

# George Mason University

## School of Law

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1988-89 Catalog

# School of Law

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1988-89 Catalog

3401 N. Fairfax Drive  
Arlington, VA 22201-4498  
(703) 841-2600

Admissions Office  
(703) 841-2640

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**George Mason University** serves more than 18,000 students at its Main Campus in Fairfax and Metro Campus in Arlington. The University's strong commitment to the liberal arts is enriched by an emphasis on high technology, public policy, and the fine and performing arts. In addition to the School of Law, George Mason's schools and colleges include Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Education and Human Services, Information Technology and Engineering, and Nursing, as well as the School of Continuing and Alternative Learning and the Graduate School.

This catalog was prepared on the basis of the best information available at the time of publication. However, all information, including statements of tuition and fees, course offerings, and admission and graduation requirements, is subject to change without notice or obligation. A fuller statement of School of Law requirements may be found in the academic regulations, available in the Law Library.

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# Academic Calendar 1988-89

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Thursday, May 5

Fall and spring semester registration begins.

Friday, May 13

Fall and spring semester registration ends.

Monday, July 25

Fall semester course rosters and tuition bills mailed.

## **1988 Fall Semester**

Monday, August 22

Orientation for entering students at 6:00 p.m. (date and time subject to change).

Wednesday, August 24

Fall semester classes and add-drop periods begin. Last day to pay fall tuition without penalty; last day for 100 percent fall tuition refund.

Tuesday, August 30

Last day to add fall courses; last day for 67 percent fall tuition refund.

Monday, September 5

Labor Day; University closed.

Wednesday, September 7

Last day to drop fall courses; last day for 33 percent fall tuition refund.

Friday, October 28

Last day to submit fall graduation applications.

Thursday, November 24

Thanksgiving recess begins; University closed.

Monday, November 28

Classes resume.

Friday, December 9

Fall classes end.

Monday, December 12

Fall semester examinations begin.

Thursday, December 22

Fall semester examinations end at 10:00 p.m.

December 23 - January 2

University closed (dates subject to change).

Monday, December 19

Spring semester course rosters and tuition bills mailed.

## **1989 Spring Semester**

Monday, January 9

Spring semester classes and add-drop periods begin. Last day to pay spring tuition without penalty; last day for 100 percent spring tuition refund.

Friday, January 13

Last day to add spring courses; last day for 67 percent spring tuition refund.

Friday, January 20

Last day to drop spring courses; last day for 33 percent spring tuition refund.

Friday, February 3

Last day to submit spring graduation applications.

Monday, March 13

Spring recess begins.

Monday, March 20

Classes resume.

Friday, April 28

Spring semester classes end.

Monday, May 1

Spring semester examinations begin.

Wednesday, May 10

Spring semester examinations end at 10:00 p.m.

Saturday, May 20

School of Law Commencement (date subject to change).

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# Rector and Visitors George Mason University 1987-88

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Hector Alcalde, Rector  
Arlington, VA

Nancy M. Hirst  
McLean, VA

C. Douglas Adams  
Burke, VA

Henry O. Lampe  
Arlington, VA

Gayle Perkins Atkins  
Alexandria, VA

Val S. McWhorter  
Springfield, VA

Richard A. Barton  
Arlington, VA

Helen Hill Miller  
Washington, DC

Randolph W. Church, Jr.  
Fairfax, VA

Charles H. Nance  
Alexandria, VA

Robert P. Crouch, Jr.  
Charlottesville, VA

Martha V. Pennino  
Vienna, VA

Myron P. Erkiletian  
Alexandria, VA

Edgar A. Prichard  
Fairfax, VA

Joseph A. Heastie  
Vienna, VA

Elizabeth T. Walker  
Alexandria, VA

## Administration

President of the University: George W. Johnson

Senior Vice President and Interim Provost: J. Wade Gilley

Dean of the School of Law: Henry G. Manne

Associate Dean for Academic Affairs: Steven J. Eagle

Associate Dean for Administration: Charles R. Engle

Assistant Dean: Marc Hoberman

Director of the Law Library: Philip C. Berwick



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# Faculty of Law 1988-89

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Barry E. Adler, Assistant Professor of Law. B.S. 1982, Cornell University; J.D. 1985, University of Chicago

Robert A. Anthony, Professor of Law. B.A. 1953, Yale University; B.A. Juris. 1955, Oxford University; J.D. 1957, Stanford University

William D. Bishop, George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. B.A. 1971, Memorial University; M.A. 1972, University of Western Ontario; B.A. 1974, B.C.L. 1975, Oxford University; Ph.D. 1986, London School of Economics

Margaret F. Brinig, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1970, Duke University; J.D. 1973, Seton Hall University

Joseph E. Broadus, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1978, Florida International University; M.A. 1984, University of Miami; J.D. 1981, Florida State University

Henry N. Butler, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1977, University of Richmond; M.A. 1979, Ph.D. 1982, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; J.D. 1982, University of Miami

James E. Byrne, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1968, University of Notre Dame; J.D. 1977, Stetson University; LL.M. 1978, University of Pennsylvania

John L. Costello, Jr., Professor of Law. A.B. 1952, Dickinson College; J.D. 1955, Dickinson School of Law; M.A. 1964, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; LL.M. 1975, University of Virginia

Steven M. Crafton, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1971, University of Arizona; J.D. 1984, Emory University; Ph.D. 1976, Texas A&M University

Edward J. Damich, Associate Professor of Law. A.B. 1970, St. Stephen's College; J.D. 1976, Catholic University; LL.M. 1983, Columbia University

Robert P. Davidow, Professor of Law. A.B. 1959, Dartmouth College; J.D. 1962, University of Michigan; LL.M. 1969, Harvard University; J.S.D. 1982, Columbia University

Steven J. Eagle, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law. B.B.A. 1965, City College of New York; J.D. 1970, Yale University

Charles R. Engle, Associate Dean for Administration and Professor of Law. B.S.M.E. 1953, Kansas State University; J.D. 1959, American University

Peter J. Ferrara, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1976, J.D. 1979, Harvard University

Douglas H. Ginsburg, George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. B.S. 1970, Cornell University; J.D. 1973, University of Chicago

Irving Kayton, George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. B.A. 1951, Cornell University; J.D. 1957, New York University; LL.M. 1964, J.S.D. 1967, Columbia University

William E. Kovacic, Assistant Professor of Law. A.B. 1974, Princeton University; J.D. 1978, Columbia University

Michael I. Krauss, Professor of Law. B.A. 1973, Carleton University; LL.B. 1976, University of Sherbrooke; LL.M. 1978, Yale University

David D. Kulig, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1965, J.D. 1968, Georgetown

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University; M.B.A. 1987, University of Chicago

Lee S. Liberman, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1979, Yale University; J.D. 1983, University of Chicago

Stuart S. Malawer, Professor of Law. B.A. 1964, University of Buffalo; J.D. 1967, Cornell University; M.A. 1970, Ph.D. 1976, University of Pennsylvania

Henry G. Manne, Dean, University Professor of Law, and Director of the Law and Economics Center. B.A. 1950, Vanderbilt University; J.D. 1952, University of Chicago; J.S.D. 1966, Yale University

Patricia R. McClanahan, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1975, J.D. 1978, University of California, Davis; LL.M. 1982, New York University

Timothy J. Muris, George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. B.A. 1971, San Diego State University; J.D. 1974, University of California, Los Angeles

Ralph Norvell, Dean Emeritus and Professor of Law. B.A. 1943, J.D. 1946, Baylor University; LL.M. 1948, University of Michigan

Larry E. Ribstein, Professor of Law. B.A. 1968, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1972, University of Chicago

Linda A. Schwartzstein, Associate Professor of Law. A.B. 1973, Brandeis University; J.D. 1976, University of Michigan; LL.M. 1977, New York University

Scott C. Whitney, Professor of Law. A.B. 1949, University of Nevada; J.D. 1952, Harvard University

George A. Zaphiriou, Professor of Law. LL.B. 1940, University of Athens (Greece); LL.M. 1950, University of London

David F. Condon, Jr., Professor Emeritus. A.B. 1937, Brown University; LL.B. 1940, L.D. 1962, Fordham University; LL.M. 1948, George Washington University; M.S. 1972, American University

Conrad D. Philos, Professor Emeritus. A.B. 1934, University of Illinois; J.D. 1939, Chicago-Kent College of Law

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# Adjunct Faculty 1988-89

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Kenneth W. Curtis, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1964, University of Buffalo; M.S. 1968, Seton Hall University; J.D. 1972, George Washington University

Elizabeth K. Dorminey, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1976, J.D. 1981, University of Georgia; L.L.M. 1984, Columbia University

Charles H. Duff, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1947, J.D. 1950, Georgetown University

John Kingsley Ebiasah, Lecturer in Law. LL.B. 1969, University of Ghana; M.C.J. 1972, Howard University; M.B.P.A. 1978, Southeastern University; S.J.D. 1980, George Washington University

Helen F. Fahey, Lecturer in Law. J.D. 1976, Catholic University

Charles E. Friend, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1957, George Washington University; B.F.T. 1965, American Graduate School of International Management (Arizona); J.D. 1969, College of William and Mary

Lawrence D. Gaughan, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1957, J.D. 1957, University of Montana; LL.M. 1964, University of Virginia

David M. Hunsaker, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1966, University of California, Santa Barbara; M.A. 1972, Bradley University; J.D. 1969, Columbia University; L.L.M. 1977, University of Virginia

Stephen A. McLaughlin, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1977, College of William and Mary; J.D. 1982, University of Miami

Maqsood H. Mir, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1973, M.A. 1974, Karachi University (Pakistan); M.A. 1977, Memphis State

University; Ph.D. 1983, University of Louisville; J.D. 1986, Catholic University

Harry J. O'Neill, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1971, University of Pittsburgh; J.D. 1986, George Washington University

Lucinda A. Riley, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1971, Transylvania College; J.D. 1975, University of Texas, Austin

David R. Rosenfeld, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1965, Hofstra University; J.D. 1968, George Washington University

Paul F. Sheridan, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1958, Columbia College; J.D. 1963, Georgetown University

Alan M. Slobodin, Lecturer in Law. B.B.A. 1979, Temple University; J.D. 1984, George Washington University

Alan R. Swendiman, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1969, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; J.D. 1973, Georgetown University

Robert E. Ward, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1975, Northwestern University; J.D. 1980, University of Santa Clara; LL.M. 1981, Boston University

Stephen A. Weitzman, Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1965, J.D. 1968, LL.M. 1969, New York University

Laurence S. Zackson, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1982, University of Texas, Austin; J.D. 1985, University of California, Hastings College; L.L.M. 1987, Columbia University

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# Administrative Faculty 1988-89

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Steven C. Coleman, Director Of  
Admissions. B.A. 1977, Washington  
Bible College; M.Ed. 1982, George  
Mason University

Marc N. Hoberman, Assistant Dean and  
Assistant Director, Law and Economics  
Center. B.S. 1970, University of  
Rochester

M. Dabney Oakley, Jr., Director of  
Development. B.A. 1971, Virginia  
Military Institute; J.D. 1979, University  
of Richmond

Curt A. Seiberlich, Financial  
Administrator. B.S. 1981, Pennsylvania  
State University.

# Professional Law Librarians 1988-89

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Philip C. Berwick, Director of the Law Library. B.A. 1973, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1978, University of Toledo; A.M.L.S. 1979, University of Michigan

Marcia S. Kingsley, Head, Technical Services. B.A. 1969, Manhattanville College; M.A. 1971, Duke University; M.L.S. 1971, University of North Carolina

Cindy S. Saur, Head, Circulation Services. B.S. 1977, M.A. 1983, University of Iowa

Denise S. Wallace, Head, Public Services. B.S. 1976, Radford University; M.L.S. 1985, University of Maryland

Vacant, Librarian, Reference and Government Documents.

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# General Provisions

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## **George Mason University**

With the nation's capital at its doorstep, George Mason University is in the mainstream of the political, artistic, and professional life of the country. The University has two campuses, the Main Campus on 583 wooded acres in the historic area of Fairfax, and the urban Metro Campus in Arlington. It grants undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees in more than 90 fields, including eight doctoral degrees and the juris doctor law degree.

More than 900 full- and part-time faculty members instruct over 18,000 students through the College of Arts and Sciences, College of Education and Human Services, School of Business Administration, School of Information Technology and Engineering, School of Nursing, Graduate School, School of Law, and School of Continuing and Alternative Learning. In addition, approximately 7,000 students enroll for the summer session. Although the majority of students commute from Northern Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, DC, the University offers on-campus housing for approximately 2,000 undergraduates, with more units planned. Also available are 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, including numerous specialized libraries, archives, databases, governmental agencies, museums, and galleries. In addition, the University is becoming a cultural center in its own right, offering an exciting calendar of exhibitions, films, lectures, athletic events, special programs, and

musical, theatrical, and dance performances.

## **Mission of the University**

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

The University will support a faculty that 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 as the intellectual and cultural focus of Northern Virginia.

## **School of Law**

The School of Law offers educational programs leading to the first professional degree in law, the juris doctor.

*The curriculum provides a sound basic legal education for all students, with an emphasis on writing and on the principles of economics, finance, and accounting that are of crucial importance in the practice of law. A wide variety of elective courses allows students to explore areas of interest. The School also offers an innovative program of specialty tracks, to which students may apply at the time of their application for admission to the JD*

program. The specialty track program in patent law begins in fall 1988, with classes held in the evenings. Specialty tracks in corporation law and securities regulation and in banking and financial services law begin in the fall 1989 day division. These track programs provide an opportunity for the development, normally associated with several years of practice, of expert skills in these areas.

In fall 1988 the School of Law converted its curriculum from a quarter system to a semester system. Students enrolled in prior terms should consult the recorder regarding conversion of quarter-system credits and graduation requirements.

### **History of the Law School**

The School of Law of George Mason University was established by 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 by acquiring the assets of the International School of Law.

For several years before 1979 the rector and visitors of George Mason University perceived the need to establish a law school at the University. Since George Mason's mission is imposed by statute to be the state university in Northern Virginia, the region's rapidly growing population demanded a more comprehensive range of educational services.

The International School of Law had operated for several years as an independent law school in the District of Columbia. International had developed its faculty, library, 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 to Arlington, Virginia.

During 1978 it became apparent to the governing boards of both George Mason University and the 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.

George Mason University accepted operational responsibility and continued the students and faculty of International. The School of Law has been an integral part of George Mason University since the transfer.

### **Accreditation**

The School of Law is fully accredited by the American Bar Association.

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

### **Admission to the Bar**

Each state and the District of Columbia have independent rules relating to admission to the practice of law. Students are advised to determine the requirements of the particular jurisdictions in which they might practice. Inquiries should be made during the process of applying to law school because some jurisdictions require the filing of an intention to study law shortly after commencing legal study.

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While the School attempts to keep current information on rules from various jurisdictions as a service to its students, complete accuracy cannot be assured. Therefore, students are urged to contact the admitting agencies of the particular states in which they have an interest.

Bar examination certifications and related matters are handled by the recorder.

#### **Physical Plant**

The School of Law is at the University's Metro Campus at 3401 North Fairfax Drive in Arlington. Limited parking is available on campus via the Kirkwood Road 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. Four large classrooms, two seminar rooms, a courtroom, and offices for faculty, administration, and student activities are available. A large, attractive space is devoted to the Law Library. Food service and a bookstore are on the premises.

#### **Law Library**

The Law Library currently consists of over 200,000 volumes. In addition to the required American and British materials, the Library is rapidly expanding its patent, banking, corporation, and international trade collections to support the specialty tracks in these areas. The library is also developing a substantial law and economics collection to support faculty research.

Students and faculty have access to a variety of computer-based legal research systems including LEXIS, WESTLAW and InfoTrac. A soon-to-be-implemented integrated library system will allow

researchers online access to not only the Law Library's catalog but also to the University's catalog.

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

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.

#### **Law and Economics Center**

The Law and Economics Center (LEC) moved to the School of Law at the start of the 1986-87 academic year. Founded in 1974 by Henry G. Manne, GMU's law school dean, the LEC's purpose is to further the development of law and economics as intellectually related disciplines. LEC seeks to demonstrate the applicability of economics scholarship to legal policy, and to relate economics to the substance and procedures of law.

Among the better-known programs of the LEC are its economics institutes for federal judges and for law professors. Each two-week, residential institute provides participants with a university-level introductory course in economics. A comparable course in law for academic economists is also offered. Through a series of interdisciplinary symposia, current topics in law and economics are explored. Many programs result in publication of the proceedings, allowing a wider range of academics to benefit. The LEC serves as a worldwide clearing house for research in law and economics, circulating *Lexecon*, a free, quarterly newsletter listing working papers, lecture series, conferences and other



programs, and other information of interest. Office space is provided for visiting scholars, many of whom present special seminars to interested faculty and students.

### **Programs Offered**

All programs lead 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 six semesters of three academic years.

Day division classes are scheduled from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday. Classes may be scheduled during weekends with prior announcement.

For those precluded from full-time class attendance and study, the evening division offers a program designed to be completed in eight semesters of four academic years.

Evening division classes are scheduled from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Friday. Students cannot complete the required sequences unless they can attend class on any given night of the week. Classes may be scheduled on weekends with prior announcement.

### **Confidentiality of Student Records**

All information in student records is confidential and subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. This act was designed to protect the privacy of educational records, to establish the right of students to inspect and review their educational 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

(FERPA) office concerning alleged failures by the institution to comply with the Act.

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 duties;
3. Courts of competent jurisdiction, upon the issuance of a subpoena, and;
4. Other persons and agencies approved by the Privacy Act and as set forth in law.

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 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 that may prompt inquiries at the School, they should make arrangements with the Recorder's Office for release of information.

### **Other Documents**

The information in this catalog is intended to describe the principal effects of the regulations under which the faculty, administration, and staff conduct the programs of the School.

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Copies of the Faculty Bylaws and the Academic Regulations are on file in the Law Library.

## **General Regulations**

### **Motor Vehicles**

Limited parking is available for School of Law 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 Parking Services. At the time of registration the student must certify that (1) the vehicle has a valid state registration and insurance from a recognized carrier to afford coverage for public liability in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia; (2) the student has a valid driver's license; and (3) 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 is charged for a parking decal, which must be displayed by every registered vehicle.

Parking Services has an office at the Metro Campus.

### **Identification Cards**

Official University identification cards are issued to each student as part of the registration process. This card must be presented for use of library materials or purchasing a parking decal, and may be required for admission to University events or for using University facilities after normal operating hours. The identification card is revalidated each semester.

### **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 University Police office (323-2158) on the Main Campus in Fairfax.

### **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.

### **Animals**

No animals are permitted in University buildings at any time. Exception is made for dogs assisting blind or deaf persons.

### **Solicitors and Salesmen**

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

### **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—on the basis of individual merit and without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or handicap (except where sex or age is a bona fide occupational qualification).

Any students, employees, or applicants for admission or employment who believe that they have 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, stating the facts that occasioned the complaint, presenting any relevant documents or

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correspondence, and requesting assistance in resolution of the matter. Disabled students or applicants may also contact the Adviser to Disabled Students.

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# Student Affairs

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## Student Services

### General

George Mason University provides many support services designed to enhance the law school experience and enable students to take full advantage of the University's educational and personal enrichment opportunities.

The recorder and the Admissions Office are located in the same area at the law school. The recorder maintains the records of enrolled students. The Admissions Office contains the files of current applicants. These offices provide information concerning schedules and registration.

Counseling and information relating to academic programs, readmission, advanced standing, and degree requirements are available through the associate dean for administration.

### Placement

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

Alumni of the School of Law are members of the Bar in more than forty jurisdictions. The majority of our graduates enter private practice. Others serve in federal, state, and local government, or pursue careers in business, finance, and industry.

The School of Law's location provides students an unparalleled opportunity to gain experience in a full range of federal

courts and agencies, state and local government offices and courts, and in private firms with diverse practices. The Placement Office offers advice concerning opportunities for the utilization of a legal education. Through career programming, resource materials, and individual discussion, students are assisted in evaluating career options.

The School of Law is an active member of the Washington, DC, Area Consortium of Law Schools, the Virginia Law School Recruitment Program, and the National Association for Law Placement. These organizations provide further opportunities for regional and national recruitment and exposure.

### Counseling Center Services

The University Counseling Center staff of professional counselors helps students reach their academic, social, and personal goals. Counselors assist in making appropriate choices concerning education and work, developing effective study skills, and managing personal problems that interfere with learning.

Services are available at no charge to all University students. The main office, 364 Student Union I, is open weekdays and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Call (703) 323-2165 for information about or assistance with mental health services, self-assessment, black peer program, re-entry program, consultation, training, and referral to other mental health practitioners.

The Counseling Center is accredited by the International Association of Counseling Services. All services to students are confidential and no information is released without the student's written consent.

### **Financial Aid**

The University Financial Planning and Resources office provides a variety of services to assist students in financing 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 Planning and Resources office is in 354 Student Union I, on the Main Campus in Fairfax (703/323-2176).

Information and assistance are also available through the School of Law.

### **Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) Program**

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program enables students to borrow up to \$7,500 each year (for a total of \$37,500) from banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, or other participating lenders. The lending institution makes the loan directly to the student. To apply an applicant must have a current "Needs Analysis" document on file (GAPFSAS or FAF). The federal government pays the interest subsidy while a student is in school. In all cases, the key to obtaining a guaranteed loan lies in finding a bank or other lender willing to make the loan. For further information about the Guaranteed Loan Program, prospective borrowers are urged to contact participating lending institutions in their localities. If the local lender is unwilling to make the loan, borrowers should obtain loan application forms from the Financial Planning and Resources office for a guaranteed loan through the Virginia Education Loan Authority (VELA) or through the Law School Assured Access Program (LSAAP). The current interest rate for first-time borrowers is 8 percent.

### **Perkins Loan (formerly National Direct Student Loan) Program**

Long-term, 5 percent interest loans are available to students enrolled at least half-time. Repayment begins six months after graduation and may be deferred for students continuing with graduate school, Peace Corps, VISTA, or military service.

### **Auxiliary Loan to Assist Students (ALAS)**

Some banks or lending institutions may participate in the Auxiliary Loan to Assist Students (ALAS) program and the Supplemental Loan for Students (SLS). Students may borrow up to \$4,000 in these programs with a cumulative limit of \$20,000. The interest rate is variable, based on the 90-day treasury bill rate plus 3.75 percent (not to exceed 12 percent). Applications may be obtained through participating lending institutions or through the Law School Assured Access Program (LSAAP). LSAAP applications are available at the School of Law.

### **Fellowship and Scholarship Funds GMU Law School**

#### **Fellowship - Day Division**

A number of fellowships (non-need) paying \$6,500 per year are available for students entering the day division. Primary emphasis is on recruiting members of minorities, with special attention to Virginia residents. These fellowships are awarded using competitive standards aimed at identifying students with academic promise.

#### **Institute For Law and Public Health Protection**

This \$2,500 fellowship is awarded annually to a full-time student who submits the best research plan dealing with a legal issue in the field of environmental law. The stipend is paid in

ten equal monthly installments. The recipient is obligated to carry out the research plan and produce a completed article before the ten-month period expires.

**Fairfax Bar Endowment for Legal Education Wilkins Grant**

A scholarship designed for incoming first-year law students or returning law students who meet the following requirements: (1) must be a resident of Fairfax County, Fairfax City, or Falls Church City; (2) must be entering the first year of law school or returning to an ABA-accredited school of law in the Commonwealth of Virginia; and (3) must demonstrate outstanding scholarship and financial need. The grant is for approximately \$1,000.

**Law School Alumni Chapter Student Scholarship**

A scholarship for law students with a minimum of 25 credits completed. Criteria are (1) demonstration of superior scholarship, character, and personality (also considered are scholastic achievement, extracurricular involvement in law school-related activities, professional goals and aspirations); (2) demonstration of financial need; and (3) grade point average of 2.75 or better. The scholarship is for approximately \$1,000 to be used toward the cost of books and fees, and is paid directly to the University.

**Women's Auxiliary to the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association Scholarship**

A scholarship designed to assist students residing in the Tidewater area or students who are from the area and who plan to attend, or are attending, a Virginia law school. The scholarship is based primarily on financial need.

**Arlington Lawyers' Auxiliary**

**Scholarship** A scholarship designed to assist students who are residents of

Arlington County and who have a definite need for financial assistance.

**Kaufman Memorial Fund**

Judge Stanley M. Ohlbaum established a fund to memorialize the late Judge Joseph W. Kaufman. The capital of this fund is used for emergency loans to currently enrolled students. Loans normally are restricted to amounts not exceeding \$300, to be repaid within 30 days.

**Student Part-Time Employment**

The law school Placement Office maintains a referral service to help students find part-time positions that give them valuable legal experience. Full-time students may not work more than 20 hours per week.

**Minority Student Services**

Minority Student Services is an administrative office that plans and coordinates University programs for ethnic minority students. The office coordinates the student services that are housed within their respective administrative units and assists the University by providing continuity in services for minority students. Helping students understand their academic needs and then find appropriate ways to meet them is an important function of the office. It is located on the Main Campus, 352 Student Union I, (703) 323-2383.

**Services to Disabled Persons**

Students with disabilities have access to a wide range of services and assistance. They may contact the Adviser to Disabled Students at (703) 323-2523 (voice/TDD) for more information.

**Veterans Services**

The University Office of Veterans Services assists veterans, service personnel, dependents, and survivors in obtaining authorized educational benefits. Located

in *Student Union I on the Main Campus* in Fairfax (703/323-2381), the hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Call to confirm days the office is open until 7 p.m.

### **Virginia War Orphans Education Program**

The Virginia War Orphans Program provides educational assistance to children of qualified veterans. To be eligible an applicant must meet the following requirements:

1. The applicant must be between the ages of 16 and 25.
2. The applicant's parent must have served in the armed forces of the United States and must (a) be totally disabled due to an injury or disease incurred in a time of armed conflict; or (b) have died as a result of injury or disease incurred in a time of armed conflict; or (c) be listed as a prisoner of war or missing in action.
3. The applicant's parent must have been a resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia at the time of entry into active military duty, or must have been a resident of the state for at least 10 consecutive years immediately prior to the date of application.
4. The applicant must provide written verification of acceptance as a student in a state-supported post-secondary school.

Eligible individuals are entitled to a maximum of 48 months of tuition-free education at a state-supported educational institution. For more information contact the Office of Veterans Services.

### **Health Insurance**

Students are eligible for enrollment in health insurance policies 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, 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 George's counties in Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The Admissions Office sponsors a program each summer to acquaint first-year students with housing opportunities and gives information about shared housing accommodations.

## **Student Organizations**

### **Student Bar Association (SBA)**

The student body is organized under a constitution as the Student Bar Association. All students admitted to the law school are members of the SBA and are encouraged to contribute to the educational and recreational programs sponsored by student organizations.

The SBA Board of Governors is elected annually and serves as a liaison with the faculty and administration. It provides services to the students through a system of committees and student membership on faculty committees. The SBA allocates student fee funds through a system maintained by the GMU Student Activities Office.

SBA committees are responsible for obtaining speakers, organizing intramural sports, helping to plan orientation and graduation, and organizing the many social events held throughout the year.

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### **American Bar Association/Law Student Division (ABA/LSD)**

The Law Student Division of the American Bar Association is the largest professional student organization in the nation, with a total enrollment of 43,000. Over half of the students at GMU School of Law are members.

The Law Student Division sponsors competitions in client counseling, negotiations, and appellate advocacy on both the school and national levels. ABA/LSD holds an annual national meeting during which resolutions of concern to law students are passed for consideration by the American Bar Association.

Membership in the ABA/LSD includes subscriptions to *The Student Lawyer* and the *ABA Journal*, major medical insurance coverage at lower-than-average rates, and the first year's membership in the ABA upon passing the bar.

### **Black Law Students Association (BLSA)**

The GMU Chapter of the BLSA is a member of the National Black Law Students Association, founded in 1967. The association strives to develop a greater awareness and commitment by the legal profession to the needs and interests of the black community. BLSA especially encourages academic excellence in an effort to produce professional attorneys able to contribute to the black community in particular and to society in general. Current activities include participation in the Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competitions, developing minority recruiting programs, and guest lectures by minority professionals. Membership is open to any student willing to promote the goals of BLSA.

### **Christian Legal Society (CLS)**

The Christian Legal Society is a non-denominational national organization of

lawyers, judges, professors, and students concerned with integrating their Christian faith and the practice of law. It encourages Christian lawyers to view law as service to God and neighbor. The George Mason CLS Chapter considers itself a service organization. Members help students apply their faith in analyzing legal issues, adapting to the demands of law school, and dealing with the myriad problems that are part of everyday law school life. CLS meets on a weekly basis with a varied program, discussing both contemporary issues or problems unique to law school in the context of the Gospel of Jesus. However, CLS primarily emphasizes meeting student needs through mutual support and encouragement.

### **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 in the fall and spring semesters.

### **Docket Newspaper**

The *Docket* is the student newspaper of George Mason University School of Law. Published by GMU students, the *Docket* notes newsworthy events occurring within the law school and the local professional community. The *Docket* also reports on career opportunities, student organizations, and Student Bar Association activities. The newspaper



stimulates discussion on relevant topics through its editorials, letters to the editor, and columns. Staff membership is open to any GMUSL student.

### **Federalist Society**

The Federalist Society of George Mason University School of Law is a professionally oriented organization of law students—often described as conservative or libertarian—who believe that political and judicial power are ultimately derived from the Constitution. Members believe that the leadership of the United States is destined to fall on the shoulders of their generation, and especially upon the members of its legal community. The organization is dedicated to providing means and access to those who want to shoulder the professional responsibility of leadership.

### **Honor Code Council**

Each student, though 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 to declarations of good faith or intent made under an individual's status as a student at the George Mason University School of Law. Considered reprehensible are lying, cheating, plagiarism, stealing, and the deprivation of others from access to library materials. Violation of the code may result in suspension or dismissal.

### **International Law Society (ILS)**

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

### **Law Review**

The *GMU Law Review* was established as the *ISL Law Review* in 1975, and its first issue was published in the spring of 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 1979 and is part of the law school curriculum. It is student run, with an active faculty adviser, and provides opportunities for students in the development of oral and written advocacy skills. Students are required to write, research, and orally argue legal briefs and memoranda. Student teams enter national and international competitions after being selected through a rigorous intramural process.

All students are required to participate during their first year in conjunction with the legal research and writing course. Upperclass members participate on a voluntary basis. Membership in the Moot Court Program is a privilege and a profitable learning experience.

### **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. Justice

Powell was 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, DC, 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.

***Registry Yearbook***

The *Registry's* pages are a pictorial collection of the students, faculty, events, and organizations that make each year unique. Membership is open to all creative people who desire to work on the yearbook.

**Women's Law Association (WLA)**

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

The WLA 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 in GMUSL, and provides intercollegiate communications with other women's law associations.

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# Tuition and Fees

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## 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 each term. When students receive their final course selection notifications for each term, they accept the responsibility for paying tuition and fees for the entire semester unless written notification withdrawing from classes is received by the recorder before the first day of class. The course selection notification includes the amount of tuition due. Bills for deferred payment are annotated on the deferred payment contract.

Settlement is by payment in full of the tuition and fees for the term, by an arrangement for payment under the deferred payment plan, by a third-party payment arrangement, or by a GSL payment arrangement. Students are urged to arrange settlement well before the deadlines. Students failing to settle accounts prior to the deadline will incur a late-registration fee, except by special approval of the associate dean for administration.

Settlement of accounts and registration must be completed on or before the first day of classes for each term. For the academic year 1988-89, they are:

Fall Semester 1988    August 24, 1988  
Spring Semester 1989    January 9, 1989

Payment for tuition and fees, fines, or other obligations to the University must be by check or money order made payable to George Mason University. Second-party checks are not acceptable, except for paychecks from local business firms payable to the student. The University accepts VISA and MasterCard. All payments must be sent

to the Cashier's Office, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444.

Billing to third parties is considered as settlement only when approved purchase orders or grant commitments have been submitted before deadlines.

## Deferred Payment Plan (DPP)

Students may 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 \$20 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 \$25 penalty fee.

## Installment Payment Plan

George Mason University offers a monthly deferred billing plan through the Academic Management Services (AMS) of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. This plan enables students to pay all or part of their yearly tuition in ten equal monthly installments without interest charges.

Participation is renewable annually at a cost of \$45. The enrollment fee includes a Life Benefit Insurance plan, which guarantees payment of the balance of the budgeted amount in the event of the death of the parent who is contractually responsible for payments.

Arrangements with AMS (800/556-6684) must be made prior to the start of the academic year.

## Financial Suspension and Reinstatement

Students whose accounts are in default

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for a period of 30 or more days are placed on financial suspension. In this event, the student forfeits the right to future use of the deferred payment plan and the University bursar notifies the recorder to withhold grades, future registration privileges, transcripts, diplomas, and other academic information until the account is settled. Settlement requires the full payment of all charges and a \$25 reinstatement fee.

#### **Refunds**

If a student withdraws from school, changes from full-time to part-time status, or reduces to a part-time load, tuition (but not fees) is refunded in whole or part. Withdrawal while under the deferred payment plan does not result in the discharge of all financial obligations. For entering students, withdrawal during the first semester of study results in \$100 being withheld from the refund to which the student is otherwise entitled.

The effective date upon which refunds are based is the date of receipt by the School of Law recorder of a written request for withdrawal or course reduction. Telephone calls are not accepted for this purpose.

For a regular semester 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 six-week summer term 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 in-state tuition a person must have been domiciled in Virginia for a period of at least one year prior to the term for which a reduced rate is sought. A person becomes domiciled in Virginia when legally capable of establishing a domicile and is present in Virginia with the unqualified intention of remaining in the state indefinitely.

Domicile is primarily a question of intent. The burden of proof is upon the student seeking the benefit of reduced tuition. Students requesting a change to in-state classification must file the required form before the first day of the semester for which in-state status is sought. Additional information on domicile is available from the domicile administration officer in the Admissions Office.

## Tuition and Fees

Tuition and fees for 1988-89 are:

	In-State Students	Out-of-State Students
<b>Tuition and Fees</b>		
Full-Time—Per Academic Year . . . . . (12-16 credit hours per semester)	\$ 3,228	\$ 10,404
Full-Time—Per Semester . . . . .	1,614	5,202
Part-Time—Per Semester Hour . . . . . (11 or fewer credit hours per semester)	134.50	433.50
<b>Other Fees</b>		
Late Registration Fee <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	15	15
Deferred Payment Plan Fee . . . . . (see DPP section)	20	20
Late Payment Penalty Fee . . . . . (See DPP section)	25	25
Reinstatement Fee . . . . .	25	25
Registration Resubmission Fee <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5	5
Graduation Fee <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	25	25
Transcript Fee <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2	2
Returned Check Penalty Fee <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	15	15

*Tuition and fees as well as financial policies are established by the Board of Visitors of George Mason University and are subject to change without notice.*

**Note 1:** This fee is charged to students who have been permitted to register late after specific approval by the associate dean for administration.

**Note 2:** This fee is charged for making course changes after the last day of the prior term. For course selection, each course affected is considered a separate resubmission.

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

**Note 4:** Official transcripts cost \$2 each and \$1 for each additional copy ordered at the same time. Payment must accompany the request. Student copies (without seal) given only to a student cost \$1 each.

**Note 5:** A check returned to the University by a bank results in this penalty fee to the payer. Students who fail to make good such checks within five calendar days following notification by the University Cashier's Office are placed on financial suspension without further notice.

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# Admissions

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Beginning day and evening students are admitted only in the fall semester. Transfer students may be admitted for other semesters, if the Academic Standing Committee determines that a suitable schedule can be arranged.

To be eligible for admission, an applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university that is under the jurisdiction of a regional accrediting association of the United States. Applicants must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) for a report reflecting undergraduate work.

Alternatively, applicants may present undergraduate work from an institution outside the jurisdiction of one of the regional accrediting agencies. Such applicants must have their degrees certified as equivalent to those acquired in an accredited institution. This certification can be obtained from World Education Services, Inc., P.O. Box 745, Old Chelsea Station, New York, NY 10011, or from one of the organizations approved for certifying foreign degrees by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Applicants required to submit certification of their degrees must take the LSAT; however, they are not required to register with the LSDAS.

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

The School of Law does not use personal interviews as part of the admissions process. However, group information sessions are scheduled from November through February to provide

information and answer specific questions. The sessions do not serve as a means to evaluate an individual's qualifications for admission.

## Application Requirements

The deadline for filing an application is March 15. The file must be completed by April 1.

Applicants are responsible for the completeness of their file, including receipt of the LSAT/LSDAS report.

To be complete, and before any consideration can be given, the file must contain:

1. A completed application form 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. Applicants with previous law school experience should see the section below, which details additional requirements for admission.
2. A current LSAT/LSDAS Report furnished by Law School Admission Services must be received by April 1. (George Mason University School of Law LSAS Recipient Code is 5827.) The Report must reflect:
  - (a) All work done at undergraduate educational institutions, 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. Judgment will not be made on less than three-fourths of the work required for a baccalaureate degree.
  - (b) The results of all Law School Admission Tests taken within the preceding five years.

3. The completed application for Virginia In-State Tuition Rates (for Virginia residents only), used to determine an applicant's status as either an in-state or out-of-state student for tuition purposes. Applicants not filing this form are automatically classified as out-of-state students.

#### **Admission Criteria**

Admission to the School of Law is selective. The cumulative grade point average for undergraduate work and the scores on the Law School Admission Test are criteria used in making decisions. The average Law School Admission Test score and undergraduate grade point average for the 1987-88 entering class were 35 and 3.02 respectively. Other factors that are considered include the difficulty of the major, the undergraduate institution, writing ability, employment experience, the personal statement, letters of recommendation, grades from graduate school, and any other information submitted by the applicant.

Nonresident applicants receive the same consideration for admission given to resident applicants. Affirmative action is considered in admission decisions. Admission to a specialized track program is more selective than to the traditional program.

Some applicants who do not meet the criteria for direct acceptance may be invited to participate in the Pre-Admission Summer Trial (PAST) program. Applicants may not apply directly for PAST. The Admissions Committee reviews applications of those who were denied admission and invites a number appropriate to the goals of the program. Details on PAST are sent with the invitations.

#### **Previous Law School Work**

Decisions cannot be made on applications reflecting previous law school work until the School has received a complete official transcript (reflecting all work done), a letter from the dean of the law school attended certifying that the applicant is in good standing and eligible to continue at that school, a copy of the LSDAS report, and official certification indicating rank in class.

Students who transfer to the School of Law may experience problems meeting curricular requirements. For this reason, the School does not encourage transfer students to apply for admission with advanced standing. However, at the discretion of the Admissions Committee, students with superior academic performance at ABA-accredited law schools may be admitted.

The March 15 application deadline also pertains to those seeking transfer credit. Transfer applicants are encouraged to supply, with the application or before April 1, midyear grades and estimates of rank in class. This information, together with the March 15 deadline, aids in estimating the number of places reserved for transfer students.

Admission and advanced standing (i.e., the transfer of credit for work done elsewhere) are separate decisions. In deciding whether to grant admission the School will consider, among other factors, the reason the student desires to transfer, previous law school performance, and the extent of available space.

Once the Admissions Committee has made an affirmative decision regarding the application, the Academic Standing Committee decides issues related to

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advanced standing. Advanced standing is rarely granted beyond the first year, and residence credit for less than one year is not unusual. Never can more than 50 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 School of Law degree.

### **Accepted Applicants**

Applicants who have been accepted to the School of Law must:

1. Ensure that the School has received, by July 25, final, official transcripts from all undergraduate and graduate institutions attended, including evidence that a baccalaureate degree has been awarded. To be official, transcripts must be furnished directly from the institution to the School of Law. Copies of transcripts supplied with LSDAS reports permit evaluation for admission only and do not satisfy the official transcript requirement for matriculation.

2. Make an acceptance deposit.

3. Comply with any other condition specified in the letter of acceptance.

### **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 and is refundable only in accordance with the schedule given below. Before remitting the acceptance deposit, accepted applicants are urged to be reasonably certain that they will attend in the term for which acceptance is made. No refund is available except as expressed here.

Letters of acceptance establish deadlines for receipt of the 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 a deposit. This process continues until all available seats have been filled. Therefore, an accepted applicant failing to make a timely deposit is unlikely to find an available seat.

The \$100 acceptance deposit is applied toward the tuition for the fall semester for which acceptance was extended, providing the depositor subsequently matriculates in that term. If the individual signs or withdraws prior to the end of the fall semester, 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 and must include a statement of the applicant's intention to resign a seat. Requests made by telephone will not be honored.

The following scale indicates the percentage of the acceptance deposit that is refunded upon a written and timely request:

Before April 1	100%
April 1 and on or before April 15	75%
After April 15 and on or before May 1	50%
After May 1	no refund

### **Deferred Admission**

Acceptances are determined by the existing level of competition for that year. Therefore, admission offers are valid only for the current term and no deferrals are granted. Failure to register for the term for which acceptance has been offered results in cancellation of the acceptance.



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### **Terms**

Applications for admission cannot be considered until the documentation specified has been received, and matriculation cannot be completed until additional requirements have been met. The terms and conditions upon which acceptance is made are contained in the letter of acceptance. Terms and conditions can be varied only in writing. Applications and all accompanying materials become the property of the School of Law and are not returned.

The admissions process is governed by the School of Law's Academic Regulations as adopted by the faculty. Copies are available in the School of Law Library.

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# Academic Provisions

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## **Matriculation**

### **Classification**

A student matriculates either as a full-time student or as a part-time student. All full-time students are matriculants in the day division and may take only courses scheduled for that division. A full-time student devotes substantially the whole of his or her working time to law study. All students who do not qualify for classification as full-time students 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.

All part-time students are matriculated in the evening division; however, if seats are available part-time students may take courses offered in the day division. Seats normally are not available in the day division for part-time students in their first year and for certain advanced courses.

A student may change from part-time to full-time, or from full-time to part-time at periods that permit programs to be arranged in accordance with sound educational practices. Changing status from part-time to full-time is not practical until the completion of the first academic year. The change from full-time to part-time during the first year is difficult, and normally results in the loss of some credit in courses already in progress. Subsequent change is practical, but requires approval by the associate dean for administration. Changes are not permitted for only one or two terms 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 fall and spring term of each academic year until study is completed. Students must attain a minimum quality of work to continue matriculation.

### **Leaves of Absence**

Matriculation is canceled if a student fails to complete the work of a term or fails to register for a subsequent fall or spring term, unless the student has registered and been granted a leave of absence.

Leaves are granted only for unexpected hardship, or because 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. Attendance is not credited prior to registration except as attendance credit is specifically allowed upon petition and the grant of such credit by the Academic Standing Committee. Students are urged to make arrangements in advance and to obtain approval of any deviation before registration deadlines. The deadline for all registrations is the last day of classes in the prior 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.

Courses may be added in the first week or dropped in the first two weeks of a

term. This includes changing a course from "credit" to "audit" status. Any change of course after the registration deadline (i.e., the last day of classes for a prior term) is considered a late registration, requires a late registration fee, and must be supported by showing good cause.

## Academic Credit

### Unit of Credit

The unit for measurement of academic credit is the credit hour, which is equivalent to a semester hour. One credit hour is awarded for the successful completion of a course that meets one hour per week for a semester of the regular academic year. Successful completion includes all registration procedures, punctually and regularly preparing for and attending scheduled class sessions, and earning a passing grade for the work completed.

### Grades

Grade points are awarded as follows:

A = 4.0	F = 0.0
B+ = 3.5	S = 0.0
B = 3.0	U = 0.0
C+ = 2.5	Inc = 0.0
C = 2.0	Canc = 0.0
D+ = 1.5	W = 0.0
D = 1.0	Aud = 0.0

Upon completion of a course, matriculated students are graded on the A through F scale or S and U scale. All courses are graded A through F unless Academic Regulations or the faculty designate otherwise. When so authorized, S indicates work equivalent to C or better on 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 is replaced by the appropriate grade upon completion of that work. If permission is not granted to complete the late work, the student receives F or U, whichever is applicable.

All grades on the letter scale except F 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 F or U.

W is entered in lieu of a grade as the final academic disposition of a course for which a student was registered if matriculation is canceled, if resubmission of registration occurs after the first day of class, if registration is interrupted for nearly any other reason, or if the student withdraws from the School before the end of a term and the withdrawal is accepted by the associate dean for administration.

### Academic Averages

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

Credit hours in courses for which the grade of F has been received are not counted toward the minimum number of credit hours required for the degree, notwithstanding that such hours are used in determining cumulative average.

Although the credit hours for courses in which the student receives grades of S or U 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.

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### **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.

### **Residence Credits**

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.

Minimum requirements respecting residence are not merely internal academic requirements of this law school. They are elements, directly or indirectly, in the rules relating to bar admission in most jurisdictions. Therefore, 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) is received can be counted.

In the table of residence unit credits that follows, different numbers 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. This is because each course of study differs in length for the full-time and for the part-time students. The rationale for this externally imposed rule (required 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 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 the 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 are different than credit hours earned in such courses. For example, a four-semester-hour course taken in a six-week term must meet at least eight clock hours per week. 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	0.85	1.15	1.45	1.70
	PT	2.25	1.50	0.80	1.05	1.35	1.60

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, the minimum program requirements are below the average course load required to graduate on schedule.

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

Since residence credit is a term and concept peculiar to law study and bar admission, a student whose program is other than a standard one—whether because of failure, leave of absence, change of status, or for some other reason—must carefully calculate completion of graduation requirements.

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 reexamination, the hours involved are counted toward residence credit in the term and residence credit is 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 87 credit hours of passed work (with a grade of D or better) in courses taken not more than five years prior to the time of presentation. More may be required as announced for specialty tracks. At least 83 of the 87 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. Students matriculated prior to August 24, 1988, will be permitted to graduate with 84 semester hours.
3. The candidate shall present not less than 36 residence units.
4. The candidate shall present a grade point average of at least 2.0 for all work taken for which an A through F grade was awarded.

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These requirements are performable during three academic years as a full-time student and in four academic years as a part-time student.

## **Instruction**

### **Class Attendance**

Regular and punctual class preparation and attendance is required to earn academic credit. If a student is absent more than two clock hours of classes scheduled for each credit hour assigned to the course, the student has not satisfactorily completed the work of the course and no credit can be awarded unless the reason for absence is beyond the 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 examinations if absences exceed the permitted maximum.

In cases that 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 is solely at the discretion of the instructor and no instructor is compelled to permit it. Attendance credit for substituted work cannot exceed 10 percent of scheduled class sessions.

### **Examinations**

Credit is normally awarded and grades assessed on the basis of performance by the student on written examinations, or on other substantial written work.

All examinations are graded on an anonymous grading 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 beyond the control of the student an examination may be administered at some other site on the scheduled date and at the scheduled time if circumstances ensure the integrity of the examination process.

Excuses and requests for permission not to sit must be presented to the associate dean for administration. Such requests should be presented prior to the scheduled date of the examination except in emergencies. Appropriate documentation is 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 the 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; or (6) attendance at court required by legal process.

In all other cases an examination must be taken the next time the 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 academic year in the student's division. A student sitting for an 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 associate dean for administration shall be given an F or U, whichever is appropriate, as the course grade.

The School of Law is required to keep all examination papers. Hence, none can be returned permanently to examinees. Faculty are expected to be available for reasonable periods to discuss performance with individual students.

## **Program Requirements**

### **Programs**

Two programs of instruction are offered which lead to the juris doctor degree. The day division is a program for full-time study. The evening division is a program for part-time study, designed to be executed during four regular academic years with the student having only summers as vacations from study.

No other programs of study are authorized. Special programs for transfer students or students with extraordinary program problems arising from a leave of absence may be established by the associate dean for administration.

### **Course Loads**

A student enrolled in any program shall register and maintain registration in the courses prescribed for a given term. 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 division matriculant the normal program is 10 to 11 credit hours, with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 11.

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

A day division student must have a load of at least 12 credit hours in at least 6 semesters with no load exceeding 16 hours in each of the semesters. If these requirements are met, permission can be given for cause for a load of at least 10 but less than 12 credit hours in one of the six semesters required for graduation.

An evening division matriculant must complete at least 7 semesters with a minimum load of 8 semester hours with no overload in any of the 7 semesters. Permission can be granted for cause for less than minimum in one semester. However, at least 2 summer terms must be taken to meet residence requirements in such circumstances. Further, inquiry should be made as to whether the bar admission agency of the state in which the matriculant desires to seek admission will recognize study that entails less than the minimum course loads prescribed. Some, New York for example, do not.

Permission for course loads in excess of the maximum prescribed for evening matriculants is rarely granted. Permission to take overloads in the day division is granted in relatively few cases. The

petitioner must have a consistent history of outstanding academic performance. In addition, there must be 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 hours and residence requirements for the degree.

### **Academic Performance Minimum Academic Performance and Readmission**

Minimum academic performance is judged only at the end of the academic year. If, at the end of any year of study, a matriculant's cumulative average is less than 2.0, the student is ineligible to continue; matriculation is canceled and the notation, "Dropped for Poor Scholarship," entered on transcript. Such a student shall not again be matriculated unless readmitted under the academic regulations in force at the time.

Any student, readmitted or continued in matriculation, whose cumulative average is less than 2.0 shall be continued only on "Academic Probation." Academic probation includes each of the following:

1. Conditions may be imposed, including a change in status (to full-time or part-time), corrective educational work, leave of absence, repeat of a course or courses, reexamination, and other conditions appropriate to the student's circumstances.
2. The academic program shall be approved under direction of the associate dean for administration as long as the student remains on academic probation.
3. The conditions shall include, in all cases, that a student obtain a cumulative

average of not less than 2.0 by the end of the next academic year.

4. The student may not participate in any extracurricular or cocurricular activity, with the exception of simple membership in fraternal organizations (no office holding).

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 associate dean for administration a second time. Only the full faculty can readmit such a student and the faculty shall consider petitions only when the Academic Standing Committee has found extraordinary circumstances and recommends that the faculty consider such petitions.

### **Readmission of Students with Academic Deficiencies**

Students having a cumulative average below 2.0 at the end of their first year may be readmitted by the associate dean for administration. Readmission is not the rule but the exception. Exceptional circumstances must be shown.

If a student, other than one who has been on probation and has met the terms of probation, at the end of the second year or any subsequent year has a cumulative average of less than 2.0, such a student shall not be readmitted except by the associate dean for administration upon petition showing good cause. Readmission is not automatic.

### **Other Conditions**

Matriculation may be canceled on



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nonacademic grounds such as 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 absence without obtaining a leave of absence.

# Curriculum

## General Provisions

The curriculum is designed to provide all students with a sound legal education, with an emphasis on development of skills in legal writing and analysis.

Most first-year courses in the full-time program and first- and second-year courses in the part-time program are required, as are a few upper-class courses, including Professional

Responsibility and two seminars. These provide fundamental skills and knowledge.

The balance of the curriculum comprises elective courses, which are designed to provide students with a basic knowledge of various areas of legal practice, and to provide depth in selected areas in which the students might want to pursue intensive study.

## Required Courses

### Day Division

#### Fall Semester

#### Spring Semester

#### First Year

	Hours		Hours
Law 1010 Legal Research, Writing & Analysis I	2	Law 1011 Legal Research, Writing & Analysis II	1
Law 1012 Contracts I	3	Law 1013 Contracts II	3
Law 1014 Property I	3	Law 1015 Property II	2
		Law 1016 Constitutional Law	4
Law 1018 Torts	4	Law 1022 Criminal Law	3
Law 1024 Quantitative Methods I	4	Law 1025 Quantitative Methods II	2
Total hours	16		15

#### Second Year

Law 1020 Civil Procedure I	4	Law 1021 Civil Procedure II	2
		Law 1026 Administrative Law	3

### Evening Division

#### First Year

Law 1010 Legal Research, Writing & Analysis I	2	Law 1011 Legal Research, Writing & Analysis II	1
Law 1012 Contracts I	3	Law 1013 Contracts II	3
Law 1014 Property I	3	Law 1015 Property II	2
		Law 1016 Constitutional Law	4
Law 1024 Quantitative Methods I	4	Law 1025 Quantitative Methods II	2
Total hours	12		12

#### Second Year

Law 1018 Torts	4	Law 1022 Criminal Law	3
Law 1020 Civil Procedure I	4	Law 1021 Civil Procedure II	2
		Law 1026 Administrative Law	3

Law 1180, Professional Responsibility, and two seminar courses are required of all students.

**Elective Courses by Categories**

	SEM HRS
<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AND PUBLIC LAW</b>	
Law 1032 Administrative Practice	2
Law 1075 Constitutional Law, Advanced	2
Law 1084 Criminal Procedure	3
Law 1096 Environmental Law	3
Law 1098 Environmental Policy Seminar	2
Law 1104 Federal Courts	3
Law 1106 First Amendment Seminar	2
Law 1152 Land Use Planning	3
Law 1164 Legislation	2
Law 1166 Local Government Law	2
Law 1168 Modern Social Legislation	2
Law 1178 Products Liability	2
Law 1208 White Collar Crime	2
<b>BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL LAW</b>	
Law 1052 Antitrust	3
Law 1056 Banking Regulation	3
Law 1058 Banking Seminar	2
Law 1086 Bankruptcy	3
Law 1060 Business Associations	4
Law 1062 Business Planning Seminar	2
Law 1064 Commercial Paper	3
Law 1068 Communications Seminar	2
Law 1076 Consumer Credit	2
Law 1078 Copyright	3
Law 1080 Corporate Finance	4
Law 1112 Government Contracts	3
Law 1124 Insurance	2
Law 1126 International Banking Operations Seminar	2
Law 1128 International Business Seminar	2
Law 1132 International Conflict Resolution Seminar	2
Law 1134 International Financial Transactions Seminar	2
Law 1144 International Trade	3
Law 1146 International Trade Seminar	2
Law 1160 Leasing and Franchising	2
Law 1174 Patent Law and Practice	4
Law 1176 Planning Commercial Transactions Seminar	2
Law 1179 Public Finance	2
Law 1182 Real Estate Finance and Development	3
Law 1184 Regulated Industries	3
Law 1185 Regulation of Commodities, Futures, and Options Markets	2
Law 1186 Regulation of Food and Drugs	2

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Law 1192 Secured Transactions	2
Law 1194 Securities Regulation	3
Law 1204 Unfair Trade Practices	3
TAX LAW	
Law 1082 Corporate Tax	3
Law 1090 Deferred Compensation	3
Law 1118 Income Taxation	4
Law 1142 International Taxation	3
Law 1172 Partnership and Subchapter S Corporation Taxation	3
Law 1198 Tax Policy Seminar	2
LABOR LAW	
Law 1092 Discrimination in Employment	2
Law 1150 Labor Law	3
LAW OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY	
Law 1050 Alternative Dispute Resolution Seminar	2
Law 1094 Domestic Relations	3
Law 1100 Estate Planning	3
Law 1103 Family Law Practice Seminar	2
Law 1114 Health Law	3
Law 1181 Property Institutions Seminar	2
Law 1202 Trust and Estates	3
JURISPRUDENCE, LEGAL HISTORY, PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND COMPARATIVE LAW	
Law 1036 Admiralty and Maritime Law	3
Law 1066 Common Market	2
Law 1070 Comparative Law	2
Law 1108 Foreign Relations Law Seminar	2
Law 1116 Immigration Law Seminar	2
Law 1138 International Law	3
Law 1148 Jurisprudence	3
Law 1046 Jurisprudence Seminar	2
Law 1154 Law and Economics	4
Law 1162 Legal History	2
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE	
Law 1054 Appellate Advocacy	2
Law 1071 Complex Litigation	2
Law 1072 Conflict of Laws	3
Law 1101 Evidence and Trial Practice	3
Law 1102 Evidence, Advanced Seminar	2
Law 1120 Independent Study	2
Law 1121 Independent Study	3
Law 1158 <i>Law Review</i>	1
Law 1170 Moot Court	1

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Law 1188 Remedies	3
Law 1196 Supervised Agency Externship	2
Law 1197 Supervised Agency Externship	3
Law 1199 Tort Law Seminar	2
Law 1200 Trial Advocacy	3
Law 1206 Virginia Practice	3

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# Curricular Courses

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**Note:** Not all of the courses described will be offered during any one year. Schedules for the various terms and accompanying notes should be consulted to select courses comporting with student interests and law school requirements.

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

**Law 1026. Administrative Law** 3 Credit Hours  
An inquiry into the processes of federal and state administrative agencies, and the control of agency action through judicial review and otherwise.

**Law 1032. Administrative Practice** 2 Credit Hours  
Problems involving Federal Communications Commission regulation of broadcast media, Federal Trade Commission regulation of advertising, the Freedom of Information Act, and suits against the United States.

**Law 1036. Admiralty and Maritime Law** 3 Credit Hours  
Covers admiralty jurisdiction, personal injury and wrongful death of seamen and longshoremen, carriage of goods by water, maritime mortgages and liens, collision, salvage, marine insurance, and marine pollution. The subject matter unavoidably raises problems of federal and state jurisdiction and of federal common law, problems in the intersection of public and private international law, and the use of arbitration.

**Law 1050. Alternative Dispute Resolution Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Examines the various modes of resolving civil disputes and focuses on alternatives to litigation, including attorney negotiation, mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. Concentrates on the structure of alternative methods of dispute resolution and implicated legal skills. The ethical considerations for a new model of attorney practice are also considered. Students take part in role play exercises and are responsible for class reports and projects.

**Law 1052. Antitrust** 3 Credit Hours  
The study of law and policies relating to competition as a means of regulating 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. The course in Law and Economics is a prerequisite.

**Law 1054. Appellate Advocacy** 2 Credit Hours  
Students are given trial records and work through the steps in litigating the appeal, from filing notice through oral argument. Gives familiarity with appellate procedure and advocacy techniques. Grading is on written and oral performance.

**Law 1056. Banking Regulation** 3 Credit Hours  
Surveys regulation of the banking industry under federal law as administered by the various federal agencies, as well as regulation under state law. The principal focus is on the structure of the industry and the techniques of regulating entry, lending

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policies, reserve requirements, bank holding companies, branch banking, interstate activities, nontraditional and securities activities of depository institutions, mergers and other antitrust problems, international banking, and trust activities. Consideration is given throughout to the current movement to deregulate the industry, as well as to the effects on the regulatory structure of the growing homogenization of the various segments of the financial services industry.

**Law 1058. Banking Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Examines policy rationales for banking regulation and various proposed regulatory changes. Economics of banking, basic banking functions, the economic role of financial institutions, and relevant aspects of monetary policy are also considered. Banking Regulation is a prerequisite.

**Law 1086. Bankruptcy** 3 Credit Hours  
Studies legal, economic, and social issues in bankruptcy through a survey of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Act. Considers bankruptcy liquidation and reorganization, the balancing of debtor and creditor interests, and the role of the courts and trustees in the bankruptcy process. Secured Transactions is a prerequisite.

**Law 1060. Business Associations** 4 Credit Hours  
Studies fundamental legal problems concerning partnerships and corporations. Also covers selected aspects of agency and securities laws. Both closely held and public corporations are considered.

**Law 1062. Business Planning Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Focuses on the insights and judgment required in giving legal advice and making legal decisions concerning business enterprises. Tax implications are emphasized. Forming, restructuring, and financing of business organizations are examined.

**Law 1020. Civil Procedure I** 4 Credit Hours  
The basic course for the study of jurisdiction and the operation of the federal courts. Examines the organization of state and federal courts and the relations between them; the methods by which these courts attempt to resolve civil disputes in accordance with controlling law; and the extent to which judicial decisions are conclusive of subsequent disputes. Among the topics studied are jurisdiction of courts over persons, property, and subject matter; the scope of litigation as to claims, defenses, and parties; trials and the related functions of judge and jury; the means of controlling frivolous litigation; and the finality of judgments and decrees.

**Law 1021. Civil Procedure II** 2 Credit Hours  
Continuation of Law 1020.

**Law 1064. Commercial Paper** 3 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

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and suretyship. Negotiability is also considered in the context of U.C.C. Article 4 bank collection process.

**Law 1066. Common Market** 2 Credit Hours  
Studies the order of the European economic community in the context of agreements on tariffs and trade, the International Monetary Fund, and American governmental and private interests. Includes selected functional areas such as trade and commercial policy, foreign affairs and treaty-making, and establishment of companies.

**Law 1068. Communications Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Explores and analyses specific legal and technical issues in the electronic communications industry. Topics include restrictions on the ownership and control of communications media outlets, public interest standards in the selection and licensing of applicants, and first amendment questions regarding electronic and nonelectronic mass media.

**Law 1070. Comparative Law** 2 Credit Hours  
Exposes the student to the comparative method as an introduction to the civil law and to provide better understanding of other legal systems. After a historical overview of the civil law, the course treats selected problems of private law in civil and common law countries. A short paper is required.

**Law 1071. Complex Litigation** 2 Credit Hours  
Considers legal and practical issues arising in complex cases, including problems of joinder in multiparty cases, consolidation of cases brought independently, class actions, discovery issues (such as the assertion and waiver of evidentiary privileges), consequences of active judicial management of litigation at the pretrial stage, settlement of complex cases, and *res judicata* problems.

**Law 1072. Conflict of Laws** 3 Credit Hours  
Focuses on 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, effects of judgments, special problems of federalism, and transnational regulation.

**Law 1074. Constitutional Law** 4 Credit Hours  
Examines the constitutional role of the judiciary and the balance of power between the legislative and executive branches. Considers federalism and the limitations upon delegated powers. Topics include the development of the commerce clause, scope and limitations upon the war powers act and the conduct of foreign affairs, the trading and spending power, and due process under the fifth and fourteenth amendments, including emphasis upon both substantive and procedural due process of law.

**Law 1075. Constitutional Law, Advanced** 2 Credit Hours  
Studies contemporary decisions involving issues such as racial discrimination, affirmative action, gender-based discrimination, the rights of aliens and illegitimate persons, and the scope and content of the first amendment from a perspective of constitutional controls on legislative process.



- Law 1076. Consumer Credit** 2 Credit Hours  
Concerns state and federal laws regulating consumer credit transactions. Emphasizes the relationship between consumer debtors and the credit industry.
- Law 1012. Contracts I** 3 Credit Hours  
Teaches first-year students the general principles of contract law. Includes Article 2 of the U.C.C..
- Law 1013. Contracts II** 3 Credit Hours  
Continuation of Law 1012.
- Law 1078. Copyright** 3 Credit Hours  
Analyzes the legal protection of artistic creativity, e.g., rights, formalities, and subject matter including computer programs and semiconductor chips, as well as problems of industrial design protection.
- Law 1080. Corporate Finance** 4 Credit Hours  
Considers the principles of finance and the application of those principles to a variety of legal questions. Topics include valuation of a firm (for appraisal, tax, and other purposes), capital budgeting, capital structure of a firm, restructuring in attempted takeover situations, corporation taxation, mergers and acquisitions, and dividend policy. Business Associations is a prerequisite.
- Law 1082. Corporate Tax** 3 Credit Hours  
Focuses on the taxation of corporations and their shareholders. Consideration is given to the tax consequences of the formation of a corporation, distributions, redemptions, liquidations, and reorganizations. Income Taxation is a prerequisite.
- Law 1022. Criminal Law** 3 Credit Hours  
General principles of the substantive criminal law and its major processes are derived from study of its common law origins and the effects of such variables as societal values, legislation, and judicial activity. Inquires into uses of the coercive power of the state, the federal relationship, and the notion of class-based criminality.
- Law 1084. Criminal Procedure** 3 Credit Hours  
Acquaints students with the criminal justice system, its procedures, and substantive fourth, fifth, sixth, and fourteenth amendment rights.
- Law 1090. Deferred Compensation** 3 Credit Hours  
Includes compensation and deferral of compensation with an overview of ERISA (vesting and accrual of benefits), antidiscrimination provisions, effect of social security, fiduciary responsibility, prohibited transactions, limitations on investments, reporting and disclosure, and the pension benefit. Income Taxation is a prerequisite.
- Law 1092. Discrimination in Employment** 2 Credit Hours  
Emphasizes methodology for analyzing and resolving the status of employees under the civil rights laws. Areas covered include types of discrimination; the sources of protection (Constitution, statutes, and executive orders with emphasis on statutes);

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identification of protected persons; and related questions of procedure, proof, and remedy.

**Law 1094. Domestic Relations** 3 Credit Hours  
Developments in the legal status of the family. Surveys the spectrum of family relationships within ongoing families, relationships between the family and the rest of society, problems in the dissolution of the family, economic incidents of the family, and custody and property settlements.

**Law 1096. Environmental Law** 3 Credit Hours  
Emphasizes environmental issues raised by natural resource development and industrial activity. It considers federal programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency and various issues regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Examples of natural resource development programs include energy, minerals, offshore oil and gas production, highways, and land reclamation projects.

**Law 1098. Environmental Policy Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Examines 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, licensing, certificates, and the like. Considers various interdisciplinary issues, including cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness standards, and related regulatory impact analysis.

**Law 1100. Estate Planning** 3 Credit Hours  
Includes a substantial writing requirement with an emphasis on organization of facts, the development of problem-solving thought patterns, and performance of research, drafting, and writing skills involved in the practice of law. Limited enrollment. Income Tax and Trusts and Estates are prerequisites.

**Law 1101. Evidence and Trial Practice** 3 Credit Hours  
Examines legal rules governing the proof of disputed issues of fact during adversary proceedings and emphasizes the problems of testimonial proof (hearsay rules and impeachment of witnesses), circumstantial proof, and real proof.

**Law 1102. Evidence, Advanced Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Presents the problems the trial attorney encounters with the admission and use of types of evidence made possible by advances in technology. Evidence is a prerequisite.

**Law 1103. Family Law Practice Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Deals with the practical problems of family law practice, including divorce grounds and jurisdiction, support, property division, child custody and visitation, separation agreements, discovery, court orders and their enforcement, and adoption. Emphasis is placed on development of skills in client counseling, negotiation, drafting, trial practice, planning, and strategy. Domestic Relations is a prerequisite.

**Law 1104. Federal Courts** 3 Credit Hours  
Examines the role of the federal courts in assuring adherence to the norms of national law. Emphasizes the recognition of controlling postulates and the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and fourteenth amendments.

**Law 1106. First Amendment Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Deals with most aspects of the first amendment, including speech, press, assembly, association, and establishment and free exercise of religion.

**Law 1108. Foreign Relations Law Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Examines the role of law in the foreign policy process at both domestic and international levels, and specifically, the role it plays in purely domestic and private-sector matters. Current public policy issues confronting the United States are emphasized and examined in a legal, political, and historical context. Students prepare original research documentation addressing a major issue, which is subject to written and oral critique. International Law is a prerequisite.

**Law 1112. Government Contracts** 3 Credit Hours  
Examines the processes by which private parties establish and perform contracts with the federal government. Specific subjects include the appropriations mechanism; the authority of government agents; sealed-bid and negotiated procurement methods; competition requirements; contract pricing; award protests; inspection, acceptance, and warranties; changes; termination; the prosecution and defense of claims, and criminal sanctions for fraud. For factual illustrations the course draws heavily upon the procurement activities of the Department of Defense.

**Law 1114. Health Law** 3 Credit Hours  
Considers legal problems relating to the health care industry, including private and public provision and financing of health care services. Also treated are regulation of competition and quality of care by hospitals and physicians.

**Law 1116. Immigration Law Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Explores the American immigration system from constitutional, statutory, and policy perspectives. Specific topics considered include the source and scope of congressional power to regulate immigration, procedures for entry, exclusion, and deportation. Authority of federal and state governments to limit the access of aliens to economic and political benefits and the problem of illegal migration are also covered.

**Law 1118. Income Taxation** 4 Credit Hours  
The fundamental statutory and regulatory principles upon which the federal income tax structure is based are considered with emphasis on individual income taxation. Topics include definition and characterization of income, deductions, and the tax treatment of property transactions.

**Law 1120. Independent Study** 2 Credit Hours  
Granted with special approval. The proposed program of study must be endorsed by a faculty member in writing and approved by the associate dean for academic affairs prior to the beginning of the semester.

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**Law 1121. Independent Study** 3 Credit Hours  
A more intensive program than defined in Law 1120.

**Law 1124. Insurance** 2 Credit Hours  
Acquaints students with the various problems involved in risk-spreading through private and public insurance. Concepts of risk, uncertainty (or compound risk) and insurability are discussed as well as contractual problems such as mistake, fraud, and coinsurance. The impact of insurance upon the development of tort doctrines such as strict and vicarious liability and relaxed standards of causation are addressed. Some attention to the problem of government regulation of the insurance industry.

**Law 1126. International Banking Operations Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Examines the legal obligations pertaining to international banking operations, including analysis of the Uniform Customs & Practice of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Uniform Collection Rules and U.C.C. Articles 3, 4, and 5. Examines international collections, banker's acceptances, and letters of credit.

**Law 1128. International Business Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Includes American and international legal and business aspects of such topics as joint venture agreements, international contracts, multinational corporations, litigation and arbitration of international business disputes, foreign and regional legal problems, U.S. economic legislation (Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and anti-boycott legislation), and foreign direct investment. Focuses on extraterritorial application of U.S. antitrust and securities legislation to foreign transactions.

**Law 1132. International Conflict Resolution Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Examines the legal, political, and psychological aspects of international conflict resolution. Emphasis is placed on the relationship between internal conflicts and international disputes. In particular, case studies of the situation in Northern Ireland and the Palestinian problem are offered. A paper is required.

**Law 1134. International Financial Transactions Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Considers topics involving the international monetary, banking, and credit system such as the issues surrounding Third World debt and macro issues of trade deficits, balance of payments, and exchange rate fluctuations.

**Law 1138. International Law** 3 Credit Hours  
Considers traditional public international law concerns in the context of international economic and business issues. Emphasis is on U.S. statutory and constitutional rules and doctrines, as well as basic international law concepts which impact on private transactions and political issues. Specifically assesses jurisdiction, immunity from jurisdiction (sovereign immunity), state responsibility (for economic injuries), separation of powers and foreign affairs, related judicial doctrines (Act of State doctrine, judicial review and implementation), and the relation of international law to the international political system. Assesses these and other topics in a public policy context.

**Law 1142. International Taxation** 3 Credit Hours  
Considers the taxation of international transactions. Both the taxation of domestic

entities and U.S. citizens doing business abroad, and foreign entities and individuals doing business in the United States are examined. Income Taxation is a prerequisite.

**Law 1144. International Trade** 3 Credit Hours

Covers trade law—principally American law and the related international regime. Includes separation of powers in trade policy matters; trade agreements, tariffs, classification and valuation; statutory import remedies (e.g., retaliation, unfair imports, antidumping/countervailing duties); export licensing, promotion and controls. Also examines the mechanisms related to regulating international business and trade (e.g., GATT).

**Law 1146. International Trade Seminar** 2 Credit Hours

Considers specific topics in trade law, including the institutional mechanisms that regulate international business and trade activities, recent developments in trade policy within the United States and abroad, and changes in the language and application of statutes affecting imports.

**Law 1148. Jurisprudence** 3 Credit Hours

A survey of legal philosophy and the analysis of selected issues. Materials include consideration of analytical jurisprudence, natural law, sociological jurisprudence, American legal realism, and Marxism. Issues that 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 include such matters as responsibility, justice, fundamental rights, and valid law.

**Law 1046. Jurisprudence Seminar** 2 credit hours

Explores the phenomenon of interpretation in law. Most fundamental legal debates are really about the appropriate method of interpretation and the meaning of the term "interpretation." Discusses different interpretive theories, as well as the Meta-question of whether principled interpretation (in law, literature, or anywhere else) can exist. Despite the title, no formal preparation in jurisprudence is required.

**Law 1150. Labor Law** 3 Credit Hours

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

**Law 1152. Land Use Planning** 3 Credit Hours

Considers the planning and regulatory functions of government at all levels in controlling land use. Identification and analysis of land control processes and the roles of public and private entities are discussed. Problems that may be included are the relationship between planning and public finance, transportation, population density and growth.

**Law 1154. Law and Economics** 4 Credit Hours

The role of economic analysis in the understanding of legal relations, including those of basic common law subjects. Introduces the economics of regulation—market failures,

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government failures, and public choice economics. Some regulatory areas covered include environmental law, securities regulation, product liability, and criminal law.

**Law 1158. Law Review** 1 Credit Hour

**Law 1160. Leasing and Franchising** 2 Credit Hours  
Deals with leasing of personal property and franchising of specific business arrangements. Examines the need for treatment of leases and franchises in a manner analogous to the treatment of sales and security interests by the uniform commercial code.

**Law 1162. Legal History** 2 Credit Hours  
A study of Anglo-American law, its growth and development. Emphasis is on the study of political, socioeconomic, and geopolitical factors, and their effect on legal institutions. Covers the development of continental and English legal practices preceding the Conquest, the development of common law, and developments in the emerging United States.

**Law 1010. Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I** 2 Credit Hours  
Emphasizes legal writing abilities by providing instruction through a series of written assignments covering diverse aspects of legal writing. Research methods and analysis of legal concepts are an integral part of the course.

**Law 1011. Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II** 1 Credit Hour  
Continuation of Law 1010.

**Law 1164. Legislation** 2 Credit Hours  
Sources of statute law; legislative procedure, together with limitations thereon; constitutional limitations on legislative action; interpretation of statutory language (and mechanics of drafting); and impact of public choice theory on standard approaches to the issues listed.

**Law 1166. Local Government Law** 2 Credit Hours  
Decision-making processes of local government bodies; types and authority of city, county and special-function local government units; intergovernmental relations; organizational structure and modifications; personnel; local lawmaking; and responsibility in tort.

**Law 1168. Modern Social Legislation** 2 Credit Hours  
Federal and state protection of the health, safety, and economic well-being of the worker is the theme selected. Workman's Compensation Laws, the Occupation Safety and Health Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Employment Retirement Income Security Act are among laws that are surveyed.

**Law 1170. Moot Court** 1 Credit Hour

**Law 1172. Partnership and Subchapter S Corporation Taxation** 3 Credit Hours  
Examines the taxation of partnerships and subchapter S corporations. May explore other areas of business taxation. Income Taxation is a prerequisite.

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**Law 1174. Patent Law and Practice**

4 Credit Hours

Considers patent law in the first half of the semester and practice within the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in the second. The nature of a patent as property and as a legal instrument is considered, as are validity, nonobviousness, utility, infringement, doctrine of equivalents, and estoppel. Obtaining and preserving filing dates, continuing applications, claim construction, rules for establishing priority, adequate invention description, and double patenting are among the principles considered in the second half.

**Law 1176. Planning Commercial Transactions Seminar**

2 Credit Hours

Advanced problems in commercial transactions. Requires resolution of a multifaceted commercial problem involving national and international sales, payment, performance, insurance, transport, bankruptcy and creditors' 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 the consumer credit and warranty acts. Law 1064 (Commercial Paper) is not required and there is no overlap between courses.

**Law 1178. Products Liability**

2 Credit Hours

Discusses the historical development of products liability as a branch of contracts, through express and implied warranties, and of tort, through abnormally dangerous activities, joint tortfeasors, and industry-wide liability. Students address the benefits and costs of such a system, in economic and legal terms. Proposals for federal and state legislation are also considered.

**Law 1180. Professional Responsibility**

2 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 1014. Property I**

3 Credit Hours

Examines the theory of property rights and analyzes the processes by which they are defined, acquired, and transferred. The course treats the basic institutions of property, including the estate system, landlord-tenant relationships, easements, covenants, and conveyancing.

**Law 1015. Property II**

2 Credit Hours

Continuation of Law 1014.

**Law 1181. Property Institutions Seminar**

2 Credit Hours

Considers the principal institutions of property: estates in land, powers, the trust, and the real covenants and security devices in land. The treatment is selective.

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- Law 1179. Public Finance** 2 Credit Hours  
Analyzes legal and economic issues connected with capital formation by public entities for traditional projects and other programs.
- Law 1024. Quantitative Methods for Lawyers I** 4 Credit Hours  
A comprehensive introduction to the wide variety of quantitative concepts that play important roles in law practice as well as in the analysis of laws and legal institutions. Provides an introduction to microeconomics, finance theory, accounting, and statistics. Uses legal cases as illustrations throughout.
- Law 1025. Quantitative Methods for Lawyers II** 2 Credit Hours  
Continuation of Law 1024.
- Law 1182. Real Estate Finance and Development** 3 Credit Hours  
Considers the finance and development of commercial and large-scale residential real estate projects, largely from the perspective of counsel for developer and lender. Includes problems in selecting the appropriate development vehicle (e.g., limited partnership), mortgages, deeds of trust and foreclosure. Also considered are negotiations with architects, contractors and tenants; bankruptcy; and UCC fixture priorities. Tax and business consequences of alternative approaches are stressed throughout.
- Law 1184. Regulated Industries** 3 Credit Hours  
Begins with an overview of generic problems confronted in the economic regulation of utilities and similar businesses. The balance is a series of practical problems involving regulation affecting a single industry. In 1988-89, the problems relate to the efforts to build and operate the Seabrook, New Hampshire, nuclear power facility, and how the project was stalled through use of regulatory processes.
- Law 1185. Regulation of Commodities, Futures, and Options Markets** 2 Credit Hours  
Introduces the functions and uses of the markets, emphasizing the growth of financial futures. Topics include structure of markets, jurisdictional conflicts among federal regulatory agencies, trading strategies, innovative financial products, and proposals for changes in regulation following the October 1987 stock market crash.
- Law 1186. Regulation of Food and Drugs** 2 Credit Hours  
Considers unresolved legal and policy issues concerning the use of interdisciplinary data (especially scientific and medical data) in the legal and regulatory process. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and related case law are considered. Includes consideration of complex scientific principles arising from advancing technology, and uses new legal and procedural regulatory mechanisms.
- Law 1188. Remedies** 3 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 1192. Secured Transactions** 2 Credit Hours  
The law of personal property security. Considers concepts such as title, personality,



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obligations, remedy, priority, notice, and redemption. Case and code analysis are supplemented by analysis of attempts to change form without changing substance; analysis of the creation of security interests; and analysis of the utility of codes as responses to societal needs.

**Law 1194. Securities Regulation** 3 Credit Hours  
Analyzes 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." Designed to develop familiarity with the problems of the lawyer in general practice as well as those encountered in a specialized practice. Business Associations is a prerequisite.

**Law 1196. Supervised Agency Externships** 2 Credit Hours  
A two-term course entailing supervised field work in a federal or state agency in Arlington, Alexandria, or the District of Columbia. The participating offices are selected on the basis of interest and ability to provide the student with a sound educational experience under the supervision of an agency attorney or judge. These legal offices cover diverse subject areas to meet the interests of most students. Recent placements include the U.S. Attorney in Alexandria and the District of Columbia; legal divisions in the Department of Justice; Securities and Exchange Commission; Internal Revenue Service; U.S. Claims Court; Department of Interior; and General Services Administration.

**Law 1197. Supervised Agency Externships** 3 Credit Hours  
Identical to Law 1196 except for number of credit hours.

**Law 1198. Tax Policy Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Investigates selected issues of tax policy. Income Taxation is a prerequisite.

**Law 1018. Torts** 4 Credit Hours  
Studies both traditional areas of noncontractual liability and newly developing fields. A critical approach to the existing case law is encouraged. Special attention is paid to the economic and jurisprudential implications of tort rules.

**Law 1199. Tort Law Seminar** 2 Credit Hours  
Continues, but on a more rigorous level, the examination of specific issues in the Torts course. Special attention is paid to economic and jurisprudential treatment of these issues.

**Law 1200. Trial Advocacy** 3 Credit Hours  
Covers basic problems in preparing for, conducting, and managing the trial. Included are preparation of witnesses, interview of prospective witnesses, discovery, motion practice, pretrial proceedings, selection of jury, opening statement, providing a prima-facie case, cross-examination, examination of expert witnesses, and closing statement.

**Law 1202. Trusts and Estates** 3 Credit Hours  
A study of the basic devices in gratuitous transfers, including the will, the trust, powers,

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selected problems in class gifts, will and trust substitutes, and social restrictions upon the power of testation, the formation of property interests, and the trust device.

**Law 1204. 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 1206. Virginia Practice** 3 Credit Hours

The rules of civil and criminal practice in Virginia with emphasis in such areas as pleading, process, distinction in law and equity, statutes of limitation, pretrial discovery, venue, and appellate practice. Includes presentation of motions and strategies from procedural standpoints.

**Law 1208. White Collar Crime** 2 Credit Hours

Examines procedure and substance of law problems in relation to federal prosecution of white collar crimes.

