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I. INTRODUCTION

HISTORY

In 1785, John Carroll, S.J., a friend of George Washington and a well-known figure in the development of the Catholic Church in the United States, proposed the founding of a Georgetown College, which was established four years later. In 1786, before a brick was laid or a professor engaged, Bishop Carroll wrote in the Prospectus of Georgetown College:

Agreeably to the liberal principle of our Constitution [the College] will be open to Students of every Religious Profession. They who, in this respect, differ from the Superintendent, will be at liberty to frequent the places of Worship and Instruction appointed by their Parents: but with Respect to their moral Conduct, all must be subject to general uniform discipline.

In 1815, the Congress bestowed on Georgetown the first University Charter to be granted by the federal government. Alumni/ae of Georgetown have, from the beginning, assumed leadership in law and government. In the year that George Washington laid the cornerstone for the city that bears his name, the first student to place his name on the rolls of Georgetown was William Gaston, of North Carolina. Gaston went on to achieve fame in the Congress of the United States and as a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Gaston has been followed in the legislature and judiciary by numerous distinguished alumni/ae, including Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States from 1910 to 1921. Governors, members of Congress, ambassadors, jurists, public servants, and dedicated citizens on all levels of civic and national life have studied at Georgetown.

Georgetown University has benefited greatly from the leadership of several outstanding presidents who have followed in John Carroll's footsteps. Patrick Healy, S.J., the first black president of a major American university took office three years after the Law Center was founded and transformed the college into a full-fledged university. Edward Bunn, S.J., oversaw a major expansion of the University's physical plant, faculty, academic program, and student body in the 1950s and 1960s, thereby earning the sobriquet, "the Third Founder." President Bunn enthusiastically supported Paul Dean's efforts as dean of the law school to rebuild the institution as a modern Law Center under the governance of its own faculty. Timothy S. Healy, S.J., led the University to national prominence during his tenure as president from 1976 to 1989, with a campaign that included growth in academic programs and physical
facilities and unprecedented sophistication and success in faculty recruitment, fundraising, and alumni development. President Leo O'Donovan, S.J., has forcefully reaffirmed the institution's commitment to scholarly excellence and has vigorously supported the research, publication, teaching, and governance efforts of the faculties.

In addition to the Law Center, the University includes the College of Arts and Sciences, the Foreign Service School, the School of Business, the School of Languages and Linguistics, the School of Nursing, the Graduate School, the School for Summer and Continuing Education, the Medical School, and the University Hospital. It is administered by the President, Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J., assisted by the executive vice presidents for the law, main, and medical campuses, the senior vice president and treasurer, and vice presidents for administration, federal relations, finance, planning, and university relations, under the supervision of the Board of Directors. The University is accredited by the Middle States accrediting organization and is an invited member of the Council on the Funding of Higher Education, an organization of thirty of the most respected private universities and colleges in the nation.

History of the Law Center

Georgetown University Law Center began modestly in 1870 when the Directors of the University recommended the establishment of a separate department to train lawyers. It was the first law school established in the United States by a Jesuit institution of higher learning.

During the 1870s, attendance at law school was still considered a somewhat innovative alternative to the more commonly traveled routes to learning the law: apprenticing oneself to a capable practicing attorney, or engaging in self-directed reading on the subject. These private tutorial methods gradually lost their usefulness in a nation in transition from an agrarian to an industrial society. Many felt that the body of American law had expanded beyond the ability of any one individual to absorb without institutional direction.

With high expectations and tenuous financial structure, in the fall of 1870 Georgetown's law school enrolled 25 students from 12 states and Cuba. The four members of the first faculty included Samuel Miller, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the first Justice appointed by President Lincoln from west of the Mississippi. The course of study required two years of evening classes. Tuition was $50 a year, and the school's operating budget was slightly under $3,000 for the first several years of its existence. Conforming to thinking prevalent at the time, the University imposed no previous educational prerequisite for enrollment.

During the first two decades of its existence, the law school weathered heavy financial storms. Its physical separation from the main campus, changing economic conditions in the nation, and consequent fluctuating enrollments caused worrisome problems. However, the vision of its early leaders, the reputation of the law school's faculty members (which continued to include Supreme Court Justices and eminent members of the Bar), and the record of the school's first graduates enhanced the school's reputation. By 1890 it was possible to begin construction on a new site at 506 E Street, N.W., a building with the then remarkable capacity of 600 students. The school's first telephone and electric lights soon followed.

Through the years, many changes have occurred at the Law Center. In 1897, the course of study was extended to three years. In 1898, a graduate course of study leading to a Master of Laws degree was established. In 1902, the law school became a member of the Association of American Law Schools, and in 1924 it was approved by the American Bar Association. College graduation was required shortly thereafter. Accelerated study responsive to the needs of students after World War II and the Korean War was curtailed in the 1960s. In 1971, after 80 years in its Victorian quarters on E Street, the Law Center moved to McDonough Hall at its present location. The Edward Bennett Williams Law Library, dedicated in 1989, extended Georgetown's volume capacity to 786,000 and provides seating for 1270 users. The
construction program also included substantial renovation and reconfiguration of McDonough Hall and the 1990 completion of a landscaped quadrangle between the buildings. Planning is under way for a third building, the Bernard and Sarah Gewirz Student Center, which will both expand student activity space and provide apartments for more than half of the entering day class.

Once a rudimentary handful of courses embracing the barest fundamentals of legal practice, the curriculum is now as broad and diverse as any offered in the country, with approximately 350 courses and seminars. It includes the nation’s largest clinical program, joint degree programs in law, business, foreign service (international relations), public health, and philosophy, and a special program for designated Public Interest Law Scholars. With nearly 2,100 students and 78 full-time and over 100 part-time faculty, the Law Center’s Juris Doctor program is one of the largest in the country. Although approximately 80 percent of the students study full time for the J.D. degree, the Law Center has retained the historic evening division, with its outstanding reputation for the academic strength of its students and curriculum. Nearly 400 lawyers are enrolled in the nine advanced degree programs of the Graduate School. The programs of the Continuing Legal Education Division reach thousands of practicing attorneys. The Law Center’s nationally known clinics and research institutes serve the community and the nation well.

The Law Center has known many unusually capable leaders. Dean George E. Hamilton of the Class of 1874 presided over the school during the early days of the twentieth century. He was succeeded by Dean Hugh J. Fegan who devoted nearly 50 years to the faculty and administration of the school. Dean Fegan, to this day, is remembered fondly by the students of his time. As Regent, Francis E. Lucey, S.J., guided the school through the trying years of the Depression, World War II, the Korean War, and their aftermath.

Paul R. Dean’s tenure as dean (1954-69) saw the assumption by the law faculty of the primary responsibility for governing the Law Center, the commencement of clinical programs and the E. Barrett Prettyman Fellowships (the Legal Internship Program), major revisions of the curriculum, the addition of students to faculty committees as well as other improvements in student-faculty relations, and the recruitment of a strong faculty committed to the changes Dean initiated. The planning, funding, and construction of McDonough Hall to replace the Law Center’s cramped, Victorian-era quarters, symbolized Dean’s resolve to remake the institution into one of the leading law schools in the country. As Dean Emeritus, he has effectively supported his successors’ efforts in restructuring the Law Center’s position within the University, recruiting faculty, improving alumni relations, and, most significantly, fundraising.

Dean Adrian S. Fisher led the school through the late 1960s and early 1970s, turbulent years throughout the country, but particularly so at the leading law school in the nation’s capital. The Law Center’s response was in keeping with, if not a bit ahead of, the times: a strong affirmative-action program to increase the presence of minorities in the study body and on the faculty; heightened student and faculty involvement in the community and in the institution; and fundraising to support affirmative-action efforts and the burgeoning clinical programs. Dean Fisher oversaw the Law Center’s move to McDonough Hall in 1971 and further expansion of the curriculum and the faculty. Of even greater significance was the reorganization by the University’s Board of Directors. The Law Center was reconstituted as one of the University’s three campuses, each of which is led by an Executive Vice President of the University. The Executive Vice Presidents have direct responsibility for revenues and expenditures from which contributions are made to central university expenses through clearly established indirect expense formulas. As his tenure ended, Dean Fisher was named the first Executive Vice President for Law Center Affairs, a position each of his successors has held.

Under Dean David J. McCarthy, Jr. (1975-83), the Law Center again expanded its curriculum and clinical programs. The clinics’ place within the larger curriculum was clarified, and
qualified clinical instructors were made members of the full-time faculty. The Law Center created its own development office, and the formal structures of capital and annual fundraising were improved. Development efforts led to the law loan programs, other financial aid, capital programs, and faculty support. The Law Center funded substantial library support, and large expenditures were made to assist faculty research and scholarship. The pace of faculty recruiting increased dramatically. Thirty of the present faculty members were appointed during that period. The student body attracted women and minorities in increasing numbers and percentages of the class. McCarthy oversaw the groundleasing of the old law center site resulting in revenues for new construction, purchased the land for the Edward Bennett Williams Law Library, and began its planning.

Dean Robert Pitofsky (1983-89) intensified the Law Center's efforts to attract outstanding faculty and to provide institutional support for scholarship and faculty development programs. His administration's efforts in admissions greatly strengthened the quality of the study body while continuing the strong commitment to minority presence and participation. He led the institution to substantial success in fundraising for the Edward Bennett Williams Library, financial aid, and faculty support and, concomitantly, in developing strong individual alumni support and in strengthening University support from the governing Board of Directors and the advisory Board of Regents. He oversaw construction of the Library and the expansion and renovation of McDonough Hall, in the aggregate a fifty million dollar project. He also improved relations with the District of Columbia. Dean Pitofsky purchased the land and oversaw the business negotiations and initial planning of the proposed new residence hall/student center.

The Law Center is currently led by Dean and Executive Vice President Judith Areen. She has continued the institution's efforts to attract excellent faculty, has begun an innovative experiment to restructure the traditional first-year curriculum, has raised funds for the Gewirz Student Center, has overseen completion of the quadrangle between Williams Library and McDonough Hall and the beginning of the student center, and has intensified efforts to improve student-institutional relations. She has greatly strengthened the Law Center's external relations offices and programs. Planned expansion of the full-time faculty continues to be a priority of her administration.

LOCATION

The Georgetown University Law Center's main building is located at 600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., 35 blocks from the main campus, in the shadow of the U.S. Capitol. The Edward Bennett Williams Law Library adjoins the main building on the “G” Street side. The Gewirz Student Center, located on the “F” Street side, is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1992. All Law Center facilities are within walking distance of Judiciary Square, the Supreme Court, and the Library of Congress, in addition to the United States Capitol.

Georgetown's location in the heart of the nation's capital, its physical facilities, its unusually large and varied curriculum, its institutes and community activities, and its adjunct faculty drawn from Washington's bar, as well as from the federal and legislative worlds, all combine to make Georgetown unique.
II. FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION

DEANS

Judith C. Areen, Executive Vice President, Law Center Affairs
Dean of the Law Center
Professor of Law
A.B., Cornell; J.D., Yale. Dean Areen is a leading scholar in the fields of family law and bioethics. Her recent publications include *Family Law* (supp. 1991); *Law, Science and Medicine* (co-authored, supp. 1989); “Baby M Reconsidered”; and “A Need for Caring: A Review of AIDS and the Law.” During 1988-89, Dean Areen was a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars where she researched the seventeenth-century origins of the relationship between family and law. Dean Areen has also had a distinguished career in public service. Prior to coming to Georgetown in 1972, she served in the Budget Bureau of the City of New York. Between 1977 and 1980 she served as special counsel to the White House Task Force on Regulatory Reform and as General Counsel and Domestic Reorganization Coordinator of the President’s Reorganization Project in the Office of Management and Budget. Dean Areen is a Senior Research Fellow of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics and a member of the American Law Institute. She has served on the Board of Governors of the D.C. Bar Association, the Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Defense on Women in the Services, and as Chair of the Section on Law, Medicine and Health Care of the Association of American Law Schools. Dean Areen was the Founder and first Co-Director of the Juvenile Justice Clinic and, between 1983 and 1986, she served as Associate Dean of the Law Center.

Peter B. Edelman, Associate Dean (J.D. and Graduate Programs)
Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B., Harvard. Dean Edelman had a distinguished career in all three branches of government before joining the Law Center in 1982. He served as a law clerk for Judge Henry Friendly of the Second Circuit and Justice Arthur Goldberg of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was Special Assistant to Attorney General John Douglas at the Department of Justice and Legislative Assistant to Senator Robert Kennedy. In addition, he served as Vice President of the University of Massachusetts, Director of the New York State Division for Youth and was a partner with the D.C. firm of Foley, Lardner, Hollabaugh and Jacobs. His writings
include an article entitled “Free Press v. Privacy: Haunted by the Ghost of Justice Black,” in a recent issue of the Texas Law Review. Dean Edelman is also highly involved as a leader in community and national organizations; he is Chairman of the Board of the Center for Community Change, and is a board member of Common Cause and of the Center for National Policy. He teaches Constitutional Law, Federal Systems, Social Welfare Law, and Civil Procedure at the Law Center.

Wallace J. Mlyniec, Associate Dean (Clinical Education)
Professor of Law
Director, Juvenile Justice Clinic

B.S., Northwestern; J.D., Georgetown. Dean Mlyniec is the Associate Dean for Georgetown’s clinical programs and Director of the Law Center’s Juvenile Justice Clinic, teaches courses in Family Law and Juveniles and the Courts, and assists with the training of fellows in the Prettyman Legal Internship Program. In 1988, he co-authored Juvenile Law and Practice in the District of Columbia and “Allegations of Abuse in Child Custody Cases” in Child Custody Law and Practice. He published two articles in 1985: “Corporal Punishment—Human Rights Violation or Legitimate State Action,” for the Boston College Journal of Comparative Law and “Evidentiary Considerations in Sex Abuse Cases” for the American Bar Association. In 1987, he co-authored “Life-lines to Biological Parents: Their Effect on Termination of Parental Right and Permanence” in the ABA Family Law Quarterly. He was the Director of the Judicial Conference Study on ABA Criminal Justice Standards, the Administrator of the Emergency Bail Fund, and served as a consultant to the San Jose State University and University of Maryland Schools of Social Work, the ABA’s National Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, the University of Baltimore Law School, and the California Bar Examiners. In 1985, he received a Bicentennial Fellowship from the Swedish government to study their child welfare system.

Wendy Webster Williams, Associate Dean (Research)
Professor of Law

A.B., J.D., California (Berkeley). Dean Williams is well known for her work in the area of gender and law, especially concerning issues of work and family. Her recent writings include a 1989 article in the University of Chicago Legal Forum entitled “Notes From A First Generation,” and a 1985 article for the Review of Law and Social Change entitled “Equality’s Riddle: Pregnancy and the Equal Treatment/Special Treatment Debate.” She has testified before Congressional committees on the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 and the Family and Medical Leave Act. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1976, she was a law clerk for Justice Raymond Peters of the California Supreme Court, a Reginald Heber Smith Fellow, and a founder of Equal Rights Advocates, a public interest law firm in San Francisco. Dean Williams chairs the Advisory Committee of the ACLU Women’s Rights Project, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Georgetown Women’s Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program and Board of Trustees of the Institute for Public Representation. She is currently on the National Research Council Panel on Employer Policies and Working Families and served on the Blue Ribbon Advisory Committee to the Yale Bush Center Project on Infant Care Leaves. She is a past president of the Society of American Law Teachers and is a member of the American Law Institute.

Harry S. Lejda, Associate Vice President (Business and Financial Affairs)
B.A., M.A., Jersey City State College; Ed.D., New York University. Dr. Lejda manages the Law Center’s fiscal and administrative affairs. He is the Chairman of the Administrative Planning Committee at the Law Center, Vice-Chair of the Finance Committee, and an ex-
officio member of the Law Center's Long-Term Planning Committee. Before joining the Law Center staff in 1987, he was an Associate Dean at Johns Hopkins University and the Rochester Institute of Technology. Dr. Lejda also held a commission to the State of Vermont's Governor's Advisory Council on Adult Education.

Kevin T. Conry, Assistant Vice President (Development and External Affairs)
B.S.F.S., J.D., Georgetown. A member of the Law Center community since 1976, Dean Conry's responsibilities include development, alumni affairs, and public relations. He is responsible for capital gift fundraising for the Campaign for the New Student Center and other Law Center capital projects, such as financial aid, academic programs, and faculty endowment. He has served on the Faculty Recruiting and Academic Standards Committees and is presently the co-chair of the New Building Committee. Prior to assuming his new responsibilities, Dean Conry was an Assistant Dean for the J.D. Program and for Administration. Most recently, he was responsible for managing the building expansion program.

Everett Bellamy, Assistant Dean (J.D. Program)
B.S., M.S., Wisconsin; J.D., Cleveland-Marshall. Dean Bellamy is a member of the Faculty and Student Life, Residence Hall, Honorary Degrees, and Tutorial Oversight Committees and the Moot Court Board. His recent writings include: "The Status of African American Law Professors" (1990); "Academic Enhancement and Counseling Programs: Counseling Minority Law Students," St. Louis University Public Law Review (1991). Dean Bellamy teaches Small Business Law at the Law Center. Before joining the Law Center staff, he served as Director of Student Activities at Cleveland State University. He has also been an Instructor for the Council of Legal Education Opportunity, Chairperson of the D.C. Chapter of the National Conference on Black Lawyers, and a member of the Board of Governors of the National Bar Association.

Martha W. Hoff, Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies)
B.A., Wisconsin; J.D., Georgetown. Dean Hoff has been an Assistant Dean of the Law Center since 1978 when she received her J.D. From 1979 through 1986, Dean Hoff had primary responsibility for scheduling the Law Center curriculum and counseling students on academic matters. In the fall of 1986 she assumed her current responsibility for the Graduate Programs of the Law Center. She serves on the Law Center's Financial Aid, International Law, and Graduate Committees. She has also taught a seminar in Water Law. A native of Madison, Wisconsin, she received her B.A. in Linguistics from the University of Wisconsin in 1975.

Ruth Lammert-Reeves, Assistant Dean
Director of Financial Aid
B.A., Ohio University; M.A., Bowling Green State University. Ruth Lammert-Reeves has been Director of the Financial Aid Office since 1979. She serves on the Law Center Financial Aid Committee and the University Student Information System Computer Steering Committee. Prior to joining the Law Center, she served as Director of Financial Aid at Maryland Institute, College of Art in Baltimore, Maryland, and was a member of the student services staff at Albion College in Albion, Michigan with dual appointments in the college counseling center and office of financial aid. She has served as a board member of the AALS Section on Student Services and the GAPSFAS-ETS council and chaired several education and training committees for GAPSFAS. She represents graduate and professional schools as a member of the Federal Relations Committee for the National Association of Student
Financial Aid Administrators. She has chaired the Financial Aid Services Committee of LSAC and served as a board member for the 1990-1991 year and will continue in this capacity until 1993. In addition, she is a member of Law School Admissions Services committees including the Loan Program Policies and Management Subcommittee and is past-chair of the Financial Aid Education Subcommittee. She was also a contributor to the LSAC-sponsored publication *Financing Your Law School Education* (August, 1990).

Carol Q. O'Neil, *Assistant Dean (J.D. Program)*  
B.A., Manhattanville College; M.A.T., University of Massachusetts; J.D., Georgetown. Dean O'Neil's responsibilities include curriculum development and scheduling for the J.D. program, supervision of the J.D. adjunct faculty program, and student academic counseling. She was previously in private practice in the District of Columbia. As a GULC student, she was a Law Fellow and an assistant editor of the *Tax Lawyer*. Upon graduation, she was awarded the Dean's Certificate for Special Service to the Law Center Community and was named to the Order of the Coif.

Abbie Willard Thorner, *Assistant Dean (Career Services and Publications)*  
B.A., M.A., Ph.D., University of Illinois. Dean Thorner works with Career Services as well as Publications at the Law Center. Prior to joining Georgetown, she served as the Director of Student Affairs and Placement at the University of Georgia School of Law and was employed as the Recruitment Administrator for the Washington, D.C. law firm of Hogan and Hartson. She taught courses and seminars in the development of writing and communication skills at the University of Illinois. Dean Thorner has served as a reporter and editorial consultant to organizations such as the American Bar Association and the Georgia State Department of Vocational Education and as a management and recruitment consultant at large, medium, and small law firms throughout the country. She is a past-president of the National Association for Law Placement, an organization for which she has also served as Publications and Media Chairperson, Northeast Regional Coordinator, and Employer Director. Her most recent publications include “Gender and the Profession: The Search for Equal Access,” *Georgetown University Journal of Legal Ethics* (1990), “Legal Education in the Recruitment Marketplace: Decades of Change,” *Duke Law Journal* (1987), *Managing the Recruitment Process* on lawyer recruitment and hiring, *Now Hiring: Government Jobs for Lawyers*, and *A Career Planning and Placement Office Manual* used by many law schools. She is a contributing writer in the ABA's Section of Economics of Law Practice's *Your New Lawyer: The Employer's Complete Guide to Recruitment, Development and Management* and in the ABA's Section of International Law and Practice's *Career Preparation and Opportunities in International Law*.

**FULL-TIME FACULTY**

Charles F. Abernathy, *Professor of Law*  
A.B., J.D., LL.M., Harvard. Professor Abernathy is best known for his work in the civil rights field. He was co-founder of and an attorney with the Southern Poverty Law Center. He is the author of the text, *Cases and Materials on Civil Rights* and co-author of *The Law of Equal Employment Opportunity*. He has taught courses at the Law Center in Civil Rights, Constitutional Law, and Civil Procedure. Professor Abernathy was the first Director of Georgetown's joint program with the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, and will continue to serve as Director of the Summer Program in 1990-91. He was the Fulbright Professor of Law in Egypt in 1983 and has also served as a consultant to the Department of State and the Senate Judiciary Committee and as a lecturer for the Federal Judicial Center.
Anita L. Allen, *Professor of Law*
B.A., New College; M.A., Ph.D., University of Michigan; J.D., Harvard. Professor Allen joined the Georgetown faculty in 1987. Before law school she taught Ethics, Logic, and Political Philosophy at Carnegie-Mellon University, and administered seminar programs for law and health care professionals at the National Endowment for the Humanities. After law school she spent a year as a litigation associate at Cravath, Swaine & Moore and two years teaching Torts and Professional Responsibility at the University of Pittsburgh. Since joining the Georgetown faculty, Professor Allen has been a visiting professor at Harvard Law School and the University of Pennsylvania. Her professional activities include advisory positions with the American Association of University Professors, the American Philosophical Association, and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Professor Allen has a special interest in jurisprudence and the law and the philosophy of privacy. Her publications include *Uneasy Access: Privacy for Women in a Free Society* (1988).

James D. Atleson, *Visiting Professor of Law*
B.A., J.D., Ohio State University; LL.M., Stanford. Professor Atleson is a faculty member at the School of Law at S.U.N.Y. at Buffalo in Amherst, NY. He was a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Texas (Austin), and the University of Minnesota law schools. Professor Atleson has written extensively on labor law and collective bargaining, including a recent manuscript entitled *The National Labor Relations Act in Historical Context*. He has also delivered numerous lectures and speeches on labor law throughout the country.

Hope M. Babcock, *Visiting Professor of Law*
B.A., Smith College; LL.B., Yale. Professor Babcock has served as general counsel to the National Audubon Society, where she managed the group’s litigation docket and represents its interests before Congress and administrative agencies. An expert on wetland protection laws, regulations, and policies, Professor Babcock served as the director of Audubon’s Public Lands and Water Program from 1981 to 1987. Previously, she was a partner with Blum, Nash & Railsback, where she focused on energy and environmental issues. From 1977 to 1979, she served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Energy and Minerals (Regulations) Section of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Professor Babcock has taught Environment Law at the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Pace University, Catholic University, and Antioch law schools.

Jeffrey D. Bauman, *Associate Professor of Law*
Co-Director, Joint Degree in Business Administration and Law
B.A., M.A., LL.B., Yale. Professor Bauman’s specialty is corporate law. Before joining the Law Center in 1973 he spent four years at the Securities and Exchange Commission and five years in private practice. In addition, he has served on the Executive Council of the Securities Law Committee of the Federal Bar Association, the Committee on Federal Regulation of Securities of the American Bar Association, and the Committee on Corporations, Partnerships and other Business Organizations of the D.C. Bar Association. His writings include several law journal articles concerning rule 10b-5. Professor Bauman is also the co-author of a recent casebook on corporations.

Norman Birnbaum, *University Professor*
B.A., Williams; M.A., Ph.D., Harvard. Professor Birnbaum joined the Law Center in 1979 after serving as Chair of the Department of Anthropology-Sociology at Amherst College and has since taught seminars in Humanities and the Law, Social Sciences and the Law, and
the American Future and the Public Interest. He is very involved in politics both here and abroad, most recently serving as an adviser to the Cranston and Jackson campaigns and as a consultant to several European political parties and unions. He also served as an adviser to the Kennedy Presidential Campaign, a consultant to the National Security Council, an adviser to the United Automobile Workers, the chair of the Policy Advisory Council of the New Democratic Coalition, and as a member of the editorial boards of *The Nation* and the *Partisan Review*. His writings, apart from general and scholarly articles on political and social issues, include *The Crisis of Industrial Society* and *Toward A Critical Sociology*, as well as other books. In addition, he has taught at the London School of Economics and Political Science at Oxford University and the University of Strasbourg. He spent 1986 at the Science Center and Institute of Advanced Studies in West Berlin, with travel to the USSR. He was a visiting professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris in spring 1991. His most recent book, *The Radical Renewal, The Politics of Ideas in Modern America*, was published in 1988 by Pantheon Books. A selection of his essays will soon be published by Oxford University Press. He is working on a larger study of the fate of the idea of progress and on a book tentatively titled *How New Is The New Germany?*.

Susan Low Bloch, **Professor of Law**

B.A., Smith; M.A., Ph.C., J.D., University of Michigan. While at Michigan, Professor Bloch was Notes and Comments Editor of the *Michigan Law Review*. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1983, she served as a law clerk for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge S. Robinson. In addition, she was an associate with the D.C. firm of Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering. Her professional activities include memberships on the Board of the Institute for Public Representation and in the Women's Bar Association, the Women's Legal Defense Fund, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the D.C. Bar Bicentennial Committee. She teaches Federal Courts, Constitutional Law, and Communications Law at the Law Center.

Maxwell Gregg Bloche, **Associate Professor of Law**

Co-Director, Joint Degree in Public Health and Law

B.A., Columbia; J.D., M.D., Yale. Professor Bloche joined the Law Center faculty in 1989 from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he served as a resident physician in psychiatry. In 1988-89, he was also a lecturer at Columbia Law School. He studied both law and medicine at Yale, where he was an editor of the *Yale Law Journal*. His publications and works-in-progress consider health professionals' complicity in abuses of international human rights, federal and state policies affecting the chronically mentally ill, and the problem of medical cost containment. He teaches Torts and Health Law and Policy.

Edwin J. Bradley, **Professor of Law**

A.B., Mount St. Mary's; LL.B., Georgetown. Professor Bradley has taught a variety of corporate courses and Torts at the Law Center since 1956. He has written various law journal articles on close corporation topics. Before joining the Law Center, he served in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. He has visited at the University of California (Davis), Hastings, Duke, and Loyola (Los Angeles) law schools. He is a member of the D.C. Bar.

William J. Brennan, Jr., **Visiting Professor of Law**

B.S., University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., Harvard. Justice Brennan began his law career with Pitney, Hardin and Skinner in Newark, NJ where he practiced for ten years. In 1942, he entered the Army as a major in the legal division of the Ordnance Department, specializing in manpower and personnel work. He left the Army in 1945 with the rank of colonel and...
a Legion of Merit award. He then returned to Newark where he became a partner with Pitney, Hardin, Ward and Brennan. In 1949, he ascended the bench as a trial judge in the New Jersey Superior Court and, two years later, was elevated to a judgeship in the Appellate Division of the same court. In 1952, he was appointed as Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. While serving on that court, Justice Brennan was given recognition for his role in the nationwide drive to clear up court congestion and delays in litigation. He was the chairman of the New Jersey Supreme Court's Committee on Calendar Control and Pre-Trial Conference Procedure. In 1956, President Eisenhower appointed him to the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Brennan retired from the Court on July 20, 1990.

Winfried Brugger, Visiting Professor of Law
S.J.D., University of Tuebingen; LL.M., University of California (Berkeley). Professor Brugger is a Professor of Public Law at the University of Mannheim, Germany. He was a visiting scholar at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University and was an adjunct professor at the Law Center in 1985. Professor Brugger has also taught public law and legal philosophy at the University of Tuebingen.

J. Peter Byrne, Professor of Law
B.A. Northwestern; M.A., J.D., University of Virginia. Professor Byrne joined the Law Center faculty in 1985. After graduation from the University of Virginia law school, he served as a law clerk to Judge Frank Coffin and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell and then worked as an associate with the D.C. firm of Covington & Burling.

Naomi R. Cahn, Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., Princeton; J.D., Columbia; LL.M., Georgetown. Professor Cahn is Assistant Director of the Law Center's Sex Discrimination Clinic. Before coming to Georgetown, Professor Cahn was an associate at Hogan & Hartson, a fellow at the Law Center's Harrison Institute, and a staff attorney at Community Legal Services in Philadelphia. Her recent writings include: “Defining Feminist Litigation,” in the Harvard Women’s Law Journal in 1991, and “Civil Images of Battered Women: The Impact of Domestic Violence on Child Custody Decisions,” in the Vanderbilt Law Review also in 1991. She is the Treasurer of the D.C. Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Angela J. Campbell, Associate Professor of Law
Associate Director, Institute for Public Representation
B.A., Hampshire College; J.D., UCLA; LL.M., Georgetown. Professor Campbell teaches at the Institute for Public Representation where she is in charge of the Citizens Communications Center project. Prior to joining the Institute, she was an attorney with the Communications and Finance Section of the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division and in private practice as an associate with the law firm Fisher, Wayland, Cooper & Leader. From 1981 to 1983 she was a Graduate Fellow at the Institute. She is a member of the Federal Communications Bar Association’s Law Journal Committee.

Barry Carter, Professor of Law
B.A., Stanford; M.P.A., Princeton; J.D., Yale. Professor Carter has an extensive back­ground in foreign policy and international law and has written frequently about these subjects. While a law student, he was an officer on the Yale Law Journal. After law school, he worked in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and then on Dr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff where he concentrated on U.S.-Soviet and European issues. He then was a
Fellow at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and an International Affairs Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. Later he was a Senior Counsel on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1979, he had also practiced law in Washington, D.C. and San Francisco. He was a visiting professor at Stanford Law School in spring 1990. He is currently the Vice President of the Arms Control Association and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the American Society of International Law (ASIL). Professor Carter's recent publications include his casebook on International Law (1991, with Phillip Trimble). His first book, International Economic Sanctions: Improving the Haphazard U.S. Legal Regime (1988), won the annual award from the ASIL in 1989 for the outstanding new book on international law subjects.

David Chang, Visiting Professor of Law

B.A., Haverford College; J.D., Yale. Professor Chang is currently on the faculty at New York Law School, where he has taught Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, and Criminal Law. Professor Chang's extensive written work has focused on issues of interpretive method in constitutional law. Professor Chang served as clerk to Judge W. Arthur Garrity of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts before joining the faculty at New York Law School.

Richard H. Chused, Professor of Law

A.B., Brown; J.D., Chicago. Professor Chused teaches Property, Copyright, and Women's Legal History. His recently published work includes two articles on the hiring, treatment, and retention of women and minorities on American law school faculties, a property textbook, and a series of works on the legal history of women's property law. He is now working on a study of divorce in the nineteenth century. Before joining the Law Center faculty, he taught for five years at Rutgers University School of Law. He is also a member of the American Society for Legal History and the Board of Governors of the Society of American Law Teachers.

Stephen B. Cohen, Professor of Law

A.B., Amherst; J.D., Yale. Since 1980, Professor Cohen has taught courses at the Law Center in his two principal areas of expertise: tax and international human rights. He was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights from 1978 to 1980 and is a consultant to the Department of State and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. His writings include various articles on tax and corporate law and on national security and foreign policy. He has also been a professor at the University of Wisconsin, Stanford, and Rutgers.

Sherman L. Cohn, Professor of Law

B.S.F.S., LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown. Professor Cohn has been a professor at the Law Center since 1965. He specializes in the field of civil procedure and has published various books and articles on the subject in recent years. Before joining the Law Center faculty, he served as a clerk for Judge Charles Fahy of the D.C. Circuit and in the Appellate Section of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. He is a member of the D.C., Maryland, and Virginia bars and is also a member of the American Law Institute, the American Judicature Society, and the Society of American Law Teachers. He is currently President of the National American Inns of Court Foundation and a member of the Charles Fahy American Inn. He served as the Administrator of Preview of U.S. Supreme Court Cases from 1976 to 1979 and as Director of Continuing Legal Education at the Law Center from 1977 to 1984. He is currently the Chairman of the National Accreditation Commission for Schools and Colleges of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine. From 1983 to 1987, he served as President of the
American Section of the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists and is currently Deputy President of the International Association. He is a Director of the Foundation for Mideast Communication. From 1985 to 1987, he served as Chairman of the Georgetown Annual Fund. Earlier he had been Chairman of the Georgetown Law Fund.

David D. Cole, Associate Professor of Law
B.A., J.D., Yale. After graduating from Yale Law School, Professor Cole served as a law clerk to the Honorable Arlin M. Adams of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Professor Cole then became a staff attorney for the Center for Constitutional Rights where he litigated a number of major First Amendment cases. He has published in a variety of areas, including law and literature and civil rights.

Anthony E. Cook, Associate Professor of Law
B.A., Princeton; J.D., Yale. Professor Cook comes to the Law Center from the University of Florida Law School where he taught Corporations, Constitutional Law, Legal History, and Jurisprudence. He has written extensively in several areas, including voting rights and race issues. Professor Cook is also an assistant pastor at the Mount Carmel Baptist Church in Gainesville, Florida. Before joining the faculty at the University of Florida Law School, Professor Cook was an associate at Simon, Peragine, Smith and Redfearn in New Orleans, Louisiana.

John M. Copacino, Associate Professor of Law
Deputy Director, Criminal Justice Clinic and E. Barrett Prettyman Program
B.A., M.A.T., Duke; J.D., University of Virginia; LL.M., Georgetown. Professor Copacino is Deputy Director of the Criminal Justice Clinic and the E. Barrett Prettyman graduate program in criminal trial practice. Prior to joining the faculty, he was the Director of the Juvenile Law Clinic at the Antioch School of Law. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School and received an LL.M. from the Law Center. He serves as trial counsel in numerous criminal cases, in addition to a post-conviction death penalty case. He is also involved with a number of organizations working with juveniles.

Samuel Dash, Professor of Law
Director, Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure
B.S., Temple; J.D., Harvard. Professor Dash has taught at the Law Center since 1965. He brings to his courses considerable expertise in criminal law and trial procedure, having served as a Trial Attorney with the Appellate Section of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Chief of the Appeals Division of the District Attorney's Office of Philadelphia, the First Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia, and the District Attorney of Philadelphia. His eight years of private practice included partnerships in the Philadelphia firms of Blank, Rudenko, Klaus & Rome and Dash & Levy, where he specialized in trial practice. In addition, he has served as Executive Director of the Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement, a pioneer Philadelphia poverty program, and was Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (the Senate Watergate Committee) from February 1973 to September 1974. During the summer of 1985 he served as Chief Counsel of the Alaskan Senate's Impeachment Inquiry against the Governor. While at Harvard he founded the Harvard Voluntary Defenders in 1949, and he has since received honorary doctoral degrees from Fairfield, Temple, and Georgetown Universities. He has served as a consultant to various commissions and government entities both here and abroad. He is a member of the bars of the U.S. Supreme Court, Pennsylvania,
John F. Dealy, Distinguished Professor, Georgetown University School of Business Administration

B.S., Fordham; LL.B., New York University. In addition to being Distinguished Professor at Georgetown University's School of Business Administration, Professor Dealy teaches Business Planning at the Law Center. He also is Senior Counsel to the law firm Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge and a management consultant to technology companies. In addition, Professor Dealy is Director of the First National Bank of Maryland, a Director of the Montgomery County High Technology Council, and Chairman of the Governor's Board of Advisors to the Maryland Office of Technology Development. From 1967 until 1982, Professor Dealy held a series of executive positions at Fairchild Industries—including President from 1976 to 1982. Professor Dealy specializes in business transactions, systems contracting, negotiation techniques, and management practices.

Susan Hankin Denise, Instructor, Legal Research and Writing

B.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., University of Virginia; M.P.H., Johns Hopkins. Professor Denise served as a law clerk for Judge Collins J. Seitz of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Before coming to Georgetown she was a staff attorney for the Whitman-Walker Clinic AIDS Program in Washington, D.C.

Richard Diamond, Professor of Law

A.B., Princeton; M.A., J.D., Yale. After receiving his M.A. (Political Science) and J.D., Professor Diamond served as a law clerk for Judge Stanley A. Weigel of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was formerly a partner with the D.C. firm of Steptoe & Johnson, where he practiced for the past ten years in the areas of antitrust and international trade litigation before joining the Law Center faculty in January 1985.

Robert F. Drinan, S.J., Professor of Law

B.A., M.A., Boston College; LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown; Th.D., Gregorian University, Rome. Father Drinan, in addition to teaching courses at the Law Center in International Human Rights, Constitutional Law, Civil Liberties, Legislation, Advanced Legal Ethics Seminar, and Professional Responsibility, pursues careers as a priest, lawyer, politician, and activist. He has received twenty-one honorary degrees, including from Georgetown, Walsh College, the College of Notre Dame in New Hampshire, and DePaul University in Chicago. He has served as a visiting professor at four American universities and as the Dean of the
Boston College Law School. During the ten years between his Deanship at Boston College and joining the Law Center faculty in 1981, he served in the United States Congress as a Representative from Massachusetts, where he was a member of various committees and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice of the House Judiciary Committee. As a Congressman, his travels included official Congressional delegations to Vietnam, Thailand, Hong Kong, China, and Japan. He has also served on private delegations to the Netherlands, South Africa, Sudan, Israel, and the Soviet Union and privately sponsored human rights missions to Chile, the Philippines, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Argentina, France, and Vietnam. He is a regular contributor to several law reviews and journals of policy and opinion and the author of *The Fractured Dream* (Crossroad, 1991); *Stories From the American Soul* (Loyola U. Press, 1990); *Cry of the Oppressed: The History and Hope of the Human Rights Revolution*; *God and Caesar on the Potomac: A Pilgrimage of Conscience; Beyond the Nuclear Freeze; Honor the Promise: America’s Commitment to Israel; Vietnam and Armageddon; Democracy, Dissent and Disorder; The Right to be Educated* (ed.); and *Religion, the Courts and Public Policy*. Father Drinan serves on numerous committees devoted to the furtherance of human rights. He is the immediate past-Chairman of the ABA Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities. In addition, he serves on the Board of Directors of the International League for Human Rights, the Lawyer’s Committee for International Human Rights, the Council for a Livable World Educational Fund, Americans for Democratic Action, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. He is one of the founders of the Lawyer’s Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control and the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry.

Daniel R. Ernst, Associate Professor of Law
B.A., Dartmouth; J.D., Chicago; M.A., Ph.D., Princeton; LL.M., Wisconsin. Professor Ernst joined the Georgetown faculty from a fellowship at the University of Wisconsin Law School. His publications and forthcoming articles include studies of the appeal of death in early modern England, litigation by American abolitionists, and labor law in early twentieth-century America. At Georgetown, he teaches Property and American Legal History.

William N. Eskridge, Jr., Professor of Law
B.A., Davidson; M.A., Harvard; J.D., Yale. After finishing his law school education, Professor Eskridge served as a law clerk to the Honorable Edward Weinfeld and as an attorney for the law firm of Shea & Gardner. He then taught at the University of Virginia Law School before joining the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center. Professor Eskridge has co-authored a book on *Statutes and the Creation of Public Policy* and has written several articles on statutory interpretation and the international debt problem. At Georgetown, he teaches Civil Procedure, Legislation, and Constitutional Law.

James V. Feinerman, Associate Professor of Law
Co-Director, Joint Degree in International Studies and Law
B.A., M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., Yale; J.D., Harvard. Professor Feinerman, formerly Administrative Director and Fellow of Harvard’s East Asian Legal Studies program, joined the Law Center faculty as a visiting professor for the 1985-86 academic year. He received his Ph.D. in East Asian Languages and Literature and was an editor of the *International Law Journal* while at Harvard. In 1979, he went to Peking University as an exchange student and research scholar under the auspices of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China. He subsequently joined the New York firm of Davis, Polk & Wardwell, working in the area of corporate law. During the academic year 1982-83, Mr. Feinerman was Fulbright Lecturer on Law at Peking University. During the fall of 1986 he studied in Japan under a Fulbright research grant. In 1989, he was awarded a MacArthur Foundation fellowship to prepare a study of China’s practice of international law. Professor Feinerman is Editor-in-Chief of the ABA’s *China Law Reporter*. 
Chai Feldblum, *Visiting Professor of Law*

B.A., Barnard College; J.D., Harvard. Professor Feldblum has been legislative counsel with the American Civil Liberties Union active in disability rights legislation, including the Civil Rights Restoration Act, the Fair Housing Amendments Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). A leading expert on disability law, Professor Feldblum helped draft the original ADA introduced in the 101st Congress and was the principal legal adviser to the disability and civil rights communities during the two-year negotiations on the ADA. Before joining the ACLU in 1987, Professor Feldblum was the director of legislative research at AIDS Action Council. She served as clerk to Judge Frank M. Coffin of the Federal Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and Justice Harry A. Blackmun of the Supreme Court of the United States. She has written widely on disability issues and spoken to numerous groups on these issues.

Frank F. Flegal, *Professor of Law*

A.B., Occidental; J.D., Georgetown. Professor Flegal has taught courses in Civil Procedure, Torts, Federal Courts, Evidence, Professional Responsibility, and Appellate Litigation. He is the author of several articles on the pretrial and discovery process. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1970, he served as a staff clerk to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and was a partner with the D.C. and N.Y. law firm of Dickstein, Shapiro and Galligan. He has served as Special Master by appointment of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and the U.S. District Courts for the District of Columbia and the Northern District of California in several complex civil cases, including the Long Distance Telephone Service Antitrust Litigation. He currently serves as consultant/reporter to the American Bar Association's Mass Torts Commission and has served in a similar capacity for its special committees for Class Action Improvements and for the Study of Discovery Abuse. He is a member of the American delegation appointed under the Declaration of Cooperation between the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers, and he has been a member of the Advisory Committee on Procedures of the Judicial Council of the D.C. Circuit, the D.C. Bar Disciplinary Board's Inquiry Committee, and the Judicial Conference of the D.C. Circuit.

Christopher C. Fuller, *Instructor, Legal Research and Writing*

B.S., Brigham Young; J.D., University of Utah. Professor Fuller practiced law in Utah for six years before coming to Georgetown. He was a partner at Smith, Reeve & Fuller, specializing in litigation in the areas of civil rights, employment rights, governmental immunity issues, and risk management. He was Utah Young Lawyer of the Year and is active in the Young Lawyers Section of the ABA. He also speaks Japanese and was principal of a school in Okinawa.

Martin D. Ginsburg, *Professor of Law*

A.B., Cornell; J.D., Harvard. Professor Ginsburg specializes in teaching tax at the Law Center. His numerous professional activities in the tax field include positions as chair of the Committee on Simplification of the American Bar Association's Tax Section, chair of the New York State Bar Association's Tax Section, and consultant to the American Law Institute's Federal Income Tax Project. He has also served as a member of advisory groups to the Committee of Internal Revenue and the Tax Division of the Department of Justice. Before moving to Washington in 1980, Professor Ginsburg was the Beekman Professor of Law at Columbia University. He was a visiting professor at Stanford in the spring of 1978, at Harvard in the spring of 1986, and at Chicago in the spring of 1990.
Steven Goldberg, *Professor of Law*

A.B., Harvard; J.D., Yale. Professor Goldberg is best known for his writings in the field of law and science. Following graduation from law school, he served as a law clerk to D.C. Circuit Court Chief Judge Bazelon and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Brennan. In addition, he is a former attorney with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Professor Goldberg is a member of the D.C. and Maryland Bars and the Section on Science and Technology of the ABA.

Steven H. Goldblatt, *Professor of Law*

Director, Appellate Litigation Clinic

B.A., Franklin & Marshall; J.D., Georgetown. After graduating from the Law Center in 1970, Professor Goldblatt was an Assistant District Attorney and then a Deputy District Attorney of Philadelphia. He has been Chairman of the American Bar Association Criminal Justice Section Amicus Curiae Briefs Committee since 1982. In 1985, he was a member of the ABA committee that issued the report, "Appellate Litigation Skills Training: The Role of the Law Schools." He served as reporter to the ABA Criminal Justice Section's Special Committee on Criminal Justice in a Free Society. That committee's report, *Criminal Justice in Crisis* was published in 1988. He now serves on a committee that will seek to implement the recommendations in that report. His recent writings in the criminal justice area include several amicus curiae briefs.

Richard Alan Gordon, *Professor of Law*

B.S.S.S., LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown. Professor Gordon joined the Law Center faculty in 1961 and served as an Assistant Dean from 1961 to 1967. He has been active in the U.S. Air Force as a Staff Judge Advocate in both Colorado Springs and Paris, France. His involvement in Georgetown life includes five years as Chairman of the Admissions Committee and four years as Vice President and two years as President of the University Faculty Senate. He is also a member of various ABA and AALS Committees and has served as Educational Consultant to the ABA Foundation.

Michael H. Gottesman, *Professor of Law*

A.B., Chicago; LL.B., Yale. Professor Gottesman served as an adjunct professor at the Law Center from 1978 to 1988, and joined the faculty as a full-time professor in 1989. Specializing in the fields of labor law, constitutional law, and civil rights, Professor Gottesman has practiced with the Washington, D.C. firm Bredhoff and Kaiser since 1961, and has argued numerous cases in the U.S. Supreme Court. From 1977 to 1981 he served, by appointment of President Carter, on the Judicial Nominating Commission for the District of Columbia, reviewing hundreds of candidates for vacancies on the U.S. Court of Appeals and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Since 1978, Professor Gottesman also has been a member of the Executive Board of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and of its Amicus subcommittee.

William W. Greenhalgh, *Professor of Law*

Director, Criminal Justice Clinic and E. Barrett Prettyman/Stiller Fellowship Program

B.A., LL.B., Virginia. After graduation from law school, Professor Greenhalgh was a trial attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice. Upon transferring to the U.S. Attorney's Office of the District of Columbia, he served as Chief of the General Sessions Division until coming to the graduate school of Georgetown Law Center. He has been the Director of the E. Barrett Prettyman Legal Internship Program since 1963. He is an expert in criminal law and
procedure, especially on the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule. He produces annually a survey entitled "What the Supreme Court Did or Did Not Do in Criminal Law and Procedure During the Current Term." He is also faculty adviser to the American Criminal Law Review.

Charles H. Gustafson, Professor of Law
B.S., Buffalo; J.D., Chicago. Professor Gustafson pursues his interest both in tax law and policy and in international law at the Law Center. He teaches Tax I, II, and III, Law in Developing Countries, International Tax Planning, International Business Transactions, and International Law. He is the author of articles on taxation and international law issues, co-author of several casebooks on taxation, has been active in various committees on tax and international law of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, and serves as an arbitrator in domestic and international contract disputes. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1972, his professional experiences ranged from State Department attorney to lecturer in law at the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria, where he assisted with the organization of the first law degree program in that country. He also practiced privately as an associate with the New York firm of Shearman and Sterling and the D.C. firm of Surrey and Morse. Professor Gustafson has also been a visiting lecturer at the Institute of International and Comparative Law in Guadalajara, Mexico; Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland; Kings College, London; the University of Rosario, Argentina; the Barreau de Paris, France; and the Academy of International Taxation in Taiwan.

Robert J. Haft, Professor of Law
B.A., City College of New York; J.D., Columbia. Professor Haft teaches Torts, Corporations, and Securities Regulation at the Law Center, and is the author of several articles and books in the corporate and securities law field. Following his graduation from Columbia School of Law in 1954, he served as a law clerk for the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman. He then spent four years as an associate with Goldstein, Judd & Gurfein, fourteen years as a partner of Stamer & Haft, and four years as a partner with Kronish, Lieb, Shainswit, Weiner and Hellman. He served as a Special Consultant to the Securities and Exchange Commission from 1977 to 1978 and, after joining the Law Center faculty in 1978, remained as a part-time Special Consultant to the SEC until 1981. He is a member of the Federal Regulation and Securities Committee of the ABA and the Executive Council of the Securities Law Committee of the FBA.

Daniel I. Halperin, Professor of Law
B.B.A., City College of New York; J.D., Harvard. Professor Halperin teaches courses in taxation at the Law Center. Before joining the faculty in 1980, he was a professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School and also served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy in the U.S. Department of the Treasury. After graduation he was an associate with the New York firm of Kaye, Scholer. He is a member of the Tax Advisory Group of the American Law Institute and has published a number of articles on tax policy.

Samuel S. Jackson, Jr., Instructor, Legal Research and Writing
A.B., Princeton; J.D., University of North Carolina. After graduating with honors from the University of North Carolina School of Law, Mr. Jackson practiced law as a trial attorney, in private practice in Virginia, for ten years. He joined the Law Center faculty in 1988. Mr. Jackson teaches Legal Research and Writing, Advanced Legal Writing, and Negotiations.
Vicki C. Jackson, Associate Professor of Law

B.A., J.D., Yale. While at Yale, Professor Jackson served as editor of the Yale Law Journal. Upon graduation from law school, she served as a law clerk to Judge Murray Gurfein (U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit), Morris Lasker (U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York), and to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. She teaches courses in Constitutional Law, Civil Procedure, Federal Courts, and a Governmental Immunities Seminar.

Regina Jefferson, Future Law Professors Teaching Scholar

B.S., Howard; J.D., George Washington. Professor Jefferson joined the Law Center in September 1990 as the first scholar in the Future Law Professors Teaching Program. The Program is designed to give attorneys interested in teaching an opportunity to participate in faculty seminars and workshops, complete a published scholarly article under the supervision of a faculty mentor, engage in classroom teaching, and receive an LL.M. before entering law teaching. After completing law school, Professor Jefferson joined the Internal Revenue Service as a pension specialist in the Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations Technical and Actuarial Division at the National Office. Prior to law school, she was employed as an assistant actuary at an actuarial consulting firm.

Emma Coleman Jordan, Professor of Law

B.A., San Francisco State University; J.D., Howard. Professor Jordan is best known for her work in the fields of financial services and civil rights. Before coming to Georgetown, she taught for twelve years at the University of California, Davis. She began her teaching career at Stanford Law School as a teaching fellow. She teaches courses in Financial Services and Commercial Law at the Law Center. She has been active in the financial services field, serving as chair of the Financial Institutions Committee of the California State Bar, drafter of the statute to regulate bank check holding practices, and co-counsel in class actions challenging bank stop-payment fee charges. Her article, “Ending the Floating Check Game” (1985), grew out of this involvement. She organized the Financial Institutions and Consumer Financial Services section of the AALS. She is past president of the Society of American Law Teachers and is a member of the Executive Committee of AALS. She was elected to membership in the American Law Institute in 1984. Professor Jordan is no stranger to Washington; she was a law student here, serving as Editor-in-Chief of the Howard Law Journal and worked summers here at Covington & Burling and the State Department Legal Advisors Office. She was a White House Fellow in 1980-81, serving as Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Her recent writings include, “Taking Voting Rights Seriously” (1985) and “The Future of the Fifteenth Amendment” (1985).

Patricia King, Professor of Law

B.A., Wheaton; J.D., Harvard. Professor King's expertise is in the study of law, medicine, and ethics. She is the co-author of Cases and Materials on Law, Science and Medicine and teaches a course of the same name at the Law Center. She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Fellow in the Institute of the Society of Ethics and Life Sciences, and a Senior Research Scholar at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics. Her work in the field of bioethics has also included service on the HEW-Advisory Recombinant DNA Committee and as a member of the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research, and the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research. She is also a Board Member of the Russell Sage Foundation. Her professional experience before joining the Law Center faculty in 1973 was primarily in the civil rights field; she was
the Deputy Director of HEW's Office of Civil Rights and Special Assistant to the Chairman of the EEOC. She also served as a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Civil Division of the Department of Justice.

David A. Koplow, **Professor of Law**

*Director, Center for Applied Legal Studies*

B.A., Harvard, Queen's College at Oxford; J.D., Yale. After graduating from Yale Law School in 1978, Professor Koplow served first as an Attorney-Advisor, then as Special Assistant to the Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He has also served as Vice Chair of the Washington, D.C. chapter of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security and as a member of the Policy Board of Legal Counsel for the Elderly and the steering committee of Section 2 of the D.C. Bar. Professor Koplow teaches International Law, a seminar in Arms Control and National Security, as well as a clinic (CALS). He was a member of the Social Security Administration Commission on the Evaluation of Pain.

Thomas G. Krattenmaker, **Professor of Law**

B.A., Swarthmore; J.D., Columbia. Following graduation from law school, Professor Krattenmaker taught law at the University of Connecticut and subsequently served as a law clerk for United States Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan. Since joining the Law Center faculty in 1972, he has taught courses in Antitrust, Constitutional Law, and Broadcast Regulation. He brings to these courses experience gained as the Chief of the Evaluation Division of the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Consumer Protection and as Co-Director of the Network Inquiry of the Federal Communications Commission from 1978 to 1980. He has also served as a member and the Secretary of the D.C. Law Revision Committee and as a consultant to the Health, Education and Welfare Secretary's Review Panel on New Drug Regulation. Professor Krattenmaker has published numerous law journal articles and three books; *New Television Networks* (1981); *Misregulating Television* (1984); and, most recently, *Mergers in the New Antitrust Era* (1985). From 1986-89 he also served as Associate Dean (Graduate Studies) at the Law Center.

Laura W.S. Macklin, **Professor of Law**

*Director, Center for Applied Legal Studies*

B.A., California (Santa Barbara); J.D., California (Berkeley). Professor Macklin currently teaches in the Center for Applied Legal Studies. Between 1981 and 1991, she taught in the Institute for Public Representation. While in law school at U.C. Berkeley, she served as an extern to Justice Stanley Mosk of the California Supreme Court and as a Membership Editor of the *California Law Review*. Upon moving to Washington, D.C., she became an associate with the law firm of Covington & Burling. Approximately two and one-half years later, she resigned to become a staff attorney in the law reform unit of the Neighborhood Legal Services Program, specializing in public benefits and health law. Her work there included class action litigation and legislative advocacy. She has served on the Board of Directors of the NLADA/LSC Access to Justice Project and on the Executive Committee of the Alliance for Justice, a membership organization of public interest groups. She has taught federal litigation courses for legal services attorneys and in ATLA, NITA, and PLI programs. At Georgetown her clinical teaching and cases have included special education, constitutional rights, disability rights, immigration law, and administrative law. She also teaches Civil Procedure and writes about issues of court reform and procedural justice, and about public interest law.

David J. McCarthy, Jr., **Professor of Law**

A.B., Fairfield; J.D., LL.M., LL.D., Georgetown. Professor McCarthy has been a Professor at the Law Center since 1965, and was Dean of the Law Center and an Executive
Vice President of the University from 1975 to 1983. He received his J.D., LL.M. and an honorary LL.D. from Georgetown, where he was Managing Editor of the *Georgetown Law Journal*. He currently offers courses in Local Government Law, Property, and a State and Local Tax and Finance Seminar. He has written on bail reform, appellate practice, and local government. His latest books are *Local Government Law in a Nutshell*, 3rd edition and Valente & McCarthy, *Supplement to 3rd edition, Local Government Law, Cases and Materials*. He is presently at work on the casebook's 4th edition. Before coming to Georgetown, he served as a law clerk to the Court, and then to Judge John A. Danaher of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, as an attorney with the Department of Justice, and as founding Director of the D.C. Bail Project. A member of the American Law Institute, he has engaged in professional activities across a wide variety of legal and educational fields including service as Chairman of the AALS Committee to Review the Requirements of Membership, Chairman of the Board of the Jesuit International Volunteers, and member of the ABA Government Relations and Student Financial Aid Committee. He has been Chairman of the AALS Accreditation Committee, the Executive Committee of the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency, and the Citizens Choice National Commission on the IRS and the Individual Taxpayer. Other recent activities include membership on the AALS Executive Committee, the Advisory Boards of the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law and GU’s Health Policy Institute, service as counsel to the Maryland Governor’s Fiscal Review Committee, and in civic and educational efforts in the community.

**William J. Mertens, Distinguished Visitor from Practice**

B.A., Yale; J.D., Georgetown. Professor Mertens joins the Law Center from the firm of Swidler & Berlin, where he has concentrated on civil and criminal litigation, including death penalty litigation, since 1986. Prior to joining the firm, Professor Mertens taught Criminal Law and Procedure and Litigation at the University of Oklahoma College of Law and was a visiting professor at Georgetown, teaching Criminal Law and Procedure and Negotiations. From 1975 to 1982, Professor Mertens worked in the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, where he became deputy chief of the Trial Section, then chief of the Appellate Section. His published articles on criminal procedure focus on search and seizure and exclusionary rule issues.

**John G. Murphy, Jr., Professor of Law**

A.B., Harvard; LL.B., Georgetown. Professor Murphy has taught courses in Individual Rights, the Supreme Court, the Federal System, Commercial Law, Federal Election Law, Professional Responsibility, Corporations, and Criminal Law. From 1982 to 1986 he also served the Law Center as Associate Dean for the Graduate Program. Before joining the Law Center in 1965, he was a clerk for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, an associate at the D.C. firm of Covington & Burling, and Conference Director for the HEW and OEO programs for delivery of legal services to low-income individuals. In addition, he served as General Counsel to the FEC from 1975 to 1976 and as Ford Foundation Project Specialist in Beirut, Lebanon, from 1970 to 1972.

**Eleanor Holmes Norton, Professor of Law**

B.A., Antioch; M.A., LL.B., Yale. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1982, Professor Norton served for four years as chair of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. She now teaches EEO Law, Labor Law, and Negotiations at the Law Center. She also served as Assistant Legal Director of the ACLU for five years and then chaired the New York City Commission on Human Rights from 1970 to 1977. She published “Justice and Efficiency in Dispute Systems” in 1990 (*Ohio State Journal of Dispute Resolution*),

Robert L. Oakley, *Professor of Law*  
**Director, Law Library**  
B.A., J.D., Cornell; M.S.L.S., Syracuse. Professor Oakley is the Law Librarian as well as a professor at the Law Center. Before joining the Law Center in 1982, he served as Associate Law Librarian at Cornell Law School and Director of the Law Library and Associate Professor of Law at Boston University School of Law. His recent writings include a bibliography of organized crime and articles entitled “Intellectual Property Issues and Information Networks,” “The Deteriorating Historical Record: Implications for Scholars and Libraries,” “Collection Development: The Impact of a National Law Library,” “Education for Law Librarianship: Avoiding the Trade School Mentality,” and “Copyright and Preservation: A Serious Problem in Need of a Thoughtful Solution.” He represents the interests of the American Association of Law Libraries in matters on Capitol Hill and around Washington and he has served on numerous other professional committees.

Rev. Raymond C. O’Brien, *Visiting Associate Professor of Law*  
B.A., LaSalle; J.D., University of Virginia; M.Ch.A., D.Min., Catholic University. Father O’Brien comes to the Law Center from Catholic University where he is an Associate Professor of Law. In addition to his teaching responsibilities there he is Director of Recruitment for the Law School. He has also served as Assistant Dean for Admissions and Student Affairs and as Trustee for the Law School Admissions Council. Father O’Brien publishes extensively in the areas of family law, estates, and AIDS. At Georgetown, he teaches Decedents’ Estates.

James Oldham, *Professor of Law*  
B.S., Duke; LL.B., Stanford; M.S.B.A., Denver. In addition to his teaching duties at the Law Center, Professor Oldham spends considerable time in London doing manuscript research in eighteenth century English legal history. He has recently completed *The Mansfield*
Manuscripts and the Growth of English Law in the Eighteenth Century, a two-volume work, published by the University of North Carolina Press for the American Society for Legal History. Professor Oldham collects books from and about eighteenth century England, has learned the rudiments of hand book-binding, and teaches English Legal History at the Law Center. He also teaches Contracts, Labor Law, Arbitration, and Torts. He specialized in labor law with the Denver firm of Sherman and Howard, and now serves as a Labor Arbitrator on several permanent panels such as Bethlehem Steel Co./United Steel Workers and in ad hoc cases through the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and with the American Arbitration Association. He is a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators. He is the author of a student text, Labor Law, and has published numerous articles on legal history and on labor and employment discrimination topics.

Joseph M. Olivenbaum, Instructor, Legal Research and Writing
B.A., New York University; J.D., Northeastern. Joseph Olivenbaum is admitted to practice before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and the U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts. Before coming to Georgetown, he practiced for five years with a small, general-practice firm with emphasis on civil litigation and appellate practice. His particular areas of interest include the analytical process, writing, history, and law as an instrument of social change.

Ladislas M. Orsy, Visiting Professor of Law
M.A., Oxford; D.C.L., Gregorian University, Rome; L.Ph., L.S.T., School of Theology St. Albert (Belgium). Father Orsy is currently a professor of Canon Law at the Catholic University of America. He has taught Canon Law at the Gregorian University in Rome, Fordham University, the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, and the Law Center. Father Orsy is the author of nine books and more than two hundred articles on topics of theology and canon law.

Joseph A. Page, Professor of Law
A.B., LL.B., LL.M., Harvard. In addition to pursuing his academic interests in the fields of torts, products liability, and food and drug law, Professor Page has engaged in public interest advocacy before congressional committees and regulatory agencies. He is also an author and freelance journalist, specializing in Latin America. His books include The Revolution That Never Was: Northeast Brazil, 1955–1964; Bitter Wages: The Nader Report on Disease and Injury on the Job (co-author); The Law of Premise Liability (two editions); and Peron: A Biography. The Spanish translation of Peron was a bestseller in Argentina for five months; the Portuguese translation of The Revolution That Never Was briefly appeared on a bestseller list in Brazil. He is currently working on a book to be entitled The Brazilians, which will attempt to explain what makes Brazilians Brazilian. He is a Director of Public Citizen, Inc. and a member of the Biography Group of Washington.

Douglas L. Parker, Professor of Law
Director, Institute for Public Representation
B.A., Stanford; J.D., Harvard. Professor Parker's work at the Institute for Public Representation has focused on employment discrimination, disability rights, immigration and refugee policy, consumer rights, and federal administrative procedure. In the spring of 1990, Professor Parker studied Italian civil procedure at the Universities of Bologna and Florence. He is a member of the Committee on Attorney's Fees of the Clinical Section of the AALS, the Washington Council of Lawyers, the National Forum on Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Policy, and the Executive Committee of the Alliance for Justice. Before joining the Law Center faculty, he was an associate with the D.C. firm of Hogan and Hartson.
Elizabeth Hayes Patterson, *Associate Professor of Law*

A.B., Emmanuel; J.D., Catholic University. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1980, Professor Patterson served as Chairman of the D.C. Public Service (Utilities) Commission and was a Commissioner of the D.C. Public Service Commission. She now teaches Commercial Law: Secured Transactions, Conflicts, Contracts, and Race and American Law at the Law Center. She has been Treasurer of the D.C. Bar and a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Private International Law (the Study Group on the Law Applicable to International Sales), the D.C. Bar Screening Committee, and the Editorial Board of the *Washington Lawyer*. She currently serves on the D.C. Law Revision Commission. She also serves on the Board of Trustees of Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C. Before becoming involved in public service, she practiced privately with the D.C. firm of Hogan and Hartson and taught Conflicts at Catholic University. After graduation from law school, she served as a clerk for the Honorable Rugero J. Aldisert of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Gary Peller, *Professor of Law*

B.A., Emory; J.D., Harvard. Professor Peller joined the Georgetown faculty from the University of Virginia Law School where he has taught since 1982. After graduating from law school, where he served on the *Harvard Law Review*, Professor Peller clerked for the Honorable Morris Lasker of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In addition to his teaching at Virginia, Professor Peller has been a visiting professor at the University of Texas. His writings are primarily in the field of jurisprudence and constitutional law.

Wendy Collins Perdue, *Associate Professor of Law*

B.A., Wellesley; J.D., Duke. Professor Perdue has been an Associate Professor at the Law Center since 1982. Before joining the Law Center faculty, she served as a law clerk for the Honorable Anthony M. Kennedy of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and was an associate with the D.C. firm of Hogan and Hartson. She teaches Civil Procedure, Conflict of Laws, and Constitutional Law and has taught Antitrust and Regulation of Futures Trading. She has published several articles on jurisdiction as well as an article on manipulation of commodities futures.

Robert Pitofsky, *Professor of Law*

A.B., New York University; LL.B., Columbia. Professor Pitofsky has had a distinguished career in government and is especially known for his work in the antitrust field. He has served as a Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection of the FTC, Counsel to the American Bar Association Commission to Study the FTC, and a member of the Senate Task Force on Regulatory Reform. In addition, he is co-author of the text, *Cases & Materials on Antitrust*, and his recent writings include “New Definitions of Relevant Market and the Assault on Antitrust” and “In Defense of Discourters.” Professor Pitofsky has taught courses at the Law Center in Antitrust, Consumer Protection, Federal Courts, and Constitutional Law. He practices law as counsel to the D.C. firm of Arnold and Porter and was an attorney with Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer and Wood. In addition, he served as a member of the Council of the Administrative Conference to the United States and the Board of Governors of the D.C. Bar Association.

Jill J. Ramsfield, *Associate Professor of Law*

*Director, Legal Research and Writing*

B.A., Wellesley; B.M., J.D., University of Wisconsin. Jill Ramsfield specializes in teaching legal research and writing, both at the Law Center and nationally and internationally through
CLE courses. She came to Georgetown in 1986, after a year at the University of Wisconsin, and three years at the University of Puget Sound School of Law, which is a national forerunner in legal writing. She is the co-author of *Legal Writing: Getting It Right and Getting It Written* (West 1987).

**Milton C. Regan, Jr., Associate Professor of Law**

B.A., University of Houston; M.A., University of California; J.D., Georgetown. Professor Regan received his Bachelors *cum laude* in Political Science and his Masters in Urban and Regional Planning. At Georgetown, he was a member of *The Law Journal* and graduated *magna cum laude*, receiving several awards. Upon completing his studies at Georgetown, Professor Regan clerked for Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was an associate at Davis Polk & Wardwell in Washington, D.C., where he specialized in alleged bribery of government officials, criminal antitrust, securities fraud, legal malpractice, and *pro bono* litigation regarding tenant associations right to purchase buildings in D.C. Professor Regan was an adjunct faculty member at the University of Maryland Urban Affairs Department.

**Richard L. Roe, Professor of Law**

*Co-Director, D.C. Street Law Project*

B.A., Yale; J.D., University of Maine. Professor Roe directs the Law Center’s D.C. Street Law Project clinics and specializes in educating the public about the law. In the Street Law clinics, law students teach practical law in high schools and correctional institutions in the District of Columbia. Prior to joining the Law Center faculty in 1983, he served as Program Director of the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law and Executive Director of the Coalition for Law Related Education in Washington, D.C. He has also conducted numerous workshops throughout the country on teaching about the law to the public. He is the co-author of the high school textbook, *Great Trials in American History*. He has reviewed upcoming arguments in *Preview of Supreme Court Cases*, written several articles for *Update on Law Related Education*, and edited the ABA publication “Putting on Mock Trials.”

**Susan Deller Ross, Professor of Law**

*Director, Sex Discrimination Clinic*

B.A., Knox; J.D., New York University. Professor Ross is Director of the Law Center’s Sex Discrimination Clinic and of the Women’s Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1983, she was Special Litigation Counsel to the U.S. Justice Department’s Civil Rights Division, and before that the Clinical Director of the ACLU’s Women’s Rights Project and an attorney with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. She also practiced privately with the firm of Bellamy, Blank, Goodman, Kelly, Ross and Stanley and has taught as an adjunct professor at the law schools of Columbia University, Rutgers, New York University, and George Washington University, and also as a visiting professor at George Washington. She has served on the Screening and Advisory Committees of the Women’s Legal Defense Fund and has been General Counsel and a member of the Board of Directors of the Women’s Equity Action League’s Educational and Legal Defense Fund. Her recent writings include two books on civil rights law, *Sex Discrimination and the Law* (co-author) and *The Rights of Women*. Before receiving her J.D. she served for two years in the Peace Corps in West Africa (Ivory Coast).

**Paul F. Rothstein, Professor of Law**

B.S., L.L.B., Northwestern. Professor Rothstein is well known for his work in evidence. He is the author of *Evidence in a Nutshell: State and Federal Rules* and *Federal Rules of Evidence*.
with Practice Comments, and several other books and articles. His background is that of a practicing litigation attorney. His numerous professional activities include positions as Chairman of the ABA Rules of Evidence and Criminal Procedure Committee, Board member and Education Chairman of the FBA, Chair of the AALS Evidence Section, and Reporter-Consultant of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the U.S. Congress, and the National Academy of Sciences. In addition, he has been a regular contributing editor to the *Legal Times*, the *New York Law Journal*, and the *Criminal Law Bulletin* and is on the Publication Advisory Board of Matthew Bender Co. Professor Rothstein was a Fulbright Scholar at Oxford University in England in 1962.

David Limon Saldivar, *Visiting Professor of Law, Institute for Public Representation*
B.A., J.D., University of San Diego; LL.M. Georgetown. Professor Saldivar will be a Visiting Professor at the Institute for Public Representation during the fall semester of 1991. His work will focus on the areas of immigration and refugee law and disability rights law. While in law school he began to develop an expertise in immigration law by working in the immigration clinic, assisting in an immigration related class action in federal district court, and by being a co-author of a manual to assist *pro bono* attorneys in their representation of immigration clients. Since law school, he has participated as a panelist in immigration training seminars sponsored by the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and the D.C. Bar. While a graduate fellow at the Institute from 1989 to 1991 he worked in the areas of immigration and refugee law and disability rights law.

Steven C. Salop, *Professor of Economics and Law*
B.A., Pennsylvania; M.Phil., Ph.D., Yale. Professor Salop teaches courses in Antitrust Law, Economic Reasoning and the Law, and conducts a Faculty Workshop in Law and Economics. His recent writings include several articles in the *Yale Law Review, American Economic Review, Economics of Innovation and New Technology*, and other scholarly journals. His research focuses on antitrust law and economics and economic analysis of industrial competition and imperfect information. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1981, he served as Associate Director for Special Projects with the Bureau of Economics of the FTC, as an Adjunct Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his B.A. in 1968, and as an economist with the Civil Aeronautics Board and Federal Reserve Board. He is a member of the American Economic Association and the Econometric Society. He is an associate editor of the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*.

John R. Schmertz, Jr., *Professor of Law*
A.B., Holy Cross; LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown. Professor Schmertz specializes in evidence and international procedural law, both of which he teaches at the Law Center, in addition to Professional Responsibility, Philosophy of Law, and Conflicts. His recent writings include various articles on evidence, civil procedure, and private international law and, since 1976, a nationally circulated monthly newsletter entitled *Federal Rules of Evidence News*. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1964, he served as a law clerk in a U.S. District Court, was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, and practiced privately with Pierson, Ball & Dowd. He is on the faculty of the American Academy of Judicial Education and has been involved in various ABA, American Society of International Law, FBA, D.C. Bar, and ALI-ABA and CLE programs on Evidence and Transnational Procedure. In addition, he is Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Woods Academy in Bethesda, Maryland.

Robert S. Schoshinski, *Professor of Law*
B.S., Notre Dame; LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown. Professor Schoshinski, a member of the Law Center faculty since 1964, teaches Property, Decedents' Estates, Estate and Gift Tax,
Land Use, and a Poverty Law Seminar. He is the author of the 1980 book and annual supplements to *American Law of Landlord and Tenant*. He has practiced in the fields of tax and corporate law in the District and is a member of the D.C. Bar.

Roy A. Schotland, *Professor of Law*

A.B., Columbia; LL.B., Harvard. After graduation from law school, Professor Schotland served as a law clerk for U.S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan and was an associate with the N.Y. firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison. He has also taught law as a professor at the University of Virginia, as a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and came to Georgetown as Associate Dean. His recent writings include *Conflicts of Interest in the Securities Markets* (ed.), *Diverse Investing of Pension Assets*, and *Campaign Financing of Elective Judges*. In addition, he serves (or has served) as a consultant to the Federal Reserve Board, several Congressional committees and state pension systems, and the Government of Bermuda. He is a member of the American Law Institute and a Fellow of the American Judicature Society.

Philip G. Schrag, *Professor of Law*

Director, Center for Applied Legal Studies

A.B., Harvard; LL.B., Yale. Professor Schrag teaches courses in Civil Procedure, Administrative Law, Legislation and Advocacy, and serves as Director of the Center for Applied Legal Studies, one of the Law Center's clinics. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1981, he was Assistant Counsel to the NAACP Legal Defense Educational Fund, Consumer Advocate of the City of New York, a professor at Columbia University Law School, and Deputy General Counsel of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, from which he received a Meritorious Honor Award in 1981. Professor Schrag has also had a distinguished and varied career in civic service, which has included positions as a delegate to the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention in 1982, an editor and consultant on consumer protection during the Carter-Mondale transition, a consultant to the New York State Consumer Protection Board, and a consultant to the Governor's Advisory Council of Puerto Rico. In addition, he drafted New York City's Consumer Protection Act of 1969. He is also a prolific author, having written numerous articles on consumer law and various other topics for both law journals and popular publications. He is the author of seven books, including a text on consumer protection and *Listening for the Bomb: A Study in Nuclear Arms Control Verification Policy*, published by Westview Press in 1989.

Warren F. Schwartz, *Professor of Law*

A.B., Brooklyn; LL.B., Columbia. Professor Schwartz, a professor at the Law Center since 1978, serves as a consultant to the Social Security Administration, the Administrative Conference of the United States, and other private and government organizations. He is the author of various works on antitrust, law and economics, international trade, and the administrative process. He taught at the University of Virginia School of Law from 1970 to 1978.

Louis Michael Seidman, *Professor of Law*

A.B., Chicago; J.D., Harvard. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1971, Professor Seidman served as a law clerk for J. Skelly Wright of the D.C. Circuit and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. He then was a Staff Attorney with the D.C. Public Defender Service until joining the Law Center faculty in 1976. He teaches a variety of courses in the fields of constitutional and criminal law. He is co-author of a Constitutional Law casebook and the author of several articles concerning criminal justice and constitutional law.
Alex Y. Seita, Visiting Professor of Law
B.S., California Institute of Technology; J.D., M.B.A., Stanford. Professor Seita is currently a professor of law at Albany Law School of Union University, where he teaches Bankruptcy, Commercial Law, International Business Transactions, and Law & Economics. He has published in the field of law and economics and is currently working on an article on American-Japanese trade relations and a primer on bankruptcy. Prior to teaching, Professor Seita worked with Bank of America in San Francisco in its World Banking Division. He also served as law clerk to Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawaii Supreme Court.

Cynthia W. Simon, Instructor, Legal Research and Writing
B.A., University of Pennsylvania; M.A., Temple; J.D., Yale. After finishing her law school education, Professor Simon served as a law clerk to the Honorable Oscar H. Davis. She then practiced as an associate with the D.C. law firms of Baker & Hostetler and Shea & Gardner. During law school, she spent a semester as an intern at the Center for Law and Social Policy and a semester as a visiting student at Georgetown.

Girardeau A. Spann, Professor of Law
A.B., Princeton; J.D., Harvard. Professor Spann served as a staff attorney for Ralph Nader’s Public Citizen Litigation Group before joining the Law Center faculty in 1979. He is the author of several recent articles concerning the nature of legal reasoning. He is on the Board of the Law Center’s Institute for Public Representation and has also served on the Board of the D.C. Legal Services Program and the Board of Governors of the D.C. Bar, and as a member of the D.C. Circuit Advisory Committee on Procedures.

Jonathan L. Stern, Visiting Professor of Law, Criminal Justice Clinic and E. Barrett Prettyman Fellowship Program
B.A., Hamilton College; J.D., New York University. Professor Stern is a visiting professor in the Criminal Justice Clinic and E. Barrett Prettyman Fellowship Program in criminal trial practice. Prior to joining the faculty, Professor Stern was the Deputy Chief of the Trial Division of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia. In that capacity, Professor Stern represented criminal defendants in serious felony cases, primarily homicides, and supervised Staff Attorneys at the Public Defender Service. During his career at the Public Defender Service, Professor Stern has practiced at the trial, appellate, and post-conviction levels. He has also served as Chairperson of the Criminal Practice Institute, and has lectured extensively on topics relating to criminal law, criminal procedure, and trial tactics.

Richard B. Stewart, Visiting Professor of Law
B.A., Yale; M.A., Oxford; LL.B., Harvard. Professor Stewart was most recently the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice. Directing a staff of over 300 attorneys, he is responsible for the representation of the United States in litigation across the spectrum of environmental law, from hazardous waste and air pollution to clean water and wetlands, coastal zone protection, biotechnology, pesticides, and resource management on federal lands and the outer continental shelf. Prior to joining the Justice Department, Professor Stewart was Byrne Professor of Administrative Law at Harvard Law School, where he taught since 1971. He has taught and published extensively in the fields of administrative and regulatory law, environmental law, tort law, and federalism. Most recently, his work focused on the development of economic incentives for environmental protection and international and comparative environmental law. Professor Stewart will teach Environmental Law at the Law Center.
Lynn A. Stout, Associate Professor of Law

A.B., M.P.A., Princeton; J.D., Yale. Professor Stout joined the Law Center faculty in 1990. Before coming to Georgetown, she was a tenured professor at the George Washington University National Law Center. She is the author of articles on the stock market and corporate takeovers, and her teaching specialties are corporations, securities regulation, and law and economics. Before teaching law, Professor Stout was clerk to the Honorable Gerhard A. Gesell in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and practiced law for three years with the D.C. firm of Williams & Connolly.

Jane E. Stromseth, Associate Professor of Law

B.A., Swarthmore; D.Phil., Oxford; J.D., Yale. Professor Stromseth joined the Law Center faculty in 1991. She received her doctorate in International Relations at Oxford, where she was a Rhodes Scholar. During 1983-84, she was a Ford Foundation Fellow in European Society and Western Security at Harvard's Center for International Affairs. At Yale Law School, she served as an articles editor of the Yale Law Journal and a student director of the Lowenstein International Human Rights Law program. After receiving her J.D. in 1987, she served as a law clerk to Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. During 1989-90, Professor Stromseth was an Attorney-Adviser in the Office of the Legal Adviser at the U.S. Department of State. She is the author of The Origins of Flexible Response: NATO’s Debate Over Strategy in the 1960s (1988). She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the American Society of International Law. At Georgetown, she teaches International Law and Constitutional Law.

Robert K. Stumberg, Professor of Law
Clinical Director, Harrison Institute for Public Law

B.A., Macalester; J.D., LL.M., Georgetown. Professor Stumberg is the author of various articles on reinvestment, housing, welfare reform, economic development, sustainable agriculture, and tax policy. He has been affiliated with the Law Center since receiving his J.D. here in 1975, as a Georgetown Teaching Fellow from 1975 to 1977, and as Deputy Director of the D.C. Project of Georgetown University from 1977 to 1979. In addition, he has served as the Chair of the Section on Legislation of the AALS, the Coordinator of the D.C. Housing Action Council, on the Board of Directors of Washington Consumer Checkbook Magazine, the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, and the D.C. Mutual Housing Association. He currently serves as Policy Director of the Center for Policy Alternatives in Washington, D.C.

Peter W. Tague, Professor of Law.

A.B., Harvard; J.D., Michigan. Professor Tague's principal areas of expertise are evidence, criminal procedure, criminal law, and professional responsibility. Since joining the Law Center faculty in 1976, he has also served as the Scholar in Residence of Kings College in London, as visiting professor at New York University Law School, twice as visiting professor for San Diego Law School's summer law program in Oxford, and once for its program in Dublin. He practiced law for four years as an attorney with the Public Defender's Office in Alameda County, California and for two years with the San Francisco firm of Howard and Prim, and clerked for J. Walter Mansfield, then of the District Court in the Southern District of New York. He is active in the American Bar Association, having served as Chair of the Committee on Defense Counsel Competency and as Vice-Chair of the Committees on Professional Responsibility and on Rules of Criminal Procedure and Evidence. He has published numerous articles in the areas of professional ethics, evidence, and criminal defense.
Rebecca L. Thompson, Instructor, Legal Research and Writing

B.A., Agnes Scott College; J.D., Wake Forest. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1987, Professor Thompson was a trial attorney in the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education, and before that Attorney Advisor to the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. She has published in the field of debtor-creditor law and has worked in private practice and as a staff attorney with the Legal Aid Society of Northwest North Carolina.

Mark Tushnet, Professor of Law

B.A., Harvard; M.A., J.D., Yale. After receiving his J.D. from Yale, Professor Tushnet served as a clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall from 1972 to 1973. He then was a member of the law faculty of the University of Wisconsin at Madison until joining the Law Center faculty in 1981. He is co-author of two casebooks, Federal Jurisdiction: Policy and Practice and Constitutional Law: Cases and Commentary. His other recent writings include The NAACP's Legal Strategy Against Segregated Education 1925-1950, which received the Littelton Griswold Award of the American Historical Association, and Red, White and Blue: A Critical Analysis of Constitutional Law. He was the Secretary of the Conference on Critical Legal Studies from 1976 to 1985.

Carlos Manuel Vázquez, Associate Professor of Law

B.A., Yale; J.D., Columbia. Professor Vázquez comes to teaching from the practice of law with the firm of Covington & Burling. He was a law clerk to Judge Stephen Reinhardt of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and was employed in the U.S. Department of State Office of the Legal Adviser prior to his years in private practice. He has written in the areas of federal jurisdiction and international law.

William T. Vukowich, Professor of Law

A.B., Indiana; J.D., California (Berkeley); J.S.D., Columbia. Professor Vukowich teaches Contracts, Torts, Consumer Law, Bankruptcy, and Commercial Law. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1971 he taught at Willamette University. Although he has never practiced law on a regular basis, he has experience working as a district attorney and lawyer for a consumer affairs agency. He has also served as a consultant on bankruptcy and consumer law matters to various federal agencies. His scholarly interests are in the fields of contracts, bankruptcy, and commercial law. He is currently working on the Soviet-American Contract Law Project and doing research on bankruptcy law.

Heathcote Woolsey Wales, Associate Professor of Law

A.B., North Carolina; J.D., Chicago. Professor Wales is perhaps best known to students for his performances with the Georgetown Gilbert and Sullivan Society. Off-stage, he teaches Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Law and Psychiatry, and Law and Social Science at the Law Center. Before joining the faculty, he was an associate professor at the University of Mississippi. He also has been a visiting professor at the University of Colorado and the University of Texas Law Schools. His recent writings include a Georgetown Law Journal review essay assessing the place of sociobiology in current criminology (1985) and collaboration on the ACLU brief in the Canadian "propaganda" films case. He served as consultant to the D.C. Law Revision Commission from 1977 to 1978, was Chairman of the AALS section on Law and Psychiatry from 1984 to 1985, and is a member of the ACLU.

Don Wallace, Jr., Professor of Law

B.A., Yale; LL.B., Harvard. Professor Wallace specializes in the fields of international law and foreign affairs. His latest writings include A Lawyer's Guide to International Business
Transactions and Dear Mr. President: The Needed Turnaround in America’s International Economic Affairs. He was the Regional Legal Advisor for the Middle East and Deputy Assistant General Counsel to AID in the Department of State from 1962 to 1966 and has been the head of the International Law Institute since 1970. He chaired the Advisory Committee on World Trade and Technology to the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress from 1976 to 1979 and is currently a member of the Secretary of State’s Advisory Committee on Private International Law and the U.S. Delegation to the UNCITRAL NIEO Working Group. He is also the Co-Director of a project of joint research comparing American and Soviet contract law, and has chaired an ad-hoc committee of the ABA on the ALI Restatement of the Foreign Relations Law of the U.S., dealing with the American view of international law.

Silas Wasserstrom, Professor of Law

A.B., Amherst; LL.B., Yale. Professor Wasserstrom joined the Law Center faculty in 1981 and has since taught courses in Property, Criminal Justice, Constitutional Law, and Criminal Law. After receiving his LL.B. in 1967, he served as a law clerk for Judge J. Skelly Wright of the D.C. Circuit and for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart. His criminal law experience includes positions as Trial Lawyer and Chief of the Appellate Section of the D.C. Public Defender Service and Commissioner of the D.C. Law Review Commission.

Peter P. Weidenbruch, Jr., Ralph H. Dwan Professor of Taxation

B.S., Northwestern; J.D., LL.M., LL.D., Georgetown. Professor Weidenbruch teaches a variety of courses in the fields of federal taxation and decedents’ estates and also serves as the faculty adviser to The Tax Lawyer. His extensive professional experience in the taxation field includes six years in various positions with the Internal Revenue Service, including service as Assistant Commissioner (Technical) and Acting Commissioner. He also served for four years as Tax Counsel to Mobil Oil Corporation. He is the co-author of Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Stockholders in a Nutshell and has lectured at many institutes on federal taxation. In addition, he has served on the Legal Activities Policy Board of Tax Analysts and Advocates and on the Tax Advisory Board of Maxwell Macmillan, Inc. He is a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

Edith Brown Weiss, Professor of Law

A.B., Stanford; J.D., Harvard; Ph.D., California (Berkeley). Professor Weiss is highly active in the areas of international, environmental, and water resources law. Her professional experience includes positions as Associate General Counsel for International Activities at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to which she is presently on leave, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering and Politics at Princeton University, and Research Associate at Columbia University and the Brookings Institution. She has served as an Attorney-Advisor to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Her numerous professional activities in both international and environmental law have included positions as Vice President of the American Society of International Law and Chair of the 1979 Annual Meeting, Chair of the Committee for Research in Global Environmental Change of the Social Science Research Council since 1989, and Vice-Chair of the United States National Committee for SCOPE (Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment) which is part of the International Council of Scientific Unions. From 1987-1990 she was a member of the ABA Standing Committee on World Order Under Law. In July 1986, she was appointed a member of the International Council of Environmental Law. She has been a member of the NAS Water Science and Technology Board, the National Academy of Science’s Bi-National U.S./Canada Committee to Review the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the NAS Environmental Studies
Board, the National Weather Modification Advisory Board, and several working groups of the Council on Foreign Relations. In 1988, Professor Weiss became a member of the Board of Editors of the *American Journal of International Law* and a member of the editorial advisory board for *International Legal Materials*. She is an Associate Editor of *Evaluations Review* and is on the editorial board of *Global Climate Change Digest*. She is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the American Law Institute. She has published numerous articles in international and environmental law, and is the author of *In Fairness to Future Generations: International Law, Common Patrimony and Intergenerational Equity* (1989), which received the Certificate of Merit Award in 1990 from the American Society of International Law. She is a co-author of *International Environmental Law, Basic Documents and References*, to be released in 1991.

Robin L. West, *Visiting Professor of Law*

B.A., J.D., University of Maryland; J.S.M., Stanford. Professor West is currently a professor of law at the University of Maryland Law School, where she teaches Constitutional Law, Contracts, Legal Methods, Jurisprudence, Law and Literature, and a Maryland Legal Theory Workshop. She has been a visiting professor at the University of Chicago and Stanford Law Schools and the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law at Cleveland State University. Professor West has written extensively on gender issues and feminist legal theory, jurisprudence and legal philosophy, and law and literature.

Charles Fahy Distinguished Adjunct Professor Award

Each year, hundreds of Washington lawyers selflessly dedicate time and energy to teaching courses as adjunct professors at the Law Center. Their presence has enabled Georgetown to offer the most wide-ranging curriculum of J.D. and LL.M. courses in the country.

To recognize the contributions of these adjuncts, the Law Center’s “hidden endowment,” the Dean designates two of them for each academic year as Charles Fahy Distinguished Adjunct Professors. Fahy Professors have provided exceptional service to Georgetown in teaching, curriculum development, student counseling, and involvement in extra-curricular Law Center activities.

The award is named after the late Charles Fahy, a noted Georgetown alumnus who served as U.S. Solicitor General and U.S. Court of Appeals Judge.

1988-89 Distinguished Adjunct Professors
Kenneth R. Feinberg, *J.D. Program*
John Wolff, *Graduate Program*

1989-90 Distinguished Adjunct Professors
Roger M. Adelman, *J.D. Program*
Hugh J. Beins, *Graduate Program*

1990-91 Distinguished Adjunct Professors
Martin S. Thaler, *J.D. Program*
Earl M. Colson, *Graduate Program*
I. THE J.D. PROGRAM

ADMISSION

Graduates from accredited colleges may be considered for admission to the Law Center. Admission is based on the applicant's character, academic achievements, aptitude for the study of law, and professional promise.

Application forms are available after August 1 for admission the following August. The completed application, accompanied by a nonrefundable processing fee of $60, and the Law School Application Matching Form should be returned to the Office of Admissions as early as possible but no later than February 1 for the Day Division, or March 1 for the Evening Division. The Committee on Admissions begins to consider completed applications in December, and candidates are notified as soon as decisions are reached. Accepted candidates are required to send a nonrefundable $100 deposit to hold their places in the class. An additional $400 deposit is due June 1. A full refund of this deposit is given if the individual withdraws by June 15. A $200 refund is given if the individual withdraws by July 1. No refund is given for withdrawal after this date. Any tuition refund after July 1 does not include the $500 deposit. The attention of prospective students is directed to the requirement of some jurisdictions that students register with the State Board of Law Examiners upon commencing the study of law. Prospective students should consult the requirements of the various jurisdictions in which they intend to practice as to required courses, minimum course load, and similar matters. In addition, the following steps must be taken:

1. Applicants must take the Law School Admission Test, which is administered by the Law School Admission Services (LSAS), Box 2000-C, Newtown, PA 18948. The test is scheduled several times during the year. Candidates should consult the Bulletin of Information distributed by the Law School Admission Services to ascertain the actual dates. Formal application for admission to the Law Center is not necessary before taking the test.

2. The application form found in the LSAT Bulletin of Information must be completed and returned to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) at the Law School Admission Services. The Law School Application "Matching Form," which is also found in the LSAT Bulletin, must be included with the application to Georgetown. Transcripts should then be sent directly to LSAS (not to the Law Center) from each college and each graduate school attended by the applicant. The transcripts will be analyzed and copies forwarded to Georgetown and other law schools designated by the candidate to which "Matching Forms" have been submitted.
3. Applicants should make certain the Law Center Admissions Office is provided with completed recommendations. The forms are enclosed with the application for admission.

4. Candidates who wish to be considered for financial assistance should obtain an application from the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS), Educational Testing Service, Box 2614, Princeton, NJ 08540. The applicant, parents, and spouse should complete the appropriate sections and return the form to the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service. It will then be analyzed, duplicated, and sent to each law school designated by the applicant.

**Juris Doctor/Master of Science in Foreign Service Program (JD/MSFS)**

JD/MSFS applicants are eligible for admission to the Full-time Division only. In addition to the admissions requirements for the J.D. Program, the following is required of applicants to the JD/MSFS Program:

1. a minimum of 8 courses in the social sciences which must include three courses in the principles of economics (macro, micro and international),
2. proficiency in a modern foreign language, and
3. satisfactory performance on the General Test of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE).

Applicants for admission to the JD/MSFS Program must submit the special JD/MSFS application only. The JD/MSFS application and information brochure can be obtained by writing to the JD/MSFS Program, Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Applicants to the JD/MSFS Program are reviewed separately and independently by the Admissions committees of the two programs. Upon acceptance into both programs, an applicant will be notified of his/her acceptance into the JD/MSFS Program. If an applicant is accepted by one program and not the other, he/she may choose to enroll on that basis.

**Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration Program (JD/MBA)**

JD/MBA applicants are eligible for admission to the Full-time Division only. Primary consideration for admission to the M.B.A. Program will be given to graduates of liberal arts and science programs; few offers of admission are made to graduates of business programs whose prior education would duplicate a number of required M.B.A. courses.

In addition to the admissions requirements for the J.D. Program, the following is required of applicants to the JD/MBA Program:

1. college level knowledge of algebra and calculus, and
2. satisfactory performance on the Graduate Management Admissions Test (GMAT).

Individuals interested in applying to the JD/MBA Program must complete the applications for Georgetown’s J.D. and M.B.A. programs separately. The applications should be submitted separately but simultaneously to the two programs.

Further information and applications to the J.D. and the M.B.A. Programs can be obtained by writing to the JD/MBA Program, Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Applicants to the JD/MBA Program are reviewed separately and independently by the Admissions committees of the two programs. Upon acceptance into both programs, an applicant will be notified of his/her acceptance into the JD/MBA Program. If an application is accepted by one program and not the other, he/she may choose to enroll on that basis.
The J.D. Program 37

Juris Doctor/Master of Arts in Philosophy or
Juris Doctor/Doctorate in Philosophy Program

JD/Philosophy applicants are eligible for admission to the Full-time or Part-time Division. In addition to the admissions requirements for the J.D. Program, the following is required of applicants to the JD/Philosophy Program:

1. satisfactory performance on the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT), and
2. satisfactory performance on the General Test of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE).

In order to enroll in the joint program, applicants must meet all the requirements set forth by the separate admissions committees and be admitted to both programs independently. Individuals interested in applying to the JD/Philosophy Program must complete applications to both the J.D. and Philosophy programs separately. The applications should be submitted separately but simultaneously to the two programs. Applicants should also complete the Supplemental Information form and forward that along with their statement of purpose for pursuing this joint degree program.

Applicants to the JD/Philosophy Program are reviewed separately and independently by the Admissions committees of the two programs. Upon acceptance to both programs, an applicant will be notified of his/her acceptance into the JD/Philosophy Program. If an applicant is accepted by one program and not the other, he/she may choose to enroll on that basis.

Juris Doctor/Master of Public Health Program (JD/MPH)

JD/MPH applicants are eligible for admission to the Full-time Division only. In addition to the admissions requirements for the J.D. Program, the following is required of applicants to the JD/MPH Program:

1. a college level course in biology, chemistry or physics,
2. a college level course in mathematics.

(Previous exposure to or experience in the health field preferred.)

Note: A satisfactory level of performance on the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) is required for both the J.D. and M.P.H. Programs.

Individuals interested in applying to the JD/MPH Program must complete Georgetown's J.D. application and Johns Hopkins' M.P.H. application separately. However, the LSDAS Report need only be submitted to Georgetown University Law Center. A copy of the report will be sent to Johns Hopkins by the Law Center. The remainder of the applications should be submitted separately but simultaneously to the two programs.

Further information and applications to the Joint Degree Programs can be obtained by writing to the Joint Degree Programs Office, Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Visiting Students (Non-Degree Students)

Upperclass law students attending a law school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, or that is approved by the American Bar Association, may apply as visiting (non-degree) students for no more than one academic year's credit for transfer back to their degree-granting institution. An application to attend the Law Center as a visiting student will not be entertained unless the applicant's Dean has certified that the student is in good standing, has authorized the student's attendance, and agreed to accept the credits earned at the Law Center. The Law Center's ability to accommodate visiting students is limited, and admission is granted on a competitive, space-available basis. Application materials may be obtained from the Office of Admissions.
Students enrolled in another ABA/AALS approved law school, who wish to enroll in six credits or less at Georgetown, may petition to be allowed to enroll in an upper level J.D. course on a space-available basis. Students desiring to attend the Law Center under this provision must submit a letter from their Office of the Dean containing the following: (a) a statement that the student is in good standing; (b) that the specific course has been approved; and (c) that the credits earned at Georgetown will be accepted toward their degree program (including any conditions such as a minimum grade). Students are also required to submit an official law school transcript.

Students cannot earn more than a maximum of six credit hours under the preceding paragraph, excluding credits earned during a summer session at Georgetown University Law Center. Under no circumstances will a student be allowed to attend the Law Center under this provision for more than two consecutive semesters. Application materials may be obtained from the Office of the Registrar.

With the exception of visiting students in good standing at another ABA/AALS law school, Georgetown does not admit non-degree students to its J.D. Program.

**Advanced Standing (Transfer Students)**

An applicant desiring credit for prior law school work must state his/her intention at the time of application. Applicants must submit all documents required of entering first-year students including an official copy of their baccalaureate transcript, letters of reference, and the LSDAS report, as well as a complete transcript showing credit received from previous study at a law school that is either a member of the Association of American Law Schools or is approved by the American Bar Association. A statement of the applicant's reasons for requesting transfer should be attached to the admissions application. Admission is granted on a competitive, space-available basis. Application materials may be obtained from the Office of Admissions.

No student who has attended another law school and who has been suspended for unsatisfactory scholarship, or who is not permitted to return to that law school, or whose record shows any deficiency in law school work, is eligible for admission with advanced standing. Students who do not rank in the top fifth of their class are rarely admitted as transfer students.

Advanced credit is normally not granted for law school work beyond the first year. Students transferring to the Day Division after the completion of one academic year in a full-time program, must complete at least four full-time semesters in residence at the Law Center. Students transferring to the Evening Division must complete the equivalent of six part-time semesters at Georgetown. Summer attendance will be counted on a pro-rata basis for part-time students. Day students may not advance their date of graduation to less than three (3) academic years by summer attendance.

**Registration**

Registration will be held as announced on the academic calendar and no student may submit his or her registration forms or payments after the announced date without permission. Any student who registers after the announced date will be charged a late registration fee of $50.00. Registration is not completed until all tuition and fees for the semester are paid in full. A student who has enrolled in one or more courses remains liable for tuition and other charges until written notice of withdrawal has been received by the Office of the Registrar (see “Withdrawal Refunds”).

Upperclass students will be permitted to revise their schedules in accordance with dates promulgated by the Registrar. The last day to revise a course schedule is announced in the academic calendar.
Application to Graduate

Students anticipating graduation must complete an application for degree in order that a graduation audit may be completed and diplomas ordered. Students are solely responsible for monitoring their progress to ensure they meet all degree requirements by their anticipated graduation date. There is no graduation fee for students who submit their application according to the following schedule:

- May graduate ........................................ Deadline October 15
- October graduate ..................................... Deadline April 15
- February graduate .................................... Deadline July 15

Students are responsible for obtaining an application to graduate at the Office of the Registrar in sufficient time to meet the filing deadline. A $50.00 late application fee will be charged to students who file late.

Immunization Records

District of Columbia law requires the Law Center to gather medically satisfactory proof of immunization for a number of diseases (measles, rubella, poliomyelitis, mumps, tetanus, and diphtheria) prior to a student’s registration. In order to comply fully with D.C. law and their responsibilities to the Law Center community, the Georgetown University Student Health Department, in consultation with the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, has determined that immunization records will be required at registration for all students born in 1957 and thereafter. The Registrar will provide students with the necessary forms prior to registration.

DEGREE PROGRAMS

The Law Center offers both a full-time (Day Division) and a part-time (Evening Division) program leading to the degree of Juris Doctor. The same standards of performance are required for students in both divisions. Members of the full-time faculty teach the courses in both divisions assisted by members of the adjunct faculty in certain specialized courses.

Full-Time Day Division

The Day Division program requires six semesters or three academic years for completion of the degree requirements. Day students may not advance their date of graduation to less than three academic years by attendance at summer sessions. Students enrolled in the Day Division are expected to devote substantially all of their time during the academic year to the study of law. Classes in this division meet between 9:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. on weekdays. Some specialized elective courses meeting in the Evening Division are open to Day Division students. In addition, Day Division students may enroll in other Evening Division courses on a space-available basis, up to a maximum of six credits per semester, as long as such enrollment does not exceed the semester hour limits described below.

During the first year of academic studies, students in the Day Division pursue a 29-semester-hour required program of study. During the second and third years, Day Division students pursue an elective program of study while completing the required courses in Professional Responsibility and the upperclass Legal Research and Writing program. Upperclass students will normally enroll in 12-16 hours of courses during each of the four upper-division semesters.
A student in the Day Division may not enroll for fewer than 12 or more than 16 semester hours without permission of the Registrar. Students in the Day Division are expected to graduate at the end of three academic years, but may take up to five consecutive calendar years from the date of matriculation to meet all J.D. degree requirements. If after five consecutive calendar years a student has not yet completed all academic requirements necessary to graduate, the student will be dismissed from the rolls of the Law Center with no possibility of graduation.

Part-Time Evening Division

The Evening Division program is designed to allow the part-time student to complete the J.D. degree requirements in eight semesters and one summer session of study. In certain circumstances, a student enrolled in the Evening Division may complete all requirements for the degree in seven semesters plus two summer sessions, each of which must be of eight weeks duration. In each session the student desiring to accelerate graduation must take and pass a minimum of four credits. During the first year, students in the Evening Division pursue a 21-semester-hour required program of study. During the second year, students in the Evening Division pursue a program of 8 semester hours of required courses together with elective courses. During the third and fourth years, students in the Evening Division pursue an elective program of study in addition to the required courses in Professional Responsibility and the upperclass Legal Research and Writing Program. During each semester, a student in the Evening Division will normally enroll in 9 to 11 semester hours of courses. A student in the Evening Division may not enroll for less than 8 semester hours without permission of the Registrar. Permission to enroll in more than 11 semester hours of courses cannot be given.

Classes in this Division generally meet from 5:45 p.m. until 7:45 p.m. on weekdays. A limited number of upperclass electives are offered on Saturdays between 9:30 a.m. and 1:40 p.m. Some specialized elective courses meeting during the Day Division hours are open to Evening Division students. In addition, evening students may enroll in other Day Division courses on a space-available basis, as long as enrollment does not exceed the semester-hour limit described above.

Attendance during at least one summer session is usually necessary in order for the part-time student to complete the J.D. degree within four academic years although students completing the program in eight semesters may carry the maximum of 11 credit hours in at least two upperclass semesters and avoid summer school. Summer study is often elected by students in order to ease their course schedules during the regular academic year or to facilitate in scheduling desired courses. In certain circumstances, outlined below, an Evening Division student may complete the degree requirements at the end of the seventh academic semester by attending two or three summer sessions in addition to enrolling in 10-11 credits during each academic semester.

Students in the Evening Division are expected to graduate within four academic years of matriculation, but may take up to six consecutive calendar years from the date of matriculation to meet all graduation requirements. If after six consecutive calendar years a student has not completed all academic requirements necessary to graduate, the student will be dismissed from the rolls of the Law Center with no possibility of graduation.

Transfer Between Divisions

No student may transfer between divisions without the written permission of the Dean. Petitions to transfer are granted on a space available basis. Petitions to transfer from the evening to the day division can rarely be granted since the attrition rate is nil. No petition
for transfer will be considered until the student has successfully completed one full year of the program. Residency requirements (see below) are sufficiently complex that any student considering a transfer between divisions should consult with the Registrar to ascertain the required periods of attendance and the earliest date on which graduation may occur as a result of an interdivisional transfer.

JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS

The Law Center sponsors degree programs in which a student may simultaneously pursue study leading to the Juris Doctor (JD) from the Law Center and a graduate degree from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service (MSFS), or the School of Business Administration (MBA), or the Department of Philosophy (JD/MA, JD/PhD). A JD/MPH is also offered in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health (MPH).

The JD/MSFS and JD/MBA programs provide for accelerated achievement of two degrees in four years instead of the five normally required to complete the degrees separately (three years for the JD and two years for the MSFS or MBA). JD/Philosophy degrees are also accelerated with completion depending on whether a student is full-time or part-time and is a Master or Doctoral candidate in Philosophy.

The JD/MPH degree program, while not an accelerated program, affords the student who may not already be a health professional the opportunity to coordinate the study of law and public health at two highly respected institutions.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF SCIENCE IN FOREIGN SERVICE PROGRAM

The Georgetown University Law Center, the Graduate School, and the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service offer a four-year joint degree program of international studies and law. Begun in 1974, the Program awards the Juris Doctor (JD) degree of the Law Center and the Master of Science in Foreign Service (MSFS) degree of the Graduate School. The program is interdisciplinary in its approach, training students for professional careers in both the private and public sectors.

Degree Requirements

JD/MSFS degree candidates must satisfactorily complete the full four-year JD/MSFS program including all the separate course requirements of both the JD and MSFS degrees. A separate Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the program in addition to the JD and MSFS degrees.

The JD/MSFS program requires completion of 113 semester hours (74 hours in law and 39 hours in MSFS courses), and satisfactory performance of both the MSFS oral/reading examination in a foreign language and the MSFS Oral Board examinations.

Curriculum

The 113 JD/MSFS semester hours are distributed as follows:

- 29 hours of the required first year law curriculum;
- 18 hours of required MSFS courses taken during the second year: International Trade, International Finance, Intersocietal Relations I & II, Statistics, and International Relations;
• 12 hours of MSFS electives taken in one of the three divisional concentrations during the second, third, and fourth years of the program. The three areas of concentration are:
  1. International Trade, Finance, Development and Business Diplomacy;
  2. U.S. Foreign Policy and Diplomacy, including Security Studies; and
  3. Comparative and Regional Studies;
• 6 hours in the MSFS Foreign Policy Workshop, taken in the third or fourth year;
• 3 hours in an MSFS course in the future of the international system or an international affairs elective taken in the fourth year;
• 16 hours of approved international law courses as listed in the JD/MSFS Handbook, taken in the third and fourth years;
• 29 hours in upperclass law courses, including Professional Responsibility, and two seminars which satisfy the JD “A” and “B” writing requirements, taken in the third and fourth years.

A typical distribution of the 113 semester hours in the JD/MSFS Program follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>29 JD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 MSFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year</td>
<td>21 JD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 MSFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year</td>
<td>24 JD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 MSFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Year</td>
<td>24 JD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 MSFS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information on admission requirements and application procedures, see the section on Admissions and Financial Information in this bulletin.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

The Georgetown University Law Center, the Graduate School, and the School of Business Administration offer a four-year joint degree in business and law. Students earn the Juris Doctor (JD) degree from the Law Center and the Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the Graduate School. The Program is designed for the student who wishes to pursue a career in which law and business overlap.

Degree Requirements

JD/MBA students must satisfactorily complete the full four-year JD/MBA program, including all the separate course requirements of both the JD and MBA degree programs. In addition to the JD and MBA degrees, a separate Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon completion of the entire program.

At present, the JD/MBA Program requires completion of 122 semester hours (74 hours in law and 48 hours in MBA courses).

Curriculum

The 122 semester hours which comprise the JD/MBA curriculum are distributed as follows:
• 29 hours of the required first year law curriculum;
• 30 hours of required MBA courses taken in the second year of the program: Financial Management, Global Environment of Business, Management Science, Managerial
Accounting, Managerial Communication, Marketing Management, Organizational Behavior, Statistics, Managerial Economics, and Production and Operations Management;

- 12 hours of required MBA courses taken in the third and fourth years of the program: Business Policy and Strategic Planning, Ethics, Public Policy and Business I and II, and Information Technology and Business Strategy;

- 15-16 hours of required business-related law courses taken in the third and fourth years which include: Corporations, Business Planning Seminar or Negotiated Mergers and Acquisitions Seminar (both courses meet the “B” JD writing requirement), and Tax I & II;

- 6 hours of business-related law courses are required (in addition to those listed above) from among the following courses: Antitrust, Commercial Law, Corporate Finance, Economic Reasoning and the Law, Employment Law, International Law II, Labor Law and Securities Regulation, to be taken during the third or fourth year;

- 23-24 hours in upperclass law courses including the required course Professional Responsibility, and satisfactory completion of the “A” JD writing requirement.

A typical distribution of semester hours in the joint program, 74 JD and 48 MBA semester hours, follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>JD Semester Hours</th>
<th>MBA Semester Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Year</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on admission requirements and procedures can be found in the section on Admissions and Financial Information in this bulletin.

JURIS DOCTOR/PHILOSOPHY PROGRAM

The Georgetown University Law Center, Graduate School, and Department of Philosophy offer a full or part-time joint degree program in law and philosophy. Graduates of the JD/Philosophy Program earn the Juris Doctor degree from the Law Center and either an MA degree or a PhD in philosophy from the Graduate School. The program takes at least three and one-half years (full-time), and may be extended for students enrolled on a part-time basis. Individuals must apply and be accepted by each school independently. The program provides for accelerated achievement of both degrees in three and one-half years (MA only) instead of the four and one-half normally required to complete the two degrees separately (three years for the JD and one and one-half for the MA).

Degree Requirements

JD/Philosophy students must satisfactorily complete the course requirements for both the JD and Philosophy degrees. A separate Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon completion of the entire program.

The JD/Philosophy program requires the student to complete 98 credit hours (74 hours in law and 24 in philosophy courses), to perform satisfactorily in both the oral/reading foreign language examination(s), comprehensive examinations and/or a dissertation in philosophy, as well as two legal writing projects.

Students are advised each semester by the Joint Program Administrator, the JD/Philosophy Committee Chairman and faculty members at both schools to ensure that they are meeting all requirements of the joint program.
Curriculum

Students in the Joint Degree Program in Law and Philosophy are overseen by a standing faculty committee consisting of members drawn from both the Law Center and the Philosophy Department. The chair of this committee shall have primary responsibility for advising the students in the program and assisting in the designing of the course of study to ensure the intellectual integrity of the program and the fullest utilization of the courses and facilities available to the student.

The Joint Degree Program places the combined resources of the Law Center, the Philosophy Department, and the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at the disposal of enrolled students. Each student enrolled in the Joint Degree Program will have full latitude to select among routinely offered courses and independent study options in law and philosophy. From time to time, joint degree students may wish to take part in special seminars or programs designed especially for them.

Students in each of the joint degree programs would be required to take the first year of law school as an intact block. This law school year may either be taken first or else after completing a year of philosophy course work, but no later than that. Students may spend their second year of the program entirely devoted to philosophy course work, but they need not do so.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM

The Georgetown University Law Center, in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, offers a joint Juris Doctor/Masters in Public Health degree program. The program trains students in the overlapping fields of law, public health, and ethics. Students in the program earn a Juris Doctor degree from Georgetown and a Masters in Public Health from Johns Hopkins. The program takes four years (including one summer) to complete, and is available to full-time students only. Although the program does not reduce the time necessary to meet the requirements of each institution (three years for the JD, eleven months for the MPH), the program has the distinct advantage of opening up the public health course of study at Johns Hopkins to students who are not already health professionals.

The curriculum is comprised of two individual degrees. A student in this program will be expected to complete the requisite 83 credit hours for the JD at Georgetown, as well as the 80 units necessary for the MPH at Johns Hopkins in the four years allotted time.

The student will spend his or her first year at the Law Center, taking the standard curriculum of 29 credit hours for a first year JD student.

The student will then spend the ensuing eleven months in residence at Johns Hopkins. During that summer and first two quarters, the student will complete a series of core courses required for the MPH degree. In addition to the core requirements for the MPH degree, candidates for the JD/MPH joint degree are required to take Public Health and the Law, Ethical Issues in Public Health, and Justice and Health Policy: Allocations of Resources and Risks, and are directed to a list of seven suggested elective courses. The remaining two quarters and all other elective units may be used by the student to focus his or her studies on the health field that most interests him or her. Some areas from which to choose are behavioral sciences and health education, comprehensive health planning, environmental health sciences, epidemiology, health finance and management, health policy, human genetics, immunology and infectious diseases, injury prevention, international health, maternal and child health, mental hygiene, human nutrition, occupational health, physiology, population dynamics, public health protection and practice, reproductive health, and toxicology.
After completing the MPH, the student will return to Washington and the Law Center to complete his or her remaining two years of study fulfilling the requirements for the Juris Doctor program. JD/MPH students are required to take Constitutional Law II and at least one of the following seminars: Health Law and the Regulatory State; Law, Medicine and Ethics; Law and Psychiatry; Law and Science; or Law and Technology. In addition, students are encouraged to take one or more of the following: Administrative Law; Environmental Law; Environmental Law and Policy; Family Law I; Family Law II; Food and Drug Law; Health Law and Policy; Jurisprudence; Law and the Aging Seminar; Mass Torts; Medical Law Seminar; Regulation of Medical Technology; Rights of the Handicapped; and Tort Reform Seminar. The MPH degree will not be awarded until the requirements for the JD have been completed.

For information on admission requirements and application procedures, see the section on Admissions and Financial Information in this bulletin.

**PUBLIC INTEREST LAW SCHOLARS PROGRAM**

By virtue of their educational attainments and their license to practice, lawyers have a special obligation to serve a broad public. Many lawyers fulfill this duty by performing part-time services at little or no fee for clients who cannot afford to pay. Other lawyers make a more substantial commitment, spending years or their entire lives in service to poor people, to otherwise unrepresented or under-represented groups or interests, or to public causes of various types. These lawyers usually work for governmental or non-profit organizations such as environmental or consumer protection organizations, legal services programs, public defender offices, and civil liberties groups. Although the financial compensation in these settings tends to be less than that in private practice, the “public interest lawyers” who work in these environments usually experience a high degree of job satisfaction, which is undoubtedly related to the fact that they are providing high quality service to their needy fellow citizens.

The Law Center’s Public Interest Law Scholars Program gives special encouragement, in the form of enriched educational opportunities, career counseling, and summer employment stipends, to students who are committed to practice law in the public interest. An applicant for admission to the Law Center who knows that he or she wants to become a public interest lawyer may apply to join this program beginning with the first year of the study of law. Alternatively, a student who discovers an interest in public interest law during the first year of law study may apply for the program during the spring term of that year.

From each class, eight Public Interest Law Scholars are chosen before the first year of law study begins. Up to seven additional Scholars are selected before the second year of study. Evening as well as Day Division students are eligible.

**Benefits of the Program and Obligations of Scholars.** A Public Interest Law Scholar can expect to have these benefits and obligations (although some of the precise details may change from year to year as this program evolves):

1. The student’s resume may reflect the fact that the student is a Georgetown University Law Center Public Interest Law Scholar.

2. He or she is assigned a faculty advisor who is interested in public interest law. Each Scholar meets with the advisor several times a year to discuss curriculum choices, career options, and topics of the student’s choice.

3. During a Scholar’s first year at the Law Center (if he or she is among those selected upon entry), the Scholar meets on several occasions with the other first-year Scholars and with
faculty members, as a non-credit seminar on public interest law.

4. During a Scholar's second year, he or she takes the Law Center's required course in Professional Responsibility in a special section, reserved for Public Interest Law Scholars, which emphasizes the ethical issues arising in the work of government and public interest lawyers.

5. During their third year, Scholars take a required three credit writing seminar in Public Interest Law. The content of this course changes from time to time, but it typically involves one or more of the following areas of study: (a) study of the political, economic, ethical, and strategic issues involved in representing indigent or ideological clients; (b) preparation of analytic and advocacy documents in simulated public interest cases; (c) historical analysis of significant public interest cases; and (d) study of nonlitigative forms of public interest advocacy, and contrast with litigation, negotiation, and other methods for resolving societal disputes.

6. A Scholar is assured, for a total of ten weeks during one or more summers while enrolled at the Law Center and working full-time for a governmental or non-profit institution, that he or she will earn at least as much as the salary of a research assistant for a faculty member. If the institution at which the Scholar works pays the Scholar less than this amount (including nothing at all), the Law Center makes up the difference.

7. During each year a Scholar is enrolled in the Program, he or she attends several lunches and dinners at which Scholars discuss topics in public interest law with faculty members and outside speakers drawn from the national public interest community.

8. The Law Center's Career Services Office makes strong and sustained efforts to help Scholars obtain public interest employment. It brings in speakers to address them on the public interest market, arranges visits to public interest organizations, helps Scholars to write resumes that would appeal to public interest employers, gives them guidance in interviewing for public interest jobs, and provides them with individual counseling to help them refine their career goals and ultimately obtain employment in the public interest sector.

9. Upon graduation, Scholars are enrolled in the Public Interest Law Scholars Association. The Law Center asks them, as public interest lawyers and members of the Association, to help new generations of Scholars by providing advice to the program and to its student members.

Selected Public Interest Law Course Offerings

Courses
- Administrative Law, or Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy
- Civil Rights
- Complex Civil Litigation
- Constitutional Law II
- Constitutional Law: Theory of Free Speech
- Election Law and Campaign Finance Regulation
- Environmental Law
- Environmental Law and Policy
- Equal Employment Opportunity Law
- International Environmental Law
- International Human Rights
- Juveniles and the Courts
- Labor Law
- Local Government Law
- Personal Privacy in an Information Age
- Race and American Law Seminar
- Rights of the Disabled
Seminars
AIDS Law and Policy Seminar
Arms Control and National Security Seminar
Capital Punishment and the Judicial Process Seminar
Corporate Governance and Control Seminar
Criminal Justice Reform Seminar
Disability Discrimination Law Seminar
Federal Budget and Health Care Policy Seminar
Gender and the Law Seminar
Health Law and the Regulatory State Seminar
Homelessness Seminar
Housing Law Seminar
Law and the Aging Seminar
Legislative Advocacy Seminar
Nonprofit Organizations Seminar
Poverty Law Advocacy Seminar
Public Interest Advocacy Seminar
Social Welfare Law Seminar

Loan Repayment Assistance Program. The Law Center's Loan Repayment Assistance Program is available to students who enter low-paying legal jobs with non-profit organizations within two years after graduation. For a full description of this program, see the Financial Aid section of this bulletin.

Other Public Interest Activities. Public Interest Law Scholars are encouraged to participate in other programs, not limited to Scholars, through which the Law Center encourages all students to become involved in public interest law. These include particularly the Clinical Programs (through which students earn academic credit by representing actual clients under the supervision of faculty members) and the Loan Repayment Assistance Program.

Application Forms. An application form on which candidates for admission to the Law Center can also apply for the Public Interest Law Scholars Program is included in the Law Center's J.D. program admissions brochure, which is available from the admissions office at Georgetown University Law Center. Students already at the Law Center may apply to enter the program at designated times on forms that may be obtained from the Office of the Registrar.

TUITION AND FEES

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<tr>
<td>Full-Time,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evening, per credit hour</td>
<td>$570.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visiting (Non-degree) Part-Time, per credit hour</td>
<td>$570.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting (Non-degree) Full-Time, per semester</td>
<td>$8,325.00</td>
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All semester charges must be paid in full at time of registration, unless, in the event of an unforeseeable personal emergency, a previously approved tuition deferment has been obtained from the Registrar at least one day prior to registration. A $30 handling charge is applied to
all tuition deferments and one and one-quarter percent per month interest is assessed on any
unpaid balance. Students who are unable to make payment and do not seek an approved
deferment by the date of registration will be assessed a $50 charge.

A $50 late registration fee will be charged any student who has not completed all necessary
arrangements, including financial matters, by the day of registration shown on the academic
calendar. This late charge cannot be waived unless the student has a pending loan or scholar­
ship and the Student Accounts Office has documentation from the Office of Financial Aid.
In order to avoid the late payment fee, students must apply for their loans prior to June 1 for
the fall semester and prior to November 1 for the spring semester.

Students who enroll in the J.D./M.S.F.S. or J.D./M.B.A. joint degree programs will pay
four years of tuition at the Law Center rate.

Students who enroll in either of the J.D./Philosophy joint degree programs will pay law
Center tuition for each semester they are registered for course work in the program, until they
have completed all J.D. courses and at least 24 credits in philosophy. After that point, tui­
tion will be charged at the Graduate School rate.

Students who enroll in the J.D./M.P.H. joint degree program will pay the Law Center tui­
tion while at the Law Center, and Johns Hopkins tuition while at Johns Hopkins.

Students enrolled in joint degree programs may be charged additional fees for language labs
or similar courses.

Tuition and fees are subject to change by the University at any time.

**Special Fees.** Special fees not covered by the above tuition and fee rate are as follows:

- **Deferment Handling Fee** $30.00
- **Late Registration Fee** $50.00
- **Late Payment Fee** $50.00 plus 1.25% per month
- **Application Fee (non-refundable)** $60.00
- **Transcript Fee (per copy)** $2.00
- **Late Graduation Application Fee** $50.00
- **Language Lab Fee**
  - (JD/M.S.F.S.) varies with course

In addition to the fees above, there is a charge for certain course materials produced by the
Law Center when such materials are used in lieu of a regular textbook.

**Fee Payment and Registration.** Students will not be permitted to attend class until they
have completed financial arrangements. No deduction can be made for absence from classes.
Students in arrears of tuition will not be permitted to register for subsequent semesters, to
receive notice of examination or grades, or to obtain transcripts of their records or diplomas.
By the act of registration, students accept the responsibility for charges of the entire semester
until such time as they notify the Registrar, in writing, of their withdrawal from the course
or the program (see Withdrawal Refunds, below).

**Monthly Payment Plan.** Georgetown University offers a monthly payment plan which
enables a student to pay all or part of his or her yearly tuition in ten equal monthly in­
stallments. The plan is available to supplement other forms of financial aid such as loans or
grants that may be available.

Participation is on an annual basis and is renewable each year at an annual fee. Interested
students should contact Student Accounts at (202) 687-7100 for further information. All
arrangements under this plan must be in place by the start of the academic year.

**Withdrawal Refunds.** Students desiring to withdraw from an individual course or from
the Law Center must give notice in writing to the Office of the Registrar. Notification to per­
sons other than those in the Office of the Registrar, or in other than written form, is not ef­
fective as official notice of withdrawal. Should a student voluntarily withdraw from the Law
Center, credit for tuition will be calculated from the date the Office of the Registrar receives written notification of withdrawal, according to the following percentages for the fall or spring semester:

- Prior to start of class: 100%
- 1st or 2nd week of class: 80%
- 3rd or 4th week of class: 50%
- 5th or 6th week of class: 25%

**Note:** Entering first-year students should consult the refund schedule issued by the Office of Admissions for withdrawal prior to first-year registration.

Students who are charged by the credit hour receive refunds computed on the same basis for courses from which they have withdrawn in accordance with the faculty's provisions governing course withdrawals. Students attending summer sessions receive refunds according to the refund schedule printed in the Summer Session Bulletin. Any credit remaining after these adjustments is refunded.

Students who take an approved leave of absence after the beginning of a semester will receive refunds calculated in the same manner.

**FINANCIAL AID**

**Law Center Aid Funds**

Georgetown University Law Center provides, insofar as possible, financial assistance to students whose personal and parental resources are insufficient to meet the cost of law school.

The Law Center’s financial aid funds are allocated to students solely on the basis of demonstrated financial need. There are no “merit” or “no-need” scholarships offered through the GULC financial aid program. The financial aid awarded to GULC students consists of grants, low-interest loans, and work-study jobs. The Financial Aid Committee determines which students have the highest need by an analysis of the student’s and parents’ resources.

**Application Procedures.** All financial aid applicants are required to complete a current Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service form (GAPSFA) and send it to the Educational Testing Service (ETS) in Princeton, New Jersey. Returning students must send the GAPSFA form to ETS and submit a Student Information Sheet to the Law Center Financial Aid Office by April 1.

The GAPSFA, which is a federally approved “needs analysis” system, serves as the application for GULC Loan and Grant, Perkins National Direct Student Loan, and College Work-Study funds. All parts of the GAPSFA, including parents and spouse (or spouse-to-be) sections must be completed for direct GULC aid consideration. Parental information is required from every aid applicant regardless of the student's age, length of self-emancipation, or family responsibilities. In addition, to complete their applications, students must submit to the Financial Aid Office a Financial Aid Transcript from all post-secondary institutions attended (even if student received no aid) and copies of federal income tax forms for both themselves and their parents.

Prospective students should submit the GAPSFA form to ETS by March 1. All prospective student aid applications are evaluated after the student has been accepted and has returned the Student Information Sheet that will be sent to the student shortly after acceptance. Financial aid is awarded to students on a “rolling” basis in connection with the admissions process and according to the aid policies of GULC.

**Eligibility.** To receive direct aid from the Law Center, students must be U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens and enrolled on a full-time basis in the J.D., J.D./M.S.F.S., J.D./M.B.A., J.D./M.P.H. or J.D./Philosophy program. Part-time students are assumed to
be working full-time and rarely qualify as aid-eligible students. Part-time students are eligible to receive assistance through the Stafford/Guaranteed Student Loan, Supplemental Loan for Students, and commercial student loan programs, and the University's deferred payment program.

Each student is responsible for notifying the Financial Aid Office of any changes (within one month of their occurrence) that may have an effect on their financial aid eligibility. Changes in marital status, employment or wages for the student, parents and/or spouse (or spouse-to-be) must be reported promptly.

The following information provides a brief summary of the financial aid programs and policies administered by the Georgetown University Law Center.

Scholarships

The Law Center awards scholarships and grants from a General Fund which is supported by the Law Center and by contributions from firms, foundations, and Law Center friends. Recipients are selected on the basis of demonstrated financial need as determined by the GAPSFAS. A list of these may be found in Appendix B.

Loan Programs

**Stafford/Guaranteed Student Loan Program.** The Stafford/Guaranteed Student Loan Program provides low-interest, long-term loans to meet educational expenses. Eligible students can borrow up to $7,500 per year, with a total limit of $54,750. Stafford/GSL repayment begins six months after graduation. The federal government pays the interest, currently at 8%, while the student-borrower is in school and during the 6-month grace period. The interest rate will increase to 10% after four years of repayment. Applicants must be enrolled on at least a half-time (six credits) basis. All students receiving financial aid from the Law Center are required to apply for a Stafford/GSL.

Stafford/GSL eligibility is based on financial need. The Financial Aid Office determines financial need by taking the estimated student budget and subtracting from it the GAPSFAS-determined family contribution and other financial aid that the student has been awarded for the year. Students who are 24 years old or older and those students who will not be claimed as a dependent on their parents' 1991 income tax returns will be evaluated as independent for 1991-92 Stafford/GSL eligibility. These students are not required to provide parental information on the GAPSFAS so long as they are not applying for GULC aid. The Stafford/GSL family contribution for students who are under 24 years of age and will be claimed as a dependent by their parents for the 1991 income tax year will include a contribution from the parent(s) and the student. Student and parental information must be supplied on the GAPSFAS in this instance.

Please Note: Applicants should be aware that federal aid rules require aid eligibility to be based on prior year taxable income. For the 1991-92 academic year, income earned in 1990 will be used to determine loan and grant eligibility. As a result, in many cases, a sizeable contribution from income will be expected to be available to meet college expenses. Applicants should manage their finances accordingly with the knowledge that some part of their salaries will be computed as a resource to meet school expenses.

All Stafford/GSL applicants will be required, when applying for a loan, to submit to the Financial Aid Office a copy of their own and their parents' (if dependent) income tax forms, along with a Student Loan Information Sheet (available at the GULC Financial Aid Office) and a Stafford/GSL application. In addition, all Stafford/GSL borrowers must have a Financial Aid Transcript from each post-secondary institution that the student has attended sent to the Law Center Financial Aid Office. The Law Center participates in the Law Access program offered by the Law School Admissions Council (LSAC). Applications may be obtained from...
the Financial Aid Office or Law Access, Box 2500, Newtown, PA 18940.

Because checks frequently do not arrive before the commencement of the GULC semesters, Stafford/GSL applicants should submit the GAPSFAS to ETS by April 1 and the other Stafford/GSL application materials to the Financial Aid Office by June 1 so that the student will qualify for a 60-day extension for fall semester tuition payment covered by the amount of the loan check. Late fees will not be charged during the first 60 days after registration, should a student's loan check be delayed and that student has met the June 1 due date. Loan forms must be submitted by November 1 for a spring semester tuition extension.

Borrowers who have defaulted on a student loan must meet certain criteria to qualify for a subsequent loan. Your lender can instruct you regarding their requirements, but for the most part you must have made eight to twelve consecutive monthly payments to be considered for another loan. These payments must continue during your entire enrollment in law school without interruption and without being late. Additionally, the Law Center will not be able to extend a tuition deferment based on a GSL application if the borrower has defaulted on any student loan.

The Supplemental Loan for Students. The Supplemental Loan for Students (SLS) is a federally subsidized loan program that allows graduate students to borrow up to $4,000 per year in addition to the Stafford/GSL or in place of a Stafford/GSL if income restrictions prohibit a student from qualifying for a Stafford/GSL. All SLS borrowers must file a current year GAPSFAS to determine their Stafford/GSL eligibility before receiving the SLS and must have a Financial Aid Transcript sent to the Financial Aid Office from each post-secondary school attended previously. The SLS interest rate is calculated by adding 3.25% to the average 91-day Treasury Bill rate. The rate cannot exceed 12% and is adjusted annually. SLS borrowers can defer payments while in school.

Students interested in applying for an SLS loan should contact either their Stafford/GSL lender or the GULC Financial Aid Office. Applications for students in the Day Division must be received in the Financial Aid Office by June 1. By meeting this deadline the student will qualify for a 60-day extension for fall semester tuition payment covered by the amount of the loan check. Late fees will not be charged during the first 60 days after registration should a student's loan check be delayed. Students must submit SLS applications by November 1 for a spring semester tuition extension. More information on this program is available at the Financial Aid Office.

Commercial Student Loans. Commercial student loans include CONSERN, Grad-Share, Law Access, Law Loans, Option 4, and PEP loan programs. In addition to these, several states have developed student loan programs for their residents. Students who do not qualify for federal aid programs or those who need additional funding may apply for aid through these sources.

In general, these loans are based on the student's assets, income, and credit history. The loans vary in interest rate, loan fees, and amount available to borrow. In all cases, interest is charged from the date of disbursement of the check, although certain programs allow accrual of the interest until after graduation. The amount borrowed from any one of these programs, when combined with other student aid, parental contribution, and student savings cannot exceed the cost of the student expense budget.

Specifics about these loan programs and application materials are available upon request from the Financial Aid Office.

The Carl Perkins Student Loan Program. The Carl Perkins Student Loan Program (formerly the National Direct Student Loan) is funded through federal and University sources. To be eligible for this type of loan, the student must be a degree candidate in good standing attending the Law Center on at least a half-time basis. The GAPSFAS serves as the application form. These loans are awarded to aid-eligible students in conjunction with the regular aid awarding process. They are interest-free while the student is in school; repayment, at 5%
interest, begins six or nine months after the student leaves school.

**Law Center Loan I.** The Law Center Fund I is financed through donations by alumni and friends of the Law Center. Loans are awarded to aid-eligible students in conjunction with the regular aid awarding process. To be eligible for this type of loan a student must be a degree candidate in good standing in the J.D., J.D./M.S.F.S., J.D./M.B.A., J.D./M.P.H. or J.D./Philosophy program and must be attending the Law Center on at least a half-time basis. The GAPSFAS is the only application form. Ten percent interest is charged on the loans once the student leaves school and the grace period has expired. Repayment may be extended over a maximum of three to seven years based on the total amount borrowed.

**Law Center Loan II.** This loan program is designed to assist self-supporting applicants whose parents' resources disqualify them from receiving other forms of Law Center financial aid. To be eligible for this loan a student must be a degree candidate in good standing in the J.D., J.D./M.S.F.S., J.D./M.B.A., J.D./M.P.H. or J.D./Philosophy program and must be attending the Law Center on a full-time basis. The Law Center Fund II was established in 1980 with a donation expressly for this purpose by a Law Center alumnus. Applicants must be able to demonstrate a history of being self supporting since 1989. A complete processed GAPSFAS and tax returns for the applicant and parents must be on file by Friday, September 6, 1991 in order for the applicant to receive aid consideration. Applications received after that date will be considered if funds are available. Contact the Financial Aid Office for specific details regarding the required documentation.

The Law Center Loan II parallels the Law Center Loan I program in its interest rate, grace period and rate of repayment. The maximum loan limit is currently $5,000 per student year.

**Short-term Emergency Loans.** The Financial Aid Office operates a short-term emergency loan program for enrolled students. The maximum loan is $850. Students are charged a 1.25% interest fee for this loan at the end of each month that the loan is outstanding.

A student is eligible for only one emergency loan per semester. Applicants cannot apply for a loan if they have an unpaid tuition balance without permission from the Office of the Registrar.

Applications for loans are accepted on Wednesdays and Thursdays. Loan processing takes several days. Checks are normally available for pick-up from the Law Center Financial Aid Office on Tuesday or Wednesday of the following week.

**College Work-Study Program**

The Law Center participates in the federally funded College Work-Study Program. Students who have a processed GAPSFAS for the 1991-92 year on file and who demonstrate financial need may be able to work up to 15 hours per week at the Law Center under this program. The government subsidizes a portion of the student's wage. Students are paid $8.50 per hour. Please contact the Office of Financial Aid for additional information.

**External Sources of Aid**

The Law Center Financial Aid Office maintains a list of scholarships and loans given by organizations outside the Law Center. This list is revised yearly and is generally available in December for students who wish to make applications for the next academic year. The Law Center has no connection with any of the organizations and maintains the list solely as a service to its students.

**Loan Repayment Assistance Program**

The Law Center's Loan Repayment Assistance Program is available to students who enter low-paying legal jobs with non-profit organizations within two years after graduation.
Graduates who remain in such jobs for an extended period of time may have all relevant loans forgiven. The program lends the graduates part or all of the money necessary to make payments on their qualifying loans (including the federally funded Stafford/Guaranteed Student Loan, the SLS that was formerly known as the ALAS/PLUS, the Perkins National Direct Student Loan, and the Law Center's own loans). Other types of loans including Law Access, LawLoans, Gradshare, CONSERN, and any undergraduate loans taken by a student do not qualify for this program.

While the graduate is in the program, the Law Center requires no repayment and charges no interest on the funds that it has advanced to pay off these debts. Furthermore, for each year completed in the program 10% of the total funds lent to the graduate is forgiven and converted into a grant. Types of employment that qualify for the program include legal services providers, public defender programs, civil rights, civil liberties, environmental, and consumer organizations, and virtually all other non-profit groups offering legal assistance or law reform services. However, government service (including judicial clerkships and military service) does not qualify, with the exception of public defender positions which are covered by the program.

For a graduate earning less than $25,000 in qualifying employment, the Law Center will advance the full amount of payments due for an eligible loan to a lender. For those earning more, the amount of money advanced (and eligible for conversion to a grant) depends on the amount of indebtedness and the graduate's family size and total income. However, as an example, a graduate with no dependents and $6,000 in annual qualifying debt repayment could earn more than $36,000 and still qualify for some assistance through the program.

Please note, in order to participate in this program students must enter into a federal loan consolidation program and extend repayment from ten years to a minimum of 15 years. For more details about potential eligibility contact the Office of Financial Aid.

THE REQUIRED PROGRAM OF STUDY

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

During the first year, students are enrolled in either the “A” or “B” curriculum. All students in the “A” curriculum begin their legal studies with seven courses. Full-time students take these courses during their first year. Evening students take Civil Procedure, Contracts, Constitutional Law 1: The Federal System, Legal Research and Writing, and Property during their first year, and Criminal Justice and Torts in their second year, along with elective courses. These seven basic courses total 29 semester hours of credit.

The “B” curriculum, available in 1991-92 to one section of full-time students, requires eight courses different in emphasis from those in the “A” curriculum. These courses include: Bargain, Liability and Exchange; Democracy and Coercion; Government Processes; Integration; Legal Justice; Legal Research and Writing; Process; and Property in Time. The “B” section emphasizes the sources of law in history, philosophy, political theory, and economics. It also seeks to reflect the increasingly public nature of contemporary law.

CURRICULUM “A” COURSES

Civil Procedure

Five Semester Hours

Discusses the role and operation of the courts in civil litigation. The course begins with an introduction to nomenclature and basic concepts required for a skeletal examination of a lawsuit. The roles and powers of judge, jury, and appellate courts are considered, as well as federal civil discovery mechanisms. Modern remedies, jurisdiction, and procedure are treated in depth. Major emphasis is placed on the procedural system developed in the federal courts, now used by the majority of state courts.

Professors C. Abernathy, Cohn, Perdue, and Schrag
Constitutional Law I: The Federal System  
Introduces the role of the Supreme Court in resolving legal problems that arise under our fundamental law. It concentrates on questions concerning the Constitution's distribution of power between the national and state governments and among the branches of the national government.  
Professors C. Abernathy, S. Bloch, Goldberg, Gottesman, V. Jackson, Perdue, Piotfsky, Schotland, Stromseth and Wales

Contracts  
Examines the basic structure of the law relating to the formation and operation of a contract. Capacity, mutual assent, consideration, compliance with formalities, and legality are discussed with respect to the creation of a contract. Parole evidence, assignment, breach, damages, and discharge are considered in analyzing the operation of a contract. Quasi-contractual materials and Articles of the Uniform Commercial Code are worked into conventional contract content throughout the course, particularly in the area of damages.  
Professors Oldham, E. Patterson, Spann and Vukowich

Criminal Justice  
Introduces the administration of the criminal justice system and serves as a foundation for the advanced courses offered in upperclass years. The course explores the development and operation of the constitutional provisions regulating the federal and state governments in the enforcement of their penal laws and analyzes in depth each step in the criminal process through the decision to charge, including search and seizure, arrest, interrogation, identification procedures, and the right to counsel.  
Professors D. Cole, Greenhalgh, Mertens and Wasserstrom

Legal Research And Writing  
Provides training and regular practice in problem analysis, legal research, oral advocacy, and a wide variety of writing. Five full-time instructors each teach one large section of the first-year class and work with a team of eight Law Fellows (competitively selected upperclass students). The course features two kinds of instruction: weekly one-hour discussions led by instructors on the substantive aspects of the course and small weekly workshops led by Law Fellows in which students do exercises in research, writing, and peer criticism. The Director of Legal Research and Writing provides administrative and curricular direction for the course in collaboration with instructors and under the supervision of the Legal Research and Writing Committee. Instead of letter grades, students receive the grades of pass, fail, or honors.  
Professors Denise, Fuller, S. Jackson, Olivenbaum, Ramsfield, Simon and Thompson

Property  
Examines classical and modern concepts of property, personal property issues, the nature of interests held in real property, the transfer of such interests, the law of landlord and tenant, and private and public restrictions upon the use of real property.  
Professors Chused, D. McCarthy, Regan and Wasserstrom

Torts I  
Explores the basic principles governing private lawsuits for damages for wrongs that are non-contractual, including consideration of the concepts of strict liability, liability based on fault, intentional and negligent interference with personal and property interests and defenses thereto, recoverable damages and related problems.  
Professors Bloche, Bradley, Flegal, Gottesman, Haft, Page, Schwartz, Stewart, Vukowich and Wasserstrom
CURRICULUM “B” COURSES

Bargain, Liability And Exchange

Considers the legal doctrines governing economic relations between individuals in society. The emphasis is on a critical evaluation of market-based theories and the development of alternative ways to understand private law doctrine. The course covers doctrines relating to liability for harm caused to others and doctrines relating to the market exchange of legal interests.

Professor Peller

Democracy And Coercion

Examines two conflicting postulates accepted by many Americans: a belief in democracy and a belief in individualism. Democracy implies a system of group decisionmaking with the majority able to enforce its will against the dissenting minority. It is a system that rests on the value of community autonomy and community self definition. Individualism implies a right of the individual to resist group decisions and to adopt one’s own life plan free from interference. It is a system that rests on individual autonomy and individual self definition.

This course addresses the means by which our legal system reconciles these postulates. The course explores the nature of democratic decisionmaking, as well as the appropriate limits on the coercive authority of the state. Materials drawn from constitutional law, from criminal procedure, from political philosophy, and from a variety of other sources will be used to explore these problems.

Professor Seidman

Government Processes

Examines the various “instruments” the legal system has to deal with social problems: contract, tort, criminal law, and administrative regulation. It seeks to identify the advantages and disadvantages of each instrument as a means of dealing with social problems and to provide students with an understanding of why one rather than another instrument is chosen. This year the course will use the problem of injury in the workplace as the vehicle for examining the different instruments.

Professor Tushnet

Integration

Meets in small sections throughout the year and addresses a variety of subjects that transcend the boundaries between the other courses in the curriculum. Topics to be discussed may include the nature and development of legal practice, the impact of other disciplines on the law, and a comparative perspective on legal problems.

Professors A. Allen, Ernst, Eskridge, Peller, Seidman and Tushnet

Legal Justice

Explores American law through an examination of competing conceptions of legal justice and the pervasive idea that achieving a just social order is—or should be—the central aim of the law. The course provides students with the vocabulary and conceptual tools necessary for making and assessing claims about the requirements of justice. The course will also familiarize students with the major traditions and trends in legal thought. Evaluation will be based on a series of short written exercises.

Professor A. Allen

Legal Research And Writing

Provides training and regular practice in problem analysis, legal research, oral advocacy, and a wide variety of writing. Five full-time instructors each teach one large section of the first-year class and work with a team of eight Law Fellows (competitively selected upperclass students). The course features two kinds of instruction: weekly one-hour discussions led by instructors on the substantive aspects of the course and small weekly workshops led by Law
Fellows in which students do exercises in research, writing, and peer criticism. The Director of Legal Research and Writing provides administrative and curricular direction for the course in collaboration with instructors and under the supervision of the Legal Research and Writing Committee. Instead of letter grades, students receive the grades of pass, fail, or honors.

Professors Denise, Fuller, S. Jackson, Olivenbaum, Ramsfield, Simon and Thompson

Process

Introduces the student to the procedure normally followed in civil lawsuits, criminal prosecutions, and administrative proceedings, with an emphasis on civil lawsuits. Instruction will focus on legal doctrines and vocabulary; the evolution of procedural doctrine over time and its relationship to jurisprudential developments such as formalism, realism, and legal process; and the values and structures of procedure in our society.

Professor Eskridge

Property In Time

Takes up topics from the conventional Property course relating most directly to lower and middle-class housing in America: the law of landlord-tenant; servitudes; nuisance; zoning; and regulatory takings. Not only will students learn the basic doctrinal rules of these and a handful of other conventional subjects, they will also understand them in light of the history of American legal thought and the expanding law-and-economics literature on property. Perspectives from the social history of housing will be provided as needed.

Professors Chused, D. McCarthy, Regan and Wasserstrom

Tutorial Program (Optional)

The tutorial program is structured to develop student skills in analyzing fact patterns, identifying relevant legal issues, briefing cases, and taking class notes. First-year students who fall within guidelines for participation set by the faculty are invited to participate in the program. Other students may be admitted to the program for special reasons upon permission of the Dean. Tutorial groups are established for each of the five first-year sections. Each group is coordinated by an upperclass tutor who meets with participants at least once a week for two hours. At these sessions the ability of participants to respond in writing to specific problems is emphasized. Any unusual learning problem revealed by this process is then given individual attention.

The Writing Center

The Writing Center provides J.D. and LL.M. students and graduate fellows with feedback and assistance on their written work. All Law Center students are eligible to receive free, individualized tutoring at the Writing Center from a Writing Center Tutor, who will be a specially trained upperclass student. The work of the Writing Center will be integrated with the present first-year writing program and will reinforce the methods of legal analysis, research, writing, and citation form taught in the first year.

A student's first consultation with a tutor is granted automatically. To receive continuing help, however, a student must agree to participate in a series of four to eight tutoring sessions designed to evaluate and address the student's specific writing concerns.

THE ELECTIVE PROGRAM OF STUDY

After completion of the required program of study in the first year, students at the Georgetown University Law Center choose their courses almost entirely from elective offerings. With more than 200 courses offered, the Law Center has one of the largest and most diverse curricula in the country.
The only formal requirements (beyond the required first-year courses) are the “A” and “B” legal writing requirements and a course in Professional Responsibility. These are described in greater detail in the section of the Bulletin on Academic Requirements.

Students in their second year should pay particular attention to those “gateway” courses, such as Corporations, Evidence, and Taxation that are prerequisites to more advanced specialized offerings or clinical programs. Students should also attempt to fit in at least one offering that bears on the nature of law itself, such as jurisprudence, legal history, or comparative law. However, students should resist the temptation to overspecialize. Experience reveals that many students who plan on particular specialties do not practice in their intended field, and even those who do, find a general base of knowledge helpful in dealing with the interrelationships of different legal issues.

The Law Center also offers a number of interdisciplinary courses, because lawyers are increasingly involved in activities that require an understanding of other disciplines. Many students bring to the study of law an undergraduate or work-related background of knowledge in other fields of study. For others, law school will reveal areas of knowledge that they lack and wish to pursue. For these and other reasons, students may also want to explore the option of a joint degree program or courses in other schools of the University subject to the limits set out in this Bulletin.

The description of the Law Center’s many clinical programs should also be consulted. Courses may also be taken in the Graduate Program at the Law Center or in the Graduate School of the University, subject to the limitations set out in sections VIII and IX of the Academic Requirements section in this Bulletin. The Assistant Deans’ Office will identify for interested students those courses offered that qualify for law school credit and will also advise students on procedures for registering for such courses. Students taking courses for credit outside the Law Center are advised to note carefully the requirements for Dean’s List and graduating with honors.

**J.D. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION**

**Accounting Concepts**  
*No Credit*

This course consists of one two-hour lecture per week in the fall semester for six weeks. It is an introduction to accounting terminology, accounting in business relationships, an understanding of accounting records, the balance sheet and profit and loss statement, and the relationship between them. The program is presented on an optional basis for students who have no accounting or financial background as an aid in their study of Business Planning, Corporations, Taxation, and other courses.  

*Professor Hecht*

**Administrative Law**  
*Three Semester Hours*

This course considers the constitutional, statutory, and other legal limitations on what government agencies can do and how they can do it. What constraints govern the power of agencies to make law, decide cases involving private parties, and investigate citizens? How much “due process” must government agencies give citizens whose lives they affect; what limits has Congress imposed on the procedures for agency decision-making; and to what extent can people call on courts to check what they regard as abuses of governmental power? These are among the questions addressed in the course which draws together problems ranging from the legitimacy of New Deal institutions to the dramatic procedural innovations of recent federal administrations and problems created by renewed Congressional interest in the details of agency decision-making.  

*Professors Bickart, Goldberg, Spann, and Judge Silberman and Professor Cappuccio*
Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy

This course is an alternative to the traditional administrative law offering. Like such courses, it examines delegation of power to agencies, procedures followed by agencies, and judicial and other oversight of agencies. It also includes a study of regulation and deregulation in order to show the interaction between the substance of administrative programs and structure and process used to implement those programs. Examples of regulation to be studied are health and safety, prices, and entry of new firms, as in air transport regulation and deregulation. Some students may write a “B” paper with the professor’s permission.

Professor Schotland

Advanced Antitrust Seminar

This seminar examines recent developments in the economic approach to antitrust law and practice. Topics include some or all of the following issues: tacit collusion, entry barriers, exclusionary conduct, and economic efficiencies.

Professor Salop

Advanced Criminal Procedure

This course examines the process of criminal litigation beginning with the filing of charges and continuing through the post-conviction and appellate stages. Topics covered may include prosecutorial selection of charges, bail, joinder of charges or defendants, speedy trial, discovery, confrontation and compulsory process of witnesses, trial issues, publicity, sentencing, appeal, collateral attack, and double jeopardy. [The course is a prerequisite to enrollment in the Criminal Justice Clinic.]

Professors Biros, Litt, and Peters

Advanced Evidence Seminar

This seminar examines advanced subjects in evidence that were not treated or not treated in depth in the basic Evidence course but are important to trial practice. [Prerequisite: Evidence. Limit: 20.]

Professors Rothstein and J. Stein

Advanced Legal Ethics Seminar

This seminar treats in depth some of the major ethical concerns of the bench and Bar in America today. Some of the issues include conflict of interest, “Chinese walls,” confidentiality, campaign funds for judges, and related questions. Students write a major paper on a topic related to contemporary ethical and moral problems of the legal profession. Specialists in ethical problems that arise in corporate, tax, and trial practice address the seminar. [Prerequisite: Professional Responsibility.]

Professor Drinan

Advanced Legal Writing

A. In this course, students build upon skills introduced in the first year by researching and writing two drafts of two papers, one scholarly paper, the other a “practical” paper, such as legislation or pleadings or a contract. Drafts and final papers will be reviewed by the professor and students will have one conference on the scholarly paper. [Limit: 16. Professor’s permission required.]

Professor Ramsfield

Not offered 1991-92

B. This seminar considers a number of topics, including: researching in legislative, administrative, and secondary sources; drafting trial court pleadings and contracts; and composing and editing scholarly writing. Through a simulated litigation exercise, students will prepare and revise pleadings and a settlement contract. Each student will also write a short scholarly paper which will be revised after a conference with the professor. [Limit: 14. Professor’s permission required.]

Professor S. Jackson

Offered Summer 1991
Advanced Litigation Seminar: Strategy and Advocacy  
Two Semester Hours

This seminar explores a variety of litigation problems from the perspective of an advocate. The seminar focuses on the tactics and strategies of litigating counsel by studying in depth the original records of four noteworthy cases: Peter Edward Rose v. A. Bartlett Giamatti, et al. (the baseball case); Gerber Products Company v. Anderson, Clayton & Co. (a suit concerning a hostile cash tender offer for corporate securities); The Superior Oil Company v. Udall (a case involving a dispute over a valuable government contract); and Dennis Prince v. The Pittston Co. (the case arising out of the Buffalo Creek disaster). The seminar considers issues confronting counsel in emergency litigation (suits for temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions). Several sessions of the seminar are devoted to the problems presented by a federal grand jury investigation of a white collar criminal offense. The seminar materials consist principally of the briefs, transcripts of oral arguments, and other papers in actual litigated cases.

Professor Krash

Advanced Patent Law Seminar  
Two Semester Hours

This seminar provides an in-depth study of patent law for those who intend to specialize in the field. Among the topics covered are litigation procedures in the U.S. District Court and the International Trade Commission; remedies, defenses and judgments; reissues and corrections of patents; interference and reexamination proceedings in the Patent Office; the effect of the Court of Appeals of the Federal Circuit on patent law; specific problems in the patent-antitrust interface; and property and contract interest in patents. Prerequisite: Introduction to Intellectual Property Law, Patent, Trademark and Trade Secret Law; or equivalent experience.

Professors Grudziecki and Shaw

AIDS Law and Policy Seminar  
Two Semester Hours

This seminar explores many of the legal and policy issues arising out of the HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus, which causes AIDS) epidemic. The topics covered include an assessment of the epidemic and its direction; AIDS discrimination, including in schools and the workplace; policy issues dealing with confidentiality, testing and a duty to serve infected people under statute and case law; the impact of HIV infection on insurance and the health care system; blood and blood product cases; drug and vaccine development issues; and the issues relating to the more effective resolution of HIV-related conflicts. Extensive readings and discussion. Both a paper and an oral presentation are required.

Professor R. Stein

American Legal History I, 1607-1865  
Three Semester Hours

This is an introductory course on the legal history of the Anglo-American colonies and the antebellum United States. Approximately half of the course considers the development of legal institutions, such as courts, criminal law enforcement, the legal profession, and judicial reasoning. The remainder focuses on several subject areas, relating legal doctrine and litigation strategies to their social and cultural context. Possible subjects include property, the law of work and dependence, the criminal law of slavery, and child custody. Materials include legal texts, such as statutes, opinions, and selections from legal treatises and manuals; other colonial and antebellum writings; and excerpts from scholarly (but accessible) articles. No background in American history is required.

Professor Ernst

American Legal History II, 1865-1968  
Three Semester Hours

This is an introductory course on the legal history of the United States from the Civil War to the Civil Rights movement. Like American History I, its subject matter is divided between the development of legal institutions (including state and federal administrative agencies) and specific subject areas. Possible subjects include juvenile justice, labor law, torts, and deseg-
regration in education and the military. Materials include a wide range of primary sources and selections from scholarly articles. No background in American history is required, and American Legal History I is not a prerequisite.

Professor Ernst
Not offered 1991-92

Antitrust Law
Three Semester Hours

This course covers the major federal legislation in the field of antitrust law with a primary focus upon governmental efforts to promote competition. The Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act are covered in detail. Emphasis is placed upon the growing role of economic analysis and trends in judicial interpretation relating to the rule of reason and restraints illegal per se, monopolies, and mergers.

Professors Pitofsky and Salop

Arms Control
Two Semester Hours

Please see course description in Graduate Program section of this Bulletin.

Professors Graham, Parsons and Rhinelander

Arms Control and National Security Seminar
Three Semester Hours

This seminar analyzes United States and international arms control and national security policy from three perspectives. First, the theoretical literature is surveyed, considering selected topics including nuclear strategy, bureaucratic and organizational politics, the military-industrial complex, the effects of nuclear war, and ethics. Second, selected contemporary arms control efforts are analyzed in depth, focusing principally on negotiations involving strategic and intermediate nuclear arms, on defensive systems, on limitations on the testing of nuclear weapons, on chemical and biological warfare, and on nuclear nonproliferation. Finally, students in the seminar participate in the simulated negotiation of an arms control treaty with students assuming the roles of representatives of government agencies of the U.S. or the Soviet Union. This seminar is particularly recommended for those interested in exploring careers in international law, but relevant also to others interested in the role of the lawyer in United States national security policy generally. Each student prepares a substantial paper.

Professor Koplow
Not offered 1991-92

Arms Control Negotiations Seminar
Two Semester Hours

Please see course description in Graduate Program section of this Bulletin.

Professors Graham, Parsons and Rhinelander

Aviation Law
Two Semester Hours

This course encompasses most aspects of air transportation: airport and air traffic control liability; air carriers' liability in domestic carriage of passengers and cargo; air carriers' international operations under the Warsaw Convention; and economic regulation of domestic and international air routes and rates. The course includes visits to airports and the NTSB laboratories, in addition to contributions by practitioners in the field. [Limit: 47 J.D. and 3 Graduate students.]

Professor Larsen

Bankruptcy and Creditors' Rights
Three Semester Hours

This course is a general introduction to bankruptcy. The course begins with a brief analysis of various state laws that relate to or are directly incorporated into the bankruptcy law. Judicial and statutory liens, execution, garnishment, debtors' exemptions, and fraudulent conveyances are reviewed. The course then moves to a consideration of the Bankruptcy Code. Topics include: initiation of bankruptcy proceedings; the automatic stay; property of the bankruptcy estate; the trustee's voiding powers, including preferential transfers and fraudulent con-
veyances; secured, priority, and unsecured creditors' rights; debtors' exemption rights; the
discharge of debt; liquidation under Chapter 7, and rehabilitation plans under Chapters 11
and 13. [Recommended but not required: prior or concurrent enrollment in Commercial Law
or Commercial Law: Secured Transactions.]

Professors Byrne, Seita and Vukowich

Business Planning Seminar

A. This seminar integrates issues of corporate and tax law using a problem approach in the
context of business planning and counseling. Several problem situations involving common
business transactions are examined extensively and students are expected to resolve them
in the manner of young lawyers in a firm. Some of the problems considered may include, in
the context of a technology-based company: (i) incorporating a sole proprietorship; (ii) com­
bining the operations and assets of two corporations into a single enterprise; (iii) raising private
capital for a new business venture; and (iv) planning for an initial public offering of securities.
From time to time, students are required to submit memoranda on certain aspects of the prob­
lems under consideration. This written work is in lieu of an examination. The materials in
each section vary somewhat. [Prerequisites: Corporations, Taxation I and II. Strongly recom­
mended: Securities Regulation.]

Professors Ginsburg and Dealy

B. This seminar integrates issues of corporate, securities, and tax law and financial account­
ing in the context of business planning and counseling. Fact patterns involving common
business transactions, with an emphasis on technology companies, are examined extensively
and students are expected to analyze and resolve issues as they would as attorneys in private
practice. Problems considered include: (i) choice of entity and entity formation; (ii)
stockholders' agreements; (iii) equity compensation arrangements; (iv) raising capital from
private investors; (v) dispositions of business interests; and (vi) planning for an initial public
offering of securities. Students are required to submit memoranda addressing various issues.
[Prerequisites: Corporations and Taxation I and II (equivalent work experience may be
substituted for Tax II with the prior approval of the professors; concurrent enrollment in Tax
II and the course is permitted on a space available basis with the prior approval of the pro­
fessors). Recommended: Securities Regulation.]

Professors Dabney and Harper

Canon Law Seminar

Three Semester Hours

Historical development and the nature of "religious law." Rules for interpretation. The sec­
ond part of the course will concentrate on Family Law (Marriage).

Professor Orsy

Capital Punishment and the Judicial
Process Seminar

Two Semester Hours

This seminar discusses the legal issues involved in the imposition of the death penalty in
the United States. The course addresses such topics as the Eighth Amendment's ban against
cruel and unusual punishment and its application to mentally ill or juvenile defendants, the
right to the effective assistance of counsel, and the factor of race in the imposition of capital
punishment. Special attention is placed on the role the federal courts play in the process with
particular emphasis on the use of the federal writ of habeas corpus as a means of determin­
ing the federal constitutional rights of death-sentenced prisoners. [Prerequisite: Criminal Law.
Recommended: Advanced Criminal Procedure. It may be helpful to take Federal Courts con­
currently.]

Professors Fisher and Morin

Chemical and Biological Weapons Seminar

Three Semester Hours

This course addresses various issues related to chemical and biological weaponry, raising
a set of concerns that are among the most difficult, as well as the most important, for con­
temporary United States national security policy. The seminar begins by investigating the
historical applications of chemical and biological agents and considering the various arms con­
The principal focus of attention, however, will be on current policies of the United States and other leading countries, as we address a variety of technical, strategic, constitutional, political, and ethical considerations. The course is particularly recommended for those interested in exploring careers in public international law, but will also be relevant to others interested in the role of the lawyer in influencing United States public policy more generally. Each student will prepare a substantial original research paper. [Limit: 14.]

Professor Koplow

Chinese Law Seminar

Three Semester Hours

This course is intended to provide a general introduction to the nature and function of law in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and to Chinese attitudes toward selected international legal questions. Topics considered include: substantive, procedural, and institutional aspects of criminal and civil law in the PRC; Chinese views on the nature and sources of international law and its role in international society as exemplified in theory and practice, with particular attention to Chinese attitudes toward human rights; and practical legal problems arising from commercial and diplomatic interaction between the U.S. and the PRC, such as foreign investment and contract negotiation, protection of industrial property, and provisions under U.S. law for carrying on commercial relations with Taiwan. These topics will be considered in the context of their historical and political backgrounds in an effort to illuminate continuities between traditional and contemporary Chinese legal institutions. Students are encouraged to compare the nature and role of law in the West and the PRC. The assigned reading consists chiefly of English language translations of primary Chinese source materials, including cases, statutes, contracts, treaties, trade agreements, and jurisprudential writings. [Recommended: course in international and comparative law.]

Professor Feinerman

Civil Discovery Seminar

Two Semester Hours

This seminar focuses on conducting discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Special emphasis will be placed upon: the scope of civil discovery; the various methods for conducting civil discovery; confidentiality afforded by the attorney/client and work product doctrines; and the tension between the attorney's divergent ethical obligations in conducting discovery or responding to discovery requests. Although not a major focus of the course, the Freedom of Information Act and the principal exceptions under the Act will also be addressed. The approach will be to study the rules and leading cases which constitute the analytical framework for civil discovery and then to flesh out this analytical framework through practical exercises in drafting and responding to discovery requests. A special Saturday session will be scheduled late in the fall semester to conduct a deposition exercise. [Recommended: Evidence and Professional Responsibility.]

Professor Simmons

Civil Litigation Seminar

Three Semester Hours

This seminar is designed to teach students oral and written advocacy for civil litigation. The assignments will be based on actual public interest law cases. Students are taught how to organize and write trial court pleadings and appellate briefs and to deliver oral arguments. The seminar also covers trial strategy and settlement negotiations. Third-year students preferred. A substantial writing project is required.

Professor Vladeck

Civil Rights

Three Semester Hours

Studies the statutes that authorize civil actions to be filed, primarily in federal courts, for the vindication of constitutional and other basic rights. Part I covers suits under the traditional civil rights statutes, 42 U.S.C. 1983, 1982, 1981, and 1985(3); Part II consists of a survey of the New Reconstruction statutes of the 1960s, primarily the 1964 Act (Titles II, VI, and VII) and the Voting Rights Act. The student will notice recurring themes of federal-
state comity; control over private, state, or federal actors; and sources of Congressional power to enact civil rights legislation that goes beyond minimal Constitution based guarantees. [Prerequisite: Constitutional Law II.]

**Close Corporations Seminar**

Planning the closely held corporation and statutory policy toward the close corporations are intensively considered. Some partnership matters are studied for comparative purposes. [Prerequisite: Corporations. Limit: 12.]

**Commercial Law**

This course is designed to introduce students to the methodology of Uniform Commercial Code analysis, with emphasis on the legal policies governing modern payment systems and secured financing of personal property. Topics include: evolution of the modern payment system, check pricing and collection, the rights and liabilities of the issuers and holders of checks and notes; the uses of credit and collateral in sales and loans; the establishment of priorities among security interests, and the rules governing default and insolvency. The course will examine the way legal rules structure and sanction the contemporary practices of financial institutions, manufacturers, and the dealers, sellers and buyers of personal property.

**Commercial Law: Payment Systems**

This is a course in the law of commercial payment systems covering Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Coverage includes the concept of negotiability, the liability of parties, and the rights of holders of checks and notes. The law of bank deposits and collections and the legal relationship between banks and their customers are explored. Recent developments in the law of credit cards and electronic funds transfer systems are addressed also. [Students may not receive credit for both this course and Commercial Law.]

**Commercial Law: Secured Transactions**

This course examines key legal mechanisms for financing commercial transactions. The chief focus is Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code which permits giving to a creditor an interest in the debtor's property to secure the debtor's performance of contractual obligations. The course attempts to examine from a variety of critical perspectives the way legal rules structure and sanction prevailing methods of buying, selling, and manufacturing. [Students may not receive credit for both this course and Commercial Law.]

**Communications Law**

A. This seminar explores the more troublesome issues involving the electronic media, the government, and the First Amendment, focusing primarily on television and radio broadcasting and cable television. It addresses the constitutional and regulatory aspects of governmental licensing, access requirements, ownership restrictions, and regulation of program content (including defamation, fairness, privacy, indecency, and election coverage). The seminar examines the justifications for federal and state regulation of the electronic media, assesses the viability of the constitutional distinction between regulating the printed and the electronic media, and considers possible new regulatory approaches. [Prerequisite: Constitutional Law II, Administrative Law.]

**Professors C. Abernathy and Wilmot**

**Three Semester Hours**

**Professors Bradley**

**Four Semester Hours**

**Professors Axelrod, Byrne, Cooter, Jordan, and Seita**

**Not offered 1991-92**

**Professor Jordan**

**Not offered 1991-92**

**Professor Axelrod**

**Not offered 1991-92**

**Professor S. Bloch**
B. This course explores the legal and policy issues raised by regulation of the electronic media—primarily television and radio broadcasting, the television networks, and cable television. It addresses the constitutional and regulatory aspects of government licensing, access requirements, ownership restrictions, and regulation of program content (including fairness, political coverage, and indecency). The course examines the justification for regulation, assesses the viability of the constitutional distinction between print and electronic media, and considers possible new regulatory approaches. [Recommended: Constitutional Law II, Administrative Law.]

Professor Marcus

C. This course explores the legal, economic, and technical issues surrounding communications, primarily on television and radio broadcasting, the television networks, cable television and local and long distance telephone companies. It covers issues of spectrum allocation, entry and price regulation, licensing, ownership restrictions, access requirements, and regulation of program content. The course also addresses constitutional questions, including the viability of the constitutional distinctions between print and electronic media and among the various forms of electronic media. [Recommended: Constitutional Law II, Administrative Law.]

Professor Pitsch

Comparative Constitutional Law: The German Perspective

This course will acquaint American law students with the basic elements of the German constitution. Topics covered will include: federalism; separation of powers; political representation and democracy; economic liberties; freedom of speech; human dignity and personhood. Because the discussions will include the analogous provisions of the American constitution, this seminar should enable students to learn something about the German constitution as well as gain deeper insight into the structure of the American constitution.

Professor Brugger

Comparative Law

This course focuses on the practical utility of foreign law for the American lawyer. This is illustrated by cases in which American courts apply foreign law because of conflicts rules or for other reasons and by situations in which American lawyers are called upon to protect the interests of their clients in foreign countries. The course also demonstrates the capacity of foreign law to contribute to the development of American law. The common law and the civil law of Western Europe are compared and, with respect to particular legal principles, the striking procedural differences are emphasized.

Professors Feinerman and Wolff

Competition in Telecommunications

This course explores the technological, economic, antitrust and regulatory context, and the implications of the emergence of competition in telecommunications over the past three decades. The primary methodology is the close analysis of regulatory and court decisions, supplemented by lectures and discussions in technology and economics. Beginning with the organization of the Bell System, the course examines the technological developments that made competition possible, tracing the development of competition in equipment, long distance services, and local services, including information services and cellular radio. It investigates the economics of the emerging competition, as well as the reactions of the entrenched providers, the regulators, and the antitrust courts, including United States v. AT&T. There will be a take home examination. [Recommended but not required: Antitrust Law.]

Professor Blumenfeld
Complex Civil Litigation

The increasingly complex nature of much civil litigation has been accompanied by new and often complicated procedural issues. This advanced procedure course examines, in the context of complex federal civil litigation, issue and claim preclusion, judicial management, and alternative dispute resolution techniques. Satisfactory completion of the basic course in civil procedure is a prerequisite which will not be waived.

Professor Flegal

Conflict of Laws: Choice of Law

A. This course studies the basic problems that arise when some or all of the operative facts creating a claim or a defense arise in a jurisdiction other than where the case is being tried. Emphasis is on choice of law (which state’s law should apply when more than one state has a connection with the subject of the lawsuit), but the subjects of jurisdiction and enforceability of judgments in multi-state situations are also covered. Professors E. Patterson and Perdue

B. Same as above, but with a particular focus on problems that arise in the international context.

Professor Vázquez

Congress and the Making of National Security Policy Seminar

This seminar analyzes the major role that Congress now plays in formulating U.S. national security policy. The seminar begins with a historical review, starting with the Constitution and this country’s early years. It then analyzes important outstanding issues with a substantial legal component, in an effort to identify constructive ways for the Executive Branch and Congress to adjust to the reality of expanded Congressional involvement. These issues include: military deployments abroad and arms sales; general strategy and arms control; the overall defense budget, and Defense Department organization. One important question is to identify substitute approaches available to Congress given the demise of the legislative veto.

Professor Carter

Congress and the Making of National Security Policy Seminar

This seminar analyzes the major role that Congress now plays in formulating U.S. national security policy. The seminar begins with a historical review, starting with the Constitution and this country’s early years. It then analyzes important outstanding issues with a substantial legal component, in an effort to identify constructive ways for the Executive Branch and Congress to adjust to the reality of expanded Congressional involvement. These issues include: military deployments abroad and arms sales; general strategy and arms control; the overall defense budget, and Defense Department organization. One important question is to identify substitute approaches available to Congress given the demise of the legislative veto.

Professor Carter

Congressional Law and Procedure Seminar

This seminar examines rules, laws, and guiding principles underlying Congressional procedure. It examines House and Senate procedures for scheduling legislation and for considering legislation on the floor and in conference. The authorization, appropriation, and budget processes are studied, both for their illustration of Congressional procedure in general and for their particular rules.

Professor Tiefer

Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar

This seminar deals with the distribution of powers between the president and the Congress in the areas of war, diplomacy, international organizations, foreign assistance, commerce, money, etc. Such related matters as the impact on individual rights and the political question doctrine in this context are also discussed.

Professors Wallace and Lazarus

Constitutional Law II: Individual Rights and Liberties

This course focuses primarily on the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments (free speech, due process, equal protection) and the role of the Supreme Court as ultimate interpreter and guardian of the Bill of Rights.

Professors Chang, D. Cole, Drinan, Edelman, Spann, and West
Constitutional Law: Theory of Free Speech

This course will seek to explore several of the most important topics in First Amendment theory and to relate theoretical issues to particular First Amendment cases of historical and current importance. After an introductory session which will provide an overview, each session of the course will center on two articles involving key elements of First Amendment theory. Each class will be broken into two hour-long segments. The proposed format for each segment will be an oral presentation by a student explaining and critiquing the thesis of the particular reading, with a second student designated to prepare a brief defense of the article and to respond to the critiques offered. Open discussion will follow, with an effort to focus the theoretical approaches at issue on a particular case or cases. [Prerequisite: Constitutional Law II.]

Professors Ogden and Verrilli

Constitutions, Democracy and Transformation in Southern Africa Seminar

While world attention has understandably focused on the democracy movement in Eastern Europe, political changes no less profound have occurred in the countries of Southern Africa that have gone virtually unnoticed. With over a quarter of sub-Sahara Africa's population, the countries of Southern Africa are undergoing an extraordinary process of constitutional reform designed to craft a serviceable legal framework for the full exercise of political expression and participation in their respective countries. No other area of the world of this size, involving this number of people and with such diverse political backgrounds has attempted to draft as many constitutions as has Southern Africa. The course will explore these reforms to learn what general impact if any they will have on constitutional development. The course will review the similarities and differences in the paths which the Southern African countries have taken in pursuing greater political openness, the use of constitutional structures to accommodate diversity and ethnic differences, the impact of regional constitutional change on South Africa and the survivability of the region's fragile political systems in the absence of a viable political culture.

Professor Arnold

Construction Contract Law Seminar

This course analyzes the legal principles applicable to all phases of the construction process—design, bidding, contract negotiation and drafting, surety bond considerations, and contract performance with emphasis on the rights and obligations of all parties—the owner, design professional (architect/engineer), surety, construction manager, contractor, subcontractors, suppliers, and materialmen. Substantive areas include risk management through claims avoidance and the preparation of claims and defenses during the bidding and construction phases—bid protests, design-related disputes (professional negligence/malpractice), and performance disputes (contractual relief, breach of contract, tort, and payment and performance bond claims). The procedural aspects of construction law are presented—statutes of limitations and repose, choice of forum (federal court, state court, arbitration, mediation, alternative dispute resolution, Miller Act and “Little Miller Act” claims) with a focus on the contractor's claim preparation, negotiation, litigation, and settlement in all forums.

Professors Goodman, Shean, and Toomey

Consumer Law Seminar

This seminar considers various issues that concern consumers and the business community with which they deal. Part of the seminar focuses on the reasons for having special laws that deal with consumers. Topics include advertising, deceptive sales practices, warranties, and credit. The first part of the course discusses topics and materials prepared by the professor; the second half of the course focuses on students' paper topics.

Professor Vukowich

Not offered 1991-92
Contemporary Problems in German and European Law

Two Semester Hours

This course will deal with some recent problems that have resulted from German unification and the process of European integration. Subjects to be discussed will include reconciling Eastern and Western models of regulating abortion; the transferral of national power over regulation of broadcasting to the European Community; the protection of free speech in the USA, in Germany, and in the European Convention of Human Rights; and the role of property rights in transforming a socialist society to a market system (restoration of expropriated property). In the process of discussing these problems, we also will learn something about the German legal order as one of the most influential legal systems of the civil law family.

Professor Brugger

Copyright Law

Three Semester Hours

This course reviews the protection afforded to an author's writings under the Copyright Act of 1976. Key problems such as copyrightable subject matter, scope of exclusive rights, persons entitled to protection, publication, copyright procedure, infringement, preemption of state remedies by federal statute, and international copyright are discussed. Relatively modern problems, such as the copyrightability of computer programs, protection of applied art, liability of C.A.TV. systems, and use of copyrighted works for educational and research purposes in broadcasts and in information storage and retrieval systems are also considered.

Professors Chused and Patry

Corporate Finance

Three Semester Hours

This course considers economic and legal problems that arise in connection with the financial activities of publicly-held corporations. Subjects examined include valuation, portfolio theory, capital structure, and dividend policy, as well as recent developments in the state and federal law concerning mergers and takeovers. Basic economic concepts, in addition to legal requirements, are studied; policy implications of both law and economics are addressed. [Prerequisite: Corporations. Recommended: Legal Accounting, Tax II, and Securities Regulation.]

Professor Feinerman

Corporate Governance Seminar

Three Semester Hours (year-long)

This seminar involves an in-depth study of some of the principal issues involved in creating an appropriate governance system for the modern publicly-held corporation. It focuses on questions of corporate structure, the role of fiduciary duties and transfers of corporate control and examines these questions from legal, economic, and societal perspectives. Student papers will deal with various aspects of these issues; each student is free to choose his/her own topic for research.

Classes will meet for approximately one-half of the first semester and will be devoted to the substantive issues described above. During this semester, students will select paper topics and prepare an outline of the paper which must be completed by the end of the semester. In the second semester, each student will present a draft of his/her paper as the basis for class discussion. [Prerequisite: Corporations. Limit: 12. A student who enrolls in the seminar but does not attend at least one of the first two classes will not be permitted to continue in the seminar.]

Professor Bauman and Judge Moore

Corporations

Four Semester Hours

This is a basic course in business corporations. Brief coverage is given to factors bearing on choice of organization, including partnership attributes, process of corporate formation, corporate privileges and powers, corporate capital structure, and limited liability. Close examination is given to the governance structure of the corporation and the fiduciary obligations
of directors and officers. The particular nature of the public corporation is explored. Emphasis is given to stock trading by corporate insiders, transactions in corporation control, and the procedural problems in stockholder derivative suits. Along with a focus on such policy questions as federal-state jurisdiction and the role of the corporation in modern society, the course deals with the role of the lawyer in corporate matters. Professor Bauman's section gives added emphasis to the economic aspects of corporate law. [This course is a prerequisite for Corporate Finance, Securities Regulation, Business Planning, and corporate law seminars.]

Professors Bauman, Bradley, Cook, Diamond, Haft, and Stout

Criminal Law

This course examines society's control of unwanted behavior through law. The particular focus is on the general elements of a criminal offense cutting across all criminal codes rather than on the elements of individual crimes. Some attention is given to the basic theories of punishment and criminal culpability as contrasted with civil forms—e.g., tort law or civil commitment—for controlling deviant behavior.

Professors Chang, Feinberg, E. Lewis, Robinson, and Wales

Decedents' Estates

This course deals with intestate succession; wills, their execution, revocation, and contest; will substitutes; the nature, creation, and termination of trusts; and the interpretation and legal consequences of dispositive provisions, including problems involving future interests, class gifts, powers of appointment, and the rule against perpetuities. Professor Schoshinski includes a discussion of problems of fiduciary administration.

Professors R. O'Brien, Schoshinski, and Weidenbruch

Disability Discrimination Law Seminar

This seminar deals with federal laws prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities. We begin with an historical background of the treatment of people with disabilities and the disability rights movement. We then explore in detail the federal anti-discrimination laws that protect people with disabilities in the areas of employment, public accommodations, and housing; we also touch on disability rights in transportation and communications. There will be a strong emphasis on the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), including exploration and analysis of the legislative process underlying passage of the ADA. The seminar covers both theoretical concepts of disability anti-discrimination law and the policy issues they present.

Professor Feldblum

Drafting and Negotiating a Commercial Lease

This course covers all aspects of the leasing and management of rental properties and their application in the drafting of the lease document. The course will examine the interplay between substantive legal issues and practical strategic questions in determining the contents of the lease. Some of the issues covered include the economics of leasing, risk allocation and management, use and operation of the premises, and default. A significant portion of the course will focus on the role of negotiations in the process of determining the terms of the lease and will include a substantial amount of simulated negotiations and role playing.

Professor Bregman

Economic Reasoning and the Law

This course applies economic reasoning to legal problems. It examines a number of fundamental issues in contract, tort, property, and other areas from the viewpoint of modern economic analysis. In this way, it provides students with a deeper and more unified understanding of the structure of the law and the uses (and misuses) of economic reasoning.

Professors Schwartz and Stout
Economic Regulation Seminar

This seminar examines the economic regulation of business by administrative agencies. The course will treat a number of regulatory strategies, including rate (price) regulation, entry regulation, and the choice between competition and regulation. Through economic analysis, the course will evaluate the connection between the regulatory scheme and the market failure being remedied. Such market failures may include natural monopolies, externalities, and imperfect or asymmetric information. To put economic regulation in historical and legal context, the course will also examine changes in the scope of regulation prompted by changing judicial interpretations of the economic clauses of the Constitution and the origins and future of the recent movement toward deregulation and privatization. Case studies will be taken from a host of industries and regulatory settings, including the regulation of electric utilities (generation, transmission, and distribution), oil and gas pipelines, airlines, trucking, deceptive advertising, professional licensing, hospitals, telecommunications, health and safety, and cable television.

Professor Baker

Employment Law

This course surveys the fundamental law regulating the relationship between employers and their employees, in large part "torts and contracts in the workplace." Among the subjects covered are: legal protection of employees against wrongful discharge, invasion of privacy (searches, interrogations, drug-testing, etc.), and abusive treatment (sexual harassment and other forms of outrageous conduct); the legal duties owed by employees to their employers (loyalty, non-disclosure of trade secrets, covenants not to compete, etc.); the respective interests of employers and employees in employee inventions and literary works; the employer's duty to provide a safe workplace (Occupational Safety and Health Act); compensation of employees injured on the job (Workman's Compensation); and legal assurance of adequate compensation (Fair Labor Standards Act and ERISA). This course does not cover questions of unionization (see Labor Law) and provides only a superficial overview of employment discrimination law (covered comprehensively in Equal Employment Opportunity Law).

Professor Gottesman

Energy Problems Seminar

This course considers certain aspects of current problems in the petroleum, natural gas, electric, nuclear power, coal, and alternative energy industries. As these subjects sweep across the entire economy, they touch several fields of the law: administrative law; public utility regulation; international energy transactions; international law; environmental law; antitrust; safety; and discretionary justice. The student is introduced to the related functions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Energy.

Professor J. Miller

English Legal History Seminar: The 18th Century

This seminar emphasizes the development of the common law during the 18th century and focuses upon the role of Lord Mansfield as Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the creation of a "modern" approach to doctrine and practice. Attention is given to areas of the law that were particularly influenced by Mansfield, such as libel, slavery, prize, contract and quasi-contract, bankruptcy, insurance, and commercial custom. Also studied is the 18th century role of the jury in the English courts, including the extensive use of the special jury. Students examine and discuss original documentary evidence discovered by recent research. A substantial paper is expected. There is some opportunity to do manuscript research in the preparation of papers, using the English Legal Manuscript Project on microfiche held by the Law Library.

Professor Oldham
Entertainment Law Seminar

This seminar examines the common and particular legal problems and practices involved in individual artist representation, the motion picture industry, television, the music performing and recording industry, and the professional sports industry. Contract forms and individual bargaining options available are considered. This seminar is not a substitute for copyright or tax offerings, since neither of these areas is examined in depth here. [Prerequisite: Copyright Law or Introduction to Intellectual Property Law. The professor's permission is required.]

Professor R. Gordon

Environmental Conflicts Resolution Seminar

This is a course in strategic thinking for law students. The goal of the seminar is to acquaint students with the array of approaches that can be used for resolving environmental disputes and the consequences of choosing a particular mode of resolution. Students should gain an appreciation of what makes environmental disputes difficult and challenging to resolve, and why some of the more traditional methods of resolution (e.g., litigation) may be counterproductive. Class materials consist of case studies of actual environmental disputes. Working within a framework of statutes, regulations, judicial decisions, and institutional mores, students will be asked to locate, parse, and then use class materials and information garnered outside the classroom to develop "winning" strategies for resolving specific disputes. Grading will be based on class participation (attendance required) and one paper, which will be presented in class, time permitting. While courses in environmental and administrative law are not required, some passing familiarity with the basic concepts in these fields would be helpful. Students can obtain outside reading suggestions in these fields from the professor to help prepare for the course.

Professor Babcock

Environmental Law

A. This course covers law developed to control pollution with special emphasis on toxic and hazardous substances control. Common law and pre-1970s efforts to develop law to obtain control are examined. The main focus of the course is on current statutes, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Superfund Act (CERCLA and SARA), with some discussion of the Clean Air Act and the Toxic Substances Control Act. Relying on their practical experience, the instructors address Congressional actions to extend and modify these statutes, enforcement policy and practice, the role of citizens' groups and private industry, private efforts at clean-up, and the administrative law aspects of statutory implementation. The professors use problems to help students understand application of these statutes. [Students may not receive credit for both this course and Environmental Law and Policy.]

Professors Firestone and Schiffer

B. This course surveys the development of environmental law in the United States. During the course of the semester, an array of statutes, administrative policies, and common law doctrines that have as their goal the protection of natural resources and/or the abatement of environmental pollution are examined. The course focuses on the different approaches toward reaching these goals embodied in statutes like the National Environmental Policy Act, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, Superfund (and SARA), the Endangered Species Act, the Wilderness Act, and some of the problems that have been encountered in their implementation and enforcement. If time permits, international conventions, like CITES and MARPOOL, will be examined. The role interest groups play in policy development and the limitations imposed on the process by technological, economic, and institutional constraints are discussed as are the problems encountered in regulating on the cusp of scientific uncertainty. [Students may not receive credit for both this course and Environmental Law and Policy.]

Professor Babcock
C. This course covers law developed to control pollution with special emphasis on toxic and hazardous substances control. The main focus of the course is on current statutes, including the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide and Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Superfund Acts (CERCLA and SARA), the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The course also examines the application of common law to pollution control, the philosophical and economic underpinnings for environmental law, Congressional actions to extend and modify these statutes, enforcement policy and practice, the role of citizens' groups and private industry, comparative bases for regulating implementation, and the administrative law aspects of environmental law. Reading assignments are from a casebook supplemented by additional current materials, as well as practically oriented problems based on the instructor's experience in the field to help students understand application of statutes and common law to pollution control. The classroom approach is to mix introductory lectures with class discussions. Reading assignment outlines are provided. [Students may not receive credit for both this course and Environmental Law and Policy.]

Professor Butler

D. This introductory course examines the law's efforts to prevent pollution and protect the environment and public health. After examining the normative foundations of environmental law and briefly reviewing common law remedies for environmental protection, the course will focus on current statutes, including the Clean Air Act, the Superfund Act (CERCLA and SARA), and the National Environmental Policy Act. The political, policy, legal, and administrative dimensions of developing and implementing effective remedies for environmental protection will be examined. The role of courts and citizen suits in this effort will receive attention. As time permits, the course will also consider innovative approaches to environmental protection, including economic incentives, and the international dimensions of environmental law and policy, taking global climate as a case study. [Students may not receive credit for both this course and Environmental Law and Policy.]

Professor Stewart

Environmental Law and Policy

This course covers legal and economic approaches to controlling pollution and to allocating and conserving natural resources. Special attention is given to air and water pollution, hazardous waste disposal, water resources management, natural resource management on public lands, and conservation of critical environmental areas, such as wetlands. [Students may not receive credit for both this course and Environmental Law.]

Professor Weiss

Not offered 1991-92

Equal Employment Opportunity Law

This course explores the legal mandates for equal employment opportunity in relation to race, sex, national origin, religion, age, and handicap. The focus is principally upon Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and also includes the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, Executive Order 11246 (non-discrimination by employers who are government contractors), and the 14th Amendment. The course draws upon the rigorous legal analysis of court decisions, statutes, guidelines, and regulations that undergird important and often controversial public policy issues, such as quotas and comparable worth. The course also examines the prospect for legal prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation. [Students may not receive credit for both this course and Equal Employment Opportunity Law and Concepts offered in the Graduate Division.]

Professor Gottesman
B. This course examines the statutory and regulatory prohibitions on discrimination in employment based on race, sex, national origin, religion, age, and handicap. The principal focus is on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 but the course also considers 42 U.S.C. 1981, the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Executive Order 11246, the Fourteenth Amendment, and the District of Columbia Human Rights Act. The possible impact of the Civil Rights Act of 1990, vetoed by the President but reintroduced in Congress in 1991, is discussed as well. Both substantive and procedural issues are addressed and there is an emphasis on the practical aspects of proving and defending EEO cases and in securing effective relief. [Students may not receive credit for both this course and Equal Employment Opportunity Law and Concepts offered in the Graduate Division.]

Professors Huron and Rose

Estate and Gift Taxation

This course is an introduction to estate planning. It describes and analyzes federal estate and gift tax code provisions, regulations, and case law. Some consideration of the practical impact of estate and gift taxes on personal and business planning is included. [Recommended: Taxation I.]

Professor Schoshinski

Estate Planning Seminar

This course examines and analyzes factors which deserve consideration in the planning of an estate. Special attention is given to federal estate and gift tax law, joint interests, life insurance, the significance of variations in the disposer's family and business circumstances, and type of assets. The course includes detailed consideration of wills and various forms of trusts, including drafting and tax ramifications and detailed consideration of estate freezing techniques. Contemplated choices under the new tax laws and special situations, such as tax planning for the professional athlete, are also considered. [Recommended: Decedents' Estate, Taxation I, Estate and Gift Taxation.]

Professor Winkelman

European Community Law I

Please see course description in Graduate Program section of this Bulletin.

Professors Carter and Ruggeri, and Lehner, Ruiz, and Sloan

European Community Law II

Please see course description in Graduate Program section of this Bulletin.

Professors Lehner, Ruiz, and Sloan

European Community Law II: Seminar in Business Law

Please see course description in Graduate Program section of this Bulletin.

Professors Dickinson and Powers

Evidence

This course provides a general survey of the rules of evidence and the reasons underlying these rules. Included are the subjects of relevance, examination of witnesses, privileges, expert testimony, admission and exclusion of evidence, writings, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, and scientific evidence, among other subjects relating to the regulation of proof at trials.

Professors Adelman, Gerson, Rothstein, Schmertz, Tague, and Judge T. Newman

Family Law I: Marriage and Divorce

This course examines the domestic relationships of adults. Topics covered include marriage, divorce, custody disputes, alimony, child support, and division of property. Material
is used from the social and behavioral sciences as well as from traditional legal sources. Note that Family II is an independent course and may be taken prior to, concurrent with or after Family Law I. [Recommended: prior or concurrent enrollment in Constitutional Law II.]

Profs. King, Granik, and Regan

Family Law II: Parent, Child and the State

This course examines the distribution of power and responsibility among parent, child and the state through the study of selected topics, including procreation, education, health care (including treatment of handicapped infants), child abuse and neglect, emancipation, and adoption. Family Law I is not a prerequisite. [Recommended: prior or concurrent enrollment in Constitutional Law II.]

Profs. King and Williams

Family Law and Policy Seminar

This seminar is designed to help students understand the forces that shape family law and policy. Using legal, economic, and sociological tools of analysis, it examines state and federal issues of current concern, including child abuse, child support, divorce law, child care, drug abuse, welfare benefits, health care, and education. Students prepare—and present in class—a paper on an unresolved or controversial issue involving government policy toward children and families.

Prof. Besharov

Federal Budget and Health Care Policy Seminar

This seminar provides an introduction to the 1974 Budget Act and, by using health law, shows how the Act has become the central instrument for making fundamental social policy decisions. Students are also taught about some of the significant developments during the 1980s in laws pertaining to the financing and delivery of health care.

Prof. Rosenbaum

Federal Courts and the Federal System

This course addresses the constitutional and statutory provisions, as well as the jurisdictional doctrines and concepts, that shape and limit the role played by the federal courts in the governmental process. Representative topics include the origins of federal judicial review, Congressional power to curtail federal jurisdiction, limitations on the ability of the federal courts to enjoin state court proceedings, and the prerequisites for Supreme Court review of state court judgments. The primary emphasis of the course is on a critical analysis of the wisdom of the jurisdictional doctrines, although some time is spent on litigation aspects. [Recommended: Constitutional Law II.]

Profs. Flegal, V. Jackson, Klein, and Vázquez

Federal Indian Law Seminar

This seminar examines a number of central issues of contemporary law affecting American Indians. It focuses on the legal interrelationships between tribal, state, and federal governments and considers issues of economic development of Indian natural resources, including land (e.g., the eastern land claims), water rights, minerals, and rights to hunt and fish.

Prof. Chambers

Federal Regulation of Financial Institutions

This is a two-hour lecture and discussion course covering federal regulation of banks and other financial intermediaries. The course examines the different roles that financial institutions serve in meeting the needs of investors and depositors. We examine the structure and function of government regulatory efforts. We explore the policy questions arising from recent efforts to end the historical separation between investment banking and commercial banking. This survey course includes some consideration of the role of technology in shaping new financial products and government efforts to regulate these innovations. Grades in this course are determined by the final examination. [Recommended: concurrent or prior enrollment in Antitrust, Administrative Law, and Corporations.]

Profs. Collins and Whiting
Feminist Legal Theory Seminar  
Two Semester Hours
This seminar focuses on the role of law in the subordination of women and the potential and perils of using law to challenge or end that subordination. We will look at various areas of law—including criminal law, constitutional law, torts, and contracts—from a range of feminist perspectives, including liberal feminism, marxist feminism, radical feminism, and cultural feminism. Students will be required to submit several short papers, based on the readings, in addition to a seminar paper.  
Professor West

Financial Institutions and Consumer Financial Services Seminar  
Three Semester Hours
This seminar is a survey of current developments in the regulation of financial services. Topics include the division of state and federal regulatory authority for deposit taking and lending services; geographic restrictions on entry into and expansion of the banking business, and controversies about the separation of investment banking and commercial banking functions. Special emphasis is given to recent developments in consumer financial services, including judicial and legislative oversight of depository service charges under the unconscionability and adhesion contract doctrines, lifeline banking for low-income and elderly consumers, and hold policies.

Each student is expected to select one topic for development within the seminar and to prepare a research paper on the same topic. The writing satisfies the "A" legal writing requirement. [Recommended: Federal Regulation of Financial Institutions.]  
Professor Jordan

Financial Transactions: The Tax Exempt Sector Seminar  
Two Semester Hours
This seminar treats financial issues in a business case study context, focusing on typical and special legal problems in the financial transactions of major non-profit industries, including hospitals and health care, educational institutions, religious organizations, trade associations, and private foundations. Topics include analysis of non-profit and exempt organizations' transactions in regard to real property transactions, capital development finance, combinations with for-profit enterprises, and other financial considerations.  
Professor McGuire

Food and Drug Law  
Two Semester Hours
This course explores regulation of foods, drugs, and medical devices under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and related statutes. In addition to focusing on selected examples of regulation by the Food and Drug Administration, it also covers the role of other players in the regulatory process, including Congress, industry, public interest groups, professional associations, and the press. The course raises issues concerning the interaction among law, science, and public policy; the philosophy of consumer protection; and the influence of regulation on technological change.  
Professors R. Cooper and Schultz

Free Press Seminar  
Two Semester Hours
"Congress shall make no law . . .," the First Amendment commands, "abridging the freedom of the press." But Congress, state legislatures, city councils, regulatory agencies, and the courts have written a host of laws governing both print and electronic media. This survey of mass media law explores such current topics as prior restraints on publication, defamation, privacy, compelled disclosure of sources, and access to information. Practical aspects of representing media clients are examined along with public policy implications of existing legal doctrines and proposals for change.  
Professors Jost and Levine

Gender and the Law Seminar  
Three Semester Hours
This seminar introduces students to the major trends of contemporary feminist theory through readings of representative theorists, exploring selected topics such as alternative con-
ceptions of equality under law, comparable worth, pornography, and maternal/fetal conflicts. It uses individual cases to explore the implications of various theoretical approaches for the development of a feminist jurisprudence. Readings require students to pay close attention to the nuances of feminist theory, both legal and nonlegal, and to connect theory to concrete cases.

Professors Ross, Van Tassel, and Williams

Not offered 1991-92

Gender and the Law in American History Seminar

Three Semester Hours

This seminar focuses on the legal and cultural status of women in American history. The subjects of inquiry include such topics as: the Constitutional status of women; the suffrage, temperance and anti-lynching movements; the institution of marriage; law and reproduction; the legal status of non-white women; and protective labor legislation. Substantial original research papers are required.

Professors Chused and Williams

Government Contracts

Two Semester Hours

This course analyzes the basic considerations in contracting with the federal government, including the sovereign's power to contract, the applicable statutes, regulations and executive orders, and sovereign immunity. Material covers methods of procurement; sealed bidding or negotiation (competitive proposals); the problems of offer, acceptance, and consideration as well as the authority of government agents to contract. The materials also focus on the problems of contract performance, including changes; delays and suspensions of work; contract termination either for contract default or for government convenience; inspection, acceptance, and warranties; and equitable adjustments and allowable costs. There is emphasis throughout the course on the practical as well as the substantive problems, including the disputes procedure before the boards of contract appeals and appeals to the Claims Court, as statutorily mandated by the Contract Disputes Act of 1978; extraordinary rights and remedies, including recovery for defective pricing and Public Law 85-804 requests; and bid protest proceedings before the General Services Board of Contract Appeals (GSBCA).

Professor Vacketta

Government Ethics

Two Semester Hours

This course explores the concept of "ethics" in government service and the various means by which we attempt to secure responsible behavior by those who make and enforce the laws. The course examines the legal framework that defines misconduct in office and how these laws and rules are applied to individuals in different branches of government—as well as those who move in and out of government service—in the context of specific contemporary case studies. It will give attention to the special ethical obligations of the government lawyer in client representation, the misuse of prosecutorial power, and the interplay between bar rules and the legal/regulatory/ethical principles applicable by virtue of holding public office. Problems of enforcement will include some of a constitutional dimension (e.g., interbranch investigations and "police" actions, federal prosecution of state officials). The aim of the seminar will be to look at alternative ways in which public morality might be defined and secured without sacrificing excellence in public service. [Prerequisite: either Professional Responsibility or Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice.]

Professors Landers and Love

Governmental Immunities Seminar

Three Semester Hours

When are, and when should, governments and their officials be subject to private civil suits to redress official wrongdoing? Both the federal and state governments are immune from jurisdiction of federal courts in certain cases. Although local governments generally are not immune from federal court jurisdiction, they may have immunity in state courts; and the
immunity of public officials from civil redress varies substantially according to their position
and the nature of the claim. Foreign governments also enjoy certain jurisdictional immunities
from suit in U.S. courts. This course explores the scope and justifications for these varying
immunity doctrines, with emphasis on (1) the relationship between jurisdictional immunities,
federalism, and justiciability limitations and (2) the tension between sovereign immunity and
public accountability.

Professor V. Jackson

Hazardous Waste Litigation Seminar
Two Semester Hours
This is a seminar on hazardous waste litigation, principally litigation brought under the
federal Superfund law. The focus is on difficult Superfund issues that have received judicial
attention in recent years, such as preemption, successor liability, and the scope of generator
liability. At the same time, the seminar offers students some practical insights into the com-
plexities of litigating a major Superfund case, including discovery issues, particularly discovery
involving experts and technical consultants and the negotiation of consent decrees with the
government. [Prerequisite: Environmental Law or Administrative Law.]

Professor Milch

Health Law and Policy
Three Semester Hours
Health Law is a vast and expanding field. No single course can survey it all. This course
reviews selected topics with an eye toward issues not yet resolved by courts and legislators,
myriad administrative agencies, health care providers, and the American society. Topics in-
clude access to care, financing, control of technology, medical malpractice, patients’ rights,
and the AIDS dilemma.

Professor Bloche

Health Law and the Regulatory State Seminar
Three Semester Hours
There is a growing sense that the American health care system is out of control. Medical
costs are continuing their extraordinary rise, even as medical institutions fail to live up to
myriad expectations. This seminar explores these perceived failures, the reasons for rising
costs, and the disappointing history of regulatory and market-oriented attempts to influence
the behavior of the health care system. The ethical “output” of the system and the ethical
impact of legal and regulatory interventions receive close attention. Students are invited to
consider what can be learned from the American legal and regulatory experience with the
health care system about the possibilities and limits of the modern regulatory state. [Recom-
"mended: Administrative Law.]

Professor Bloch

History of American Labor Law Seminar
Three Semester Hours
This seminar introduces students to topics in the history of American labor law from
colonial times to the recent past and requires them to write a research paper in the field. Class
discussion critically examines historical accounts of important controversies, events, and issues
such as antebellum conspiracy cases, protective legislation, labor injunctions, and the origins
and aims of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. Papers must be based on original
research and students are strongly encouraged to consult the holdings of the Library of Con-
gress, National Archives, Library of the Department of Labor, or other local research centers.

Professor Ernst

History of the Family in a Legal
and Economic Perspective Seminar
Three Semester Hours
This seminar explores economic relationships both among family members and between
family members and the wider society in the latter half of the 19th century in the United
States. In particular, it explores the historical differences in the nature and effect of law in
the Northern and Southern states using themes of dependency and property relations as a
way of focusing on how legal descriptions of household economy vary over time and geography.

Professors Chused and Williams
Not offered 1991-92

History of Legal Philosophy Seminar
Three Semester Hours
This seminar considers how the great thinkers viewed the role of law in human society. The opinions of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, Kant, Marx, Austin, Kelsen, and others are studied along with reflections on some contemporary problems in historical context.

Professor Orsy

Homelessness Seminar
Two Semester Hours
This seminar considers why people in the United States are homeless and what could and should be done to remedy that situation. Public policy and law relating to housing, public benefits, mental and physical health, child welfare and other areas are considered. Students are asked to engage in some form of “field work” (six hours of direct experience with homelessness and homeless people) and to take responsibility for substantial written or oral presentations to the seminar participants.

Professor Roisman

Housing Law Seminar
Two Semester Hours
In this seminar, students read, discuss, and analyze judicial, statutory, and regulatory landmarks in the development of low-income housing law. The focus of the course is on government housing programs and policy. The instructor’s objectives are to have each student (1) understand domestic low-income housing principles and programs; (2) engage in rigorous analysis of case law, statutes, and regulatory material; and (3) comprehend the relationships among federal and state courts, legislatures, and executive and administrative agencies in the development of law and policy. In addition to housing law, students have an opportunity to learn about the Congressional budget Impoundment Control Act, the Administrative Procedure Act (in theory and practice), homelessness, race discrimination, the federally funded legal services program, and complex litigation and advocacy generally.

Professor Roisman

Human Rights and Constitutional Reform in Eastern Europe: The Case of Czechoslovakia
Three Semester Hours
The Charter 77 human rights movement was founded in 1977 by a small, isolated group of Czechoslovak writers and artists and culminated in 1989 when its leaders, including Václav Havel, took power in Czechoslovakia. During the intervening 12 years, Charter 77 produced hundreds of essays and books on the problem of creating respect for law and civil rights in a totalitarian system.

The first half of this seminar examines Czechoslovakia before Charter 77’s founding in 1977 and emphasizes the functioning of Stalinist and Neo-Stalinist systems. Topics include: Czechoslovakia before 1918; the First Republic, 1918-1938; the Nazi occupation, 1939-1945, and the Communist putsch of 1948; the Stalinist show trials of the 1950s; the 1968 Prague Spring; and Normalization after the 1968 Soviet invasion. The second half of the seminar examines the writings and activities of Charter 77. Students who enroll in this seminar should have an appetite for history and politics and should be prepared to read 200-300 pages a week.

Professor Roisman

Humanities and the Law Seminar:
Three Semester Hours
Students may earn credit for only one of the following offerings:

A. (Fall 1991) Social Theories for the New Century. The brief moment of self-congratulation with which the West greeted the collapse of Communism has passed, and we
now face our own problems of class and ethnic and racial conflict, pervasive privatization, cultural vulgarization—and do so in a context in which national societies are increasingly subordinated to the dictates of an international economy. What social theories are available to deal with the problems of industrial society as we approach a new century? The course will explore some alternatives.

B. (Spring 1992) *Freud*. A consideration, in cultural and social context, of the ideas of Sigmund Freud. Some of his essential writings will be read and their relevance for a modern social philosophy (and for jurisprudence) examined.

**Professor Birnbaum**

**Ideas in History Seminar: The Idea of Progress**

Three Semester Hours

Students may receive credit for only one of the following offerings:

A. (Fall 1991) *The Idea of Progress, 19th Century*. The idea of progress was the central idea of the 19th century. The seminar considers some of its protagonists (Condorcet, Saint-Simon, Marx, Darwin, Spencer) and some of its antagonists (Dostoevski and Nietzsche.)

B. (Spring 1992) *The Idea of Progress, 20th Century*. The struggle over the idea of progress, a legacy of the more optimistic 19th century, has dominated intellectual life in our century. Amongst the thinkers (and authors) to be read: Arendt, Brecht, Dewey, Freud, Kafka, Malraux, Trotsky.

**Professor Birnbaum**

**Immigration and Refugee Law**

Two Semester Hours

This course provides an overview of the administrative and legal framework that regulates the admission, exclusion, and removal of aliens from the United States and protects aliens who are fleeing persecution. Special emphasis is placed on the Immigration Act of 1990, current asylum and refugee issues, and the employer sanctions provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. This course also provides a series of exercises to introduce the students to the practical aspects of immigration law.

**Professor Isgrò**

**Insurance Law**

Two Semester Hours

This course focuses on the legal and practical issues involved in the field of insurance. Specific areas covered include basic principles of insurance (risk, underwriting, claims); the nature and extent of state regulation under the McCarran-Fergusun Act; the rights, duties, and liabilities of agents and brokers; the different legal liabilities associated with property/casualty, liability, and life/health insurance and with reinsurance; the defenses available to insurers in general and for each broad area of insurance; and problems associated with the claims process ("bad faith").

As a two-credit course, this can serve only as an overview to the broad and comprehensive area of insurance law, which touches every aspect of your personal and professional life—from auto and homeowners insurance to professional liability coverage, to product liability protection, to compensation for environmental pollutants, to name just a few.

**Professor Carabillo**

**International and Comparative Law on the Rights of Women**

Two Semester Hours

In many parts of the world, women are discriminated against, abused, treated as property, and occasionally even murdered because they are women. Notwithstanding a substantial body of international human rights law that has developed over the last four decades, until recently few academics or nongovernmental organizations attempted to consider these problems within an international and comparative legal framework, by describing and comparing some of the problems women face in different countries around the world and exploring the international and comparative law "answers"—both theoretical and practical—to these women's plight.

**Professors Cahn, Goldstein, and Ross**
International Dispute Resolution Seminar

Three Semester Hours

This seminar examines the institutions that now engage in formal resolution of international disputes—e.g., the International Court of Justice, the European Court of Human Rights, the Court of Justice of the European Communities, the GATT dispute panels, the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, the Canada-U.S. binational panels, other international arbitration panels, and entities that provide formal mediation of disputes. Some institutions have worked significantly better than others. The emphasis in this seminar is on understanding the operation of these entities and on drawing lessons in order to improve these institutions and to create new ones, including in the area of arms control and the environment. The grade is based on a paper and class participation. [Prerequisite: International Law I or a similar international law course.]

Professor Carter

International Environmental Law

Three Semester Hours

This course analyzes international and national law applicable to environmental and natural resource issues affecting more than one country. It covers control of air and water pollution, disposal of hazardous wastes, conservation of natural resources with special attention to biological diversity, management of international rivers, environmental disasters, trade and environment, environmental protection and economic development, and global climate change. Special attention is given to risk assessment. [Recommended: courses in international and environmental law.]

Professor Weiss

International Human Rights

Two Semester Hours

This course focuses on the human rights provisions of the U.N. Charter and the implementations contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Genocide Convention, the Covenants on civil, political, economic, and social rights, and in other treaties. Legislation recently enacted by the U.S. Congress to promote respect for internationally-recognized human rights throughout the world and the policies of the executive branch of the U.S. government in this matter are examined. Efforts made by regional organizations in this hemisphere and in Western Europe to protect human rights also receive attention and the recent Helsinki, Belgrade, and Madrid conferences are discussed. Special attention is paid to the rights of women set forth in the U.N. Covenant for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Professor Drinan

International Human Rights Protection and Litigation Seminar

Two Semester Hours

This course discusses avenues of redress available to victims of human rights abuse through Inter-American institutions. It is designed to provide tools for the practitioner who wishes to represent those victims in domestic and in supra-national fora. The course will foster critical analysis of the effectiveness of multilateral human rights instruments and of their implementation, with emphasis on mechanisms created to provide relief to victims, and promote debate over alternatives for improvement. The focus is on litigation before the Inter-American Commission and Court on Human Rights. The most recent advances in substantive human rights standards, and the potential for expanded international protection through judicial and quasi-judicial approaches will be discussed. Specifically, the course will examine the relation between democracy and human rights, states of emergency and non-derogable rights, protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict, the role of non-governmental organizations in protecting the rights of victims, problems of fact-finding methodology and evidentiary standards in international proceedings. The course will examine the different degrees of state responsibility for violations, including an international law obligation to punish the most severe, and the nature and scope of the relief available to victims and their families. [Recommended: International Law I.]

Professors Mendez and Vivanco
International Law I

This is the introductory course in international law. It deals with the nature and sources of international law and the major developments in the area. It considers such topics as the law governing treaties and other international agreements; the recognition of states and governments; the jurisdiction of states; foreign sovereign immunity and the act of state doctrine; methods for international adjudication; the role of international law in the U.S. legal system and the allocation of foreign affairs powers between the President and the Congress; the United Nations and other international and regional entities; international claims (including expropriation law); human rights; norms governing the use of force; and law of the sea and environmental issues.

Professors Carter, Feinerman, Koplow, Schmertz, Stromseth, and Wallace

International Law II: Business and Economic Law

A. This course studies the major legal issues in international business and economic activity in both the private and public sectors. The principal areas of attention are: (1) the movement of goods, including the private techniques of contract and financing, national controls such as tariffs, quotas, export licensing, and international trade agreements (such as the GATT); (2) the problems of international investment, including relations between transnational enterprises and national governments and the methods for resolving disputes, such as arbitration; and (3) the changing arrangements affecting the international flow of money, including the IMF and the impact on private contracts. [Strongly recommended but not required: International Law I or a basic course in international law.]

Professors Carter, Gantz and Patterson

B. This course studies major legal issues involving private and public international economic activity. Principal emphasis is placed on the economics of international trade and, specifically, on the principles underlying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the U.S. and international systems for dealing with fair and unfair trade practices. The course will also cover international commercial transactions and the operations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). [Recommended but not required: International Law I. Because of overlap, a student may not take both this course and U.S. Trade Law and Policy Seminar.]

Professor Diamond

International Law Seminar

This seminar provides an opportunity for deeper analysis of selected problems in public international law. The seminar focuses on international environmental and natural resource issues. [Strongly recommended: International Law I.]

Professor Weiss

Not offered 1991-92

International Law Seminar: Use of Force and Conflict Resolution

This seminar examines the role of international norms and institutions in controlling the use of force and resolving international conflicts involving force. Different legal doctrines governing the use of force are studied, and the role of the United Nations in conflict resolution and peacekeeping is examined. Throughout the seminar, the impact of international norms and institutions will be assessed by examining specific conflicts, including those in Iraq and Kuwait, Nicaragua, and Cambodia. Proposals for new institutions and procedures will also be considered in light of the challenges posed by future conflicts in a post-Cold War world. [Recommended: International Law I.]

Professor Stromseth
International Legal Problems in Civil Litigation Seminar: Three Semester Hours

Procedure, Judicial Assistance, and Enforcement of Judgments

Designed for all students who plan to engage in general litigation in any U.S. commercial center, this seminar surveys those increasingly frequent situations in which American courts have to interface with differing, and often antagonistic, foreign law approaches to procedure, evidence, and judgments. For example, the professors discuss the special problems of serving valid process within other countries so as to comply with American, foreign, and international law. Various methods of obtaining documents or the testimony of witnesses located in foreign countries, many of which are hostile to American pre-trial discovery procedures, are examined. Even assuming some degree of foreign judicial assistance, there may be serious problems in qualifying the evidence obtained overseas for introduction at the American trial under our rules of evidence. The course also explores the principles involved in dealing with recognition and enforcement of judgments for damages rendered by foreign courts as well as enforcing American judgments against foreign assets. Papers of publishable quality are encouraged. Foreign graduate students are welcome. Professors Schmertz and Wolff

International Litigation Seminar: Two Semester Hours

This seminar examines the principal aspects of litigating international disputes in the United States courts. Topics considered include personal and subject-matter jurisdiction, foreign sovereign immunity, the act-of-state doctrine, extraterritorial application of domestic laws, enforcement of foreign judgments and arbitral awards, and service of process and taking of evidence abroad. The course also examines international issues arising in the criminal context. Professor Vazquez

International Negotiations Seminar: Two Semester Hours

This seminar seeks to develop skills and techniques to participate in international negotiations from the perspective of the private attorney. Approximately 20 percent of course time is devoted to the review of selected materials on the negotiating process and analysis of one or more international negotiations; the balance is spent on a series of "mock" negotiations. Students, acting in groups of three or four, observe and experiment with different negotiating techniques. The "B" writing requirement is satisfied through preparation of a series of negotiating documents and follow-up analyses. Heavy emphasis is placed on class participation. The negotiating problems are based on actual international business transactions and require extensive analysis and preparation. Some of the negotiating may be carried on outside our normal class time. [Strongly recommended: Corporations, International Law. Limit: 16.] Professors Harr, Willey, and De Boeck

International Tax Planning Seminar: Three Semester Hours

This seminar examines the application of United States income tax law to international trade and investment transactions. Various problems are analyzed from the perspective of the attorney responsible for advising United States individuals and corporations earning income abroad, as well as foreign interests that receive income from United States sources. Policy implications of taxation of international transactions are considered in the context of proposals for legislative change. [Prerequisite: Taxation I. Strongly recommended: Taxation II, International Law.] [Due to substantial overlap of subject matter, students may receive credit for only one of the following courses: International Tax Planning Seminar (J.D. Division); International Tax Policy (Graduate Division); and U.S. Taxation of International Income I and II sequence (Graduate Division).] Professor Gustafson
Introduction to Critical Legal Studies Seminar  Three Semester Hours

This is an introductory survey of critical legal studies: background, critique of formalism and instrumentalism, relation to sociology of law and theory, implications for legal practice, critical studies of labor law, constitutional law, contract law, and other areas.

Professor Tushnet
Not offered 1991-92

Introduction to Intellectual Property Law  Two Semester Hours

This course focuses on the fundamentals of protection of inventions, writings, "software," trade secrets, and trade designations by patent, copyrights, trademarks, and unfair competition law. Designed for the non-specialist, but also serves as a foundation for the specialist.

Professors A. Cooper, McKie, Partridge and Potenza

Introduction to Roman Law  Two Semester Hours

After a brief historical introduction, this course will consider the development of constitutional structures along with the law of property and contracts, torts, and judicial procedure.

Professor Orsy

Japanese Law  Two Semester Hours

This course provides a basic understanding of the Japanese legal system and its underlying legal culture. No previous knowledge of Japanese language or history is presumed. Readings will be assigned on various topics, such as transnational legal problems arising in United States-Japanese relations, Japanese courts, the legal profession and legal education, dispute resolution, the criminal process, administrative law, business organizations, and family law.

Professor Seita

Judaic Sources of American Law Seminar: A Comparative Study  Three Semester Hours

This seminar compares Jewish and American non-religious law. It examines the concepts, structure, and methodology underlying the Jewish legal system, as found in the Bible and as developed by Jewish courts, legislation, and legal writers down to the present. Particular attention is paid to sources of American legal concepts that may be found in the Jewish legal system; to the analogies between the two systems as they are today; and to the insight which Jewish law provides on contemporary legal issues, such as evidence, privacy, abortion, contracts, property, torts, and legal ethics. Primary source materials in translation are used, as are secondary materials prepared by noted authorities. A paper is required.

Professors Cohn, Fruendel, and Saperstein

Judicial Philosophy of the Supreme Court Seminar  Two Semester Hours

This seminar explores approaches to "judicial philosophy" of a number of 20th Century Supreme Court Justices. Participants make an intensive study of selected opinions and other writings of Justices Holmes, Black, and Brennan, particularly on freedom of speech and privacy issues. Some of the scholarly writings on the subject are assigned also.

The seminar then works to distill a "judicial philosophy" underlying the decisions of each Justice and consider whether it forms part of a broader philosophy. The focus is on how the Justices have approached various issues—and why. These decisions are placed in a historical context, and the impact of each Justice's philosophy on his colleagues and successors is examined.

Students develop and explore their own approaches to judicial decision-making through the seminar papers, contrasting that approach with that of actual Justices. [Recommended: Constitutional Law II.]

Professor Abell
Not offered 1991-92
Jurisprudence

A. This course has two major objectives. The first is to expose students to some of the seminal figures in Western jurisprudence. The course will situate these figures within a broader cultural and historical context intended to elucidate the presuppositions, aims, and implications of the theories of law set forth. The second objective is to extract from the exploration of Natural Law, Positivism, Historicism, and Realism a set of analytical tools needed to develop a critical race jurisprudence responsive to our post-modern dilemma. Succinctly put, this dilemma is the seeming irreconcilability of competing conceptions of the source, nature, and role of law in a plural and democratic society.  

Professor Cook

B. This course explores some of the central issues in the general theory of law, focusing primarily on questions about the relationship between law and morality and how to distinguish law from non-law. In the process, students are introduced to the principal theories of morality and some of the classic writing in both the natural law tradition (broadly conceived) and legal positivism. Questions raised include: what, if anything, justifies the obligation to obey the law; when, if ever, should the law prohibit/promote/require/conduct on the grounds that it is moral or immoral; and how ought judges decide hard cases? Students may not receive credit for this course and the Philosophy of Law Seminar.  

Professor Schmertz

C. The course examines the relationship between law and morality and law and politics, through readings drawn from the major movements in contemporary jurisprudential thought, including, in relatively equal proportions, liberal legalism, conservative legalism, and the legal process school; various critical movements including critical legal studies, feminist legal theory and critical race theory; and interdisciplinary movements, including law and economics and law and literature.  

Professor West

Jurisprudence of American Political Thought

This course approaches law as a form of social ideology. The focus is on a critique of main historical and contemporary currents of American legal thought, including the 19th century liberty of contract approach, legal realism, process theory, and law and economics. Critical legal studies, feminist jurisprudence, and critical race theory are considered as oppositional challenges to dominant conceptions of law. No background in philosophy or legal history is required or assumed. Students may receive credit for this course and Jurisprudence.  

Professor Peller

Juveniles and the Courts Seminar

This seminar examines the current legal problems of juveniles and parents in relation to various aspects of juvenile court and family court jurisdiction. Problems relating to delinquency, neglect, and adoption are discussed. Emphasis is placed on practice and procedure in the juvenile and family courts.  

Professor Shust

Labor Arbitration Seminar

Arbitration has played a prominent role in American labor relations since its strong endorsement by the Supreme Court in 1957 in the Lincoln Mills decision. The device is viewed by many as the mainspring of the collective bargaining agreement, providing a means of dispute resolution without a strike. Sometimes arbitration is used to resolve deadlocked contract negotiations; more frequently, it is used to resolve employee grievances. The advantages of the process customarily given are: speed, inexpensiveness, finality, and privacy. This seminar explores fully the labor arbitration process—how it works; how labor arbitrators function and what standards and rules they apply; whether the supposed advantages remain valid. Special attention is given to practice and procedure in the labor arbitration hearing. Two arbitration
cases are simulated. Each student participates in one as witness or counsel and in the other as an observer (writing a brief Arbitration Award based on his or her observations). Independent of the simulations, a serious research paper is required. Students may not receive credit for both this seminar and Arbitration Seminar.

Professors Oldham and R. Bloch


Three Semester Hours

This course surveys the primary features of judicial and administrative regulation of labor relations in the United States. After gaining a brief historical perspective, students examine in depth the rights conferred and duties imposed upon employees, unions, and employers by the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. The focus is upon the rights of employees to select a union to represent them in dealings with their employer; rules governing union organizational campaigns; collective bargaining between unions and employers; the economic weapons available to influence the outcome of collective bargaining and the limits imposed by law on their use (strikes, lockouts, primary and secondary boycotts, etc.); methods of enforcing agreements reached through collective bargaining; and the union's duty to fairly represent all of the employees it has been chosen to represent.

Professors Atleson and Dufek

Land Finance

Two Semester Hours

This is a general survey course which considers problems and techniques involved in modern real estate financing transactions, with emphasis on the legal aspects of large commercial transactions, including syndications and the developer-lender relationship. Substantial attention is given to mortgages and other security devices, construction financing, usury, and default and remedies as they apply to commercial transactions. Attention is also given to the basic economics of modern commercial real estate transactions.

Professor Kaufman

Land Use Law and Policy Seminar

Three Semester Hours

This seminar examines the nature of legal control of land use in the broadest context of policy objectives, planning, economics, and ecology. Specific topics vary each year but may include urban development, public lands, protection of environmentally sensitive areas, and comparative development laws.

Professor Byrne

Law and the Aging Seminar

Two Semester Hours

This seminar explores, through lecture, discussion, and guest experts, the demographics, public perceptions, special legal problems, and public policy issues affecting elderly citizens within the justice system. Subject areas include welfare and benefits law; age discrimination issues; long-term care options and regulation (including nursing homes and life-care contracts); special estate and financial planning problems; guardianship, protective services, and other surrogate decision-making arrangements; planning for and during incapacity (including emerging legal choices for health care decision-making and life-sustaining treatment); housing and home equity conversion issues; special ethical issues; and growing legal practice opportunities among this client constituency. The course is both practice and policy-oriented, integrative with respect to earlier coursework on covered topics and sensitive to recent concerns of intergenerational conflict with respect to costs and benefits of programs for the elderly.

Professor Sabatino

Law and Development in the Pacific Community Seminar

Two Semester Hours

This seminar is devoted to the identification and analysis of the legal, financial, and sociocultural aspects of economic development in East and Southeast Asia. Following a review of development problems in the literature on law and development, the seminar focuses on two or three major topics. Such topics include: (1) joint ventures between companies from
developed countries (e.g., the U.S. or Japan) and developing countries in the region (e.g., China, Indonesia, the Philippines, or Thailand); (2) emerging reforms of banking systems in developing Asian countries; and (3) problems of international contracts, especially dispute resolution thereunder. Paper topics are chosen in accordance with participants' interests and the seminar agenda. Papers may be written by teams of two or three people. [Recommended: one or more courses in international or comparative law.]

Professors Feinerman and Gustafson

Law and Economics Workshop

This is a five-credit, year-long research workshop. The workshop consists of weekly presentations of research articles by outside speakers and law school faculty on topics involving the use of economic analysis to attack legal issues. Consistent with the year-long format and the credits for the seminar, the research paper goes beyond the scope of a typical "A" writing paper. Students are also responsible for preparation of one or more critical memoranda on an article presented by an outside speaker. [The professor's permission is required.]

Professors Salop and Schwartz

Law and Higher Education Seminar

This seminar examines both enduring and emerging topics in the law relating to colleges and universities, including academic freedom, employment and tenure of teachers, admission and discipline of students, tort liability of schools to students, and antitrust problems in agreements and associations among schools. The focus is on whether the unique mission and structure of institutions of higher education require the modification of familiar legal concepts when applied to them. [Recommended: prior enrollment in Constitutional Law II.]

Professor Byrne

Law and Literature

This seminar examines the contribution to our understanding of law made by the current "law and literature" movement in American law schools. The course will pursue three major themes. First, we will read several pieces of classical and modern literature that treat law as subject matter, including (subject to change) The Oresteia, Billy Budd Sailor, Pudd'nthead Wilson, Beloved, and Jury of Her Peers. Second, we will examine the theoretical claim of modern humanistic jurists and legal theorists that the interpretation of law and the interpretation of literature are common enterprises, significantly sharing common problems and potentialities. Finally, we will examine the role of narrative and story-telling in standard legal argument and in legal education.

Professor West

Law and Politics After World War II Seminar

This seminar investigates some of the dramatic political and legal controversies that swept the United States between 1945 and 1975. Discussion topics may include the Army-McCarthy hearings, the civil rights sit-in and Black nationalist movements, the revival of the women's movement, the Chicago Conspiracy Trial, the discord surrounding the Vietnam War, the school prayer controversy, and Watergate. Additional suggestions from students enrolled in the course are welcome.

Professor Chused

Law and Psychiatry Seminar

This seminar focuses on the civil commitment of the mentally ill as a means of exploring society's extracriminal processes for control of persons who threaten or are a nuisance to the community. An introduction to psychiatric methodology and diagnosis is followed by examina-
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Section of legal and sociological theories of social control of deviant behavior and consideration of the statutes and case law of civil commitment. Other issues considered include indeterminate sentencing, the limits of compulsory therapeutic treatment, the role of a lawyer in the mental health system, problems of the elderly indigent, and epistemological conflicts between the medical and legal professions. Field observation of treatment facilities is included. [Recommended: Constitutional Law II, Criminal Law.]

Professors Wales, G. Miller, and Ratner

Law and Religion Seminar

This seminar deals primarily with the status of religion in American law, though there are occasional forays into comparative material. The seminar deals with such issues as: what is a religion; under what circumstances may religious beliefs and activities be required to yield to public regulation; and what sorts of assistance the government may give religion.

Professor Goldberg

Law and Science Seminar

This seminar considers the extent to which Congress, courts, and agencies should attempt to control science by supporting, limiting, or prohibiting basic research. The nature of the scientific endeavor, past efforts to control research, the intellectual freedom of the scientist, and the costs and benefits to society of scientific advances, both civilian and military, are among the issues considered. The seminar includes case studies of current areas of concern, including fusion power, genetic engineering, solar energy, and artificial intelligence. [Professor's permission is required.]

Professor Goldberg

Law and Social Science

This course contrasts the methodology of social science with that of law for evaluating empirical claims. It includes a basic introduction to social science methodology, a consideration of the relevance of social science to law-making, and the development of a theory for how empirical claims from the social sciences may best be incorporated into legal decision-making.

Professor Wales

Law and the Visual Arts Seminar

This seminar will deal with a number of practical and theoretical issues arising at the intersection of art and law. We will first study the international trade in art and artifacts, focusing primarily on national and multinational controls on the export or import of ancient artifacts. Second, we will study the artists' right in a work of art, involving copyright, European moral right doctrines and recent statutory enactments. Finally, the seminar will look at artistic freedom and its limitation.

Professor Wales

Law, Conscience, and Nonviolence Seminar

This seminar develops the student's awareness of nonviolence as a personal and political force and examines the law and conscience as exercised by such radicals as Gandhi, Dorothy Day, Martin Luther King, Einstein, A.J. Muste, Tolstoy, and others. The seminar is based on the classic texts in nonviolence ranging from Gandhi's Doctrine of the Sword to Day's Love is the Measure. The class format includes ample discussion and dissent.

Professor Atleson

Law, Culture, and Social Control Seminar

This seminar examines the process through which legal and cultural solutions to problems of social organizations emerge. Morality and custom are studied as forces shaping legal outcomes and functioning as substitutes for explicit legal regulation. Privacy, bribery, affirmative action, and the convention of dueling are among the subjects considered.

Professor Schwartz

Not offered 1991-92
Law Fellows

This unique program offers forty upper-year students the opportunity to teach in the first year Legal Research and Writing Program. The year-long course functions both as a two-hour weekly seminar with a Legal Research and Writing Instructor, and as preparation for actual classroom teaching. Law Fellows' primary duties include teaching weekly workshops to first year students, providing written feedback on students' written work, and meeting with students in individual conferences on that work. Law Fellows are selected through an extensive, competitive screening process and receive a small stipend.

Professors Fuller, Jackson, Olivenbaum, Ramsfield, Simon and Thompson

Law, Medicine, and Ethics Seminar I

This seminar investigates legal, ethical, and social problems caused by developments in medicine and the biological sciences. Topics include informed consent, death and dying, genetic planning and reproductive technologies, fetal treatment and research, experimentation with human subjects, societal controls on scientific advances, and allocation of health care resources. A paper is required. [Students may not receive credit both for this seminar and Law, Medicine, and Ethics Seminar II. Recommended: prior or concurrent enrollment in Constitutional Law II.]

Professor King

Law, Medicine, and Ethics Seminar II

This seminar focuses on the legal, ethical, and public policy issues raised by developments in medicine and the biological sciences that pertain to human reproduction. Particular attention is paid to the impact of the new reproductive technologies on family law and issues generated by extracorporeal existence—our capacity to maintain human life outside of the human body. Topics include the question of fetal status, use of surrogates, freezing of ova, sperm and embryos, and future developments including the prospect of asexual reproduction. [Students may not receive credit both for this seminar and Law, Medicine, and Ethics Seminar I. Recommended: prior or concurrent enrollment in Constitutional Law II.]

Professor King

Law, Public Education, and Equality of Opportunity Seminar

This seminar reviews the major changes in public school systems brought about over the past three decades by court decisions and legislative actions mandating equal or fair treatment for minority, female, disabled, and low-income students. The subjects to be examined include school desegregation, bilingual education, mainstreaming for disabled children, equity in school finance, ability grouping and other forms of classification, and competency testing. In the course of this review, we confront issues involving the appropriate distribution of authority among parents, students, teachers, administrators, legislators and courts, the use of social science evidence in litigation, and knotty problems of remedy.

Professor Taylor

Legal Accounting

This course provides a grounding in fundamental accounting principles, the presentation and analysis of financial statements, and the interaction of law and accounting. Students who have had more than two years of college credits in accounting or who have substantial accounting work experience are not eligible for this course without special permission of the professor.

Professor Bradley

Not offered 1991-92
Legal Framework of U.S.-Japan Economic Relationship Seminar

Two Semester Hours

Please see course description in Graduate Program section of this Bulletin.

Professor Green

The Legal Imagination Seminar

Two Semester Hours

This seminar is an advanced course in literature and law. This course meets weekly for two hours and includes occasional short writing assignments. Discussion in class is based on writing assignments and readings. Readings from literature, law, and miscellaneous sources will be analyzed. The primary texts will be James White, *The Legal Imagination*, and works by Richard Posner and Benjamin Cardozo. [Limit: 15.]

Professor Gordon

Legal Process and Interpretation

Two Semester Hours

This course provides a critical inquiry, through rigorous examination of theory and developed substantive law, into the institutions which make law and through which law grows. Proceeding on the premise that the legal order in America is an integrated system with varied institutions declaring law and applying it from elemental levels of private ordering through community-wide public ordering, the course examines the famous Hart and Sacks materials on process theory together with more contemporary works and cases. The student develops a comprehensive appreciation of modern law and its antecedent traditions, through process perspectives. One short paper. Take-home examination.

Professor Denniston

Legislation

Three Semester Hours

A. This course explores the workings of the American legislative process, the theories and doctrines of statutory interpretation, and the interaction between the two in the practical implementation of a statute. We start with a case study of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to set forth the legislative process and then use judicial opinions to analyze the practice and theory of statutory interpretation. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 will be used as a case study to illustrate the limits and ramifications of statutory interpretation principles and the role that lawyers play in the legislative process.

Professor Feldblum

B. This class explores issues that arise in the creation, implementation, and interpretation of federal statutes. Primary focus is on aspects of legislative representation (such as lobbying and conflicts of interest) and on theoretical and practical approaches to statutory interpretation. In addition to case law analysis, readings include legislative history and secondary literature in both law and political theory.

Professors Brudney and Feinstein

C. This class explores issues that arise in the creation, implementation, and interpretation of federal statutes. Primary focus is on aspects of judicial review of legislative product and on theoretical and practical approaches to statutory interpretation. In addition to case law analysis, readings include legislative history and secondary literature in both law and political theory.

Professor Mallett

Legislative Advocacy Seminar

Two Semester Hours

The city of Washington provides outstanding resources for the study of legislative advocacy. The major thrust of the seminar is on the practical application of "lobbying," although this form of advocacy is examined in the larger picture of the law. The role of lawyers in private practice, trade associations, public interest organizations, governmental offices, and coalitions serving as lobbyists are discussed. The seminar examines federal statutes concerning advocacy, ethics and advocacy, the framework of the Congress and the Rules of both Houses,
political action committees, and grass roots lobbying. A good deal of class time is spent in role-playing as students are given a case study, asked to design a legislative plan for a client, and then negotiate the bill with Hill staff members. Members of Congress and prominent Washington lobbyists are a part of the course and students are also asked to track the progress of current pending legislation. Grading is based on class participation, a client legislation plan, and a paper.

Professors Bagley, Barnett, and A. Parker

Legislative Drafting Seminar

This seminar examines the process of legislative drafting with emphasis upon areas of federal legislation of current interest, the effect of the legislative process on drafting, drafting styles in major substantive areas of the law, techniques, organization, and technical sufficiency in drafting. Professor Crownover’s seminar requires the drafting of four pieces of legislation. [Recommended: Legislation.]

Professor Crownover

Legislative Investigations Seminar

This seminar deals with all of the investigative and hearing powers of the Congress under its Constitutional responsibilities to inform the public of executive abuses. We make a careful review of Congress’ subpoena powers, grant-of-immunity powers, and hearing rule-making powers. Comparisons are made with Congress’ impeachment function and with the prosecutorial function of the Attorney General or special prosecutors. Careful attention is given to procedural rights of witnesses before Congressional committees.

Professors Dash and Grabow

The Legislative Process

This course examines the manner in which statutes are made, the use to which they are put, and the techniques by which they are interpreted. The canons of construction are reviewed, not only as judicial aids for interpretative purposes but as analytical rules for understanding the process by which a statute is constructed in the first place. Students become conversant with committee reports, legislative debates, conference reports, and the art of statutory construction at the administrative and judicial levels. [Recommended: Administrative Law.]

Professor Drinan

Litigating Complex Criminal Cases

This course concentrates on some of the rules and laws involved in, as well as the strategy and tactics of, complex criminal litigation. It considers such matters as fact investigation, handling of grand jury investigations, issues and problems caused by co-defendants, prosecutorial misconduct, preindictment and pretrial publicity, formal and informal discovery; plea bargaining, immunity, parallel and collateral proceedings and consequences, some trial tactics, sentencing, and post-conviction relief. Legal theory and practical problems are studied and discussed through case decisions as well as other materials, including the U.S. Attorneys’ Manual, periodicals, and briefs of cases. There is a final examination in this course. Depending on enrollment, however, there may be an opportunity to write a paper in lieu of the exam for “B” legal writing credit.

Professor Lowell

Local Government Law

This course examines the form and powers of local governments (municipalities, counties, special districts) and, indirectly, those of the state; the role of local governing power vis-a-vis the state and within the federal system; the exercise of local governing with respect to incorporation, boundaries, annexation, intergovernmental working arrangements, government employment, elections, the police power, land use, purchasing and acquisitions, eminent domain, use of municipal property, and the production of revenues through taxation and borrowing; and such municipal liability as that under civil rights laws and in tort.

Professor D. McCarthy
Maritime Law

This course surveys the principles of admiralty and maritime law of the United States, including its constitutional basis, admiralty jurisdiction, other federal jurisdiction of shipping matters, traditional and current maritime issues, government policies and regulation of shipping, and international maritime law issues.

Mass Torts

This course presents a comprehensive review of the legal problems and issues associated with the unique, growing phenomenon of mass torts, e.g., Agent Orange, Dalkon Shield, asbestos personal injury litigation, etc. The course will emphasize such issues as consolidation of state and federal litigation in one forum, judicial determination of who should appropriately manage the litigation for both plaintiffs and defendants, determining legal causation and punitive damages. The role of insurance, the development of procedures for the processing of mass tort claims and issues associated with Congressional intervention will also be covered. The overriding question of whether the courts can dispense individual justice in cases involving thousands of litigants will be explored.

Mediation Seminar

This seminar considers the growing use of mediation to resolve disputes. Mediation is a form of dispute resolution in which a neutral third party, with no power to decide a dispute, assists the parties in reaching their own resolution. Taking the roles of mediators and disputants, students participate in a number of simulated disputes, both in and outside of class. The simulations are designed to familiarize students with the process of mediation and to raise a number of practical and ethical questions about its applications. Mediation is compared with other forms of dispute resolution and its applicability to various areas of the law—including family, corporate, criminal, environmental, and civil rights—is considered. The class occasionally meets from 1:20 to 4:30 p.m. (with corresponding adjustments in the class schedule) to allow time for extended simulations. Attendance is required.

Medical Law Seminar

This seminar considers the relationship between the practice of medicine and the law, including a consideration of medical professional liability, laws regulating the health professional and health industry, and the effective use of medical evidence. A research paper is required.

Mergers in a Global Economy Seminar

This seminar is a comparative examination of antitrust and corporate aspects of U.S. and foreign merger law and policy, touching upon questions of how the market power is measured, the role of efficiency defenses within different legal systems, and the impact of merger law on transactional firms competing in a global market. Emphasis is on U.S. law. [Prerequisite: prior or concurrent enrollment in Antitrust Law.]

Natural Resources Law

This course examines various elements of public land and water law. Among the different areas of focus are wildlife law, wilderness and scenic rivers, national parks, wetlands and coastal zone protection, mining law, mineral leasing, timber and range management law, water law, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The course examines the philosophical and economic underpinnings of natural resources law, the issues of federalism
that pervade it, and the administrative law principles influencing it. Also examined are the practical elements of Congressional influence, enforcement policy and practice, and the role of citizen groups and private industry. Reading assignments are from a casebook supplemented by additional current materials. The classroom approach is to mix introductory lectures with class discussions. Reading assignment outlines are provided. Professor Butler

Negotiated Mergers and Acquisitions Seminar

This seminar investigates the business, financial, management and certain tax/corporate/S.E.C./antitrust law aspects of a sophisticated merger between two major business organizations. The basic subject matter involves one enterprise in an industry affected by regulation acquiring another enterprise not subject to the same type of regulation.

Members of the class are divided into teams that negotiate with each other, draft documents, make presentations, evaluate alternatives, and, in general, perform the roles of Chief Financial Officers/Investment Bankers and law firms in major mergers/acquisitions. There is no final exam or major term paper. Rather, there are periodic assignments either to negotiate principles of agreement, critique a particular proposed plan, or draft specific provisions of the merger/acquisition agreement. [Prerequisites: Corporations, Taxation I, previous or concurrent enrollment in Taxation II and the professor’s permission.]

Note: This seminar, taught at the Graduate School of Business, follows the Business School Calendar. It is open to a maximum of 12 law students. Professors Dealy and Kaden

Negotiations and Drafting Seminar

This course focuses on the drafting aspects of the negotiation process. Students will examine negotiation theory and process, as well as legal drafting concepts and techniques. Students will negotiate resolutions to several simulated legal disputes (in the fields of employment, commercial, or family law). Students will then draft, negotiate the language of, and revise agreements embodying such resolutions. [Limit: 12.]

Negotiations Seminar

This seminar is taught as a workshop for the purpose of improving students’ skills in negotiating and joint problem-solving. Students participate in a number of simulated disputes, both in and outside of class. The simulations are designed to familiarize students with the negotiating process, sensitize them to their own negotiating behaviors, and raise a number of ethical and practical questions. The simulations relate to various areas of practice, including commercial, law firm management, civil rights, international, real estate, and personal injury.

Students learn to negotiate by participating in the simulations, studying negotiation theory, analyzing negotiating exercises, and examining filmed negotiations. They analyze their own negotiating experiences by maintaining a journal through the life of the course.

The class meets for three hours; attendance is required. On two occasions, the class will not meet in order to permit students to complete out-of-class negotiations. Grades are based on class participation, improvement of skills, and the quality of the journal. [Enrollment is limited to 32 second and third year students.]

Non-Profit Organizations Seminar

This seminar examines the nature, formation, classification, and governance of non-profit organizations under state and federal law. Emphasis is on tax exemption and unrelated business income; powers and duties of officers and directors; tort liabilities of members, agents, officers and directors; legal issues in fiscal management; antitrust implications; and joint ventures with for-profit corporations. Issues that receive special treatment include: lobbying and political activities; first amendment religion, speech, and association issues; liabilities for “public interest” service providers in law and medicine; and implications of divest-
Oil and Gas Law

Two Semester Hours

Together, oil and natural gas furnish over one-half of the primary energy utilized in the United States economy. The oil and gas industry is among the nation's largest, and the commercial activities of the industry's various segments are critical to our economic well-being, national security, and public health. The law of oil and gas is, consequently, an important specialty—or group of specialties—in our jurisprudence.

This course examines the legal, economic, and policy principles governing the exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas. It also analyzes the role which regulation of the industry's activities has played in the industry's development. The course deals with the property and contract law principles traditionally associated with "oil and gas law" and explores some of the economic and political issues that are relevant to energy policymaking and regulation.

Students in the course will draw upon (or develop) their knowledge of contract, property, tort, commercial, and administrative law in responding to problems which oil and gas practitioners commonly encounter. They will become familiar with the skills required of the oil and gas lawyer, including counseling, negotiation, litigation, lobbying, and economic analysis.

The course structure assumes active participation by all students. [Limit: 50.]

Personal Privacy in an Information Age

Two Semester Hours

This course examines "information privacy": an individual's right to control personal information held by others—what information to divulge, to whom, and for what purpose. The aim of the course is a better understanding of our notions of information privacy as they are challenged by social and technological changes.

The course explores the origins of the right to information privacy in American law, how it differs from the constitutional right to privacy, and the privacy impact of computerized record-keeping. Case studies of landmark privacy legislation illustrate the political process by which "privacy law" has evolved in the past twenty years. Surveys of laws affecting various record-keeping aspects of public institutions and privacy-intensive industries, and the screening and monitoring practices of employers, will accentuate the role that state and federal legislatures have played in this area.

Philosophical Perspectives on Legal Problems Seminar

Three Semester Hours

This seminar examines a series of legal problems to which philosophers have made important contributions. Likely topics for discussion include pornography, abortion and infan-
ticide, capital punishment, criminal responsibility, equality and affirmative action, and the nature of legal rights.

Professor Wasserstrom
Not offered 1991-92

Poverty Law Advocacy Seminar
Two Semester Hours
This seminar explores strategies for advancing rights of the poor on issues affecting poor families, particularly those headed by women. Strategies examined include litigation approaches, including constitutional and statutory strategies, as well as alternatives such as policy advocacy, administrative representation, and lobbying. Substantive areas will focus on child support; public benefits; employment training programs; and welfare reform. The seminar also discusses current legal services issues, the relationship between civil rights and poverty strategies and the possible linkages which can be developed between issues affecting the poor and issues affecting other segments of society. [Recommended: Constitutional Law II.]

Professor Houseman

Privacy in American Law Seminar
Three Semester Hours
This seminar examines the case law, constitutional provisions, and state and federal statutes that together comprise the privacy law of the United States. The “privacy” at issue in the seminar is (1) limitations on access to individuals, groups, entities and information about them and (2) freedom from interference with expressions of personal identity, sex, reproduction, and family life. The aim of the seminar is a better understanding of the concept of privacy through careful analysis of its diverse and often problematic application by legislators, courts, and the right-claiming public. Both the invasion of privacy tort and constitutional privacy are covered. Discussion of privacy in connection with the workplace, reproductive rights, criminal justice, corporate life, electronic surveillance, computers, banking, and the media is planned. Texts include the instructor’s Uneasy Access: Privacy for Women in a Free Society (1987). Student evaluation is based on a paper and class participation.

Professor A. Allen
Not offered 1991-92

Product Liability and Safety Seminar
Three Semester Hours
This seminar examines and compares common-law, statutory, and regulatory approaches to the management of the risk of harm from defective consumer products. Product liability doctrines relating to the definitions of “defectiveness” and “unreasonable danger” are considered, along with limitations on manufacturers’ liability. The struggle for product liability reform is explored in depth. The seminar also explores the efficacy of federal regulation of product safety, with emphasis upon the Consumer Product Safety Act and the Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

Professor Page
Not offered 1991-92

Products Liability
Two Semester Hours
This course examines and compares the common law and statutory approaches to the management of the risk of harm from defective consumer products. Product-liability doctrines relating to the definitions of “defectiveness” and “unreasonable danger” are considered, along with limitations on manufacturers’ liability. Statutory changes in the common law of products liability are also assessed.

Professor Page

Professional Responsibility
Two Semester Hours
A. This course examines, against the background of the Model Code of Professional Responsibility, and the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, the professional and ethical obligations and duties of the lawyer in today’s society. A quick overview of the organized bar and the restrictions on the profession against such practices as solicitation precedes an in-depth examination of the lawyer’s relationship with, and obligations to, his/her client as well as the additional and frequently clashing obligations which the lawyer owes the court, his adversary, and other persons. The course also includes a summary treatment of
disciplinary proceedings and a discussion of the lawyers' professional obligation with respect to broad social problems, such as the distribution of legal services and the representation of unpopular clients and causes. The focus of each Professor may vary, e.g., ethics in government, the large private law firm, public interest law or criminal law. [Students may not receive credit for this course and Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice.]


B. The concept of “professional responsibility” involves a tension between an orientation to rules and an orientation to the ethical responsibilities which underlie and, in some cases, go beyond the rules. This course will deal with the Code of Professional Responsibility and The Model Rules of Professional Conduct, but will also emphasize ethical responsibilities such as truth-telling and loyalty to the client. A fundamental question to be addressed is: can one be both a good person and a good lawyer?

Attention will be given both to litigation and to counseling clients in the law office, with special focus on the ethics and economics of the smaller law firm. Short writing assignments and negotiating exercises will be required in addition to the examination. [Students may not receive credit for this course and Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice. Limit: 35]

Professor Abell

C. This course examines, against the background of the Code of Professional Responsibility and the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, the professional and ethical obligations and duties of the lawyer in today's society. It emphasizes issues of professional responsibility arising out of the economic pressures to which members of the profession are currently exposed and of recent changes in the nature of legal practice, including such issues as: solicitation, advertising, promotion and marketing of legal services, and dealing with the news media; the participation of lawyers with nonlawyers in consulting, business advising, lobbying, interdisciplinary and other non-traditional forms of legal services; ethical problems arising from the increased mobility of both lawyers and clients, as lawyers migrate between firms and back and forth from private practice to the government and clients move from law firm to law firm and apportion their legal work in piecemeal fashion; the growth of branch offices and the rise of “mega-firms”; pressures on lawyers for business development and increased competition for clients; problems of multiple representation of potentially or actually conflicting interests as lawyers attempt to expand their client bases; and novel types of compensation for legal services, such as the extension of contingent fee billing relationships to commercial transactions and complex commercial litigation. [Students may not receive credit for this course and Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice.]

Professor Ramey

Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice

Two Semester Hours

This course offers students an opportunity to examine the ethical and professional roles and responsibilities of lawyers and juries involved in the administration of justice. The course focuses primarily on an examination of the lawyer's need for the highest standards of integrity and professionalism, through consideration of his/her role in specific professional problems. While issues affecting lawyers involved in all aspects of the legal profession are considered, emphasis is on those found in the areas of criminal law and litigation generally, with the roles and responsibilities of prosecutors and defense attorneys examined intensively. (This course is preferred for students planning to take part in the Criminal Justice Clinic.) Students may not receive credit for both this course and Professional Responsibility. [Recommended: Evidence.]

Professor Dash
Public Corruption Seminar
This course will take an in-depth look at the rapidly changing world of public corruption and law enforcement efforts to eradicate it. There will be an emphasis on constitutional issues raised by the prosecution of federal judges and Congressmen, e.g., Separation of Powers, Speech or Debate Clause, Publications Clause, etc. and on various federal/state questions raised by efforts to combat local corruption. In addition, there will be emphasis on the role of Independent Counsels, impeachment proceedings, police corruption, undercover operations and there will be an extensive look at how these highly public cases play out at trial.
Professors J. Cole and Weingarten

Public Interest Advocacy Seminar
This seminar concentrates on learning litigation skills, including analytical, writing, strategic, and oral advocacy skills. The course includes actual public interest cases and takes the students through all major stages of litigation, including drafting a complaint, conducting discovery, opposing a motion to dismiss, preparing a motion for summary judgment, negotiating settlements, appellate brief writing, and petitions for certiorari. The course concentrates primarily on motions practice (vs. trial practice). Students are required to prepare short writing assignments for most classes and, in addition, each student is required to write a major pleading during the semester.
Professors Glitzenstein and Meyer

Race and American Law Seminar
This seminar reviews the development of American law bearing on race and focuses on current and future policy issues in the area. In addition to standard legal materials, the readings consist of scholarship in history and sociology as well as short stories, speeches, and memoirs. A substantial research paper is required. [Prerequisite: Constitutional Law II.]
Professor E. Patterson

Race, Values, and the American Legal Process
This course examines the use of the law to both perpetuate and eradicate racial injustice in the United States from the inception and rise of slavery during the colonial period through the United States Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education in 1954. The major institutions studied are the courts and the legislatures (predominantly at the colony or state level). We explore both the criminal and civil law and focus particularly on their role in the preclusion or allowance of traditional family relations, educational options, due process in the courts, and other “rights” for blacks. The course explores the role of law in creating, maintaining, and dismantling systems of social oppression.
Professor Higginbotham
Not offered 1991-92

Radical Legal Thought Seminar
This seminar focuses on radical challenges to traditional legal thought, including work from legal realism, critical legal studies, and radical feminist jurisprudence. No prior background in jurisprudence or philosophy is necessary.
Professor Peller
Not offered 1991-92

Real Estate Transactions
This course deals with the basic elements of residential and commercial real estate transactions, including the sales contract, brokerage agreements, the formalities of transfer, the recording system, title insurance, and financing and provides an introduction to commercial real estate development, including an overview of applicable tax considerations. The grade is based on class participation, some homework assignments, and a final examination.
Professors Ledgard and Mark
Regulating Politics: Election and Campaign Finance Regulation

This course examines federal and state law regulating the conduct of elections and the financing of campaigns, two separable subjects with connecting principles and problems. Included are aspects of federal and state constitutional law on speech, association, and equal protection; state law on who gets to vote, who gets voted for, and particularly problems of apportionment, gerrymandering, affirmative districting under the Voting Rights Act, and party governance. With respect to campaign finance, we consider how much and what kinds of legal regulation are appropriate regarding parties, candidates, independents, political action committees, corporations, unions, and individuals; the appropriate role of the courts; and the myriad of current, lively proposals to revise campaign finance law. Some students may write a “B” paper with the professor’s permission. Students may not receive credit for more than one offering in the Regulating Politics series.

Professor Schotland

Regulating Politics: Law of the Political Process

This course is designed to analyze in depth the various issues surrounding the American political system, e.g., voting rights, candidate selection, campaign financing, campaign broadcasting, and patronage rules. Students may not receive credit for more than one offering in the Regulating Politics series.

Professor Gomperts

Regulating Politics: Political Parties and the Constitution Seminar

Increasingly in the past thirty years, the federal courts have become the regulators of politics in America. The question is: what restraints does the Constitution place on the political process? To answer this question, the course explores the basis for judicial action and the extent to which it comports with the political views of the Framers of the Constitution. The course considers in detail the reapportionment cases, from one-person, one vote to the Court’s present emphasis on political gerrymandering, the right to vote, the interplay between political organization and patronage practices, the appropriate role of state government in the nominating and electing process, the ability of states to regulate the internal processes of political parties, and the constitutional underpinnings of campaign finance laws. Students may not receive credit for more than one offering in the Regulating Politics series.

Professors Quinn and Sallet

Regulation of Medical Technology

This course explores the impact on the availability and cost of medical technology of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the exclusionary rights granted by regulatory controls and patent protection, and the effects of third-party payers on the availability of medical technology. We also discuss the implications that this regulatory structure has for the cost and accessibility of technology-intensive medical care.

Professor Glover

Remedies

This course explores general principles about the law of remedies that cut across substantive fields and that are useful to students and lawyers encountering a remedies problem in any context. The course studies and seeks to integrate private law remedies with the dramatic remedial innovations that have been introduced by courts applying public law. The course emphasizes problems of contemporary significance. While it will not be a course in legal history, an effort is made to place these contemporary problems in historical context.

Professor Wasserstrom

Not Offered 1991-92
Retirement Income Policy  
This course examines federal policy aimed at increasing the adequacy of savings for retirement and surveys the statutory requirements for private pension plans. The focus is on employer pension programs under ERISA (the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974). The course also considers Social Security and proposals to encourage individual savings for retirement. A number of particularly pressing legal problems are examined, e.g., the respective roles of Social Security, employer/provider pensions, and individual savings; the role of tax policy and federal regulation in ensuring that employer pension plans provide adequately for rank-and-file employees; and the measures to ensure that pension plans live up to their promises. These are rich problems for re-examining how Congress should legislate, what the effective limits of regulation are, and how law and economics mesh. [Recommended: Taxation I.]

Professors Halperin and Jefferson

Retirement Income: Taxation & Regulation  
This course is an introduction to arrangements designed to accumulate income for retirement purposes. It focuses on broad-based, tax-qualified arrangements, although considerable attention is paid to individual retirement arrangements, "non-qualified" plans for certain highly compensated employees and certain specialized types of plans, such as 401(k) and ESOPs. The focus of the course is to gain a basic understanding of the applicable Code and ERISA requirements, as well as the policy considerations underlying these rules. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professor Gaudreau

Rights of the Disabled  
This course considers the legal rights of disabled persons, with primary emphasis on the rights of the mentally retarded, the Baby Doe litigation, responses to AIDS, and issues of education, institutionalization, and equal access. Students examine state and federal statutes and regulations, constitutional theories, and ethical and moral arguments. [Strongly recommended: Constitutional Law II.]

Professor Wulkan

Securities Regulation  
This course involves the study of the disclosure philosophy of the federal securities laws and the nature and regulation of the securities markets. The relevant statutes are the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Among the specific topics covered are registration and exemptions under the 1933 Act and civil liabilities under both the 1933 and 1934 Acts. The class also studies the economics of disclosure and liability rules and the workings of an efficient market. [Prerequisite: Corporations.]

Professors Bauman and Stout

Securities Regulation Seminar: Current Issues  
This seminar explores recent trends and developments in federal securities regulation. For example, during the spring 1991 semester the topics discussed included internationalization of the securities markets (Regulation S and Rule 144A), multinational tender offers, federal proxy system reform, civil RICO and securities transactions, Chinese walls, EEC securities disclosure rules, hybrid securities, and condominiums as "securities." Each student selects a paper topic during the fall semester in individual consultation with the professor. There is one short organizational class meeting and no formal class sessions during the fall semester. The paper topics selected form the basis for the seminar discussions during the spring semester. [Limit: 12. Prerequisite: professor's permission and Securities Regulation must be completed by the end of the fall semester.]

Professor Haft
Selected Problems in Federal Tax Issues  
Two Semester Hours
Capping a series of tax bills enacted in 1981 through 1984, the Tax Reform Act of 1986 worked major changes throughout federal income tax law. In the first two weeks, the class surveys portions of current law and selects, for thorough analysis in the balance of the term, one or more areas that appear to present issues of particular interest. This is designed as an advanced course in technical tax analysis and tax policy. [Prerequisite: Tax I]

Professor S. Cohen
Not offered 1991-92

Selected Topics in Corporate Law  
Three Semester Hours
This course is a detailed study of some of the more important corporate governance issues covered in the basic Corporations course. Among the topics to be covered are the theory of the firm, the nature of state corporate law, the duty of due care, tender offers, and derivative suits. The course gives greater emphasis to the conceptual aspects of these issues than was possible in the introductory course and examines some areas that were not previously studied. [Limit: 50. Prerequisite: Corporations.]

Professor Bauman
Not offered 1991-92

Sentencing Seminar  
Two Semester Hours
This seminar probes the perspectives of the defense and prosecution lawyers and the judges in the sentencing process. Topics covered include the history of sentencing, theories of sentencing, the types of sentencing, the death penalty, post conviction relief, availability and desirability of alternatives to incarceration guidelines, and plea agreements. Students present sentencing memoranda and sentencing arguments. [Prerequisite: Criminal Law.]

Judge Frosh

Sexual Orientation and the Law  
Three Semester Hours
This course explores the relationship between sexual orientation and the law. The course is organized according to the life experience of lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals. The course considers how the legal system regulates: sexuality, particularly through sodomy laws; expressions of lesbian and gay identity (“coming out”); workplace issues; and personal and family relationships, including marriage, domestic partnerships, and parenting. The course draws on principles in various areas of law, including equal protection, privacy, first amendment, employment discrimination, and family law. The legal readings are placed within a historical framework and are supplemented by fiction, psychology, sociology, feminist theory, oral history, and journalism.

Professor Feldblum

Small Business Law Seminar  
Two Semester Hours
This seminar focuses on legal issues in small business associations, including governmental policy and regulatory matters. Topics include forming a small business, partnerships, franchising, joint ventures, government procurement policies and programs, commercial leases, employer-employee issues, and ethical considerations for the small business lawyer.

Professor Bellamy

Social Welfare Law Seminar  
Three Semester Hours
This seminar considers income maintenance programs in a context of antipoverty policy. Emphasis is placed upon Aid to Families with Dependent Children: its historical development, current policy and values issues, and welfare reform. Theory and case law concerning constitutional and statutory entitlement issues are examined. Ultimately the questions pursued in the course are what combination of preventive and remedial policies would result in reducing the number of Americans dependent on cash assistance to the lowest possible
number, and what combination of strategies would be most effective in pursuing the desired policies.

**Societies in Transition: The Legal and Policy Framework**  
Two Semester Hours

This course examines significant legal and policy issues in connection with the ongoing transformation of the nations of Central Europe and the Soviet Union from communism to market economies, and the role (both governmental and private) of the United States and other Western nations in the transition process. The first part of the course will cover key elements of internal economic and legal reforms in these nations (including topics such as the privatization process, the treatment of foreign investment, and the development of commercial law), focusing on both the "macro" policy choices faced as entire legal and economic systems are restructured and the "micro" issues faced by parties seeking to shape business transactions (such as joint ventures with foreign participation) in this evolving environment. The second part of the course will focus on the U.S. and Western measures, both governmental and private, being taken to assist in this remarkable transition and to mitigate the special risks of western investment in these nations, including conditional economic assistance, special lending and insurance programs, the establishment of enterprise funds to finance private sector development, the relaxation of various trade barriers and export controls, bilateral trade and investment agreements, and steps to integrate these nations into the global economic and trading systems. [Prerequisite: Corporations]

**South African System Seminar**  
Three Semester Hours

This seminar assumes that we need to acquire in-depth knowledge of South African history and society before attempting to study its legal system. For the first eight weeks, we will read historians, economists, and political scientists and emphasize the historical roots of the apartheid system. During the last six weeks we will examine the South African legal system, focusing on two specific areas of South African law—infuex controls and citizenship. Students who enroll in this seminar should have an appetite for history and politics and should be prepared to read 200-300 pages a week.

**Soviet Law**  
Two Semester Hours

This course examines the nature and structure of the Soviet legal system. After a review of the structure of government, its ideology and the role of the Party, we examine the differences between the civil law and common law systems. The Soviet legal system is analyzed both as a civil law system and as a model of a different genre, but based on civil law. The roles and interrelationships of the different legal institutions, the role of judges, people's assessors, advocates, colleges and procurators, the general procedure of a Soviet trial (both civil and criminal), and the means available for legal relief in the Soviet system are considered during the first part of the seminar. The second part of the course focuses on particular substantive areas of Soviet law. Readings include material prepared by both Western and Soviet legal scholars.

**Space Law Seminar**  
Three Semester Hours

This seminar deals with topics such as liability for damages caused by space objects; registration of objects launched into outer space; exploration and use of outer space resources; rescue of astronauts, return of objects launched into outer space; commercial space operations; INTELSAT; direct broadcast satellites; remote sensing; and military uses of outer space. [Professor's permission required.]
Speech and Money Seminar

This seminar investigates the interplay between our commitment to a “free, wide-open and robust” exchange of ideas and our commitment to free market capitalism. What steps can or should the government take to ameliorate distortion in the “marketplace of ideas” caused by concentrations of wealth in various sectors of the marketplace, such as the media? What limits can or should the First Amendment place on government funding of speech, as demonstrated in the recent controversy surrounding the National Endowment for the Arts? [Recommended: prior or concurrent enrollment in Constitutional Law II.]

Professor D. Cole
Not offered 1991-92

Sports Industry Legal Issues Seminar

This seminar examines the application of a variety of legal principles to the unique business relationship in the sports industry, particularly professional sports. The most significant substantive areas to be considered are antitrust, labor, communications, and contracts law. Attention is given to the role of Congress and the relationship between federal and state law. Neither individual player contract matters nor tax law is covered.

Professor Pash

State and Local Taxation and Finance Seminar

This seminar explores the various aspects of the revenue-generating activities of state and local governments: taxation, licensing, user fees, and borrowing. The subject area includes such topics as the historical development of state and local taxation; state and federal constitutional requirements (foreign affairs, commerce, equality, uniformity); property, income, business, gross receipts, sales, and use taxes; operational problems (exemptions, assessments); other constitutional linkages (First Amendment, education); licensing, special assessments; intergovernmental transfers; borrowing (general and special revenue obligations); and the plethora of private-government arrangements affecting economic development. Students’ research topics are chosen by the professor and assigned at the seminar’s first meeting.

Professor D. McCarthy

Strategic Intelligence and Public Policy Seminar

This seminar explores the principal policy questions raised by the conduct of national security activities in our democratic society and examines how national policies and priorities are established and implemented. This seminar first examines what intelligence is and how it is used. It then explores competing claims: for example, protection of national security interests and individual rights and the extent of executive and legislative powers within the separation of powers doctrine. It examines statutes such as the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and Classified Information Procedures Act, Executive Order 12333 which regulates intelligence activities, as well as selected cases, to determine how Congress and the courts have resolved these competing interests.

Professor Zirkle

Structured Finance Seminar

This course provides an introduction to structured financial transactions which represent a major proportion of the financial transactions carried out in the U.S. capital markets. Structured finance involves raising funds (either through debt issuances or asset sales) based on the security and cash flows of an underlying pool of financial obligations (such as mortgages or consumer receivables) without significant recourse to the sponsor or beneficiary of the financing. The course provides a comprehensive survey of the relevant legal areas (primarily tax and securities law, but also including aspects of secured transactions, bankruptcy and the regulation of depository institutions). In addition, the course focuses on development of the lawyering skills required of the corporate generalist to achieve the client’s objectives in
the face of a complex array of legal requirements and constraints. Special attention is paid to the comprehension and drafting of complex financing documents. 

Professor Silver

Supreme Court Seminar

Three Semester Hours

A. This seminar examines the Supreme Court as an institution with emphasis on the ways in which the institutional forms and structures of the Court influence the law the Court makes. Topics studied include: appointments to the Court; the Court's jurisdiction and procedures for determining cases it will adjudicate; the internal deliberative process employed by the Justices, and the role of the advocates before the Court. Selected pending cases are also studied for illustrative purposes. [Limit: 18. Prerequisite: successful completion of Constitutional Law I and II.]

Professor S. Bloch

B. In conjunction with some explanation of the present Supreme Court's characteristic approaches to its work (e.g., its doctrinal analysis), the course focuses on how practitioners may effectively address the Court. Using current pending cases, the course considers petitions for certiorari, briefs in opposition, merits briefs, amicus briefs, and oral argument. Students brief and argue at least one current Supreme Court case, sit as Justices in moot courts, and perhaps draft an opinion. [Limit: 15. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law II.]

Professor Taranto

Taxation I

Four Semester Hours

This is an introductory course in federal income taxation which considers the principles and policies of the Internal Revenue Code regarding the taxation of individuals and businesses. Major topics include the definition of income, deductions and exclusions, assignment of income, and accounting. Emphasis is placed on the use of the Internal Revenue Code and administrative and judicial material.

Professors S. Cohen, Ginsburg, Gustafson, Halperin, and Weidenbruch

Taxation II

Four Semester Hours

This course is a continuation of Taxation I. The course examines income tax aspects of the formation and liquidation of corporations and interim distributions to shareholders. It also concerns the sale of a business operated in corporate form. While the focus is on the traditional corporate form, it is contrasted with alternate forms of business operation—partnerships and subchapter S. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professors Ginsburg, Schecter, and Weidenbruch

Taxation III

Two Semester Hours

This course compares and contrasts the various systems of federal income taxation of pass-through entities and their beneficial owners. The main focus is on partnerships and partners, but more than passing attention is paid to Subchapter S corporations and their shareholders. As time permits, discussion touches upon ordinary trusts, regulated investment companies, REMICs, and REITs. [Prerequisites: Taxation I, Taxation II.]

Professor Ginsburg

Not offered 1991-92

Tax Policy Seminar

Three Semester Hours

This seminar examines policy issues of taxation from the standpoint of equity, economic efficiency, and administrability. The seminar provides an overall look at major tax policy questions. In addition it provides an in-depth examination of one or more current issues such as the special treatment of capital gains. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professors S. Cohen and Halperin
Themes in American Legal and Jurisprudential History Seminar

This course reviews the major contributions in the field of American Legal History, focusing on interpretations of history and law from the founding to the 20th Century. Topics include the function of law in early colonial society, the role of common law in the 19th Century, and historical perspectives on crime, the family, feminism, and critical legal studies.

Professor Zainaldin

Tort Reform Seminar

This seminar focuses upon contemporary discontent with tort law, as manifested by legislative efforts at both federal and state levels to reform tort doctrine. The crises affecting product manufacturers and sellers, the medical profession, and the liability-insurance industry are scrutinized, as well as proposals for alternative systems of compensation. Consideration is given to the relative efficacy of the judicial and legislative processes for achieving the goals of tort law. In addition, the theoretical underpinnings of tort law are reassessed in the light of the current academic debate over tort theory.

Professor Willard

Torts II: Communicative Torts

An advanced torts course examining aspects of the legal protection afforded personality and commercial interests. The course deals primarily with torts arising out of communicative conduct, such as defamation, invasions of privacy, product disparagement, and false advertising with emphasis on constitutional implications and limitations. The misappropriation of certain intangible interests is also treated.

Professors Page and Kendall

Trademarks and Unfair Competition Seminar

Dealing with both theoretical and practical problems, the seminar is addressed to persons considering specializing in the field of trade identity law or in fields which interface with it. The concept of trademark "use" and trademark right are examined critically in light of modern advertising and marketing practices to provide a focus for consideration of legislative proposals. The seminar also covers various aspects of the federal trademark registration process, the more important issues in proceedings before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, and trademark and unfair competition litigation in the courts. [Recommended: Patent, Trademark and Trade Secret Law.]

Professors Hovanec and Mathis

Not offered 1991-92

Offered alternate years

Trial Advocacy and Practice

This course is designed to give students in their final semester of law school an opportunity to prepare and try a criminal or civil jury case in a courtroom setting and to understand, through actual practice, the anatomy of a trial and the adversary system. Participants in the program develop factual and legal theories based on their own investigations and the fact patterns developed in part from cases actually tried in the courts. Upon completion of pleading, discovery, and a pre-trial conference, counsel try their cases before U.S. District Court Judge Charles R. Richey of the District of Columbia. Course grade evaluations are based on pleadings, memoranda of law, pre-trial statements, requested jury instructions, and effectiveness as a trial advocate. Trials are held on Saturdays during the last weeks of class and are video/audio tape recorded to supplement the students' knowledge. [Students taking this course may not receive credit for Trial Practice, Trial Practice: Emphasis on Tort Litigation, or the Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice/Law Students in Court/Sex Discrimination Clinics because of overlap. Prerequisite: Evidence.]

Judge Richey and Professor Facciola
Trial Practice

This course blends rigorous mock trial experiences with class discussion of trial techniques, strategy, and ethics. Students directly participate in a series of trial practice problems as witnesses and attorneys. Some sections use videotape as an aid to the learning process. Different instructors in this course emphasize different problems, including jury selection, motions and discovery practices, opening statements, direct and cross examination, handling exhibits, expert testimony, and making and opposing objections. The course is designed especially for students who wish to obtain some trial experience, but lack the time to enroll in a regular litigation clinic. Note: Some sections of this course may require extended classes or extra meetings outside of class to accommodate a mock trial. [Limit: 12. Students taking this course may not receive credit for Trial Advocacy and Practice, Trial Practice: Emphasis on Tort Litigation, or the Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice/Law Students in Court/Sex Discrimination Clinics because of overlap. Prerequisite: Evidence]

Professors Appier, Ashill, Blumenfeld, Belcuore, N. Brennan, Cahn, Causey, Cowgill, Delgado, Fois, Hayes, Jaffee, Junkin, McNamara, Scheininger, Van Gelder, and Judge McKenna

Trial Practice: Emphasis on Tort Litigation

This course incorporates the skills sessions of the trial practice courses with an emphasis on tort litigation. [Students taking this course may not receive credit for Trial Advocacy and Practice, Trial Practice, or the Criminal Justice/Juvenile Justice/Law Students in Court/Sex Discrimination Clinics because of overlap. Prerequisite: Evidence]

Professors P. Allen and Van Susteren

U.S. Trade Law and Policy Seminar

As the U.S. balance of trade has tipped in favor of foreign producers, more and more U.S. industries have turned to Washington for help. This seminar examines those U.S. laws designed to protect U.S. industries from imports and their relationship to relevant international law. The seminar concentrates heavily on those statutes designed to deal with importation of goods which are improperly subsidized by foreign governments, but papers can cover any topic dealing with U.S. trade law. Grading is based on class participation and a paper. [Recommended: prior coursework and/or experience in U.S. trade law or policy.]

Professor Diamond

Water Law Seminar

This seminar considers problems in the allocation of water supplies, interstate conflicts over water, reserved rights of the Federal government, ground water management, water quality protection, and water conservation.

Professor Weiss

Not offered 1991-92

Independent Research

The faculty has augmented the list of "A" seminar offerings by providing Independent Research which students may undertake under the supervision of a faculty member for two credits. Independent Research provides a seminar-type experience to a student in those areas where there is no curricular offering or where a student wishes to explore a subject in greater depth than would be possible in an existing course or seminar.

The program of Independent Research is designed to give a student benefits similar to those of an "A" seminar. The professor and student establish a calendar of substantial meetings that allows for the kind of interaction contemplated for "A" seminars. The student prepares a paper that meets all of the requirements for an "A" paper, including the intensive exchange of ideas through outline, draft, and final copy.
To be eligible for Independent Research, a student must have a "C" average (6.0) and must ordinarily be sponsored by a full-time faculty member. If a student makes a good-faith effort to obtain sponsorship by a full-time member and is unable to do so, sponsorship by an adjunct faculty member may sometimes be approved. However, no adjunct faculty member may sponsor more than one student project per semester.

To apply for Independent Research, a student completes the application form (available from the Registrar's office, Room 315) and submits it to the Registrar's office before the final day of registration (close of Add/Drop period). The application form requires that the student: describe the topic for research; demonstrate why the topic would lead to an original paper satisfying the "A" legal writing requirement; show the sponsoring professor's agreement; indicate the scheduled meeting dates with the professor and the due dates for submission of the outline, first draft, and final draft; list the semester(s) in which the project is to be completed; and, if approval is sought for sponsorship by an adjunct faculty member, describe the student's efforts to obtain sponsorship by full-time faculty member. After submission of the completed form, the Registrar will check to ensure that the student has the required "C" average and will then forward the form to the Legal Research, Writing, and Journals Committee for its decision on the application.

Because the Committee wants to ensure that the proposals will be successfully completed, it will be guided by the principles set out below in reviewing a student’s proposal.

1. The Committee will be receptive to all proposals meeting the goals of Independent Research and expects, within the limits of faculty resources, to approve most proposals.

2. Because the time demanded of the professor is substantial, the Committee expects that students will ordinarily seek sponsorship from full-time faculty. The Committee will aid students seeking such sponsors. When no full-time faculty member can serve as an effective sponsor, the Committee may approve a proposal with an adjunct faculty sponsor.

3. A student may not ordinarily undertake Independent Research more than once. (Students proposing to take Independent Research for a second time must disclose this to the Committee.) Similarly, Independent Research will not be approved when the proposal repeats work for which credit has previously been granted in another course or for which the student has been compensated during employment. Approval for internships or externships cannot be granted.

4. Proposals may call for research to be completed in one semester or two; only two credits, however, can be awarded.

Two drafts of papers prepared for Independent Research should be submitted to the Registrar's office, which will forward one to the sponsoring professor and one to the Legal Research, Writing, and Journals Committee. The paper will be graded under the usual evaluation system by the sponsoring professor. It may also be reviewed by members of the Legal Research, Writing, and Journals Committee. Credit for the "A" legal writing requirement will be given for papers receiving a grade of C+, the minimum grade required for a paper written in the "A" seminar.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS RESEARCH GROUP

Students interested in pursuing independent research and writing in the field of international human rights may apply to participate in the International Human Rights Research Group. The Research Group will include five to ten students, each of whom will conduct faculty-supervised research over the course of a semester or academic year, in association with an international human rights organization. Each participating faculty member will supervise
no more than two projects. Student writing projects must meet all requirements for independent study, as described above. Writing projects that meet these criteria will receive two credits and will satisfy the "A" writing requirement. Interested students should contact the 1991-92 coordinator of the Research Group, Professor Carlos Vázquez.

**CLINICAL PROGRAMS**

The Law Center offers two types of clinical programs for academic credit (both at the Juris Doctor level only). The first type consists of student practice involving actual client representation by students; the second consists of a range of other activities in which the students may engage but does not include representing clients.

Actual client representation clinics give the student the opportunity to appear in court or before an administrative tribunal under the Student Practice Rules of the D.C. Court of Appeals, D.C. Superior Court, the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia (as well as other federal appeals courts) and the practices of federal agencies. In order to enroll in those clinical programs that involve courtroom appearances, by virtue of strictly adhered-to court rules, the law student must have successfully completed legal studies totaling at least 41 credit hours including Evidence as well as Criminal and Civil Procedure. In addition, the student must be certified by the Dean as being of good character and competent legal ability, and as being adequately trained to participate in cases or matters pending before the courts or administrative tribunals; be certified by the Admissions Committee of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals as eligible to engage in the limited practice of law authorized by the Student Practice Rule; be registered with the Unauthorized Practice of Law Committee of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals; and certify in writing that he/she has read and is familiar with the Rules of the D.C. Court of Appeals, including the Rules of Professional Conduct, which constitutes the standard governing the practice of law in the District of Columbia. These limitations do not apply to representation before federal agencies. Eight actual client representation programs are currently offered at Georgetown: Appellate Litigation, Center for Applied Legal Studies, Criminal Justice (D.C., Maryland, and Virginia), Harrison Institute, Institute for Public Representation, Juvenile Justice, Sex Discrimination, and Law Students in Court. Students seeking to enroll in a clinic open to second-year students must be in their second year of residence and must have maintained at least a 4.0 cumulative average.

The other clinical programs emphasize participatory legal activities in schools and other institutions. Two clinics of the D.C. Street Law Project offer substantial credit to students who do not directly represent individual clients, but perform various legal activities in a real-world, non-classroom setting.

The commitment to the clinical approach is well established at Georgetown, which spends a significant part of its budget on such programs. Clinical programs are costly. The student-teacher ratio must be kept low if the technique is to work successfully and the educational experience is to be meaningful and include close supervision of client service, written work, and advocacy. The number of spaces available is smaller than the number of students wishing to participate. The Law Center offers approximately 275 positions in clinical programs on a semester or year-long basis, but approximately 500 students usually apply. The Law Center estimates that 45% of its graduating full-time students have had some form of clinical experience. Evening (part-time) students normally have job responsibilities during the day that preclude the time commitment demanded by clinics. Nonetheless, arrangements can be made and evening students are encouraged to apply. Additionally, summer school clinics give
preference to night students. The Law Center is constantly studying methods for developing new clinical experiences.

The clinics strictly enforce the Law Center's add-drop policy. Every student seeking to withdraw from a clinical course must obtain permission from the professor who originally admitted the student. After the end of April, such permission is not readily granted for clinics beginning the following fall semester and, after the second week of November, is not readily granted for clinics beginning in the spring semester. Appeal of the decision of the professor may be taken to the Associate Dean for Clinical Education, who will permit withdrawal only in truly unusual circumstances. In the absence of permission, a student failing to participate in the clinic to which he or she was admitted will receive a grade of F for the appropriate number of credits. Strict enforcement of this policy is meant to protect students who might not otherwise be foreclosed from obtaining open clinic seats, clients who might not be adequately served, clinic morale, and the Law Center's relationships with other institutions.

Clinical selection, unlike other course selection, is based upon an application procedure, which may include written materials, group meetings, interviews, and a final acceptance decision by each clinic's staff. Interviews are conducted during the spring semester and are preceded by informational meetings explaining the character, function, and requirements of the respective clinics.

Students who work on a part-time or full-time basis for the federal government cannot participate in any proceeding in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest. This prohibition would usually include cases handled by the Appellate Litigation Clinic, the D.C. and Virginia branches of the Criminal Justice Clinic, and the Institute for Public Representation. Similar rules apply to D.C. government employees and cases in which D.C. has an interest. As a result, D.C. employees cannot participate in the Juvenile Justice Clinic. Students with such employment should determine by consultation with the agency for which they work and the clinic in which they wish to enroll if the ban applies to them. There is a special exemption for representation of clients suing on equal employment opportunity complaints, so that students who work for the federal or district government may handle some cases in the Sex Discrimination Clinic.

No student may take more than eighteen hours of clinical offerings toward a Law Center degree. Because of seat limitations, no student will normally be allowed to enroll in more than one clinic over the course of his/her law school career, unless one of the clinics involved is either Street Law: Corrections or Street Law: High Schools (Public Interest Scholars are exempt from this rule). Students planning to practice in New York should note the New York Court of Appeals rule limiting J.D. clinical course hours for New York bar applicants to twelve (12) hours. For purposes of counting these credits, New York subtracts from the number of Law Center credits the number of hours per week that a clinic meets as a class. For example, the Criminal Justice Clinic awards twelve credits, but since it meets for four hours a week as a class throughout the year, only four of its credits count toward New York's limit of twelve. The Office of the Registrar can supply the details of New York bar requirements applicable to each particular clinic. Other jurisdictions may adopt similar limitations.

Students taking clinics which run for longer than one semester cannot obtain any credit unless they remain in the clinic for the full academic year and complete all required work, in the absence of a showing of special hardship accepted by the Associate Dean for Clinical Education. Should any student be permitted to withdraw prior to completing clinic requirements, the amount of credit received for work the student has actually completed will be determined by the professor responsible for assigning the student's grade. Credits for the year-long clinics are allocated in accordance with a fixed formula set by the faculty on the basis of classroom seminars, skills training, and field work. No additional credits will be awarded regardless of the amount of time or effort involved in fulfilling clinic obligations.
If students have enrolled in Civil Litigation Practice, Trial Advocacy and Practice, or any section of Trial Practice, they cannot also enroll for credit in the Center for Applied Legal Studies, Criminal Justice, Juvenile Justice, Law Students in Court, or Sex Discrimination Clinics because of the duplication in skills training, nor can students who take any one of these clinics enroll in any of those courses. Similarly, students cannot enroll in both the Appellate Litigation Clinic and Appellate Advocacy or Practice, or Federal Courts and the Appellate Process.

Client Representation Programs

**Appellate Litigation Clinic**

Eight Semester Hours (year-long)

This is a full-year clinical program, open to third-year students, that provides direct and intensive experience in litigating appellate cases in the United States Supreme Court, the federal circuit courts of appeals (primarily the D.C. and Fourth Circuits), the United States Court of Military Appeals, and the D.C. Court of Appeals (highest District court). Students have primary responsibility for the litigation of the clinic's cases. This includes the writing of briefs and all relevant motions and appendices and the presentation of oral arguments, as applicable. The cases are handled under the close supervision of the clinic director, an experienced appellate litigator, and the teaching fellows who are both experienced attorneys. Students also participate in a simulated argument sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, in which they argue against Assistant U.S. Attorneys before panels including U.S. circuit judges. There is a weekly two-hour seminar on the appellate process. Sixteen to twenty students will participate. Evidence must be taken before enrolling or during the first semester of clinic participation. Note: Students can take either this clinic or the Appellate Advocacy or Practice course, but not both, because of the overlap in skills training.

*Professor Goldblatt*

*Fellows Cook and Goodhand*

**Center for Applied Legal Studies**

Six Semester Hours (fall or spring)

Student responsibility, in two independent but related senses, is the outstanding feature of the Center for Applied Legal Studies. First, students assume direct responsibility for all aspects of case management, including client intake, interviewing, and counseling; case evaluation, research, and preparation; negotiation with adversaries; and presentation of the entire oral and written case before a judicial or administrative tribunal. The second sense of student responsibility is responsibility for one's own learning. At CALS, each student is expected to define his or her independent learning objectives for the semester and to develop and implement a plan for pursuing those goals. The student/supervisor ratio is 4 to 1 and students engage in frequent, in-depth consultation with supervisors on case-related, pedagogical, and other types of issues. Supervisors in CALS regard their function as helping students to observe, understand, act, and create—not as telling students what to do. Cases are selected and assigned to afford students the opportunity to scrutinize every aspect of their case in great detail, analyzing each step with care and precision as it is occurring.

The experience in CALS is also designed to encourage intensive examination by each person enrolled in the program of his or her own transition from the role of student to the role of lawyer. This examination emphasizes analysis of the personal and interpersonal dimensions of practicing law; the emotions that lawyers encounter, experience, and must deal with in the course of working with clients, peers, supervisors, adversaries, adjudicators, and others within and outside the legal system; the process of formulating goals, expanding options, planning strategy, and making decisions in the context of ambiguity, urgency, and incomplete information; the interrelationship of strategic and ethical issues; and, generally speaking, techniques for enhancing professional self-consciousness and self-education.
Students in the Center for Applied Legal Studies are expected to work on two basic types of cases. One involves student representation of clients in Social Security administrative hearings; the other concerns service to clients in consumer protection cases, either in court or in an administrative tribunal. Six to eight second-year and six to eight third-year students will participate in the work of CALS each semester. Professors Schrag, Koplow, and Macklin, Fellows Steele and Krome.

**Criminal Justice Clinic**

Twelve Semester Hours (year-long)

The Criminal Justice Clinic is a full-year program providing students in their final year of law school with an opportunity for intensive study and actual experience in criminal practice.

There are two two-hour seminars weekly, one on criminal procedure, and one on trial skills training, ethics, and other aspects of client representation. The students also engage in the closely supervised practice of law. Caseloads are light and trial work is closely supervised by a professor and/or teaching fellows to maximize educational benefits. Most students spend both semesters representing defendants in non-jury and jury cases in the Superior Court in the District of Columbia. Five students each semester work as prosecutors in Federal Court in Alexandria. Ten students in the Maryland Division spend the first semester as prosecutors in the suburban courts handling citizen complaints, initiation of criminal charges, and trial preparation and presentation. These students spend the second semester defending clients in non-jury and jury trials in those same courts.

Throughout the year, students also provide legal counsel to prisoners in local detention and correctional centers and represent inmates at disciplinary and parole hearings.

This program is open to third-year students who have successfully completed Criminal Justice, Evidence, Criminal Law, and Advanced Criminal Procedure, which may be waived by special arrangement. Participation: approximately 40 students. Professors Greenhalgh, Copacino, and Stern, Prettyman Fellows Brennan, Hardy, and Maxwell, Stiller Fellow Armstrong.

**The Harrison Institute for Public Law**

Ten Semester Hours (year-long)

The Harrison Institute provides legal services that strengthen political and economic democracy. Since 1971, the Institute’s clinical program has represented diverse clients including citizen planning and housing coalitions, housing and commercial cooperatives, community development corporations, advisory neighborhood commissions, city and county government agencies, state and local legislatures, and nonprofit policy organizations. This year, the Institute offers two clinics, one on multifamily housing and one on state legislation.

The multifamily housing clinic represents group clients involved with tenant purchase of buildings, rent control, co-op/condo conversion and housing finance. The curriculum includes substantive law on housing and finance, strategic planning, ethics and client relations, negotiation process, and administrative advocacy skills. The state legislation clinic represents the Center for Policy Alternatives, a nonprofit and nonpartisan center with networks of over 4,000 state-level legislators, administrators, and advocates. The policy agenda includes economic development, environmentally sustainable development, voter participation, and women’s economic justice. The curriculum includes state law analysis, policy research, strategic planning, ethics and client relations, legislative drafting, and presentation skills.

Harrison Institute clinics are open to both second and third-year students. Participation: seven in legislation and twelve in housing. Professors Stumberg, Diamond, Hecht, Newman, Scheuermann, and Steinschneider, Fellow TBA.
Institute for Public Representation

Twelve Semester Hours (fall or spring)

The Institute for Public Representation is a public interest law center that provides legal representation to unrepresented groups and interests before administrative agencies, courts, and other decision-making bodies. The Institute is involved in a variety of issues: constitutional law, civil rights (especially the rights of persons with disabilities), communications law, professional responsibility, regulatory reform, access to the federal courts, immigration policy, consumer advocacy, and environmental protection.

Students' assignments involve a wide range of advocacy tasks—drafting court pleadings and briefs; participation in strategy sessions; meeting with clients, other attorneys, and government personnel; and preparing administrative petitions and legislative testimony. Since many of the issues taken on by the Institute involve novel legal questions, there is a good deal of policy debate, research, and collaborative work at the Institute, as well as consultation with other public interest groups.

The Institute provides a good chance for students to work closely with experienced lawyers on public interest law problems and to sharpen their lawyering skills. In particular, their writing will be closely edited and reviewed. It also gives students a chance to consider how their personal values relate to their professional careers. Students have a unique opportunity to get an overall familiarity with the public interest law community and clients served by public interest lawyers and to gain an understanding of how lawyers develop strategy and structure their advocacy efforts. Weekly seminars and other meetings of the staff and students provide an opportunity for analysis of the Institute's advocacy work and of the role of the attorney in formulating public policy.

The Institute is open to second and third-year students on a full-time basis for one semester and involves devoting four working days per week to clinical activities. Participation: approximately 15-17 students each semester. Professors Babcock, Campbell, Parker, and Saldivar Fellows Bartos, Boggan, and Others

I. Fall only: Six Semester Hours

Juvenile Justice Clinic

This program provides students with an opportunity for intensive study and actual litigation experience before the District of Columbia Superior Court, Family Division. Students provide legal representation for children involved in criminal delinquency cases. Interviewing and negotiation techniques, legal research and writing, and the traditional in-court skills associated with litigation are developed. Students are expected to take primary responsibility for their cases under supervision of experienced litigators. Case loads are flexible and individual attention is given to each student. Although the primary focus is on cases involving juveniles, the litigation skills developed in the Clinic are transferable to all areas of practice.

Students are also expected to participate in a two-hour seminar twice weekly which explores the substantive and procedural problems encountered in litigation and examines in depth the legal rights of juveniles in a variety of court experiences. Materials are drawn from the behavioral sciences as well as from traditional legal sources. Simulated exercises using videotape are used to ensure that in-court performances are successful.

Four students will be selected for the fall-only program, while ten students will participate for the full year.

The prerequisites for this Clinic are those required by the student practice rule.

Professor Mlyniec
Fellow Sandalow
Law Students in Court

A clinical program in trial advocacy, the Law Students in Court Program offers Georgetown students an opportunity to develop skills as trial lawyers while representing indigent persons in the Civil Division of the D.C. Superior Court. Cases are mostly in the Landlord and Tenant and Small Claims Branches of the court, though some involve other civil matters. Cases are jury triable. Students are responsible for all aspects of litigation under the supervision of clinical instructors. Student attorneys interview clients and witnesses, conduct investigations, prepare pleadings, and conduct all motion hearings and trials pursuant to the D.C. Student Practice Rule.

Weekly two-hour seminars held on Tuesday afternoons focus on developing the substantive and procedural areas dealt with in practice and on courtroom advocacy skills.

Students must set aside a full day each week for court appearances and should expect to devote twenty hours each week to clinic work. Twenty-five students from Georgetown participate in LSIC each year; other students come from four other D.C. law schools.

Prerequisites: Civil and Criminal Procedure and Evidence, 41 course credit hours.

Professor Hay and others

Sex Discrimination Clinic

This one-semester program provides students with the opportunity to represent women and men seeking protection from domestic violence. Students litigate in the local D.C. courts, bringing cases on behalf of victims of domestic violence who want civil protection orders (injunctions) to end the violence. The court orders can require the abuser to stop committing the assaults and to vacate the family residence. The orders can also award child custody, support, and visitation.

In the twice weekly two-hour seminar, students study the law necessary for them to litigate their cases, including family law, civil law, criminal law, and the substantive and procedural provisions affecting legal remedies. Both classroom exercises and actual cases require thorough analysis and application of the local civil procedures and evidence rules, as well as training in all major pre-trial and trial litigation skills (drafting complaints, motions, briefs, and discovery papers; conducting depositions; making opening and closing statements; and conducting direct and cross-examination of witnesses).

Ten second or third-year students may participate in the fall semester; twelve students can participate in the spring semester.

Professors Ross and Cahn

Fellow TBA

Other Clinical Programs

D.C. Street Law Project. The following two clinics are part of the D.C. Street Law Project:

Teaching Street Law: High School

Students teach a year-long course in practical law in D.C. high schools. Students devote three hours per week to teaching such subjects as criminal law and procedure, consumer, family, housing, and individual rights law. A city-wide mock trial competition culminates the course. A two-hour seminar is conducted each week and focuses on substantive law as well as communication methodology used in teaching. Among the lawyering skills emphasized are critical thinking, planning and preparation, and communication with lay persons. Participation: approximately 25 students.

Professor Roe

Fellow Marrus

Teaching Street Law: Corrections

This is a one semester course in which students teach for three hours each week in one of nine D.C. correctional institutions. The purpose of the course is to acquaint the inmates
with practical law that will help them both inside the facility and when they are released. The curriculum consists of constitutional rights inside and outside prisons, parole and parole revocation, and selected topics of housing, consumer, and family law. A two-hour weekly seminar covers substantive law and teaching techniques. Law students develop critical thinking, planning and preparation, and a unique understanding of the systems of criminal justice and corrections. Participation: approximately 18 students.

Professor Roe
Fellow Brooks

THE INTERNATIONAL SUMMER PROGRAM
IN FLORENCE, ITALY

In the summer of 1988, the Law Center inaugurated an annual summer program for the study of international and comparative law. Held in Florence, Italy, in conjunction with the European University Institute (a graduate teaching and research institution set up by the Member States of the European Communities), the program aims to prepare its students for a world that is increasingly integrated politically, economically, socially, and culturally—and therefore, legally. Professors from the Law Center and from other major universities teach courses that are open to European and American law students. Course demands are the same as for regular courses, and admission for the eighty seats is competitive, with priority to Georgetown students.

The 1991-92 Director of the program is Professor Charles Abernathy. For further information, contact

Mary Bilodeau Jackson
International Programs Administrator
Georgetown University Law Center
600 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001
IV. THE LAW CENTER CURRICULUM:
COURSE CLUSTER LISTING

To assist students in planning upperclass courses and graduate programs of study, all Law Center courses, seminars, and skills offerings are listed below according to general subject areas, with a general overview of each area. Upperclass J.D. students may enroll in any graduate course (except graduate seminars) subject to the credit limitations set out in the Academic Requirements section of this Bulletin. Graduate students may enroll in a limited number of J.D. courses subject to the rules described in the Graduate Program requirements section of this Bulletin.

1. Commercial Law

Commercial Law deals with the operation of the marketplace, including both transactions between businesses and transactions involving consumers. The basic course is Commercial Law, which leads on to Bankruptcy and Creditors' Rights and more specialized offerings. The recent rise of concern over protection of ultimate users of goods has led to offerings dealing with consumers, including the governmental role in consumerism. Students should also consider the offerings listed under the closely related area of Corporate Law.

J.D. Courses
Bankruptcy and Creditors' Rights
Commercial Law
Commercial Law: Payment Systems
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions
Government Contracts

J.D. Seminars
Construction Contract Law Seminar
Consumer Law Seminar
Entertainment Law Seminar
Financial Institutions and Consumer Financial Services Seminar
Small Business Law Seminar
Sports Industry Legal Issues Seminar
2. Constitutional Law and Government

This major field deals with the workings of government. The Constitution, as the foundation document of our government and its relationship to the populace, is a bedrock source of law. The first-year course Constitutional Law I studies the constitutional structure of the federal government within its three branches and the relation of the federal government to the states. Constitutional Law II studies the restrictions placed on the exercise of governmental power over the governed. Note that "Governmental Regulation" is treated as a distinct field of law.

**J.D. Courses**
- Civil Rights
- Communications Law
- Constitutional Law II: Individual Rights and Liberties
- Constitutional Law: Theory of Free Speech
- Equal Employment Opportunity Law
- Federal Courts and the Federal System
- Government Contracts
- Immigration and Refugee Law
- Legal Process and Interpretation
- Legislation
- Legislative Process
- Local Government Law
- Maritime Law
- Personal Privacy in an Information Age
- Regulating Politics: Election and Campaign Finance Regulation
- Regulating Politics: Law of the Political Process
- Rights of the Disabled
- Sexual Orientation and the Law

**J.D. Seminars**
- AIDS Law and Policy Seminar
- Capital Punishment and the Judicial Process Seminar
- Communications Law Seminar
- Congress and the Making of National Security Policy Seminar
- Congressional Law and Procedure Seminar
- Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar
- Disability Discrimination Law Seminar
- Federal Indian Law Seminar
- Free Press Seminar
- Gender and the Law Seminar
- Governmental Immunities Seminar
- Housing Law Seminar
- Law and the Aging Seminar
- Law and Higher Education Seminar
- Law, Public Education and Equality of Opportunity Seminar
- Legislative Advocacy Seminar
- Legislative Drafting Seminar
- Legislative Investigations Seminar
- Poverty Law Advocacy Seminar
- Privacy in American Law Seminar
Race and American Law Seminar
Race, Values and the American Legal Process Seminar
Regulating Politics: Political Parties and the Constitution Seminar
Social Welfare Law Seminar
Speech and Money Seminar
Strategic Intelligence and Public Policy Seminar
Supreme Court Seminar

**Clinics**
Sex Discrimination Clinic

### 3. Corporate Law and Securities Regulation

Corporations is both a basic course and a prerequisite to the advanced courses in the field, e.g., Corporate Finance. The field also encompasses governmental regulation of corporate structural financing activities, i.e., Securities Regulation. Business Planning offers an opportunity to mesh corporate and tax law. Governmental control of the business operations of corporations is covered by the closely related field of “Governmental Regulation.” The field of “Commercial Law” is also highly relevant.

#### J.D. Courses
- Accounting Concepts
- Corporations
- Legal Accounting
- Securities Regulation

#### J.D. Seminars
- Business Planning Seminar
- Close Corporations Seminar
- Corporate Governance Seminar
- Financial Transactions: The Tax Exempt Sector Seminar
- Mergers in a Global Economy Seminar
- Negotiated Mergers and Acquisitions Seminar
- Securities Regulation Seminar: Current Issues
- Selected Topics in Corporate Law Seminar
- Structured Finance Seminar

#### Joint J.D./Graduate Courses
- Corporate Finance

#### Graduate Courses and Seminars

(A specialized Master of Laws program is offered in the field of Securities Regulation.)

- Accounting for Securities Lawyers
- Disclosure Under the Federal Securities Laws
- Economic Aspects of Securities Regulation
- Fraud and Fiduciary Duties Under Federal Securities Laws
- Global Securities Markets
- Graduate Seminar: Current Issues in Securities Regulation
- Professional Responsibility in Corporate & Securities Practice
- Regulation of Commodities Futures Transactions
- Regulation of Investment Companies and Advisers
- Regulation of New Financial Instruments
- Regulation of Securities Professionals and the Securities Markets
Securities & Financial Frauds: Enforcement and Litigation
Small Business Financing and Venture Capital
Study of the RICO Statute
Takeovers and Acquisitions

4. Criminal Law and Procedure

In the first year, basic aspects of Criminal Procedure are covered. The upperclass Criminal Law course deals with the substantive elements of crimes, a required course in many law schools. Advanced Criminal Procedure leads on from the first-year course. The course Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice is intended particularly for those interested in the criminal law area.

J.D. Courses
Advanced Criminal Procedure
Criminal Law
Litigating Complex Criminal Cases
Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice

J.D. Seminars
Capital Punishment and the Judicial Process Seminar
Juveniles and the Courts Seminar
Public Corruption Seminar
Sentencing Seminar

Clinics
Appellate Litigation Clinic
Criminal Justice Clinic
Juvenile Justice Clinic

5. Environmental Law

Environmental Law, International Environmental Law, and Natural Resources Law are the basic courses in this curriculum cluster. After taking one or more of these courses, students can focus on specific environmental issues in the more specialized seminar offerings.

J.D. Courses
Environmental Law
Environmental Law and Policy
International Environmental Law
Natural Resources Law
Oil and Gas Law
Water Law

J.D. Seminars
Energy Problems Seminar
Environmental Conflicts Resolution Seminar
Hazardous Waste Litigation Seminar
Land Use Law and Policy Seminar

Clinics
Harrison Institute for Public Law
Institute for Public Representation
6. Family Law and Estate Planning

This somewhat arbitrary grouping clusters around the family as a basic unit of American society in both its interpersonal and property aspects.

J.D. Courses
Decedents' Estates
Estate and Gift Taxation
Family Law I: Marriage and Divorce
Family Law II: Parent, Child and the State

J.D. Seminars
Estate Planning Seminar
Family Law and Policy Seminar
Gender and the Law Seminar
Gender and the Law in American History Seminar
History of the Family in a Legal and Economic Perspective Seminar
Juveniles and the Courts Seminar
Law and the Aging Seminar

7. Government Regulation

This burgeoning field has many facets. Antitrust deals with the major federal legislative effort to preserve the functioning of the free market, and leads on to a number of more specialized offerings with strong economic components. Administrative Law deals with the process by which government regulates in greater or lesser degree the operations of certain businesses. The more advanced offerings explore the process within the setting of a single commercial activity, such as aviation or banking. There is a close nexus between this field and parts of the fields of Corporate Law and Commercial Law (e.g., Securities Regulation and Consumer Law Seminar).

J.D. Courses
Administrative Law
Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy
Antitrust Law
Aviation Law
Communications Law
Competition in Telecommunications
Environmental Law
Environmental Law and Policy
Federal Regulation of Financial Institutions
Food and Drug Law
Government Contracts
Health Law and Policy
International Environmental Law
Local Government Law
Maritime Law
Natural Resources Law
Oil and Gas Law
Regulation of Medical Technology

J.D. Seminars
Advanced Antitrust Seminar
Communications Law Seminar
Economic Regulation Seminar
Energy Problems Seminar
Hazardous Waste Litigation Seminar
Health Law and the Regulatory State Seminar
Housing Law Seminar
Social Welfare Law Seminar
Space Law Seminar
State and Local Taxation and Finance Seminar
Water Law Seminar

J.D. Clinics
Center for Applied Legal Studies
Institute for Public Representation

8. International and Comparative Legal Studies
and National Security Law

This area addresses the laws—international and domestic—that regulate or otherwise influence the burgeoning international activity among countries, international institutions, individuals, and private entities. International Law I, the basic course, delves into the nature and sources of international law. International Law II provides an introduction to international business and economic law. Comparative Law surveys other major legal systems, helping one to understand our own system better. Beyond these basic introductory courses, the Law Center offers in its J.D. and Graduate Programs a wide selection of international and comparative law courses. These include courses on public and private international law and on the legal systems of various countries and regions.

J.D. Courses
Comparative Constitutional Law: The German Perspective
Comparative Law
Conflict of Laws: Choice of Law
Contemporary Problems in German and European Law
Immigration and Refugee Law
International and Comparative Law on the Rights of Women
International Environmental Law
International Human Rights
International Law I
International Law II: Business and Economic Law
Japanese Law
Societies in Transition: The Legal and Policy Framework
Soviet Law

J.D. Seminars
Arms Control and National Security Seminar
Chemical and Biological Weapons Seminar
Chinese Law Seminar
Congress and the Making of National Security Policy Seminar
Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar
Constitutions, Democracy and Transformation in Southern Africa Seminar
Human Rights and Constitutional Reform in Eastern Europe: The Case of Czechoslovakia
International Dispute Resolution Seminar
International Human Rights Protection and Litigation Seminar
International Law Seminar
International Law Seminar: Use of Force and Conflict Resolution
International Legal Problems in Civil Litigation Seminar: Legal Procedure, Judicial Assistance, and Enforcement of Judgments
International Litigation Seminar
International Negotiations Seminar
International Tax Planning Seminar
Law and Development in the Pacific Community Seminar
South African System Seminar
Space Law Seminar
U.S. Trade Law and Policy Seminar

Joint J.D./Graduate Courses
Arms Control
Arms Control Negotiations Seminar
European Community Law I
European Community Law II
European Community Law II: Seminar in Business Law
Legal Framework of U.S.-Japan Economic Relationship Seminar

Graduate Courses and Seminars
(A specialized Master of Laws program is offered in the field of International and Comparative Law.)
Graduate Seminar: International Law of Common Areas
Graduate Seminar: International Monetary System
Graduate Seminar: The GATT after the Uruguay Round
Graduate Seminar: U.S. Unfair Trade Practice Statutes
Immigration and Nationality Law
International Agreements
International Civil Litigation
International Commercial Arbitration
International Commercial Transactions
International Criminal Law
International Economics for Lawyers
International Finance
International Negotiations
International Organizations
International Peace and Security: Current Legal Problems
International Protection of Intellectual Property Rights
International Telecommunications Regulation
International Trade Law & Regulation
International Transportation Law Seminar
International Venturing and New Enterprise Development
Israeli Legal System
Legal Constraints on the Foreign Affairs Power
Middle Eastern Legal Institutions and Islamic Law
Oceans Law and Policy
Soviet Economic Law
Structuring & Financing Foreign Investment Projects
9. Jurisprudence, Legal History and Professional Responsibility

The proper role of law in a society, its philosophical foundations, and its development over the course of time have been subjects of serious study since at least Roman times. Law school provides a unique opportunity to reflect deeply on the nature of law and the role of lawyers. Such courses provide a coherent backdrop against which the more specific rules of law can be viewed and indeed provide a broad-based perspective for the lifetime of lawyering that lies ahead.

J.D. Courses
- American Legal History I, 1607-1865
- American Legal History II, 1865-1968
- Government Ethics
- Introduction to Roman Law
- Jurisprudence
- Legal Process and Interpretation
- Professional Responsibility
- Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice

J.D. Seminars
- Advanced Legal Ethics Seminar
- Canon Law Seminar
- English Legal History Seminar: The 18th Century
- Feminist Legal Theory Seminar
- Gender and the Law in American History Seminar
- History of American Labor Law Seminar
- History of the Family in a Legal and Economic Perspective Seminar
- History of Legal Philosophy Seminar
- Ideas in History Seminar: The Idea of Progress
- Introduction to Critical Legal Studies Seminar
- Judaic Sources of American Law Seminar: A Comparative Study
- Judicial Philosophy of the Supreme Court Seminar
- Jurisprudence of American Political Thought Seminar
- Law and Politics After World War II Seminar
- Law, Conscience, and Nonviolence Seminar
- Law, Culture, and Social Control Seminar
- The Legal Imagination Seminar
- Philosophical Perspectives on Legal Problems Seminar
- Radical Legal Thought Seminar
- Themes in American Legal and Jurisprudential History Seminar

10. Labor Law

Labor Law is the field of law that deals with the employment relationship. Labor Law I, the basic course, covers the organization of employees through unions and their dealings with corporate management, with special note of the increasing role of the government. Labor Law II concerns itself with the regulation of working conditions, while Equal Employment Opportunity Law examines the legal imperatives mandating equal opportunity and treatment
in the employment area. The Law Center's advanced labor courses are in the Graduate Division but are open to J.D. students.

**J.D. Courses**
- Equal Employment Opportunity Law

**J.D. Seminars**
- History of American Labor Law Seminar
- Labor Arbitration Seminar

**Joint J.D./Graduate Courses**
- Employment Law

**Graduate Courses and Seminars**

(A specialized Master of Laws program is offered in the field of Labor Law.)
- Collective Bargaining
- Equal Employment Opportunity Law and Concepts
- ERISA: Coverage, Administration, and Participant Rights & Remedies
- ERISA: Plan Termination and Withdrawal Liability
- Graduate Seminar: Pension Fund Management and Social Investing
- Internal Affairs of Unions
- Labor Agreement Enforcement
- Labor Arbitration
- Labor Law and Relations in the Transportation Industry Seminar
- Labor Relations in the Federal Government
- Law of Occupational Safety and Health
- Practice and Procedure Before the N.L.R.B.
- Public Personnel Law
- Study of the RICO Statute
- Termination of Employment

### 11. Law and Other Disciplines

It has been recognized for many years that the knowledge and techniques of other disciplines can provide useful, and at times powerful, insights into law and its practice. The Law Center is scheduling an increasing number of offerings in this area. This field is closely related to Jurisprudence and Legal History. Other interdisciplinary studies may be undertaken in the Graduate School of the University or in joint degree programs.

**J.D. Courses**
- Economic Reasoning and the Law
- Health Law and Policy
- Law and Social Science

**J.D. Seminars**
- Federal Budget and Health Care Policy Seminar
- Humanities and the Law Seminar
- Law and Economics Workshop
- Law and Higher Education Seminar
- Law and Literature Seminar
- Law and Psychiatry Seminar
- Law and Religion Seminar
Law and Science Seminar
Law and the Visual Arts Seminar
Law, Medicine, and Ethics Seminar I
Law, Medicine, and Ethics Seminar II
Medical Law Seminar

12. Litigation and the Judicial Process

This field explores the skills most relevant to court-room lawyering.

**J.D. Courses**

Advanced Criminal Procedure
Complex Civil Litigation
Conflict of Laws: Choice of Law
Evidence
Federal Courts and the Federal System
Litigating Complex Criminal Cases
Remedies

**J.D. Seminars and Skills Offerings**

Advanced Evidence Seminar
Advanced Legal Writing
Advanced Litigation Seminar: Strategy and Advocacy
Civil Discovery Seminar
Civil Litigation Seminar
International Legal Problems in Civil Litigation Seminar: Procedure, Judicial Assistance, and Enforcement of Judgments
International Litigation Seminar
Poverty Law Advocacy Seminar
Trial Advocacy and Practice
Trial Practice
Trial Practice: Emphasis on Tort Litigation
(See also: Clinical Programs)

13. Other Methods of Dispute Resolution

As society moves increasingly to consider dispute resolution mechanisms other than litigation, the subjects and skills embraced in this field will be of even more value.

**J.D. Seminars and Skills Offerings**

Environmental Conflicts Resolution Seminar
International Dispute Resolution Seminar
International Negotiations Seminar
Legislative Drafting Seminar
Mediation Seminar
Negotiated Mergers and Acquisitions Seminar
Negotiations and Drafting Seminar
Negotiations Seminar

14. Property, Intellectual Property and Land Development

As a follow-up to the first year Property course, Land Finance and Real Estate Transactions focus upon the process of developing real estate for residential and commercial use. This field also includes the study of special forms of property: patents, copyrights, trade secrets, and
trademarks. The closely related subject of the gratuitous transmission of property within families, which also builds upon the basic Property course, is listed under Family Law and Estate Planning.

**J.D. Courses**
- Copyright Law
- Drafting and Negotiating a Commercial Lease
- Introduction to Intellectual Property Law
- Land Finance
- Patent, Trademark, and Trade Secret Law
- Real Estate Transactions

**J.D. Seminars**
- Advanced Patent Law Seminar
- Land Use Law and Policy Seminar
- Trademarks and Unfair Competition Seminar

### 15. Public Interest Law

By virtue of their educational attainments and their license to practice, lawyers have a special obligation to serve a broad public. Many lawyers fulfill this duty by performing part-time services at little or no fee to clients who cannot afford to pay. Other lawyers make a more substantial commitment, some devoting their entire careers to providing legal services to poor people, to otherwise unrepresented or under-represented groups or interests, and to public causes of various types.

**J.D. Courses**
- Administrative Law, or Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy
- Civil Rights
- Complex Civil Litigation
- Constitutional Law II: Individual Rights and Liberties
- Environmental Law
- Environmental Law and Policy
- Equal Employment Opportunity Law
- International and Comparative Law on the Rights of Women
- International Environmental Law
- International Human Rights
- Local Government Law
- Regulating Politics: Election Law and Campaign Finance Regulation
- Rights of the Disabled

**J.D. Seminars**
- AIDS Law and Policy Seminar
- Arms Control and National Security Seminar
- Corporate Governance Seminar
- Gender and the Law Seminar
- Health Law and the Regulatory State Seminar
- Homelessness Seminar
- Housing Law Seminar
- Juveniles and the Courts Seminar
- Legislative Advocacy Seminar
Non-Profit Organizations Seminar
Poverty Law Advocacy Seminar
Public Interest Advocacy Seminar
Social Welfare Law Seminar

16. Taxation

Tax I introduces the students to the fundamentals of the taxation of individuals; Tax II covers the fundamentals of corporate taxation. The remaining offerings provide opportunities for more detailed explorations into various areas of tax law and policy. The taxation of the passing of family wealth, including the integration of tax doctrine with that of wills and trusts, are listed under Family Law and Estate Planning. Business Planning, which involves the integration of tax and corporations, is listed under Corporate Law. More advanced courses are offered in the Graduate Program.

J.D. Courses
Estate and Gift Taxation
Retirement Income Policy
Retirement Income: Taxation and Regulation
Selected Problems in Federal Tax Issues
Taxation I
Taxation II
Taxation III

J.D. Seminars
Estate Planning Seminar
International Tax Planning Seminar
State and Local Taxation and Finance Seminar

Joint J.D./Graduate Courses
Tax Policy Seminar

Graduate Courses and Seminars
(A specialized Master of Laws program is offered in the field of Taxation.)
Advanced Partnership and Real Estate Taxation
Business Planning
Consolidated Returns: Principles and Planning
Corporate Income Tax Law I
Corporate Income Tax Law II
Corporate Income Tax Law III
Graduate Seminar: Advanced Estate Planning
Graduate Seminar: Comparative State and Federal Taxation
Graduate Seminar: Pension Fund Management and Social Investing
Graduate Seminar: Recent Tax Legislative Developments
Income Tax Accounting
Income Taxation of Natural Resources
Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates
Pensions & Other Deferred Compensation I
Pensions & Other Deferred Compensation II
Professional Responsibility in Federal Tax Practice
State and Local Taxation
Tax Aspects of Employee Welfare Benefits
Tax Planning for Real Estate Transactions
Tax Practice & Procedure (Administrative Practice)
Tax Practice & Procedure (Litigation)
Tax Treatment of Charities & Other Nonprofit Organizations
Taxation of Financial Institutions and Products
Taxation of Intellectual Property
Taxation of Partnerships
Taxation of Property Transactions
Taxation of S Corporations
U.S. Taxation of International Income I
U.S. Taxation of International Income II

17. Advanced Torts

The courses listed in this field build upon the basic first-year Torts course. Torts II completes the survey of the general area of non-contractual private liabilities with a study of so-called dignitary and business torts. The other offerings explore such liabilities in specific contexts, including growing governmental intervention in the area. Insurance deals with the process of shifting the risk of such non-contractual liabilities.

**J.D. Courses**
- Insurance Law
- Mass Torts
- Products Liability
- Torts II: Communicative Torts

**J.D. Seminars**
- Product Liability and Safety Seminar
- Tort Reform Seminar
V. JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM
ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS AND POLICIES

In order to earn the degree of Juris Doctor, a student must satisfactorily complete the following academic requirements:

• 83 semester hours of academic credit;
• The required basic curriculum (see “Required Program of Study” section of this Bulletin);
• Two upperclass legal writing projects (part I, below);
• An upperclass course in Professional Responsibility (part II, below);
• The requisite period in residence at the Law Center (part III, below); and
• Minimum scholastic average (part IV, below).

No student will be permitted to register for additional semesters beyond the semester in which he/she has completed all degree requirements and been cleared for graduation by the Office of the Registrar.

Regardless of the completion of all degree requirements, a degree can not be conferred until the student has a clear student account balance. In addition, transcripts, diplomas, bar forms, and other certificates will not be released if there is an outstanding student account balance.

In meeting the above requirements, students should be aware of the following academic regulations and policies of the Law Center.

I. The Upperclass Writing Requirement. Students are required to complete two upperclass writing projects prior to graduation. The “A” requirement involves preparation of a J.D. paper. The “B” requirement can be met in several ways.

The “A” Requirement: The “A” J.D. legal writing requirement is intended to provide students with the opportunity to refine research and writing skills learned in the first year, and to develop the skills necessary to undertake writing projects on their own following graduation from law school. Students choose topics, submit outlines, prepare drafts, and complete the final paper in consultation with faculty members teaching “A” seminars or supervising Independent Research (see J.D. Courses of Instruction section of this Bulletin).

The J.D. “A” paper must show the student’s mastery of the in-depth research undertaken and demonstrate how the student has organized, clarified, or advanced this body of knowledge in resolving the issues raised by the paper. The technical requirements for this paper include: (1) use of legal forms of citation (when appropriate); (2) a length of 6,000 words, which is
approximately twenty-five (25) typewritten pages using customary margins and excluding footnotes; (3) submission of an outline and first draft in accordance with the professor's schedule; and (4) submission of a revised final paper based on the professor's comments. All work must be that of the student in consultation with the professor or must be cited for attribution to others. All preliminary and final drafts must be submitted to the professor through the Office of the Registrar. The final draft must receive a grade of at least C+ in order to meet the "A" legal writing paper requirement. Papers earning a passing grade, but less than C+, will earn only a "B" legal writing requirement.

The "B" Requirement: The "B" writing requirement may be satisfied in one of the following ways: (1) writing a substantial paper in a "B" seminar; (2) writing a substantial paper in a course that offers a "B" paper option; (3) satisfactorily completing the writing program in one of the various journals; (4) satisfactorily completing the work in a clinical program; (5) participating in certain moot court competitions conducted by the Moot Court Board; or (6) successfully completing the work of a Law Fellow in the Legal Research and Writing Course. For the first two options (the "B" seminar or course), the term "substantial paper" means that the paper must have a length of no less than 6,000 words, which is approximately twenty-five typewritten pages using customary margins and excluding footnotes. At the professor's discretion, "B" paper credit may be given for a series of papers or other written projects or exercises that represent a substantial effort equivalent to the effort involved in writing a single 6,000 word paper. The student is not required to submit an outline and first draft for the "B" paper, as is required for the "A" paper. Papers must be submitted to the professor through the Office of the Registrar.

The "A" and "B" requirements are minimums. Additional work may be required in courses offering "A" or "B" writing credit. Each semester the schedule of courses lists those offerings that may be taken to satisfy the "A" or "B" writing requirements. Students who wish to satisfy the "B" requirement outside regular course work should check with the offices (Moot Court Board, Law Fellows, etc.) involved. In addition, a student who completes a substantial piece of scholarship that is deemed publishable by his/her law journal will receive two hours of class credit and a "B" writing credit, subject to a review by the Faculty Committee on Legal Research, Writing and Journals. In order to receive the "B" credit, however, the law journal scholarship must meet both the substantive and technical requirements for the "A" paper, including length (25 pages using customary margins and excluding footnotes) and work worthy of a grade of at least C+. The faculty review will be to ensure that the scholarship complies with the "A" paper standards, and that it meets the faculty definition of a substantial piece of scholarship, that is, that the article address "a significant topic in depth and with vigor."

II. Professional Responsibility Requirement. Each student must satisfactorily complete a two-credit upperclass course in "Professional Responsibility." Courses currently offered that satisfy this requirement are Professional Responsibility and Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice (students may receive credit for only one of these courses). Students may also satisfy the requirement by completing Professional Responsibility in Federal Tax Practice offered in the graduate program.

III. Residency Requirements. Regardless of the completion of all other degree requirements, the degree of Juris Doctor cannot be conferred until the student has completed the requisite period of study in residence as defined by the American Bar Association.

A. Day Division students must complete six academic semesters in residence. In order to earn a full semester of residency, a Day Division student must enroll in a minimum of 12 class hours per week (12 semester credits) for the entire semester, and must pass a minimum of 10 such hours. A Day Division student who fails to meet either of these minimum requirements in any semester will earn proportional residence for that semester, and additional
attendance at a summer session or during a seventh semester will be required before such student may graduate.

B. Evening Division students must complete the equivalent of eight academic semesters in residence. Evening Division students may satisfy this requirement in either of two ways:

1. Eight Academic Semesters: An Evening Division student who satisfies all other degree requirements may graduate upon the completion of eight academic semesters of study. During each semester, an Evening Division student must enroll in and earn credit for at least 8 class hours per week (8 semester credits). An Evening Division student who fails to meet these minimum requirements in any semester will earn proportional residence for that semester, and additional attendance at a summer session or during a ninth semester will be required before such a student may graduate.

2. Seven Academic Semesters and Summer Sessions: An Evening Division student who satisfies all other degree requirements may also graduate upon the completion of seven academic semesters plus at least two eight-week summer sessions. During each academic semester, an Evening Division student must enroll in and pass at least 8 class hours per week (8 semester credits). During the two required eight-week summer sessions, an Evening Division student must enroll in and pass at least 8 class hours per week (4 semester credits). Students who attend summer programs of less than eight weeks duration earn proportional residence credit. Please check with the Registrar if you attend a summer program of less than eight weeks. Students should be careful to distinguish between residency and the total credits required for graduation. While two summer sessions of four credits each (eight hours) are necessary for residency under this option, a third summer session may be necessary to complete the 83 credit hours to earn the J.D. degree.

C. Applicable to Both Divisions. Residency requirements are sufficiently complex that a student should consult with the Registrar at any time the minimum credit hours for the applicable division are not completed during any academic period.

IV. Academic Evaluation and Attrition Standards.

A. Academic Evaluation System: The Law Center's faculty awards the grades of A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D, and F. Each student's grade average is computed at the end of each academic year in order to award academic honors and for the purpose of graduation/attrition. Each letter grade is assigned a numerical equivalent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>B-</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>C-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A student's cumulative average is computed by multiplying the numerical equivalent of each letter grade by the credit value of the course, adding the results together, then dividing the total thus obtained by the total number of credits. In computing a student's average, computations are carried to three decimal places. While the cumulative average is based upon all of a student's grades, the annual average is based only upon a student's grades for one academic year. In this definition the academic year begins with the summer term and ends with the following spring semester.
B. Academic Honors: The Law Center does not rank its students. The faculty has, however, authorized two separate academic honors for students with distinguished academic records.

1. Dean's List: J.D. students whose annual academic averages place them in the top one-third of their class at the Law Center will have their transcripts marked "Dean's List" for the appropriate academic year. All candidates for the degree of Juris Doctor at the Law Center are eligible for the Dean's List provided that such a student completed during the academic year at least 24 hours of credit at the Law Center if enrolled in the Day Division or 16 hours of credit at the Law Center if enrolled in the Evening Division. Students earning less than the minimum number of hours of credit are not eligible for the Dean's List in the academic year involved. Courses taken in the summer session or in the Graduate Program at the Law Center are included in the required minimum number of hours of credit. Courses taken at another school of the university or at another law school are excluded from the required minimum number of hours of credit. Academic averages are computed separately for each student class, as follows. For the first-year class, the Dean's List is calculated separately for each of the five first-year sections. The Dean's List for first-year students consists of those whose annual averages place them in the top one-third of their particular first-year section. The sections are not further subdivided on the basis of the "small section" to which a student belongs.

The upperclass Dean's List is calculated separately in two groups. The first group consists of students in their final year of law school; that is, third-year day students and fourth-year evening students. The second group consists of all other upperclass students; that is, second-year day students and second and third-year evening students. The Dean's List consists of those whose annual averages place them in the top one-third of their respective group. The Registrar will publish each academic year that grade point average which entitles a student in each group to inclusion on the Dean's List.

2. Diplomas with Honors: Students who meet the academic standards set by the faculty may be awarded the degree of Juris Doctor with honors and such student diplomas will be suitably marked cum laude, magna cum laude, or summa cum laude as the case may be. The degree cum laude is awarded to those students whose cumulative averages place them in the top one-third of those graduating, and the degree magna cum laude to the top 10%. The degree of Juris Doctor summa cum laude is the highest academic honor that the faculty can bestow upon a graduating student. There is no academic average which automatically entitles a student to that honor. Instead, the degree of Juris Doctor summa cum laude, is granted at the sole discretion of the faculty. For the purposes of calculating students' eligibility for degrees with honors, students graduating in October will be included with the class receiving their degrees the previous May. Those students who graduate in February will be included with the following May graduating class. Students who have earned a minimum of 71 hours of credit in courses taken at the Law Center are eligible for the degree of Juris Doctor with honors based on their Law Center grades. Students who transferred to Georgetown or who complete their final semester or year at another law school and who have earned less than 71 hours at the Law Center may be eligible. Those students should see the Registrar for details of the pertinent faculty policy.

3. Order of the Coif, Georgetown Chapter: The Order of the Coif was established in 1912. Graduating students whose cumulative average place them in the top 10% of the class academically are elected to membership in the Order, the national law school honor society for the encouragement of scholarship and advancement of ethical standards in the legal profession.
C. Academic Attrition

1. Applicable Provisions
   a. All Students
      (1) In order to graduate, a student must satisfy the following requirements: he or she must obtain eighty-three hours of credit, must meet the residency requirement, must successfully complete every required course, must successfully fulfill every curriculum requirement and must achieve a cumulative grade average of 5.0 within the time frame outlined in (2) below. A transfer student must achieve the cumulative grade average of 5.0 in those courses the student takes at the Law Center.

      In calculating the student's cumulative grade average, the Law Center will include the course hours in any course the student has failed, even when the student has successfully retaken the course.

      (2) A full-time student must satisfy all graduation requirements within five consecutive calendar years; a part-time student, within six consecutive calendar years. A student who has completed three or more semesters in the full-time program shall be treated as a full-time student for purposes of establishing the maximum period to meet all degree requirements. If the student fails to satisfy the graduation requirements within the appropriate time period, he or she shall be dismissed with no possibility of graduating.

   b. First Year Students:
      (1) A student must successfully complete every first-year required course (this includes those required courses taken in the second year by Evening Division students). A student must retake any first-year course in which he or she received a grade of F. That F grade and whatever grade the student receives upon retaking the course will both appear on the student's transcript. The Registrar will include the grades and the hours for both times the student took the course in calculating the student's cumulative grade average for purposes of attrition and graduation.

      (2) When a student has completed the first year with a cumulative average of less than 4.0, the student must retake any course in which he or she received a grade of D or F. As in (1), both the Ds and Fs the student first received and the grades he or she receives in retaking the course will appear on the student's transcript and, together with the hours for the first and retaken courses, will be included in calculating the student's cumulative average for purposes of attrition and graduation. The student will receive hourly credit toward the requirement of obtaining eighty-three hours of credit only for the courses he or she successfully retakes.

      If in retaking a course, a student receives a grade of D, the student has satisfied the requirement that he or she pass every required course; this student need not take the course again.

      (3) A first-year student whose cumulative average is less than 4.0 but 2.5 or higher may elect a leave of absence from the Law Center for one calendar year before returning. In order to return, the student must file a request, in writing, with the Registrar, no later than August 1 for the following fall semester. If the student returns, he or she must satisfy the requirements stated in the preceding paragraphs.

      (4) A first-year student whose cumulative average is less than 2.5 must take a leave of absence for at least one calendar year. In order to seek to return after a leave of one year, the student must file a petition, in writing, with the Registrar, no later than August 1 for the following fall semester. The petition will be considered by a Committee composed of the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program, the Registrar, and the Chair of the Appeals Committee. The student will be allowed to return only if the Committee, by majority vote, finds that it is probable that the student will attain a cumulative average of 4.0 by the end of the next academic year and satisfy all graduation requirements within the allotted time period. The
Committee may allow the student to return subject to any conditions it chooses to impose. Petitions by students who have taken a leave of more than one year under the circumstances of this subsection will be governed by section D below, governing Provisions for Readmission of Dismissed Students.

c. Upperclass Students:

(1) A student no longer in his or her first calendar year at the Law Center and any transfer student will be dismissed from the rolls of the Law Center for academic insufficiency if at the end of any academic year he or she has a cumulative average of less than 4.0. For a transfer student, only those grades he or she received after enrolling at the Law Center will be counted. See section D, below, for Provisions for Readmission of Dismissed Students.

(2) A student who has a cumulative average of less than 5.1 at the end of any semester must meet with an Assistant Dean to discuss the requirements for graduation and ways for the student to improve his or her performance.

d. Summer Session Attendance. If a student is enrolled in a summer session when a failure to maintain the required minimum scholastic average or record is determined, that student may elect to withdraw from the summer session. If such a student has secured approval to attend the summer session at another law school, that school will be notified of the student’s academic dismissal at the Law Center.

D. Provisions for Readmission of Dismissed Students: Students dismissed for defective scholarship may petition the Appeals Committee for readmission to the Law Center. Such readmission can be granted only if the Committee, by majority vote, finds that it is probable that the student will satisfy all graduation requirements within the allotted time period. The Committee may readmit the student subject to any conditions the Committee chooses to impose. In applying this test, the Committee may consider any factors its members believe are relevant, including the student’s apparent ability and desire to become a lawyer, the record of academic performance at the Law Center, and other circumstances that may have temporarily impeded the student’s performance.

With the exception of students who fail to complete all graduation requirements within the allotted time period, see C.1.a.(2) above, each time a student is dismissed, he or she may appeal to the Committee. If the Committee votes not to readmit the student, the student can appeal to the faculty only if at least one-third of those Committee members who voted cast votes to readmit the student. The student may seek Committee reconsideration, no more than once every six months, when he or she has new evidence indicating that he/she will successfully meet the graduation requirements.

The provisions for readmission outlined immediately above are applicable to upperclass students and to first-year students who, after failing to secure the required average of 4.0, fail to re-enroll during the prescribed time period.

V. Attendance, Examinations and Written Work.

A. Attendance and Participation: Regular and punctual attendance at all class sessions is required of each student. Student participation is expected in all courses. Academic credit will not be awarded and no student will be advanced, nor will his/her degree be conferred, if attendance or participation is unsatisfactory, even though the student may have passed all examinations successfully. A student who has not properly registered for a course may not be admitted to the final examination or receive any credit for participation in the course. A student who, even though registered for a course, has not regularly attended and participated may, at the professor’s option, be excluded from the course or examination (with the same consequences as a voluntary failure to appear for a final examination) or receive a lowered grade in the course. The Law Center must be satisfied at all times of the serious purpose of each student. Any student will be promptly dropped from the rolls if it is found that the
student is not giving proper time and attention to his/her studies.

B. Examinations: Written examinations are held at the end of the classwork in all courses unless otherwise indicated. Curricular offerings designated as "seminars" generally do not have examinations; instead, substantial written work is required. Clinical programs do not have written final examinations. Unless excused by the Registrar for extraordinary cause, all students must present themselves for examination in each course for which they are registered at the scheduled examination time. A student failing to present himself/herself for a required examination in any course must report to the Registrar as soon thereafter as possible. If the Registrar is satisfied that the absence is due to illness or other extraordinary cause, she/he may give permission for the student to take a deferred examination. The requirements of a student's employment will not be regarded as an "extraordinary cause." If the Registrar is not so satisfied, the student will receive a failing grade in the course. A student who presents himself/herself for examination in a course but fails to submit that examination for grading will receive a grade of F for that course unless the Dean determines otherwise. Unless excused by the Registrar, a student who does not submit all required work in any course for which the student is registered will receive a grade of F unless the student has withdrawn in accordance with the provisions governing course withdrawals.

No re-examination will be given in any course for the purpose of raising a grade obtained in a previous final examination in that course. A Seminar or Graduate Paper submitted for grading may not be rewritten for the purpose of raising the grade in that paper.

Any student who has received a failing grade on an examination or paper may request the Registrar to submit that examination or paper to another professor teaching in the field for evaluation. The other professor serves merely in a consulting capacity. Final decision for the course grade rests with the professor conducting the course, but the course professor shall give due and appropriate consideration to the views of the consulting colleague. A request for such a second evaluation must be made by the student within the time period allowed for review of students' examinations and papers, but in no event beyond the end of the semester following that in which the course was offered.

C. Written Work: Final papers in seminars and other courses permitting papers in lieu of, or in addition to, an examination are normally due on the last day of the examination period for the semester in which the seminar is held. By announcement at the beginning of the semester, a professor may advance or extend for up to 60 days the due date of all papers for the seminar (except in spring seminars for graduating students). Papers, including first drafts of "A" legal writing papers, are to be submitted to the Office of the Registrar and not to the individual professor. Due dates for papers are as firm as the dates of examinations. Failure to submit a paper by the due date will bear the same consequences as failure to take an examination, unless excused by the Registrar or seminar professor. Adjunct faculty are not authorized to defer due dates in individual cases.

D. Professional Responsibility: The faculty expects all students to exhibit high standards of academic and professional responsibility. For the rare case in which a student's conduct evidences fraud, deceit, dishonesty or an intent to obtain unfair advantage in applying to or while a student at the Law Center, the faculty has promulgated standards and procedures that govern the disposition of such cases. Those standards and procedures are set forth in the Student Disciplinary Code, printed in full in section XII (below).

VI. Withdrawals and Leaves of Absence.

A. Withdrawals from Individual Courses: A student may not withdraw from a required first-year course (including those required courses taken during the second year of study by Evening Division students) without permission of the Dean. A student may not withdraw from any course for which the permission of the professor was required for enroll-
A student may withdraw from any other course only during the first week of the semester in which that course commenced. Thereafter, a student may not withdraw from a course except with the permission of the Dean, which is given only in unusual circumstances.

B. Leaves of Absence and Withdrawal from the Law Center: Upperclass students in good standing may take a leave of absence from the Law Center, be readmitted without submitting to the usual admissions process, and retain credit for the work satisfactorily completed prior to withdrawal if their leave of absence is approved in advance. Leaves of absence are rarely granted for longer than two academic semesters. Under the following circumstances, students will be dismissed from the rolls and must reapply through regular admissions channels for readmission to the Law Center: (a) students who have withdrawn from the Law Center during their first year without having satisfactorily completed all first-year courses and or examinations in those courses; (b) students who have been absent from the Law Center longer than their approved leave of absence; or (c) students who have withdrawn without having received approval for a leave of absence in advance. No credit will be given for academic credit earned by any student who has remained absent more than one year, except as approved by the Dean. (See time limitations for completion of legal studies described in Part C. Academic Attrition, of this Bulletin.)

VII. Summer Sessions.

Except as expressly modified in the summer session bulletin, all academic regulations applicable during the regular academic year are applicable during summer sessions. Students in good standing at the Law Center may enroll in summer session courses at the Law Center and earn academic credit toward degree requirements. No Day Division student may advance the date of graduation to less than three years by attendance at summer sessions. Law Center students desiring to attend summer sessions at another ABA or AALS approved law school for credit toward the Law Center degree must receive the Dean's permission in advance. Such students should file a written request with the Registrar indicating the school they wish to attend and the course(s) they wish to take. A minimum grade of C or its equivalent is required for transfer of any summer session work from another school toward the degree requirements at the Law Center. No more than six such credits may be so transferred. Note that all courses, credits and grades undertaken at another law school will be displayed on the Law Center transcript whether or not transfer credit is actually granted. Such grades are not computed into the student's average and do not count toward the minimum credit required to qualify for Dean's List, graduation with honors or attrition/graduation determination.

VIII. Courses in the Graduate Program of the Law Center.

Upperclass students may take courses or seminars in the Graduate Program of the Law Center. Grades for these courses and seminars are displayed on students' transcripts and computed into students' averages. Permission of the Dean is required to take a cumulative total in excess of six credits of Graduate Program offerings. Complete descriptions of Graduate Program offerings may be found in the Graduate Program section of this Bulletin.

IX. Courses in the Graduate School of the University.

Upperclass students may, with the permission of the Dean of the Law Center and the Graduate School of the University, take courses or seminars for a maximum of six credits in the Graduate School of the University. Course descriptions may be found in the catalog of the Graduate School. Note that all courses, credits and grades earned in the Graduate School of the University will be displayed on the student's Law Center transcript whether or not transfer credit is actually granted. Such grades are not computed into the student's average, do not count toward the minimum credit required to qualify for Dean's List, graduation with honors, or attrition/graduation determination.
X. Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools.

The Law Center will not grant credit for any course work completed prior to a student's matriculation in a Juris Doctor program at an ABA or AALS approved law school. This includes law courses taken at law schools. While enrolled at the Law Center, students may earn a limited number of credits at other ABA or AALS approved law schools during the summer (see VII, above). In extraordinary circumstances, a student may be granted permission to attend another ABA or AALS approved law school for his/her final semester or year of law school, while still receiving the Georgetown degree. Permission to apply to another school must be obtained from the Dean prior to making such application. Permission will not be granted in the absence of a showing of compelling personal circumstances that require a student's relocation. The Law Center reserves the right to designate the schools to which a student may apply, and to limit the number of students to whom permission is granted. The rules governing the transfer of credit from other law schools may be obtained from the Dean's Office. Note that all courses, credits and grades earned at another law school will be displayed on the student's Law Center transcript whether or not transfer credit is actually granted. Such grades do not compute into the student's average and do not count toward the minimum credit required to qualify for Dean's List or attrition/graduation determination. (See Part B. Academic Honors for information on graduation with honors.)

It is the student's responsibility to make sure transcripts of grades and petitions for graduation are submitted to the Office of the Registrar in a timely fashion. Students who petition to visit at another ABA or AALS approved law school during their third year of study are cautioned that there may be difficulties in course selection and the timely submission of grades which may affect graduation clearance. Therefore, it is recommended that students complete the upperclass graduation requirements—“A” and “B” papers and Professional Responsibility—while at Georgetown. Students who receive approval to visit at another school must see the Registrar at the time approval to visit is granted in order that a degree audit may be completed, including a review of residence credit, to ensure they meet all degree requirements (see Academic Requirements and Policies).

XI. Credit for Study Abroad Programs.

While enrolled at the Law Center, students may earn a limited number of credits at study abroad programs conducted by other ABA or AALS approved law schools. Absent compelling personal circumstances, students may earn no more than six credits from study abroad programs other than those sponsored by the Law Center. All work must be completed during the summer. Permission to apply to another school must be obtained from the Dean prior to making such application. The Law Center reserves the right to designate the schools to which a student may apply. Note that all courses, credits and grades earned at a study abroad program other than Georgetown's will be displayed on the student's Law Center transcript whether or not transfer credit is actually granted. Such grades do not compute into the student's average and do not count toward the minimum credit required to qualify for Dean's List, graduation with honors, or attrition/graduation determination. A grade of C or better is required for a course taken at another law school to earn credit towards a Georgetown degree. Residence credit for summer programs should be determined in consultation with the Registrar (see Part III. Residency Requirements).

XII. Student Disciplinary Code.

Students at the Georgetown University Law Center must exhibit high standards of academic and professional responsibility. The Student Disciplinary Code, printed below in full, details the obligations of students, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Professional Responsibility, the procedures to be followed in determining whether a student has violated this Code and, if so, the sanctions to be imposed. This code covers a student's conduct in a
variety of situations, including a search for employment, as noted in section XIV of this chapter.

STUDENT DISCIPLINARY CODE

Preamble

Students at the Georgetown University Law Center, as present and future members of a self-regulated profession, are required to conduct themselves with the highest degree of honesty, integrity and trustworthiness. Doubts about the propriety of particular conduct should be resolved in favor of avoiding even the appearance of impropriety. Each matriculating student is held to have notice of the high standard of conduct demanded by the Law Center. A student's failure to satisfy this standard of conduct in connection with academic or nonacademic activities subjects the student to sanctions under this disciplinary code. Jurisdiction is not limited to the territorial limits of the Law Center or to conduct which affects other members of the Law Center community. Allegations of minor misconduct are processed under the informal provisions of the code governing administrative violations. Allegations of more serious misconduct, involving a degree of moral offensiveness or untrustworthiness that may call into question a student's suitability for the practice of law, are processed under the more formal provisions of the code governing disciplinary violations. The code is administered by a student-faculty disciplinary committee that is guided in its interpretation and implementation by the code's overriding purpose of promoting among law students the highest degree of honesty, integrity and trustworthiness. If special circumstances so require, the Law Center may override the provisions of this code.

Part One: Substantive Violations

§101 Standard of Conduct. Without regard to motive, intentional student conduct that is dishonest, evidences lack of integrity or trustworthiness, or may unfairly impinge upon the rights or privileges of members of the Law Center Community is prohibited.¹

¹ The fact that conduct is negligent or motivated by a benign purpose does not preclude that conduct from being intentional, as long as the student intended the act upon which the charge is based. Unintentional acts that nevertheless result in unfairness do not come within the scope of this code but, rather, are handled by the Dean and the Law Center administration.

Nonexhaustive examples of prohibited conduct include: plagiarism (see Appendix), cheating or assisting another student to cheat in connection with an examination or assignment; unauthorized breach of anonymity in connection with a blind-graded examination; possession or use of unauthorized materials in connection with an examination or assignment; failure to follow the instructions given for an examination or assignment, such as unauthorized communication with other students, possession or use of unauthorized materials, or failure to stop work at the prescribed time; receiving, providing, requesting or offering to provide unauthorized information concerning a deferred examination or assignment; unauthorized use of another student's work; unauthorized use, concealment or removal of library books or other University property; and neglect or abuse with respect to a clinic client.

Prohibited conduct also includes: misrepresentation in connection with an application for admission to the Law Center or for financial aid; misrepresentation in connection with a Law Center course, assignment, or competition; and misrepresentation on a transcript, or in connection with an application for employment or bar admission. Misrepresentation includes submitting a resume which lists journal membership without specifying a date of termination, if the student or graduate resigned or was suspended from the journal. The Code prohibits the use, transfer, possession and/or sale of illegal drugs on campus. In addition, conduct that may be independently illegal, for example, theft, destruction of or mutilation of property, assault, sexual harassment, and rape, is also prohibited by the code to the extent that it interferes with the rights and privileges of members of the Law Center community or it calls into question the student's suitability to the practice of law. (continued next page)
§102 Administrative Violations. Prohibited conduct that does not evidence a serious lack of honesty, integrity or trustworthiness on the part of the student engaged in such conduct constitutes an administrative violation, but does not constitute a disciplinary violation.

§103 Disciplinary Violations. Prohibited conduct that does evidence a serious lack of honesty, integrity or trustworthiness on the part of the student engaged in such conduct constitutes a disciplinary violation.

Part Two: Procedures
§201 General. Investigators and Prosecutors under this code shall be full-time faculty members, part-time faculty members, employees with law degrees, or graduate students in programs leading towards an LL.M. in Advocacy, appointed by the Dean on the basis of their experience and judgment. In a given academic year, the same individual shall not serve both as an Investigator and a Prosecutor. The chairperson shall be responsible for assigning cases to Investigators and Prosecutors, and for assigning students and faculty to hearing panels. The chairperson shall not ordinarily be assigned to hearing panels, but may participate in appeals and interlocutory rulings. Before completing their investigations, Investigators and Prosecutors shall give charged students an opportunity to respond to the charges pending against them. However, charged students shall not be compelled to speak to Investigators or Prosecutors, or to testify against themselves at disciplinary hearings, and no adverse inference shall be drawn from their failure to do so. Before discussing disciplinary charges with charged students, Investigators and Prosecutors shall advise charged students of the nature of the disciplinary system, that they have a right to remain silent, that the statements they make can be used against them, and that students charged with disciplinary violations have a right to free representation by a faculty member or someone qualified to prosecute or investigate under this code. Hearing panels, which shall be composed of two faculty members and one student member of the disciplinary committee, are authorized to act by majority vote. Requirements for full disciplinary committee action can be satisfied by majority vote of a quorum, as defined by the disciplinary committee. Requirements for decanal action can be satisfied by a designee of the Dean.

§202 Charges. Allegations of student misconduct shall initially be filed with the Committee Chairperson who shall make a nonappealable determination of whether the charge should be processed as an administrative charge under §203 or referred to the Prosecutor for processing as a disciplinary charge under §204. An administrative violation shall not be escalated to a disciplinary violation solely because the charged student has engaged in similar administrative violations in the past.

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The code also prohibits unauthorized refusal to cooperate with the disciplinary committee; failure to maintain required confidentiality in connection with administrative or disciplinary proceedings; failure to comply with an administrative or disciplinary sanction; and attempting or conspiring to commit an act prohibited by the code. The examples are provided by way of illustration only. Whether or not particular conduct is prohibited is determined by the standard of conduct imposed under §101, not by whether it falls within the scope of the foregoing nonexhaustive examples.

Faculty members who do not participate in other aspects of the disciplinary system are obligated to represent charged students at least once every five years if requested to do so. The Dean shall secure faculty representation for students who feel uncomfortable approaching faculty members directly.
§203 Administrative Charges. Administrative charges shall promptly be investigated by the Investigator who shall, after completing the investigation, adjudicate the charge, either through dismissal or through the imposition of a sanction authorized for administrative violations. The Investigator shall file with the Dean a written report explaining the disposition of each administrative charge, including dismissals. Neither administrative charges, sanctions nor reports to the Dean become part of the official record of the charged student, and they do not fall within the scope of outside requests for disciplinary information about particular students.\(^1\)

If the charges referred by the chairperson are determined after investigation to be serious enough to be treated as disciplinary charges, the Investigator shall refer the charges for prosecution under §204. The decision to refer charges shall not be appealable.

§204 Disciplinary Charges. Disciplinary charges shall be investigated by the Prosecutor, who shall, after completing the investigation, either dismiss the charge, present a proposed disposition agreed upon with the charged student to the hearing panel for approval, or prosecute the charge before a hearing panel. If at any time during the investigation the Prosecutor determines that the charge properly should be processed as an administrative violation, the Prosecutor shall refer the charge back to the Investigator for processing as an administrative violation. Such referral back shall be final and nonappealable.

(a) Dismissals. If the Prosecutor elects to dismiss a charge, the Prosecutor shall file with the Dean a brief written report outlining the nature of the charge and the reason for the dismissal.

(b) Proposed Disposition. If the Prosecutor and the charged student agree upon a disposition, the Prosecutor shall present the proposed disposition to the hearing panel assigned to adjudicate that charge, and the hearing panel may accept or reject the proposed disposition. In the absence of exceptional circumstances, resolution of a charge by proposed disposition is not appealable.

(c) Hearings. If the Prosecutor elects to prosecute a charge, the Prosecutor shall file a complaint and prosecute the charge before a hearing panel, which shall hold a formal, trial-type hearing. Rules of evidence shall not apply in such hearings, and procedural irregularities shall be considered only when they result in actual prejudice.\(^4\) The hearing panel shall either accept a proposed disposition, acquit the student of the charges specified in the complaint, or find the student guilty of an administrative or disciplinary violation and impose an appropriate sanction. The hearing panel may convict only upon clear and convincing evidence of a violation. The hearing panel shall prepare a written explanation of its disposition. In the absence of special circumstances, disciplinary convictions and proposed dispositions become part of a student's official record. Charges resolved by acquittal shall be removed from the charged student's official record.

Part Three: Appeals

§301 Administrative Appeals. Within five calendar days after the Investigator's disposition of an administrative charge, the charged student may petition the Dean for discretionary review of the Investigator's disposition. The Dean shall modify the Investigator's disposition only when some impropriety has tainted the disposition. If the Dean determines that addi-

\(^1\)The Law Center does not have complete control over what information will be called for by bar associations and others outside the institution. The Law Center will, however, consistent with its obligation for candor, seek to prevent administrative violations from becoming a permanent stain on a student's record.

\(^4\)Charged students shall be accorded the basic components of procedural fairness, including a copy of the complaint, advance notice of the identities of adverse witnesses, the right to present relevant evidence, the right to cross-examine adverse witnesses, the right to forego a hearing by admitting guilt, the right to admit guilt but nevertheless appeal jurisdiction or sanction, the right to request a particular sanction, and the right to place in the record the student's own comment on committee action.
tional procedures are warranted, the charge shall be remanded to an Investigator other than the Investigator who initially resolved the charge.

§302 Disciplinary Appeals. Within five calendar days after a hearing panel resolves a disciplinary charge, either party may appeal to the full disciplinary committee by filing a notice of appeal with the chairperson of the disciplinary committee. The Prosecutor may appeal solely on the ground that the sanction should be modified in order to secure uniformity with prior sanctions for similar offenses. The full committee is not authorized to increase the sanction in the absence of such an appeal by the Prosecutor. Appeals shall normally be decided on the basis of briefs filed in accordance with a briefing schedule prescribed by the committee, but the committee may schedule oral argument if it so desires. The committee shall modify a decision of the hearing panel only when an error of law, including gross insufficiency of the evidence, results in actual prejudice. In the absence of special circumstances, members of a hearing panel shall not participate in full committee review of that panel's decision. Within five calendar days after committee resolution of an appeal, the charged student may petition the Dean for discretionary review of the committee decision on the sole ground that some gross impropriety has tainted the proceedings. Such review should rarely be granted.

§303 Interlocutory Opinions. If a controlling issue of subject matter jurisdiction or jurisdiction over a person or the seriousness of an alleged offense arises, the chairperson, an Investigator, or a Prosecutor may seek an interlocutory opinion from the full committee if the issue is one where the correct result is debatable and the interests of justice require immediate direction from the full committee. If a student has been charged, the appeal shall be adversarial and the disposition binding upon future hearing panels, if any. If a student has not been charged, the appeal shall be ex parte and the decision shall not be binding upon future hearing panels if any are convened.

§304 Advisory Opinions. If a Prosecutor, Investigator, or the chairperson is uncertain whether charged conduct, if proven, constitutes a serious offense, he/she may ask for an advisory opinion from the full committee. The ex parte ruling shall control the charging process and the track determination.

Part Four: Sanctions

§401 General. Sanctions shall be imposed that are appropriate to the nature and severity of the violations to which they attach. Service to the Law Center community, such as uncompensated reshelving work in the library or acting as a reader for handicapped students, is an authorized sanction, and combination of sanctions is also authorized.

(a) Administrative Sanctions. Any sanction that is no more serious than a one-half grade reduction or forty hours of community service is authorized for an administrative violation. Transcript notation is not authorized for administrative violations.

(b) Disciplinary Sanctions. Any appropriate sanction is authorized for a disciplinary violation. In addition to other sanctions that may be imposed, disciplinary officials shall, for each student convicted of a disciplinary violation, consider whether transcript notation is appropriate.

5 A nonexhaustive list of authorized sanctions, in order of increasing severity includes: warning; reprimand; probation, with or without conditions such as counseling; additional work such as writing extra papers, or accumulating extra credits in order to graduate; grade or credit reduction; imposition of a failing grade; suspension with or without automatic reinstatement; expulsion; and withdrawal of a degree. Administrative and disciplinary officials are encouraged to formulate additional sanctions appropriate to particular violations. When authorized, transcript notation may be required to satisfy the Law Center's obligation of candor to those outside the Law Center community. Accordingly, transcript notation can accompany both mild and severe sanctions, or it can be imposed as a sanction in and of itself.
Part Five: Confidentiality and Reporting

§507 Confidentiality. Confidentiality shall be maintained with respect to all proceedings under this code, except that students charged with disciplinary violations have a right to a public hearing if they so desire.

§502 Central Reporting. Notwithstanding the requirement of confidentiality, convictions involving suspension or expulsion may, to the extent permitted by law, be reported to a central collection service such as the Law School Data Assembly Service for use by other schools.

§503 Publication. The disciplinary committee shall publicize, without identifying details, the results of its disciplinary proceedings. In addition, each year the disciplinary committee shall publish, in summary form and without identifying details, a report disclosing the number of cases handled during the previous year, and the nature and disposition of each case. Copies of reports and memoranda issued by the committee are available for inspection by students from the Office of the Registrar and the library.

Appendix: Plagiarism

Every law student must grasp the overriding importance of scrupulous honesty in the study and practice of law. In the presentation of written work, such honesty is the soul of academic integrity and, for the lawyer, at the heart of credible and effective assistance of counsel. The damage to reputation (and to a cause) which springs from deceit in the presentation of ideas will commonly prove both devastating and enduring. One becomes known as untruthful, or at least untrustworthy, and in either case careless of the rights of others. These are contingencies devoutly to be avoided.

This notion of deceit is not easily translated into an all-inclusive description of plagiarism. The Law Center, therefore, has not attempted a definition so meticulously crafted as to be worthy of inclusion in a criminal code. But surely some central propositions are declarable, and understandable, and no student can fail to be aware of the broad thrust of the notion that the work of others must never be claimed as one's own.

Here are several of those propositions. The use of another's work typically takes the form of either a direct quotation, where the other author's exact words are used, or a paraphrasing, where the true author's ideas or language are recast in the words of the borrower. Both these forms require that he or she who thus uses the work of another person give adequate credit to that person. Perhaps as important as the fact that the credit is given is the manner in which it is given. Where exact words are used, they must be designated as a quotation (quotation marks or indentation) and footnoted in the obligatory form, identifying source and precise page of location. Similar attribution is called for in the use of charts, tables, diagrams, and like presentations of rather more visual evidence, when originated by someone else. Paraphrasing too demands that the paraphraser candidly and fully account for the derivation of that which the paraphraser has reworded. As a general proposition, prolonged paraphrasing is to be discouraged, but when lengthy paraphrasing does occur the true source is not sufficiently cited when it is cited only at the end, and generally. The rule should rather be that each discreet subportion of the material thus used receive its own recognition, in quite precise form, including page citation.

Of course, matters of general knowledge, and terms so commonly employed as to have entered the public domain need not be footnoted, just as this brief essay does not footnote the widely recognized truths appearing in the foregoing lines. But we strongly agree that, in any case involving the slightest doubt, you will be better served to grant rather than to withhold recognition of your dependency on the work of another. Attributions that are

arguably unnecessary in these marginal instances will at the very least direct the reader to material which could be useful, and so advance the possibility for learning.

Finally, note that plagiarism can be said to have occurred without any affirmative showing that the student's use of another's work was intentional. Intent is presumed in any disciplinary case where the source of the material is both plain and unattributed. It will be for the affected student to demonstrate that the copying or restatement was, in any such case, innocent.

Forewarned is forearmed (no citation needed).

XIII. Bar Admissions, Examinations and Reviews.

According to faculty policy, a student should not take a bar examination without permission of the Dean until completion of all law school courses. Any full-time student registering in a bar review course is advised that the total time allowed for outside work and a bar review course cannot exceed 20 hours per week. Any violation of the above rules may result in unfavorable action on an appeal for a deficiency. Most states have promulgated rules that govern eligibility to sit for the bar examination and to gain admission to the bar. In some states, a student is required to register with the bar examiners at the commencement of the study of law. Other common requirements pertain to required courses, minimum course loads and similar matters. Some states require completion of courses which are not required by the Law Center. Still others require the successful completion of the Multi-State Professional Responsibility examination prior to sitting for the bar examination. It is the student's responsibility to become familiar with the rules that pertain to the state where he/she plans to sit for the bar examination. Early investigation of these matters is important. The Office of the Registrar has information concerning the requirements for most states and will be happy to render what assistance it can. Questions should be resolved with the appropriate authorities in the particular jurisdiction.

XIV. Student Employment.

The program of instruction in the full-time division is a demanding one designed to command substantially all of the student’s time during the academic year. Experience indicates that a student frequently cannot successfully carry a full-time course load if employed substantially in an outside job. Excessive employment is a frequent cause of disappointing academic performance and of academic failure. For these reasons, professional organizations, including accrediting agencies and the bars of many jurisdictions, require that a student enrolling in the full-time program be in a position to devote substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. The Law Center strongly urges first-year full-time students not to accept outside employment. All full-time students should carefully restrict their hours of employment and in no event may a full-time student exceed 20 hours of employment per week during the academic year. A student enrolled in the full-time program who is contemplating substantial employment should seriously consider requesting a transfer to the Evening (part-time) Division, which is structured for those who find it necessary to be substantially employed during their study at the Law Center. The Law Center will not grant extraordinary permission to a student in either the full-time or part-time programs to take a deferred examination, submit a late paper, or alter a course schedule on grounds of employment conflicts.

Students are expected to exhibit high standards of professional responsibility in all of their job-seeking activities. Students are cautioned to avoid even the appearance of impropriety in the preparation of their job resumes, letters and application forms. Misleading, inaccurate, or false information on these materials will be viewed as a violation of the Student Disciplinary Code presented under section XII in this chapter.
XV. Academic Records.

In compliance with federal law, the Law Center has implemented policies and procedures designed to preserve the confidentiality of a student's academic records. Unless required by law to do so, the Law Center will not release a student's record except with the student's written permission. The policies governing release of a student's academic records, and the circumstances under which such a record will be released without the student's written permission, may be obtained from the Registrar.

XVI. Changes.

Requirements regarding admission, courses, graduation, degrees, tuition and fees, and other regulations affecting the student body are subject to change without prior notice.
The Graduate Program at Georgetown University Law Center provides attorneys with a unique opportunity to study for specialized Masters degrees in tax law, securities regulation, labor law, and international law under the guidance of a faculty of outstanding adjunct professors who have extensive experience in those specialized fields, both as government lawyers and private practitioners. An exceptionally rich schedule of courses, specifically designed for graduate law students, is offered in each of these fields of study. In addition, a general LL.M. is offered for students who want to develop a curriculum tailored to their individual needs and interests by combining courses from the specialized degree programs. Degree students also have access on a limited basis to the broad range of J.D. courses offered by the Law Center.

Located in the shadow of Congress and just a few blocks from both the Supreme Court and Judiciary Square, the Law Center draws its more than 100 graduate professors from leading national law firms and government agencies, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice, the State Department, the Department of Labor, and the World Bank.

The program of instruction is designed primarily for the young attorney who seeks to further his or her legal education on a part-time basis in the evening while pursuing a professional career in government, business, or private practice during the day. Full-time students are also welcome in all the graduate programs and the Common Law Studies Degree is expressly designed to be completed in two semesters of full-time study.

Because the Graduate Program is designed primarily to meet the needs of the part-time student, most of the graduate courses are offered either in the evening or on Saturday morning. Consequently, a student attempting to complete the program in one year may encounter some difficulty in scheduling, inasmuch as some courses necessarily are taught at the same time as other courses in the same field of specialization, and some courses have prerequisites to enrollment.

The Law Center’s Masters Programs are not designed to prepare students for admission to the ranks of the American legal profession. Accordingly, the Graduate Program will not guarantee enrollment in any course, graduate or J.D., which Bar authorities may require as a condition of eligibility to sit for a bar examination.

All of the services of the Law Center and University that are available to candidates for the Juris Doctor degree are also available to graduate students. Included are services such as
placement, student health, and athletic facilities. See the appropriate sections of this Bulletin for a full description of these services.

In addition, a number of Law Center student activities may be of interest to graduate students. These activities are described in detail in Chapter IX of this Bulletin. Students in the field of taxation should take special note of The Tax Lawyer, a Georgetown-edited publication of the American Bar Association Section of Taxation, which welcomes participation by qualified graduate students.

**ADMISSION**

Applications will be considered for either the fall or the spring semester, or for the summer session. However, because a number of courses have been divided into fall and spring segments, students are encouraged to commence their studies in the fall semester.

Applications are acted upon only when they are completed (i.e., all supporting documents have been received). Completed applications for the fall semester with all supporting data, should be received no later than the first day of July. Applications for the spring and summer terms should be received by the first day of November and April, respectively. Whenever possible, applications should be submitted well in advance of these deadline dates. [See the following section entitled “Foreign Students” for modifications of these provisions in the case of students who earned their first degree in law outside the U.S.) Application forms are included in the Graduate Admission Brochure, a copy of which may be obtained by writing to the Associate Director of Admissions, Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Acceptance into the Graduate School will be conditional pending receipt of an official transcript from the Registrar of the applicant's law school attesting to the applicant's successful completion of the requirements for the Juris Doctor degree.

**NOTE:** Immunization Requirements. D.C. Law 3-20 requires that all students born in 1957 and thereafter present evidence of immunity to measles, rubella (German measles), mumps, poliomyelitis, tetanus and diphtheria. Students will not be registered until a medically acceptable certification has been received.

**Advanced Standing**

Masters degree applicants who have completed some graduate work at another law school may apply for admission with advanced standing. All relevant circumstances will be considered in determining the extent, if any, to which credit will be awarded for such work. Advanced standing will not be granted for graduate work in excess of six credits and any credit given by way of advanced standing will be deducted from the number of credits that a student will be permitted to take under Consortium auspices. Courses, credits and grades taken at another law school accepted for credit toward a Georgetown degree, while displayed on the Georgetown transcript, will not be taken into account in the computation of a student grade average at Georgetown.

Applicants seeking advanced standing should supplement their applications with a letter listing the specific courses for which they seek credit. Requests for advanced standing will not be considered if submitted after the applicant has been admitted to Georgetown.

**Foreign Students**

Applicants from countries with an English Common Law tradition are eligible to apply for admission to any of the LL.M. degree programs.
Applicants who have completed the first degree in law in a country without an English common law legal tradition should apply to the Master of Laws (Common Law Studies) program. Applications for the LL.M. (Common Law Studies) degree normally will be accepted only for the fall semester.

Accepted foreign applicants are expected to attend the three-week intensive course, “Orientation in the U.S. Legal System,” conducted at the Law Center in cooperation with the International Law Institute in late July, prior to beginning their degree programs. The orientation program is recommended, but not required, for students from common law countries.

Completed applications, with all supporting documentation as described above, must be received no later than the first day of April. The additional processing of foreign applications, and accepted applicants expected participation in the orientation program, require earlier deadlines for both applications and notifications.

In addition to submitting the application documents, applicants for any Masters degree program whose native language is not English must attain a score of at least 600 on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

The TOEFL Bulletin of Information and a registration form can be obtained in a number of cities outside the United States. Copies usually are available at American embassies and consulates, offices of the United States Information Service (USIS), United States educational commissions and foundations abroad, and bi-national centers. Students who are unable to obtain a TOEFL Bulletin and registration form locally should write well in advance for them to: Test of English as a Foreign Language Publications, CN 6154, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. 08541-6154.

These programs have been designed for students intending to return to their home countries upon completion of the degree program. None are intended to serve as preparatory programs leading to the practice of law in the United States.

Non-Degree Participation

An attorney who wishes to supplement his or her degree with additional courses in a particular field may apply for admission as a non-degree student. Such admission is generally limited to applicants holding an undergraduate law degree from an accredited law school or members of a bar in the United States. Students accepted into the non-degree program are not candidates for a graduate degree. They may enroll in no more than four graduate courses and no more than two per semester. Such students must satisfy the same academic requirements and abide by the same regulations as are applicable in the case of candidates for a graduate degree. Non-degree students are not eligible to enroll in Juris Doctor level courses. This last restriction may be waived in the case of Georgetown law graduates.

In the event a student accepted into the non-degree program subsequently applies for and is accepted as a degree candidate, credit toward a graduate degree will be awarded only for work successfully completed during the twelve months immediately preceding the student’s entry into the degree program.

Under exceptional circumstances, a student may be admitted into the non-degree program without having earned a law degree. Such a student is not a candidate for a law degree from Georgetown, but may be permitted to enroll in a maximum of two graduate courses, for which no academic credit will be awarded.
The Graduate Program offers a regular course of instruction leading to the following seven degrees:

- Master of Laws
- Master of Laws (Taxation)
- Master of Laws (International and Comparative Law)
- Master of Laws (Labor Law)
- Master of Laws (Securities Regulation)
- Master of Laws (Advocacy)
- Master of Laws (Common Law Studies)

From time to time, exceptional students may be admitted for the purpose of earning a Doctor of Juridical Science or Doctor of Comparative Law degree.

**Master of Laws.** Candidates for this degree must have been graduated from an accredited college or university and from a law school which has been approved by the American Bar Association. Outstanding graduates of foreign law schools in common law countries also may be accepted into this program if their educational backgrounds are comparable to those required of applicants from the United States.

Candidates for this degree must complete twenty-four semester hours of course-work, with a minimum weighted grade average of 6.00 in all courses taken at Georgetown, and must in addition submit a major paper of publishable quality in their field of study. (See “Graduate Paper Requirement.”) No more than ten semester hours of course work offered at the Juris Doctor level may be applied toward the required twenty-four semester hour minimum. This limitation may be waived in appropriate cases by the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies) in response to a written request stating the reason a waiver is justified.

The degree program generally must be completed within three years. However, for good cause shown and with the express written approval of the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies), this maximum term may be extended by two years.

**Master of Laws (Taxation).** The requirements for this degree are the same as those for the Master of Laws degree, except that (1) successful completion of a basic law school course in federal individual income taxation is required as a prerequisite to acceptance into this program; (2) at least twenty of the required twenty-four semester hours of course work must be in the field of taxation; and (3) the following courses must be satisfactorily completed prior to graduation: Corporate Income Tax Law I, Income Tax Accounting, and Taxation of Property Transactions.

**Master of Laws (International and Comparative Law), Master of Laws (Labor Law), and Master of Laws (Securities Regulation).** The requirements for these degrees are the same as those for the Master of Laws degree, except that (1) at least 16 of the required 24 semester hours of coursework must be in the field of specialization, and (2) candidates for the degree of Masters of Laws (Labor Law) must have successfully completed a course in Labor Law prior to beginning the graduate program; candidates for the degree of Master of Laws (International and Comparative Law) must have successfully completed a course in Public International Law prior to beginning the graduate program; and candidates for the degree of Master of Laws (Securities Regulation) must have successfully completed a basic course in Securities Regulation prior to beginning the graduate program. At the discretion of the admissions committee, applicants for these degrees who have not completed the prerequisite course but who are otherwise qualified may be permitted to enroll in the necessary course at the Law Center. For students entering in fall 1987 and after, credit for the prerequisite to admission in each of these specialties will not count toward the 24 credits required for the degree.
Master of Laws (Advocacy). This degree is awarded to graduate fellows in clinical programs. The only persons eligible for this degree are those who have been awarded fellowships (described under the “Fellowship Programs” section of this chapter).

Master of Laws (Common Law Studies). This degree is available only to those students who completed the first degree in law in a country without an English Common Law tradition or with a mixed legal system. Candidates for this degree must complete an individually designed curriculum of twenty semester hours of course work (approved in advance in writing by the Foreign Student Advisor), with a minimum weighted grade average of 6.00 in all courses taken at Georgetown and must submit a major paper of publishable quality. (See “Graduate Paper Requirement.”) Three courses, totaling five semester hours, are required of all Common Law Studies students: Introduction to U.S. Legal Methods, Civil Obligations Under the Common Law, and Legal Research and Writing for Foreign Lawyers. There is no limitation upon the number of Juris Doctor level credits that may be applied toward this degree. Candidates in this program may not, however, enroll in first-year J.D. curriculum offerings. Candidates for this degree normally devote full time to their studies.

Dual Degrees. Students may apply to earn a degree combining two of the specialized areas offered by the Graduate Program. If approved, they must complete the required number of semester hours in each specialty and write a separate Graduate Paper in each area. One combined degree is awarded.

Doctoral Programs

Doctor of Juridical Science. Candidates for this degree must have been graduated with distinction from an accredited college or university and with high scholastic achievement from an approved law school. They also must hold a graduate degree in law or have three years of full-time teaching experience in a law school recognized by the Association of American Law Schools. In addition, they must have published at least two leading articles in recognized legal periodicals or otherwise demonstrated substantial commitment to scholarly publication.

Doctor of Comparative Law. This degree program is open to highly qualified foreign lawyers who have received their legal training in other than common law systems. Candidates for this degree normally must have received the LL.M. (Common Law Studies) degree and distinguished themselves by outstanding work while candidates for the degree. Candidates must demonstrate a substantial commitment to scholarly publication.

Both programs require two years of residence and must be completed within four years. Extensions of this maximum term will not be granted. Candidates may attend any classes in the Graduate Program and must complete, with distinction, a program of study prescribed by the Associate Dean. A thesis of distinguished excellence demonstrating unusual scholarly ability and making a significant contribution to the Law must be submitted and orally defended before a board appointed by the Associate Dean to examine the candidate.

Admission to either Doctoral program is rare and depends on the availability of full-time faculty resources to provide appropriate supervision. In order to be admitted to the program, an applicant must first submit a letter of interest and a thesis proposal to the Associate Dean. If the proposal is deemed to be of substantial merit and within the supervisory capacity of the faculty, the candidate will be invited to apply. Until such invitation is made, no application will be accepted by the Law Center.
FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

The Law Center offers graduate clinical fellowships in connection with the following clinics: Appellate Litigation, Center for Applied Legal Studies, Criminal Justice, Harrison Institute, Institute for Public Representation, Street Law, and Juvenile Justice. Clinical fellows earn a Master of Laws in Advocacy. Some of their credits are obtained in academic course work, including seminars relating to the subject matter of the particular clinic. The other part of their credits derives from participation in academically related clinical activities carefully supervised by the various institute and program directors. These activities, which include case reviews, conducting skills training sessions, performing skills for analysis by program directors and professors, litigating and handling a wide variety of legal matters, are designed to further the fellows' education as practicing attorneys and as clinical educators of student advocates. The Law Center believes that participation in these activities offers the most effective means for training clinical fellows. The mix of courses and clinical activities varies from fellowship to fellowship, according to the nature of the particular clinical program. Every clinical fellow is required to produce some substantial written work in a form satisfactory to the clinic director and the Associate Dean for Clinical Education. The fellowship stipend for 1991-92 is in excess of $24,000 plus tuition and fees.

Through a separate program to encourage future law teachers, Georgetown offers one graduate fellowship each year to a recent graduate or practicing lawyer who wishes to enter the field of law teaching. The program lasts approximately eighteen months during which time the Law Teaching Fellow works closely with a single faculty mentor in order to observe and participate in teaching and completes a publishable scholarly article. Interested individuals should contact the Associate Dean for further information.

Appellate Litigation Fellows. The Appellate Litigation Clinic offers two graduate fellowships, one available every other year, for LL.M. candidates interested in training as appellate advocates in the federal and D.C. courts. In addition to litigating his or her own cases under the supervision of the clinic director, the fellow works with students on cases pending in circuit courts of appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court. The fellow supervises student written work and oral preparation in order to enhance the student's learning process and to develop the fellow's own skills as a clinician and litigator. Fellows also participate in the weekly clinic seminar.

Applications may be obtained by writing to Professor Steven Goldblatt, Director, Appellate Litigation Program, Georgetown University Law Center, 111 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001-2095 and should be submitted no later than December 15, 1991. At a minimum, candidates should have at least one year of relevant experience beyond J.D. degree (e.g. clerkship, government, or private practice).

Center for Applied Legal Studies Fellows. This program makes available two graduate fellowships for Master of Laws in Advocacy candidates interested in developing their skills as teachers in a clinical setting and as public interest lawyers.

The fellows arrive at the Law Center early in July and are placed at the Center for Applied Legal Studies. The first month of the program is devoted to a comprehensive and intensive study of seminar materials and relevant substantive law. They will share with the clinic's other supervisors the responsibility for handling legal, educational and other types of problems with the students. They will also share responsibility for planning and executing classroom instruction in the clinic. There will be opportunity for the fellows to participate directly in agency hearings, litigation or other legal proceedings, particularly during months when classes are not in session.

While virtually any type of background may provide valuable experience, the Center is primarily interested in candidates who expect to pursue careers in clinical legal education.
Fellows will therefore be expected to publish legal scholarship during the fellowship period. The fellowship ends June 30 of the second year.

Resumes and a detailed written statement of interest should be submitted by December 1, 1991. The statement of interest should include reactions to Meltsner and Schrag, "Scenes from a Clinic," 127 U. Pa.L. Rev. 1 (1978), an article describing a clinic similar to the Center, as well as to "The Learning Contract in Legal Education," 44 Md. L. Rev. 1047 (1985), which addresses the teaching methods used at the Center. Materials should be directed to Professors David A. Koplow and Philip G. Schrag, Directors, Center for Applied Legal Studies, Georgetown University Law Center, 111 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Criminal Justice—E. Barrett Prettyman Fellows/Stuart Stiller Fellows. In 1960, the Graduate School established a pioneer legal internship program for recent graduates of law schools. The program combined expert instruction in the art of trial advocacy and participation in graduate studies with the actual representation of indigent clients in the courts of the District of Columbia. The program has been funded over the years from a variety of outside sources, but is now totally supported by the Law Center.

Participants are awarded E. Barrett Prettyman Fellowships, established in January 1960 in honor of former Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The Stiller Fellowship was established in 1980 and was named for a prominent attorney, lecturer, and graduate of the Law Center. The fellows are selected from law graduates throughout the country, contingent upon their admission to the District of Columbia Bar. Applications may be obtained by writing to the Director, Prettyman/Stiller Program, Georgetown University Law Center, 111 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, and should be returned no later than December 15, 1991.

New fellows register at the Law Center during late August. The first 10 weeks of the program are devoted to a comprehensive study of criminal law, procedure and rules of evidence of the District of Columbia. Thereafter the fellow accepts court appointments to defend indigents accused in misdemeanor, felony, appellate and juvenile cases. The trial work will be closely supervised by the program's Deputy Director and a visiting professor from the D.C. Public Defender Service. Most of the trial work will take place in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, although some appointments will be accepted in the D.C. Court of Appeals.

In the second year of the program, the fellows, while continuing to try their own cases, are expected to assume major responsibility for supervising third-year Georgetown students in the Law Center's clinical programs as part of their learning process in order to develop their skills as clinicians and to enhance their understanding of criminal law by acting as teachers. Some of the fellows will become supervising attorneys in the Criminal Justice Clinic, an integrated program of seminar and student practice in misdemeanor cases and prison litigation in the District of Columbia or Maryland. Others will supervise students in the Juvenile Justice Clinic, which involves student practice in juvenile delinquency cases.

The fellows also pursue a program of graduate study. The principal instruction device is the series of seminars, totaling seventy-five hours of instruction, conducted by the Director and consulting experts. The fellows are also required to take a series of courses and seminars approved by the Director. They must prepare a joint paper of publishable quality as a prerequisite toward their Master of Laws degree.

The program ends in July of the second year. The degree of Master of Laws in Advocacy and a Certificate of Proficiency in Trial Advocacy are awarded to fellows who have successfully completed the course of study. Fellows are required to spend all of their time in fulfillment of the requirements of the program.

Harrison Institute for Public Law Fellows. The Harrison Institute provides legal services that strengthen political and economic democracy. Since 1971, the Institute has
represented diverse clients including citizen planning and housing coalitions, housing and commercial cooperatives, community development corporations, advisory neighborhood commissions, city and county government agencies, state and local legislatures, and nonprofit policy organizations. This year, the Institute offers two clinics, one on multifamily housing, and one on state legislation.

The multifamily housing clinic represents group clients involved with tenant purchase of buildings, rent control, co-op/condo conversion, and housing finance. The curriculum includes substantive law on housing and finance, strategic planning, ethics and client relations, negotiation process, and administrative advocacy skills.

The state legislation clinic represents the Center for Policy Alternatives, a nonprofit and nonpartisan center with networks of over 4,000 state-level legislators, administrators and advocates. The policy agenda includes economic development, environmentally sustainable development, voter participation, and women's economic justice. The curriculum includes state law analysis, policy research, strategic planning, ethics and client relations, legislative drafting, and presentation skills.

Fellows work primarily in the Institute's clinical programs. They supervise law students, teach clinical seminars, directly serve Institute clients and conduct policy research. Fellows are in residence year-round for their two-year appointment. During this time, Harrison Fellows complete twenty-four credit hours, which are awarded for teaching seminars and supervising students.

Interested persons should contact Robert Stumberg, Clinical Director, Harrison Institute for Public Law, 111 F Street, N.W., Suite 102, Washington, D.C. 20001-2095, no later than February 1, 1992.

Institute for Public Representation Fellows. The Institute for Public Representation is a public interest law center that provides legal representation to underrepresented groups and interests before administrative agencies, courts, and other decision-making bodies. The Institute is involved in a wide range of issues: constitutional law, communications law, civil rights (especially those of persons with disabilities), professional responsibility, regulatory reform, access to the federal courts, immigration policy, consumer advocacy, and environmental protection.

Five graduate fellows, working in conjunction with the Institute's three senior attorneys, and staff (which includes 17 second and third-year law students each semester), participate in administrative agency adjudicative and rulemaking proceedings, draft legislation and legislative testimony, participate in weekly seminars and, when appropriate, engage in litigation on behalf of clients. The Law Center grants a Master of Laws in Advocacy to each Fellow who successfully completes two years in the program.

Applications must be postmarked no later than November 15, 1991. For further information on application procedures, contact Professor Douglas L. Parker, Director, Institute for Public Representation, Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Street Law Fellows. The Street Law program offers two Fellowships, one involving corrections facilities and one involving educational facilities. The Fellowships last two years and lead to an LL.M. degree. Fellows work with professors and J.D. students to train inmates, high school students, and other nonlawyers about aspects of the law that affect their daily lives. Criminal law and prisoner's rights, domestic relations, consumer law, landlord and tenant law, and torts are all part of the Street Law curriculum.

Applications may be obtained by writing to Professor Richard Roe, Director of Street Law Programs, 111 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, and should be submitted no later than March 2, 1992.
Women's Law & Public Policy Fellows. The Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program is another fellowship program offering an opportunity for a clinical fellowship. Housed at the Law Center, the program offers eight or nine one-year fellowships for recent law graduates interested in working on women's rights issues with public interest organizations or government agencies in Washington, D.C. Fellows have been placed in a variety of women's rights groups, civil rights groups, and congressional offices.

One fellow each year is assigned to the Sex Discrimination Clinic at Georgetown. The fellow supervises students in litigation of domestic violence proceedings brought by battered women in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The fellow also litigates and actively participates in conducting the Clinic's seminar for second and third-year law students. The Clinic's fellowship commences on August 1 each year, while the other Women's Law Fellows start on September 1.

The tasks undertaken by the Women's Law Fellows vary according to the activities performed by the sponsoring organizations, but the exclusive focus of each fellow's work must be on legal and policy issues relating to the advancement of women's rights. All Women's Law Fellows attend regular seminars sponsored by the program and addressing current women's rights issues. They are also encouraged to attend Law Center courses on gender and the law, feminist legal theory, and women's legal history.

In contrast to the other Law Center clinical fellowships, this is a one-year program which does not lead to a degree. Applications may be obtained from Professor Susan Deller Ross, Director of both the Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program and the Sex Discrimination Clinic at the Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Completed applications must be submitted by November 30, 1991.

TUITION AND FEES

Masters degree candidates and non-degree students pay tuition at the rate of $570.00 per credit hour. Tuition for Consortium courses taken at George Washington University (see "The Consortium Program") will be charged at the regular Georgetown University Law Center rates.

Tuition and fees for the current semester are due and payable in full at the time of registration unless, in the case of an unforeseeable personal emergency, a tuition deferment has been obtained. A $30.00 handling charge is applied to all tuition deferments and interest of one and a quarter percent per month is applied to any unpaid balance.

A $50.00 late registration fee will be charged to any student who has not completed all necessary arrangements, including financial matters, by the day of registration as shown on the academic calendar. Students who are provided the opportunity to register by mail, but who fail to do so, will be charged the $50.00 late registration fee at arena registration. Students who do participate in registration by mail may pay tuition at arena registration with no penalty. The late fees will not be waived unless the student has made timely application for a loan and has provided documentation of that fact to the Student Accounts Office.

Doctor of Juridical Science .................................. $16,650.00 per year
Doctor of Comparative Law .......................... $16,650.00 per year

Special fees not covered above are as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application fee (non-refundable)</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferment Handling fee</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Late Registration fee</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Late Payment charge</td>
<td>1.25% per month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transcript fee (per copy) .................................................. $2.00
Recreational complex fee
(voluntary for graduate students) ..................... $64.50 per semester

No deductions can be made for absence from classes. Students in arrears of tuition or fees will not be permitted to receive notice as to examination grades, diplomas or transcripts of record, and they will not be permitted to register for subsequent semesters.

By act of registration, students accept the responsibility for charges of the entire semester, subject only to the exceptions stated under “Examination and Withdrawal Policy.”

Although every effort will be made to contain costs and achieve economies, the Law Center specifically reserves the right to increase tuition and other fees without prior notice.

Graduate students may revise their course schedules after registration, subject to the same rules and fees as are applicable in the case of J.D. students.

Georgetown Monthly Payment Plan. Georgetown University offers a monthly payment plan. This plan enables a student to pay all or part of his or her yearly tuition in ten equal monthly installments. The plan is available to supplement other forms of financial aid such as loans or grants that may be available.

Participation is on an annual basis and is renewable each year at an annual fee. There are no other fees or interest charges.

Students should contact the Office of Student Accounts, (202) 687-7100 for further information. All arrangements must be in place by the start of the academic year.

FINANCIAL AID

Scholarships

Georgetown University does not offer scholarship assistance to graduate students. As part of a two-year program funded by the Ford Foundation, two fellowships in international public law will be awarded to LL.M. (International and Comparative Law) students in 1991-92. Contact Molly Jackson in the International Programs Office for details.

Loan Programs

The Stafford/Guaranteed Student Loan. The Stafford/Guaranteed Student Loan Program provides low-interest long-term loans to help meet educational expenses. Under this program eligible law students can borrow up to $7,500 per year, with an aggregate limit of $54,750. Loan repayment begins six months after graduation. The federal government pays the interest, currently at 8%, while the student-borrower is in school and during the 6-month grace period. The interest rate will increase to 10% after four years of repayment. Applicants must be enrolled in a degree program on at least a half-time (six credits) basis.

Stafford/GSL eligibility is based on financial need. The Financial Aid Office determines financial need by taking the estimated student budget and subtracting from it the GAPSFS-determined family contribution and other financial aid that the student has been awarded for the year. Students who are 24 years old or older and those students who will not be claimed as a dependent on their parents 1991 income tax returns will be evaluated as independent for 1991-92 Stafford/GSL eligibility. These students are not required to provide parental information on the GAPSFS. The Stafford/GSL family contribution for students who are under 24 years of age and will be claimed as a dependent by their parents for the 1991 income

$64.50/semester (or $129.00/year) is the 1990-91 charge. Fiscal Year 1991-92 charge is not set yet.
The Graduate Program 153
tax year will include a contribution from the parent(s) and the student. Student and paren­
tal information must be supplied on the GAPSFAS in this instance.

Please Note: Applicants should be aware that federal aid rules require aid eligibility to be
based on prior year taxable income. For the 1991-92 academic year, income earned in 1990
will be used to determine loan eligibility. As a result, in many cases, a sizeable contribution
from income will be expected to be available to meet college expenses. Applicants should
manage their finances accordingly with the knowledge that some part of their salaries will
be computed as a resource to meet school expenses.

When applying for a Stafford/GSL, all applicants will be required to submit a copy of their
own and their parents’ (if dependent) federal income tax forms, a Student Loan Supplemental
Information Sheet (available at the Financial Aid Office), and the loan application form. In
addition, all Stafford/GSL borrowers must have a Financial Aid Transcript from each post-
secondary institution that the student has attended sent to the Law Center Financial Aid Of­
fice. The Law Center participates in the Law Access program offered by the Law School Ad­
missions Council (LSAC). Applications may be obtained from the Financial Aid Office or
Law Access, Box 2500, Newtown, PA 18940.

Students should submit the GAPSFAS to ETS by April 1 and the other Stafford/GSL ap­
plication materials to the Financial Aid Office by June 1. By meeting these deadlines, the stu­
dent will qualify for a 60-day extension for fall semester tuition covered by the amount of the
loan check. Late fees will not be charged during the first 60 days after registration, should
your loan check be delayed, if you met the due dates listed above. Loan forms should be sub­
mitted by November 1 for a spring semester tuition extension.

Borrowers who have defaulted on a student loan must meet certain criteria to qualify for
a subsequent loan. Your lender can instruct you regarding their requirements, but for the most
part you must have made eight to twelve consecutive monthly payments to be considered
for another loan. These payments must continue during your entire enrollment in law school
without interruption and without being late. Additionally, the Law Center will not be able to extend
a tuition deferment based on a GSL application if the borrower has defaulted on any student loan.

The Supplemental Loan for Students. The Supplemental Loan for Students (SLS)
is a federally subsidized loan program that allows graduate students to borrow up to $4,000
per year in addition to the Stafford/GSL or in place of a Stafford/GSL if income restrictions
prohibit a student from qualifying for a Stafford/GSL. All SLS borrowers must file a current
year GAPSFAS to determine their Stafford/GSL eligibility before receiving the SLS and must
have a Financial Aid Transcript sent to the Financial Aid Office from each post-secondary
school attended previously. The SLS interest rate is calculated by adding 3.25% to the
average 91-day Treasury Bill rate. The rate cannot exceed 12% and is adjusted annually. Law
Access SLS borrowers can defer payments while in school.

Students interested in applying for an SLS loan should contact either their Stafford/GSL
lender or the GULC Financial Aid Office. Applications for full-time students must be received
in the Financial Aid Office by June 1. By meeting these deadlines the student will qualify
for a 60-day extension for fall semester tuition payment. Late fees will not be charged dur­
ing the first 60 days after registration, should a student’s loan check be delayed, if they meet
the due dates listed above. Students must submit SLS applications by November 1 for a
spring semester tuition extension. More information on this program is available at the Finan­
cial Aid Office.

Commercial Student Loans. Commercial student loans include CONSERN, Grad-
Share, Law Access, Law Loans, Option 4, and PEP loan programs. In addition to these,
several states have developed student loan programs for their residents. Students who do not
qualify for federal aid programs or those who need additional funding may apply for aid
through these sources.
In general, these loans are based on the student's assets, income, and credit history. The loans vary in interest rate, loan fees, and amount available to borrow. In all cases, interest is charged from the date of disbursement of the check, although certain programs allow accrual of the interest until after graduation. The amount borrowed from any one of these programs, when combined with other student aid, parental contribution, and student savings, cannot exceed the cost of the student expense budget.

Specifics about these loan programs and application materials are available upon request from the Financial Aid Office.

GRADUATE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The courses listed below are grouped according to the graduate degree sought. For a listing of both graduate and J.D. courses by major subject areas see Chapter IV of this Bulletin entitled "The Law Center Curriculum." Because of occasional curriculum changes and variations in faculty availability, courses may be subject to modification or withdrawal.

Graduate Program courses are conducted primarily on weekday evenings and Saturday mornings. A limited number of graduate courses may be offered during the day on weekdays as well. Weekday evening courses begin at either 5:45 p.m. or 7:55 p.m. Juris Doctor (J.D.) level courses are offered both day and evening on weekdays and Saturdays.

LL.M. students should note that they will not receive credit for a course that is substantially similar to any course completed toward the J.D. or other law degree. Students should request approval from the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies) before enrolling in a course which may duplicate earlier work.

Graduate Program Courses for Foreign Lawyers

The following courses are open to all graduate students who received their training in foreign countries. Note that some are required for those students enrolled in the LL.M. (Common Law Studies) program.

Civil Obligations Under the Common Law Two Semester Hours
Views the common law system through a study of selected concepts in Contract Law and Products Liability. Emphasis is on the development of the law with special attention to landmark cases written by prominent judges and courts. Required for all civil law trained attorneys. Open only to foreign graduate students. Professor D. Mayer

Introduction to U.S. Constitutional Law Two Semester Hours
Focuses on the role that the Supreme Court plays in the American system of government. The course begins by examining America's 18th century written constitution, moves to highlights of the major constitutional cases and crises of the last 200 years, and ends with modern constitutional doctrine. Particular attention will be paid to the justifications for the power of an unelected Supreme Court to strike down laws passed by Congress or the states. Open only to foreign graduate law students. Professor T.B.A.

Introduction to U.S. Legal Methods Two Semester Hours
Introduces foreign graduate students to the techniques of case and statutory analysis, as well as to the basic procedural elements of the U.S. legal system. Open to all foreign graduate students; required for LL.M. (Common Law Studies) students who did not attend the summer orientation program. Professor Wolff
Legal Research and Writing for Foreign Lawyers

Introduces students to the basic U.S. legal research resources and methods. Writing assignments will give the opportunity to develop writing skills using the form and style common in American law. Course will meet two hours weekly for the first half of the Fall semester. Required for all civil law trained attorneys; open to all graduate students who studied law outside the U.S.

Professor D. Mayer; Professor Ramsfield

Graduate Program Courses in the Field of Taxation

Advanced Partnership and Real Estate Taxation

Examines at an advanced level the federal tax aspects of partnerships, with emphasis on the problems and planning opportunities arising in real estate ventures. Specific areas of interest include format of ownership, drafting of partnership agreements, financing issues, tax allocations, planning for property contributions and distributions, special problems with the passive loss and at risk rules, like-kind exchanges, low income housing credits, and syndicated offerings. [Prerequisites: Taxation I, Partnership Taxation, Taxation of Property Transactions.]

Professor Crnkovich and Stevens

Business Planning

Combines advanced work in federal taxation and business organizations and is designed to acquaint students with a range of transactions frequently encountered by lawyers representing business clients. The course encompasses an intensive analysis of selected sections of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations thereunder. Topics covered include the formation of corporations, executive compensation arrangements, retirement of stock interests, hostile takeover defenses, financially troubled business issues, taxable and non-taxable acquisitions and dispositions of corporate and other businesses, and the division and liquidation of corporate and other businesses, particularly partnerships. Class focus is on partnership issues. Class participation is a vital aspect of the course, which is taught using the problem method. [Prerequisites: Taxation I, Corporate Income Tax Law I. Strongly Recommended: Corporate Income Tax II. Recommended: Taxation of Partnerships.]

Professors Leatherman and Trier; Professor Keyes

Consolidated Returns: Principles and Planning

Studies the law and regulations governing consolidated federal income tax returns of affiliated groups of corporations. This course is highly recommended for students who intend to practice corporate tax law. Since emphasis is placed on consolidated return principles that affect corporate tax planning, there are no actual consolidated returns prepared in the course but through the case study approach the course will cover the following subjects: eligibility to file consolidated returns; the rules in the regulations for computation of consolidated tax liability and for computation of various types of income, deductions and credits; treatment of business transactions within the group; treatment of dividends and other distributions within the group; adjustments to the basis of stock of members of the group and the potential consequences of the adjustments; and treatment of earnings and profits accounts. The consequences of filing consolidated returns in specific situations are considered as each topic is covered. [Prerequisites: Taxation I, Corporate Income Tax Law I. Co-requisite: Corporate Income Tax Law II.]

Professor Rosen
Corporate Income Tax Law I
Examines the federal income tax effects of certain basic transactions involving corporations and their shareholders. Principal subjects covered include: corporate formation and capital structure, distributions to shareholders, redemptions and liquidations. Major emphasis is upon Internal Revenue Code sections 301 through 362 and related Treasury Regulations. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]
Professors Dahlberg, O'Connell, Zeswitz

Corporate Income Tax Law II
Continues the study of provisions of the federal income tax laws especially applicable to corporations and their shareholders. Detailed study is given to corporate reorganizations under Subchapter C, including acquisitions, divisive reorganizations and recapitalizations, the treatment of boot, the basis provisions, the assumption of liabilities, and related matters. Consideration is also given to carryovers of corporate tax attributes, including restrictions applicable to loss corporations, and Section 367, relating to foreign corporations. [Prerequisites: Taxation I, Corporate Income Tax Law I.]
Professors Durst and O'Hara; Professor Jacokes; Professor Schecter

Corporate Income Tax Law III
Examines, in a transactional context, the evolving principles of corporate tax, including, the multiple methods of measurement of corporate income (earnings and profits; alternative minimum tax; and adjusted correct earnings) (E & P, AMT, ACE); the consequences of repeal of General Utilities; disincorporation techniques, including S Corporations; debt, equity, and the time value of money in the corporate context; limitations on carryforward and carryback of NOLs and other corporate characteristics; and traditional anti-avoidance provisions, which operate primarily at the shareholder level, such as sections 304, 305, 341, and 541. [Prerequisites: Taxation I, Corporate Income Tax Law I. Recommended: Corporate Income Tax Law II.]
Professors Fant and Klusaritz

ERISA: Coverage, Administration and Participant Rights and Remedies
See course description with listing of Labor Law courses, below.

ERISA: The Fiduciary Provisions
See course description with listing of Labor Law courses, below.

ERISA: Plan Termination and Withdrawal Liability
See course description with listing of Labor Law courses, below.

Graduate Seminar:
Advanced Estate Planning
Examines, at an advanced level, the tax and non-tax problems involved in the transmission of property by inter-vivos gift and testamentary transfer, with detailed emphasis upon the income, estate and gift tax consequences of the various forms of transfer. Students will prepare and present Graduate Papers of publishable quality in lieu of an examination. [Prerequisites: Taxation I, Estate and Gift Taxation, Decedents' Estates, and Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates; completion of at least eight hours of graduate tax course work. Strongly Recommended: Taxation of Partnerships and at least one course in corporate income tax law. Limit 10 students.]
Professor Beckwith
Graduate Seminar:
Comparative State and Federal Taxation

Consider issues arising under a comparative analysis of United States' tax laws. The focus
of the seminar is on the states' taxing systems, with comparisons being drawn between state
taxation and federal taxation, and among the different taxing schemes in the various states.
The seminar explores issues arising out of the states' conformity and nonconformity with
the federal income tax laws, and issues arising out of the nonuniformity among the various states'
taxing schemes. [Prerequisites: Taxation I, and completion of at least eight hours of graduate
tax course work. Limit 10 students.]

Professors Tatarowicz and Walker

Graduate Seminar:
Recent Tax Legislative Developments

Focuses on recent legislative developments, including continuing developments relating
the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988; the Revenue Reconciliation Act of
1990; and other recently enacted tax laws. Recent legislative developments and tax legislative
procedures are also discussed.

Students are expected to select a paper topic promptly, to submit drafts, to make present-
tations to the class, and to comment on the presentations of others throughout the semester.
[Prerequisites: Taxation I and completion of at least 8 hours of graduate tax course work.
Limit 10 students.]

Professor Colvin

Income Tax Accounting

Covers a major area of tax planning involving the timing of income and deductions under
Subchapter E of the Internal Revenue Code. The course examines a broad range of subjects
related to accounting methods and periods, such as requests to change, inventories (including
costing, valuation, and the LIFO method), principles of income recognition, prepaid income,
claim of right, cash equivalency and constructive receipt, special methods involving long-term
contracts, installment sales, timing of deductions, estimated expenses, prepaid expenses, ex-
pense versus capitalization, and conformity between tax and financial accounting. These pro-
blem areas are analyzed both from a technical viewpoint and from a tax policy perspective.
[Prerequisite: Taxation I, but a knowledge of financial accounting is not necessary for this
course.]

Professor Brewster; Professors Kempson and Conjura

Income Taxation of Natural Resources

Examines the major federal tax provisions applicable to the natural resource industry (oil
and gas, hard minerals, and timber). Consideration is given to the tax aspects of transfers of
mineral interests, development and operation of mineral properties (including intangibles,
exploration, and development expenditures, and depletion), sharing arrangements, and
organizational matters. [Prerequisite: Taxation I. Recommended: Taxation of Partnerships.]

Professor Bedell

Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates

Covers the principal federal income tax rules applicable to trusts and estates, including gran-
tor trusts, complex trusts, accumulation trusts, and “income in respect of a decedent.” The
use of problems for illustrative purposes, planning points, and other practical considerations
are emphasized in the course.

Professor B. Shapiro
Pensions and Other Deferred Compensation I

Explores the structures, operation and requirements for obtaining and maintaining IRS approval of tax-qualified pensions, profit-sharing and stock bonus plans under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Provides an overview of Employee Stock Ownership Plans, and other specialized types of qualified plans. The course focuses on the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the Regulations and Revenue Rulings. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professor Oppenheimer; Professor Slate

Pension and Other Deferred Compensation II

Continues the study of qualified plans, examining the tax consequences to employers, employee participants and beneficiaries, and the deductibility of employer contributions. The course explores individual retirement plans as well as nonqualified plans, restricted property, deferred compensation techniques, and other executive compensation arrangements. [Prerequisite: Taxation I. Recommended: Pensions and Other Deferred Compensation I.]

Professor Stanger

Professional Responsibility in Federal Tax Practice

Examines the ethical questions that are likely to confront an attorney in private and public federal tax practice. The course will focus on the guidelines provided by the American Bar Association and the Internal Revenue Service for professional responsibility. Particular emphasis will be placed on the role of the attorney as advisor and advocate in tax planning, return preparation, client representation before the Internal Revenue Service, and in tax litigation. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professor Mulroney; Professor Elgin

Special Problems in International Tax Seminar: Foreign Currency

See Registrar for course description.

Professor Stodghill

State and Local Taxation

Reviews the major features of the principal forms of state and local taxation. Corporate franchise and income taxation (including problems of apportionment and allocation), gross receipts, sales, use, personal income and death taxes are analyzed. Federal constitutional restrictions on state taxation of interstate businesses are also reviewed. Current developments and problems areas are emphasized. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professors Friedman and Mines

Tax Aspects of Employee Welfare Benefits

Focuses primarily on those provisions of the Internal Revenue Code designed to affect the delivery and funding of employee welfare benefits. It will concentrate particularly on those provisions requiring that employer plans provide continuation of health care, those governing employer-provided health and other welfare benefits and the vehicles through which those benefits are funded. The course will include an overview of health care delivery systems and of labor and other laws regulating employer-provided medical and other welfare benefits. Specific topics to be covered include COBRA health care continuation, cafeteria plans, non-discrimination rules, VEBAs, statutory fringe benefits and retiree medical benefits.

Professors Thrasher and Wincek

Tax Planning for Real Estate Transactions

Examines the effect of Federal income taxes on the real estate market and real estate transactions: sales (including installment sales) and exchanges of real estate interest; the choice of various entities for the ownership and development of real estate; the impact of taxes on the landlord and tenant; the tax impact of creative financing techniques, such as the sale-leaseback; depreciation, amortization and obsolescence; basis (including at-risk) and basis
adjustments; passive activity loss limitations; and the tax consequences of foreclosures, bankruptcies and work-outs. Professors Gottlieb and Tucker

**Tax Policy Seminar**

This seminar examines policy issues of taxation from the standpoint of equity, economic efficiency, and administrability. The seminar provides an overall look at major tax policy questions. In addition it provides an in-depth examination of one or more current issues such as the special treatment of capital gains. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.] (This course is also listed as part of the J.D. curriculum.) Professors S. Cohen and Halperin

**Tax Practice and Procedure (Administrative Practice)**

Examines the formulation of federal tax legislation and administration of the Internal Revenue Code, including requests for letter rulings, technical advice, closing agreements, preparation and filing of returns, audit procedures, administrative appeals, deficiencies, assessments, jeopardy assessments, termination of the taxable year, penalties and the statute of limitations. Preparation of various documents is required. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professor Heltzer

**Tax Practice and Procedure (Litigation)**

Studies jurisdictional and procedural problems and considerations arising in the litigation of federal tax cases before the United States Tax Court, District Court and the Claims Court. Practical problems of choice of forum, pleadings, discovery, and tax trial practice are surveyed. Also considered are criminal tax investigations and prosecutions, bankruptcy, civil collection, levy and distraint, and the tax lien and its priorities. Government attorneys are utilized as guest lecturers on some of the subject matter. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professors Curtin and Fridkin; Professors Carney, Kafka and Fridkin

**Tax Treatment of Charities and Other Nonprofit Organizations**

Studies the treatment of charities and other nonprofit organizations, including private foundations, churches, hospitals, trade associations, social clubs, and political organizations, under the federal income tax law. Among the topics covered are the characteristics of the various classes of exempt organizations, the legislative policies underlying their exemption from tax, problems associated with qualification for and retention of exemption, the unrelated business income tax, the declaratory judgment remedy, implications of racial discrimination and the treatment of lobbying expenditures. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professor Sanders

**Taxation of Financial Institutions and Products**

Examines the taxation of commercial banks, thrift institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, property and casualty insurance companies and life insurance companies. The course analyzes the applicable special tax provisions in light of the economic function and operation of those institutions. Additionally, the course examines the taxation of financial products, such as mutual fund and REIT shares, annuities and life insurance, and considers alternatives to insurance products, such as self insurance, captive insurance companies and risk retention groups. Consideration is given to why financial institutions are treated differently from other taxpayers, and to differences in the treatment accorded to the various types of financial institutions and products. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

Professor Johnson

**Taxation of Intellectual Property**

Examines the tax treatment applicable to the development, purchase, sale and licensing of intangible intellectual properties such as patents, trade secrets, trademarks, trade names,
and copyrights. Specific areas of interest include computer software, research and development, valuation of intellectual properties, and international licensing. [Prerequisite: Taxation I. Recommended: Taxation of Property Transactions.]

**Professor Petry**

**Taxation of Partnerships**

Examines in depth the provisions of Subchapter K of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder. Attention is given to the tax problems arising upon the formation, operation and liquidation of a partnership, including the consequences of acquisitions of partnership interests, compensating the service partner, distributions by the partnership to partners, the optional adjustment to basis of partnership property, and the transfer of partnership interests. Other matters considered include identifying when a partnership exists and when a partnership will be taxed as a corporation. Mercantile, professional, tax shelter partnerships and master limited partnerships are studied. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

**Professor Gharyk; Professors McGarty and Zeswitz**

**Taxation of Property Transactions**

Explores the federal income tax consequences arising from sales, exchanges, and other dispositions of property. Principal issues considered include: determination of the taxable event; ascertainment of the amount realized; ascertainment of adjusted basis; limitations on the allowability of losses, including the at-risk and passive activity loss provisions; and the relevance of the capital/ordinary gain or loss distinction. The course includes an analysis of the major non-recognition provisions, including like-kind exchanges and involuntary conversions and replacements. The course also includes a detailed examination of the taxation of deferred payment sales, including the effect of taxpayer's method of accounting and the availability and operation of the installment method. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.]

**Professor Colson; Professor Harllee**

**Taxation of S Corporations**

This course examines the taxation of S corporations and their shareholders under Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. Areas explored include: eligibility requirements, elections, revocations and terminations, corporate level taxes, distributions, corporate-shareholder agreements, loss utilization, compensation planning, and state and local tax considerations. S corporation acquisition transactions (taxable and nontaxable) are featured. Business considerations and practical tax planning opportunities, as well as choice of entity fundamentals, are highlighted throughout the course. [Prerequisites: Taxation I, Corporate Income Tax Law I. Recommended: Taxation of Partnerships and Corporate Income Tax Law II.]

**Professor Starr**

**U.S. Taxation of International Income I**

Concentrates on the U.S. taxation of foreign persons and foreign investments in the United States. The course covers the U.S. taxation of nonresident aliens and foreign corporations, the source rules, expense allocation rules, the principles and application of U.S. tax treaties, special rules governing foreign investment in U.S. real estate and other business, the U.S. activities of foreign governments, and tax planning possibilities involved in the foregoing. [Prerequisite: Taxation I.] [Due to substantial overlap of subject matter, students may receive credit for only one of the following: International Tax Planning Seminar (J.D. Division) or U.S. Taxation of International Income sequence (Graduate Division).]

**Professors McCarty and Mintz**

**U.S. Taxation of International Income II**

Concentrates on the U.S. taxation of U.S. persons and businesses earning income outside of the United States. The course examines in depth U.S. taxation of the international opera-
tions of United States multinational corporations. It covers Sections 367 and 1491, the Foreign Tax Credit provisions, Subpart F and the Foreign Personal Holding Company provisions, foreign currency considerations, and strategic tax planning. The course also includes consideration of the taxation of expatriates, calculations of earnings and profits, Foreign Sales Corporations, Possessions Corporations, international boycotts and illegal payments, and foreign trusts. [Prerequisite: a prior tax course in corporate organizations and re-organizations. U.S. Taxation of International Income I is designed to complement this course, but is not a prerequisite.]

[Due to substantial overlap of subject matter, students may receive credit for only one of the following: International Tax Planning Seminar (J.D. Division) or U.S. Taxation of International Income sequence (Graduate Division).]

Professors McCarty and Swenson

J.D. Courses in the Field of Taxation

Descriptions of the following courses appear in the alphabetical listing of J.D. electives in this Bulletin.

- Business Planning
- Estate and Gift Taxation
- Estate Planning
- International Tax Planning Seminar
- Retirement Income Policy
- State and Local Tax and Finance Seminar
- Taxation I*
- Taxation II

*This course may not be applied to the LL.M. (Taxation) degree.

Graduate Program Courses in the Field of Employee Benefits

Students who have a special interest in employee benefits should note the following courses listed with the tax and labor law courses.

- ERISA: Coverage, Administration and Participant Rights and Remedies
- ERISA: Plan Termination and Withdrawal Liability
- Pensions and Other Deferred Compensation I
- Pensions and Other Deferred Compensation II
- Pension Fund Management and Social Investing Seminar
- Tax Aspects of Employee Welfare Benefits

Graduate Program Courses in the Field of International and Comparative Law

Arms Control

Provides a broad overview of the field of arms control. Emphasis will be on nuclear weapons, with discussion of nuclear weapons designs and effects, delivery systems, balance of forces, and strategic theory and doctrine. Chemical, biological, and conventional weapons will also be addressed. Review of arms control theory and practice, with emphasis on an analysis of the legal regime established by arms control agreements in force and under negotiation. The proliferation of weapons technologies will be highlighted, particularly those relating to nuclear, chemical, and ballistic missile weapons. Students may not receive credit for both this course and the J.D. Arms Control and National Security Seminar. (This course is also listed as part of the J.D. curriculum.)

Professors Graham, Parsons and Rhinelander
Arms Control Negotiations Seminar

Constitutes an intense, in-depth simulation of a negotiation of a major arms control agreement. The students will be separated into opposing delegations (e.g., U.S. and Soviet) and also will be assigned specialized individual roles (e.g., JCS advisor or KGB representative). The delegations will be provided conflicting (and on occasion incoherent) instructions and told to negotiate and draft an agreement with their opposites. Once the negotiations are completed, each delegation will be required to defend and justify the resulting agreement during an advice and consent proceeding before its respective legislative body (e.g., the Senate). Depending on student interest and current events, the simulation may involve, for example, the strategic arms reduction treaty (START), a short-range nuclear forces treaty (SNF), or an amendment to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM). [Prerequisite: Fall lecture course on Arms Control or permission of the instructors.] (This course is also listed as part of the J.D. curriculum.)

Comparative Trade Law Seminar

Compares and analyzes the approaches of major trading nations (the United States, European Communities, Canada, Australia, Japan) to regulating international trade within the framework of local laws and regulations, the GATT, and the GATT "Codes." We will focus on antidumping, countervailing duty and "escape clause" actions. The seminar will also consider, as instruments of trade law and policy, the use of generalized tariff preferences (GSP), the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, and similar preferential trading arrangements; rules of origin/local content restrictions; and reciprocity requirements. Analyses will try to consider both the view of the private practitioner and the government trade policy adviser, keeping in mind that the administration of the law may be more important than the written law. Whenever possible, instruction will be based on actions and proceedings currently under consideration. [Prerequisite: One of the following: International Trade Law and Regulation, International Law II, U.S. Unfair Trade Practice Statutes Seminar, U.S. Trade Law and Policy Seminar, or experience in the field satisfactory to the professors.]

Congressional Practice in International Trade

Examines the interaction between Congress, the courts, and relevant federal agencies in international trade practice. Emphasis on legislative practice by which an attorney can help shape trade law and affect decisions before courts and agencies. Integrates the roles of Congress, the courts and administrative agencies in international trade practice, providing a Constitutional perspective on the practical applications and limitations of each. Consideration is given to how legislative history and Congressional intent are used in federal court and administrative review. Also explores how Congress might be petitioned as “court of last resort” for trade cases, and the petitioning of Congress to pursue client interests with federal agencies and foreign trading partners.

European Community Law I

Studies the history, structure, and institutions of the European Community, including the nature of Community law and its effect on the Member States. The course covers the changes made by the Single European Act, the Community’s steps toward 1992 and possible further integration. Although the emphasis is on the Community’s structure and institutions, selected major areas of European Community Law are examined. Students who have taken European Community Law may not receive credit for this course. (This course is also listed as part of the J.D. curriculum.)
European Community Law II

Following the coverage begun in Economic Community Law I, this course continues with an in-depth study of the European Community's 1992 program to accelerate the pace of European economic integration, with a special focus on matters of commercial and business interest. Included are competition policy, company law taxation and technical standards harmonization; cross-sectoral developments in the areas of public procurement, social policy, commercial policy; and changes in particular business sectors such as financial services, transportation and telecommunications. [Prerequisite: European Community Law I. Students may take either this course or the European Community Law II: Seminar in Business Law, but not both, due to overlap in subject matter.] (This course is also listed as part of the J.D. curriculum.)

Professors Lehner, Ruiz and Sloan

European Community Law II: Seminar in Business Law

This alternative to the European Community Law II course builds on the concepts taught in European Community Law I while focusing primarily on business law issues such as banking, mergers and acquisitions, and insurance law. The 1992 process has provided unprecedented business opportunities in the "unified market" for both European and U.S. multinational companies. Those opportunities will be explored in full. Corporate harmonization directives, forms of doing business and potential barriers to doing business will also be covered. Students will be expected to prepare research papers and to present their research in class. [Prerequisite: European Community Law I.] (This course is also listed as part of the J.D. curriculum.)

Professors Dickinson and Powers

Graduate Seminar: International Law of Common Areas

Examines and compares the international law that governs the oceans, Antarctica, and outer space, focusing on some of the current issues facing international lawyers. The course will begin with an overview of the three legal regimes. We will consider the options for governance of common areas (e.g., national authority, free-for-all, multilateral governance), the legal and political reasons for the emergence of the existing regimes, the ways that customary and conventional international law develop, and the limits of international law as a means to influence human behavior. Possible paper topics include the exploitation of mineral resources, liability for environmental harm, the development of international institutions, developing country legal perspectives, and criminal jurisdiction. [Prerequisites: International Law I and completion of at least 8 semester hours of course work in international law. Foreign students in their first semester should consult the Foreign Student Coordinator. Students who have taken International Environmental Law or Oceans Law and Policy are welcome, but those courses are not prerequisites. Limited to 10 students.]

Professor Donoghue

Graduate Seminar: The GATT after the Uruguay Round

Each student will write a paper about a different topic, will make a class presentation of his or her paper, and will be expected to critique the papers of at least two other students. Paper topics may include dispute resolution, conditionality including conditional MFN, services, Japan, agriculture, textiles, procurement, etc. [Prerequisites: International Law I and eight hours of course work in international law, including one of the following: International Law II, International Trade Law and Regulation or permission of professor. Foreign students without the formal prerequisites should consult the professor. Limited to 10 students.]

Professor Wallace
Graduate Seminar:
The International Monetary System

Each student will write a paper about a different topic, will make a class presentation of his or her paper, and will be expected to critique the papers of at least two other students. Paper topics may include the IMF, stand-by arrangements, conditionality, exchange contracts, the Bank for International Settlements, syndicated loans, and various Third World debt issues. [Prerequisites: International Law I and eight hours of course work in international law. Recommended: International Law II, International Finance, or International Economics for Lawyers. Limited to 10 students.]

Professor Wallace

Immigration and Nationality Law

Deals with the rights of aliens and citizens, the administrative structure and powers of the government agencies concerned with immigration and citizenship, temporary and permanent entries, Labor Department certifications, visa preferences and exemptions, powers and procedures of U.S. consuls, refugees and asylum, entry requirements and procedure, deportation grounds and procedures, discretionary relief to avert deportation or exclusion, obligations and liabilities of employers, judicial review, acquisition of U.S. citizenship at birth, naturalization and denaturalization, expatriation and determination of claims to United States citizenship.

Professor C. Gordon

International Agreements

Analyzes the rules set out in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and United States constitutional law of treaties and executive agreements. Cases and materials on the conclusion of international agreements, their validity and effect, interpretation and application, relation to domestic law, and modification and termination are examined. U.S. law issues include the historical development of constitutional law on international agreements, the effect of treaties and executive agreements in domestic law, the choice of treaty or executive agreements, the role of Congress and of the Executive Branch in the process of international agreement making and termination, and recent developments bearing on treaty practice. Basic U.S. procedures on agreement making, both Congressional and Executive, are reviewed. [Recommended: International Law I.]

Professor Dalton

International Civil Litigation

Undertakes an in-depth study of litigation in U.S. courts in cases involving foreign parties or transactions. Among other things, we will study personal jurisdiction over foreigners; forum non conveniens and other forum selection issues; the service of process outside the United States, including by letters rogatory and the Hague Service Convention; the discovery of evidence located outside the United States, including direct discovery under U.S. rules and evidence taking under the Hague Evidence Convention; foreign sovereign immunity; the extraterritorial application of U.S. laws, including the antitrust and securities laws; the Act of State doctrine; and the enforcement of foreign judgments. The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the special procedural and substantive issues that arise in international cases. Students may not receive credit both for this course and International Problems in Civil Litigation (J.D.). Primary teaching responsibility for this course will be undertaken by Professors Cheston.

Professors Cheston and Born

International Commercial Arbitration

Examines United States, foreign, and international law and practice relating to international commercial arbitration, including the U.S. Arbitration Act, selected foreign statutes, New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards, the ICSID Convention, and the arbitration rules of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the United
Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), and the American Arbitration Association (AAA). The course focuses on the procedural law applicable to and the practical aspects of arbitration. Covers such topics as drafting the arbitration clause, selecting the situs, conducting arbitration, and enforcing awards, with particular attention to judicial oversight of arbitration, choice of law, arbitrability of subject matter, provisional remedies, and special problems of arbitration with foreign states and government agencies. [Prerequisite: International Law I. Recommended: International Commercial Transactions.]

Professor Stewart

International Commercial Transactions Two Semester Hours
Examines the legal framework of the export or international sales transaction, and focuses on the private law aspects of international commercial transactions. The course deals with the usual trade terms (F.O.B., C.I.F., etc.) employed in such transactions, and with the ancillary contracts of carriage (sea, air, etc.), insurance and finance (documentary letters of credit) underlying them. It also considers the mode of foreign operations for multinationals, including direct investment, franchise, countertrade, license, transfer of technology and “know-how”, as well as U.S. and foreign tax considerations related thereto. The impact of technological developments changing the traditional patterns of trade is analyzed. Conflict of laws, settlement of disputes through arbitration and force majeure provisions, among others, will be reviewed and the roles of the various international organizations in the field of trade law (International Chamber of Commerce, United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, etc.) described. Where foreign law differs materially from U.S. law in these areas, these differences are noted. Standard documents and forms of contract currently in use are studied. The course will cover the Convention on International Sale of Goods.

Professor Onorato; Professor Woody

International Criminal Law Two Semester Hours
Examines selected issues and problems involving the application of criminal law to international activities and across national boundaries. Particular attention is paid to analysis of domestic and international law applicable to the question of jurisdiction over criminal activities at the international level, in the context of activities such as money laundering, commercial and securities fraud, and computer crime, including the reach of Constitutional protections to investigations and law enforcement activities overseas. We will cover both the procedural aspects of international cooperation in criminal matters (including extradition, prisoner transfer, mutual legal assistance, recognition of foreign penal judgments) as well as the developing substantive international law (e.g., war crimes, crimes against humanity, terrorism, genocide, torture, and narcotics trafficking). [Recommended: International Law I or Conflict of Laws.]

Professors Fried and Stewart

International Economics for Lawyers Two Semester Hours
Introduces economic theories of international transactions. Topics will include both classical theories and rationales for national and multilateral regulation of international trade, investment and foreign exchange transactions. No prior training in economics is required or expected. Grades will reflect problem sets, a mid-term exam and a final exam.

Professor Hansen

International Finance Two Semester Hours
Surveys the international monetary system, examines the principal forms of borrowing funds in the international capital markets, and discusses techniques for hedging foreign exchange risk. Included are a systematic overview from a U.S. perspective of international banking, the foreign exchange value of money, commercial lending to sovereign borrowers, and international lending documentation. The course concludes with a detailed examination of currency
International Human Rights Law

Examines international human rights law from philosophical, historical, comparative, and pragmatic perspectives. Throughout, there will be a focus on implementation and enforcement of human rights norms in the practice of states. The course will begin with the evolution of human rights as an idea, analyzing Western, socialist and developing country approaches. The course will then examine the development of the substantive law of human rights (including basic international instruments and customary international law), international and regional systems of enforcement, and the growing role of human rights in international relations. U.S. laws and practice affecting international human rights will form a major model of analysis.

Not offered 1991-92

International Negotiations Seminar

Students may receive credit for only one of the following offerings:

A. Examines the concept and technique of international negotiations, including substantive aspects of international agreements. During a portion of class time, the seminar will divide into teams for simulated negotiations, including transnational negotiations between private commercial parties and with governments. [Prerequisite: International Law I.]

Professors Frank and Greenberg

B. Examines the concept and technique of international negotiations, including substantive aspects of international agreements. During a portion of class time, the seminar will divide into teams for simulated negotiations. This section will emphasize negotiations between governments. A substantial research paper is required in addition to the classroom exercises. [Prerequisite: International Law I.]

Professor Robinson

International Organizations

Analyzes fundamental legal issues confronting key international organizations, particularly the United Nations. Emphasis is on the legal status of international organizations, privileges and immunities, membership and participation, dispute settlement methods, and enforcement techniques. Historical and contemporary materials on the processes involved in international organizations are examined. [Prerequisite: International Law I.]

Professor Borek

International Peace and Security:
Current Legal Problems

Provides the student with an understanding of the domestic and international legal framework which forms the basis for U.S. foreign policy and national security decisions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, strategic deterrence, and the exercise of individual and collective self-defense. The course examines a number of contemporary problems illustrating the legal aspects of U.S. involvement in armed conflict, including the effects of the War Powers Resolution, the United Nations Charter, customary principles of international law, and the U.S. Constitution. Other topics covered may include international security aspects of space law, law of the sea, technology transfer, and security assistance, as well as arms control and disarmament. [Prerequisite: International Law I.] Students may not receive credit for both this course and National Security Law. [Prerequisite: International Law I.]

Professor McNeill

International Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

Deals with the nature and source of the international protection of intellectual property rights. The course analyzes relevant United States law, especially Section 337 of the Tariff

Swaps, futures, and options. [Prerequisite: International Law I and Conflicts of Law.]
Act of 1930, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, multilateral treaties, and intellectual organizations, particularly the World Intellectual Property Organization and UNCTAD. It reviews the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the Madrid Agreement, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The course considers the history of Section 337 and how it evolved into a modern international trade law designed to protect intellectual property rights. It examines in detail the rulings of the International Trade Commission and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit interpreting the statute, as well as the relationship of Section 337 to international law, the laws of other nations, GATT, and the Hague conventions. Special attention will be given to the recent GATT decision ruling Section 337 against International Law. The course will evaluate negotiations concerning intellectual property in the Uruguay Round of talks before the GATT, their relationship to international trade disputes; and the current conflict between the developing world and the industrial world concerning intellectual property. [Prerequisite: International Law I.]

Professor Dinan

International Telecommunications Regulation

Two Semester Hours

Reviews the legal, economic and technological underpinnings of international telecommunications. It presents a survey of international telecommunications law and relevant international organizations. It also covers key nations' domestic laws that govern firms providing international telecommunications services. Specific focus is on the challenge that relaxation of international regulatory controls presents to established international legal and regulatory systems. [Recommended: International Law I.]

Professor Halprin; Professors K. Abernathy and Wellstein

International Trade Law and Regulation

Two Semester Hours

Examines the trade policy of the United States, the domestic laws and regulations affecting international trade, and the relationship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other international agreements to U.S. law and practice. Considers in detail the antidumping, countervailing duty, escape clause (Section 201) and other import relief laws and regulations of the United States, and the implementation of these laws and regulations by the executive department and the federal administrative agencies. Examines statutory remedies, particularly Section 301, where foreign laws or practices impede U.S. exports of goods, capital and services, including protection of intellectual property. Analyzes the GATT articles and codes and the international procedures for trade dispute resolution. Considers international trade negotiations such as the Uruguay Round and bilateral agreements, including the U.S.-Canada and U.S.-Mexico free trade agreements. Reviews the regulation of exports and international financial transactions as a means of achieving economic, diplomatic and strategic domestic policy objectives. Evaluates domestic trade legislation and current proposals designed to remedy trade problems.

Professor Verrill

International Transportation Law Seminar

Two Semester Hours

Covers the laws, treaties, and agreements that govern: (1) the provision of international air services and commercial ocean shipping and (2) the liability of carriers (air, water, surface) to their customers (passengers, shippers). The course covers both transnational and U.S. domestic laws, and includes the role and impact of insurance. Bilateral and multilateral arrangements in air law (landing rights, fares, security) and the emerging international system in maritime law (competitive access) are explored, with emphasis on policy issues currently pending before U.S. Government decision makers. In addition, attention is given to the related issues of marine pollution liability and efforts (domestic and international) to insure against and provide compensation for pollution damage. [Recommended: Conflicts of Law, International Law I.]

Professors Dean and Mendelsohn
International Venturing and New Enterprise Development

Explores the legal and policy aspects of the venture capital process with emphasis on the lessons for the encouragement of small and medium-sized enterprises in less-developed economies. The course will trace the evolution of the U.S. venture capital industry from its origins to the present, examining in particular the current increased interest in international transactions. It will examine the legal and business structure of venture capital transactions and agreements, considerations in finding appropriate sources of capital, syndication of deals and the effect of exit strategies. A review of the U.S. tax, securities, corporate and intellectual property law considerations in venture capital transactions will serve as the basis for examining the effects of other legal systems on the prospects for venture investing. Students will be encouraged to look specifically at the laws of selected countries in Eastern and Central Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. There will also be discussion of the effects on the potential for venture capital investment of public and private institutions, including stock markets, enterprise zones, public investment funds and privatization of government-owned enterprises. Students will, as a member of a team, prepare and present papers for discussion by the seminar. [Recommended: Corporations, Securities Regulation, Taxation I or Small Business Financing and Venture Capital. The course is limited to 20 students: 14 Law and 6 M.B.A.]

Professors Feigen and Stevenson

Israeli Legal System

Introduces the American student to the Israeli legal system both through the study of current legal material and through jurisprudential, philosophical, and historical background. We will begin the course with a brief history of the State of Israel, proceed to explain its system of government, and then deal with specific issues of contemporary Israeli Law. Throughout the course several general themes will be stressed, focusing mainly on the Common and Civil sources of Israeli Law, the influence of Jewish traditional sources on the law, and the relationship between politics and law in Israel. The course is intended to familiarize the Comparative Law student with a foreign legal system and provide the business-minded lawyer with an opportunity to understand the business laws of Israel and its legal system in general.

Professors Matias and Strum

Japanese Legal System

Introduces Japanese law as a social institution, an instrument of state intervention, and an issue in U.S.-Japanese relations. The course considers the role of law in Japan, beginning with historical roots of criminal and civil law, legal reform in the postwar Occupation, the Constitution, and the administrative role of the state. A main theme of the course is economic regulation and the role of the state in the economy, including antitrust, foreign trade regulation, industrial policy, problems of foreign investment, and U.S.-Japan trade and business transactions. Other topics may include labor law, environmental law, criminal law, securities regulation, financial market liberalization, and dispute resolution.

Professors Dewitt and Lepont

Legal Constraints on the Foreign Affairs Power

Considers whether, how, and to what extent law constrains the conduct of United States foreign relations. After an overview of the Constitution's distribution of foreign affairs power among the branches of government, the course will consider techniques of congressional control of Executive discretion, illustrated in contexts such as emergency economic powers, the legislative veto, and the independent counsel statute. The course will also consider erosion
of congressional curbs on presidential power, such as the war-making power, treaty-making, treaty-breaking, treaty interpretation, and the Iran-Contra affair. In addition, the course will examine doctrines that insulate presidential action from judicial review (e.g., the political question and act of state doctrines) and the role of international law in the U.S. domestic legal system, including the president's authority to violate international law. 

Professor Jones

Legal Framework of the U.S.-Japan Economic Relationship Seminar

Two Semester Hours

Provides an introduction to the U.S.-Japan economic relationship through an examination of the trade and industrial challenges posed by Japan and of U.S. responses to those challenges over the past two decades. Major topics include Japanese industrial policy and the bilateral disputes and negotiations that have affected trade and investment patterns between the two countries. The materials drawn upon include the works of economists and political economists as well as treaties and international agreements, legislative materials, judicial decisions and law journal articles. Students will be encouraged to consider the policy choices that the United States has made and that face it in the future. (This course is also listed as part of the J.D. curriculum.)

Professor Green

Middle Eastern Legal Institutions and Islamic Law Seminar

Two Semester Hours

Studies the origins and sources of Islamic law along with Islamic legal theory as elaborated by the various schools of jurisprudence. Practical application of that theory is examined in the law of family, inheritance and wills, obligations, property, and penal law. Islamic law of nations and constitutional theory is also considered, as is the movement for reform and secularization, and the role of Islamic law in contemporary Middle Eastern legal systems. [Recommended: Comparative Law.]

Professor El-Fishawy

National Security Law

Two Semester Hours

Provides a basic introduction to the national and international law of conflict management and security. Issues to be examined include the standards for distinguishing permissible coercion; the institutions and procedures for collective security and community management of conflict; the laws of war for regulating the conduct of hostilities; the rules and structures for the control of armaments; the standards and procedures for fixing criminal responsibility for the commission of crimes against peace, war crimes or crimes against humanity; laws concerning intelligence and counterintelligence; the structure and constitutional aspects of the U.S. system for authorizing the use of the armed forces abroad including the operational command system; national laws concerning arms transfers and military assistance, security aspects of trade technology transfer, and strategic and critical material programs. The course will also examine individual conflicts, including the Indo-China War, the Arab-Israeli Conflict, Granada, Panama, the Falklands War, the Central American Conflict, and the Conflict in the Gulf, and will explore measures for the control of terrorism. [Prerequisite: International Law I.]

Professor Moore

Summer Session

Oceans Law and Policy

Two Semester Hours

Examines the law and policy of oceans management, including foreign relations and domestic oceans issues. Special attention is given to the law of the sea negotiations and the emerging legal order of the oceans, including zones of marine jurisdiction and deep seabed mining. The course also examines issues in naval and merchant marine policy, coastal zone management and development of the outer continental shelf. It will also examine the recent United States economic zone proclamations and overall national oceans strategies in light of conclusion of a law of the sea treaty unacceptable to the United States. [Prerequisite: International Law I.]

Professor Moore
Soviet Economic Law

Two Semester Hours

Deals with Soviet law reform in banking, finance, property, tax, stock and private ownership in the transition from the administrative command economy to greater market orientation. This course will cover the U.S.S.R.'s laws on cooperatives, state enterprises, joint ventures, leasing, direct foreign trade and movements toward enterprise independence and privatization. It will describe the centralized administrative command economy of the traditional socialist country as it stood before reform and as it is being decentralized and changed. It also covers state planning both for production supply, the state banking system, the foreign economic bank and the development of commercial banking regulated by a central banking system. The course will describe the basic legal system in order to assist understanding of technical terms and concepts. Applicable aspects of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, Union Treaty and laws, as amended, as well as Republic and local government and legislation shall be reviewed. Trade and financial activities with Eastern Europe and the West will be discussed as well as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. [International Law is not a prerequisite.]

Professor Woody

Structuring and Financing Foreign Investment Projects Seminar

Two Semester Hours

Examines intensively a limited number of selected transactions involving legal and financial aspects of foreign investment projects, especially in developing countries. Each transaction is considered from the perspective of the investor and the host country. Classic concession agreements and more modern forms of arrangement are examined. A close analysis of the materials adapted from actual transactions is employed. In addition, current legal problems generally affecting these types of transactions are examined, including jeopardy situations. [Prerequisites: International Law I and International Commercial Transactions or background in international business or financial transactions.]

Professor Cameron; Professors Norris, Nurick, Stern and Wiss

Structuring and Negotiating International Joint Ventures

Two Semester Hours

Surveys and analyzes the legal problems of international joint ventures in various countries around the world, with a particular, though not exclusive, focus on the United States. Legal issues presented by joint ventures in both free market as well as centrally planned economies will be analyzed, including contractual, corporate, antitrust, tax, export control, Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, licensing, and technological issues. Selected international joint venture transactions, both hypothetical and actual, will be used to illustrate the problems confronting businesses and their legal advisors. [Prerequisite: International Law I. Recommended: Antitrust, Tax, Corporations.]

Professors Burt and Dobkin

U.S. International Trade Agreements

Two Semester Hours

Examines the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other selected major U.S. trade agreements, with an emphasis on the economic, policy and legal aspects of: (1) the GATT and the structure of the international trading system; (2) the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement and trilateral free trade with Mexico; and (3) specific sectoral agreements. The class will focus on the interface between public international law and domestic law, examining the general regime of international trade law codified in the GATT and bilateral and sector specific trade agreements and how they are incorporated in domestic U.S. trade law governing private international commercial transactions. [Prerequisites: International Law I, and International Trade Law & Regulation or International Law II.] Not offered 1991-92
U.S. Taxation of International Income I
See course description with listing of tax courses, above.

U.S. Taxation of International Income II
See course description with listing of tax courses, above.

U.S. Unfair Trade Practice Statutes Seminar
Two Semester Hours
Focuses on a detailed examination of U.S. trade laws that provide remedies in response to unfair trade practices of foreign companies or governments. The course will focus on U.S. antidumping laws, countervailing duty laws and Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, which provides remedies against "unreasonable or unjustifiable" practices of foreign governments adversely affecting U.S. commerce. All these laws were substantially amended in 1988. The seminar will provide participants with a detailed study of the procedure and practice under the statutes. Current and recent cases will be examined as illustrative of the various methodologies used by practitioners and by relevant U.S. agencies responsible for determinations and enforcement of the statutes.

The seminar will look at the laws from both the perspective of a private practitioner and from that of the U.S. government decision makers at the Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

Grades will be based on class participation and a paper. [Prerequisite: International Trade Law and Regulation. Recommended: International Law I. Students may not receive credit for both this course and the J.D. seminar in U.S. Protective Trade Statutes.]

Professors Goffield and Greenwald

J.D. Courses in the Field of International and Comparative Law
Descriptions of the following courses appear in the alphabetical listing of J.D. electives in this Bulletin.

- Aviation Law
- Chemical and Biological Weapons Seminar
- Chinese Law Seminar
- Comparative Constitutional Law
- Comparative Law
- Conflicts of Law: Choice of Law (international focus)
- Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar
- Contemporary Problems in German and European Law
- Human Rights and Constitutional Reform in Eastern Europe: Czechoslovakia
- Immigration and Refugee Law Seminar
- International Dispute Resolution Seminar
- International Environmental Law
- International Human Rights
- International Law I *
- International Law II
- International Law Seminar: Use of Force
- International Legal Problems in Civil Litigation
- International Tax Planning Seminar
- Introduction to Roman Law
- Japanese Law
- Maritime Law
- Mergers in a Global Economy Seminar
- Societies in Transition: The Legal and Policy Framework
South African Legal System Seminar
Soviet Law
Space Law Seminar
Strategic Intelligence & Public Policy Seminar
U.S. Trade Law & Policy Seminar

*This course may not be applied to the LL.M. (International and Comparative Law) degree.

Graduate Program Courses in the Field of Labor Law

Collective Bargaining

Two Semester Hours

Emphasizes the development of collective bargaining contracts, and on the collective bargaining process itself, including mediation and arbitration as methods of resolving impasses. The development of negotiation and drafting skills are principal goals of the course. Illustrative materials will be drawn from both the public and the private sectors. [Prerequisite: Labor Law. Limited to 20 students] Professors Chatilovicz and Cohen

Criminal Sanctions Against Unions and Employers

Two Semester Hours

Examines the federal laws forming the basis for criminal investigations of unions and businesses failing to conform their conduct to our nation's labor laws. The elements of these criminal laws, the theories behind the investigations, and the conduct and consequences of a criminal investigation are taught so that the student will understand this type of government regulation through criminal proceeding, and how criminal and collateral civil proceedings may result from conduct undertaken in good faith. The laws to be examined include the enforcement and penalty provisions of the Racketeering Act (RICO), Taft-Hartley Act, Landrum-Griffin Act, Hobbs Act, ERISA, FLSA, OSHA, and the business fraud statutes. [Prerequisite: Labor Law. Recommended: Internal Affairs of Unions, Criminal Law.] Professor Elbaor

Employment Law

Three Semester Hours

This course surveys the fundamental law regulating the relationship between employers and their employees, in large part “torts and contracts in the workplace.” Among the subjects covered are: legal protection of employees against wrongful discharge, invasion of privacy (searches, interrogations, drug-testing, etc.), and abusive treatment (sexual harassment and other forms of outrageous conduct); the legal duties owed by employees to their employers (loyalty, non-disclosure of trade secrets, covenants not to compete, etc.); the respective interests of employers and employees in employee inventions and literary works; the employer's duty to provide a safe workplace (Occupational Safety and Health Act); compensation of employees injured on the job (Workman's Compensation); and legal assurance of adequate compensation (Fair Labor Standards Act and ERISA). This course does not cover questions of unionization (see Labor Law) and provides only a superficial overview of employment discrimination law (covered comprehensively in Equal Employment Opportunities Law). (This course is also listed as part of the J.D. curriculum.) Professor Gottesman

ERISA: Coverage, Administration and Participant Rights and Remedies

Two Semester Hours

(formerly included in ERISA: the Labor Aspects I)

Will consider a number of issues under Title I of ERISA and related statutes regarding the administration of employee benefit plans and the rights of plan participants. Topics will include ERISA coverage, the relationship between state and federal regulation of employee benefit plans, obligations of employee benefit plan sponsors and administrators, including reporting and disclosure obligations, COBRA requirements and limitations on assignment
and alienation of benefits, and the civil and criminal sanctions for violations of the substantive requirements of ERISA. [The course will complement the material covered in "ERISA: The Fiduciary Provisions," but completion of that course is not a prerequisite for this course. Students who complete both courses, however, will have received a comprehensive overview of Title I of ERISA.]

**Professor Schmidt**

**ERISA: The Fiduciary Provisions**
(formerly included in ERISA: The Labor Aspects I)

Two Semester Hours

Examines in detail the workings of the fiduciary provisions of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 with respect to employee benefit plan structure, administration and investments. The course will also examine how the fiduciary provisions of ERISA impact on the major entities (banks, insurance companies, brokers-dealers and mutual funds) in the employee benefit plan industry. The course will complement the material covered in "ERISA: Coverage, Administration, Participant Rights and Remedies," but completion of that course is not a prerequisite for this course. Students who complete both courses, however, will have received a comprehensive overview of Title I of ERISA. [Prerequisite: Pensions and Other Deferred Compensation I or II, prior experience in pension law or permission from the instructor.]

**Professor Klevan**

**Summer Session**

**ERISA: Plan Termination and Withdrawal Liability**
(formerly ERISA: The Labor Aspects II)

Two Semester Hours

Covers the termination of defined benefit pension plans and the withdrawal of employers from multi-employer (Taft-Hartley) plans. The course will focus on the provisions of Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), including pending legislation. Issues covered will include the transfer or termination of plans in a corporate merger or acquisition, liability of the employer on termination or withdrawal, and the effect of termination or withdrawal on plan participants. [Prerequisite: Pensions and Other Deferred Compensation I or equivalent experience.]

**Professors Cole and Hennessy**

**Equal Employment Opportunity Law and Concepts**

Two Semester Hours

Covers the developing field of governmental regulation of employment barring discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, age, handicap or sex. The law and regulations to be covered are Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C.,1981-1988, Executive Order 11246, the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. Among the subjects covered are the principles of "adverse impact" and "disparate treatment"; the developing law of sexual harassment procedural prerequisites to suit under the various statutes; the principle of "continuing violations"; reliance on statistical proof and class action procedures; employment issues raised by the AIDS epidemic; the scope of lawful affirmative action; individual liability under 42 U.S.C.1983; and the scope of back-pay authority under E.O. 11246. Students may not receive credit for this course and Equal Employment Opportunity Law (J.D. Program).

**Professors Schneiderman and Seymour**

**Graduate Seminar: Pension Fund Management and Social Investing**

Four Semester Hours

This seminar reviews the policies and practices controlling the management of pension funds assets under ERISA, state and local fiduciary regulation and common law; the rise of corporate and professional trustees; the codification of common law trust principles; the erosion of traditional trusts by regulation; the prudence principle; ERISA Sections 404(a), and 406 through 408; prohibited transactions; the regulation of self dealing; and social/
alternative investing. Techniques for selecting money managers and trustees, setting investment guidelines, and drafting trust agreements are reviewed. Individual projects will examine specific problems such as South Africa, anti-smoking, pro-labor and other negative restrictions on investments; the establishment, enforcement and legality of non-interest rate based investment criteria; community development models; and mandating asset goals through structural planning. Finally, several discrete themes will be taken up in separate sessions. Throughout the seminar, each student will work on a substantial paper addressed to a particular aspect of the topic. The students' work will be discussed in class from time to time, and in individual meetings with the seminar leader. At the end of the term, each student will present the results of their work to the class, and lead a discussion on the topic addressed in their paper. [Prerequisites: Successful completion of at least 8 hours of graduate course work in Tax or Labor, including at least one course in employee benefits, ERISA, or related law. Limited to 10 students.]

Professor Leibig
Not offered 1990-91

Internal Affairs of Unions
Two Semester Hours
Focuses upon the labor union as a social and political institution with primary emphasis given to the rights and duties of unions and their members under the Landrum-Griffin Act. Union constitutions, the democratic rights of union members, the conduct of internal elections, the fiduciary obligation of union officers, union discipline, and the imposition of trusteeships are among the subjects to be examined. [Prerequisite: Labor Law.]

Professor Witlen

Labor Agreement Enforcement
Two Semester Hours
Covers Section 301 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, as amended, and the important recent judicial decisions interpreting that provision. Consideration also is given to the judicial enforcement of arbitration awards; injunctions enforcing no-strike clauses and the effect of the Norris-LaGuardia Act; judicial and National Labor Relations Board deference to arbitration awards; the relationship between the judicial enforcement of collective bargaining agreements and unfair labor practices, and the judicial enforcement of rights of individuals contained in the bargaining agreement. [Prerequisite: Labor Law.]

Professor Aronin

Labor Arbitration
Two Semester Hours
Covers the major problem areas in labor arbitration today. The course explores the origin and development of labor arbitration; what constitutes a grievance; the grievance procedure; selecting an arbitrator; arbitrability of the grievance; arbitration procedures and techniques; the growth and development of substantive arbitration rules; custom and past practices; management rights; and seniority, discharge, and discipline. [Prerequisite: Labor Law.]

Professor Vaughn

Labor Law and Labor Relations in the Transportation Industry
(formerly Railway and Airline Labor Law and Relations Seminar)
Two Semester Hours
Presents an overview of labor law and labor relations in the airline and railway industries: history, economics, and trends in labor relations in these two industries. This seminar includes an examination of representation, collective bargaining, arbitration, and other relevant legal issues, and offers a comparative perspective on National Labor Relations Act. [Prerequisite: Labor Law.]

Professors Javits and Vaughn

Labor Relations in the Federal Government
Two Semester Hours
Considers the development of a federal government employee labor relations program. The course examines practice and procedures before FLRA, with major emphasis on key third-party decisions, including those involving representation matters, unfair labor practices, the
scope of negotiations and the arbitrators' authority. The course also examines court decisions and the possible future direction of employee labor relations in the federal sector. [Prerequisite: Labor Law.]

**Professor Reuben**

**Labor Relations in State and Local Government**

Surveys the legal framework of non-federal public-sector labor relations, establishing a collective bargaining relationship, the subjects of bargaining, union security, grievance arbitration, the effect on bargaining of government as employer, the process of strikes and dispute resolution, and the rights of public employees. Students are responsible for a class presentation in an area of concentration, as well as an exam. [Prerequisite: Labor Law.]

**Professors Kahn and Leibig**

**The Law of Occupational Safety & Health**

Highlights current legal developments under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), with particular emphasis on the impact of recent major court decisions. The course focuses on employee rights and employer obligations, the Secretary of Labor's standard-setting authority for occupational safety and health hazards, court review of standards, the procedure for enforcing standards, decisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission and court review of these decisions, inspection warrants, discrimination suits, and the impact of the statute on collective bargaining and grievance arbitration procedures covering employee safety and health. [Recommended: Labor Law.]

**Professors Gombar and Sapper**

**Practice and Procedure Before the National Labor Relations Board**

Covers all important aspects of the detailed procedures of the Board. Unfair labor practices are examined from the filing of the initial charge in the Regional Director's Office to the final enforcement in the U.S. Court of Appeals. Procedure in representation cases is explored and the importance of informal procedures is stressed. The substantive law is also examined, especially from the standpoint of tactics. [Prerequisite: Labor Law.]

**Professor Mooney**

**Public Personnel Law**

Examines the major legal principles, statutes and regulations governing public employment at the federal, state and local levels. Among the topics covered are the relationship between public employment and first amendment rights, equal employment opportunity in the public sector, procedural due process rights of public employees, personal liability of employees for their actions and the official immunity doctrine, the rights of whistleblowers, the rights of aliens to public employment, and the substantive ground for public employee discipline and findings of unsuitability. [Prerequisite: Labor Law.]

**Professor S. Shapiro**

**Railway and Airline Labor Law and Relations Seminar**

See Labor Law and Labor Relations in the Transportation Industry.

**Study of the RICO Statue**

Examines the rapidly expanding use of the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute in commercial litigation and government prosecutions. Originally enacted to combat the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate enterprises, the sweeping coverage of the statute's broadly worded provisions have made their impact on ordinary commercial disputes as plaintiffs use the civil provisions of RICO to obtain the enhanced remedies (trebled damages plus attorney fees) and procedural levers built into the RICO statute. The seminar examines the components of "racketeering activity" in civil and criminal cases, enterprise coverage, and forfeiture under the RICO statute. Preparation of civil pleadings and attendant procedural and evidentiary problems are reviewed. This seminar is especially suited
to commercial and labor lawyers seeking to understand new alternatives and liabilities under RICO. [Prerequisites: Labor Law, Criminal Law. Recommended: Internal Affairs of Unions.]

Professor Elbaor

Termination of Employment

Two Semester Hours

Explores legal issues raised by employment termination, traditional concepts of the employment contract, related tort and contract theories, the decline of employment-at-will, and statutory and policy protections against discharge. The drafting of employment contracts, employee benefit issues, procedural and representational guidelines are discussed. Specific concentration on one or two problems in the area is required. [No prerequisites: NLRA and EEO law are only treated peripherally so as to avoid overlap with other courses. Students are responsible for a class presentation as well as an exam.]

Professor Leibig

J.D. Courses in Labor Law and Related Fields

Descriptions of the following courses appear in the alphabetical listing of J.D. electives in this Bulletin.

- AIDS Law and Policy Seminar
- Equal Employment Opportunity Law
- Gender and the Law Seminar
- History of American Labor Law Seminar
- Immigration and Refugee Law
- Labor Arbitration Seminar
- Labor Law*
- Negotiations
- Rights of the Disabled
- Sports Industry Legal Issues Seminar

*This course may not be applied to the LL.M. (Labor Law) degree.

Graduate Program Courses in the Field of Securities Regulation

Accounting for Securities Lawyers

Two Semester Hours

Gives the student an understanding of financial statements and the underlying accounting concepts used in the preparation of such statements. Problems will be considered from the standpoint of companies subject to SEC requirements. Current corporate annual reports will be discussed and analyzed to give the student an insight into the quality of reported earnings, the financial stability of the company and the effect of the use of various alternative accounting methods. Particular attention will be paid to current issues raised by the SEC and to the latest pronouncements of the FASB, AICPA and SEC. The course will relate the accounting matters to various aspects of a securities lawyer’s practice, including items covered in agreements for acquisitions, loans, stock purchases and underwritings. [Prerequisites: Corporations and Securities Regulation or comparable work experience. This course is not appropriate for students with significant accounting backgrounds.]

Professor Lavery

Corporate Finance

Three Semester Hours

This course considers economic and legal problems that arise in connection with the financial activities of publicly-held corporations. Subjects examined include valuation, portfolio theory, capital structure, and dividend policy, as well as recent developments in the state and federal law concerning mergers and takeovers. Basic economic concepts, in addition to legal requirements, are studied; policy implications of both law and economics are addressed. [Prerequisite: Corporations. Recommended: Legal Accounting, Tax II, and Securities Regulation.] (This course is also listed as part of the J.D. curriculum.)

Professor Feinerman
Disclosure Under the Federal Securities Laws  
Two Semester Hours

Examines the disclosure requirements under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Specific SEC requirements for filing and disseminating information are addressed, particularly the integrated disclosure system, but time also is spent on case law development and disclosure in connection with antifraud requirements. Disclosure is discussed in the context of registered public offerings, tender offers and other business combinations, proxy soliciting material, international transactions, going private transactions, offerings exempt from registration, the furnishing of information for the trading markets, and professional responsibility. Consideration is given to the problems of determining materiality, traditional and evolving concepts of furnishing forward-looking information, and the use and abuse of inside information. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]

Professors Osheroff and Dye

Economic Aspects of Securities Regulation  
Two Semester Hours

Examines how financial economics can be used to analyze issues in securities law. The first half of the course describes the theory of finance and consists of three parts: (1) an analysis of modern portfolio theory and the efficient market hypothesis; (2) a description of basic valuation models in finance, including the capital asset pricing model and option pricing models (e.g., Black-Scholes), and (3) an economic analysis of market-making. The second half of the course examines practical applications of financial theory in securities law, including the measurement of materiality and damages in securities litigation, and an economic analysis of policy issues, including mandated disclosure, mergers and acquisitions, program trading and stock price volatility, and insider trading. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]

Professor J. Davis

Fraud and Fiduciary Duties Under the Federal Securities Laws  
Two Semester Hours

Explores the fiduciary obligations and fraud proscriptions imposed upon participants in the securities markets, such as underwriters, broker-dealers, investment advisers, corporate directors, corporate insiders, tender offerors and persons improperly privy to non-public, material, corporate information. The changing standards of fraud under the federal securities laws will be reviewed together with the civil liabilities for fraud at the behest of both the government and private litigants. Existing and developing state remedies will be contrasted with federal rights and duties. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]

Professor J. Davis

Graduate Seminar: Current Issues in Securities Law  
Four Semester Hours

Explores recent trends and developments in federal securities regulation. Examples for the 1991-92 year are the federal role in corporate governance matters; internationalization of the securities markets; significant accounting and financial disclosure issues; insider trading; and regulation of the securities activities of banks and other financial institutions. The students will select paper topics in consultation with the professors. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation and completion of at least eight hours of course work in the LL.M. (Securities) program. Limited to 10 students.]

Professors Parker and Riesenbergh

Global Securities Markets  
Two Semester Hours

Explores the growth of the international securities markets and the repercussions of this growth for U.S. securities regulation. It examines the rise of the Eurobond and Euro-Equity primary markets, the development of international secondary trading markets, creation of market linkages, and growth in global broker-dealer operations. It considers the effect of these developments on national securities regulatory schemes, recent adaptations to these developments, and the conduct of international market oversight and enforcement, including
the extra-territorial reach of the Securities Acts and the S.E.C. rules. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]

Professional Responsibility in Corporate and Securities Practice

Reviews the professional role, responsibilities, and liability of attorneys engaged primarily in business transactions, with emphasis on the corporate and securities fields. Special attention will be given to those situations where counsel will be facilitating or assisting in the completion of such transactions. The course will concentrate on an examination of particular situations that have raised issues concerning the imposition on attorneys of personal liability (civil and criminal), of professional discipline and of disqualification in litigation, together with a review of new developments and trends in this changing field. [Prerequisites: Corporations, Securities Regulation.]

Professors Morvillo and Sonde

Regulation of Commodity Futures Transactions

Covers federal regulatory requirements for commodity futures transactions under the Commodity Exchange Act, including financial and stock index futures. It will examine the functions of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, its regulation of commodity exchanges and of industry professionals such as commodity trading advisers, commodity pool operators, floor brokers, and commodity brokerage firms. The course will survey CFTC anti-fraud prohibitions, commodity options, international transactions, electronic trading, hybrid instruments and new product developments, market reform developments, and financial regulatory coordination and jurisdictional issues in the post-October 1987 era. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]

Professor Ervin

Regulation of Investment Companies and Advisers

Covers the federal regulation of mutual funds, other investment companies and investment advisers. The course will include an extensive examination of the Investment Company Act and the Investment Advisers Act and an overview of the other applicable federal securities laws. Compares investment company regulation with regulation of pension funds and bank common trust funds. Topics for discussion will include registration and advertising, self-dealing transactions, internationalization and banks' entry into securities activities. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]

Professors Harman and Kirsch

Regulation of New Financial Instruments

In recent years, the financial markets have witnessed a virtual explosion in the development of new financial instruments and products—such as stock index futures and options, "TIGRs," "CATs," securitized assets, currency products and interest rate agreements—which scarcely resemble traditional investment and trading vehicles. This course will address the regulatory issues arising from such "product proliferation" and will attempt to analyze the products themselves under existing laws and regulation. Specifically, the course will provide an overview of the applicable regulatory schemes, particularly those established by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, as well as banking and insurance authorities. The course will also examine a number of instruments and products and the regulatory conflicts and problems raised by their development, offer, and sale by financial institutions, and will address the legal and regulatory implications of "Black Monday" (October 19, 1987) and the resulting market studies. Finally the course will review recommendations for statutory and regulatory change in the area. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]
Regulation of Securities Professionals and the Securities Markets Two Semester Hours
Covers the SEC's regulatory pattern over the securities trading markets, broker-dealers and investment advisors under the Security Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. The course will focus on the operation and regulation of securities trading, SEC fraud concepts, as well as specialized SEC rules which regulate the marketing and trading practices of securities professionals in connection with the distribution and trading of securities. The course will also survey trading systems and mechanics on the exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets, competitive and regulatory issues, the margin and financial responsibility requirements applicable to broker-dealers. Issues relating to the entry of banks and other financial institutions into the securities business will be examined. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]
Professors Becker and Colby

Securities and Financial Frauds: Enforcement and Litigation Two Semester Hours
Provides an in-depth study of SEC investigations, civil injunctive actions, administrative proceedings, criminal trials, private damage "class" actions, including RICO claims, and arbitrations; using as illustrative examples fourteen celebrated securities/financial frauds in the last two decades. This course will illustrate the legal and strategic considerations involved in securities litigation. The exposure of corporate officers and directors, promoters, accountants, lawyers, commodities dealers, and investment bankers in dealing concurrently or sequentially with the SEC, CFTC, IRS, DOJ, grand juries, and private parties seeking damages will be analyzed from the perspective of the private practitioner as well as the public prosecutor. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]
Professors Mathews and Finkelstein

Small Business Financing and Venture Capital Two Semester Hours
Focuses on the legal and business aspects of small business financing from the public policy and private sector viewpoints. Emphasis is on the areas of securities, tax, and venture capital. The course examines initial public offerings and exempt transactions, including the provisions of Regulation D. It also examines SBICs and venture capital companies; how they operate and what the tax and other benefits are available to investors and small firms. The course also deals with the legal and business aspects of the entrepreneurial life cycle and development of business plans. Students will be asked to develop "mini" business plans based on an original business idea. Changes in the regulatory environment for small firms and their capital raising ability are presented, such as federal changes to encourage small business innovation and what the states are doing for small firms. An entrepreneurial viewpoint will be presented throughout this non-traditional law course. Evaluation will be based upon a final examination, written work submitted during the semester and voluntary participation in class presentations. [Prerequisite: Securities Regulation.]
Professors Bolle and Gallagher

Study of the RICO Statute
See course description with listing of Labor Law courses, above.

Takeovers and Acquisitions Two Semester Hours
Deals primarily with the securities law aspects of tender offers and negotiated acquisitions for corporate control. It examines the characteristics of a tender offer, the disclosure requirements, the substantive regulation and the anti-fraud strictures of tender offers, and public and private enforcement of the law. Conflicts with state laws are studied. The strategic and tactical considerations, focusing on the role of lawyers, are examined. [Prerequisites: Securities Regulation, Corporations. This course is limited to Graduate Students.]
Professor Sirignano
J.D. Courses in Securities Regulation and Related Fields

Descriptions of the following courses appear in the alphabetical listing of J.D. electives in this Bulletin.

Business Planning Seminar
Close Corporation Seminar
Corporate Governance Seminar
Federal Regulation of Financial Institutions
Law and Economics Workshop
Mergers in a Global Economy Seminar
Negotiated Mergers and Acquisitions
Partnership and Close Corporation Seminar
Securities Regulation*
Securities Regulation: Current Issues Seminar
Structured Finance Seminar

*This course may not be applied to the LL.M. (Securities Regulation) degree.

Graduate Program Courses in the Field of Criminal Justice

Clinical Skills Teaching Methodology Two Semester Hours
Prepares the Law Center's advocacy fellows to supervise third-year J.D. students in the field and to teach skills sessions in the Law Center's advocacy clinics. Such topics as pedagogical techniques, teaching goals and their implementation, utilization of audiovisual techniques, out-of-court and in-court supervision, and clinical evaluation are examined and refined.
[This seminar is open only to advocacy fellows.]
Professor Greenhalgh
Summer Session

Criminal Trial Litigation Two Semester Hours
Treats the fundamentals of criminal trial advocacy. The technique utilized is founded on Professor Greenhalgh's Clinical Skills Seminar format, which provides the student with basic and advanced instructional information but emphasizes the actual conduct of the exercises by the student in a mock courtroom setting with the use of videotape critique. The course covers all stages of a criminal proceeding: voir dire and jury selection, opening statement, preparation and examination of lay and expert witnesses, motions during trial, jury instructions and closing arguments. [This course is open only to advocacy fellows.]
Professors Van Susteren and Lobo
VII. GRADUATE PROGRAM
ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS AND POLICIES

All Master of Laws degrees require 24 semester hours of credit, except for the degree in Common Law Studies, which requires 20 semester hours. See the descriptions of the separate degree programs in Chapter VI of this Bulletin for details on required courses and credits within a specialization.

Required Graduate Paper

In addition to completing the required semester hours of course work, candidates for any Masters degree must submit a paper of publishable quality in their major field of study. Beginning with students entering in fall 1988, the paper must receive a grade of C or better in order to satisfy this requirement. The Graduate Paper may be completed either (1) in a course or seminar in which a student is enrolled, in addition to the regular requirements of that course or seminar; (2) on a topic related to a course or seminar which a student has successfully completed in a previous semester, provided that the student has obtained the prior permission of the professor; (3) in fulfillment of the requirements of a four credit “Graduate Seminar,” described below; or (4) as the final work product of an approved program of elective research, described below.

A student in a seminar may undertake to write a single paper that will satisfy both the seminar requirement and the Graduate Paper requirement. The scope, content, and length of such a paper must meet all requirements for the Graduate Paper, as well as those of the seminar and must be approved by the professor for whom it is written. The approval of the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies) is also required.

The Graduate Paper must be approximately 40 pages in length. Further requirements are set forth in a separate memorandum available at the Office of the Registrar. Each student should secure a copy of this memorandum at the time of enrollment.

After selecting the course in which a paper will be written, the student must register his or her choice with the Office of the Registrar. Such registration should be made during the first three weeks of the semester during which the student intends to write the paper. In some cases it has been necessary to limit the number of papers being written for a given professor in one semester. The student must have the topic of the paper approved by the professor. Papers ordinarily may be written only in Graduate School courses; Juris Doctor level courses may be selected only with the prior written approval of the Assistant Dean (Graduate
Studies), except in the case of candidates for the Master of Laws (Common Law Studies) degree, who may write papers in any course in which they are enrolled, with the permission of the professor teaching the course.

Papers must be submitted no later than the date assigned by the professor or appearing in the academic calendar. The faculty member offering the course may set the due date up to 60 days after the end of examinations, except that in a student’s final semester the paper must be due by the date appearing on the academic calendar. Extensions of the due date may be granted by the Office of the Registrar, with the concurrence of the professor, for good cause shown.

Papers are to be submitted to the Office of the Registrar—not to the professor. Students are advised to make copies of all papers submitted since they become part of the records of the University and will not be returned.

No graduate student will be permitted to graduate who has not submitted the required paper or who does not receive a C or better for that paper. A student shall not offer any work, or part thereof, prepared, submitted or used for any other purpose (such as, by way of example, work prepared for journal, clinic, law firm, government agency or other organization) except upon receipt of written permission, after full disclosure, from the professor to whom the work is offered and from the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies).

Graduate Seminars
Graduate Seminars are designed to give graduate students the opportunity to complete an extensive research and writing project that will satisfy their Graduate Paper requirement while exposing their research and ideas to others doing similar work. Each seminar usually will meet for two hours per week, but will carry four credits because of the more extensive workload involved. Professors teaching these seminars will provide extensive consultation on each student’s paper. They will carefully critique a complete draft which must subsequently be re-written. Seminar meetings will be structured so that most of them are primarily devoted to the presentation and analysis of student papers. In short, the Graduate Seminars are for students who wish to commit substantial time to extensive research in their field of specialization and to learn from other students engaged in similar work.

To be eligible to take a Graduate Seminar, a student must be enrolled in the specialized LL.M. program in which the seminar is offered, must have completed eight credits within that area of specialization, and must satisfy any other prerequisites established by the professor. Selection among eligible applicants will be by computer.

A single, four-credit grade will be entered by the professor for each student’s entire seminar performance. To satisfy the Graduate Paper requirement, however, the student must complete a paper that, standing alone, is worthy of a grade of C+ or better. The paper grade will be entered on the student’s transcript but will not be included in computation of the grade point average.

Students who have not satisfied the Graduate Paper requirement will be given preference in enrollment. A student may enroll in only one Graduate Seminar during her/his course of study at Georgetown.

Elective Research
Graduate students may pursue a topic of academic interest under the guidance of a member of the faculty to produce a paper of publishable quality. A student who wishes to undertake such elective research must identify a faculty member willing to sponsor and supervise that research. The student and the supervising professor execute a form describing the research project. Forms are available in the Office of the Registrar and in the Office of the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies).
The student should submit the form, with supporting documents, to the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies) no later than the final day of registration as indicated on the academic calendar for the semester. The Assistant Dean will review the proposal and accept or decline to accept it. This judgment will be made on the basis of the student's curricular interests and the merits of the proposal, not on a student's prior academic performance. Although the student may submit, within the applicable time limits, as many proposals as desired, only one such paper may be written for scholastic credit.

The program may extend over either one or two semesters, subject to the approval of the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies). The student and faculty member will arrange their own procedure, but it is expected that they will meet on a regular basis. Minimum requirements for the paper are the same as those for the Graduate Paper. The final draft of the paper must be submitted to the professor through the Office of the Registrar by the date set in the academic calendar, unless an earlier due date is set by the supervising professor. Extensions of the due date up to a maximum of 60 days may be allowed by the Registrar with the concurrence of the professor.

The paper will be graded under the usual academic evaluation system by the professor for whom it is written. It may also be reviewed by other members of the graduate committee. If the paper receives a grade of C or better, the student will be awarded two hours of credit and will be deemed to have satisfied the Graduate Paper requirement.

The Consortium Program

Under a Consortium agreement between Georgetown University and George Washington University, graduate law students at Georgetown in the programs leading to the Master of Laws degree may enroll for credit toward a Georgetown degree for a maximum of six credit hours of course work in the Graduate School of Public Law of George Washington University. However, courses that have a limited enrollment generally are not open to consortium students.

Arrangements for enrollment in Consortium courses should be made during the late registration period at Georgetown University Law Center. The permission of Georgetown's Registrar is necessary, and may be secured by completing a Consortium application form in the Office of the Registrar. Tuition for Consortium courses will be charged at the regular Georgetown University Law Center rates.

Grades achieved in courses taken at George Washington University under the Consortium program will be entered upon a student's Georgetown transcript on a credit/no credit basis and will not be taken into account in the computation of the student's grade average.

Except for Consortium courses, graduate students will not be awarded credit for course work completed at any other school without the express prior written concurrence of the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies).

Limitations on Hours of Credit

No student may enroll for more than twelve semester hours of course work in any semester without the prior written approval of the Assistant Dean (Graduate Studies). Students who are employed full-time may not enroll for more than ten semester hours of credit in any semester. Deviations from these limitations will be approved only under exceptional circumstances, such as an impending relocation to another geographical area.

Duplication of Courses

LL.M. students will not receive credit toward the degree for a course that is substantially similar to any course completed by the student as part of the requirements for the J.D. or other law degree.
Examination and Withdrawal Policy

Written examinations are held at the end of classwork in all courses unless otherwise indicated in the schedule of classes. Seminars generally do not have examinations, but require substantial written work. Unless excused by the Registrar, all students must present themselves for examinations in each course for which they are registered during the regular examination period in order to receive credit for such course. No re-examination will be given in any course for the purpose of raising a grade obtained therein on a prior examination.

A graduate student may voluntarily withdraw from any course at any time prior to the examination. A student desiring to withdraw from any course or from the Law Center must submit a withdrawal request in writing to the Office of the Registrar. Notification to any other person or in any form other than in writing is not effective as official notice of desire to withdraw.

If a student properly withdraws from a course or from the Law Center under the foregoing rules, refunds of tuition will be calculated from the date the Registrar receives written notification, according to the following percentages for the fall or spring semester:

- Prior to the start of classes: 100%
- 1st or 2nd week: 80%
- 3rd or 4th week: 50%
- 5th or 6th week: 25%

Weeks will be computed from the first day of class as shown on the Academic Calendar. Refunds of tuition in the case of withdrawal by students enrolled in the summer session will be in accordance with the schedule printed in the Summer Session Bulletin.

Grading

Final grades are given on a letter system: A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D and F.

All graduate students are required to attend classes regularly. Failure to attend a course regularly is grounds for receiving a grade of F in that course. Regular attendance and participation in classroom discussions may be considered by the professor in determining a student's final grade in any course.

A minimum weighted grade average of 6.00 in all courses and seminars taken is required for the conferral of any graduate degree. For this purpose each letter is assigned a numerical equivalent, as follows:

- A = 12
- A- = 11
- B+ = 10
- B = 9
- B- = 8
- C+ = 7
- C = 6
- C- = 5
- D = 3
- F = 0

The paper submitted in satisfaction of the Graduate Paper requirement will be graded, but will have no effect upon the grade in the course in which it is written. The grade for the paper will be posted on the student's transcript but will not be included in the determination of the student's academic average.

If a student repeats a failed course, both grades will be entered on the student's transcript and will be included for the purpose of determining the academic average of the student. Any student accumulating three failures will be dismissed for defective scholarship.

Academic Honors

Masters students with outstanding academic records will receive their degrees with the notation with distinction. In order to earn the degree with distinction a student must have compiled a final cumulative average of 10.25 in courses taken at the Law Center. Grades earned on courses taken through the Consortium at George Washington University, or transferred
from any other law school while displayed on the Law Center transcript, will be excluded from the computation of this average. Distinction will be granted only where a student has completed a minimum of 18 semester hours of course work at the Law Center.

The Thomas Bradbury Chetwood, S.J. Prize. A plaque is awarded to the student who has the best academic record in his or her course work leading to the degree of Master of Laws, Master of Laws (Taxation), Master of Laws (International and Comparative Law), Master of Laws (Labor Law) or Master of Laws (Securities Regulation). Founded by the Law Center Class of 1928, the prize is given in honor of Reverend Thomas B. Chetwood, S.J., former Regent of the Law Center.

Professional Responsibility
The faculty expects all students to exhibit high standards of academic and professional responsibility. For the rare case in which a student's conduct evidences fraud, deceit, dishonesty or an intent to obtain unfair advantage in applying to or while a student at the Law Center, the faculty has promulgated standards and procedures that govern the disposition of such cases. Those standards and procedures are set forth in the Student Disciplinary Code, a copy of which is printed in this Bulletin.
VIII. FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The Law Center's size and multiplicity of purpose have led to its development as a center of varied educational components. Large lecture halls combine with classrooms and small seminar rooms to provide a variety of settings for course work and conference activities.

The Philip A. Hart Moot Court Auditorium occupies the heart of McDonough Hall. Conference activities frequently occupy small classrooms, seminar rooms and the student lounge. The Center is also suitable for large conferences, film series, lectures, musical events and the Moot Court competitions for which Georgetown is so well known. To the north of McDonough Hall, the Edward Bennett Williams Library provides state of the art research and study facilities. To the south, the Bernard and Sarah Gewirz Student Center will, upon completion, provide residential, recreational, and student service facilities.

In addition to these facilities on the New Jersey Avenue campus, students, faculty and alumni/ae have access to a variety of facilities on the main campus as well as to services provided by the Law Center and University.

ATHLETIC FACILITIES

Members of the Law Center community have the opportunity to make use of the Yates Field House on the main campus. J.D. students are automatically granted membership privileges. Other members of the Law Center community may also join Yates Field House. This facility includes indoor and outdoor tennis courts, four squash courts, four racquetball/handball courts, an eight-lane swimming pool, a separate diving pool, an outdoor sun deck, volleyball, basketball, badminton, 200-meter indoor jogging track, weight training equipment, dance/exercise room, 2,000 lockers, lounge and concession area, and men's and women's saunas. Kehoe football field, on the roof, has an astroturf surface and synthetic 400-meter all-weather track. Law Center students may take the GUTS (Georgetown University Transportation Society) bus to Yates.

In addition to opportunities for individual sports, an intramural athletic program is conducted throughout the year by the Athletic Department. Law students may form teams and participate in programs which take place in the Yates Field House. Yates also offers a range of leisure and recreation courses, from tennis and swimming lessons to aerobic dancing and
yoga. Information on intramural and recreation programs is available from the Student Life Office at the Law Center, telephone number (202) 662-9292.

**AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES**

The Audio-Visual Department provides a full range of facilities and equipment that include multi-camera videotaping, portable voice amplification, audiotaping and playback, slide projection with remote control and sound synchronization, 16mm film projection, closed-circuit telecasting into classrooms and seminar rooms, projection of transparencies, opaque materials and filmstrips. Students, faculty, and others making use of Law Center facilities may arrange for audio-visual services by contacting the department.

**OFFICE OF CAREER SERVICES**

The Office of Career Services is headed by an Assistant Dean and staffed with professional career counselors. In addition to full-service counselors, one professional counselor devotes half time to the specialized needs of students interested in public interest/public service careers, while another counselor devotes half time to the career planning needs of graduate students.

Office hours during the academic year are 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday, and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Friday. Professional counselors are available by appointment and on a walk-in basis. Evening students may speak to a counselor to arrange an appointment outside of the standard office hours.

In all of its programs, the office attempts to focus on the long-range career planning and placement needs of individual students and alumni/ae. Each year Career Services staff members meet with the first-year students to acquaint them with office services and to discuss summer and permanent employment. A career reference library of books, periodicals, and audio-visual tapes is maintained for use by all students and alumni/ae. The office provides each student with the *Career Services Handbook*, a useful career-planning and job-seeking guide. Supplements to the *Career Services Handbook* include *Career Planning for the Evening Student* and *The LL.M. Candidate in the Job Market*. The *Public Interest Handbook* is available to those students interested in exploring public sector opportunities. A bi-weekly alumni/ae newsletter listing job opportunities for experienced attorneys is published by the Office of Career Services.

The office offers a number of on-going services that include individual counseling and group instruction in the areas of resume preparation, interviewing techniques, and job-seeking strategies; interview training through mock practice sessions, workshops, and videotaping; and general job market orientation through programs and panels on types of law practice and opportunities available in the legal profession. In addition to a very large on-campus interview program, the office lists job openings from law firms, government agencies, and other legal employers; provides information on part-time, full-time, summer, temporary, and permanent employment. The Georgetown Regional Interview Program (GRIP) sponsors and arranges off-campus interviews. There are GRIP programs held in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and Atlanta. Each spring Georgetown participates as a member of the Consortium of Washington, D.C. Area Law Schools, in both a Small Firm and a Public Interest Job Fair. A minority clerkship program, which places second and third-year students
in area law firms, to work as law clerks, is administered through the Office of Career Services. The types of employment reported by the class of 1990 include: 74% private practice; 11% judicial clerkship; 8% government; 2% business and corporations; 1% military; 1% public interest; 2% in non-legal positions. Of those class of 1990 graduates reporting employment, 44% remained in Washington, D.C., 12% located in the New York City area, and the balance went to 35 states and 2 foreign countries.

The reported annual salaries for the class of 1989 J.D. graduates ranged from $17,000 to $86,000. The overall median salary for the Class of 1989 graduates was $61,000. However, median salaries varied significantly depending on the type of practice selected.

Individuals interested in career planning information should contact the Office of Career Services located on the third floor.

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

This division provides post-graduate seminars on diverse legal topics in response to the need for continuing education of attorneys. In 1990, the courses offered included Federal Enforcement Against Corporations; Commercial Lease Negotiations; U.S. International Trade Laws; Section 1983 Litigation; Representing Tax-Exempt Organizations; Trial Advocacy Skills; Institute on State and Local Taxation; Advanced Environmental Law; Advanced Estate Planning; and Advanced Bankruptcy. These courses are designed to provide supplemental training in skills not addressed by undergraduate legal education, as well as to provide current information on rapidly evolving areas of the law. They are accredited by states which mandate continuing legal education as a requirement of bar membership.

For more information, contact the Office of Continuing Legal Education, Georgetown University Law Center, 777 N. Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, (202) 408-0990.

HEALTH SERVICE

The Georgetown University Student Health Service offers primary medical care for acute and chronic illness and injury on an outpatient basis to all registered students. The staff consists of a team of health professionals, including physicians, psychiatrists, medical and psychiatric residents, registered nurses, nurse practitioners and other support personnel who provide a variety of medical services and first aid in the diagnosis and treatment of illness. The cost of lab fees, x-ray studies, specialty consultations beyond the scope of the Student Health Service, as well as hospitalization, is to be assumed by the student or may be covered by the student's health insurance benefits.

Georgetown University requires all students registered for nine or more credit hours in any semester to carry adequate medical insurance coverage throughout the academic term. Students may secure private health insurance, or elect to be covered under a plan purchased for students by the Office of Student Health.

Information on the University sponsored student health insurance plan is mailed to students prior to the start of the academic year. Students must provide Student Health with timely, adequate proof of private coverage or they will be enrolled in the University sponsored plan and the charges posted to their student account.

Complete details on the University's student health insurance coverage may be obtained by calling (202) 687-4883.
OFFICE OF STUDENT LIFE AND HOUSING

The Office of Student Life (OSL), located in room 170 at the Law Center, serves as liaison between students and administrators and as a center for information pertaining to Georgetown University and the Washington metropolitan area. The responsibilities of the Office are many and varied, however one of its primary function is to provide housing information.

The Law Center does not maintain residency facilities, however the Office of Student Life does maintain a housing bulletin board of available apartments, houses, and rooms to rent. During the summer months the office conducts in-depth housing orientation programs to help incoming students become acclimated to the Washington metropolitan area. The office also publishes a succinct guide to aid in securing housing.

Although an option, there are a very limited number of housing opportunities on the main campus available to law students. Spaces are offered only to first-year students and are filled through a lottery process. Applications are available by writing to the Office of Residence Life, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057, Attn: Graduate Housing.

In addition to housing, OSL publishes *The Advocate*, which is the Law Center's yearbook, organizes student activities, does room scheduling, and conducts tours of the Law Center. Information about student events and local events also are available. For additional information the Office of Student Life can be reached at (202) 662-9292.

INSTITUTES

The Georgetown Law Center is more than a law school. It is a center of legal scholarship and a catalyst for legal action and community involvement. Law students and legal scholars are presented with an opportunity to focus on the legislative, administrative, and judicial processes uniquely observable in Washington. In the nation's capital, as nowhere else, it is possible to work and participate in the ferment of legislative, regulatory, and judicial re-examination and reform which characterize the legal activity of the nineties. The Institutes of the Law Center, through scholarship, research, and direct involvement, are engaged in a part of that process. (For more detailed information on the Institutes and their Fellowship programs, see the Graduate Program section of this Bulletin.)

The Harrison Institute for Public Law, founded in May 1978, provides the legal services necessary for grass-roots participatory democracy in state and local legislatures, regulatory agencies, and community development organizations. The Institute's founder and director is Jason Newman.

The Institute has recently worked with a variety of clients, including citizen planning and housing coalitions, tenant associations, self-help housing and commercial cooperatives, advisory neighborhood commissions, community development corporations, a utility regulatory commission, and county governments. The program includes non-clinical as well as clinical advocacy and policy research. Areas of program emphasis are citizen participation in local administrative law (e.g., zoning, licenses and permits, historic preservation), tenant participation in private-sector housing regulation and ownership, local economic self-reliance, energy conservation policy, and state or local government authority and legislative drafting.

The Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, under the directorship of Professor Samuel Dash, was one of three pioneer research centers created in 1965 under major grants from the Ford Foundation to engage in empirical studies of the criminal justice system. The
research projects of the Institute have included arrest and interrogation procedures; role of
defense lawyers; rehabilitation of offenders; competency to stand trial; crime laboratory
technology; preventive detention; the preliminary hearing; and evaluation studies of pretrial
release and federal grant programs. Under grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration of the Justice Department, the Institute has engaged in nationwide studies
of plea bargaining, police-prosecutor relationships, recidivist sentencing laws, victim assistance
programs, and use of computers in police reporting procedures.

The Institute for Public Representation is a public interest law center founded in 1971
by Georgetown, with funds furnished by the Ford Foundation, to provide legal representation
to unrepresented groups and interests before administrative agencies, courts, and other
decision-making bodies. The Institute is involved in a wide range of issues: constitutional
law, communications law, professional responsibility, regulatory reform, access to the federal
courts, immigration policy, consumer advocacy, environmental protection, and rights of
citizens with disabilities.

In January 1981, the Citizens Communications Center, a public interest law firm specializing
in Federal Communications Law, was absorbed into the Institute. The Center had been
founded in 1971 and had a distinguished reputation for its work concerning the responsibility
of the electronic media to the public interest which the Institute continues.

The Institute's goal is to ensure that federal regulatory and administrative agencies sufficiently
recognize, consider, and implement the public interest in their policies and decisions. The Institute's clinical program provides students an opportunity for intensive study of and
actual experience in litigation and in the legislative and administrative processes. It also provides an opportunity for exploring issues of personal values and the lawyer's role. Students
work with the Institute's two senior attorneys and four graduate fellows on federal court litigation, interventions in administrative agency adjudicative and rule-making proceedings, drafting testimony on legislation, as well as on preparation of studies on the administrative and judicial
processes.

The National Institute for Citizen Education through Law (NICEL), founded in 1975, grew out of Georgetown Law Center's Street Law clinic in which law students teach practical law courses in high schools and prisons. The Institute's mission is to promote increased opportunities for citizens to learn about the law and the American legal system.

NICEL staff have developed programs and materials that are used in a variety of educational settings throughout the country. The Street Law text, now in its fourth edition and the nation's best-selling high school law book, is used in every state. In recent years, NICEL staff have adapted its U.S. programs for use in other countries wishing to increase their citizens' understanding of law and the legal process.

The Institute is under the guidance of an advisory committee comprised of prominent citizens from the fields of law, education, and public affairs. Past chairs of the committee have included two former American Bar Association presidents.

THE LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Georgetown University Law Alumni Association exists to facilitate interaction among
the Law Center, its current students, and its graduates—the law alumni of Georgetown. Students of the Law Center become members of the Association upon their graduation.

The many programs of the Law Alumni Association involve both students and alumni in
informal or instructive gatherings. First-year students may participate in moot court situations,
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where the judges are Washington-area alumni. Many Washington law firms host receptions for first-year students to give them an opportunity to meet Georgetown alumni in their offices. A Wednesday Forum Series, sponsored by the Career Services Center, offers another informal opportunity for students to discuss career options with alumni. The Association also organizes Annual Reunions, the Law Alumni Network (a database service for Georgetown alumni who are interested in referring work to fellow alumni), the Phonathon and Class Giving Programs, in addition to luncheons and a variety of other programs held periodically throughout the country.

Alumni are encouraged to become involved in the life of the Association through service on one of the regional law affairs committees or by encouraging fellow Law Center graduates living in their city to give to the Law Alumni Annual Fund.

Inquiries and suggestions regarding Association programs may be communicated to the Director, Law Alumni Affairs at (202) 662-9508.

LAW LIBRARY

The Edward Bennett Williams Law Library opened in December 1988. With views of the U.S. Capitol, the five-story building holds a collection of over 600,000 volumes and contains reported decisions of all federal and state courts and federal administrative organizations, federal and state statutory material, subscriptions to approximately 6,550 legal serial titles, and a growing collection of treatises and texts.

Special collections include a rapidly expanding collection of micro-texts, including all Congressional publications, records and briefs of the U.S. Supreme Court, United Nations documents, and a collection of legislative histories of many significant acts. Special emphasis is given to developing research collections in constitutional and administrative law, environmental law, public international and comparative law, law and economics, corporate securities, and law and medicine. Basic materials for research in English and Canadian statutory, decisional and administrative law are also maintained. The Library makes extensive use of both CD-ROM and online computer services, and houses 40 terminals for direct student access to the LEXIS and Westlaw systems of computer-assisted legal research. Personal computers are available for student use.

The full-time staff of sixty-five includes eighteen professional librarians, four of whom have law degrees. Valuable assistance is provided by eighty-two part-time staff members, most of whom are students at the Law Center. The new building has 1,270 seats available for student use, including lounges, group study rooms, and private carrels for blind and handicapped students. Photocopy machines are available on every floor.

Publications such as the Library Guide and free handouts on the use of law books are prepared annually. The Library Guide contains both information and rules on library use. Specialized bibliographies and research guides are also prepared from time to time by the library staff.

Students of the Law Center may also use the Lauinger Memorial Library—located on the main campus of Georgetown University—which contains approximately 1,157,000 volumes of books and bound journals and 618,000 items in microform. Finally, students have access to the general collection of the Library of Congress, the largest library in the world, as well as to its law division, which contains more than one million volumes.
SPIRITUAL LIFE

Georgetown's religious heritage is a cherished part of its distinctive quality. In keeping with its respect for all faiths, the Law Center welcomes students of all religious beliefs and does not proselytize. To complement the professional instruction offered at the Law Center, the Campus Ministry members are available to help with human problems and to facilitate the development of the student as a total person.

Chaplains of various faiths are available at the Law Center for consultation with any student desiring their services, and members of the entire Campus Ministry team of the University are available as needs require. During the school year, Mass is offered regularly in the Law Center Chapel. The chapel is available to other religious groups for worship, and is open to all for reflection, quiet, and prayer.

TRANSPORTATION AND PARKING

Located in downtown Washington, the Law Center is accessible by public transportation from most parts of the metropolitan area. The building is located midway between Union Station and Judiciary Square on the Metrorail Red Line and is near stops on several Metrobus lines.

Students who drive cars to the Law Center will find that there is very little street parking in the area. The Law Center provides a limited number of spaces for student parking on the 3B level of the building. These spaces, categorized by size (large, compact, and sub-compact), are available on a first-come, first-served basis daily. Information and application forms are available at the Parking Office, 1B Level, 600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. daily. Parking for the Law Center community and guests is also available in commercial parking lots near the building.

Some students have found bicycles and motorcycles to be the answer to downtown parking problems. The Law Center provides bike racks and requires that all bicycles be registered. Students are reminded to make adequate provisions for the security of their cars, bicycles, and motorcycles, as the Law Center assumes no responsibility for their protection.

The Georgetown University Transportation Society (GUTS) bus service was inaugurated in 1974, and provides inexpensive, dependable shuttle service for the students, faculty, and staff of Georgetown University. Currently, the service has three main routes: Alban-Ward Circle; Arlington Loop; and Law Center-Main Campus. Tickets and route schedules are available at the Law Center as well as on the main campus. During the academic year transportation is also available to area basketball games, Yates Field House, and Tysons Corner. Also, charters are run for members of the Georgetown community. The Society's telephone number is (202) 625-3165.
IX. STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Georgetown Law Center provides a wide variety of activities outside of the classroom to broaden and enhance the life of the law students. Extracurricular activities include a range of organizations that strengthen each student's personal and professional interests. The beliefs, views and opinions of these organizations are not necessarily those of Georgetown University.

Students are encouraged to become involved in one of the many student publications at the Law Center. The Georgetown Law Journal is highly respected as one of the premier law reviews in the country. Students who are interested in specific areas of law may compete to join the staffs of other legal publications such as the American Criminal Law Review, The Tax Lawyer, The Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics, Law and Policy in International Business, The Georgetown International Environmental Law Review, and the Georgetown Immigration Law Journal. The Georgetown Law Weekly, the student newspaper, encourages all students to participate as writers, editors, or photographers. These various publications provide students with valuable experience in research, writing, and editing. In addition, Moot Court skills, introduced during the first year, may be further explored through both national team competitions against other law schools and intramural competitions such as the Beaudry Cup Competition and the Leahy Prize Competition in which Georgetown students compete against each other.

Student activity opportunities are also available to the Law Center students at the University's Main Campus. The Lauinger Memorial Library, containing over one million volumes of books, bound journals, and periodicals, is open to members of the Law Center community. Yates Field House, a multi-level recreational complex, houses basketball courts, boxing and weight rooms, squash courts, and a sauna which are open to law students. In addition, the main campus provides a variety of entertainment events, including concerts, films, lectures, dances, exhibitions, international cultural events, and championship basketball.

PUBLICATIONS

The Georgetown Law Journal

Founded in 1912 and issued six times annually, the Georgetown Law Journal is edited and published by students selected for membership on the basis of superior academic
performance and demonstrated writing ability. Recognized as one of the nation’s finest journals, the *Journal* publishes articles, commentary, and book reviews by scholars and practitioners in addition to student notes and comments on a wide range of legal topics. The *Journal* also publishes an annual review of developments in federal criminal procedure. *Journal* membership, one of the highest honors a student can attain, provides an opportunity to improve legal research and writing skills, to make significant contributions to legal scholarship, and to develop valuable editing skills while working with noted legal scholars. The *Law Journal* encourages faculty, students, and law center graduates to submit publishable works, and to provide ideas, criticism, and suggestions.

**American Criminal Law Review**

*ACLR* is published by the Georgetown University Law Center. The *Review* provides timely treatment of significant developments in the fields of criminal and constitutional law and features articles by leading legal scholars and student staff members. In addition to having considerable circulation among legal periodicals, the *ACLR* is considered the most influential publication in its field. The *Review* is edited by students at the Law Center. Membership on the *ACLR* is one of the most challenging and rewarding experiences available to Georgetown students. Members develop legal research and writing skills by preparing notes and comments concerning recent developments in the field of criminal law and procedure. Members are selected on the basis of their outstanding academic abilities and writing skills.

**The Georgetown Immigration Law Journal**

The *Georgetown Immigration Law Journal* is the only student-edited law journal in the country devoted solely to the rapidly growing area of immigration law. Issued four times a year, *GILLJ* features scholarly articles that analyze recent cases, legislation, and executive activity. *GILLJ* also contains comprehensive reports of important immigration developments in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the government, as well as in the international arena. The student editorial board and staff edit all lead articles and research, write, and edit all student notes and comments. Members are selected on the basis of their demonstrated legal writing ability and interest in the area of immigration law.

**The Georgetown International Environmental Law Review**

The *Georgetown International Environmental Law Review* offers a timely discussion of diverse international environmental issues such as marine pollution, deforestation, hazardous waste exports, global climate change, acid rain, conservation of biological diversity, and economic development. The *Review* also discusses important U.S. domestic environmental law. The *Review* publishes articles that explore these complex problems, as well as student-written notes that provide overviews of current developments. Additionally, the *Review* includes two special features: “Legislative Action,” describing recent environmental legislation, both in the United States and abroad; and “Foreign Publications,” identifying environmental literature published around the world. The *Review* is cosponsored by the Law Center and the Environmental Law Institute. Academic success and writing ability determine membership on the *Review*.

**Law & Policy in International Business**

*LPB*, the international journal of the Law Center, seeks to explore the complex relationship between politics and economics in the field of international law and its impact on transnational business. *Law & Policy* has an extensive world-wide readership and is one of the most prestigious and well-respected journals in the field. Issued four times a year, *Law & Policy* publishes lead articles, student notes and comments, and book reviews on recent developments in international trade, banking, finance, energy, labor, and intellectual property...
law. Selection of the staff is based on high academic distinction and demonstrated legal writing ability.

**Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics**

*GJLE* is the nation's first quarterly law review devoted to the issues of legal ethics and professional responsibility. First published in June 1987, *GJLE* was created to provide the legal profession with a much-needed forum for critical reflection and dialogue on the growing number of difficult and important questions lawyers face in practice. *GJLE* features articles, essays, and book reviews by leading legal scholars and practitioners as well as student notes and comments. *GJLE* hosts symposia and publishes special issues in areas of special interest in legal ethics, most recently in judicial ethics and in gender discrimination. *GJLE* is the only journal at the law center whose members have adopted a Community Service Program, enabling members to participate in pro-bono activities as part of their journal experience. Members are invited on the basis of academic distinction and demonstrated legal writing ability.

**The Tax Lawyer**

This journal is the official publication of the Section of Taxation of the American Bar Association. With a circulation of over 30,000, *The Tax Lawyer* has the largest readership of any student-edited legal journal in the country. *The Tax Lawyer* publishes four issues a year. Included are lead articles by highly regarded practitioners and academicians, notes and comments by students on recent developments in the field of taxation and the tax consequences of developments in virtually all areas of law. The summer issue is devoted to recent developments and trends in various areas of tax law. The student editorial board and staff are responsible for editing all lead articles and for researching, writing, and editing the “Notes and Comments” section of the journal. Staff members are selected on the basis of academic distinction and demonstrated writing ability.

**The Law Weekly**

With a circulation of over 3,000 copies per week, the *Law Weekly* serves the Georgetown University Law Center community by providing insightful coverage of student affairs, administrative policy making, and legal topics of timely interest. The paper publishes approximately 25 issues each year. The *Law Weekly* is entirely student run.

**MOOT COURT**

**Moot Court Board.** The Moot Court Board oversees the operation of the Barristers' Council which administers Georgetown's moot court programs. The Board consists of representatives from the Dean's office, the faculty, and the student body.

**Barristers' Council.** The Barristers' Council is Georgetown's moot court governing body. The Council is responsible for the administration of both intermural and intramural competitions and activities. Membership on the Council provides the opportunity to hone legal research and writing skills, give oral arguments before jurists, scholars, and practitioners, and represent Georgetown in competition against other law schools at a national level. Students are selected to join the Council on the basis of their superior writing ability and oral advocacy skills as demonstrated in various qualifier competitions held during the year.
Executive Board. Each year the Barristers’ Council, with the approval of the Moot Court Board, selects an Executive Director and four Directors from current members of the Barristers’ Council. During their final year at Georgetown, this five member Executive Board oversees the operation of the Council. The Executive Board is responsible for decisions concerning both intraschool and interschool competitions.

Competition Teams (Intermural). Georgetown moot court teams compete nationally, arguing a variety of substantive legal topics, including constitutional law, international law, and labor law. Team members are chosen in qualifying competitions held during the year. All team members belong to the Barristers’ Council.

The Cardozo Entertainment Law Team provides three advocates with the opportunity to argue issues in the vital and constantly evolving area of entertainment/communications law. Yeshiva University’s Cardozo Law School sponsors this national appellate advocacy competition in New York City. The 1991 team finished second place overall and took honors for the best brief.

The Craven Constitutional Law Team competes in a highly-regarded national competition at the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) in late February. The competition involves current issues in constitutional law. The three member team competes against teams from 31 schools around the nation.

The Criminal Trial Competition is hosted by the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. The first annual competition took place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Georgetown was one of twelve teams nationwide invited to attend. The team consists of two advocates and two witnesses. The topic involves federal criminal law and is based on the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and Evidence.

The Douglass Civil Rights Moot Court Team competes in the Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition which is sponsored by the Black Law Students Association (BLSA). Georgetown fields two teams composed of two advocates each. The competition chooses current topics in the field of statutory civil rights law. In 1989 and 1990 Georgetown’s teams finished first in the region and nation. The 1991 teams finished first in the region.

The Jessup International Law Moot Court Team competes in the Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition which is the largest moot court competition in the world. The Jessup competition consists of both domestic and international regional competitions, domestic and international semifinals, and a final round in which the top ranking U.S. team competes against the top ranking international team. The 1990/91 team took first place in the region and won best overall. They also competed in the world competition in April 1991.

The National Moot Court Team is composed of three upperclass students who finish first in the Beaudry and Leahy competitions. The team competes in the National Moot Court competition, sponsored by the Young Lawyers’ Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York, which is the largest domestic law moot court competition in the country. The 1990 regional competition was held in Philadelphia.

The National Trial Advocacy Team, the most recent addition to the Moot Court Program, competes in a nationwide competition sponsored by the Texas Young Lawyer’s Association and the American Bar Association. The topic alternates each year between civil and criminal law. Advocates conduct a complete trial from pre-trial motions to closing arguments. The emphasis is on trial preparation, presentation, and overall speaking skills in an adver-
sarial setting. Georgetown fields two teams composed of two advocates each. The teams compete in a regional competition to be held in Virginia. The top two teams from each region advance to the national finals held in Texas.

The Pace Moot Court Team competes in a national competition involving environmental law. The competition takes place at Pace University in White Plains, New York. Three advocates are chosen for the team. Georgetown's entry in the 1991 Pace competition won two out of their three preliminary rounds and won the best oralist award.

The Wagner Labor Law Moot Court Team competes in the Robert F. Wagner, Sr., Memorial National Labor Law Moot Court Competition which is sponsored annually by New York University Law School. Two rigorous qualifying competitions are held to choose Georgetown's three-person labor team.

The Widener Corporate Law Team competes in the national corporate law competition sponsored by Widener University School of Law. Three advocates are chosen for the team, and they argue current topics in the field of corporate law. Georgetown is currently the defending champion of this competition—having won first place in the competition this past year.

Georgetown Law Center Competitions. The Law Center sponsors two intramural competitions and one intermural competition. The benches which judge these competitions traditionally include distinguished jurists from the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, the D.C. Court of Appeals, and other courts located in the D.C. area as well as distinguished practitioners who are expert in the field of law covered by the competition that year.

The Beaudry Cup Moot Court Competition is held in the spring and is open to all first-year students at the Law Center. The Competition was established in 1952 in honor of Robert J. Beaudry, who distinguished himself by virtue of his outstanding enthusiasm, scholarship, and ability in oral argument, and who was killed in a tragic accident in the spring of his first year. Each year's winner and three finalists receive a Beaudry cup and may select a spot on one of the seven appellate teams of their choice. The name of the winner is inscribed on the Beaudry Cup which is on permanent display in the trophy case outside the Hart Moot Courtroom. The winner of this first-year competition becomes an advocate on the National Moot Court Team.

The Leahy Prize Moot Court Competition is open to all upperclass students at the Law Center, and is held in the fall. The Competition is named in memory of William E. Leahy, a Law Center alumnus and an outstanding advocate. The name of the winner is inscribed on the Leahy Cup and on the Roll of Best Advocates on permanent display outside the Hart Moot Courtroom. The winner also earns a spot on the National Moot Court Team.

The Trial Advocacy Competition was started in 1991 to give students at the Law Center an opportunity to gain trial experience. The competition involves opening and closing arguments; direct and cross examinations; and a full trial for the semi-final and final rounds. Eight law students are chosen from the competition to fill the two trial teams competing in intermural competitions.
ORGANIZATIONS

American Indian Law Student Association (AILSA)
The purpose of the AILSA is to enhance the legal educational experience of American Indian students at Georgetown. The Association attempts to facilitate better communication among American Indian law students, Indian people, Indian lawyers, and the general public. The organization also provides assistance to American Indian law students, including financial assistance during the academic year and summer employment opportunities, and educational opportunities such as curriculum development, tutorial programs, and research projects, thus establishing a forum for the discussion of legal problems relating to law affecting American Indians.

American Inn of Court
Based roughly on the English Inns of Court system for training litigators, the American Inn of Court is designed to improve the trial and advocacy skills and increase the professionalism of the participants. Under the active leadership of distinguished judges and experienced attorneys, a group of less experienced attorneys and qualified third-year law students engage in segments of mock trials and appellate arguments, receive critical evaluations, and discuss trial and appellate skills. A pupilage system is used: a law student works with a less experienced attorney; the two of them work with a senior attorney; and two of these teams are supervised by a judge. The Inn meets one evening a month. The pupilage teams meet between meetings of the Inn to observe one another and prepare demonstrations to be presented to the Inn.

Amnesty International GULC Campus Chapter
The Georgetown Law Center was the first law school in the United States to establish a campus chapter of the Nobel Prize-winning human rights organization, Amnesty International (AI). AI is a worldwide movement that works impartially for the release of prisoners of conscience: men and women detained anywhere for their beliefs, color, ethnic origin, sex, religion or language, provided they have neither used nor advocated violence. The organization's mandate opposes torture and the death penalty in all cases without reservation and advocates fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners. AIGULC has become increasingly visible and active on campus in its efforts to increase awareness of human rights violations, especially threats to lawyers and judges in countries where abuses are widespread.

Arab American Law Students Association (AALSA)
The purpose of this organization is to address legal, political, and social issues related to the Arab world and the significance of these issues in the United States.

Asian Pacific American Law Students Association (APALSA)
APALSA was formed to advocate and promote the needs, interests, and aspirations of Asian American students at the Law Center. The Association seeks to help its members develop a deeper awareness of both the opportunities and problems for the Asian American attorney while assisting in the determination of career goals, social commitments, and educational pursuits. APALSA further provides academic, cultural, and social support to its members as well as the Law Center community.
The Georgetown APALSA is an active participant in the National Asian Pacific American Law Students Association, and maintains a close working relationship with the Asian Pacific American Bar Association of the Washington, D.C. area.
APALSA encourages the recruitment of Asian Americans from all parts of the country and welcomes inquiries from prospective students.
Bar Review
Bar Review was established to promote fellowship among the students and faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center. Bar Review meets in "seminar" format Friday afternoons in various licensed public houses which are announced weekly. Bar Review seeks to bridge the gap between first-year students and upperclassmen and between students and faculty in an informal atmosphere where participants discuss a wide variety of topics.

Black Law Students Association (BLSA)
BLSA was founded in 1967 by students at Howard, New York University, and Columbia law schools to supplement the legal and cultural education of black law students. Since that time, BLSA chapters have been established at more than 120 law schools, with national headquarters located in Washington, D.C. With a membership of over 230 students, Georgetown's BLSA chapter is quite active. Its past activities include recruitment and placement projects to improve job opportunities for black law students and community-oriented projects to improve access to the law by the black community. The local chapter maintains close relations with the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the National Bar Association, and the National Association of Black Women Attorneys.

Christian Legal Society (CLS/GULC)
The Georgetown Chapter of the Christian Legal Society is an interdenominational group that meets weekly for planning, prayer, and Bible studies on law related topics. The group also sponsors seminars and speakers on topics of interest to the GULC community, particularly on how to apply the Christian faith in the practice of law.

Cuban American Law Students Association
The Association of Cuban American Law Students was established to provide a forum to expand the awareness of the social, cultural, and political issues that affect the Cuban community. Students who wish to expand their knowledge of Cuban American cultural heritage are encouraged to join.

Environmental Law Forum (ELF)
Since 1980, ELF has served the Law Center community as a source of information on current issues in environmental law. ELF sponsors an extensive speakers program featuring representatives from organizations ranging from the Environmental Defense Fund to the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Senate. ELF is active in the National Association of Environmental Law Societies, hosting its annual conference in 1991 and publishing the Reporter during the 1989-90 school year. Members take trips to areas of scenic and natural interest in the Washington area. Additionally, ELF strives to have a positive impact on the community by participating in tree plantings, taking inner city kids out hiking, and providing legal advice to non-profit environmental organizations.

Equal Justice Foundation (EJF)
The Equal Justice Foundation is a nonprofit, student-run organization whose dual purpose is the promotion of public service law and the private practice of law in the public interest. The organization's principal activity is raising subsidies for and administering a Student-Funded Fellowship program which each year provides financial assistance for an expanding number of student summer internships in public interest organizations. EJF has been a catalyst in the creation and implementation of GULC's public interest loan forgiveness program. Each year EJF and the Career Services Office sponsor a series of jobs forums for students interested in pursuing public interest law careers. These forums cover topics such as "Working in Poverty Law," "Family Law and Child Advocacy," and "Pro Bono Practice in Private Firms." Finally, EJF brings a variety of speakers to the campus, most recently Ralph
Nader, Arthur Kinoy, American Pictures (photojournalism on poverty in America), and House Budget Committee Chairman William H. Gray III.

The Federalist Society

The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies is an organization of conservative and libertarian law students, faculty members, and lawyers. Each year, the Federalist Society hosts a national symposium on a timely issue of importance to the legal community such as federalism, judicial activism, the first amendment, and unenumerated constitutional rights. The Society also holds a series of local panel discussions featuring prominent judges, law professors, government officials, and practitioners, on topics ranging from economic rights to the institutional separation of the foreign affairs powers. In the past, the Federalist Society has hosted such speakers as Antonin Scalia, Robert Bork, and Lino Graglia.


Georgetown Armenian Law Students Association (GALSA)

GALSA was organized in 1982 to serve the interests of Armenian students and other interested individuals at the Law Center. The group meets several times a semester and plans lectures, symposia, and discussions on issues of specific legal and general Armenian concern. In the past, GALSA hosted a "speakers forum," cosponsored a panel on U.S. nonratification of the U.N. Genocide Convention, and arranged a special lecture commemorating the 1915 Ottoman Turkish genocide of the Armenians. GALSA serves also as a link to the Washington Armenian community and participates in local cultural activities.

Georgetown Gilbert & Sullivan Society

Since 1973, the Georgetown Gilbert & Sullivan society has had the proud distinction of being "America's only standing theater group with its own law school." Each year the Society brings three productions to the Law Center stage—a broadway musical in the fall, a dramatic production in the winter, and a Gilbert & Sullivan operetta in the spring. The Society is truly a Law Center community group, for each production is a collective effort by students, faculty, alumni, employees, friends, and family. Although some society members have extensive theatrical backgrounds, no experience is necessary to audition and all students who do are cast in the production.

Throughout the years, the Georgetown Gilbert & Sullivan Society has developed a reputation for its extensive social activities. The Society organizes parties every Friday night, in addition to happy hours, dinners, formal parties, and outings to local theatrical productions. Essential qualifications for membership include enthusiasm for the company and a desire to have fun amid the sometimes tedious experience of law school.

Georgetown Irish Law Students Association

This recently formed organization seeks to promote a better understanding of the Irish cultural and political heritage. The Association sponsors speakers and cultural events of interest to both Association members and the entire Law Center community. The Association serves as a unifying body through which interested persons can learn more about past and present Irish concerns and participate in social gatherings with individuals who share this common interest.

Georgetown Jewish Law Students Association (JLSA)

JLSA attempts to provide a sense of community to the Jewish students at GULC through social, religious, cultural, and political programming. A centerpiece of the JLSA calendar has been its weekly Shabbat dinners, providing social cohesion within a religious milieu. JLSA
also works to bring speakers of interest to GULC and to inform students of activities of interest in the town. JLSA also provides basic services for students at Jewish holidays and coordinates social events with other Washington area law schools.

**Georgetown Law and Business Society**

The Georgetown Law and Business Society is a student organization involving students interested in all aspects of the business world. The Society promotes innovative programs that introduce law students to career possibilities in various business fields. Programs are developed and directed by the Society's committees. Committees currently exist in the areas of real estate, corporate, entertainment and sports law, international, entrepreneurship, high-technology, and alumni contacts. Members participate in the committees they are interested in. Through committee participation, members network with professionals in these careers.

Past events sponsored by the Georgetown Law and Business Society have included the fields of investment banking, sports law, real estate development, and international investment. The Society is an important key to the business community of Washington for the interested law student.

**Georgetown Law Spouses Society**

Despite its name, the Georgetown Law Spouses Society is not limited to married couples. The club is open to all GULC students and their spouses or "significant others." The primary goal of the club is to provide a friendly and supportive atmosphere for the student couple. Activities include pot-luck dinners, day trips, and seminars on such topics as "Marriage, Family and a Legal Career."

**Georgetown Outreach (GO)**

Georgetown Outreach is a community service center that provides resources for placement of those students who wish to volunteer in the Washington, D.C. community. In addition, GO acts as a catalyst and coordinator for other groups in the Law Center who wish to participate in community service. GO also works with each first-year section in selecting that section's individual volunteer project.

**Georgetown Space Law Group (GSLG)**

The Georgetown Space Law Group is an organization consisting primarily of law students interested in the legal implications of the commercialization, exploration, and militarization of outer space. Each semester the Group invites a number of individuals from private practice, business, government, and international legal circles to address the student body on current developments in space law. The Group has also produced several scholarly works on space related topics.

**Georgetown Sports and Entertainment Law Society**

The fields of both sports and entertainment law have grown dramatically in recent years. Founded in 1991, this society was formed to serve as a bridge between law students and professionals in these fields. For the upcoming school year, the tentative plan is to have a number of speakers as well as a seminar, all intended to introduce alternative career possibilities to interested law students. Since the Society is so new, there should be much room for input from all participants.

**International Lawyers & Law Students Association**

The purpose of this organization is to promote legal understanding, by a comparative law approach, through social, academic, and professional integration among the members of the Association; between the Association and other organizations in Georgetown; and between the Association and other law schools in the United States and other countries.
James Brown Scott Society of International Law

The James Brown Scott Society of International Law, named after the prominent international lawyer and co-founder of the American Society of International Law, sponsors activities for those interested in international law. Its members organize the Washington International Law Weekend Conference held in Washington, D.C., and attended by students from all over the country. The Society also sponsors speakers and panel discussions on timely international issues and arranges opportunities for social interaction with members of Washington's international legal community.

La Alianza del Derecho

La Alianza del Derecho is an organization composed primarily of Latino students at the Georgetown Law Center. Its name symbolizes the organization's increased recognition and sensitivity to all Hispanic groups throughout the United States and its desire to provide the basis for greater unity among the different communities.

For many years, La Alianza has provided a forum for discussion of important contemporary issues affecting the Hispanic community. La Alianza is committed to enhancing the legal and cultural education of its members and to fostering an awareness and appreciation of the diversity among respective Latino cultures.

Lesbian and Gay Association (LAGA)

The purpose of LAGA is to provide a forum and a hospitable atmosphere for the discussion and dissemination of information on civil rights for homosexual Americans. As a support group for gay and lesbian law students, LAGA's activities augment and complement the legal education of the entire GULC student body by hosting lectures and events which raise gay legal issues for consideration. In 1985, LAGA sponsored a talk by U.S. Rep. Barney Frank (D-Ma.) on his bill to discontinue the exclusion from immigration of persons perceived to be homosexual; in 1986, LAGA co-hosted a balanced panel discussion on the future of AIDS-related legislation which included participation by U.S. Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-Ca.); in 1987-88 a discussion was held with Congressional committee counsel, gay activists, and a representative of the American Psychological Association on the Hate Crimes Statistics bill, requiring compilation of data on crimes involving acts of violence and victimization of individuals because of their sexual orientation.

LAGA maintains close associations with the Gay & Lesbian Rights Section of the D.C. Bar Association and alumni practitioners, as well as with private and public-interest law firms serving the legal needs of the gay community. All GULC students, faculty, alumni, and staff interested in the advancement of gay civil rights are welcome and encouraged to attend LAGA meetings, events, and social gatherings.

National Lawyers Guild

The Guild was founded in 1937 by lawyers active in drafting and administering New Deal legislation and in fighting for labor rights. Although its members represent various political viewpoints, the Guild is unified in recognizing the need for fundamental change in the U.S. political and economic systems and in supporting struggles against racism, sexism, and homophobia. It maintains a longstanding interest in labor struggles and undertakes innovative projects in housing law, military law, immigration, human rights, affirmative action, U.S. involvement in foreign countries, and many other areas.

At Georgetown the Guild works to provide support and a sense of community to improve quality of life for students in the first year of law school. It promotes alternative forms of legal practice and provides legal support for progressive political struggles. The organization co-sponsors forums with other groups to expose law students to various perspectives on current legal issues.
Phoenix Society
The Society promotes rigorous public policy analysis and discussion on contemporary issues. Toward this end, it invites speakers, sponsors debates and dinners to promote the involvement of the GULC community in the area of public policy and democratic ideals.

Progressive Alliance for Life
The Georgetown University Law Center Progressive Alliance for Life was established in 1989. The Alliance has a large and diverse membership, consisting of women, men, liberals, conservatives, religious and non-religious students. The Alliance hosts speakers at the Law Center who address current right-to-life issues in political, legal, and social fields. By providing pro-life literature to the GULC community and encouraging its members to attend pro-life rallies in the Washington, D.C. area, the Progressive Alliance for Life strives to educate students about current pro-life issues and make the students aware of the ways in which they can participate in the Right to Life movement.

Republican National Lawyers Association (RNLA)
The Republican National Lawyers Association chapter of the Georgetown University Law Center was formed to provide a forum for the expression of Republican ideals and to provide a framework through which Republican members of the GULC community can participate in the political process. Members work with the national, state, and local branches of the Republican Party to support the legal initiatives of those organizations and to secure the election of Republicans to public office.

Student Bar Association (SBA)
The Student Bar Association is the student government of the Law Center. Through its officers and House of Delegates, it is responsible for developing student services, articulating student concerns, organizing co-curricular and extracurricular activities, and funding student organizations.

The students take an active part in Law Center decision-making through the SBA's participation on student-faculty committees that develop curriculum, formulate the Law Center budget, and set the school's long and short-term policies and goals. Students serve on all committees in either a full-voting or advisory capacity.

The Georgetown SBA is a member of the ABA Law Student Division. As such, it has been the recipient of numerous national awards for its innovative placement programs, community activities, and student services.

All Law Center students are voting members of the Student Bar Association. Officers and delegates are elected annually by their peers. First-year delegates are elected in October and officers, second, and third-year delegates in March.

Student Intellectual Property Law Association (SIPLA)
SIPLA articulates and promotes the needs and goals of law students interested in the study of intellectual property law, fosters and encourages an attitude of professional competence, and focuses upon the relationship of the intellectual property lawyer to the American legal structure. Intellectual property law includes patent, trademark, trade secret, and related antitrust law issues.

Women in Law as a Second Career
This organization was established to serve the needs and interests of Law Center women pursuing law as a second career. The group focuses on career strategies for women seeking to integrate the practice of law with prior work experience, personal commitments, and family responsibilities. Members offer advice and support to students at informal meetings throughout the year and provide mutual support and assistance throughout the law school experience.
During the fall semester, the group presents a workshop on exam-taking techniques for first-year students. An annual student-alumnae brunch brings together practicing women attorneys and second career women students. In conjunction with the Career Services Office, the group sponsors panel discussions in which women attorneys offer insight into the practice of law in various fields and other issues of concern to women.

Women's Legal Alliance (WLA)
The Women's Legal Alliance is concerned with promoting the status of, and providing support to, women in the GULC community. It welcomes participation by all.

Reflecting a diverse membership, the Alliance offers a wide variety of programs. Recently, the group has sponsored a panel discussion on post-Webster abortion rights and organized a GULC contingent for the NOW pro-choice rallies; subsidized students attending the annual National Women and the Law Conference; held student-faculty discussions including one on classroom participation by women students; and organized cultural outings to the Women in the Arts Museum and a Capitol Hill walking tour.

The Women's Legal Alliance is available to talk with any future or current member of the GULC community about the particular issues women law students and lawyers face. Inquiries to the WLA from prospective students are welcome and encouraged.

LEGAL FRATERNITIES

Law students at Georgetown are offered added intellectual stimulation, an opportunity to meet the members of the Bar, and the chance for social relaxation with their classmates and professors through the law fraternities at the Law Center. The Phi Delta Phi Fraternity is represented by the James Brown Scott Inn, and the E.D. White Senate is the Law Center's chapter of Delta Theta Phi. The William Howard Taft Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta is Georgetown's oldest law fraternity.

Delta Theta Phi. Founded in 1900, this fraternity is one of the leading professional law fraternities in the world. Delta Theta Phi has student and alumni chapters throughout the United States and as far away as Iceland. Each year, several thousand new members join through the student chapters. The Edward Douglass White Senate of Delta Theta Phi has always been in the forefront in the national affairs of Delta Theta Phi. The E.D. White Senate at Georgetown presents a unique opportunity for law students to occupy a leadership role early in their law school career.

The Washington, D.C. area has six active alumni/ae associations and seven student chapters, which provide their members the opportunity to meet with students in other law schools and with professionals already in the active practice of law. Delta Theta Phi also maintains its own job placement program and offers limited financial assistance to qualified members.

Membership in Delta Theta Phi is open to all students in good standing. Induction of new members occurs each fall and spring.

Phi Delta Phi. An International Legal Fraternity, this group is represented at the Law Center by the James Brown Scott Inn, named after the prominent international lawyer and professor at Georgetown. Phi Delta Phi is the oldest and largest legal fraternity, having been founded in 1869. Chapters of the fraternity known as Inns, are located throughout the United States, and in Canada and Mexico. More Judges, Presidents, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet Members, Ambassadors, and law school Deans have come from the ranks of Phi Delta Phi than any other legal fraternity.
Upon initiation into Phi Delta Phi, members are eligible to participate in a number of unique programs and benefits. These include student loan programs; life, medical, and professional liability insurance programs; essay contests; and others.

At the Law Center, Scott Inn presents a professional program designed for the needs of the students of Georgetown. This program includes presentations by prominent lawyers and jurists in various fields of law and legal interest. Scott Inn is able to take particular advantage of its location in the Nation's Capital, near both the Supreme Court and the Congress, by meeting with members of these and other legal bodies. The program is intended to enhance and enrich the law school experience of individual members.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, International. PAD, the world's largest professional legal fraternity serving the student, the law school, and the profession, is dedicated to the ideals of community service. It was the first law fraternity to admit women. Its goal is to form a strong bond uniting students and teachers of the law with members of the Bench and Bar. The international organization offers professional programs, student loans, job preparation, job placement assistance, insurance programs, a quarterly publication, conventions, conferences, awards, and lifetime friendships. PAD is open to all students interested in pursuing their leadership and speaking abilities and desiring to excel in the legal profession.

The William Howard Taft Fraternity, International, is the oldest and largest at Georgetown, having been established in 1909. Phi Alpha Delta is the largest national law fraternity with 149 student and 70 alumni chapters around the world. It provides its members with many services including loans, scholarships, minority fellowships, and low-cost life and health insurance.

The men and women of Taft Chapter have the opportunity to develop close personal relationships by participating in a wide variety of professional and social programs. Professional programs last year included a law-related education seminar, a tour of the Supreme Court building, and the Inns of Court program. The Inns of Court program, initiated by former Chief Justice Burger, is designed to promote high standards of professional conduct as to courtroom manner, decorum, and legal etiquette. It brings together prominent attorneys with students and alumni at the National Lawyers Club for demonstrations of trial tactics. Social programs include parties, potluck dinners, canoe trips, and intramural sports.

The highlight of Taft Chapter's year is the annual Congressional-Judicial Reception sponsored by the Washington alumni chapter, at which several hundred Congressmen, judges, attorneys, and students gather to renew old friendships and establish new ones. Serving both the school and its members, Phi Alpha Delta sponsors the Red Cross Bloodmobile at GULC and provides speakers on various timely topics as well as seminars for first-year students. Last year Taft Chapter also initiated an alumni/ae contact program, in which one chapter officer and one chapter member (chosen on a rotating basis) attend the monthly PAD Alumni Chapter meeting; information on each chapter's activities and informal discussions on PAD issues make these meetings very beneficial to student members. Recently, PAD was awarded the Freedom Foundation's award for its work in Juvenile Justice and law-related education.
APPENDIX A

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Richard M. Cooper, Esq., B.A., Haverford College; B.A., Oxford University; J.D., Harvard. **Food and Drug Law**

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Pascale De Boeck, Esq., J.D., Universite Libre de Bruxelles; J.D., Stetson University. **International Negotiations Seminar**


Lyle Denniston, B.A., University of Nebraska; M.S., Georgetown. **Legal Process and Interpretation**

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Andrew Fois, Esq., B.A., Georgetown; M.A., University of Essex; J.D., Georgetown. **Trial Practice**

Joel M. Freed, Esq., B.A. and B.S.M.E., Lehigh University; J.D., Georgetown. **Patent, Trademark and Trade Secret Law**
Appendix A

Rabbi Barry Freundel, B.A., Yeshiva College; B.S., Erna Michael College of Hebraic Studies; M.S. (Talmudic Studies), Bernard Revel Graduate School. Judaism Sources of American Law Seminar

The Honorable Stanley B. Frosh, B.S. and J.D., Northwestern University. Sentencing Seminar

David A. Gantz, Esq., A.B., Harvard; J.D. and J.S.M., Stanford. International Law II

Stuart M. Gerson, Esq., B.A., Pennsylvania State University; J.D., Georgetown. Evidence

Eric R. Glitzenstein, Esq., B.A., Johns Hopkins University; J.D., Georgetown. Public Interest Advocacy Seminar

Gregory J. Glover, Esq., A.B. and J.D., Harvard; M.D., Duke. Regulation of Medical Technology

Anne Tierney Goldstein, Esq., A.B., Princeton; J.D., Harvard. International and Comparative Law on the Rights of Women

John S. Gomperts, Esq., A.B., University of California (Berkeley); J.D., Georgetown. Regulating Politics: Law of the Political Process

Allan H. Goodman, Esq., B.S., Georgetown; J.D., University of Toledo. Construction Contract Law Seminar

John C. Grabow, Esq., B.A. and J.D., University of Michigan. Legislative Investigations Seminar


Ronald L. Grudziecki, Esq., B.S., University of Maryland; J.D., Georgetown. Advanced Patent Law Seminar


Timothy A. Harr, Esq., B.A., Princeton; J.D. University of Virginia. International Negotiations Seminar

John C. Hayes, Jr., Esq., B.A., Williams College; J.D., George Washington. Trial Practice

Bennett L. Hecht, Esq., B.S., University of Maryland; J.D., Georgetown. Accounting Concepts

Alan W. Houseman, Esq., B.A., Oberlin; J.D., New York University. Poverty Law Advocacy Seminar

George A. Hovanec, Jr., Esq., B.A., Lehigh University; J.D., Georgetown. Trademarks and Unfair Competition Seminar (alternate years)


Douglas B. Huron, Esq., B.A., Swarthmore College; J.D., University of Chicago. Equal Employment Opportunity Law

Francesco Isgro, Esq., B.A., Union College; J.D., Antioch School of Law; LL.M., Georgetown. Immigration and Refugee Law

Neil H. Jaffee, Esq., B.A., Clark University; J.D., University of Connecticut; LL.M., George Washington. Trial Practice

Kenneth W. Jost, Esq., A.B., Harvard; J.D., Georgetown. Free Press Seminar

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David E. Kendall, Esq., B.A., Wabash College; M.A., Oxford; J.D., Yale. Torts II


Abe Krash, Esq., A.B. and J.D., University of Chicago; Graduate Fellow, Yale Law School. Advanced Litigation Seminar

William J. Landers, Esq., B.A. and J.D., Loyola University of Los Angeles. Government Ethics

Paul B. Larsen, Esq., A.B., Wilmington College; LL.B., University of Cincinnati; LL.M., New York University and McGill University, Montreal. Aviation Law, Space Law Seminar
Appendix A

Kenneth A. Lazarus, Esq., B.A., University of Dayton; J.D., Notre Dame; LL.M., George Washington. *Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar*

Albert L. Ledgard, Jr., Esq., B.S., J.D. and LL.M., Georgetown. *Real Estate Transactions*

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Gerald A. Malia, Esq., B.S., St. Peter's College; J.D. and LL.M., Georgetown. *Maritime Law*

Robert L. Mallett, Esq., B.A., Morehouse College; J.D., Harvard. *Legislation*

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Appendix A

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Daniel B. Silver, Esq., A.B., University of California; LL.B., M.A. and Ph.D., Harvard.

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Law, Public Education, & Equality of Opportunity Seminar


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Donald B. Verrilli, Jr., Esq., A.B., Yale; J.D., Columbia. Constitutional Law: Theory of Free Speech

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T. Mitchell Willey, Esq., B.A., Wesleyan University; M.B.A. and J.D., University of Virginia. International Negotiations Seminar

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Estate Planning Seminar

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Jamil S. Zainaldin, B.A. and M.A., University of Virginia; Ph.D., University of Chicago. Themes in American Legal History Seminar

James G. Zimmerly, M.D., A.B., Gannon University; M.D. and J.D., University of Maryland; M.P.H., Johns Hopkins. Medical Law Seminar

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David A. Wanger, B.A., Penn; J.D., Michigan. Law Students in Court Clinic
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Kathleen Q. Abernathy, B.S., Marquette; J.D., Catholic. International Telecommunications Regulation
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Brandon Becker, B.A., University of Minnesota; J.D., University of San Diego; LL.M., Columbia. Regulation of Securities Professionals and the Securities Markets
Edward Jay Beckwith, B.S., Pennsylvania State University; J.D., LL.M.(Taxation), Georgetown. Graduate Seminar: Advanced Estate Planning
Dennis P. Bedell, A.B., Harvard; J.D., University of Michigan. Income Taxation of Natural Resources
Robert L. Bolle, A.B., University of Michigan; J.D., Wayne State; LL.M.(Taxation), New York University. Small Business Financing & Venture Capital
Ted A. Borek, B.S.F.S., Georgetown; J.D., Columbia. International Organizations
Jody J. Brewster, B.A., B.S., J.D., University of Montana; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University. Income Tax Accounting
Jeffrey A. Burt, B.A., Princeton; M.A., J.D., Yale. Structuring and Negotiating International Joint Ventures
Duncan H. Cameron, B.A., Harvard; LL.B., Ph.D., Columbia. Structuring and Financing Foreign Investment Projects Seminar
Robert T. Carney, B.A., Northwestern; J.D., Georgetown. Tax Practice and Procedure (Litigation)
Peter Chatilovicz, B.A., Beloit College; J.D., University of Miami. *Collective Bargaining*


Robert L.D. Colby, B.A., Bowdoin College; J.D., Harvard. *Regulation of Securities Professionals and the Securities Markets*

Gerald E. Cole, B.S., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., Harvard. *ERISA: Plan Termination and Withdrawal Liability*

Earl M. Colson, B.S., Syracuse; J.D. Harvard. *Taxation of Property Transactions*

John Colvin, A.B., University of Missouri; J.D., LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown. *Graduate Seminar: Recent Tax Legislative Developments*

Carol Conjura, B.S., University of Virginia; J.D., American. *Income Tax Accounting*

Robert J. Crnkovich, B.S., J.D., Marquette; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown. *Advanced Partnership and Real Estate Taxation*

David J. Curtin, B.A., J.D., St. Louis University. *Tax Practice and Procedure (Litigation)*

James L. Dahlberg, B.A., Cornell; J.D., Boston College; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown. *Corporate Income Tax Law I*

Robert Dalton, A.B., Holy Cross; LL.B., Columbia. *International Agreements*

Jeffry L. Davis, B.A., B.A., University of California (Riverside); M.A., University of California (Los Angeles); J.D., George Washington. *Economic Aspects of Securities Regulation*

Warren L. Dean, B.A., J.D., University of Maryland; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown. *International Transportation Law Seminar*

Nicolette Kim DeWitt, B.A., University of Chicago; J.D., Harvard. *Japanese Legal System*

Timothy L. Dickinson, A.B., J.D., University of Michigan; LL.M., Columbia. *European Community Law II: Seminar in Business Law*

Donald R. Dinan, B.S., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., Georgetown; LL.M., London School of Economics. *International Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*

James A. Dobkin, B.Ch.E., Polytechnic University; J.D., New York University; LL.M., Georgetown. *Structuring and Negotiating International Joint Ventures*

Joan E. Donoghue, B.A., University of California (Santa Cruz); J.D., University of California (Berkeley). *Graduate Seminar: International Law of Common Areas*

Robert A. Dufek, B.A., University of Wisconsin; J.D., Georgetown. *Problems in Collective Bargaining*

Michael C. Durst, B.A., Williams; M.S., M.I.T.; J.D., University of California (Berkeley); LL.M., Harvard. *Corporate Income Tax Law II*

Alan L. Dye, B.A., Emory University; J.D., University of Georgia. *Disclosure under the Federal Securities Laws*

David W. Elbaor, A.B., University of Illinois; J.D., University of Virginia. *Study of the RICO Statute, Criminal Sanctions Against Unions and Employers in Labor Relations*

Saad S. El-Fishawy, B.A., M.A., University of Cairo; J.D., University of Chicago. *Middle Eastern Legal Institutions and Islamic Law Seminar*

Evelyn Elgin, B.A., Wellesley; J.D., University of Virginia; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University. *Professional Responsibility in Federal Tax Practice*

Susan C. Ervin, B.A., Mount Holyoke; J.D., Rutgers. *Regulation of Commodity Futures Transactions*


Jerry Feigen, B.A., Brooklyn College. *International Venturing and New Enterprise Development*

Burton Finkelstein, B.B.A., City College of New York; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania. *Securities and Financial Frauds: Enforcement and Litigation*

Richard A. Frank, A.B., J.D., Harvard. *International Negotiations*
Jerome H. Fridkin, B.S., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., Temple University; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown. *Tax Practice and Procedure (Litigation)*

Jonathan T. Fried, B.A., LL.B., University of Toronto; LL.M., Columbia. *International Criminal Law*

Kathleen G. Gallagher, B.A., Manhattanville; J.D., Suffolk; LL.M., Georgetown. *Small Business Financing and Venture Capital*

David A. Gantz, A.B., Harvard; J.D., J.S.M., Stanford. *Comparative Trade Law Seminar*

Daniel L. Goelzer, B.B.A., J.D., University of Wisconsin; LL.M., George Washington. *Takings and Acquisitions*

Robert C. Gombar, B.B.A., Pace; J.D., Fordham. *Law of Occupational Safety and Health*

Charles Gordon, LL.B., New York University. *Immigration and Nationality Law*


Carl J. Green, A.B., Harvard; J.D., Yale. *Legal Framework of U.S.-Japan Economic Relations*

Eldon V.C. Greenberg, A.B., J.D., Harvard; C.E.P., Institute d'Etudes Politiques de Paris. *International Negotiations*


Albert Halprin, B.A., Western Washington State College; J.D., Harvard. *International Telecommunications Regulation*


John Harllee, Jr., B.A., Harvard; J.D., Georgetown. *Taxation of Property Transactions*

Kenneth E. Kempson, B.S., M.I.T.; J.D., University of Virginia. *Income Tax Accounting*

Clifford E. Kirsch, B.S., Cornell; J.D., Hofstra. *Regulation of Investment Companies and Advisers*


John J. Klusaritz, B.S., Lehigh; J.D., Harvard. *Corporate Income Tax Law III*

Robert Lavery, B.A., M.B.A., University of Michigan; CPA. *Accounting for Securities Lawyers*

Larry R. Lavoie, B.A., San Francisco State College; J.D., Hastings. *Fraud and Fiduciary Duties Under Federal Securities Laws*
George A. Lehner, B.A., Wesleyan; J.D., University of Michigan. European Community Law I & II
Cynthia W. Lobo, B.A., J.D., University of Wisconsin (Madison). Criminal Tax Litigation
Arthur F. Mathews, A.B., Union; J.D., Albany; LL.M., Georgetown. Securities and Financial Frauds: Enforcement and Litigation
Shavit Matias, LL.B., Tel-Aviv University; LL.M., Georgetown. Israeli Legal System
Dorothy M. Mayer, B.A., Mercy College; M.A., Manhattan College; J.D., Catholic University. Legal Research and Writing for Foreign Lawyers, Civil Obligations Under the Common Law
Philip A. McCarty, B.S., University of Colorado; J.D., University of Denver; LL.M., New York University. U.S. Taxation of International Income I and II, Income Tax Accounting, Taxation of Partnerships
Allan I. Mendelsohn, Dip., Sorbonne; LL.B., University of Illinois; LL.M., Harvard. International Transportation Law Seminar
Robert S. Mintz, B.A., University of Colorado; J.D., American University; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University. U.S. Taxation of International Income I
John R. Mooney, B.A., William and Mary; J.D., Catholic University. Practice and Procedure Before the NLRB
Richard J. Morvillo, A.B., Colgate; J.D., Fordham. Professional Responsibility in Corporate and Securities Practice
Michael Mulroney, B.S.C., State University of Iowa; J.D., Harvard. Professional Responsibility in Federal Tax Practice
Lester Nurick, B.S.S., City College of New York; LL.B., Brooklyn. Structuring and Financing Foreign Investment Projects Seminar
James T. O'Hara, B.S., Kings College; LL.B., Catholic University; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown. Corporate Income Tax Law II
William T. Onorato, B.A., Cornell; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania; Ph.D., Cambridge. International Commercial Transactions
Mary Oppenheimer, A.B., Oberlin; M.A., University of Michigan; J.D., University of San Francisco. Pensions and Other Deferred Compensation I
Mauri Osheroff, A.B., Radcliffe; J.D., Yale. Disclosure under the Federal Securities Laws
Phillip P. Parker, A.B., Kenyon College; J.D., University of Virginia. Graduate Seminar: Current Issues in Securities Regulation
William T. Parsons, A.B., Stanford; J.D., University of Virginia. Arms Control, Arms Control Negotiations Seminar
Kathleen Fair Patterson, B.A., Randolph-Macon Woman's College; M.A., Universite de Paris; J.D., University of Miami. Comparative Trade Law Seminar


John B. Rhinelander, B.A., Yale; J.D., University of Virginia. *Arms Control, Arms Control Negotiations Seminar*

Thomas L. Riesenberg, B.A., Oberlin College; J.D., New York University. *Graduate Seminar: Current Issues in Securities Regulation*

Davis R. Robinson, B.A., Yale; LL.B., Harvard. *International Negotiations*

Robert M. Rosen, B.B.A, City College of New York; LL.B., Brooklyn; LL.M., New York University; C.P.A. *Consolidated Returns: Principles and Planning*

Robert E. Ruggeri, B.A., Union College; J.D., Antioch. *European Community Law I*

Vanessa Ruiz, B.A., Wellesley; J.D., Georgetown. *European Community Law I & II*

Michael I. Sanders, B.S., LL.B., New York University; LL.M., Georgetown; C.P.A. *Tax Treatment of Charities and Other Nonprofit Organizations*


Paul A. Schecter, B.S., Wilkes College; J.D., New York University; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown; C.P.A. *Corporate Income Tax Law II*

Kevin V. Schieffer, B.A., University of South Dakota; J.D., Georgetown. *Congressional Practice in International Trade Law*

William A. Schmidt, B.A., J.D., University of Virginia; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown. *ERISA: Coverage, Administration and Participant Rights and Remedies*

Martin D. Schneiderman, A.B., Clark; J.D., Columbia. *Equal Employment Opportunity Law and Concepts*


Bernard M. Shapiro, B.A., Washington & Lee; J.D., LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown; C.P.A. *Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates*

Sandra H. Shapiro, B.A., J.D., University of Minnesota. *Public Personnel Law*

David A. Sirignano, B.A., Manhattan College; J.D., Albany Law School of Union University. *Takeovers and Acquisitions*

Martin Ira Slate, A.B., Harvard; J.D., Yale; LL.M. (Taxation) Georgetown. *Pensions and Other Deferred Compensation I*

Robert D. Sloan, B.A., University of Michigan; J.D., Harvard. *European Community Law I & II*

Theodore Sonde, B.A., City College of New York; LL.B., New York University; LL.M., Georgetown. *Professional Responsibility in Corporate and Securities Practice*

Richard B. Stanger, A.B., New York University; J.D., Temple; LL.M., New York University. *Pensions and Other Deferred Compensation II*

Samuel P. Starr, B.S., Pennsylvania State University; J.D., University of Virginia; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown. *Taxation of S Corporations*

Herbert F. Stevens, S.B., M.I.T.; J.D., Catholic University; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown. *Advanced Partnership and Real Estate Taxation*

Russell B. Stevenson, Jr., B.M.E., Cornell; J.D., Harvard. *International Venturing and New Enterprise Development*

Samuel A. Stern, A.B., University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., Harvard. *Structuring and Financing Foreign Investment Projects Seminar*
David P. Stewart, B.A., Princeton; M.A., J.D., Yale; LL.M., New York University.  
*International Commercial Arbitration, International Criminal Law*

LaBrenda Garrett Stodghill, B.A., City University of New York; J.D., LL.M. (Taxation), New York University. *Seminar in Tax Law*

Jonathan Strum, B.A., Hamilton College; J.D., Cardozo; LL.M., Georgetown, *Israeli Legal System*

C. David Swenson, B.A., J.D., University of Mississippi; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown.  
*U.S. Taxation of International Income II*

Philip M. Tatarowicz, B.A., Illinois Benedictine College; J.D., Northern Illinois; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown; C.P.A.  
*Graduate Seminar: Comparative State and Federal Taxation*

Michael A. Thrasher, B.A., Duke; J.D., University of North Carolina; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown.  
*Tax Aspects of Employee Welfare Benefits*

Ricki R. Tigert, B.A., Vanderbilt; M.A., University of North Carolina; J.D., University of Chicago.  
*International Finance*

Dana L. Trier, B.A., Indiana; J.D., University of Michigan.  
*Business Planning*

Stefan F. Tucker, B.B.A., J.D., University of Michigan.  
*Tax Planning for Real Estate Transactions*

Greta Van Susteren, B.A., University of Wisconsin; J.D., LL.M., Georgetown.  
*Criminal Trial Litigation*

M. David Vaughn, B.A., J.D., University of Michigan.  
*Labor Arbitration, Labor Law and Labor Relations in the Transportation Industry*

Charles Owen Verrill, A.B., Tufts; J.D., Duke.  
*International Trade Law and Regulation*

Jean A. Walker, B.A., American; J.D., Howard.  
*Graduate Seminar: Comparative State and Federal Taxation*

Linda M. Wellstein, B.A., Marquette; J.D., Georgetown.  
*International Telecommunications Regulations*

Mark Wincek, B.A., J.D., Boston College.  
*Tax Aspects of Employee Welfare Benefits*

Marcia A. Wiss, B.S.F.S., J.D., Georgetown.  
*Structuring & Financing Foreign Investment Projects Seminar*

Gary Witlen, B.S., Cornell; J.D., Georgetown.  
*Internal Affairs of Unions*

John Wolff, LL.D., University of Heidelberg; LL.M., Columbia.  
*Introduction to U.S. Legal Methods*

Kathleen J. Woody, A.B., J.D., University of Miami; LL.M., Columbia.  
*International Commercial Transactions, Soviet Economic Law*

Mark D. Young, B.A., Tufts; J.D., Georgetown.  
*Regulation of New Financial Instruments*

H. Karl Zeswitz, B.S., B.A., Pennsylvania State; J.D., Dickinson; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown.  
*Taxation of Partnerships, Income Tax Accounting*
APPENDIX B

SCHOLARSHIPS

Alcoa Foundation Scholarship—Established by the Alcoa Foundation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Arnold & Porter Scholarship—Established by Arnold & Porter, to be awarded to a law student from a disadvantaged background who has shown potential for academic achievement.

Andrew Hull Baker Scholarships—Established by the late Daniel W. Baker, LL.B., '92, LL.M., '93, a former United States district attorney and professor at the Law Center.

Baker & McKenzie Scholarship Fund—Established by the law firm of Baker & McKenzie to assist a law student with financial aid.

Rudolph B. and Suevia Nordlinger Behrend Scholarship—Established by Amy Behrend Goldstein and Ruth Behrend Small in memory of their beloved parents. Rudolph B. Behrend was an outstanding graduate and the valedictorian of the Class of 1897 and the Class of 1898.

James Blower Memorial Scholarship—Established in memory of her husband James Blower, L'49 by his wife Betty.

Chevron Scholarship—Established by Standard Oil of California and the Chevron Companies.

The Clark Foundation Scholarships—Established by the Clark Foundation of New York, New York.

The Theodore Cogswell Scholarship—Established in memory of Theodore Cogswell, L '16, by Elaine Ward Cogswell.

Lester Cohen Memorial Scholarship—Established by the law firm Hogan & Hartson in memory of Lester Cohen, L '35 to be awarded to a third-year law student with outstanding scholarship achievement studying communication law.

The Paul Connolly Memorial Scholarship Fund—Established by colleagues and friends of the late Paul Connolly, a Washington, D.C. attorney and alumnus, LL.B., '48, LL.M., '52.

Exxon Scholarship—Established by the Exxon Company, U.S.A., to be awarded to students at Georgetown University Law Center.
Bryan and Eleanor Farrell Scholarship—Established in 1990 in memory of Bryan, L‘31 and Eleanor Farrell for the benefit of law students who have demonstrated financial need.


James T. Finlen Scholarship Fund—Established by Jim Finlen, L’28, for the purpose of maintaining and educating needy students in the law school.

General Motors Goal 9 Scholarship—Established by General Motors to be awarded to a first-year law student through graduation.


The John B. Hayward Scholarship—Established by the IBM Corporation in honor of the late John B. Hayward in recognition of 50 years of distinguished service and his contribution to the patent policies of the Corporation.


Benjamin and Lillian Holstein Memorial Scholarship—Established by the Benjamin, L’36, and Lillian Holstein Estate.

Joseph A. Hoskins Scholarship Fund—Established by the family and colleagues of the late Joseph A. Hoskins, LL.B. ’37, LL.M. ’39, a Kansas City, Missouri attorney.

Hunton & Williams Scholarship—Established by the law firm of Hunton & Williams.

The C. Keefe Hurley Scholarship—Established by C. Keefe Hurley, a Boston attorney and alumnus, LL.B. ’34, J.D. ’35.

Todd W. Johnson Scholarship Fund—Established by the late Todd W. Johnson, LL.B. ’19, an attorney from California.

Henry Kaiser Memorial Lecture and Scholarship Fund—Established by the family and friends of the late Henry Kaiser, to honor his contributions to labor law and the betterment of working people. The scholarship will be awarded to an outstanding law student studying labor relations.

The John F. Lanigan Scholarship—Established by the late John F. Lanigan, LL.B., ’22.

Linda Hyatt Lauve Scholarship—Established by her mother Grace Hyatt in memory of Linda Hyatt Lauve, a member of the Class of 1989, whose untimely death in her third year was a great loss to her family, her children and the legal profession. Hyatt Lauve scholars will be chosen on the basis of need, and will be students who exemplify Linda’s commitment to using her talents to serve the needs of others.

Robert D. L’Heureux Memorial Scholarship Fund—Established by the National Cable Television Association and friends of the late Robert D. L’Heureux, LL.B., ’40, LL.M., ’42, an attorney with the Federal Communications Commission.

Ralph B. Long Memorial Scholarship—Established in memory of Ralph B. Long, L’67, by his friends and former colleagues in the firm of Metzger, Shadyac & Schwarz.


Honorable Joseph A. Moynihan, Jr. Scholarship Award—Established by the Adele T. Groesbeck Foundation of Michigan in memory of the late Judge Joseph A. Moynihan, Jr., A.B. ’37.

Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker Scholarship—Established by the law firm Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker to fully fund a second-year law student for two years. The student must display outstanding moral character, leadership and academic achievement.

Jonathan Sobeloff Memorial Scholarship Fund—Established by Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Sobeloff and family in memory of the late Georgetown University Law Center professor Jonathan Sobeloff, who taught at the Law Center from 1966 to 1979.
Donald E. Schwartz Memorial Scholarship Fund—Established in memory of the late Georgetown University Law Center professor Donald E. Schwartz, by his family and friends, in recognition of his contributions to the development of corporate and securities law and to legal education.

C.V. Starr Scholarship Fund—Established by the Starr Foundation in honor of its founder, the late C.V. Starr.

Frank Stetson Scholarship—Established in memory of the former Georgetown Law Professor Frank Stetson by his wife Margaret Boyd Stetson.

Jan A. Stransky Memorial Scholarship—Established by the family and friends of Jan A. Stransky, a member of the class of 1989 who died in his first year of law school. Reflecting Jan's spirit of commitment to public and community service, the Stransky Scholarship is awarded to students participating in the Public Interest Law Scholars Program.

LOANS

Harry C. Cox Loan—Established by the Estate of Irma C. Cox in memory of her husband Harry C. Cox, L'12.

The Arthur H. Dadian Student Loan Fund in Memory of the Reverend Francis E. Lucey, S.J.—Established by Arthur H. Dadian, L'43, in honor of the exceptional work and example of Father Francis E. Lucey, S.J., former Regent of the Law Center and Professor of Law.

Paul R. Dean Loan Fund—Established in honor of Paul R. Dean, LL.B. '46, LL.M. '52, LL.D. '69, Dean of the Law Center from 1954 to 1969, Professor of Law.

The Dean's Loan Fund (The Law Center Loan Fund II)—Established by an alumnus and benefactor as a supplement to The Law Center Loan Fund.

The DeCrane Loans—Established by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred DeCrane, L '59.

Vinson and Elkins Loan—Established by the law firm of Vinson and Elkins in Houston, Texas.

Nancy Reisinger Donovan Memorial Fund—Established in memory of the late Nancy Jean Donovan by her husband Daniel J. Donovan, L '58, family and friends; partially funded by matching grants from the General Foods Corporation.

Adrian Fisher Loan Fund—Established by friends and former students in honor of the late Adrian Fisher, Dean of the Law Center from 1969 to 1975, and former Professor of Law Emeritus.

The Ralph J. Gilbert/Philip A. Ryan Memorial Loan Fund—Established by Ralph Gilbert, L'57 of Baker & McKenzie in Chicago, to honor the memory of Philip A. Ryan, his teacher, partner and friend.

The George A. Ginsburg Student Loan—Established by the family of George A. Ginsburg, L '24.

Dexter Hanley Loans—Established in memory of Rev. Dexter Hanley, S.J.

George Link, Jr. Foundation Loans—Established by the George Link, Jr. Foundation of New York.

Francis E. Lucey, S.J., Student Loan—Established by members of the Class of 1938 in memory of Father Lucey, former Regent of the Law Center.

The Benjamin A. Matthews Student Loan—Established by the Estate of Benjamin A. Matthews.

The Kuro Murase Loan Fund—Established by Jiro Murase, L ’58, in memory of his father and by Saturo Murase, L ’83, in memory of his grandfather.

William and Rebecca Sachs Loan—Established by Sidney S. Sachs, L ’41, in memory of his parents.

The Leo Schlosberg Student Loan Fund—Established in memory of Leo Schlosberg, L ’24, by his family and son Hubert M. Schlosberg, L ’56.

The Joseph E. and Madeline M. Sheehy Student Loan Fund—Established by Mrs. Sheehy and the late Mr. Sheehy, LL.B. ’24, an attorney and official with the Federal Trade Commission and a member of the adjunct faculty of the Law Center from 1959 to 1969.

Andrew Spence Loans—Established in memory of Andrew Spence, L ’67.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn Award—Established by the Washington, D.C. law firm of Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn. Each participating law school is eligible to nominate up to three candidates for each year’s awards, which will be made by a committee appointed by the President of the District of Columbia Bar from among the members of the Board of Governors of that Bar.

The Beaudry Cup. The Beaudry Cup appellate advocacy competition was established in 1952 to honor the best advocates of the first-year class. It is named in honor of Robert J. Beaudry, who distinguished himself by virtue of his outstanding enthusiasm, scholarship and ability in oral argument, and who was killed in a tragic accident in the spring of his first year. Each year, the name of the winner of the Competition is inscribed on the Beaudry Cup, on permanent display in the trophy case outside the Hart Moot Courtroom. In addition, a faculty prize of $500 is distributed among the competition finalists.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition. This competition was established by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in memory of Nathan Burkan. An award of $500 is made each year to the student submitting the best thesis, in the judgment of the Dean, on an assigned subject in the field of copyright law and the paper is placed in a national competition for an award of $1,000. The second place award is $200.

The Jeffrey Crandall Award. A prize of $100 will be awarded annually to the third-year student who best exemplifies the ideals and commitment of the late Jeffrey Crandall, whose involvement in Legal Aid and personal dedication to his fellow man inspired the establishment of the fund in his name.

The Dean Hugh J. Fegan Memorial Prize. A prize of $100 is awarded annually to the student in the Day Division with the best overall academic record at the conclusion of the first year. The award is given in memory of Dean Fegan, who devoted nearly half a century to the Law School. His guiding presence from 1911 to 1943 greatly enhanced Georgetown’s development during these critical years.

Georgetown Alumni Club of Washington Award. The Georgetown Alumni Club of Washington annually awards a plaque to the graduating J.D. student from the Washington, D.C. area with the best overall academic performance.

The Nelson T. Hartson Memorial Award. This annual scholarship award, in the amount of $2,000, is made (to a graduating Georgetown University Law Center student in the Juris Doctor program) on the basis of scholastic achievement, economic need, or a combination
of the two factors. The scholarship is used for graduate study in a degree program permitting concentration of a majority of the graduate student's hours in the field of tax law at any accredited institution selected by the recipient. The graduate study may be undertaken on either a full-time or part-time basis.

The fund to support the Award was donated in 1977 by the law firm of Hogan and Hartson as a memorial to its distinguished founding partner, Nelson T. Hartson, Esquire. Mr. Hartson served as the senior partner of the firm for 47 years and was for a time an Adjunct Professor of Taxation at the Law Center.

The International Academy of Trial Lawyers’ Award. Each year a plaque is awarded to trial clinic students excelling in the art of advocacy. One graduating senior from each of the advocacy clinical programs is selected by the Dean upon the recommendation of the faculty supervisors for the clinics.

Edmund L. Jones Memorial Award—Established by the Washington, D.C. law firm of Hogan & Hartson in memory of the late Edmund L. Jones, LL.B. '16, a senior partner of the firm.

The Kappa Beta Pi Prize. A $25 cash award is made annually to the student with the highest academic average upon the completion of the first year.

The Milton A. Kaufman Prize. The Milton A. Kaufman Prize of $100 is offered annually to the student who does the best work for the year on the *Georgetown Law Journal*. The late Milton A. Kaufman of the District of Columbia Bar was graduated from the Law Center in the class of 1913.

The Charles A. Keigwin Award. Each year a plaque is awarded to the student in the Evening Division with the best overall academic record at the conclusion of the first year. The prize honors the memory of Charles Keigwin, a distinguished professor at the Law School for over 20 years.

John F. Kennedy Labor Law Award. In memory of John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, January 20, 1961 to November 22, 1963, a fund has been created by Jacob Kossman in the amount of $3,000. The income from this fund will be used to award an annual prize of $200 to the graduating senior who has achieved the best overall performance in the course of Labor Law.

An additional sum has been given by Mr. Kossman for the creation and annual award of a silver medal to accompany the John F. Kennedy Labor Law Award.

The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company Prize. This annual award consists of a certificate from the publication *American Jurisprudence*. It is given to a student from each class section of designated courses for the best academic performance in that course.

The Leahy Prize Argument. Each year, the best Moot Court advocates in the Law Center are honored in the Leahy Prize Argument, open to all upperclass students. The Argument is named in memory of William E. Leahy, a Law Center alumnus and an outstanding advocate. The name of the winner of the Argument is inscribed on the Leahy Cup and on the Roll of Best Advocates on permanent display outside the Hart Moot Courtroom. In addition, an $800 faculty prize is distributed among the finalists in the competition.

The Francis E. Lucey, S.J. Award. The graduating student who has maintained the highest academic average during his or her entire law school career will receive a plaque, awarded in honor of Rev. Francis E. Lucey, Regent of the Law School for 30 years. Father Lucey guided the school during the difficult years of the Depression and World War II and lived to see Georgetown's emergence as the important national law school which it is today.

James John McFigue Essay Award. Each year the Dean selects a group of seminars eligible to compete for this award—a cash prize of $100 made annually to the author(s) of the best seminar paper(s) as chosen by participating faculty and the Dean.
The George Brent Mickum III Prize. The family, colleagues and friends of George Brent Mickum II, C '49, L '52, have established this prize to honor the memory of George Mickum, a former member of the firm of Steptoe and Johnson. The prize of $3,000 is awarded annually to the student with the best overall academic record at the conclusion of the first year.

The Moore & Peterson Prize. In recognition of the quality of education at the Georgetown University Law Center, a prize of $300 will be awarded to the first-year students who write the best final exam in each section of a designated first-year course.

Vincent G. Panati Memorial Award. From proceeds of a fund created by the friends of the late Vincent G. Panati, LL.B., 1934, former first Assistant District Attorney for Philadelphia and former Secretary of Revenue for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a prize of $100 is awarded each year to the student in the Day or Evening Division achieving the best combined scholastic record in the courses in Criminal Justice.

The Prentice-Hall, Inc. Taxation Prize. Through the generosity of the publishers, Prentice-Hall, Inc., a plaque, engraved with the Prentice-Hall, Inc. name, the recipient’s name, school and year of award, is awarded to the student in the Day Division and to the student in the Evening Division achieving the best scholastic performance in Taxation II.

The Sewall Key Prize. The Sewall Key Prize of $100 has been established by friends of the late Sewall Key, LL.B., Georgetown 1920, former special Assistant to the Attorney General, Tax Division, Department of Justice. The prize is awarded annually to the graduating senior who does the best work in the field of taxation.

The Tamm Memorial Award. A prize of $200 and a plaque are awarded annually as a prize for the best student writing on the Georgetem Law Journal. The award fund was created in memory of the Honorable Edward Allen Tamm by Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren Burger.

The U.S. Law Week Award. A certificate and one-year subscription to the U.S. Law Week is awarded annually to the graduating student who has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress during his or her last year in law school.

The Washington Law Reporter Prize. Established by the Washington Law Reporter Company, the Prizes consist of one-year subscriptions to the Washington Law Reporter. Awards are made annually to four students whose efforts during the preceding six months have most contributed to the success of the Student Bar Association. Selection is made by the Dean upon recommendation of the President of the Student Bar Association.

West Publishing Company Corpus Juris Secundum Award. The award is conferred annually to those law students who have made the most significant contribution toward legal scholarship. Each student chosen will receive one selected title of Corpus Juris Secundum from West Publishing Company.

The West Publishing Company Hornbook Award. Each year the West Publishing Company awards a selected title from the Hornbook series to the first, second, third, and fourth-year law student who achieves the best scholastic record in his/her class.
## ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1991-1992

### FALL 1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July</th>
<th>29</th>
<th>Fall Tuition due in full for all entering J.D. students.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>22</td>
<td><strong>Registration and Financial Aid Transactions:</strong> First-year J.D. students (FT and PT). Fall tuition for upper class J.D. and Graduate students due by mail.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>23</td>
<td><strong>Registration:</strong> New Graduate students; J.D. visitors and transfer students. <strong>Late Registration:</strong> Continuing J.D. and Graduate students who did not register by mail ($50 late fee).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Financial Aid Transactions: All Graduate and upperclass J.D. students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>SRA Picnic &amp; Welcoming Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Classes Begin: First day to ADD/DROP a course. <strong>Late Registration:</strong> ($70 late fee.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Holiday: Labor Day, no classes meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Holiday: Columbus Day, no classes meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>27-30</td>
<td>Holiday: Thanksgiving, no classes meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Last Day of Classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>10-21</td>
<td>Final Examinations Seminar and Graduate Papers due.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Reserved for Examinations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPRING 1992

| January | 3 | Spring tuition due by mail.* |
| January | 4 | Deferred Exams from Fall 1991. |
| January | 6 | Classes Begin: First day to ADD/DROP a course. **Registration:** New Students. **Late Registration:** Returning Students who did not register by mail ($50 late fee). |
| February | 7 | Financial Aid Transactions. **Late Registration:** ($70 late fee.) |
| February | 13 | Last Day to ADD/DROP a course. Last Chance Lottery—Reconfirm lottery requests. |
| February | 20 | Holiday: Martin Luther King, Jr's Birthday Observed, no classes meet. |
| February | 17 | Holiday: Washington's Birthday Observed, no classes meet. |
| February | 18 | Faculty Retreat, no classes meet. |
| February | 19 | Monday classes meet instead of Wednesday classes. |
| March | 8-15 | Holiday: Spring Break, no classes meet. |
| March | 17-19 | Holiday: Easter Break, no classes meet. |
| April | 23 | Friday classes meet instead of Thursday classes. Last day of classes except for Saturday classes. |
| April | 24 | Last day of classes. No Friday classes meet, but Saturday classes meet 5:45-7:45. |
| May | 25-27 | Snow Make-up and Reading Period. |
| May | 28-30 | Final Examinations. |
| May | 1-14 | Final Examinations, continued |
| May | 8 | May Graduates' Paper due. |
| May | 14 | All other papers due. **Reserved for Examinations.** |
| May | 25 | Commencement. |

### SUMMER 1992

| May | 27-July 27 | |

*Tuition payments must be mailed in time to be received in the Office of Student Accounts by this date or payment must be made in person at Arena Registration.
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Vice President for Alumni and University Relations, Adele Wells
Vice President for Urban Affairs, Samuel Harvey
Dean of Student Affairs, John J. DeGioia
Director of Campus Ministries, Rev. Robert J. Rokusek