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GEORGE  
MASON  
UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF LAW  
CATALOG  
1982-83

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**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 and graduate programs. 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 1982-83

August 25, 1982 . . . . .	10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. . . . .	Registration
August 26 <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	8:00 a.m. . . . .	Classes begin; Monday (Day & Evening) classes meet; Thursday classes do not meet
September 6 . . . . .	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. . . . .	Recess; no classes
September 17 . . . . .	6:00 p.m. . . . .	Recess begins; no Friday (Evening) classes
September 20 . . . . .	8:00 a.m. . . . .	Recess ends; classes resume
September 27 . . . . .	8:00 a.m. . . . .	Recess begins; no Monday (Day) classes
September 27 <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	6:00 p.m. . . . .	Recess ends; evening classes meet
November 5 <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. . . . .	Monday (Day) classes meet; Friday (Day) classes do not meet. Friday (Evening) classes meet as scheduled
November 5 . . . . .	10:00 p.m. . . . .	Classes end
November 8-17 . . . . .		Fall Term Examinations
November 17 . . . . .	11:00 p.m. . . . .	End of Fall Term
November 22 . . . . .		Fall Law Graduation
November 22 . . . . .	8:00 a.m. . . . .	Winter Term begins; classes begin
November 23 <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. . . . .	Friday (Day & Evening) classes meet; Tuesday classes do not meet
November 23 . . . . .	10:00 p.m. . . . .	Recess begins; classes end
November 29 . . . . .	8:00 a.m. . . . .	Recess ends; classes resume
December 23 . . . . .	10:00 p.m. . . . .	Recess begins; classes end
January 4, 1983 . . . . .	8:00 a.m. . . . .	Recess ends; classes resume
February 11 . . . . .	10:00 p.m. . . . .	Classes end
February 14-23 . . . . .		Winter Term Examinations
February 23 . . . . .	11:00 p.m. . . . .	End of Winter Term
February 28 . . . . .		Winter Law Graduation
March 4 . . . . .	8:00 a.m. . . . .	Spring Term begins; classes begin
March 31 . . . . .	10:00 p.m. . . . .	Recess begins; classes end
April 4 . . . . .	8:00 a.m. . . . .	Recess ends; classes resume
May 13 . . . . .	10:00 p.m. . . . .	Classes end
May 16-25 . . . . .		Spring Term Examinations
May 25 . . . . .	11:00 p.m. . . . .	End of Spring Term
May 30 . . . . .		Spring Law Graduation
May 30 . . . . .	8:00 a.m. . . . .	Summer Term A and Summer Quarter begin; classes begin
July 1 . . . . .	10:00 p.m. . . . .	Classes end
July 5-8 . . . . .		Summer Term A Examinations
July 11 . . . . .		Summer Law Graduation

July 11	8:00 a.m.	Summer Term B begins; classes begin
August 12	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
August 15-18		Summer Term B Examinations
August 18	11:00 p.m.	End of Summer Term B and Summer Quarter
August 22		Summer Law Graduation

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

<sup>2</sup>On these dates, classes meet which are scheduled for days of the week different from that of the date. This is necessary to balance evenly the number of meetings in each of the courses scheduled. The imbalance is caused by holidays.

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



## ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1983-84

August 24, 1983	10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Registration
August 25 <sup>1</sup>	8:00 a.m.	Classes begin; Monday (Day & Evening) classes meet; Thursday classes do not meet
September 5	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Recess; no classes
November 3	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
November 7-16		Fall Term Examinations
November 16	11:00 p.m.	End of Fall Term
November 21		Fall Law Graduation
November 21	8:00 a.m.	Winter Term Begins; classes begin
November 22 <sup>1</sup>	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Friday (Day & Evening) classes meet; Tuesday classes do not meet
November 23	8:00 a.m.	Recess begins; no classes
November 28	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
December 23	8:00 a.m.	Recess begins; no classes
January 3, 1984	8:00 a.m.	Recess ends; classes resume
February 10	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
February 13-22		Winter Term Examinations
February 22	11:00 p.m.	End of Winter Term
February 27		Winter Law Graduation
March 5	8:00 a.m.	Spring Term begins; classes begin
May 11	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
May 14-23		Spring Term Examinations
May 23	11:00 p.m.	End of Spring Term
May 28		Spring Law Graduation
May 28	8:00 a.m.	Summer Term A and Summer Quarter begin; classes begin
June 29	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
July 2-6		Summer Term A Examinations
July 6	11:00 p.m.	End of Summer Term A
July 9		Summer Law Graduation
July 9	8:00 a.m.	Summer Term B begins; classes begin
August 10	10:00 p.m.	Classes end
August 13-17		Summer Term B Examinations
August 17	11:00 p.m.	End of Summer Term B and Summer Quarter
August 20		Summer Law Graduation

<sup>1</sup>On these dates, classes meet which are scheduled for days of the week different from that of the date. This is necessary to balance evenly the number of meetings in each of the courses scheduled. The imbalance is caused by holidays.

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

**RECTOR AND VISITORS  
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Henry O. Lampe Arlington	

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY: George W. Johnson

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW: Ralph Norvell

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**(1981-82)**

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## **PROFESSIONAL LAW LIBRARIANS**

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## **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 14,000 students, George Mason offers 51 undergraduate, one professional, and 21 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 1,000), 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, and outdoor track, tennis courts, and baseball and soccer fields.

Named for George Mason, the 18th-Century patriot, Northern Virginia, 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 3,000 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 ten years since achieving its independence, a 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 160,000 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 weekdays 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 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 drivers' 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 \$15.00 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 Security 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 the Recorder and the Office of Admissions are located in the same area at the Law School. The Office of the Recorder 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 and housing. The offices are located on the second floor at the Law School and are open Monday, Tuesday and Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Wednesday and Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 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, Tuesday and Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Wednesday and Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 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. That office is open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Wednesday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 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.

### 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.

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 Financial Aid Office 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. They are located in the Student Union Building on the Main Campus in Fairfax.

Law students who are veterans may obtain information and gain access to applications for benefits through the Financial Aid Office 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.

### **Moot Court Program**

The Moot Court Program at George Mason University School of Law was established in the spring of 1979. It is student run with an active faculty advisor and is comprised of those students with an interest in developing strong oral and written advocacy skills. Students are asked to write, research and orally argue legal briefs and memoranda. Student teams are entered in national and international competitions after selection from a rigorous intramural process.

Membership in all facets of the Moot Court program is a privilege and profitable learning experience. All students are encouraged to participate.

### **International Law Society**

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.

### **Women's Law Association**

The Women's Law Association was reactivated in 1981. It was formed in recognition of the common needs, interests, and problems of women law students and members of the legal profession.

The Association provides contact with local women attorneys, bar associations and professional organizations. It also provides a lending library of legal information to women, maintains a Speaker's Bureau, provides a support group for women students at GMUSL and provides intercollegiate communications with other women's law associations.

### **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 that 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 1982-83 they are as follows:

Fall Quarter, 1982	August 26, 1982
Winter Quarter, 1982	November 22, 1982
Spring Quarter, 1983	March 4, 1983
Summer Term A, 1983	May 30, 1983
Summer Term B, 1983	July 11, 1983

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.

### 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 day of the term . . . . .	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 day of the term . . . . .	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 1982-83 academic year have been set as follows:

	In-State Students	Out-of-State Students
<b>TUITION AND FEES:</b>		
Full-Time — Per Academic Year . . . . . (12-16 credit hours per quarter)	\$1,680.00	\$5,880.00
Part-Time — Per Quarter Hour . . . . . (11 or less credit hours per quarter)	40.00	140.00
<b>OTHER FEES:</b>		
Late Registration Fee <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	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 <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5.00	5.00
Graduation Fee <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	25.00	25.00
Transcript Fee <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2.00	2.00
Returned Check Charge <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	5.00	5.00

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 expenses of cap and gown rental or purchase separately.

Note 4: The first copy of an official transcript is free. Thereafter, a fee of \$2.00 is charged for each official transcript and \$1.00 for each additional copy ordered at the same time. Payment must accompany request.

Note 5: Any check returned to the University by the bank will result in this penalty fee to the payer.

**NOTE:** 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.

## 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 purposes 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

Beginning students of law are admitted to commence study in either the Day or Evening Division only at the start of the Fall Term of each academic year. Transfer students may be admitted at other times of the year but only upon a determination by the Curriculum Committee that the sequence of study, considering advanced standing accorded, provides a sound educational basis for achieving program goals.

To be eligible for admission to the School of Law, an applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution; and must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Application may be made during a final year of undergraduate study, but acceptance would be contingent upon the award of a baccalaureate degree prior to matriculation.

The specific procedures that govern application, acceptance and matriculation are set forth and explained below. These procedures are designed to enable the selection of those individuals who will most likely benefit from the study of law, and to aid in ascertaining those who, if accepted, will actually take advantage of the opportunity to study here. Because there is only one entering class admitted for each academic year, the number of applicants far exceeds the number of seats available; therefore, in an effort to insure fairness, the School maintains a policy of close and consistent adherence to the established procedures.

The School has a commitment to afford the broadest possible opportunity, within the limits of its capacity and resources, to 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.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR MAKING APPLICATION

In order to be complete, and before any consideration can be given, an application for admission must consist of the following:

1. An application form with all requested information supplied, accompanied by a \$20 application fee and an LSAT Matching Form, which is essential to the production of an LSAT/LSDAS Report. The application form, which is the same for beginning and transfer students alike, can be obtained by writing or otherwise contacting the School of Law.

2. A current LSAT/LSDAS Report furnished by Law School Admission Services (LSAS). (Our recipient Code is #5827.) The report must reflect:

- (a) All work done at any undergraduate educational institution, signifying that a baccalaureate degree has been or will be awarded prior to the start of the academic year for which admission is being sought. No judgment will be made on less than three-fourths of the work required for a baccalaureate degree. Evidence of work done at a graduate level must also be submitted, either through LSDAS or independently.

- (b) The results of each Law School Admission Test that has been taken.

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. Undergraduate work from an institution outside the jurisdiction of accrediting agencies of the United States must be evaluated through World Education Services,

Inc., and certified to be equivalent to that required by an American accredited institution. World Education Services, Inc., may be contacted at the following address: P.O. Box 745, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York 10011.

## ACCEPTED APPLICANTS

Both external requirements from governmental and accrediting agencies and sound internal policy dictate that the School have complete files of certain information before permitting an accepted applicant to register and become a matriculant for degree. Applicants who have been accepted to the School of Law must therefore complete the following before matriculation can be accomplished:

1. File a completed academic census form;
2. Insure that the School has been furnished with final, official transcripts from all undergraduate and graduate institutions attended, including evidence that a baccalaureate degree has been awarded;
3. Make an acceptance deposit; and
4. Comply with any other condition specified in the letter of acceptance.

### Academic Census Form

The census material includes information relating to the accepted applicant's race, national origin, ethnic origin, marital status, age, and sex. All of this information is confidential and is used only in gross form (not identifying the individuals). Its access is strictly limited to the minimum of staff personnel necessary to prepare the required reports. Accrediting and licensing agencies and, from time to time, governmental agencies, require the reports for such widely diverse matters as license to grant the degree, to charitable exemption for federal tax purposes. Some use of the information may be made in internal studies.

### Official Transcripts

It is the responsibility of the accepted applicant to insure that the School is furnished with final, official transcripts from each undergraduate and graduate institution attended. Transcripts must be received directly from the institution to the School of Law in order to be considered official. Copies of transcripts supplied with LSDAS Reports do not satisfy this requirement.

Transfer students, whether advanced standing has been accorded or not, must additionally supply:

- (a) Official transcripts of all work done in law schools attended;
- (b) A letter from the Dean, or the Dean's designate, of the last law school attended, indicating good standing and eligibility to continue study at that school; and
- (c) A certification of class rank in the last law school attended.

### Acceptance Deposit

Acceptance to the School of Law does not automatically guarantee that a seat will be reserved. An acceptance deposit of \$100 is required to reserve a seat. The \$100 deposit is refundable only in accordance with the schedule below and upon timely resignation of a seat. The refund policy applies in all cases other than the circumstance of death or unforeseen severe illness of the depositor.

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

Letters of acceptance establish deadlines for the tender of deposit. If an accepted applicant fails to make the deposit by the time prescribed, another applicant will be offered a seat and given the opportunity to make the deposit. This process continues

until all available seats have been filled. It is therefore unlikely that an accepted applicant who has not made a timely deposit will find an available seat.

The \$100 acceptance deposit is applied toward the tuition for the Fall Term for which acceptance was extended, providing the depositor subsequently matriculates in that term. If the individual withdraws prior to the end of the Fall Term, the \$100 is deducted before any tuition refund, if due, is calculated.

A request for a refund of all or part of an acceptance deposit must be made in writing, with a statement of the applicant's intention to resign a seat. Requests made by telephone will not be honored.

The following scale reflects the percentages of the acceptance deposit that will be refunded upon a proper and timely request:

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 applicants exceeds the space available in the entering class, selection for admission is necessary. The grade average for undergraduate work and the scores on the LSAT are criteria used in making decisions. The Admissions Committee attempts to evaluate all indicators including the UGPA and LSAT, which may indicate potential for the ability to successfully complete the study of law. Consequently, every application file is examined on an objective basis in the decision making process.

In addition to the regular admission process, the Law School has a Pre-Admission Summer Trial (PAST) program. This program is designated to evaluate applicants having admissions criteria below those directly admitted but who do demonstrate a potential to successfully complete the study of law. Applicants are not permitted to directly apply for this program. PAST participants are specifically invited by the Admissions Committee.

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 student 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.

# 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 classifications 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 designated 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 or regulations promulgated by the Faculty after matriculation to be applied to the candidate's entering class.

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 or on written work other than examination in certain courses in the Third Phase.

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 of the Dean.

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 reexamination.

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

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

The grade earned on re-examination is given; provided, not more than two grade points per credit hour will be awarded for purposes of determining cumulative averages.

## **PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS**

### **Programs**

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

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

### **Course Loads**

A student enrolled in any program shall register and maintain registration in the courses prescribed for a given term throughout his study in the portion concerned with required courses. The normal loads, and the maximum and minimum loads permitted during times when the program consists of only required courses, are the number of hours prescribed as the required program. When a student reaches the portion of the course of study which includes elective courses, the following course loads apply:

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

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

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

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

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

An Evening Division matriculant must complete at least 11 quarters with a minimum load of 8 quarter hours with no overload in any of the 11 quarters. Permission can be granted for less than minimum in one quarter. Note, however, that at least a summer term must be taken to meet residence requirements in such circumstance. Further, inquiry should be made whether the bar admission agency of the state in which the matriculant desires to seek admission will recognize study which entails less than the minimum course loads prescribed; some, New York, for example, do 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 a cumulative average of not less than 2.00 by the end of the next program 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 collectible 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 and judgment relating to system or process, to attain perspective objectives and to inculcate craft skills. 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 500-599 and are designated collectively as the 500 Series. Those in the Second Phase are numbered 600-699 and are designated collectively as the 600 Series. Finally, the Third Phase courses are numbered 700-799 and have the collective designation of 700 Series. Each of the 600 and 700 Series have sub-series designated by two digit numbers, as treated in the details below.

All courses in the 500 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 600 and 700 Series.

## FIRST PHASE

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

Law 501.	<b>Legal Research and Writing</b>	2 Cr.Hrs.
Law 502.	<b>Criminal Law</b>	4 Cr.Hrs.
Law 503.	<b>History of Western Legal Thought</b>	3 Cr.Hrs.
Law 504.	<b>Contracts</b>	7 Cr.Hrs.
Law 505.	<b>Property</b>	7 Cr.Hrs.
Law 506.	<b>Constitutional Law</b>	4 Cr.Hrs.
Law 507.	<b>Torts</b>	6 Cr.Hrs.
Law 508.	<b>Administrative Process</b>	4 Cr.Hrs.
Law 509.	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	4 Cr.Hrs.
Law 510.	<b>Secured Transactions</b>	4 Cr.Hrs.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45 Cr.Hrs.</b>

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

### DAY DIVISION

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term
<b>FIRST YEAR:</b>		
Law 501 ..... 1	Law 501 ..... 1	Law 507 ..... 3
Law 502 ..... 4	Law 504 ..... 3	Law 508 ..... 4
Law 503 ..... 3	Law 505 ..... 4	Law 509 ..... 4
Law 504 ..... 4	Law 506 ..... 4	Law 510 ..... 4
Law 505 ..... 3	Law 507 ..... 3	15
15	15	

### EVENING DIVISION

#### Evening Regular:

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term
<b>FIRST YEAR:</b>		
Law 502 ..... 4	Law 501 ..... 2	Law 503 ..... 3
Law 504 ..... 4	Law 504 ..... 3	Law 506 ..... 4
Law 505 ..... 3	Law 505 ..... 4	Law 507 ..... 4
11	Law 507 ..... 2	11
	11	
<b>SECOND YEAR:</b>		
Law 508 ..... 4	Law 510 ..... 4	
Law 509 ..... 4	Series 600 ..... 6 or 7	
Series 600 ..... 3	10 or 11	
11		

### EVENING EXTENDED PROGRAM

(Summer Attendance Required)

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<b>FIRST YEAR:</b>			
Law 501 ..... 1	Law 504 ..... 3	Law 501 ..... 1	Law 502 ..... 4
Law 504 ..... 4	Law 505 ..... 4	Law 503 ..... 3	Law 506 ..... 4
Law 505 ..... 3	Law 507 ..... 2	Law 507 ..... 4	8
8	9	8	
<b>SECOND YEAR:</b>			
Law 508 ..... 4	Law 510 ..... 4		
Law 509 ..... 4	Series 600 ..... 4 or 5		
8	8 or 9		

## SECOND PHASE

Series 600 courses are arranged in groups referred to as Series, designated by the first two digits of the course number to facilitate reference to distributive requirements for electives. The courses and sub-series are as follows:

- (1) **Commercial and Business Affairs (60 Series)**
  - Law 601 Business Associations 4 credit hours
  - Law 602 Commercial Transactions 4 credit hours
  - Law 603 Income Taxation 4 credit hours
- (2) **Wealth Processes (61 Series)**
  - Law 611 Trusts and Estates 4 credit hours
  - Law 612 Real Estate Finance 4 credit hours
  - Law 613 Wealth Transfer Taxation 4 credit hours
- (3) **Practice Courses (62 Series)**
  - Law 621 Evidence 4 credit hours
  - Law 622 Criminal Procedure 4 credit hours
  - Law 623 Remedies 4 credit hours
- (4) **Perspective Courses (63 Series)**
  - Law 631 Jurisprudence 3 credit hours
  - Law 632 Legal Institutions 3 credit hours
  - Law 633 Legal Process 3 credit hours
- (5) **Government Regulation (64 Series)**
  - Law 641 Antitrust 3 credit hours
  - Law 642 Unfair Trade Practices 3 credit hours
  - Law 643 Securities Regulations 3 credit hours
- (6) **Status and Persons (65 Series)**
  - Law 651 Domestic Relations 3 credit hours
  - Law 652 Discrimination in Employment 3 credit hours
  - Law 653 Labor Law 3 credit hours
- (7) **Required Courses (66 Series)**
  - Law 661 Professional Responsibility 3 credit hours

### 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. Registration must be maintained in each of the courses listed in the 66 Series as part of the program required for degree.
2. At least one course is required from each of the following Series: 60 to 65 inclusive.
3. 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.
4. Normally, second year Day Division matriculants may not include 700 Series courses in rosters. Normally, Evening Division matriculants cannot include 700 Series courses until after the Fall Term of the third year. Students should consult Academic Regulations for further information regarding 700 Series courses.

## THIRD PHASE

The courses of the Third Phase are arranged in four Categories, with each of these Categories designed to perform a distinctive function. Series 700 courses, Categories and Groups are as follows:

### Category A

The educational objective sought for this Category of courses is called "systems analysis," by which is meant insight and judgment relating to system or process.

#### GROUP ONE:

Law 701	<b>Persons in International Law</b>
Law 702	<b>Multinational Business and Financial Transactions</b>
Law 703	<b>Banking, Money and Finance</b>
Law 704	<b>Licenses, Franchises and Patents</b>
Law 705	<b>Business Finance and Organization</b>
Law 706	<b>The Consumer of Financing Services</b>
Law 707	<b>Regulation of Commercial Transactions</b>
Law 708	<b>Regulated Industries</b>
Law 709	<b>Unsuccessful Enterprises</b>
Law 710	<b>Land/Urban Planning</b>
Law 711	<b>Land Development</b>
Law 712	<b>Biomedical Technology</b>
Law 713	<b>Energy Technology</b>
Law 714	<b>Environmental Technology</b>
Law 715	<b>Mathematical Technology</b>

#### GROUP TWO:

Law 731	<b>First Amendment</b>
Law 732	<b>Family and Juvenile Affairs</b>
Law 733	<b>Mass Media</b>
Law 734	<b>The Individual in Housing and Education</b>
Law 735	<b>Natural Resources</b>
Law 736	<b>Business Planning</b>
Law 737	<b>Business and Commercial Transactions with Government</b>

### Category B

The instructional objective of this Category is primarily to afford perspective objectives, familiarizing students with the use of abstractions and with principles having broad application throughout the legal system.

#### GROUP ONE:

Law 751	<b>Legal History</b>
Law 752	<b>International Law</b>
Law 753	<b>Conflict of Laws</b>
Law 754	<b>Comparative Law</b>
Law 755	<b>Organized Legal Profession</b>

#### GROUP TWO:

Law 761	<b>Law and Society</b>
Law 762	<b>Crime, Justice and Victims of Crime</b>
Law 763	<b>Courts and Power</b>
Law 764	<b>Human Rights</b>
Law 765	<b>Law and Behavioral Sciences</b>

### **Category C**

The educational objectives of this Category involve the inculcation of craft skills. These include skills of expression, acquisition of information and strategy. The courses emphasize the visible work product of lawyer competency.

#### **GROUP ONE:**

Law 771	<b>Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation</b>
Law 772	<b>Negotiation</b>
Law 773	<b>Trial Advocacy</b>
Law 774	<b>Appellate Advocacy</b>
Law 775	<b>Advanced Legal Writing</b>

#### **GROUP TWO:**

Law 781	<b>Forensic Medicine</b>
Law 782	<b>Scientific Evidence</b>
Law 783	<b>Virginia Practice</b>
Law 784	<b>Federal Practice</b>
Law 785	<b>Administrative Practice</b>

#### **GROUP THREE:**

Law 791	<b>Wealth Transfer Practice</b>
Law 792	<b>Tax Practice</b>
Law 793	<b>Patent and Copyright Practice</b>
Law 794	<b>Communications Practice</b>

#### **GROUP FOUR: Clinics**

Law 681	<b>Legal Intern Clinic</b>
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### **Category D**

The educational objectives of these extracurricular activities vary with each course.

Law 691	<b>Law Review</b>
Law 692	<b>Moot Court</b>

### **Third Phase Program Requirements**

1. Category A: Three courses from this Category are required, at least two of which must be from Group One.
2. Category B: Two courses from this Category are required.
3. Category C: One course from Category C, Group One is required.
4. At least two courses involving writing are required. These may satisfy other requirements as well, and may be selected from:
  - a) Category A, Group Two
  - b) Category B, Group Two
  - c) Category C, Group One (Law 774 or Law 775)
  - d) Category D (Law 691)

### **Third Phase Limitations**

1. If the minimum 126 credit hours is presented for the degree, not more than 14 credit hours of the 600 Series taken in courses requiring regularly scheduled classes 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 600 Series during this period, the 126 hour total must be increased by the same amount as the 600 Series credits exceed 14 credit hours.
2. Students are cautioned that they must meet program requirements in addition

to phase requirements before they may begin courses in the Third Phase. For Day Division students, this means at least 23.2 residence units and 80 credit hours; for Evening Division students, this means at least 2.33 Evening Regular program years and 73 credit hours. For a fuller explanation of these requirements, students should consult Academic Regulation 5-3.3 and 5-4.3.

Before courses in Category A may be taken, students in the Evening Division must have completed one quarter classified as Third Year Evening. Day Division students must be classified as 3D in addition to meeting all Phase Two requirements. Priority will be given to Evening Division students registering for limited enrollment courses to students in their fourth year.

3. No more than two courses of Category A shall be taken in the same term. At least one from such Category shall be taken in each of the three terms of the regular academic year after a Day matriculant is classified as Phase Three. At least one of such courses must be included in each of three of the four terms of the regular academic year immediately after an Evening matriculant is classified as Phase Three.

4. A maximum of nine credit hours earned from Category C, Group Four, and Category D combined shall be counted toward the minimum number of credit hours for the degree. More than nine credit hours may be elected from these Categories if the hours presented exceed 126 by an amount equal to the excess over the nine credit hours earned in these Categories.

## COURSES

**NOTE:** Not all of the courses described herein will be offered during any one year. The following is a description of courses authorized by the curriculum adopted by the Faculty. Schedules for the various terms, together with the notes accompanying the schedules, should be consulted to determine the course offerings and the effect of offerings upon programs.

**Law 501. Legal Research and Writing** 2 Credit Hours

Familiarization with, and use of, the major sources for legal research, including appellate advocacy, office memoranda, legislative interpretations and drafting, and scholarly writing; legal terminology.

**Law 502. Criminal Law** 4 Credit Hours

This course is designed to teach first-year students the governing principles of criminal law; the function of criminal law and punishment; what constitutes a crime, elements of homicide and theft, defense to criminal charges and the concepts of criminal responsibility.

**Law 503. History of Western Legal Thought** 3 Credit Hours

Historical and philosophical introduction to legal thought and analysis.

**Law 504. Contracts** 7 Credit Hours

The course is designed to teach first-year students the general principles of contract law. A special emphasis is placed upon the inter-relationship between statutory and common law. A consideration of Article 2 of the U.C.C. is included.

**Law 505. Property** 7 Credit Hours

A study of the basic property institutions; the estate system, easement, and covenants with an introduction to the trust concept and to real property security; conveyancing and priorities; the real estate contract; landlord and tenant relationships.

**Law 506. Constitutional Law** 4 Credit Hours

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

**Law 507. Torts** 6 Credit Hours

A study of the causes of action arising from breaches of legally recognized duties relative to the protection of person, reputation, and property, including the traditional tort areas and the new and developing fields of liability and critical analysis of the fault concept of liability. The scope includes consideration of harms flowing from the performance of professional services, use of market products, and abuse of commercial power.

**Law 508. Administrative Process** 4 Credit Hours

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





proof (hearsay rules and impeachment of witnesses) circumstantial proof, and real proof.

**Law 622. Criminal Procedure** 4 Credit Hours

This course is designed to acquaint students with the criminal justice system and practice in the system. Special emphasis is placed on the constitutional foundations for exclusionary rules, trial by impartial juries, the privilege against self-incrimination, the right to effective counsel at critical stages of proceedings, and the prohibition against double jeopardy.

**Law 623. Remedies** 4 Credit Hours

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

**Law 631. Jurisprudence** 3 Credit Hours

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

**Law 632. Legal Institutions** 3 Credit Hours

This course will involve the study of selected topics in legal history that have had a significant impact on the development of the law and the modern legal system. We will study the forms of action, common law pleading, the rise of equity, the merger of law and equity, codifications and code pleading, and other topics.

**Law 633. Legal Process** 3 Credit Hours

Process of development of the federal and state legal systems in the United States and method used in the solution of legal problems.

**Law 641. Antitrust** 3 Credit Hours

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

**Law 642. Unfair Trade Practices** 3 Credit Hours

Unfair trade practices at common law and under statutes; trademarks and tradenames; misappropriation of ideas; protection of competitors and consumers against false advertising under Federal Trade Commission Act; miscellaneous business practices.

**Law 643. Securities Regulations** 3 Credit Hours

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

**Law 651. Domestic Relations** 3 Credit Hours

Developments in the status the state creates for the family. The course will survey the spectrum of family relationships and activities regulated by the state, including marriage, adoption, legal relationships within on-going families and rela-

tionships between the family and the rest of society, problems in the dissolution of the family, agreements concerning the custody of children and property settlements upon divorce.

**Law 652. Discrimination in Employment 3 Credit Hours**

The problems selected will emphasize methodology for analyzing and resolving the problems of status of employees under the Civil Rights Laws. The particular offering will identify the persons who claim status and the administrative and judicial procedures for resolving status and providing relief. Within this context the course will include the following: the anatomy of discrimination; the sources of protection (Constitution, statutes and executive orders); identification of the protected 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; preparing preventive law programs for each employment stage — viz., recruiting and selection, during employment, and at the time of retirement or termination.

**Law 653. Labor Law 3 Credit Hours**

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

**Law 661. Professional Responsibility 3 Credit Hours**

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

**Law 681. Legal Intern Clinic 2 Credit Hours**

**Law 691. Law Review 2 Credit Hours**

**Law 692. Moot Court 2 Credit Hours**

**Law 701. Persons in International Law 4 Credit Hours**

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

**Law 702. 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 interna-

tional 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 703. Banking, Money and Finance** 4 Credit Hours

The focus of the course will be upon the practical business and legal ramifications of the relationship between taxation, capital and financing techniques required in the 1980's. The interplay of government and the private sector will also be explored relative to the prevailing economic realities in regard to capitalism and how these realities affect business decisions.

**Law 704. Licenses, Franchises and Patents** 4 Credit Hours

Involves providing the necessary background for sufficient understanding of intellectual property known as Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights whereby agreements known as licenses and franchises can be drafted by the students in the light of some business and antitrust considerations.

**Law 705. Business Finance and Organizations** 4 Credit Hours

This course examines the various structures and organization that are available to a business entity. It examines the various structures in the context of fiscal consequences, managerial factors involved, and business risks. In particular it examines in depth such situations as structuring general partnership, limited partnerships, small and large corporations, corporate groups of subsidiaries and affiliates, and joint ventures. This examination is in the context of various types of transactions, for example, company takeovers and mergers, formation of holding companies, formation of operating groups in various economic sectors, etc. This course assesses problems in various fields of law including state corporate law, federal securities, tax and antitrust.

**Law 706. The Consumer of Financing Services** 4 Credit Hours

Examine problems such as poverty, ignorance, relative size and legislative policy which may create inequality in the market and engender a need for governmental intrusion. Typical solutions such as model acts, truth-in-lending, or controls on advertising will be considered in terms of causes, operations and effects. Comparisons among state, federal and "uniform act" solutions may be included.

**Law 707. Regulation of Commercial Transactions** 4 Credit Hours

Considers the various devices for regulations, e.g., taxation, the regulatory agency, the Code, the free market place and criminal sanctions, as well as choices between direct and indirect controls, to determine the quality of legal responses to societal needs. Emphasis will be on transactions at the retail level and its immediate environs.

**Law 708. Regulated Industries** 4 Credit Hours

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

**Law 709. Unsuccessful Enterprises** 4 Credit Hours

This course examines problems arising from the failure of business efforts. It examines problems arising in typical situations. In particular, it examines in depth

such situations as the failure of individuals, partnerships (general and limited) and corporations. This examination considers means of minimizing the consequences of failure in the initial planning of the business entity, in minimizing the actual economic loss, typical problems with state and federal agencies and labor unions, and means of reviving failing enterprises. Considerations entail those of federal bankruptcy law, partnership and corporate dissolution under state law, federal tax reorganization rules, state UCC provisions, and state and federal tax provisions generally.

**Law 710. Land/Urban Planning** 4 Credit Hours

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

**Law 711. Land Development** 4 Credit Hours

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

**Law 712. Biomedical Technology** 4 Credit Hours

The roles of law, the legal system and lawyers in managing the social, economic and political implications of an age of technology. Areas presenting potential problems for consideration concern genetic manipulation, psychosurgery, human organ transplantation and in vitro fertilization.

**Law 713. Energy Technology** 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 productions, including nuclear production. Impact of political and economic policies on the evolution of energy policies noted.

**Law 714. Environmental Technology** 4 Credit Hours

Analysis and discussion of federal statutory material and relevant case law pertaining to federal decision making affecting the environment, including the National Environmental Policy Act, other specialized statutes governing regulation of resource development, granting of federal permits, licenses, certificates and the like; consideration of environmental protection programs including Clean Air, Clean

Water, toxic substances, pesticides and hazardous waste.

The course will also consider various interdisciplinary issues including analysis, cost-effectiveness standards and related regulatory impact analysis.

Visiting lectures by specialized experts in some of the foregoing areas of environmental law will be presented on a selected basis.

**Law 715. Mathematical Technology** 4 Credit Hours

The roles of law, and the legal system and lawyers in managing the social, economic, and political implications of an age of technology. Areas presenting potential problems for consideration include: various areas involving computer usage (e.g. invasion of privacy, protection of computer software, use of computers in litigation), economic consideration in areas such as anti-trust law and development and use of statistics in litigation.

**Law 731. First Amendment** 4 Credit Hours

This writing course will deal with almost all aspects of the First Amendment, including speech, press, assembly, association, establishment of religion, and free exercise of religion. After several introductory sessions, specific problems will be discussed through the medium of role-playing. At least four written exercises (involving problem-solving and role-playing) will be assigned.

**Law 732. Family and Juvenile Affairs** 4 Credit Hours

This course will emphasize Juvenile Court jurisdiction, and related areas. Interwoven will be an emphasis on client's learning deficits as they may affect the practice of law. The objective and subjective realities of case work will permeate the instruction. The students will receive written assignments in key areas which will become a shared experience for the entire class. A visit to Arlington Juvenile Court will be included.

**Law 733. Mass Media** 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 734. The Individual in Housing and Education** 4 Credit Hours

The subject matter of this course concerns constitutional and statutory civil rights protections of individuals in the areas of housing and education. We will deal specifically with six topics — bilingual education, public school financing, exclusionary zoning, school busing, affirmative action in education, and discrimination in housing.

**Law 735. Natural Resources** 4 Credit Hours

This course considers the federal statutes, regulations, policies, institutional structures and federal decisions involved in regulating various natural resources development programs. Emphasis is placed on environmental issues raised by natural resource development including The National Environmental Policy Act, The Council on Environmental Quality, the so-called coordination statutes, and various federal programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Examples of natural resource development programs include energy, minerals, offshore and gas production, highways, and reclamation projects.

**Law 736. Business Planning** 4 Credit Hours

This particular offering will focus attention upon the insights and judgment required in making decisions concerning business enterprise. Where relevant, tax implications shall receive emphasis. Formation and financing of business organization; selection of form, restructuring ownership interests and financing their withdrawal; share repurchases for insiders' strategy; sales and purchases of business; all are examples of the areas from which problems may be selected. Antitrust implications and accountant's liability are appropriate relevant contexts.

**Law 737. Business and Commercial Transactions with Government** 4 Credit Hours

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

**Law 751. Legal History** 3 Credit Hours

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

**Law 752. International Law** 3 Credit Hours

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

**Law 753. Conflict of Laws** 4 Credit Hours

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

**Law 754. Comparative Law** 3 Credit Hours

Use of the comparative law method for a better understanding of our own legal system. Handling of cases and transactions with foreign country law connections. Brief introduction to Roman law and its impact on modern legal systems. Comparison of the legal and judicial processes and the treatment of selected problems in civil law, common law, and socialist countries.

**Law 755. Organized Legal Profession** 2 Credit Hours

This "overview" course considers the acts and responsibilities of those formal groups of lawyers which are parts of society. The course is interdisciplinary (social

psychology and U.S. history); it will be conducted by extensive independent readings in those topics and in the history and social responsibilities of the Bar, a weekly seminar discussion, student synthesis of materials, and an essay exam for which extra time will be permitted.

**Law 761. Law and Society** 4 Credit Hours

The purpose of this seminar is to conduct an individual and collective in-depth inquiry into selected areas of law from the perspective of society as a whole. The goal is to gain insight into the interplay of legal and social process in a given field, and thereby to develop a deeper understanding of the dynamics of law in society generally.

**Law 762. Crime, Justice and Victims of Crime** 4 Credit Hours

This seminar will afford students an opportunity to write a substantial paper on virtually any topic relating to the criminal justice system, including the philosophical foundations of a system of criminal justice, the exclusionary rule, the relationship between the criminal law and civil commitments, and victim-compensation statutes.

**Law 763. Courts and Power** 4 Credit Hours

The purposes of this seminar is to conduct an analysis of the position of the courts, particularly that of the Supreme Court, in the basic power structure of the United States. It starts with an analysis of the position of the Court under Article III of the Constitution which gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction over all cases under federal jurisdiction "with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make," proceeds to an analysis of the jurisdiction of the lower federal courts and deals with the implications of both the confirmation process and the right to hold office "during good behavior" with a guarantee of no reduction in compensation. This course requires a paper, to be submitted in rough draft in the time required by regulations, and these papers will be discussed in detail by *all* members of the seminar before being put in final form. Normally the paper subjects will include items of contemporary interest.

**Law 764. 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 765. Law and Behavioral Sciences** 3 Credit Hours

The purpose of this course is to provide the potential lawyer with analytical and strategic insights from the behavioral sciences on who uses the legal system that the law operates in and the impact and limits of legal action.

**Law 771. Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation** 4 Credit Hours

An examination of the major methods of dispute settlement alternative to litigation.

tion. The course will focus upon the roles of attorneys, the formal rules and the skills required in practice. Students will take part in role play exercises and be responsible for class reports and projects.

**Law 772. Negotiation** 4 Credit Hours

The purposes of this course is to give the class an introduction to negotiating techniques, tactics and strategy. The course is primarily inductive, involving a series of simulated negotiations in which the Professor serves as the Control Officer. The subjects include such matters as a labor problem, a tort settlement, a plea bargaining problem, an international problem and a corporate take-over problem.

**Law 773. Trial Advocacy** 4 Credit Hours

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

**Law 774. Appellate Advocacy** 2 Credit Hours

Students are presented with a complex fact pattern, and must proceed to develop and articulate in writing responsive issues, discussion, and conclusions.

**Law 775. Advanced Legal Writing** 2 Credit Hours

This course is designed to aid the student in the differing types of legal writing, in organizing thoughts in a coherent and effective manner, and in learning how to utilize different types of legal resources effectively.

**Law 781. Forensic Medicine** 3 Credit Hours

An examination of the interface between law and medicine in civil and criminal litigation, with emphasis on the fundamental of anatomy and physiology as they relate to problems of proof. This course will explore medical/legal aspects of the practice of law, including the role of the medical doctor in the preparation and presentation of personal injury cases, the attorney-physician relationship, the nature of various medical specialties, expert testimony, malpractice, and various medical subjects as they relate to the law.

**Law 782. Scientific Evidence** 4 Credit Hours

This course is designed to present the problems the trial attorney encounters with the admission and use of types of evidence made possible by advances in technology.

**Law 783. Virginia Practice** 2 Credit Hours

The rules of Civil and Criminal practice in Virginia with emphasis in areas such as pleading, process, distinction in law and equity, statutes of limitation, pre-trial discovery, venue and appellate practice.

Emphasis will be on such practical matters as drafting pleadings, presentation of Motions and strategy from a procedural standpoint.

**Law 784. Federal Practice** 3 Credit Hours

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

**Law 785. Administrative Practice** 4 Credit Hours

Administrative Procedure will be considered in four federal administrative decision-making contexts, each involving a different type procedure. One scenario will examine an example of the least formal process in administrative decision-making, i.e., an informal negotiation with the EPA for exemption from a regulatory



