University of Santa Clara Bulletin School of Law
1979-80 Bulletin

University of Santa Clara

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Dear Applicant:

This bulletin is an attempt to help you with the problem of choosing a law school. For those in the San Francisco Bay Area, or likely to visit it, nothing will serve half so well as a visit to our campus. I sincerely invite you to drop in, not to be interviewed (we don’t interview applicants) but to see at first-hand what this booklet can only partially describe.

For example, one asset that no catalog can capture is the tradition of close relationship between faculty and students and among students. For those from the East, from which I came, it will also not describe the extra energy available to all in the warm and green winters of Northern California. One thing it can do is to tell you enough about the faculty and about our program to give you an impression about what distinguishes Santa Clara.

My best wishes to you in choosing your school. I look forward to meeting some of you in the next entering class.

Sincerely,

George J. Alexander
Dean
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS

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Victor Novak, Ph.D. University Librarian

School of Law
George J. Alexander

Dean and Professor of Law. A.B., 1953, University of Pennsylvania; J.D., 1959, University of Pennsylvania; LL.M., 1964, Yale; J.S.D., 1969, Yale. Admitted to practice in Illinois, 1960; New York, 1961, California 1974. Previously Bigelow Fellow at the University of Chicago Law School, 1959-60; Sterling Fellow at Yale Law School, 1964-65; Professor and Associate Dean, Syracuse University until 1970; Author of the Buffalo School Segregation Study for the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1963; Honesty and Competition, 1967; The Aged and the Need for Surrogate Management (with Lewin), 1972; Commercial Torts, 1973; and of other books and numerous articles. Chair of the Committee on Legal Problems of the Aged of the California and American Bar Associations; Member, American Bar Association Commission on Aging; Director of the American Membership of the International Institute of Space Law; Legal Consultant to the White House Conference on Aging, 1971; Educational Consultant to the Comptroller General of the United States; Governor and Executive Committee Member of Board of Governors of the Society of American Law Teachers.
SCHOOL OF LAW

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Victoria Sainz Diaz


Sheridan Downey, III

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Russell W. Galloway, Jr.

Dorothy J. Glancy


Paul J. Goda, S.J.

Aidan R. Gough

Philip J. Jimenez


Jerry A. Kasner

Professor of Law. B.S., 1955, J.D., 1957, Drake University. Admitted to practice in Iowa, 1957, and in California, 1959. Member of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants, the California Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Santa Clara County Bar Association. Author of numerous articles and publications on taxation, community property, and estate planning. Participant in panels, lectures, and author for the California CPA Foundation and the California Continuing Education of the Bar.
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Dennis P. Lilly

Kenneth A. Manaster


Cynthia A. Mertens

Gary G. Neustadter


Robert W. Peterson

Richard L. Rykoff


Alan W. Scheflin

Kandis Scott


Dinah L. Shelton

Edward Steinman


George A. Strong

Eric W. Wright

PART-TIME FACULTY

SCHOOL OF LAW

EDWARD M. ALVAREZ
Lecturer in Law
B.S.C., 1960; J.D., 1965, University of Santa Clara.

ARTHUR W. ANDERSON
Lecturer in Law
A.B., 1947, Nebraska Wesleyan University; M.D., 1951, University of Nebraska College of Medicine.

THE HONORABLE PETER ANELLO
Lecturer in Law
B.S., 1940, J.D., 1948, University of Santa Clara.

JOSHUA BAR-LEV
Lecturer in Law

WILLIAM H. CARDER
Lecturer in Law

W. MICHAEL CELESTRE
Lecturer in Law

COETA J. CHAMBERS
Lecturer in Law
B.A., 1961, Stanford University; J.D., 1977, University of Santa Clara.

THE HONORABLE R. DONALD CHAPMAN
Lecturer in Law
A.A., 1948, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1951, University of San Francisco.

FU MEI CHANG CHEN
Lecturer in Law
LL.B., 1961, National Taiwan University; LL.M., 1962, Northwestern University School of Law; Ph.D., 1970, Harvard University.
JOHN MARSHALL COLLINS
Lecturer in Law
A.B., 1968, J.D., 1972, University of California, Los Angeles.

GRAHAM DOUTHWAITE
Professor of Law (Emeritus)
B.A., LL.B, Witwatersrand, South Africa; B.C.L., Oxford University.

KENNETH H. FINNEY
Lecturer in Law

CONAN GRAMES
Lecturer in Law
B.A., 1972, University of Utah; J.D., 1975, Harvard University.

ROBERT E. HALE
Lecturer in Law
B.S., 1955, St. Joseph's College; J.D., 1972, University of Santa Clara.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM A. INGRAM
Lecturer in Law
J.D., 1951, University of Louisville.

DENNIS M. KOLLENBORN
Clinic Supervisor

TAKEO KOSUGI
Lecturer in Law
J.C., 1966, Tokyo University; LL.M., 1972, Harvard University.

GEORG KUTSCHELIS
Lecturer in Law
J.D., 1970, University of Bochum; LL.M., 1972, University of Georgia School of Law.

JAMES A. LANDEN
Lecturer in Law

SUSAN E. LOFGREN
Lecturer in Law
B.A., 1970, Stanford University; J.D., 1975, University of Santa Clara.
GERALD Z. MARER
Lecturer in Law

JOSEPH P. McMONIGLE
Lecturer in Law
B.A., 1972, University of Santa Clara; J.D., 1975, University of Puget Sound.

THE HONORABLE EDWIN J. OWENS
Professor of Law
A.B., 1919, Holy Cross College; J.D., 1922, Harvard University.

PATSY L. PAUL
Lecturer in Law

THE HONORABLE EUGENE M. PREMO
Lecturer in Law
B.S., 1957; J.D., 1962, University of Santa Clara.

JOHN M. RAYMOND
Professorial Lecturer in Law (Emeritus)
A.B., 1916, Princeton University; J.D., 1921, Harvard University.

DARRELL J. SOLOMON
Lecturer in Law
J.D., 1969, University of San Francisco.

THOMAS E. SCHATZEL
Lecturer in Law
B.S., 1960; J.D., 1963, University of Colorado.

HERBERT S. STANEK
Lecturer in Law
B.S., 1958; J.D., 1961, University of California, Berkeley.

THE HONORABLE PETER G. STONE
Lecturer in Law
B.S., 1958, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1961, University of California, Hastings College of the Law.

OKINORI UESUGI
Lecturer in Law
J.D., Tokyo University; LL.M., University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS
Lecturer in Law
B.A., 1960, State University of Iowa; J.D., 1965, University of Santa Clara.
DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSORS

SCHOOL OF LAW

1976 and 1979  ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, 
former Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court.
1977  **TOM CLARK**, Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court, retired.

1978  **SIMON AGRANAT**, former President, Supreme Court of Israel.
1979  MIZRA H. BEG,
Former Chief Justice of India.
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

On January 12, 1777, six months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a cross was planted at a site in the present City of Santa Clara by a Spanish Franciscan Padre, Tomas de la Pena, to mark the founding of the eighth of California's original twenty-one missions, Santa Clara de Assis.

Three-quarters of a century elapsed before the University of Santa Clara, or Santa Clara College as it was known, opened its doors as an institution of higher learning. In the intervening years, however, the Mission served as a spiritual center and school for the Indians. Besides religious instruction, the men were taught stock-raising, farming, and the building trades; the girls, weaving and sewing; the boys, reading, music, and religious drama. From 1777 until Mexican government secularization, February 27, 1837, some nine thousand persons were baptized at the mission.

During the early period, the less solidly built Mission buildings of the first and second sites were destroyed by the flooding waters of the Río Guadalupe. The third Mission church, of adobe, was completed in 1784 but was seriously damaged by earthquakes in 1812 and 1818. A fourth church, likewise of adobe, was used temporarily from 1819 to 1825. The larger fifth Mission with its quadrangle patio, also of adobe, was completed and dedicated August 12, 1825. The University's Adobe Lodge Faculty Club is all that remains of the west wing of that quadrangle.

The first site of Mission Santa Clara is marked by a California State historical landmark, located near the intersection of Kifer Road and De La Cruz Boulevard. Crosses mark the second site at De La Cruz Boulevard and Martin Street, and the third site at Campbell and Franklin Streets. The fourth Mission Church stood in the area between Kenna and Delia Walsh Administration Building on the University campus today.

During the first three decades of the nineteenth century, the old Mission enjoyed its most fruitful years. In 1827, well over fourteen hundred Indians lived within sound of the Mission's bells. In that year, some 15,000 sheep, 14,500 head of cattle, and abundant crops of wheat, corn, and beans were produced and cared for by the Indians under the Padres' guidance.

A combination of factors terminated the decades of prosperity at Santa Clara and the other California Missions. The Mexican War of Independence brought turmoil from 1810 to 1821 with resultant decrease of Franciscan personnel and donations in aid from benefac-
The new Mexican government took possession of the old Jesuit Pious Fund of the Californias that had been the main source of support for the Mission. Most of the Indians’ lands, cattle, and sheep became the object of spoliation by civil administrators.

In 1827 and again in 1829, governmental decrees ordered exile for all Spaniards who refused allegiance to the new regime. Since most of the Mission Padres were from Spain, many chose banishment. Some, however, remained until 1833, when Mexican Franciscan replacements arrived from the missionary college of Zacatecas. Among them was Fray Francisco Garcia Diego y Moreno, who was to become the first bishop of the Californias. Although committed to the welfare of the Indians, the Padres’ resistance to governmental encroachment upon the Indians’ rights and property had little effect. Finally came full secularization of Mission properties, imposed at Mission Santa Clara in early 1837. This ended the effectiveness of the Franciscan missionary endeavor in Alta California. Within a few years, the Mission buildings and the Indian lands, cattle, and sheep fell to the possession of the civil officials and their friends.
New People, New Ways

In the early 1840’s a new people and a new way of life came to Alta California. Most of the immigrants were Anglo-Americans, attracted by the rich lands of the Santa Clara Valley. In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded California to the United States. Statehood was granted in 1850.

It was in this setting that Santa Clara opened its classroom doors in May of 1851. The new Bishop of San Francisco, Joseph Sadoc Alemany, asked Jesuits Michael Accolti and John Nobili, formerly of the Oregon Missions, to open a college at Mission Santa Clara. During its first complete academic year, 1851-52, Father Nobili and a handful of Jesuit and lay teachers offered instruction in a variety of subjects to approximately 40 students. A decision made in 1854 by the Jesuit Province of Turin, Italy, to adopt California as a permanent mission field marked a turning point in Santa Clara’s history. As a consequence, the Jesuits of Turin provided the college with the faculty and support that it needed to grow. The following year Santa Clara College received a charter of incorporation from the State of California.*

In 1857 the college conferred its first collegiate degree, a bachelor of arts diploma to Thomas I. Bergin. This was the first diploma granted by any institution of higher learning in the State of California. By 1858 new scientific apparatus arrived from Paris and integrated courses in science as well as in the classics and in commercial subjects were offered.

Slow and steady growth followed and distinguished graduates became prominent members of California life. However, it was not until 1912 that the Schools of Law and Engineering were founded. In that same year courses in the Humanities and the Sciences were expanded, too, and the college became the University of Santa Clara. Meeting the demands of urban growth in the Santa Clara Valley, courses in commerce and finance were also amplified in 1926, and the University’s School of Business Administration began. In that same year, the old mission church was destroyed by fire. The present structure, an enlarged replica of the original, was completed in 1928.

From the 1930’s through World War II, the University’s enrollment was relatively stable. With the return of many war veterans, came an enlarged student body, new resources, and an expanded development. In 1947, for the first time in the University’s history,

*THE UNIVERSITY’S LEGAL NAME is: The President and Board of Trustees of Santa Clara College to which should be added, A Corporation, located at Santa Clara, California. For the information of individual, corporation, and foundation donors who wish the tax benefits of their gifts and grants, the University is classified by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501(c)(3)(ii) tax-exempt organization and it is not classified as a private foundation under section 509(a) of the IRS Code.
enrollment broke the one-thousand mark. From the post-war period to the present, the face of the campus has been changing and expanding. In 1961 the University announced a major change in policy and accepted women as undergraduate students for the first time in its 110-year history. Santa Clara became the first Catholic coeducational institution of higher learning in California. Thanks to the generous support of many friends, twenty-three new buildings have been added to match the growth in enrollments. Still newer facilities—the Louis B. Mayer Theatre, Leavey Activities Center, and Cowell Student Health Center—were completed in the early seventies.

Although the student body has grown rapidly in the past decade, it has been held at a relatively small size: 3,500 undergraduates and 3,500 graduate and law students. Since 1960, the number of courses taught has more than doubled and there has been a proliferation of opportunities for individual study and work/study programs.

In 1964, the University adopted an academic plan and calendar which divides the school year into three eleven-week terms and limits the number of courses a student may take to three or four in each quarter period.

As an independent, tuition and gift supported University, Santa Clara has been able to accomplish change in ways that reflect its traditional concern for the individual student.

Today, the University of Santa Clara, the first institution to offer classes in higher learning on the West Coast, continues its Mission heritage of service by assisting its students to equip themselves with the best of humanistic values and knowledge. Academic excellence in a well-balanced human being is the University's goal.
A STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Inspired by the love of God through human service and the desire to serve through education, begun by the Franciscans who founded Mission Santa Clara in 1777 and continued by the Jesuits who opened the College in 1851, the University of Santa Clara declares its purpose to be the education of the human person in the context of its Catholic and Jesuit tradition.

The University is thus dedicated to:

• the continuing development of a community of highly qualified scholars, teachers, students, and administrators committed to an uncompromising standard of academic excellence;
• providing an education that, in its emphasis on undergraduate education and in its pursuit of selected high quality graduate and professional programs consonant with such an education, stresses the development of moral as well as intellectual values, and education of the whole person, an education constantly seeking to answer not only "what is" but "what should be";
• the continuing development of an academic community informed by Catholic principles, a community offering its members the opportunity for worship and for deepening their religious commitment, yet a community that is enriched by men and women of diverse religious and philosophical as well as social and racial backgrounds, a community opposed to narrow indoctrination or proselytizing of any kind, a community wherein freedom of inquiry and freedom of expression enjoy the highest priority;
• offering an integrated curriculum designed not only to provide the scientific and humanistic knowledge necessary to enable students to develop fully as persons, but also to demonstrate the unity of all forms of knowledge and to enable students to assume roles of leadership in the modern world;
• encouragement of teaching excellence and of the scholarly research that promotes such excellence, of close student-teacher relationships, of experimental and innovative courses and teaching methods--courses and methods that stimulate not only the acquisition of knowledge, but also the creative use of knowledge;
• the continuing development of an academic community in which students, teachers, and administrators dedicated to academic freedom and united in the search for truth, are actively involved in formulating and implementing the University’s policies.

Board of Trustees
University of Santa Clara
January 22, 1975
THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Since it was founded in 1912, the School of Law has provided professional training. Then, as now, the content of the training was determined in large part by the needs of its students. In the early part of the century students tended to be local and their aspirations for practice predominantly confined to the environs of the school. The Law School was very much a part of the University program at that time. It did not have its own full-time law dean until 1933 and obtained its first independent building in 1939.

From its inception to World War II, classes varied in size from the atypically large graduation classes of 1926 (14) and 1938 (10) to years in which a single person comprised the graduating class (1928, 1929, 1936). The quality of the program and of the students in it is perhaps best attested to by the fact that, of the 159 graduates before the second World War, 18 had accepted appointments to the bench in California and one in the federal District Court, while many more had served the public in the offices of the District Attorney or the Attorney General.

The first full-time law dean, Edwin J. Owens, took office in 1933. He served in that capacity until 1953 when the then Governor, Earl Warren, appointed him to the bench of the Superior Court of the State of California. During his term, the first law school building was built and opened. In it the school had all its then necessary facilities: a library, faculty offices, and classrooms.

The law school grew. From 1912 to 1943 the average enrollment in the entire school was 28. In the immediate post-World War II years it varied from 72 to 116. When he left office, Judge Owens left behind him a law building, a fully accredited program and a number of well-qualified and intensely loyal alumni.

The second full-time law dean appointed, Warren P. McKenney, came to the school in 1955. During his tenure, the school continued to grow in size. In 1955 there were only 54 students. By 1958, enrollment had risen to 124 full-time students. The group was somewhat more diverse. Thirty-six colleges and universities were represented. Furthermore, the school had broken with tradition and enrolled its first female law student in 1956.

Dean Leo A. Huard became Dean of the Law School in September of 1959 and served in that capacity until his untimely death in 1969. An evening division was opened. The school grew further in size (299 in 1969). The Heafey Law Library was built and the full-time faculty substantially expanded. Growth allowed adjustments in the program as well. The SANTA CLARA LAW REVIEW was established and internship experiences in law offices became a part of
the curriculum. The largely required curriculum, characteristic of the smaller school, was dropped. In 1969 a stretch-out program for disadvantaged minority students was established.

In 1970, the present Dean, George J. Alexander, was appointed. The school grew to triple its 1969 size. Overseas summer programs were established in three countries: England, France, and Japan. More significantly, students at Santa Clara are substantially more heterogeneous than ever before. A large percentage of each class is female. An equally large percentage of minority students attend. Applicants for the entering class represented all states in the United States and most schools of national reputation. More than three-quarters of the present full-time faculty joined the school since 1970. The Heafey Law Library was expanded and classes were moved from Bergin Hall to a newly constructed classroom building, Bannan Hall. The curriculum, as well as the placement pattern, reflects the diversity of interest of the law school community, student and faculty alike.
LAW LIBRARY

The Edwin A. Heafey Law Library houses the basic reference and research library for the students and faculty of the School of Law. The expanding collection greatly exceeds the accreditation requirements for the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. The holdings presently comprise approximately 112,000 volumes, including the standard digests and annotated sets, court reports, and current statutes of all jurisdictions in the United States, a comprehensive collection of legal periodicals and treatises, the major looseleaf services, specialized collections in such diverse fields as space law, and family and juvenile law, and a representative selection of materials from other common law jurisdictions. Most holdings are books but some are in microform. The volumes are so arranged as to permit each student and faculty member direct access to the books in the stacks as well as in the Reading Room. A two-level wing was added to the north side of Heafey Library in 1972, which increased the seating capacity of the Reading Room areas to over 300. This wing also houses most of the library's periodicals. In addition to the large Reading Room areas, students may use open and closed carrels for study. An Ultrafiche Reader-Printer and several portable readers have been purchased to permit the student to use the collection of ultrafiche. The collection covers the entire first series of the National Reporter System.
LEGAL INFORMATION RETRIEVAL COMPUTER

The law school subscribes to the LEXIS legal information retrieval computer system. Students may elect to be trained in its use and may use it for legal research projects (other than the first-year legal research and writing course) or simply to browse in a legal field of interest.

LOCATION

The University of Santa Clara is located in the City of Santa Clara, 46 miles from San Francisco near the southern tip of San Francisco Bay. Railroad, bus, rapid transit, and car transportation by freeway places the renowned cultural and entertainment centers of San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland and Marin County within an hour's travel. In the opposite direction, about thirty minutes away, are the beaches of Santa Cruz and Capitola, and less than a two-hour drive down the coast is the world-famed Monterey Peninsula and Carmel.

The Superior Court of the County of Santa Clara and the Federal District Court for the Northern District of California sit in the business district of the City of San Jose, just 3 miles from the Law School. The Law School has always had the fullest cooperation of the legal community in the area. Many of the state and local offices, such as the District Attorney and the Public Defender, are just minutes away. This provides many opportunities for the students to participate in the legal process prior to graduation. Many of these opportunities are detailed later in the section on clinical programs.

The NASA-Ames Research Center is located at Moffett Field approximately 12 miles North of the University. The NASA-Ames Law Center and the Law School are engaged in a number of joint research projects which provide additional internship experiences for selected students.

The University is accessible by major airlines via San Jose Municipal Airport just three miles away, and via San Francisco and Oakland International airports.

CLIMATE

Santa Clara has a moderate Mediterranean climate. Over a period of 67 years the average maximum temperature was 71.4° and the average minimum 41.6°. The sun shines an average of 293 days a year and the average annual rainfall is about 15 inches.
THE ADMISSION PROCEDURE

PRELEGAL PREPARATION

Applicants for admission to the School of Law must have received a baccalaureate degree from an approved university or college before registering in the School of Law. No specific pre-legal course is required. Since law draws on knowledge in almost all fields, a broad undergraduate program is more desirable than one which is narrowly specialized.

ADMISSION TO FIRST-YEAR FULL AND PART-TIME CLASSES

Entering first-year students are admitted only in the fall. Applications for admission should be returned to the Office of Admissions, School of Law, no later than March 1 of the year in which admission is sought. Letters of recommendation are not required but may be submitted with the application.

College records must be submitted through the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) and all applicants must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and have their scores reported to the University of Santa Clara. The LSAT is given five times a year, in July, October, December, February, and April, at the University of Santa Clara and at other examination centers conveniently located throughout the United States. Applicants for Fall admission must take the LSAT no later than the preceding February. Information and forms for the LSDAS and the LSAT may be obtained from the Office of Admissions, School of Law, University of Santa Clara, or directly from the Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Applicants are accepted on the basis of their college records, Law School Admission Test score, information contained in the application forms and letters of recommendation, as well as by other data available or required. The Committee on Admissions places some emphasis on the work done in the last two years of undergraduate study and on graduate study or work experience.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

Applicants who have completed one year of study in a law school approved by the American Bar Association and a member of the Association of American Law Schools may be considered for admission to advanced standing. The applicant's qualifications must be such that he or she would have been permitted to enter
the School of Law as a first year student. The work for which credit is sought must have been of superior quality.

The applicant must be eligible for readmission to the law school previously attended. The School of Law will evaluate the applicant's record and determine the credit to be allowed toward graduation. The maximum credit possible is the credit which is given students completing one year at the School of Law.

No admission decision can normally be made before a full transcript is available from the student's prior school.

ADMISSIONS PROCESS

The Law School attempts to avoid taking a mechanical approach to admissions. Grade point average and LSAT scores are not determinative. They are used to predict first year performance in law school through a computer generated "index" which is, in fact, quite reliable. Sorting by index is, however, merely the first step in the admissions process. Files are given to the Admissions Committee in rank order by admissions index. The committee is made up of four professors with a long history of teaching at Santa Clara. They individually study the application looking for non-quantitative data such as life experience, the selection of academic courses, improvement in the undergraduate academic program, graduate work, employment in law or law related fields, maturity, and a variety of other things. It is their function to uncover students who show the capacity to become good lawyers irrespective of whether their academic credentials are as distinguished as others. Two professors must agree on the admission, three on the rejection of each application. Each application is also reviewed by the Dean of the law school. The product of the process leans, as it does at most other law schools, towards acceptance of those with high academic credentials. It seeks, however, to select the most appropriate students from among those well qualified.

ADMISSION PROCEDURE

The applicant must:

1. Return the Application for Admission to the Office of Admissions, School of Law with the $20 non-refundable application fee.
2. Take the Law School Admission Test.
3. Have the Law School Data Assembly Service furnish a complete record of all academic work previously completed. No application to this law school will be processed unless accompanied by a Law School Application Match-
ing Form, which is found in each applicant's LSAT/LSDAS registration packet. Since an LSAT and/or LSDAS report cannot be produced by Educational Testing Service without this Matching Form, it will be necessary to return to the applicant any application received without it.

4. Deposit $100 with the Office of Admissions by April 1st or within thirty days of notice of acceptance. This money will be applied as a deposit on tuition and is non-refundable except on properly documented evidence of illness or of a call to military service. Information as to registration will be sent automatically thereafter. Sometimes, in summer, the deposit is due in less than thirty days.

NB. All inquiries concerning the Law School should be directed to: Office of Admissions, School of Law, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, California 95053.

AUDITORS

Attorneys and judges may enroll as auditors in specific subjects in the fields of their professional interests on obtaining approval from the Dean and the professor teaching the course. Auditors pay the prescribed auditor's fee but take no examinations and receive no academic credit for work completed.

ORIENTATION

Instruction at the School of Law begins with an orientation program for new students. Announcement of the date and time is included in the information sent to all entering students. All first-year students are expected to attend the program.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

STUDENT EXPENSES

TUITION AND FEES PER SEMESTER (1979-80)

Full-time Division.......................... *$2008.00
Part-time Division
   First, Second, and Third-Year Students .... *$1418.00
   Fourth-Year Students.................... *$1251.00
   (A law student taking less than eight (8) semester units, by per-
   mission of the Dean, will be charged $135.00 per semester unit or
   the tuition appropriate to his or her division, depending on the cir-
   cumstances.)

   Payment of tuition and fees is expected on, or before, registra-
   tion day. All checks should be made payable to the University of
   Santa Clara and mailed to the Office of Student Accounts.

   For those who are not financially able to pay the full-term
   charges in advance, there are several tuition plans administered by
   outside financing agencies which are available. Interested appli-
   cants should request information from the Office of Student Ac-
   counts at least three months prior to registration.

   Students who have unpaid bills at the University or who defer
   payment without signed approval are subject to dismissal from the
   University and, as long as such payments remain unpaid, may not
   receive transcripts of credit nor any diploma.

OTHER FEES

Application Fee.................................. $20.00
Graduation Fee.................................. 30.00
Deferment Service Fee......................... 10.00
Returned Check Fee............................ 5.00
Charge Card Returned Item Fee
   (Returned unpaid from your
   VISA or Mastercharge agency)................ 5.00
Late Registration Fee.......................... 20.00

There are other administrative fees for special purposes.

*Tuition per semester includes a refundable fee of $1.50 for student membership in
NorCal PIRG.
REFUNDS

No refunds will be made by virtue of curtailment of services brought about as a result of strikes, acts of God, civil insurrection, riots or the threat thereof, or other causes beyond the control of the University.

REFUND OF TUITION — FULL-TIME DIVISION

Students who withdraw from the University may receive refunds of tuition according to the following schedule:

For withdrawal prior to the first Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus $446.00

For withdrawal prior to the second Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus $589.00

For withdrawal prior to the fourth Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus $848.00

No further refunds of tuition will be allowed.

REFUND OF TUITION — PART-TIME DIVISION

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS

Students who withdraw from the University may receive refunds of tuition according to the following schedule:

For withdrawal prior to the first Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus $270.00

For withdrawal prior to the second Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus $363.00

For withdrawal prior to the fourth Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus $556.00

No further refunds of tuition will be allowed.

REFUND OF TUITION — PART-TIME DIVISION

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS

Students who withdraw from the University may receive refunds of tuition according to the following schedule:

For withdrawal prior to the first Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus $242.00

For withdrawal prior to the second Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus $330.00

For withdrawal prior to the fourth Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus $479.00

No further refunds of tuition will be allowed.
REFUND OF TUITION — SUMMER SESSION

Students who withdraw from the University may receive refunds of tuition according to the following schedule:
For withdrawal prior to the fourth class meeting ........................................... 50% of payment refunded
No further refunds of tuition will be allowed.
FINANCIAL AID

Financial assistance for law students is available from the School of Law and the Financial Aid Office. Scholarships and grants are administered primarily by the School of Law. Loans and College Work Study are administered by the Financial Aid Office. A more detailed explanation of the types of aid available may be found in the FINANCIAL AIDS BULLETIN.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships are available to those who demonstrate unusual potential for the study of law. These scholarships are distributed among full time students in all three classes of the School of Law. A fair proportion is designated for first-year students.

In awarding these scholarships, the faculty considers need as well as undergraduate and law school scholastic achievement. Generally, scholarships are continued if the student maintains a superior level of performance in law studies.

In addition to the above scholarships, the School of Law sponsors a limited scholarship program for students from certain disadvantaged backgrounds.

Further information concerning scholarships for law students is available from the Office of the Dean of the School of Law.

LOANS

Since scholarships and grants are limited, students often seek loans to help meet educational costs. Law students may qualify on the same basis as other students at the University through the Office of Financial Aids. Among those available are National Direct Student Loans and Guaranteed Insured Student Loans. Further information is available from the Financial Aids Office. Since NDSL Loans are limited, students will find it beneficial to begin the process of securing a Guaranteed Insured Loan as soon as possible.

COLLEGE WORK STUDY PROGRAM

Law students may qualify on the same basis as other students at the University through the Office of Financial Aids. Further information is available from the Financial Aids Office.

VETERANS AND VETERAN’S DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE

The University of Santa Clara is listed by the Veterans Administration as qualified to receive students under Chapter 34 (veteran's...
ans), Chapter 35 (veteran's dependents — son or daughter with parent deceased or 100% disabled service connected disability, or the wife of a veteran with a 100% service connected disability) and Chapter 31 (rehabilitation). Those interested in attending under any of these chapters should contact the Veterans Administration Office in their locality to determine eligibility for benefits.

The State of California provides a program for children of veterans who are deceased or disabled from service-connected causes. Applications should be made to the California Department of Veterans Affairs, 350 McAllister Street, San Francisco, CA, 94102.

JOBS

Santa Clara realizes that it is necessary in some cases for students to hold part-time jobs. The University maintains both a Placement Center and Law Placement Office on campus to assist students in securing part-time work.

Students who receive financial aid are expected to contribute from their own resources as much as possible to assist in meeting their costs at Santa Clara.

STATE GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

State Graduate Fellowships are awarded to students pursuing a recognized graduate or professional degree and who have not completed more than four quarters of full-time graduate work as of October 1. Selection is made on the basis of State manpower needs, academic performance and financial need. Applications are available in the fall from either the Graduate Fellowship or Financial Aids Offices.

APPLYING FOR FINANCIAL AID
(National Direct Student Loan or College Work Study)

Any law student interested in applying for a National Direct Student Loan or a College Work Study award must have the following on file in the Financial Aid Office no later than May 1:

2. A copy of the Financial Aid Form processed and received from the College Scholarship Service. University of Santa Clara CSS code is 4851.
3. Financial Aid Transcripts from ALL previously attended postsecondary institutions.
4. Notarized affidavit of non-support from students claiming independent status (available from Financial Aids Office).
5. ALL single applicants for NDSL and CWS must submit a NOTARIZED copy of their own and their parents’ latest Federal Income Tax Return. It is not the intention of the University to expect a financial contribution from parents of emancipated students, but simply to verify that the student is indeed independent. ALL married NDSL and CWS applicants must submit a NOTARIZED copy of their (and their spouse’s) latest Federal Income Tax Return. If no tax return has been filed, you must request from the Office of Financial Aids a NO TAX CERTIFICATION FORM, which must be NOTARIZED and submitted in lieu of the latest Federal Income Tax Return(s).

6. Applicants for NDSL must submit the NDSL Fact Sheet. The tax return(s) or the no tax form and fact sheet must be on file before an application is considered complete. No action will be taken on your application for NDSL or CWS until these form(s) are received.

APPLYING FOR FINANCIAL AID
(Guaranteed Insured Student Loan)

Students interested in borrowing under the Guaranteed Insured Student Loan program should first contact a lender and ascertain that lender’s policies. Lenders’ requirements under this program differ greatly. Some lenders require needs analysis (in which case a processed Financial Aid Form would be required for a COMPLETE application) and different lenders have imposed different loan limits. It is the responsibility of the student to determine what steps are necessary for a complete application through their lender. An application and further information is available from the Financial Aid Office.

PLEASE NOTE THAT COMPLETE GUARANTEED INSURED STUDENT LOAN APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE NOT LATER THAN 6 WEEKS PRIOR TO REGISTRATION. APPLICATIONS COMPLETED LATER THAN THIS WILL BE PROCESSED AS TIME ALLOWS, NORMALLY AFTER REGISTRATION.

COMMERCIAL LENDING INSTITUTIONS

If you wish to pay the difference between your financial aid and total educational expense on a monthly basis, there are various commercial loan plans available administered by outside agencies; namely, Tuition Plan, Insured Tuition Plan, EFI-Fund Management Corporation, and Academic Management Services, Inc. If you have not received brochures describing these plans, you may ob-
tain them from the Office of Student Accounts. As an alternative to these outside plans, the University offers a ten-month budget pre-payment plan. Detailed information is available from the Office of Student Accounts.

**DEFERMENTS**

If you anticipate difficulty in obtaining funds to cover the difference between your financial aid and tuition expense, the Office of Credit and Collections should be contacted immediately to make a deferment request (408-984-4620). University of Santa Clara deferments may be granted in extenuating circumstances. A deferment fee of $10.00 is charged for all deferments granted.

**DEADLINES**

The Office of Financial Aids has established deadlines for consideration for the various programs it administers. All students requesting Financial Aid from the University should contact the Financial Aids Office at the earliest possible date and request specific deadline information and appropriate application materials. A University application for financial aids is required. Files completed later than May 1 will receive consideration on a funds available basis. Students unable to be funded will be placed on a waiting list and will be notified if funds become available during the academic year.

**STUDENT DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

A variety of services is offered to students through Student Development Services. A professional staff of educators, psychologists, and guidance specialists helps students enrich their educational and professional development. Programs are designed to facilitate the growth of students beyond the classroom environment.

**CAREER AND PERSONAL COUNSELING**

There are several counselors available to assist students with their career and personal development needs (Benson Center, second floor). Both individual and group opportunities are provided. A variety of personal skill-building workshops is also offered to students, as well as individual career planning and counseling.
STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Law study is hard, full-time work. The law program is predicated on full-time students holding no outside employment and part-time students holding only ordinary employment.

It is recommended that no full-time student hold employment for more than fifteen hours a week. Studies have shown that students employed twenty or more hours a week while pursuing a full-time law program almost invariably find their grades marginal or deficient.

This Law School is sympathetic to the student with limited funds, but its full-time programs cannot be varied to accommodate the working student. Those who find it necessary to work more than twenty hours a week should enroll in the part-time program; students should seek ways of shortening the number of hours devoted to the job or lightening the work load. Similarly it is recommended that part-time students reduce their work schedules to less than the normal forty-hour week. Law study is, in any event, incompatible with employment that requires after-hours consideration.

PART-TIME DIVISION

The Part-time Division of the School of Law was instituted in September 1962. This program runs for four years and graduates are awarded the J.D. degree. Faculty, courses, credits, and requirements are substantially the same as in the Full-time Division except that elective course offerings are necessarily more restricted. Also, advanced courses are often offered only every third year. Part-time students usually enroll in evening courses but are free to elect offerings during the day except for courses filled by full-time enrollment.
SUMMER SESSION

Summer session law courses are open to students who have satisfactorily completed the first year of law study.

Courses taken in the summer session may be credited toward the professional degree, but time so spent may be counted as part of the required portion of residence only if 1) two summer sessions are attended and 2) a minimum of twelve units of credit are earned. If both conditions are met, summer session work may substitute for one semester of residence credit. Students may find it advantageous to take one or more courses offered in the summer so that they may elect advanced or specialized courses in the third (or fourth) year, in any event.

SUMMER SESSION PROGRAM OVERSEAS

Each summer the law school offers students an opportunity to undertake overseas studies in international and comparative law. Summer programs are currently offered in Tokyo, Japan; Strasbourg, France; and Magdalen College, Oxford, England. All instruction is in English and the sessions are open to all students who have successfully completed their first year of law school. Separate bulletins are available for these programs. They may be obtained from the Office of the Dean.

STUDENT REGISTRATION FOR STATE BAR EXAMINATIONS

In some states, such as California, a law student seeking ultimate admission to the bar, is required to register with the bar examiners at the time he or she begins the study of law. Each law student should find out what the admission requirements are in the state in which he or she intends to practice. The School of Law Administrative Office has information and will be of assistance.
SELECTED ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

Since this Bulletin is intended primarily to inform prospective students, what follows is not a codification of the rules of the School of Law. A few of the more important rules are reproduced for general information. Students are expected to inform themselves about other rules in a variety of ways. The School publishes an information sheet on the order of about three times a week. A student newspaper is distributed periodically. To the extent feasible, appropriate rules are posted or distributed when they apply (for example, rules governing examinations are posted at examination time). Both the Student Bar Association and the Office of the Dean maintain a record of extant rules.

EXAMINATIONS

Written final examinations are required at the end of each course. Examinations are conducted under a number system in which students remain anonymous to the grader. Additional examinations may be scheduled at the option of the faculty. If a student is unable to take an examination at the time scheduled, several days prior to the time of the examination or at the time that an emergency arises, the student must notify the Office of the Associate Dean, in writing, of the anticipated absence and the reason for it. If the excuse is not acceptable, or if the student fails to give prompt notice, a grade of F will be recorded. If the excuse is acceptable and the notice timely, the student may be permitted to take a deferred examination at the discretion of the faculty.

GRADING

The grading system is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.33</td>
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<td>C-</td>
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<tr>
<td>D+</td>
<td>1.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The "A" range denotes outstanding scholarship; the "B" range indicates above average work; "C" and "C+" indicate work demonstrating professional competence; "C-" and "D" describe work which is below the range of professional competence but sufficient for residence credit. "F" is failing work, unsatisfactory for both scholastic and residence credit. A student's academic standing is determined by the grade-point average (G.P.A.), which is deter-
mined by dividing the total grade points scored in accordance with
the above norms (e.g., A = 4.33; B = 3.33; C = 2.33), by the number
of units of graded work attempted.

Students may elect to take up to six (6) credit units of elective
courses "pass/no pass" each semester after the first year. If the
student's work in the course demonstrates at least professional
competence, it is graded "pass," otherwise it is graded "no pass." "No pass" work is not counted toward the hours required for grad-
uation. In courses in which no letter grades may be awarded, the
designation "Credit/No Credit" replaces "Pass/No Pass."

A student who has a G.P.A. of less than 2.33 at the end of the
first year will be dismissed for poor scholarship.

At the end of the first year and at the end of every year there-
after, including summer sessions, a student must achieve and
maintain a cumulative G.P.A. of 2.33 for all completed courses or
he or she will be dismissed for poor scholarship.

No student will be permitted to register for any summer session
with a cumulative G.P.A. of less than 2.33.

A student must maintain a cumulative G.P.A. of 2.33, or better, in
order to graduate.

ATTENDANCE

Regular attendance of students at classes is required. A profes-
sor may assess penalties for absences. Residence credit may also
be jeopardized by absences.

DISQUALIFICATION

Any student who is disqualified for poor scholarship at the end of
the term may re-examine in any subject or subjects completed dur-
ing that term, in which his or her grade is 2.00 or less. The student
must re-examine the next time examinations are regularly sched-
uled in the affected subject or subjects. Re-examination to remove
a scholastic deficiency will not otherwise be permitted. No student
will be permitted to re-examine more than once in any subject. Stu-
dents who elect to re-examine must advise the Associate Dean in
writing of such election at least one month in advance of the regu-
larly scheduled time for such examination and pay a fee of $15.00
for each examination.

After re-examination, the grade received in the re-examination
will be substituted for the initial grade to determine the student's
cumulative grade point average. A student whose cumulative grade
point average is less than 2.33 on this basis will not be permitted to
continue in the Law School.
In addition to the re-examination procedure, any first-year student who has been disqualified and whose grade point average falls between 2.33 and 2.21, may request that all of his or her examinations be reread by those members of the faculty who will be appointed by the Dean. The readers will evaluate the potential of the student for successfully completing Law School. The Dean may allow a student to re-enroll if the readers feel that the examinations show overall competence. The student would be readmitted with his or her deficit grade point, and must make up the deficit during the second year. If the student fails to make up the deficit, even though meeting the 2.33 requirement for the second year, he or she will not be allowed to re-examine under the preceding rules. This reread rule will only be available to students at the end of their first year. Regular re-examination will be available for all other students.

FACULTY JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

In highly extraordinary circumstances, the Faculty Judicial Committee will entertain a student’s petition for relief from extant rules after the student has exhausted all other available remedies.

REQUIRED COURSES

Required courses are marked by an asterisk in the program of courses in this Bulletin. Students must complete these courses and receive a final grade therein.

WITHDRAWAL FROM COURSES

No student may withdraw from a course after completion of the fourth week of the first term of a course sequence without consent of the Dean and the professor teaching the course.

Withdrawal from the University is not officially complete until students clear all of their financial obligations with the Office of Student Accounts. Students on deferments or National Direct Student Loans must also clear their financial obligations with the Office of Credit and Collections.

RIGHTS RESERVED

The University and the Law School reserve the right to change the requirements for admission or graduation; modify the arrangement, content, or materials of courses; change tuition fees, class and examination schedules and any regulations affecting the student body. Such changes shall become effective whenever the administration shall determine and may operate retroactively.
The administration also reserves the right to terminate or restrict, for cause, the attendance of any student at any time, or to remove from the list of candidates for a degree the name of any student, should it be in the interest of the University. Upon request of the student, a hearing shall be provided according to the procedures established by the School of Law.

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

In order to graduate, a student must:

1. Receive credit for the courses prescribed by the law faculty and complete a minimum of 86 semester units.
2. Obtain a cumulative grade-point average of 2.33 for his or her entire law school work.
3. Fulfill the requirements of residence for three academic years in the Full-time Division or four academic years in the Part-time Division.
4. First year students may not take less than the full schedule of courses prescribed by the faculty without the written approval of the Dean or the Associate Dean. Second and third year students registered in the Full-time Division may not take less than 12 nor more than 16 units of credit a semester without the written approval of the Dean or the Associate Dean. In the Part-time Division students may not take less than 8 nor more than 12 units of credit a semester without the written approval of the Dean or Associate Dean.

No student in the Law School is permitted to take the California State Bar Examination before he or she has successfully completed the course of study prescribed for the J.D. degree, and until successful completion has been certified by the Dean of the Law School. Immediate expulsion will follow violation of this requirement.

HONOR CODE

Lawyers are charged with preserving the social and moral code of civilized society. It follows necessarily from this consideration, as well as from the philosophy of this Law School, that law students must develop the highest standards of professional honor and integrity.

The Student Bar Association is charged with the preservation and administration of the student honor code, and each student is the censor of his or her own conduct and that of fellow students. Law examinations are not proctored by the administration or fac-
ulty. The code extends as well to the submission of papers and to the everyday affairs of student life.

**Nondiscrimination Policy**

The University of Santa Clara admits students of any race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at this University. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national and ethnic origin, sex or handicap in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs.

**Student Records**

The following disclosures regarding a student's University records are given in compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 and are available for inspection as listed below:

a. Official academic records, including application forms, admissions transcripts, letters of acceptance and a student's Permanent Academic Record are on file and maintained in the Registrar's Office.

b. Working academic files are also maintained by each Dean of a School or College in their respective offices.

c. Records related to a student's non-academic activities are maintained in the Office of the Vice President for Student Services.

d. Records relating to a student's financial status with the University are maintained in the Controller's Office.

The following types of records are excluded from inspection by provisions of the law; namely those created or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist in connection with the provision of treating a student. A Parents' Confidential Statement of the College Scholarship Service is also excluded under this same provision. Third parties shall not have access to education records or other information pertaining to students without the written consent of the particular student about whom the information is sought.

A written statement on inspection policies, list of fees for copies and related information is available in each office containing student records. Complaints regarding academic records by students may be directed to the Dean of the College or School in which the student is enrolled.
ACCREDITATIONS AND MEMBERSHIPS

Approved by the American Bar Association
Member, Association of American Law Schools
Accredited by the State Bar of California
Member, Conference of Western Law Schools
Member, Conference of Jesuit Law Schools
Member, Law School Admission Test Council
COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

FIRST YEAR COURSES

Numbers after course names indicate semester units. Two numbers indicate a two-semester course.

101. LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING* (2)  Various Members of the Faculty

This course provides an introduction to legal research and writing. Students learn the use of the law library through a series of problems. They learn about legal writing by the preparation of a number of memoranda. The course is linked to selected first-year courses. Each student is assigned to a small section (there are 10 small sections in all). Each section meets throughout the first semester. The work in this course culminates in the January research month. During that month, no other first year course meets except for Criminal Procedure. Students are free to concentrate on their remaining research and writing problems. Graded "Credit/No Credit" only.

102. CONTRACTS* (3,3)  Goda, Gough, Levy

This course considers the fundamental basis for, and the scope and purpose of, the legal protection afforded contracts and the remedies by which that protection is secured. Topics of study include mutual assent, the bargained-for exchange and substitutes for consideration; the statute of frauds; interpretation of contract language; the effect of changed circumstances; conditions; rights of third parties; assignment; and measures of recovery in the event of breach. Attention is given to the historical development of contract law, and heavy emphasis is placed upon the Uniform Commercial Code and other modern statutory developments.

103. TORTS* (3,2)  Anawalt, Darling, Manaster, Scheflin, Wright

This course considers issues involved in determining whether the law will require a person to compensate for harm intentionally or unintentionally caused. These problems arise in situations as diverse as automobile collisions, operation of nuclear facilities, and consumption of defective food products. Among other considerations, various resolutions are explored in terms of their social, economic, and political implications.

*Required course.
104. PROPERTY* (3,3) Mertens, Glancy, Downey
This is the basic required property course, which covers a whole range of topics, from estates in land and the concept of ownership, conveyancing of real property (land sale contract and deeds), landlord and tenant problems, covenants, easements and equitable servitudes, adverse possession, zoning, subdivision and other land use controls, eminent domain, etc. The course gives a basic grounding in various areas of real property especially concerning ownership and control of property and the process of development of land.

106. CRIMINAL LAW* (3) Steinman, Galloway, Scott
Basic introduction to substantive criminal law primarily concerned with what act and mental state, together with what attendant circumstances or consequences are necessary ingredients of the various crimes. Both common law history and modern statutes are used as materials. Generally the course includes: a detailed analysis of many of the crimes against persons and property; responsibility (insanity, intoxication, infancy); defenses, justifications and excuse; parties to crimes and anticipatory offenses.

107. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE* (3) Steinman, Strong, Galloway
An introductory course in the procedure for the enforcement of criminal law. Special emphasis is given to the constitutional rights of the criminal defendant including right to counsel, search and seizure, self-incrimination, wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping, police interrogation and pretrial identification, and the use of illegally obtained evidence.

114. PLEADING AND CIVIL PROCEDURE* (3,3) Berg, Peterson, Jimenez
A study of that portion of the law which is concerned with the establishment and operation of courts of law and equity. Both state and federal statutes and materials are used. Included in the areas studied are: problems of the proper court, e.g., problems arising from the federal system and the allocation of judicial power between state and federal courts; problems arising out of the locale of the litigation; problems of jurisdiction; pleadings, e.g., the complaint, the answer, methods of challenging; joinder of parties and claims; discovery; adjudication without trial; the civil action: trial through judgment; the civil action after judgment.

*Required course.
200. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW* (4) Alexander, Anawalt
A basic introduction to core concepts of constitutional doctrine, with particular reference to the institutional role of the Supreme Court. Specific topics covered are: the judicial function in constitutional cases (judicial review), the structure of government and the constitutional distribution of power between nation and states and between the three branches of national government, and individual rights (due process, equal protection, freedom of speech and freedom of religion).

201. ADVANCED CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (3) Steinman
Prerequisite: 200. Constitutional Law.
This advanced constitutional law course concentrates on issues relating to civil rights and civil liberties. The course explores, through readings in current cases and a set of problems, both the theoretical and practical dimensions of equal protection and due process of laws; freedom of expression and press; uses and abuses of grand juries; and rights to employment, housing, education, privacy, travel, and voting. Emphasis is placed on both tactical considerations and recent developments in these areas, including current litigation and relevant pleadings and memoranda.

205. LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW (3) Blawie
Organization, powers, incorporation, annexation, special districts, urban problems, judicial review, mandamus, taxpayers' suits, intergovernmental relations, conflict and preemption, utilities, ordinances, regulations, licenses, nuisance, criminal penalties, personnel, access to public records, finance contracts.

206. LAW AND EDUCATION (3) Steinman
Through the use of a set of problems, this course focuses on the role of lawyers and the judiciary in resolving matters relating to education. Attention is also placed on enhancing students' writing skills, including the writing of a term paper. While concentration is placed upon legal problems in education, the course also aims—through exposure to current litigation, pleadings, and briefs, and in-depth statutory interpretation—at developing the practical skills and awareness needed by any attorney working with contemporary legal issues. Specific topics covered include control of student con-

+ Some courses are not offered every year.
*Required course.
duct and status; desegregation; school financing; rights and responsibilities of teachers; classification and evaluation of students; compulsory schooling; and the role of government in private education.

207. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (3)  
Blawie  
Powers of, and procedures before, administrative tribunals, executive, legislative, and judicial control of the administrative process, exhaustion of remedies, appeal, federal and state administrative procedure acts.

210. LEGISLATION (3)  
An inquiry into the role of legislatures and legislation within the legal system. Among the topics covered are legislature representation; legislative organization both formal and informal, including the committee system; legislative investigations and fact-gathering; lobbying; legislative process and statutory interpretation.

212. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LAW (3)  
Lofgren  
The course will examine the Department of Justice, the State Department and the Labor Department as they affect immigration and naturalization, and analyze immigrant and non-immigrant visa problems. The course will also consider the exclusion, deportation and naturalization processes.

215. INTERNATIONAL LAW (3)  
Shelton  
A survey of public international law involving close consideration of the specificity of international law, its nature and sources. The international legal process: international law, treaties, the role of municipal courts and international organizations. The course will focus on selected current problems such as self determination, intervention and the expropriation of alien owned property.

216. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS (3)  
Jimenez, Shelton  
Legal problems of international commercial transactions: trade and investment. Financing, contracts, shipping and insurance questions. Problems of third world development including expropriation and nationalization.

217. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS (3)  
Jimenez, Shelton  
A survey of national and international regulation of multinational economic transactions. Included are: extraterritorial application of U.S. antitrust laws, anti-boycott and bribery legislation; common
market law; tariff and non-tariff trade restrictions; GATT, monetary policies and most-favored-nation treaty arrangements.

218. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (3) Shelton
A general introduction to the legal structure, powers and functions of the United Nations organizations and specialized agencies; regional organizations such as the Council of Europe; and a major part of the course would focus on the Common Market and similar economic organizations.

219. INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ABROAD (2-6)
(Refer to Summer Session Program Overseas, page 49.)

220. CONFLICT OF LAWS (3) Jimenez, Wright
A study of the problems which arise when the domiciles of the parties or other significant facts concerning a controversy are connected with states other than the state in which litigation occurs. Problems of jurisdiction of courts, choice of law, the effect of foreign judgments and constitutional limitations.

221. CHOICE OF LAW (1) Wright
The course will cover in abbreviated fashion the choice of law material from the traditional course in Conflict of Laws. The course will not cover such topics as the Erie Doctrine, jurisdiction, recognition of judgments, and divorce and domestic relations, which are normally taught in Conflict of Laws. A student may not take both Conflict of Laws and Choice of Law.

225. ANTITRUST (3) Alexander
This is a survey course. It should prove useful both to students planning to practice in the field of antitrust and to those who merely wish to be informed about the role of courts in the regulation of the "unregulated" sector of the economy. The course principally covers restraints of trade such as price-fixing, market division, exclusive dealing and tying; monopolization and mergers. A rudimentary knowledge of economic theory is required to understand court decisions; many students master the few necessary economic principles during the course despite a lack of prior work in economics.

226. ANTITRUST LITIGATION (3) Salomon
This course reviews major procedural steps in antitrust litigation: complaints and answers, requests for production of documents and admissions, interrogatories, protective orders, depositions, trial briefs, jury instructions, and post-trial motions.

227. UNFAIR COMPETITION (3) Schatzel
This course explores various methods of regulating business competition and practices. An intensive study is made of the protection
afforded trademarks and tradenames and the requirements of state and federal registration thereof. The course also covers protection of ideas and trade secrets, some aspects of patent and copyright protection, interference with contractural relationships, disparagement of product and title and deceptive advertising. Rules and procedures of the Federal Trade Commission are also studied in depth.

230. NATURAL RESOURCES (3)  Glancy
The regulation of natural resource ownership and development is the principal focus of this advanced course. Particular attention is given to water, minerals, oil and gas, and the interrelationships and distinctions among the legal rules which govern these resources. Class discussion also includes additional areas, such as timber, fish and game, grazing and agricultural land. Major issues of allocating scarce resources among competing users, tax and other incentives for energy resource development, management of the public domain and resource conservation are among the problems with which the course deals.

231. CONSUMER PROTECTION (3)  Wright
A study of selected problems of the consumer, and legislative and other approaches to the resolution of these problems. Topics to be selected from the following general areas, among others: Installment credit; creditor’s remedies; over-extension of credit and the over-extended debtor; truth-in-lending; product quality and consumer complaints; deceptive advertising; truth-in-packaging; consumer fraud; product safety; public representation of the “consumer interest”; consumer education.

232. PRODUCTS LIABILITY (3)  Darling
A consideration of the consumer’s civil action to recover damages for personal injury caused by substandard products. Nine theories of recovery are reviewed, including negligence, strict liability in tort for defective product, strict liability in tort for innocent misrepresentation, negligent misrepresentation threatening physical harm, implied warranty, and express warranty. Several practitioners participate as guest speakers.

233. PATENTS, TRADEMARKS AND COPYRIGHTS (3)  Schatzel
234. ENTERTAINMENT LAW (3)  
Prerequisite: 248. Business Organizations.  
This course focuses on the legal aspects of representing entertainers, athletes and business persons who are involved in the entertainment business and/or professional sports. The course treats entertainment law as a specialized area of corporate law and is divided into four segments: representing musical artists, professional sports and the law, stage productions and financing and distributing motion pictures.

235. LABOR LAW (3)  
Levy  

236. THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE UNION (3)  
Carder  
Prerequisite recommended: 235, Labor Law.  
Overview of rights of union members including requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act; duty of fair representation and protection of rights under pension, health, and welfare plans.

237. SEX DISCRIMINATION (2)  
Mertens  
This course covers the Equal Rights Amendment, credit, the criminal justice system as it relates to women, and other areas of women’s legal rights not covered in the employment discrimination section.

238. EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION (3)  
Mertens  
An intensive analysis of current employment discrimination laws, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (amended 1972), the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Rehabilitation Act. Both employee and employer perspectives are explored.

240. GOVERNMENT CONTRACT LAW (3)  
Lande  
Legal aspects of United States government contracts and subcontracts, differences from standard commercial contracts, review of applicable laws and regulations, discussion of relevant court and administrative decisions.

245. LEGAL ACCOUNTING (2)  
Alvarez, Kasner  
This course is a study of the basic principles of accounting and the functions of accountants. Its purpose is to familiarize law students with these concepts as they may apply to legal problems and advising clients. Since this is a basic survey course in accounting, it is not open to law students who have an extensive background in accounting or accounting courses.
248. BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS* (3) Baum
A brief study of partnership and limited partnership, focusing chiefly on the investor’s potential personal liability and right to participate in enterprise control, is followed by an intensive investigation of the structure and characteristics of the modern business corporation, both the large, publicly-held enterprise and the small, closed-ownership-group type business. Consideration is given to the promotion and organization of corporations, the distribution of power between management and shareholders and the manner in which such power may be exercised, the limitations upon corporate powers imposed by the fiduciary principle and by federal regulation, and the enforcement of corporate duties through shareholders’ derivative suits and other actions.

249. ADVANCED CORPORATIONS (3) Baum, Lilly
Prerequisite: 248. Business Organizations.
Studies those elements of corporation law critical to an understanding of the financial structure of the corporation. This includes legal constraints on the issuance of corporate securities as well as the payment of dividends and other distributions. An investigation will be made of the legal mechanisms for apportioning enterprise value among various different interests and the legal relationship between senior and junior security holders. In addition mergers and other forms of corporate consolidation will be discussed.

250. BUSINESS PLANNING (3) Kasner
Prerequisites: 248, Business Organizations; 249, Advanced Corporations; 272, Business Income Tax.
This course is designed to explore the function of the attorney who assists clients in the planning and conduct of business enterprise. Specific business situations are presented, and students explore the planning problems and solutions involved, advise and counsel clients, and draft the necessary documents to implement the plan. Principal emphasis is on the tax consequences of business decisions, and the use of various legal forms of enterprise, such as the partnership and corporation. Unlike many law school courses, this one requires students to individually seek the answers to the questions presented, rather than relying upon either the professor or textbooks. It also involves the use of forms as a tool in the process of legal drafting. The grade is based entirely on the written work produced by the students.

*Required course.
255. COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS (3) Downey, Neustadter
This is a basic course covering the law of sales. Course coverage includes the following subjects under the Uniform Commercial Code: Agreement, formation and interpretation of sales contracts; Warranty law and tort theory under Article 2; Negotiable instruments, (Article 3); Documentary sales (Articles 5 and 7); Banking (Article 4).

256. PERSONAL PROPERTY SECURED TRANSACTIONS (2) Neustadter
Fundamentals of secured transactions under Article 9. Attachment, perfection and priority of security interests in collateral. A limited consideration of state and federal statutes concerning consumer financing, including rate regulation, disclosure of finance charges and limitations on creditor agreements and practices. This course is offered only in the part-time division, and complements the three credit offering in that division of Debtor's and Creditor's Rights.

258. SECURITIES REGULATION (3) Baum
An examination of government regulation of the trading and distribution of corporate securities, focusing primarily on the registration and exemption provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and civil and criminal liabilities for violation thereof. In addition, The California Corporate Securities Law will be briefly examined, and if time permits, the regulation of mutual funds and other investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940 will be discussed.

260. DEBTORS' AND CREDITORS' RIGHTS (3-4) Downey, Neustadter
The course examines the following topics: the rights of unsecured creditors under state law, including individual creditor remedies of attachment, wage garnishment, execution of judgment, and liens, and a brief survey of collective creditor remedies of common law compositions and assignments for the benefit of creditors; the fundamentals of secured transactions under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, including attachment, perfection and priority of security interests in collateral and the rights of secured creditors and debtors upon default; the protections afforded to debtors under state law, including exemptions and protections against coercive collection conduct; the adjustment or liquidation of debts under the national bankruptcy law, including voluntary and involuntary straight bankruptcy, wage earner plans and a brief survey of relief under the rehabilitation provisions of the national bankruptcy law. The course is offered in the three unit format to accom-
moderate evening students and to maintain scheduling flexibility for all students. When offered in a three unit format, the course will offer only a brief survey of secured transactions under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The student who enrolls in the three unit course may study secured transactions under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code in more detail by enrolling in the two unit course entitled "Personal Property Secured Transactions."

262. INSURANCE (2) Hales, Kasner
The study of principles of insurance law, covering primarily life and casualty insurance. The course includes the nature of the insurance contract, the concepts of risk and insurable interest, and coverage and exclusions under insurance contracts.

263. WORKER'S COMPENSATION LAW (3)
This course will survey California law dealing with rights of the injured worker, employers and third party tortfeasors. Law surrounding the concept of "work injury", benefits to injured workers, jurisdiction, and procedure in practice will be particularly emphasized.

270. FEDERAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX (3) Kasner, Lilly
The study of federal income taxation of individuals. The course includes the concept of income, exclusions from income, personal and business deductions, sales and exchanges of property, when income is taxable, and to whom it is taxable. This is a statutory law course based upon the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof.

272. FEDERAL BUSINESS INCOME TAX (3) Kasner, Lilly
The study of the federal income tax as it applies to forms of business organization, principally partnerships and corporations. The emphasis is on problem solving and planning considerations. Although Federal Personal Income Tax is not a prerequisite, a basic knowledge of the income tax is indispensable for this course.

273. STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION (3)
Legal problems connected with the imposition by States and localities of: income taxes, sales and use taxes, gross receipts taxes and capital stock taxes. Emphasis will be placed on the practical State and local tax problems of taxpayers who do interstate commerce. Special consideration will also be given to the California tax system. In addition to providing an understanding of State and local tax laws generally, consideration will be given to such subjects as: the allocation and apportionment of income and capital; the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act; sales and use tax collection requirements; the Multi-state Tax Commission, State tax treat-
ment of affiliated corporations; and federal efforts to regulate State taxation.

274. FEDERAL TAXATION OF ESTATES, TRUSTS AND GIFTS (3)  
Kasner, Lilly
This course deals with federal taxation of lifetime gifts and the transfer of property at death, and with the imposition of federal tax on the income of estates and trusts. This course does not deal with or explain basic concepts of wills, trusts, estates, and future interests; and therefore assumes the students have a basic knowledge of those subjects. Prior knowledge of federal income tax and community property law is also helpful.

275. ESTATE PLANNING (3)  
Kasner
This course involves the actual planning and drafting of wills, trusts, agreements, documents of gift, and communications to clients in various areas of estate planning. Coverage includes matters relating to income, gift, and death taxation; substantive problems in wills, trusts, business organization, and property concepts as these are applied in estate planning. A substantial amount of written work is required.

276. FEDERAL TAXATION OF FOREIGN INCOME AND FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS (3)  
Lilly
Prerequisites: 270. Federal Personal Income Tax strongly recommended; 272. Business Income Tax. A survey of the application of general rules of federal income taxation to Foreign persons and to Foreign income of U.S. citizens and residents, including also the special provisions applicable only to Foreign persons and/or Foreign income. The course will consider the jurisdictional bases for U.S. tax, the source of income, tax situs of property, allowance of expenses and deductions, exemption for income earned abroad, foreign tax credits, and reporting and return requirements. The treatment of foreign corporations and businesses will also be considered, including foreign personal holding companies and an introductory examination of the controlled foreign corporation concept. Time permitting, the principles underlying U.S. income tax treaties will be included. In addition, the course will not involve the study of the tax laws of any other country and will not involve directly a comparison of U.S. and Foreign tax structures or approaches.
280. **WILLS (3)**  
Goda, Shelton, Strong  
This course is concerned with the disposition of property at death; the law of intestate succession and wills. The areas considered are testamentary capacity, fraud and undue influence; the execution of formal and holographic wills; testamentary effectiveness; limitations upon testamentary disposition of property; lapse and ademption of gifts; abatement and exoneration; revocation and revival.

282. **TRUSTS AND ESTATES (3)**  
Blawie  
This course presents a summary of the law regarding the private and charitable trust together with an examination of the law of future interests, estates, class gifts, powers, restraints and the rule against perpetuities. The trust portion of the course covers the requisites for a valid trust, the consequences of failing to create a complete or valid trust, the right to terminate a trust, the nature and structure of charitable trusts, the relationship between trusts and wills, and various aspects of the administration of a trust. The estate portion of the course concerns itself with the definition and classification of future interests, powers of appointment, changes in property or beneficiaries after execution of a will, and social restrictions on perpetuities and accumulations.

284. **REAL PROPERTY SECURED TRANSACTIONS (3)**  
Mertens  
A study of deeds of trust, mortgages, land contracts and other security instruments used in California real estate transactions. Includes methods of obtaining, perfecting and enforcing security interests in realty.

286. **LAND USE (3)**  
Glancy  
This advanced course focuses on federal, state and local regulation of land use and development. The subject matter includes a variety of approaches to land use planning and controls, including master planning, zoning, subdivision controls, planned communities, land taxation and eminent domain. The course explores in depth major issues in the field of land use law such as exclusionary land use controls, growth management and the constitutional limitations on government regulation of private land use.

287. **LAND TRANSFER AND FINANCE (3)**  
Blawie  
Detailed study of land acquisition, transfer, and finance. Taught from the land developer's viewpoint. Approximately 80 instruments used in the process are discussed and completed. Coverage is practical, compact, and intense. Course is designed to prepare property lawyers for modern practice in discounting mortgage paper, takeout and standby commitments, credit arrangements and
credit factors, bank participation in construction, redlining, foreclosure and power of sale, due on sale and prepayment clauses, effective interest, consumer protection and Truth in Lending, usury, secondary financing, subordination, tax shelter concepts and taxation, deposit receipt and contract of sale; deceit and fraud, completion, cessation and liens, title recording, registration and insurance, title company services and guarantees; escrow. Sale and leaseback patterns, coops and condominiums and shopping center development are included if time allows. Visits to title companies are arranged, and expert speakers appear as available.

290. COMMUNITY PROPERTY (2) Goda, Shelton
A specialized course in the California law of marital property. The course is primarily statutory. Classification of property as separate or community, management and control, liability for debts, problems on dissolution of the community.

291. FAMILY LAW (3) Gough
This course is intended as an integrated treatment of the legal problems of the family, using not only legal materials but those drawn from the social and behavioral sciences as well. The course examines the creation of the family relationship and the legal responses to that relationship, including ceremonial marriage, common law marriage, children born out of wedlock, the problems posed by the family as a going entity and the manifold legal relationships between husband and wife and parent and child. Consideration is given to the juvenile court, the adoptive process, and the augmentation and limitation of children. The final portion of the course is devoted to the dissolution of the family unit through annulment, divorce or legal separation, including study of spousal and child support and child custody. Throughout the course, attention will be given to the practical administration of our present family laws and the ethical problems which they pose for the family lawyer.

294. SOCIAL WELFARE LEGISLATION (3) Scott
Priority in enrollment to students having had 207. Administrative Law.
Discussion of selected problems of the Social Security and Welfare systems. It will focus upon issues of entitlement, benefits, administration and financing of existing and proposed income transfer programs. Selected materials will highlight questions of public policy and civil liberties arising under benefit programs. As time permits, the class will survey other social legislation such as unemployment insurance, state disability insurance, food stamps and veteran's benefits.
295. PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (3)  Berg
This is a "how to do it" course. It emphasizes tactical considerations in public interest cases and the need for creativity on the part of lawyers. The class materials are pleadings, briefs and other papers filed in recent public interest cases and selected law review articles.

296. MENTAL HEALTH LAW (3)  Anawalt
The principal focus of this course is upon the constitutional rights, statutory rights and legal representation of persons subject to compulsory detention or treatment for mental disabilities. There is careful examination of California statute, especially the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act. The availability of constitutional arguments, such as right to hearing, right to counsel, due process, use of juries, habeas corpus and equal protection, is considered. The relationship of problems of mental health to criminal process is considered. In addition to the study of legal procedures and rights, there is substantial attention given to the relationship of law to the medical and public disciplines.

297. RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (3)  Jimenez
The course will present a history of the cooperative movement; it will focus on the legal aspects of the formation, organization and operation of agricultural cooperatives, including accounting problems, the impact of state and federal taxation, securities laws, and other regulatory legislation. Time will be divided between the classroom and the clinical approach; it is expected that students will be working under the supervision of an attorney serving one or more agricultural cooperatives.

299. THE CRIMINAL PROCESS (3)  Berg
The course will consider the philosophical underpinnings of the criminal justice system and their actual application to certain classifications of crime: violent, victimless, white collar, organized, etc. The class will analyze the nature of the various components of the system: police, attorneys, judges, criminals, and victims, and their impact on the system's ability to comply with its philosophical foundations. Selected problems will be given detailed analysis including: 1. The discretion exercised by the police, lawyers and judges; 2. The difficulties of bail and pretrial detention; 3. Victimless crimes, their impact on the system and alternatives to the criminal sanction; 4. Plea bargaining; 5. Sentencing; 6. Corrections: punishment, treatment and prisoners' rights; 7. Getting out of the system: parole, probation and indeterminate sentence; 8. Re-entry, the revolving door and suggested improvements.
302. THE LEGAL PROFESSION* (2) Rykoff, Schefflin, Galloway
This course seeks to give some insight into the special character of the practice of law and the legal profession, the conflicts between the lawyer as advocate, the lawyer as officer of the court, the lawyer as an institution with public responsibilities, and the lawyer as a human being dependent upon his income to support his family. Subjects covered include an historical overview of the lawyer, a consideration of what is the "practice of law," a review of the ethical standards which form the norms for the practice of law, a consideration of the public responsibilities of the lawyer as the embodiment of the legal structure of society, attention to the business and economic aspects of the practice of law, and the place of the judiciary with respect to the Bar. This course may be taken on a Pass/No Pass basis.

311. ADVANCED CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (3) Chapman
Prerequisites: 106. Criminal Law; 107. Criminal Procedure.
Advanced Criminal Procedure is based entirely on California law. The course is designed to equip students to become criminal law specialists, and covers technical proceedings not otherwise covered in the companion course on Post Conviction Procedures, including: attorney-client relationship; bail; booking; the charging document; motion for change of venue; motion to sever; time for trial; motions to dismiss; discovery motion; preliminary examination; Penal Code 995 motions; motions to suppress; special search and seizure problems; jury selection; special problems on admissibility of evidence; instruction; misconduct; diminished capacity, and insanity.

312. POST-CONVICTION PROCEDURES (3) Chapman
Prerequisites: 106. Criminal Law; 107. Criminal Procedure.
A course especially designed for students who intend to practice criminal law in California, particularly those considering application in a district attorney or public defender office. The course will cover such highly specialized procedures as: arraignment for sentence; motion for new trial; arrest of judgment; types of sentence; indeterminate sentences; parole, probation; valid and invalid conditions of probation; mentally disordered sexual offenders; narcotic commitment; charging of priors; habitual criminal law; licensing sanctions; youth authority commitment; recovery of sanity hearings; double punishment; appeal; extraordinary writs; interstate detainers; and

*Required course.
rehabilitation pardons. The course will be based entirely on California statutes and California appellate decisions.

320. EVIDENCE (3) Peterson, Anello
This course studies the rules governing what evidence may be placed before the trier of fact. The course includes such matters as the hearsay rule and its exceptions, rules of privilege, and the numerous rules that have been spun off from concepts of relevancy.

322. FEDERAL COURTS AND JURISDICTION (3) Jimenez

324. REMEDIES (3)
A consideration of the scope of remedial goals and processes emphasizing equitable remedies. Equitable jurisdiction and the availability of specific performance or injunctive relief. Recission. The prevention of unjust enrichment, the constructive trust, equitable liens and subrogation. Damages and problems of valuation. Remedies for breach of contract, including land sale contracts. Remedies for deception and mistake.

326. RESTITUTION (3)
Quasi-contract and equitable remedies for the recovery of benefits conferred as a means of preventing unjust enrichment; including constructive trusts, subrogation, contribution, equitable liens.

328. TRIAL PRACTICE (3) Jimenez, Peterson, Williams
Prerequisite: 320. Evidence
This course in Trial Practice is designed to introduce the student to the dynamics of working in court before a judge and jury. The course reviews opening statements, examination or cross-examination of a lay or expert witness, laying a foundation for introduction of a document, closing arguments, etc. Multiple sections are sometimes offered. Course format differs in different sections. Graded "Credit/No Credit" only.

*Required course.
329. CALIFORNIA APPELLATE PRACTICE (3)  Marer
The California Appellate Practice course involves study of the substantive law and procedural rules of civil and criminal appeals and post-judgment civil and criminal writs, in the Courts of Appeal and Supreme Court of California, providing substantial practical experience in the analysis of actual appellate records; consideration of reversible error, standards of review and rules of Court; and the preparation of appellate briefs, writs and other appellate documents, to provide the student with a working knowledge of the appellate process and how to process appeals and writs. Consideration also will be given to the role and function of appellate courts and suggested reforms of the appellate system and process. Graded “Credit/No Credit” only.

330. APPELLATE ADVOCACY AND MOOT COURT (2)  Neustadter, Galloway
Preparation and presentation of a case before an appellate tribunal, including written briefs and oral argument. Graded “Credit/No Credit” only.

350. INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH (1-3)  Faculty
Students wishing to explore an area not presently offered in the curriculum may arrange with a member of the faculty to do directed research in that area. A written product is required. Graded “Credit/No Credit” only.

370. LAW REVIEW (2-4)
(Refer to Student Activities, page 87.)
SEMINARS

402. SEMINAR IN JUVENILE COURT LAW (3)  Gough
A detailed examination into the operation of the juvenile justice system. The course will consider the role and function of the police and of child protective agencies, public and private; the intake process and informal adjustment; the establishment of jurisdiction and the proof of jurisdictional facts; and dispositional and treatment services. Especial attention will be given to the assumptions underlying juvenile court intervention in cases of child neglect and abuse, incorrigibility and delinquency. The course will entail a critical appraisal of the major issues in the handling of juvenile misconduct and of the lawyer's function in the juvenile court process. Extensive student presentations in the seminar will be required, as will field visits to various juvenile facilities and juvenile court sessions. Limited enrollment. Materials and written work requirement to be announced.

405. COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTER LAW (3)  Anawalt
This course covers legal problems presented by modern communications and data processing. Three main areas are examined. Mass Communications: Rights and liabilities of reporters, powers of newspapers, broadcasting as a regulated industry, leafleting (defamation, privacy, and obscenity), introduction to international issues. Private Communication and Computer Uses: This portion deals principally with legal responsibility for use of private communications (letters, phone calls, etc.) and use of computers (legal relationships or rights in software and hardware, liability for errors in misuse). Advertising.

410. SEMINAR IN PRIVACY (3)  Glancy
The legal controls individuals can exercise over the collection, maintenance and dissemination of information about themselves will be the focus of the Seminar in Privacy. The seminar will investigate the various rights and remedies associated with privacy, with a view toward practical use in actual judicial, legislative or administrative actions. Areas of particular concern will include: statutory recordkeeping rights, Federal constitutional rights of privacy, State privacy rights, electronic surveillance and political intelligence.

412. SEMINAR IN LAW AND MEDICINE (3)  Gough, Paul
This seminar will address diverse problems of joint medical and legal concern which go beyond the traditional topics of forensic medicine and expert testimony in personal injury actions. The study will examine such areas as the physician's right to practice, to spe-
ciality certification and to hospital staff membership; substitutional and covering care; the patient’s right to treatment (with especial attention to the medical rights of prisoners, juvenile court wards, alcoholics, drug addicts, the mentally ill and the elderly); privilege, confidentiality, informed consent and the use of medical records; emergency care; the terminal patient and the “right to die”; organ transplantation; insemination, in vivo and in vitro; and the legal implications of gender and gender change. The foregoing topics are illustrative, not inclusive, and the concentration of a given seminar may vary from term to term. When practicable, field visits will be arranged to selected local medical facilities as an adjunct to seminar discussion. Extensive student presentations will be required. Limited enrollment. Materials and written work requirements to be announced.

413. SEMINAR IN LAW AND PSYCHIATRY (3) Scheflin
This course examines the relationship between psychiatric knowledge and law. Specifically it concerns itself with psychiatric testimony, psychiatric malpractice, involuntary commitment, behavior modification, prediction of future conduct, the question of responsibility (both criminal and civil), conservatorship and guardianship proceedings and such other issues as are selected by the class.

414. SEMINAR IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (3) Manaster
An exploration of the major legal issues involved in current efforts to halt degradation of the environment. Primary focus will be environmental litigation by private persons or groups. Attention also will be given to various regulatory schemes of government for environmental protection. The seminar aims at developing the skills and understanding necessary for effective work of the lawyer involved in environmental matters in any capacity.

415. SEMINAR IN MIND/BEHAVIOR CONTROL AND THE LAW (3) Scheflin
An examination of the legal ramifications of contemporary medical and scientific technologies of control of human thought and conduct in coercive settings. Among these technologies are psychosurgery, electrical and chemical stimulation of the brain, drug therapy, behavior modification, brainwashing, hypnosis, and aversion therapy. Legal problems of informed consent, constitutional rights to freedom of the mind and of the body, cruel and unusual punishment, and right to (and against) treatment will be stressed.
416. SEMINAR IN BODY, MIND AND LAW (3) Anawalt
The theme of this seminar is to attempt to identify and discuss what "man" is, and to look at certain ways in which law and institutions try to define and control man. This is done by specific examination of institutions, laws and areas of professional practice and human conduct. Primary emphasis is placed on student projects. The specific areas of examination have differed from year to year, and the particular subject matter emphasis is announced each year that the course is offered in a course prospectus.

421. SEMINAR IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND LABOR ARBITRATION (2) Levy
Prerequisite: 235. Labor Law.
Study of the negotiation and administration of collective bargaining agreements, the role of arbitration in labor management relations, and laws bearing on bargaining and arbitration.

422. SEMINAR IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (2) Levy
Prerequisite: 235. Labor Law.
Analysis of collective bargaining problems in the public sector, a comparison with the private sector and a discussion of proposed and existing legislative solutions to these problems.

425. SEMINAR IN LAW AND GOVERNMENT (3)
The seminar will emphasize the role of the lawyer in the formulation and implementation of government policies, and will consider the legal aspects of a variety of current major problems, such as: federal funding mechanisms, judicial administration, reorganization of executive and administrative agencies, Congressional reform; Grand Jury reform and federal-state relationships.

430. SEMINAR IN COMPARATIVE LAW (3)
A study of selected fields of law by comparing the laws of several countries.

432. SEMINAR IN CHINESE LAW (2) Chen
This course is designed to introduce the legal system of China, past and present, with a special emphasis on traditional Chinese law. Attention will be given to informal and extrajudicial institutions, procedures and sanctions as well as to the formal system. For the People's Republic of China, an attempt will be made to study its criminal process, civil procedure, contract, inheritance and family law as well as its attitude toward international law. An effort will also be made to determine whether the Chinese experience suggests generalizations concerning the role of law in the modernization of non-Western countries. Language proficiency in either Chinese or Japanese is desirable but not required.
435. **SEMINAR IN THE WESTERN LEGAL SYSTEM (2)**
   **Goda**
   This course is a seminar in jurisprudence. However, it is not centered on the jurisprudential abstractions of traditional philosophy or the positivism of rule-making. Rather, it seeks to integrate the bases of law into a view of society through discussion of varied readings in law and the humanities.

440. **SEMINAR IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS (2)**
   **Shelton**
   The course focuses on international and regional mechanisms for the protection of individual rights; what those rights are; what procedures are available for use by attorneys in this country.

450. **SEMINAR: ADVANCED CORPORATION PROBLEMS (3)**
   **Baum**
   This seminar affords the student the opportunity to study, in depth, several specific areas of corporation law and related law not covered in the Business Associations, Advanced Corporations and Securities Regulation courses. Different topics are chosen at the beginning of each semester with special attention to areas of the law that are currently undergoing significant development.

451. **SMALL BUSINESS SEMINAR (3)**
   This seminar is a practical, “how-to” course for those students who are interested in counseling or representing small businesses. The content of the course includes the following areas: formation, financing and management of small businesses; franchises; non-profit corporations; unique problems of small minority businesses. A background in income tax is not required.

452. **SEMINAR IN BANKRUPTCY (2)**
   **Downey**
   Prerequisite: 260. Debtors’ and Creditors’ Rights. Students will explore counseling procedures and remedies available to financially distressed businesses. Common law settlements and assignments for the benefit of creditors are discussed. Major emphasis is upon the procedural and substantive provisions of Arrangements and Reorganizations under Chapters X, XI and XII of the National Bankruptcy Act. Text and related source materials will cover the rights of Debtors, Secured Creditors, General Creditors, Shareholders and the S.E.C. in Bankruptcy Reorganization Proceedings. Students will select a topic of current interest in the area of business bankruptcies and present their papers to the class.

470. **POLITICAL REFORM SEMINAR (3)**
   **Finney**
   Using the Federal Election Campaign Act and California’s Political Reform Act as models, the class will explore the various political re-
form laws enacted during the 1970's, including campaign finance disclosure, public financing of elections, limitations on campaign contributions and expenditures, restrictions on incumbency advantages, regulation of lobbyists, personal financial disclosure by public officials, and regulation of conflicts of interest. The primary emphasis is on the inherent tension between the various reforms and constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and association, privacy and equal protection, and what the courts have done to resolve these tensions. In addition, the class will discuss how the various reform provisions operate and whether they have been effective in remedying the perceived problems in the political process. Materials for the course consist of judicial decisions and interpretive opinions and regulations issued by the Federal Election Commission and the Fair Political Practices Commission. A paper is required.

480. SEMINAR IN CRIMINAL DISCOVERY (3)
Prerequisites: 106. Criminal Law; 107. Criminal Procedure. 320. Evidence, recommended. This seminar focuses on the techniques of discovery currently available or proposed for use in criminal cases, both state and federal. The first part of the seminar is devoted to an examination of the rules for criminal discovery. Each student is responsible for choosing from among those materials a particular facet of discovery for further analysis and development in a research paper that will be discussed with seminar participants.
INTERNSHIPS AND CLINICAL PROGRAMS

490. SEMINAR IN ENERGY LAW (3)  Manaster
The seminar will survey major areas of current legal concern regarding regulation of production and use of energy resources. Specific attention will be given to such topics as nuclear power regulation at federal and state levels, voluntary and mandatory energy conservation schemes, development of solar and other alternative energy sources, oil and natural gas regulation, and public utilities' rate systems and regulatory restrictions.

500. INTERNSHIP (1-6)*  Neustadter
This course is designed to permit a wide variety of practice experience within the framework of the law school. Positions in private and public offices are filled by students performing a variety of functions: research, drafting of correspondence, memoranda, pleadings, and briefs, appearances in court or administrative offices, and some client contact. Supervision is maintained by responsible attorneys. Graded "Credit/No Credit" only.

504. CALIFORNIA CIVIL PROCEDURE (3)*  Rykoff
This course seeks to integrate the experience gained by students who have had, or are currently having, practical work experience under the Internship program (Course 500) or the Law Clinic (Course 505). The major procedural tools are explored, utilizing a simulated fact situation and proceeding from the initial consideration of pleadings and tactics through various motions, discovery techniques, and post-trial procedures. Emphasis is placed upon the use of codes, court rules, and reference materials in the drafting of a substantial number of documents that would actually be used in the representation of the clients in the simulated case. Graded "Credit/No Credit" only.

505. LEGAL CLINIC (3-6)*  Rykoff, Scott and Associates
The law school operates the University of Santa Clara Law Clinic, a law office which handles civil and criminal cases and provides second, third and fourth year students with an opportunity to practice law under the supervision of an experienced attorney. Students participate in all phases of a case, from the initial client interview through trial. The clients provide a wide variety of legal problems,

*Clinical units. Note that 80 hours of work other than the 500 and 520 courses are required for graduation.
including dissolutions, criminal misdemeanors, consumer cases, property damage suits, landlord-tenant cases, and the drafting of contracts and other legal documents. A seminar conducted as part of the course covers various aspects of practice and procedure, including how to interview and counsel clients, how to conduct negotiations, how to conduct pretrial discovery, how to try a case, and other practical knowledge essential to the potential practitioner. Graded "Credit/No Credit" only.

**510. GENERAL PRACTICE COURSE (8)* Rykoff**
This course is designed to provide an introduction to the general practice of law. One aspect of the course is actual practice — both simulation and live client representation — in the several fields most frequently presented to the general practitioner: domestic relations, criminal defense, personal injury, wills and the probate of estates, business consultation (partnership and corporation formations), real estate, insolvency-bankruptcy, and the enforcement of judgments. In each of these fields, specialist practitioners team-teach with the faculty instructor, working through the most typical problems from the interview with the client, through the drafting of the necessary documents, consulting and/or dealing with those normally dealt with in resolving the problems in those areas (as, for example, experts, investigators, claims agents, insurance representatives, actuaries, etc.), and court appearances and/or observations. Attention is also given to the emotional aspects of law practice with particular reference to attorney-client relations (team-taught with a psychologist or psychiatrist), interviewing and counseling techniques, negotiation, as well as law office management and economics.

**520. EXTERNSHIP IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA AND IN OTHER SELECTED COURTS (1-12)* Under supervision of Justices of the Courts**
Selected students will be allowed to participate in a semester's externship with the Supreme Court of California or with other courts. They will work under the supervision of the justice or judge to whom they are assigned in a capacity closely approximating that of law clerk. Typically, they will review and research pending cases. In the last two years our students have clerked for all but one Justice of the California Supreme Court and a number of federal district court, California Court of Appeals, and California Superior Court judges.

*Clinical units. Note that 80 hours of work other than the 500 and 520 courses are required for graduation.
JD-MBA COMBINED DEGREE PROGRAM

1. The program is available only to full-time students of the Law School or the Business School.

2. While enrolled in the program, the student must maintain a satisfactory grade average in each School and:
   a) Satisfy the academic requirements of each School and
   b) Complete the number of courses (Business) and semester units of credit (Law) as other recipients of the respective degrees. (The student must further complete all courses identified as "required" courses by either School.) and
   c) Work out a specific academic program with the Joint JD-MBA Committee and complete those "elective" courses or other academic offerings specified in the individualized academic program by the Joint JD-MBA Committee.

In connection with the approval of any such individualized academic program the JD-MBA Committee may permit certain specified course offerings at the School of Law and the Graduate School of Business to be counted for credit towards both degrees. For examples, such courses might include, among others, Securities Regulation, Price Discrimination and Labor Law in the School of Law, Accounting 216, Economic Analysis of the Firm and Financial Management in the School of Business. However, in no event shall any such individualized academic program contain i) more than 4 quarter courses at the Graduate School of Business for which credit is also obtained at the School of Law, or ii) more than 8 semester units at the School of Law for which credit is also obtained at the Graduate School of Business. (1 quarter course at the School of Business would count as 2 semester units at the School of Law. Similarly, 2 semester units at the School of Law would count as 1 quarter course at the School of Business; 3 semester units as 1 1/2 quarter courses and 4 semester units as 2 quarter courses.)

At the present time, the School of Law requires a minimum of 86 semester units for the JD degree. The Graduate School of Business requires completion of a minimum of 18 quarter courses (beyond the basic courses) for the MBA.
Prior to acceptance into the JD-MBA Program the student must spend one academic year exclusively at the School of Law and successfully complete that work. Thereafter course work may be taken concurrently both at the School of Law and the Graduate School of Business.

**LAW CONSORTIUM**

By agreement with the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, the University of San Francisco, Golden Gate University, and the University of California at Davis, students enrolled at the University of Santa Clara Law School may take a limited number of courses at the other institutions. Normally, a student may elect one course in each upper division semester from among the courses offered by the four schools. Under the same arrangement, some students from the four schools attend courses at the University of Santa Clara.
STUDENT ACTIVITIES

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION AND STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The student governing body of the School of Law, the Student Bar Association, is open to all students enrolled in the School. A charter member of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association, the Student Bar Association acts as a channel of communication between the students and the faculty and administration.

Under the present constitution, elections are held for executive office and class representative twice annually to insure effective student participation.

The Student Bar Association involves itself as a sponsoring or funding agency for a number of student organizations and projects. The organizations include Feminist Law Society, Black American Law Students Association, Chicano Law Students Association, Asian Law Students Association, Native American Law Student Association, the local chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, the Environmental Law Society, and Phi Alpha Delta.

Student participation in faculty selection and curriculum composition and other concerns of the school is encouraged, and the Student Bar Association plays an active role in these areas.

SANTA CLARA LAW REVIEW

The Santa Clara Law Review is a quarterly journal published by a student editorial board and staff. The Law Review publishes articles by members of the profession, and by student candidates for editorial positions, on subjects useful to a national audience of practitioners, judges, legislators, teachers, and other legal policymakers. Recent topics have included land use and urban planning, international human rights, pension and profit sharing plans, mental health and civil liberties, tort liability in the computer industry, and criminal law reform. The breadth of subject matter indicates an attempt to balance policy and practice, and gives student participants the opportunity to explore a variety of legal issues while sharpening their writing skills.

Membership on the law review is open to any student in the law school. At the end of their first year, interested students are given topics for a short "note" on an appellate decision which is due the following September. If the note requirement is successfully met, students are asked to write a publishable "comment," or student article, and to complete fifty hours of editorial and production work.
by the end of the year. Part-time students may take two years if they wish. Candidates who meet these requirements become editors the following year, taking full responsibility for publishing the journal and training their successors. According to the present board, the experience is usually challenging, intellectually stimulating, marginally prestigious, occasionally exhausting, and altogether worthwhile.

THE ADVOCATE

The Advocate is the monthly newspaper of the law school. Funded through the Student Bar Association and the Administration, the paper is staffed and operated exclusively by law students. The paper attempts to keep the law school informed on events and ideas of both legal and general interest. As a forum, The Advocate seeks to broaden the views of the law school populace by presenting articles with scope beyond that of the legal profession. Contribution of articles and materials is encouraged from the entire student body and faculty.

LAW SCHOOL FORUM

The Law School Forum invites individuals involved in law and politics to the campus to give lectures and to participate in informal discussions, thereby supplementing law school classroom experiences. This program is designed to provide students with the opportunity to witness and discuss the practice of law in all of its aspects.

MOOT COURT COMPETITIONS

The School of Law participates in National Moot Court Competition, the Traynor Moot Court Competition (California schools), and International Moot Court Competition. Teams representing the law school argue fictional appellate cases in intramural competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SOCIETY

The Environmental Law Society assists the legal community of the surrounding area in work directly concerned with defending the environment. It also provides its members with practical experience in environmental litigation, research, legislation, and administration. Much of this work is carried on in conjunction with other student and citizen groups working on environmental problems.

Issues in which the Society has been active in the recent past include noise pollution, standing of conservation plaintiffs to sue, in-
verse condemnation, exclusionary zoning, antigrowth referenda, and San Francisco Bay tidelands disputes.

**SOLEDAD HABEAS CORPUS PROJECT**

The Soledad Habeas Corpus Project is a student organized project which provides volunteer legal assistance to prisoners incarcerated at the Correctional Training Facility, Soledad. Project members deal with prisoners mainly through correspondence which remains confidential by operation of a legal mail privilege. Project members also engage in interviews and review of various kinds of legal and administrative documents. The project emphasizes providing information and drafting petitions for inmates, however, it also seeks to provide general information to the law school community concerning prisons and penal administration. The project provides law students an opportunity to refine their legal skills in cooperation with other law students, a faculty advisor, and a local attorney. Participation in the project is open to all students regardless of class year or prior legal experience.

**PHI ALPHA DELTA LAW FRATERNITY**

Membership in Edmonds Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity is open to all law students at the School of Law. PAD is a National organization with 118 chapters at law schools throughout the United States, and 66,000 members. Its distinguished alumni include United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger, former United States Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, Senator Hugh Scott, and former Senator Fred R. Harris.

In addition to sponsoring social and sports activities in the law school, the fraternity sponsors insurance programs for its members, including life insurance, disability insurance, and malpractice insurance. PAD also provides a student loan program, scholarships, minority student fellowships, and achievement awards. PAD also recently initiated a National Placement Service with students and alumni working together to aid students in locating initial employment.
HONORS, AWARDS AND PRIZES

AWARDS CONVOCATION
Each spring, the Law School holds an Awards Banquet. The following awards, prizes and certificates for outstanding performance are presented at that time.

LAW REVIEW
The senior editors and associate editors of the SANTA CLARA LAW REVIEW receive engraved certificates.

LEO A. HUARD INTRAMURAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
The winner of the Leo A. Huard Intramural Moot Court Competition held each year receives a certificate, a book and a subscription to the law review of his or her choice. The competition is open to students in both the full-time and part-time divisions. The Honors Moot Court Board members receive engraved certificates.

OUTSTANDING GRADUATE
This award is made by the Student Bar Association to the graduating senior who best represents the type of student the University of Santa Clara School of Law is proud to graduate, by reason of demonstrated qualities of scholarship, community leadership, and sense of professional responsibility. Full-time and part-time students are eligible for this award.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP AWARDS
Awards for Community leadership in the form of engraved certificates are made to students who have evidenced cooperation with, and service to, the School of Law and the Student Bar Association. Full-time and part-time students are eligible for these awards.

GRADUATION HONORS
A candidate for the Juris Doctor degree who is in the top 2% of the class graduates summa cum laude; one who is in the next 3% of the class magna cum laude; and one who is in the next 5% of the class, cum laude, if he or she has completed graded courses totalling at least 66 credit units.
DEAN’S LIST

Each year students in the top twenty percent of their class will be recognized by being included on a Dean’s List.

EDWIN J. OWENS LAWYER OF THE YEAR AWARD

An award is made to an alumnus of the Law School, or a member, or former member, of the full-time faculty or administration of the Law School who is of high moral character and recognized intellectual ability and who is devoted to the highest ideals of professional responsibility and who has made significant contributions to the University, the community and the law.

THE MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH A. CHARGIN, SR. PRIZE

Awarded to the full-time student who has maintained the highest average through the law school course.

CLASS PRIZES

Awarded to the student who achieves the highest academic average in each class.

PLACEMENT

The Law School maintains a Placement Office (Heafey 202) to assist present students and graduates seeking permanent or part-time positions. The Placement Director and the faculty coordinators are available to discuss opportunities and plans with students and alumni.

The Placement Office develops and maintains current job listings, arranges referrals, schedules interviews with prospective employers and gives ancillary assistance in such matters as the preparation of resumés.

Employers using the Placement Office facilities are expected to abide by the Law School standards of non-discrimination on the basis of sex, race, creed or ethnic origin.
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Established — 1973

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