

School 
of Law

1984-85 Catalog

**George Mason
University**

School of Law

1984-85 Catalog

3401 N. Fairfax Dr.
Arlington, Virginia 22201

George Mason University

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.

Table of Contents

Law School Academic Calendar 1983-84	vi
Law School Academic Calendar 1984-85	viii
Board of Visitors	1
President of the University	1
Dean of the School of Law	1
Faculty of Law	2
Professional Law Librarians	6
General Provisions	
History of the Law School	7
Accreditation of the Law School	8
Mission of the University	8
The School of Law	8
Admission to the Bar	8
Physical Plant	9
Law Library	9
Programs Offered	9
Confidentiality of Student Records	10
Other Documents	10
General Regulations	11
Motor Vehicles	11
Identification Cards	11
Firearms	11
Alcoholic Beverages	11
Pets	11
Solicitors and Salesmen	12
Student Affairs	
Student Services	13
General	13
Placement	13
Financial Aid	13
Veterans' Affairs	14
Health Insurance	14
Housing	14
Student Organizations and Activities	14
Student Bar Association	14

Law Review	14
Moot Court Program	14
International Law Society	15
Women's Law Association	15
Delta Theta Phi	15
Phi Delta Phi	15
Honor Code	16

Tuition and Fees

General Provisions	17
Deferred Payment Plan	17
Financial Suspension and Reinstatement	17
Refunds	18
Eligibility for In-State Tuition	18
Tuition and Fees	19
State Legislation Governing the Determination of Student Status for Tuition Purposes	20
Penalties	21

Admissions

General	22
Requirements for Making Application	22
Criteria for Judging Admission	23
Accepted Applicants	24
Official Transcripts	24
Acceptance Deposit	24
Advanced Standing	25
General Provisions	25
Leaves of Absence	25
Terms	26

Academic Provisions

Matriculation	27
Classification	27
Maintenance of Matriculation	27
Leaves of Absence	27
Registration	28
Academic Credit	28
Unit of Credit	28
Grades	28
Academic Averages	29

Interpretation of Cumulative Averages	29
Residence Credit	30
Graduation Requirements	31
Instruction	32
Class Attendance	32
Examinations	32
Re-examination	33
Program Requirements	34
Programs	34
Course Loads	34
Academic Performance	35
Minimum Academic Performance and Readmission	35
Readmission of Students with Academic Deficiencies	36
Other Conditions	36
Curriculum	
General Provisions	37
First Phase	37
Second Phase	39
Elective and Program Requirements for Phase Two	39
Third Phase	40
Third Phase Program Requirements	42
Third Phase Limitations	42
Courses	44

Academic Calendar 1983-84

Academic Period: Fall Quarter

August 24, 1983	10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Registration
August 25 ¹	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

Academic Period: Winter Quarter

November 21	8:00 a.m.	Winter Term Begins; classes begin
November 22 ¹	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

Academic Period: Spring Quarter

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

Academic Period: Summer Quarter — Summer Term A and B

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

*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 1984-85

Academic Period: Fall Quarter

August 29	9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.	Registration — Beginning Students
August 30	9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.	Registration — Returning Students
August 31 ¹	8:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m.	Fall Term Classes Begin
September 3	8:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m.	Recess; No Classes
November 9	10:00 p.m.	Classes End
November 12-21		Fall Term Examinations
November 21		End of Fall Term
November 26		Fall Law Graduation

Academic Period: Winter Quarter

November 26	8:00 a.m.	Winter Term Classes Begin
December 21	10:00 p.m.	Recess Begins
January 2, 1985	8:00 a.m.	Classes Resume
February 12	10:00 p.m.	Classes End
February 13-23		Winter Term Examinations
February 23		End of Winter Term
February 25		Winter Law Graduation

Academic Period: Spring Quarter

March 4	8:00 a.m.	Spring Term Classes Begin
May 10	10:00 p.m.	Classes End
May 13-22		Spring Term Examinations
May 22		End of Spring Term
May 27		Spring Law Graduation

Academic Period: Summer Quarter — Summer Term A and B

May 27	8:00 a.m.	Summer Term A Classes Begin
June 28		Classes End
July 1-5		Summer Term A Examinations
July 5		End of Summer Term A
July 8		Summer Law Graduation
July 8	8:00 a.m.	Summer Term B Classes Begin
August 9	10:00 p.m.	Classes End
August 12-16		Summer Term B Examinations
August 16		End of Summer Term B and Summer Quarter
August 19		Summer Law Graduation

¹In order to correct the schedule imbalance caused by the Labor Day holiday, a Monday schedule of classes will be followed on Friday, August 31.

Rector and Visitors George Mason University 1983-84

Randolph W. Church, Jr., Rector
Fairfax

C. Douglas Adams
Burke

Richard A. Barton
Arlington

Frances F. Batchelder
Fairfax

M. Constance Bedell
Springfield

The Honorable Robert P. Crouch, Jr.
Martinsville

Frank B. Easterly
Midlothian

Nancy M. Hirst
Annandale

Jean Anne Klinge
Fairfax

Henry O. Lampe
Arlington

Val S. McWhorter
Springfield

Edgar Allen Prichard
Fairfax

William A. Royall, Jr.
Sabot

John P. Shacochois, Sr.
McLean

S. Maynard Turk

President of the University: George W. Johnson
Dean of the School of Law: Ralph Norvell

Faculty of Law 1983-84

Charles A. Ailstock, Lecturer in Law

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

William H. Allen, Lecturer in Law

A.B. and LL.B., Stanford University

Robert Armstrong Anthony, Professor of Law

B.A., Yale University; B.A. Juris., Oxford University; J.D., Stanford University

Mary K. Bellamy, Lecturer in Law

B.A., University of Arkansas; M.A., Boston University; J.D., Harvard University

Martin I. Bierman, Lecturer in Law

B.A., University of Michigan; J.D., Wayne State University

Margaret F. Brinig, Associate Professor of Law and Associate Dean, Academic Affairs

B.A., Duke University; J.D., Seton Hall University

Stephen L. Burnett, Associate Professor of Law and Law Librarian

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

James Byrne, Assistant Professor of Law

B.A., University of Notre Dame; J.D., Stetson University; LL.M., University
of Pennsylvania

John C. Cady, Assistant Professor of Law

B.A., University of Omaha; M.S., Washington State University; J.D., George
Washington University

June R. Carbone, Assistant Professor of Law

A.B., Princeton University; J.D., Yale University

David F. Condon, Jr., Professor of Law

A.B., Brown University; J.D. and D.L., Fordham University; LL.M., George
Washington University; M.S., American University

John L. Costello, Jr., Professor of Law

A.B., Dickinson College; J.D., Dickinson School of Law; M.A., Fletcher School of
Law; LL.M., University of Virginia

Kenneth W. Curtis, Lecturer in Law

B.A., University of Buffalo; M.S., Seton Hall University; J.D., George
Washington University

Robert P. Davidow, Professor of Law

A.B., Dartmouth College; J.D., University of Michigan; LL.M., Harvard University;
J.S.D., Columbia University

Susan L. Dolin, Lecturer in Law

B.A., Miami University (Ohio); J.D., Cleveland-Marshall College of Law;
LL.M., Georgetown University

-
- Charles H. Duff, Lecturer in Law
B.S.S. and J.D., Georgetown University
- John Kingsley Ebiasah, Professor of Law
LL.B., University of Ghana; M.C.J., Howard University; M.B.P.A., Southeastern University; S.J.D., George Washington University
- Charles R. Engle, Professor of Law
B.S.M.E., Kansas State University; LL.B., American University
- Charles E. Friend, Professor of Law
B.A., George Washington University; B.F.T., American Graduate School of International Management (Arizona); J.D., College of William and Mary
- Jerald N. Fritz, Lecturer in Law
B.S., Northwestern University; J.D., University of Notre Dame
- Lawrence D. Gaughan, Professor of Law
B.A. and J.D., University of Montana; LL.M., University of Virginia
- David M. Hunsaker, Lecturer in Law
B.A., University of California, Santa Barbara; M.A., Bradley University; J.D., Columbia University; LL.M., University of Virginia
- George R. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Professor of Law
B.A., Amherst College; J.D., Columbia University
- Howard E. Katz, Assistant Professor of Law
B.A., Case Western Reserve University; J.D., Harvard University
- Mark E. Kellogg, Associate Professor of Law
B.A. and J.D., University of Florida; M.L.T., Georgetown University
- George K. Krouse, Lecturer in Law
A.A., Montgomery College; B.S. and J.D., University of Maryland
- Ronald A. Lindsay, Lecturer in Law
A.B. and M.A., Georgetown University; J.D., University of Virginia
- Stuart S. Malawer, Professor of Law
B.A., University of Buffalo; J.D., Cornell University; M.A. and Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania
- Veryl V. Miles, Assistant Professor of Law
B.A., Wells College; J.D., Catholic University

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- James W. Muskett, Professor of Law and Associate Dean for Support Services
B.A., St. Joseph's University; LL.B., George Washington University
- Ralph Norvell, Dean and Professor of Law
B.A. and J.D., Baylor University; LL.M., University of Michigan; LL.D., Dickinson School of Law
- Roger C. Ohlrich, Lecturer in Law
B.B.A. and J.D., University of Michigan; LL.M., George Washington University
- Ignacio B. Pessoa, Lecturer in Law
A.B., Georgetown University; J.D., George Mason University
- Patrick J. Petit, Lecturer in Law
B.A., Illinois Benedictine College; M.L.S., University of Maryland; J.D., Catholic University
- Conrad D. Philos, Professor of Law
A.B., University of Illinois; J.D., Chicago-Kent College of Law
- Dominic J. Repici, Lecturer in Law
B.S., Fordham University; M.S. and Ph.D., Georgetown University; J.D., George Mason University
- Gary A. Ritter, Lecturer in Law
B.A., Bucknell University; J.D., Georgetown University
- Thomas A. Rothwell, Visiting Professor of Law
J.D., University of Michigan
- Charles S. Russell, Lecturer in Law
B.A. and LL.B., University of Virginia
- Ralph J. Savarese, Lecturer in Law
B.B.A., Iona College, LL.B., Fordham University
- Linda A. Schwartzstein, Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Brandeis University; J.D., University of Michigan; LL.M., New York University
- Jess H. Stribling, Jr., Lecturer in Law
B.A., University of North Carolina; B.D. and S.T.M., Virginia Theological Seminary; J.D., George Washington University
- Wallace L. Timmeny, Lecturer in Law
B.B.A., Fairfield University (Conn.); LL.B., New York University

Scott C. Whitney, Professor of Law

A.B., University of Nevada; J.D., Harvard University

Mary Bunting Wyatt, Associate Professor of Law

B.A. and J.D., Howard University; LL.M., New York University

Alan J. Yanowitz, Lecturer in Law

B.A., Bard College; J.D., Suffolk University; LL.M., Boston University

Shirley C. Zabel, Associate Professor of Law

B.A., Earlham College; M.A., University of New Mexico; J.D., University of Utah;
LL.M., University of Pennsylvania

George A. Zaphiriou, Professor of Law

LL.B., University of Athens (Greece); LL.M., University of London

Professional Law Librarians

- Stephen L. Burnett, Law Librarian and Associate Professor**
B.A., University of California (Los Angeles); J.D., University of Connecticut;
M.L.S., Southern Connecticut State College
- C. Richard Gibson, Assistant Law Librarian**
B.A. and M.L.S., University of Maryland
- Ellen McGinn, Assistant Law Librarian**
B.A. and M.A., George Washington University; M.L.S., Catholic University
- Michael J. Petit, Assistant Law Librarian**
B.A. and M.S.L.S., Catholic University
- Linda Smith, Assistant Law Librarian**
B.A., Boston College; M.L.S., Simmons College

General Provisions

With the nation's capital at its doorstep, George Mason University, the State University in Northern Virginia, is in the mainstream of the political, artistic and professional life of the country. Located on 571 wooded acres in the historic area of Fairfax, the University grants *undergraduate, graduate and professional degrees* in almost 90 fields, including five doctoral degrees and a law degree, the *juris doctor*.

More than 850 full and part-time faculty members instruct nearly 15,000 students through the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Professional Studies, the School of Business Administration, the Graduate School, the School of Law and the Division of Continuing Education. *In addition, approximately 6,000 students enroll for the Summer Session.* Although the majority of students commute to GMU from Northern Virginia, Maryland and Washington, D.C., the University offers on-campus housing for 1,000 students. Also available to students is a full range of student activities and services, including financial aid, minority student services, health services and services to disabled students.

Students can take advantage of the *wealth of cultural and research resources in Washington, D.C., including a diversity of specialized libraries, archives, data bases, governmental agencies, museums and galleries.* In addition, the University is becoming a cultural center in its own right, offering students and the neighboring community an exciting calendar of exhibitions, films, lectures, athletic events, special programs, and musical, theatrical and dance performances.

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.

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 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.

Bar examination certifications and related matters are handled by the Academic Affairs Office of the School of Law.

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 170,000 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 and Westlaw.

The School of Law is 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 material 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 in court of a highly respected attorney.

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. A more recent gift from Administrative Law Judge Stanley N. Ohlbaum contains early medical as well as sociological and psychological texts.

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 admissions process is not considered by the School to be part of the student 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 School of Law, which is located on the Metro Campus in Arlington, Virginia, has sufficient parking for students, staff and faculty. 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 \$25.00 is charged for vehicle registration. Every registered vehicle must display in full view the University's vehicular registration decal, which immediately upon issuance is to be affixed to the bottom left of the rear windshield. The decal is valid from the period September 1 through August 31 of the specified year.

Decals for law students are 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 and is not transferable.

Identification cards for law students will be issued 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 Security and Safety Office (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. The offices are located on the second floor at the Law School and are open Monday, Tuesday and Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Wednesday and Thursday from 8:30 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. This office is open Monday, Tuesday and Friday from 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.; Wednesday and Thursday from 8:45 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 Law Academic Affairs located on the second floor of the Law School. That office is open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Thursday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Placement

The Placement Office at the School of Law provides assistance to students seeking part-time and summer jobs and to graduating students and alumni in finding permanent positions. The Office serves as a clearinghouse for information on available positions, oversees on-campus interviews and provides advice on resume preparation, interviewing techniques and other aspects of successful employment search.

Alumni of the School of Law are members of the Bar in 34 states and the District of Columbia. The Placement Office is a member of the National Association for Law Placement and the Placement Consortium of Washington, D.C. Area Law Schools.

Office hours are Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Wednesday and Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

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.

Health Insurance

Students are eligible for enrollment in a health insurance policy administered by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association or under a master University policy. The University also has a dental care plan open to students. Further information is available in the Student Bar Association office.

Housing

Although University housing is not available on the Metro Campus, the presence of a convenient transportation system offers students abundant housing opportunities in the city of Alexandria and counties of Arlington and Fairfax in Virginia, Montgomery and Prince Georges counties in Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The Student Bar Association each summer sponsors a program to acquaint first year students with housing opportunities or serves as a conduit for shared housing accommodations.

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. Violation of the Code normally results in dismissal. 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. 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 Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Deadlines for settlement of accounts and registration are the first day of classes for each term. For the academic year 1984-85 they are as follows:

Fall Quarter, 1984	August 31, 1984
Winter Quarter, 1984	November 26, 1984
Spring Quarter, 1985	March 4, 1985
Summer Term A, 1985	May 27, 1985
Summer Term B, 1985	July 8, 1985

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.

Bills for deferred payments are not prepared; however, installment payments and due dates under the deferred payment plan are annotated on the deferred payment contract.

The School of Law does not prepare bills for tuition payments. Applicable tuition and fees schedules are included in the Registration Packets mailed to each student during the Summer preceding Fall registration.

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 Recorder 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 date 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 of classes 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 of classes 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 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 1984-85 year (Summer Term 1984, Fall Term 1984, Winter Term 1984-1985 and Spring Term 1985) have been set as follows:

	In-State Students	Out-of-State Students
Tuition and Fees:		
Full-Time — Per Academic Year (12-16 credit hours per quarter)	\$2,184.00	\$7,098.00
Full-Time — Per Quarter	728.00	2,366.00
Part-Time — Per Quarter Hour (11 or less credit hours per quarter)	52.00	169.00
Other Fees:		
Late Registration Fee ¹	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 ²	5.00	5.00
Graduation Fee ³	25.00	25.00
Transcript Fee ⁴	2.00	2.00
Returned Check Charge ⁵	10.00	10.00

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

Note 2: This fee is charged for making course changes after the first day of the term. Each course affected is considered a separate resubmission.

Note 3: Fee does not include the expense of cap and gown rental for the graduation ceremony.

Note 4: Official transcripts cost \$2.00 each and \$1.00 for each additional copy ordered at the same time. Payment must accompany request. A student copy (without seal) requested by a student and given only to a student costs \$1.00 each.

Note 5: Any check returned to the University by the bank will result in this penalty fee to the payer. Students who fail to make good such checks within five (5) calendar days following notification by the Business Office are placed on financial suspension without further notice.

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 unemancipated 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 law students 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 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 college or university under the jurisdiction of one of the regional accrediting associations of the United States. Applicants presenting undergraduate work from an institution outside the jurisdiction of accrediting agencies of the United States must submit transcripts for evaluation by the World Education Services, Inc., and have their degrees 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.

All applicants must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Applicants with foreign undergraduate degrees should consult the LSAT packet to ascertain if their institution is listed among those four-year colleges accredited by one of the regional accrediting associations of the United States. These applicants should follow the instructions on foreign colleges in the LSAS General Information Booklet as to whether they can or cannot use the LSDAS.

Application may be made during the final year of undergraduate study, but acceptance would be contingent upon the award of a baccalaureate degree prior to matriculation.

The School of Law does not encourage personal interviews. However, we will conduct group information sessions that will be scheduled during the months of November through February. These sessions are designed mainly to provide information and do not in any way serve as a means to evaluate an individual's qualification for admission.

Requirements for Making Application

The deadline for filing an application is March 15. The applicant's file must be completed no later than April 6. In order to be complete, and before any consideration can be given, the file 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 the LSAT/LSDAS Report. The application form is the same for beginning and transfer students.
2. A current LSAT/LSDAS Report furnished by Law School Admission Services (LSAS), which must be received by April 1. Applicants for transfer should see the section below which details requirements for admission as a transfer student. (Our LSAS 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 within the past five years.

3. A completed Virginia Domicile Classification Form which is used to determine an applicant's status of either in-state or out-of-state for tuition purposes.

4. A completed Admission Census Form must accompany the application. The census material includes information relating to the 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.

The mean Law School Admission Test (LSAT) score and undergraduate grade point average (UGPA) for the 1983-84 entering class were 36 and 3.08, respectively.

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 Law School Admission Test (LSAT) are criteria used in making decisions. The Admissions Committee attempts to evaluate all indicators including the undergraduate grade point average (UGPA) and LSAT, which may indicate potential for the ability to successfully complete the study of law. Other factors given consideration are extracurricular activities, employment experience, a personal statement, letters of recommendation, grades from graduate school and any other information contained in the applicant's file. Consequently, every file is examined on an objective basis in admission decisions. Nonresident applicants receive the same consideration for admission that is given to resident applicants.

Admission to the School of Law is granted through three different means: (1) direct; (2) Pre-Admission Summer Trial Program (PAST); and (3) affirmative action. Direct admission and affirmative action admissions are based on the objective criteria afforded by the UGPA, as reported by the Law School Data Assembly report (LSDAS), and the LSAT score. The PAST Program is designed to identify those individuals whose potential for effective law study is *not accurately reflected* by the numerical criteria of the LSAT and UGPA.

Applicants are not permitted to apply directly for the PAST Program. The Admissions Committee will send inquiries to a number of applicants who were denied direct admission as to their interest in the Program. From among those indicating an interest in response to such inquiries, the Committee will invite a number appropriate to meet the goals of the PAST Program. Because invitations are limited, an effort is made to select a group of participants that is representative of the total pool of denied applicants with respect to varying levels of LSAT scores and UGPA's.

The PAST Program is administered only during the daytime hours in an eight-week session from early June to early August. Participants are afforded an opportunity to demonstrate their potential through intensive work in two law-related courses and a legal writing course. Evaluation is based on the participant's overall performance in course assignments and examinations.

Each participant whose quality of work indicates an ability to successfully complete the juris doctor program will be offered admission to the fall entering class. It should be noted that there is no limit as to the number or percentage of those in the PAST Program who will be offered admission. Judgment will be made on the basis of work done in the Program.

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.

Accepted Applicants

Both external requirements from governmental and accrediting agencies and sound internal policy dictate that the School have completed 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. 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;
2. Make an acceptance deposit; and
3. Comply with any other condition specified in the letter of acceptance.

Official Transcripts

It is the responsibility of the accepted applicant to insure that the School is furnished with a final, official transcript from each undergraduate and graduate institution attended. All transcripts must be received prior to initial registration and *no one can be matriculated until such documentation is complete*. To be considered official, transcripts must be furnished from the institution directly to the School of Law. Copies of transcripts supplied with LSDAS Reports only permit evaluation for admission and do not satisfy the official transcript requirement for matriculation.

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 circumstances 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 at any time after making deposit, resigns or 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 April 15 — 75%

If after April 15 and before May 1 — 50%

If after May 1, no portion can be refunded.

Advanced Standing

Students transferring to this Law School have experienced problems meeting curriculum requirements. For this reason the School of Law does not encourage transfer students to apply for admission with advanced standing. At the discretion of the Admissions Committee, students with superior academic performance at accredited law schools may be admitted.

Applications for transfer must be received no later than March 15. A decision cannot be made until receipt of a complete transcript (reflecting all work done), a letter from the dean (or dean's designate) of the law school attended certifying that the applicant is in good standing and eligible to continue at such school, and official certification indicating rank in class all have been received.

Applicants are encouraged to supply information concerning mid-year grades and estimates of rank in class with the application or before April 1. This information, together with the March 15 cutoff for any potential applicants for transfer, aids in estimating the number of places which will be reserved for transfers.

Admission and advanced standing (i.e., the transfer of credit for work done elsewhere) are separate decisions. Advanced standing is rarely granted beyond the first year and residence credit for less than one year is not usual. Never can more than fifty percent of work required for the degree (both credit hours and residence units) be transferred. Further, no work completed more than five years before the award of the degree will apply toward the minimum credit hours required for the degree.

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. Further, no leave is granted except for a

cause that is both non-volitional and unforeseeable at the time of making deposit; therefore, leaves before matriculation are very rare.

Terms

It is emphasized that no applicant 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 only take courses scheduled for 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 limited enrollment 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. Changes are not permitted for one or two terms only except for cause and when the changes can be accomplished within sound educational practices.

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. This includes changing a course from "credit" to "audit" status. 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; or S and U scale, including U-abs. All courses are graded on the A through F scale unless Academic Regulations or the Curriculum Committee designates 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, U, 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 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. Further, these grades are awarded for failure to meet attendance requirements.

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.

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

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

The basis for computation under the following table is the number of clock hours per week for class meetings of work successfully completed with a passing grade. For terms other than standard quarters or standard semesters, the clock hours per week of class meetings is different than credit hours earned in such courses. For example, a 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. Therefore, 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 re-examination.

Currently, the policy established by the Executive 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.

There are exceptions to the above only in extremely rare cases. Repeating is permitted in those cases of re-admission to commence anew.

Re-examination has been permitted as a remedy in a rare, successful grade challenge and in the case where credit is required in a specified course for eligibility to sit for a bar examination.

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/her 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 cause 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 cause for less than minimum in one quarter. Note, however, that at least a summer term must be taken to meet residence requirements in such circumstances. 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 shall have matriculation cancelled and notation entered on transcript, "Dropped for Poor Scholarship." Such student shall not again be matriculated except that the student be readmitted under provisions of Academic Regulation in force at the time.

Any student readmitted or continued in matriculation whose cumulative average is less than 2.00 shall be continued only on "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 educational 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.
- (4) The student may not participate in any extracurricular or co-curricular activity, with the exception of simple membership in fraternal organizations (no office holding).
- (5) The Executive Committee retains jurisdiction to impose additional conditions or to change conditions imposed during the term of probation.

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 correctable 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 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 except in the two following situations: if the cumulative average of a Day matriculant is at least 1.92 or and Evening matriculant has a cumulative average of at least 1.90, the Executive Committee may readmit upon petition showing good cause.

Otherwise, 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 600-669 and are designated collectively as the 600 Series. Finally, the Third Phase courses are numbered 680-799 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.	Legal Research and Writing	2 Cr.Hrs.
Law 502.	Criminal Law	4 Cr.Hrs.
*Law 503.	History of Western Legal Thought	3 Cr.Hrs.
Law 504.	Contracts	7 Cr.Hrs.
Law 505.	Property	7 Cr.Hrs.
Law 506.	Constitutional Law	4 Cr.Hrs.
Law 507.	Torts	6 Cr.Hrs.
Law 508.	Administrative Process	4 Cr.Hrs.
Law 509.	Jurisdiction	4 Cr.Hrs.
Law 510.	Secured Transactions	4 Cr.Hrs.
*Law 511.	Legal Analysis	3 Cr.Hrs.
	Total	45 Cr.Hrs.

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

Day Division

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term
FIRST YEAR:		
Law 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	<u>15</u>
15	15	

Evening Division

Evening Regular:

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term
FIRST YEAR:		
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
<u>11</u>	Law 507 2	<u>11</u>
	11	
SECOND YEAR:		
Law 508 4	Law 510 4	
Law 509 4	Series 600 6 or 7	
Series 600 3	<u>10 or 11</u>	
11		

Evening Extended Program

(Summer Attendance Required)

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
FIRST YEAR:			
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	<u>8</u>
8	9	8	
SECOND YEAR:			
Law 508 4	Law 510 4		
Law 509 4	Series 600 4 or 5		
8	8 or 9		

*After 1983-84, Law 511 will replace Law 503.

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 614	Deferred Compensation	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 632	Legal Institutions	3 credit hours
Law 634	Constitutional Controls	3 credit hours
Law 635	Procedure in Its Substantive Context	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
	Total — Series 600	66

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	Persons in International Law
Law 702	Multinational Business and Financial Transactions
Law 703	Banking, Money and Finance
Law 704	Licenses, Franchises and Patents
Law 705	Business Finance and Organization
Law 706	The Consumer of Financing Services
Law 707	Regulation of Commercial Transactions
Law 708	Regulated Industries
Law 709	Unsuccessful Enterprises
Law 710	Land/Urban Planning
Law 711	Land Development
Law 712	Biomedical Technology
Law 713	Energy Technology
Law 714	Environmental Technology
Law 715	Mathematical Technology
Law 716	The Individual in Housing & Education
Law 717	Regulation Protecting Public Health
Law 718	Federal Regulation of Food & Drugs

Group Two:

Law 732	Family and Juvenile Affairs
Law 733	Mass Media
Law 735	Natural Resources
Law 736	Business Planning

Law 737	Business and Commercial Transactions With Government
Law 738	Estate Planning
Law 739	U.S. Law & Foreign Policy

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	Legal History
Law 752	International Law
Law 754	Comparative Law
Law 755	Organized Legal Profession
Law 756	Jurisprudence
Law 757	Legal Process

Group Two:

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

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	Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation
Law 772	Negotiation
Law 773	Trial Advocacy
Law 774	Appellate Advocacy
Law 775	Advanced Legal Writing

Group Two:

Law 781	Forensic Medicine
Law 782	Scientific Evidence
Law 783	Virginia Practice
Law 784	Federal Practice
Law 785	Administrative Practice
Law 786	Litigation

Group Three:

- Law 792 **Tax Practice**
- Law 793 **Patent and Copyright Practice**
- Law 794 **Communications Practice**

Group Four: Clinics

- Law 681 **General Practice Clinic**

Category D

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

- Law 691 **Law Review**
- Law 692 **Moot Court**

Category E

The educational objectives of this Category involve providing a high level of challenge. Problem areas are chosen for the engendering of challenge across a broad base of real world experience and are designed to require polished professional responses.

- Law 741 **Conflict of Laws**
- Law 742 **International Trade Regulation**
- Law 743 **First Amendment**

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: One course from this Category is 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 (all courses)
 - b) Category B, Group Two (all courses)
 - c) Category C, Group One (Law 774 or Law 775)
 - d) Category D (Law 691 and, in some cases, Law 692)

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 five 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.

The George Mason University School of Law reserves the right to cancel a class if 10 or fewer students register.

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

This course examines the judicial role under the Constitution and the balance of power between the legislative and executive branches of government, questions of federalism, and consideration of the limitations upon delegated powers. Topics include the development of the commerce clause, scope and limitations upon the war power and the conduct of foreign affairs, and the trading and spending power, due process under the 5th and 14th Amendments, including emphasis upon both substantive and procedural due process of law.

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 the intentional torts, negligence, and strict liability.

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.

Law 509. Jurisdiction 4 Credit Hours
The acquisition and extent of judicial power of federal and state courts over subject matters and parties in litigation, together with the effects and enforcements of judgment, constitute the subject matter of the course. Attention is given to the relationship of federal and state judiciaries.

Law 510. Secured Transactions 4 Credit Hours
The law of personal property security as examined in pre-Codal and Codal contexts. Consideration is given to concepts such as title, personality, obligations, remedy, priority, notice and redemption. Case and code analysis will be supplemented by analysis of attempts to change form without changing substance; of the creation of security interests; and of the utility of codes as responses to societal needs.

Law 511. Legal Analysis 3 Credit Hours
The "cause of action" as an element of the legal process, how it proceeds through pleadings and issue identification to trial. The separate functions of judge and jury in this part of process, and the contrasting functions of courts and legislatures in the total process. Elements of the legal process are isolated to provide students with a framework for developing their own synthesis of process from the eight substantive courses in Phase I.

Law 601. Business Associations 4 Credit Hours
The basic legal problem in the selection and formation of the business association form are studied with emphasis upon the corporate form. Liability of individuals involved in formation and operation is included.

Law 602. Commercial Transactions 4 Credit Hours
Examines the concept of negotiability and the bank collection process from the perspective of the commercial transaction. Emphasis is given to the law of Commercial Paper (U.C.C. Article 3) including requisites of negotiability, transfer and negotiation, the rights of the holder, defenses, liability of the parties, agency and suretyship. Negotiability is also considered in the context of U.C.C. Articles 5, 7, and 8. Surveys U.C.C. Article 4 bank collection process.

Law 603. Income Taxation 4 Credit Hours
The fundamental, constitutional, statutory, regulatory and procedural principles upon which the federal income tax structure is based, including the concepts of income, capital gains and other property transactions, deductions, and the timing of transactions. Special treatment will be given to the Tax Act of 1981 and the Bankruptcy Act of 1980.

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- Law 611. **Trusts and Estates** 4 Credit Hours
A study of the basic devices in gratuitous transfers — the will, the trust and powers, together with selected problems in class gifts, will and trust substitutes, social restrictions upon the power of testation, upon the formation of property interests, and upon the trust.
- Law 612. **Real Estate Finance** 4 Credit Hours
The basic law of real property financing (mortgages and related devices) is studied in the context of function in relation to the development of land — housing, subdivisions, commercial uses, etc. Relevant portions of the law dealing with mechanics liens, tax liens, fixtures, and suretyship are included.
- Law 614. **Deferred Compensation** 4 Credit Hours
Course content could include the economics of deferred compensation, employee stock ownership plans and with regard to ERISA (an overview, vesting and accrual of benefits, anti-discrimination provisions, effect of social security, fiduciary responsibility, prohibited transactions, limitations on investments, reporting and disclosure, and pension benefit guaranty corporation).
- Law 621. **Evidence** 4 Credit Hours
An examination of the way legal rules govern the proof of disputed issues of fact during adversary proceedings, with emphasis upon the problems of testimonial proof (hearsay rules and impeachment of witnesses) circumstantial proof, and real proof.
- Law 622. **Criminal Procedure** 4 Credit Hours
This course is designed to acquaint students with the criminal justice system and practice in the system. It deals with the constitutional foundation of criminal procedure with emphasis mainly on 4th, 5th, 6th and 14th amendment rights.
- 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 632. **Legal Institutions** 3 Credit Hours
This course will involve the study of selected topics to demonstrate aspects which stabilize the development of the law and of the legal system. Study may include the forms of action, common law pleading, the rise of equity, the merger of law and equity, codifications and code pleading and concepts of causes of action and defenses.
- Law 634. **Constitutional Controls** 3 Credit Hours
The last 30 years have produced a wealth of decisions involving issues such as racial discrimination, affirmative action, gender-based discrimination, and the rights of aliens and illegitimate persons. In addition, there have been several decisions involving the scope and content of the First Amendment and other fundamental rights. These issues lend themselves to study from a perspective of constitutional controls on legislative process.

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- Law 635. Procedure in Its Substantive Context** 3 Credit Hours
Procedural rules are considered in terms of the reasons for their adoption, their impact on the substantive rights involved, and later adjustments in the rules as the substantive impact is realized. Included are the relations between procedural rules and changing concepts of the role of courts.
- 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 relationships 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 lawyers and their relationships with 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 duty to the client, the provision of adequate legal services to all, and the reconciliation of the lawyer's obligations to the client, with the demands of justice and the public interest.

Law 681. **General Practice Clinic** 2 Credit Hours

This is a one or two quarter course earning two credit hours per quarter for field work and a weekly classroom component. The quarters must be consecutive. Each student is assigned to spend a minimum of 8 hours per week at one of the legal offices in Arlington or Fairfax County or the City of Alexandria. The participating offices are selected by the assigned faculty on the basis of their interest and ability to provide the student with a sound educational experience under the supervision of a practicing attorney. These legal offices cover diverse subject areas to be able to meet the interests of most students. Possible placement offices include law firms, legal service offices, state and federal government offices and criminal prosecutors. To serve in a criminal prosecutor's office, the student must be eligible for a third year practice certificate, i.e., completed satisfactorily Criminal Law, Evidence, Criminal Procedure and Professional Ethics.

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 international trade transactions, and problems of trade in patented and trademarked products. Direct investment abroad, including incentives and obstacles to American investment, the right of establishment, foreign corporate law problems, investments in less developed countries and protecting against expropriatory action. The international patent and trademark system, and legal techniques of licensing and industrial property right abroad. Antitrust aspects of international trade and investment.

Law 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

Advanced Problems in Commercial Transactions. Requires resolution of a multi-faceted commercial problem involving national and international sales, payment, performance, insurance, transport, bankruptcy and creditor's rights, collections, bulk sales, consumer warranties and credit cards. Resolution of the problem involves application and

construction of statutory material including parts of U.C.C. Articles 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, state receivership statutes, federal and state creditor statutes, the Federal Bills of Lading Act, the Overseas Carriage of Goods Act, and consumer credit and warranty acts. Law 602 (Commercial Transactions) is not required and there is no overlap between the courses.

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 inter-relationship 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. Possible problems include analysis of natural resource problems as reflected in the law of oil, gas, and solid fuels mining. Other areas for study include the interrelationships of laws and regulations relating to environmental controls, safety, and health with the technology of energy productions, including nuclear production. The impact of political and economic policies on the evolution of energy policies will be examined.

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 antitrust law and development and use of statistics in litigation.

Law 716. 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, which could include bilingual education, public school financing, exclusionary zoning, school busing, affirmative action in education, and discrimination in housing.

Law 717. **Regulation Protecting Public Health** 4 Credit Hours

The course may consider unresolved legal and policy issues concerning the use of interdisciplinary data (especially scientific and medical data) in the legal and regulatory process. The course could also consider selected regulation programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency which affect the general public health (Clean Air and Water, Toxic Substances, Hazardous Waste Management); work place health standards by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; consumer product health standards; and various regulatory issues pertaining to food additives, drugs, medical devices and the like.

Law 718. **Federal Regulation of Food and Drugs** 4 Credit Hours

This course will consider unresolved legal and policy issues concerning the use of interdisciplinary data (especially scientific and medical data) in the legal and regulatory process. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which has regulatory jurisdiction over this field, is the oldest consumer protection agency in the United States. It has a substantial body of case law and time-tested enforcement policy and procedures; yet at the same time it has been one of the most innovative Federal agencies in creating new legal and procedural mechanisms to resolve increasingly complex scientific questions that arise as a result of the rapid progress in advanced technology and increasing economic constraints.

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 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, off-shore and gas production, highways, and land 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 738. **Estate Planning** 4 Credit Hours

This course includes a substantial writing requirement and qualifies as a writing course toward graduation, with an emphasis on organization of facts, the development of a problem-solving thought pattern, and performance of certain skills that are involved in the art and science of lawyering.

Law 739. **U.S. Law & Foreign Policy** 4 Credit Hours

This course will assess the role of lawyers in the foreign policy process and attempt to determine what skills they need, in addition to those that competent attorneys possess already, and to develop them. This course will examine also the role of law in the foreign policy process in both the domestic and international levels, specifically, how it is different, if at all, from the role it plays in purely domestic and private-sector matters. In many ways, answers to this line of inquiry will provide greater insights to the first problem, that concerning the development of additional skills for lawyers active in the field of law and foreign policy.

Law 741. **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 742. **International Trade Regulation** 4 Credit Hours

An examination of process problems arising essentially under American law which confront U.S. firms operating abroad and foreign firms operating in the United States.

Public policy considerations underlying the U.S. regulation of foreign commerce are addressed, as are relevant U.S. legislation, legislative histories, regulations, treaties and cases. Problem settings may include the constitutional framework relating to the regulation of international business and foreign commerce (that is, federalism and separation of powers), export controls, import remedies, international business litigation, boycotts and corrupt practices legislation, international antitrust and taxation (state and federal) and securities legislation, currency (exchange rate) fluctuation and accounting/taxation consequences, the GATT system and trade agreements, international competitiveness of U.S. firms, and extraterritorial application of U.S. economic legislation generally, and restrictive barriers to trade and investment.

Law 743. **First Amendment** 4 Credit Hours

This course will deal with almost all aspects of the First Amendment, including speech, press, assembly, association, establishment of religion, and free exercise of religion.

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 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 part 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 756. Jurisprudence 3 Credit Hours

A survey of the perspective 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, and valid law.

Law 757. 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 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 & Victims of Crime 3 Credit Hours

This seminar will provide an analytical insight into the interrelationships between civil and criminal law. Considered will be how our system of jurisprudence is geared to protect and compensate society — how it has met its commitment and how it has failed. The subjects of aid for the victims of crime through victim-compensation statutes and the difference between the applications of the exclusionary rule in civil and criminal cases will be examined. Current trends toward greater utilization of civil remedies after criminal sanctions have been exhausted will also be a focus of attention.

Law 763. Courts and Power 4 Credit Hours

The purpose 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** 3 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. 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 fundamentals of anatomy and physiology as they relate to problems of proof. This course will explore medical/legal aspects of the practice of law, including the role of the medical doctor in the preparation and presentation of personal injury cases, the attorney-physician relationship, the nature of various medical specialties, expert testimony, malpractice, and various medical subjects as they relate to the law.

Law 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

A framework illustrating several modes of administrative agency practice is studied in the context of selected agencies and regulatory programs. One scenario will examine an example of the least formal process in administrative decisionmaking, *i.e.*, an informal negotiation with the EPA for exemption from a regulatory requirement. The second situation will involve a somewhat more structured process, *i.e.*, the citizen petition process under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The third situation will involve the use of rule-making procedures under the Administrative Procedure Act to establish rates to be charged by the U.S. government for extracting renewable resources (foreign fishing fees in the U.S. 200 mile zone). Finally, a variation on the adjudicatory decisionmaking process will be considered, *i.e.*, when final agency action can be done only by an order issued by a Federal District Court.

Each of the foregoing are recent cases and illustrate current administrative procedures. Instead of a casebook, the actual legal materials used in the cases will be studied.

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- Law 786. Litigation** 4 Credit Hours
The skillful employment of procedural rules and devices is considered in civil and criminal settings. Attention is given to practice under both federal and state systems. Appellate practice will be considered in terms of requirements which must be anticipated at pretrial and trial stages so that a systematic view of practice is developed.
- Law 792. Tax Practice** 3 Credit Hours
A study of the law and procedures concerning tax practice. Positioning on tax returns with a view to settlement or trial, as opposed to audit avoidance. A study of penalties. A study of process. Practice before the IRS: examinations, appeals and litigation. How and when to obtain rulings and determination letters. A review of currently changing procedures.
- Law 793. Patent and Copyright Practice** 3 Credit Hours
Protection of intellectual property under patent and copyright laws. Comparison of subject matter covered and extent of protection under various theories of intellectual property.
- Law 794. Communications Practice** 2 Credit Hours
This course is designed to present a practical approach to the analysis of Federal Communications decisions and statutory policy pertaining to traditional media and "new media technology."

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