial implications of problems with a legal aspect are explored both extensively and intensively.

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.

PHYSICAL PLANT

The School of Law is located at 3401 North Fairfax Drive in Arlington. Parking facilities are available on campus via the Kirkwood street entrance (between Washington Boulevard and Fairfax Drive). The Law School occupies approximately 100,000 square feet of air conditioned space in a building containing approximately 138,000 square feet. There are four classrooms, three seminar rooms, and offices for faculty, administration and student activities. There is a large, attractive space devoted to the Law Library. Food service and a bookstore are located on the premises.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library currently consists of over 145,000 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 a.m. to 5 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 p.m. to 10 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 and subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. This act was designed to protect the privacy of education records, to establish the right of students to inspect and review their education records, and to provide guidelines for the correction of inaccurate or misleading data through informal and formal hearings. Students also have the right to file complaints with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act Office (FERPA) concerning alleged failures by the institution to comply with the Act.

Local policy explains in detail the procedures to be used by the institution for compliance with the provisions of the Act. A copy of the policy may be found in the Law Student Records Office. Questions concerning the Family Education and Privacy Act may be referred to the same office.

Access to student records is strictly limited to:

1. The student;
2. Members of the School and University staff who need access to perform their respective duties;
3. Courts of competent jurisdiction, upon the issuance of subpoena; and
4. Other persons and agencies approved by the Privacy Act and as set forth in law.

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. The data is used only to make required reports to governmental and accrediting agencies. It is released only for such purposes, at the request of the student, 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 Law Student Records Office for release of information to avoid embarrassment.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

The information provided in this catalog 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. Copies of the Faculty By-Laws and the Academic Regulations are on file in the Law Library.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Motor Vehicles

The privilege of operating and parking a motor-driven vehicle at George Mason University is extended to all students, subject to the following procedures:

Vehicles must be registered with the Department of Security and Safety. At the time of registration the student must certify that (a) the vehicle has a valid state registration and valid insurance from a recognized insurance carrier to afford coverage for public liability in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia; (b) the student has a valid driver's license; and (c) the student understands that he or she is governed by University Motor Vehicle and Traffic Rules and Regulations, a copy of which is furnished at the time of registration of the vehicle. A fee of \$3.00 is charged for each vehicle registered. Every registered vehicle must display in full view the University's vehicular registration decal, to be affixed immediately upon issuance to the left half of the rear bumper. The decal is valid from the period September 1 through August 31 of the specified year.

Decals for law students will be issued through the Cashier's Office at the Law School.

Identification Cards

Identification cards are issued to each student as part of the registration process. Serving as the student's official University identification, this card must be presented for use of library materials and may be required for admission to University events or for using University facilities after normal operating hours. The identification card is issued for the student's use, is not transferable and must be validated each term.

Identification cards for law students will be issued and validated through the Cashier's Office at the Law School.

Firearms

The unauthorized possession, storage, display or use of any kind of ammunition, firearms, fireworks, explosives, air rifles, air pistols, or other lethal instruments is prohibited on University property. Any questions regarding this regulation should be directed to the Department of Security and Safety (323-2158) on the Fairfax Campus.

Alcoholic Beverages

The possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage is prohibited on University property unless the University has sanctioned the location and/or conditions for possession or consumption.

Pets

No pets will be permitted in University buildings at any time. Additionally, pets which are on University property must be on a leash and under supervision at all times.

Solicitors and Salesmen

Solicitors and salesmen, except on official business with the University, are not permitted on University property (or in buildings) without prior approval of the University's Business Office.

STUDENT AFFAIRS

STUDENT SERVICES

General

The Office of Support Services and the Office of Admissions are located in the same area at the Law School. The Office of Support Services maintains the records of enrolled students. The Office of Admissions contains the files of current applicants. In addition, these offices are the source of information concerning schedules and registration, housing, financial aid and veterans' benefits. The offices are located on the second floor of the Law School and are open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday until 6 p.m.

Tuition and other financial arrangements are settled through the Cashier's Office located on the second floor of the Law School. They are open Monday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and Friday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Counseling and information relating to the academic programs, readmission, advanced standing and degree requirements are available through the Office of Academic Affairs located on the second floor of the Law School. They are open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Placement

A Law School Placement Office is maintained to assist currently enrolled students to find employment and to help alumni find opportunities to practice. Assistance with the composition of resumes is provided by this Office. The Law School Placement Office has cooperative arrangements with the University Offices of Placement and Career Services, situated on the Fairfax Campus.

Scholarships

The Condon Fund, made possible by the generous annual gifts of Professor and Mrs. David F. Condon, affords a limited number of scholarships to students who have completed their first year of legal studies with a grade point average of at least 3.0 and can show financial need. You may obtain an application by contacting the Office of Support Services at the Law School prior to May.

Financial Aid

The University Financial Aid Office provides a variety of services to assist students in the financing of their education. These services include financial counseling, referral and information resources, and financial assistance. Student financial assistance consists of grants, loans and employment; awards are based on financial need. The University Financial Aid Office is located in the Student Union Building, on the Main Campus in Fairfax. It is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m., and on Tuesday and Wednesday until 7:30 p.m.

Law students are eligible for Guaranteed Student Loans (Federal Insured Student Loans). You should contact your local bank or credit union, the primary lenders of this loan program, and if they participate in the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, you may receive the loan application form from them directly upon request.

If you are a legal resident of Virginia and cannot secure financial assistance through the above mentioned sources, you may be eligible for a loan through the Virginia Education Loan Authority. If you are an out-of-state resident, please contact your local bank or state loan authority.

You may contact the Office of Support Services at the Law School for applications and information on the Virginia Education Loan Authority.

Veterans Affairs

The University maintains an Office of Veterans Affairs to assist veterans, service personnel, dependents and survivors in obtaining authorized educational benefits. Located in the Student Union Building on the Main Campus in Fairfax, the office is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. until 6 p.m., and on Monday and Tuesday until 7 p.m.

Law students who are veterans may obtain information and gain access to applications for benefits through the Office of Support Services at the Law School.

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 Board of Governors 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 speakers, academic and social functions during the academic year.

Law Review

The GMU Law Review was established as the ISL Law Review in 1975, and its first issue was published by the School in spring, 1976. It is edited by law students who are selected for scholarship and the ability to do creative writing and research. Students write comments and notes related to contemporary legal developments and to significant cases. Law review membership is both an honor and a unique educational experience.

Docket

The *Docket* is written and edited by students and is published on a regular basis. 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.

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.

Delta Theta Phi

Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity was founded in 1900 and remains one of the leading professional law fraternities. The J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. Senate of Delta Theta Phi was the first fully chartered national legal fraternity at the George Mason University School of Law. The Almond Senate and its members have received several national awards since it was installed in the summer of 1976, including the National Outstanding Senate and National Outstanding Professor Awards for 1978-79, and the National Outstanding Student Award for 1979-80. Membership is open to all students, with rush being in the fall and spring quarters.

Phi Delta Phi

Phi Delta Phi is the nation's oldest 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, where

students have gathered to become learned in the law since the Middle Ages. The Lewis F. Powell, Jr. Inn was installed at the School of Law on October 27, 1980. Mr. Justice Powell is the first native Virginian to serve on the United States Supreme Court in more than a century.

The programs and projects of the Inn are designed to enhance the law school experience of the individual members. Nationally, Phi Delta Phi is viewed as an honors fraternity. The Inn maintains contact with practicing members of the profession through the Washington, D.C. Barrister Inn, composed of Phi Delta Phi graduates; while the International Fraternity, through its headquarters in Washington, provides a placement service and other benefits to the membership.

HONOR CODE

Each student, through matriculation in the School of Law, becomes bound by the Honor Code which has been adopted by the students and approved by the Faculty. The obligation extends to all academic work submitted for credit, to use of the library, and includes declarations of good faith or intent made relevant to the status of a student at the George Mason University School of Law. Considered reprehensible are lying, cheating, plagiarism, stealing and the deprivation of others to access to library materials. The full text of the Code and its related procedures are available at the Law Library charge desk.

TUITION AND FEES

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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.

Registration is not complete until the account is 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 (DPP). Students are urged to arrange settlement well in advance of the deadlines. Failure to complete registration prior to the deadlines precludes registration for the term in question, except by specific approval by the Dean.

Deadlines for settlement of accounts and registration are the first day of classes for each term. For the academic year 1980-81 they are as follows:

Fall Quarter, 1980	August 27, 1980
Winter Quarter, 1980	November 24, 1980
Spring Quarter, 1981	March 6, 1981
Summer Term I, 1981	June 1, 1981
Summer Term II, 1981	July 13, 1981

Checks for payment of tuition, fees, fines, or other obligations to the University should be made payable to George Mason University. Second party checks are not acceptable; pay checks from local business firms payable to the student are the exception to this rule.

Payments through the mail are encouraged and will be considered effective as of the postmarked date.

Bills for deferred payments will not be prepared, although statements are periodically distributed. Each student bears the responsibility for making timely and accurate payments. Billing to third parties will be done and will be considered as settlement only when approved purchase orders or grant commitments have been submitted to the Cashier's Office in advance of deadlines.

Note 1: This fee is charged to those students who have been permitted to register after deadlines upon specific approval by the Dean.

Note 2: This fee is charged for each registration resubmission form filed by a student regardless of the number of courses affected.

Note 3: Students participating in the graduation ceremony will bear the expense of cap and gown rental or purchase separately.

Note 4: The first copy of a final transcript is furnished free of charge. Each additional copy requires payment of \$2 with the order.

Note 5: Any check returned to the University by the bank will result in this penalty fee to the payer. Further, the student who fails to make good such a check within five calendar days following notification by the business office is placed on financial suspension without further notice.

Notice: Tuition and fee rates as well as financial policies are established by the Board of Visitors of George Mason University and are subject to change without notice. Students, for planning purposes, should anticipate a moderate increase in tuition and fees for the next academic year. The quoted rates are those applicable in 1980-81.

DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN (DPP)

Students may choose to settle their accounts under the Deferred Payment Plan if their tuition and fees for the term exceed \$250. This plan is initiated by the payment of a \$10

service charge (DPP fee) per term, and half of the tuition and fees on or before the first day of classes and at the end of the sixth week of classes (two payments total). Failure to pay any installment on the due date is considered a late payment and results in a flat \$10 penalty fee.

FINANCIAL SUSPENSION AND REINSTATEMENT

Students whose accounts are in default for a period of 30 or more days will be placed on financial suspension. In this event, the student forfeits the right to future use of the Deferred Payment Plan and the Cashier's Office will notify the Registrar to withhold grades, future registration privileges, transcripts, diplomas, and other academic information until the account is settled. For these accounts, settlement will require the full payment of all charges and the payment of a \$25 reinstatement fee.

REFUNDS

If a student withdraws from school, changes from full-time to part-time status, or reduces a part-time load, tuition (but not fees) will be refunded on the following schedule. It should be noted that withdrawal while under the Deferred Payment Plan does not result in the discharge of all financial obligations. Furthermore, for entering students, withdrawal during the first quarter of study results in \$100 being withheld from tuition owed and the percentages in the schedule being applied to the balance of tuition owed.

The effective dates upon which refunds will be based is the date of receipt by the Law Student Records Office of a request, in writing, for withdrawal or course reduction. Telephonic communications will not be accepted for this purpose.

For a regular quarter the schedule of refunds is:

Prior to the first meeting of classes	100%
Within the first week of classes	67%
Within the second week of classes	33%

After the second week no refunds are made.

For a summer term of six weeks the schedule of refunds is:

Prior to the first meeting of classes	\$100%
Within the first week of classes	50%

After the first week, no refunds are made.

ELIGIBILITY FOR IN-STATE TUITION

To be eligible for reduced tuition charges, a person must have been domiciled in Virginia for a period of at least one year prior to registration for the term for which a reduced charge is sought. A person becomes domiciled in Virginia when legally capable of establishing a domicile and present in Virginia with the unqualified intention of remaining in the state indefinitely.

Domicile, however, is primarily a question of intent and the burden of presenting convincing evidence establishing domicile is upon the student seeking benefit of reduced tuition. Students who wish additional information on domicile should contact the Domicile Administrative Officer in the Office of Admissions.

TUITION AND FEES

Tuition and fees for the 1980-81 academic year have been set as follows:

	In-State Students	Out-of-State Students
Tuition and Fees:		
Full-time (per academic year):		
Tuition	\$1,008.00	\$4,158.00
Building & Comprehensive Fees	252.00	252.00
Total (per academic year)	<u>1,260.00</u>	<u>4,410.00</u>
Part-time (per quarter hour):		
Tuition	24.00	99.00
Building & Comprehensive Fees	6.00	6.00
Total (per quarter hour)	<u>30.00</u>	<u>105.00</u>
Other Fees:		
Late Registration Fee	10.00	10.00
Deferred Payment Plan Fee (see DPP section)	10.00	10.00
Late Payment Penalty Fee (see DPP section)	10.00	10.00
Reinstatement Fee	25.00	25.00
Registration Resubmission Fee	5.00	5.00
Graduation Fee	15.00	15.00
Transcript Fee	2.00	2.00
Returned Check Charge	5.00	5.00

STATE LEGISLATION GOVERNING THE DETERMINATION OF STUDENT STATUS FOR TUITION PURPOSES

The legislation (Section 23-7 of the Virginia Code, as amended in 1977) relating to persons entitled to certain privileges at state institutions of higher education is as follows:

1. For the purposes of this section, the domicile of an unemancipated minor may be the domicile of either parent; provided, however, that if one parent has custody, the domicile of an unemancipated minor shall be the domicile of the parent having custody. If there is no surviving parent or the whereabouts of the parents are unknown, then the domicile of an unemancipated minor shall be the domicile of the legal guardian of such unemancipated minor if there are no circumstances indicating that such guardianship was created primarily for the purpose of conferring a Virginia domicile on such emancipated minor.

2. Except as provided in 23-7.2, no person in attendance at a state institution of higher education shall be entitled to reduced tuition charges, unless such person is and has been domiciled in Virginia for a period of at least one year immediately prior to the commencement of the term, semester or quarter for which any such reduced tuition charge is sought.

3. A person who enrolls in any such institution while not domiciled in Virginia does not become entitled to reduced tuition charges by mere presence or residence in Virginia. In order to become so entitled, any such person must establish that, one year before the date of the alleged entitlement, he or she was at least 18 years of age or, if under the age of 18, was an emancipated minor, and he had abandoned his or her domicile and was present in Virginia with the unqualified intention of remaining in Virginia for the period immediately after leaving such institution and indefinitely thereafter.

4. A person who is classified or classifiable at the date of his or her marriage as eligible to receive the privileges herein described, may receive or continue to receive such privileges until he or she abandons his or her Virginia domicile other than through any presumption of law attaching to the ceremony of marriage.

5. A student who is not a member of the armed forces and who is not otherwise eligible for reduced tuition charges and whose spouse or parent is a member of the armed forces stationed in this State pursuant to military orders shall be entitled to reduced tuition charges if such spouse or either parent, for a period of at least one year immediately prior to and at the time of commencement of the term, semester or quarter for which reduced tuition charges are sought, has resided in Virginia, been employed full-time and paid personal income taxes to Virginia. Such student shall be eligible for reduced tuition through such parent under section only if he or she is claimed as a dependent for Virginia and federal income tax purposes. Such student shall be entitled to reduced tuition charges so long as such parent or spouse continues to reside in Virginia, to be employed full-time and to pay personal income taxes to Virginia.

6. Entitlement to reduced tuition charges must be established by convincing evidence and the burden of establishing entitlement shall be on the person claiming such entitlement.

7. The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall, in conjunction with the Office of the Attorney General, seek to ensure that all State institutions of higher education will apply uniform criteria in determining eligibility for reduced tuition charges.

PENALTIES. A student who provides false information or refuses or conceals information for the purpose of achieving in-state status, or who fails to notify the Residency Clerk of a change of facts which might affect reclassification from in-state to out-of-state status, shall be required to pay retroactively any tuition fees which would normally have been charged and shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

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 tests 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 practice 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 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 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 who have previously attended a law school and are seeking advanced standings as transfer students. **NO APPLICATION CAN BE PROCESSED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THE LAW SCHOOL APPLICATION MATCHING FORM, WHICH IS FOUND IN EACH APPLICANT'S LSAT/LSDAS REGISTRATION PACKET.** Since an LSAT and/or LSDAS report cannot be produced by Educational Testing Service without this Matching Form, it is necessary to return to the applicant any application received without it. The application and all information should be sent to the Director of Law School Admissions, School of Law, George Mason University, 3401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA. 22201.

2. A report from the Law School Assembly Service (hereafter referred to as LSAS). Our recipient Code # is 5827. The report must reflect the following:

(a) All work done at any college. No judgement 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 LSAS 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 LSAS, 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 Admission 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 745, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011, 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 is required to reserve a seat. The \$100 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 is applied toward the tuition for the Fall Term. If one matriculating withdraws prior to the end of the Fall Term, the \$100 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 1, 100%
- If after April 1 and before May 1, 90%
- If after May 1 and before May 15, 80%
- If after May 15 and before June 1, 70%
- If after June 1 and before June 15, 50%
- If after June 15 and before July 1, 30%
- If after July 1 and before July 15, 20%
- If after July 15 and before August 1, 10%
- If the request is received after August 1, no portion can be refunded.

CRITERIA FOR JUDGING ADMISSION

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 large numbers of females and large 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 catalog. Copies of the Regulations are available in the Law Library for consultation.

Information

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

ACADEMIC PROVISIONS

MATRICULATION

Classification

A student matriculates either as a full-time student or as a part-time student. All full-time students are matriculants in the Day Division and may take courses only in that Division. 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 is not practical to change status from part-time to full-time until the completion of the first academic year (plus summer if the part-time work is taken in the extended program) and the first term of the second academic year. 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 to the Law School Academic Affairs Office 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.

Registration

Compliance with regulations and directions relating to registration is necessary to accomplish registration within the meaning in which the term is used in various parts of the catalog. Attention is directed to the requirement that accounts be settled before registration is completed. Please note that attendance is not credited prior to registration except as attendance credit is specifically allowed upon petition and the grant of such credit by the Executive Committee. Students are urged to make arrangements in advance and to obtain approval of any deviation in advance of deadlines for registration. The deadline for all

registrations is the first day of classes in any term. Any completion of registration after such deadline is a late registration. Late registration is not a matter of right and is granted only for good cause.

There is no period for dropping and adding courses. Any change of courses is deemed a new registration. If done after registration deadline (i.e., the first day of classes for a term) the changes are considered a late registration and must be supported by showing of good cause.

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 Law School Academic Affairs Office.

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 and signifies that attendance and other required work has been completed. 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 Recorder 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 Recorder 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 or 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 four-quarter hour course taken in a six-week term must meet not less than eight clock hours per week for a six-week term. Hence, 8 would be used in the table rather than 4.

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, leave of absence, change of status 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. However, 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 percent 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 25 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 Recorder. 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 Recorder or other administrator to safeguard the integrity of the anonymous system.

Examinations must be taken at the time and place noted on the examination schedule. In no event and for no reason is an examination to be administered prior to the day it is scheduled. For adequate reasons (adequate reason being a circumstance beyond the volitional control of the student) an examination may be administered at some other site on the scheduled date and at the scheduled time if circumstances assure the integrity of the examination process.

Excuses and requests for permission not to sit must be presented to the Law School Academic Affairs 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.

For some specific, excused absences from the regularly scheduled examination, a student may sit for the examination on a date not to exceed five calendar days from the day the examination was administered. Such excuses include only 1) illness of student attested by a physician's certificate, 2) temporary injury preventing sitting, 3) attendance at funeral of spouse, child, parent, grandparent or sibling, 4) delivery of student's child, 5) participation in marriage ceremony of parent, child or sibling which was scheduled subsequent to the completion of registration for the course, and 6) attendance at court required by legal process.

In all other cases examination must be taken the next time examination is regularly administered for the course in the Division in which the student is matriculated; if the course is next offered in a summer term or in the other Division, the student has the option of sitting at that time or waiting for the offering in the following regular academic year in the student's Division. One sitting for examination may attend sessions of the course without registering for the course. Eligibility requires notification, but the course should not be included in registration.

A student who is absent from an examination without permission from the Law School Academic Affairs Office shall be given an F-absent or U-absent, whichever is appropriate, as the course grade.

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 the case of a failure in a course, it is rare that the Executive 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 who 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 if 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, in all cases, the condition that a student obtain not less than a term average of 2.00 in each of the terms of the regular academic year of the student's next program year with a cumulative average of not less than 2.00 by the end of that year.

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 1.70 for a Day student or 1.61 for an Evening student, the 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. Cause is defined in Academic Regulation 10 - 1.5.

If the average of a Day student is less than 1.70 or that of an Evening student is less than 1.61 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 or any subsequent year has a cumulative average of less than 2.00, such student shall not be readmitted.

No committee may grant readmission to either (1) a person previously readmitted or (2) one with a cumulative average below the minimum prescribed above. Readmission in either category can be granted only by the Faculty under procedures prescribed by Academic Regulation 10 - 1.6..

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	Law 110 4
15	15	15

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	
11	11	11

SECOND YEAR

Law 108 4	Law 110 4
Law 109 4	Series 200 6-7
Series 200 3	
11	10-11

EVENING EXTENDED PROGRAM

(Summer Attendance Required)

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	
8	8	8	8

SECOND YEAR

Law 108 4	Law 110 4
Law 109 4	Series 200 4-5
8	8-9

SECOND PHASE

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

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

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

Law 211.	Trusts and Estates	4 Cr. Hrs.
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.
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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 14 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 14 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 14 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 305.	Collective Bargaining	4 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 318.	International Organizations	3 Cr. Hrs.
Law 319.	Products Liability	3 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 369.	Advanced Problems in Business Relations	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 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 maximum 126 credit hours for the degree, credits totalling at least 26 credit hours shall be elected from the 300 Series courses.

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.

Las 327. **Virginia Practice** 2 Credit Hours

The rules of civil and criminal practice in Virginia. The exploration of problems in such areas as pleadings, service of process, equity and law distinctions, statutes of limitation, pretrial discovery venue, and appellate practice.

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 interrelationship 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 number, 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.

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 of not-for-profit corporations, antitrust 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).

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 busing.

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 overextended debtor; truth-in-lending; product quality and consumer complaints; deceptive advertising; truth-in-packaging; consumer fraud; product safety, public representation of the "consumer interest." Current legislative struggles for reform — e.g., the Uniform Consumer Credit Code, Wisconsin Consumer Act and the Model National Consumer Act — may be considered. Rate disclosure; rate regulations; "Fair Credit Reporting Act" and trends for the future all are within the ambit of the area.

Law 387. Food and Drug Regulation 4 Credit Hours

The governance of interstate and intrastate commerce in foods, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices and articles included in such definitions generate the basic core of problems for this area. The effects of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act upon research, manufacture, marketing and distribution constitute a source of problems. Regulatory activities of various federal agencies, including the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission, are another source. Problems will be selected which require the

