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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
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SCHOOL OF LAW

1976 and 1980

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 MIRZA H. BEG, former Chief Justice of India.

1981 GUNThER H. TRIETEL Fellow, All Souls College and Vinerian Professor of English Law, Oxford University.
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, Thomas 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 stockraising, 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 Rio 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 benefactors. 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' 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 an 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, 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

*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.
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 in 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 four countries: England, France, Hong Kong, and Japan. More significantly, the student body at Santa Clara became substantially more heterogeneous than ever before. A wide range of educational
backgrounds, work experiences, and economic levels are now represented by students of all ages. In 1980-1981 women represented thirty-nine percent of the total enrollment while sixteen percent were from minority groups. Sixty-two percent received financial aid; fifteen percent received law school scholarships. All states in the United States are represented by applicants to the school as are most schools of national reputation. The school strives to maintain this diversity through its recruitment program and its support of such groups as the Black, La Raza, Asian, Feminist, and Native American law student associations. More than three-quarters of the present full-time faculty joined the school since 1970. Santa Clara has a commitment to teaching excellence and encourages close contact between faculty and students and among students. The Heafey Law Library has been expanded and a further expansion is planned. Classes have moved from Bergin hall to a newer 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.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW:

1) To teach students in a rigorous and humane way, the fundamental principles and processes of the law, and inculcate in them habits of intellectual inquiry and self-education.

2) To educate them in the traditional professional skills of the lawyer's craft — analytic thought, conceptualization, exacting factual analysis, interpersonal communication and persuasion through oral and written expression — to a good grounding and a high level of competence, in both general and specialized studies.

3) To develop in them, through a diversity of educational opportunities, sensitivity and critical thought in confronting their professional responsibilities to their clients and to society, and to illuminate the ethical and moral choices which lawyers must make.

4) To promote and maintain an environment which encourages and supports professional growth, community and professional contribution, and legal scholarship by faculty and students alike.

5) To bridge the gaps between the University and the community at large by providing educational opportunities to broader constituencies than law students, such as continuing legal education, cross-disciplinary opportunities for study, summer overseas programs in differing legal systems and the like.

6) Within the broader setting of the University as a whole, to contribute to the continuing development of a community of highly qualified scholars, teachers, students and administrators committed to uncompromising academic standards.
LAW LIBRARY

The Edwin A. Heafey Law Library houses the basic reference and research collection for the students and faculty at the School of Law. 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. 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 132,000 volumes, including the standard digests and annotated sets, court reports, current statutes of all U.S. jurisdictions, a comprehensive collection of legal periodicals and treatises, the major loose-leaf services, specialized collections in such diverse fields as space law, family and juvenile law, and a representative selection of materials from other common law jurisdictions. The volumes are so arranged as to permit each student and faculty member direct access to the books in the stacks and Reserve Room as well as in the Reading Rooms. Open study carrels are also available. Most holdings are books, but in addition to its increasing volumes, the library has an expanding microform collection, including the Records and Briefs of the Supreme Court and Congressional documents, and a growing audio-cassette collection. Equipment necessary to use these special collections, such as microform Reader-Printers, portable microform readers and slide-tape projectors are available. Also available to the law students and faculty is the collection at Orradre Library, the undergraduate research facility, which is also a state and federal depository library.

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. The NASA-Ames Research Center is located at Moffett Field approximately 12 miles North of the University. 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 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 four times a year, in June, October, December, and February 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 Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

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, toward 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 $25 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 Matching Form, which is found in each applicant’s LSAT/LSDAS registration packet. Since an LSAT and/or LSDAS report cannot be produced by Law School Admission Services 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 academic and social orientation programs 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 programs.

The Academic Orientation Program takes place during the initial week of law school. It provides first year students with a systematic introduction to law and the legal system in preparation for their substantive classes, which begin the second week. The program includes an overview of the structure of both the federal and the State Court systems, and the role of the Courts as defined by the United States Constitution and by jurisprudential considerations.

Students learn about the procedural stages of a case from the filing of a complaint through the appeal. In addition, students are exposed to the case method of legal analysis, including instruction on briefing cases and synthesizing judicial decisions. Students are also introduced to the legislative process and the ways in which courts interpret legislation. Finally, some of the human dimensions of being an attorney are explored, including interviewing and counseling skills, issues of professional responsibility, and personal moral choices.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

STUDENT EXPENSES

TUITION AND FEES PER SEMESTER (1981-82)

Full-time Division..............................................................*2602.00
Part-time Division..............................................................1836.00

(A law student taking less than eight (8) semester units, by permission of the Dean, will be charged $175.00 per semester unit or the tuition appropriate to his or her division, depending on the circumstances.) Students enrolled in the JD-MBA combined degree program will be charged tuition at $182.00 per semester unit.

Payment of tuition and fees is expected on, or before, registration day. All checks should be made payable to the University of Santa Clara. Information regarding periodic statement of account or payment should be directed 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 applicants should request information from the Office of Student Accounts 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.................................................................$25.00
Graduation Fee.................................................................30.00
Deferred Service Fee...........................................................10.00
Returned Check Fee...........................................................5.00
Charge Card Returned Item Fee
(Returned unpaid from your VISA or Mastercharge agency)........................................10.00
Late Registration Fee............................................................20.00

There are other administrative fees for special purposes.

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:

* Tuition per semester includes a refundable fee of $1.50 for student membership in NorCal PIRG.
For withdrawal prior to the first Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus ..............................................577.00
For withdrawal prior to the second Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus .............................................763.00
For withdrawal prior to the fourth Monday after registration:
  payment refunded minus .............................................1098.00
No further refunds of tuition will be allowed.

REFUND OF TUITION – PART-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 ..............................................350.00
  For withdrawal prior to the second Monday after registration:
    payment refunded minus ..............................................470.00
  For withdrawal prior to the fourth Monday after registration:
    payment refunded minus ..............................................720.00
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 STUDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES INFORMATION BULLETIN.

Students need not be admitted to the University before making an application for financial aid. However, no offer of assistance will be made before a student is admitted.

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 (veterans). 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 or Student Aid Application for California processed and received from the College Scholarship Service. University of Santa Clara CSS code is 4851.
3. Financial Aid Transcripts from ALL previously attended post-secondary institutions.
4. ALL single applicants for NDSL and CWS must submit a 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 copy of their (and their spouse's) latest Federal Income Tax Return. If no tax return has been filed, you must complete the no-tax section of the Affidavit Form and submit it in lieu of the latest Federal Income Tax Return(s).
5. Applicants for NDSL must submit the NDSL Fact Sheet.

APPLYING FOR FINANCIAL AID
(Guaranteed Insured Student Loan – California and Federal)

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, 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 obtain them from the Office of Student Accounts. As an alternative to these outside plans, the University offers a ten-month budget prepayment plan. Detailed information is available from the Office of Student Accounts.

TUITION 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. Deferments are not available for summer session tuition.

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.

No full-time student may hold employment for more than twenty hours a week.

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. 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 work.

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 mails a monthly news bulletin to the most recent graduating classes. It also assists students in the preparation of resumes and cover letters and advises them relative to preparation for interviews and calling on law offices, various agencies and corporate legal departments.

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.
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, with an emphasis on United States-Japanese trade; in Strasbourg, France, with an emphasis on international human rights; in Hong Kong with a commercial focus for China and Southeast Asia and in Oxford, England, with an emphasis on comparative law with classes taught by Oxford professors. All instruction is in English though the faculties for all programs are composed principally of teachers from the countries visited. Three of the programs offer internship possibilities. The sessions are open to all students who have successfully completed their first year of law school. Separate bulletins are available for each program. 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 a newsletter (The Grapevine) twice 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:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<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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<td>C+</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>C-</td>
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<td>D+</td>
<td>1.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.33</td>
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<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 determined 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 graduation. In courses in which no letter grades may be awarded, the designation "Credit/No Credit" replaces "Pass/No Pass."

At the end of the first year and at the end of every year thereafter, 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.

GRADES OF INCOMPLETE

A student may request to be assigned a grade of incomplete in a course. The request is subject to the approval of the instructor. The student and instructor will agree upon a deadline to clear the incomplete; not to exceed one semester. All grades of incomplete must be cleared through the faculty member by the last day of classes in the semester immediately following the semester in which the grade of incomplete was received. Failure to comply with this rule will result in the incomplete grade being administratively converted to a grade of "F".

ATTENDANCE

Regular attendance of students at classes is required. A professor 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 academic year may re-examine in any subject or subjects completed during that year, in which his or her grade is 2.00 or less. The student must re-examine the next time examinations are regularly scheduled 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. Students who elect to re-examine must advise the Associate Dean in writing of such election at least one month in advance of the regularly scheduled time for such examination and pay a fee of $15.00 for each examination.

After re-examination, the final grade received in the course 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 credit therein.

WITHDRAWAL FROM COURSES

No student may withdraw from a course after completion of the second 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 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.
COURSE LOAD

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.

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. File a Candidate for the Degree of Juris Doctor petition with the Administrative Office of the School of Law in the final semester.

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.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND INTEGRITY

Honesty, integrity and a sense of mutual trust are essential in the legal profession. Students preparing to enter the profession should be aware of the essential importance of these qualities and should conduct themselves honestly in all their professional activities, including law school. Cheating, plagiarizing, or otherwise falsifying results of academic work or study are prohibited. In addition, it is prohibited to provide false or misleading information to the University concerning an admission or a scholarship application, a job resume or job application, or in connection with any other activity while enrolled. Violation of these rules constitutes grounds for discipline by the School of Law. Discipline may include, but is not limited to, suspension from certain student activities, suspension from the School of Law and expulsion. Additionally, an instructor may
impose academic sanctions for a violation which casts doubt on the integrity of a student's academic work. Academic sanctions may include, but are not limited to, a course grade of "F". A student who receives an unsatisfactory grade as a result of academic dishonesty will not be permitted to re-examine in that subject.

Nondiscrimination Policy

The University of Santa Clara admits students of any race, color, sex, religion, handicap, 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, religion, 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 University policy relating to student records complies with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (Buckley Amendment). Accordingly, the University will release "directory information" to any person upon request, unless a student requests in writing that "directory information" be held private. "Directory information" is designated as:

- Students' names,
- Sex,
- Address (campus, local, and/or permanent),
- Telephone number,
- Date and place of birth,
- Major field of study, class, dates of attendance, degrees, and honors received,
- Most recent previous educational institution attended,
- Participation in officially recognized activities, including intercollegiate athletics,
- Name, weight, and height of participants on intercollegiate athletic teams.

During the fall registration and the academic year in the office of the Vice President for Student Services, students may request in writing that "directory information" be held private. Once filed, the request remains in effect for the remainder of the academic year.

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 the 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.

Students may inspect their records at the following offices:
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 Office of Student Financial Services.

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.

Students having questions regarding the policy on the privacy of records should contact the University Registrar (Walsh Administration Building).
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.

100. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I* (3) Alexander,
Anawalt, Galloway, Steinman
First half of introduction to 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 among the three branches of national government, and individual rights under the equal protection clause.

101. LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING* (2, 1) 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, Neustadter, Shelton
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.

*Required course.
103. **TORTS* (3, 3) Anawalt, Chambers, Darling, Manaster, Peterson, Schefflin, 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.

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, conveying 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.

114. **PLEADING AND CIVIL PROCEDURE* (3, 3) Berg, Diaz, 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 courses.
ADvanced Courses+

200. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II (3) Alexander, Anawalt, Galloway, Steinman
Second half of introduction to concepts of constitutional doctrine. The focus of this course is individual rights other than equal protection (freedom of speech, press and assembly; freedom of religion) and enforcement through civil rights legislation.

201. ADVANCED CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (3) Anawalt, 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.

203. AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY (3) McClain
Themes and issues: An examination of the development of key American legal ideas and institutions. The main emphasis of the course is on the evolution of the common law though there is some discussion of statutes and of Constitutional History. Topics include: American Legal Theory; the evolution of the Common Law of Real Property, Torts, Contracts; Commercial Law; Slavery and the Law; the codification movement; Administrative and Regulatory Law; History of the American Legal Profession.

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,

+ Some courses are not offered every year.
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 conduct 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)  
Barendt, Manaster  
Powers and procedures of administrative agencies; legislative control of the administrative process; rulemaking and adjudicatory proceedings; judicial review of agency action; federal and state administrative procedure statutes.

210. LEGISLATION (3)  
Gray  
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)  
Webber  
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.

214. LAW OF THE SEA AND OUTER SPACE (3)  
Shelton  
The law applicable to “commons” areas outside national jurisdiction, including deep sea bed mining, living resources of the ocean, space communications and remote sensing. Major attention is devoted to current negotiations in legal issues of sea and space. Treaty interpretation and application.

215. INTERNATIONAL LAW (3)  
Anawalt, 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 55)

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.

223. TORTS II (2) **Darling, Scheflin**
This course will focus on the available rights and remedies for non-physical harm. Defamation, invasion of privacy, injury to economic interests, fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, and a variety of business torts will be studied with particular emphasis on the newly revised Restatement of Torts 2d. (Open only to students who took 4 unit course in torts.)

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 instruction, 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)**  
Neustadter, Wright

A study of selected problems of the consumer, and legislative and other approaches to the resolution of these problems. Specific topics include: the work of the Federal Trade Commission; deceptive advertising and other unfair or deceptive promotional techniques; state and private remedies for consumer economic injury; consumer credit, including rate regulation, truth in lending, and assignee liability; warranties; registration and licensing; debt collection, creditors' remedies, and debtors' rights.

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 (3)**  
Schatzel


234. **ENTERTAINMENT LAW (3)**  
Ellner

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) Letter, 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.

238. EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION (3) Diaz
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 AND FINANCE (3) 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, McDermott
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.

*Required course.
249. ADvanced Corporations (3)  
Baum, Lilly, McDermott

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)  
Hales, Kasner, Lilly

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 individually to 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.

255. Commercial Transactions (3)  
Anawalt, Downey, Neustadter

The course is designed to develop skills in using the Uniform Commercial Code and to familiarize the student with the substantive law in the following areas: Sales (Article 2); Negotiable Instruments (Article 3); Banking (Article 4). Occasionally, depending upon the instructor, coverage may include Letters of Credit (Article 5); Bulk Sales (Article 6); or Documents of Title (Article 7).

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 creditors 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 accommodate 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)**  
Hawes  
This course will survey California law dealing with rights of the injured worker, employers and third party tortfeasor. 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 CORPORATE INCOME TAX (3)** Kasner, Lilly, McDermott  
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.

274. **FEDERAL TAXATION OF ESTATES, TRUSTS AND GIFTS (3)** Kasner, Lilly, McDermott  
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)** Hales, 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 (2)** Lilly  
Prerequisites: 270. Federal Personal Income Tax strongly recommended; 272. Federal Corporate 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.

281. PROPERTY II (2)  
Blawie, Mertens, Schneider  
An overview of conveyancing principles and present and future estates in land. The real estate purchase contract, escrows, recording acts, title insurance, delivery of deeds and covenants of title are among the topics covered in the conveyancing portion of the course. Fees, life estates, reversions, remainders and other future interests are covered in the estates portion.

282. TRUSTS AND ESTATES (3)  
Blawie  
Private and charitable trust law; introduction to trust fundamentals and fiduciary concept, spendthrift, discretionary, support, protective trusts, savings account and life insurance trusts, pour-over concept, policy issues and rules of construction, resulting and constructive trusts, deviation and termination; survey of fiduciary administration; property titles law; estates and interests in property, absolute, contingent and defeasible, powers of appointment, class gifts, restraints on alienation, the Rule Against Perpetuities; policy issues and rules of construction.

283. FIDUCIARY ADMINISTRATION (3)  
Blawie  
The fiduciary in action. Covers the powers, rights and duties of the professional and commercial fiduciary. California statutes and leading cases are the vehicle of instruction. The fiduciaries are identified and discussed as to their differences, then a look is taken at the common duties of such persons. The law of trusts, decedent’s estates and guardianship-conservatorship provides the main body of law and precedent covered in the course.

284. REAL PROPERTY SECURED TRANSACTIONS (3)  
Mertens  
A study of deeds of trust, mortages, land contracts and other security instruments used in California real estate transactions. Includes methods of obtaining, perfecting and enforcing security interests in reality.
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>LAND USE (3)</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>LAND TRANSFER AND FINANCE (3)</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>290</td>
<td>COMMUNITY PROPERTY (2)</td>
<td>Goda, Shelton</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>291</td>
<td>FAMILY LAW (3)</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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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.

293. **PUBLIC BENEFIT LAW (3) Chambers**

This course concentrates on selected problems of the social security system. More specifically, it focuses on the issues of eligibility criteria and procedural rights in two major programs: Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). In order to provide an understanding of the overall welfare system, the course also includes an overview of programs such as veterans’ benefits, medicaid, food stamps, and some state programs. Finally we consider selected alternatives to the present system such as recent proposals for a guaranteed annual income or a negative income tax.

296. **MENTAL HEALTH LAW (3) Anawalt, Franklin**

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, treat-
ment and prisoners' rights; 7. Getting out of the system: parole, probation and indeterminate sentence; 8. Re-entry, the revolving door and suggested improvements.

300. COMPARATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESSES

(3) Berg

This course is a combination of dispute resolution, legal process, comparative law, jurisprudence, and law and the social sciences. The areas covered include: (1) law and legal systems: differing realms of the law; (2) the disputing process: an overview; (3) dispute resolution: non-judicial devices; (4) adjudication: civil and criminal judicial processes and (5) law and society: the process of change. The class will focus on processes for dispute resolution from both philosophical and practical viewpoints. Dispute resolution processes used in other cultures and new directions in United States jurisdictions will be explored. The materials have been prepared by the instructor.

302. THE LEGAL PROFESSION* (2)

Cass, Galloway, Rykoff, Scheflin

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.

309. CRIMINAL LAW* (3)

Steinman, Galloway, Scott, Shklov, Stanton

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.

*Required course.
310. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (3)  Galloway, Steinman, Strong
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. (Constitutional law substituted for some students in first year on an experimental basis.)

311. ADVANCED CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (3)  Chapman
Prerequisites: 309. Criminal Law; 310. 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 PROCEDURE (3)  Chapman
Prerequisites: 309. Criminal Law; 310. 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 rehabilitation pardons. The course will be based entirely on California statutes and California appellate decisions.

320. EVIDENCE* (3)  Anello, Peterson, Poché, Scott
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.

*Required course.
321. **EVIDENCE LABORATORY (1)** Scott  
This course supplements course 320. Evidence. The purpose of Lab is to teach selected substantive evidence rules through exercises in which students act as lawyers and judges. Graded "Credit/No Credit" only.

322. **FEDERAL COURTS AND JURISDICTION (3)** Baines, Jimenez  

324. **REMEDIES (3)** Chambers, Salomon, Scheflin  
A consideration of the scope of remedial goals and processes emphasizing equitable remedies. Equitable jurisdiction and the availability of specific performance or injunctive relief. Rescission. 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)** Cherrin, Jimenez, Leahy, Manley, Peterson, Stone, 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.

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.

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. Within the first 10 days of registration in each semester, a student intending to obtain credit for work in Individual Research must file a separate form in the Administrative Office.

369. MOOT COURT BOARD (1-2) Galloway
Members of the Moot Court Board administer the Moot Court Program. The duties include: drafting problems and bench briefs, conducting classes, grading briefs and organizing and grading oral arguments. Attendance at Board meetings and performance of assigned duties are required, but there are no classes for Board members, no papers and no examination.

370. LAW REVIEW (2-4)
(Refer to Student Activities, page 93)
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.

407. LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (3)
This course examines the approaches and methods of law and social science. Potential application of social science theory and research to legal issues will be considered for a variety of topics, including: jury selection, jury deliberations, eyewitness testimony, deterrence, death penalty, negotiation, insanity and diminished capacity defenses, expert testimony.

408. 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.

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
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 privilege, confidentiality, informed consent and the use of medical records; the physician’s right to practice, to speciality certification and to hospital staff membership; substitutional and covering care; the patient’s right to treatment; pre-hospital and in-house emergency care; the terminal patient and the "right to die"; organ transplantation; insemination, in vivo and in vitro; and problems of human experimentation. 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)  
Schefflin
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)  
Schefflin
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.

426. **SUPREME COURT SEMINAR (3)**  
*Galloway*  
Intensive study of the United States Supreme Court. The seminar has two major components: (1) a chronological survey of the history of the Court covering, for each historical period, the socioeconomic background, justices, leading cases, dominant legal ideas and major developments in selected areas of law and (2) a more detailed analysis of the contemporary Court tracing the main developments during the Warren and Burger eras in specific areas such as race relations, criminal procedure, legislative districting, free speech, privacy, economic regulation (poverty law, labor law, trade regulation, etc.), and activism/restraint and federalism.

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.

436. JURISPRUDENCE SEMINAR (2) Barendt
Jurisprudence explores the philosophical underpinnings of the law. The course attempts to define "law" and "right," and relates their definitions to such current concerns as the enforcement of morals by law, the theoretical justifications, if any, for civil disobedience to "immoral" laws, and the proper roles of courts and legislatures in declaring the law.

440. SEMINAR IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS (2) Marie, 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.

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.

453. SEMINAR IN ADVANCED REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS (3) Mertens
An analysis of several aspects of real estate transactions which an attorney specializing in this field may encounter. The course explores financing techniques, real property partnerships, real property exchanges, shopping center developments, and apartment house condominium conversions. Students will be required to write a paper on a topic of particular interest.

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 reform 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.

475. STATUTORY REFORM OF TORT LAW (2) Darling
A study of current proposals and efforts to modify tort law through legislative action. Emphasis on the law governing such areas as job-related injuries, products liability, premises liability, comparative responsibility, auto-related injuries, and liability of professional persons. Course format includes guest speakers and student presentations.

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 context of education in 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. Consult specific rules governing this program before undertaking any work which might qualify for credit. The rules are available from the Placement Office.

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, 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.

*Clinical units. Note that 80 hours of work other than the 500 and 520 courses are required for graduation.*
510. GENERAL PRACTICE COURSE (8)  
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 OR SEMESTER-AWAY (1-12)*
Judicial externships. Selected students will be allowed to participate in a semester's work with the California Supreme Court. Other students will be allowed to obtain some credit for work with other state or federal courts. Students 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 past several years, our students have clerked for all but one Justice of the California Supreme Court and a number of judges in Federal District Court, the California Court of Appeals, and the California Superior Court. Other semester away opportunities. On an individual basis the faculty may approve a semester of study away from the law school in a program particularly suited to the student's educational needs and career aspirations. In the past, such programs have included work with the International Commission on Human Rights, the National Labor Relations Board, Equal Rights Advocates, and the United States Attorney's Office. Specific rules concerning judicial externships and other semester away opportunities should be consulted. The rules are available from the Placement Office.

*Clinical units. Note that 80 hours of work other than the 500 and 520 courses are required for graduation.
MINI-COURSES

Mini-courses are a recent addition to the curriculum. They are all of shorter duration and provide less credit than the more traditional courses. Some are taught in less than a full semester; most are taught throughout a semester but for only short weekly periods. The courses include surveys of areas of law for students not concerned with detailed knowledge of the field. They also include courses of limited scope and courses in fields of legal interest not customarily considered in law schools.

600. **CHOICE OF LAW (1)** Wright
The course will cover in abbreviated fashion the choice of law material from the traditional courses 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.

601. **INTERNATIONAL LAW (1)** Shelton
Treatment of a current issue in international law. 1979 discussion centered on legal problems arising from recognition of the People’s Republic of China. Preparation of student memora-nd required.

603. **PARTNERSHIP TAX (1)** Kasner
Federal income taxation of partnerships and partners. Tax consequences of partnership formation, distributions and dissolution.

604. **BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION (1)** Scheflin
This mini-course will focus on behavior modification, a school of psychology which stresses external conduct and its relationship to the environment. We will examine its major development from Pavlov (classical conditioning) to Skinner (operant conditioning) as well as its current application in schools, hospitals, prisons, asylums, and other institutional settings. Legal issues of informed consent, cruel and unusual punishment, the right to treatment, the right against treatment will also be considered.

605. **NATURAL RESOURCES (1)** Glancy
This course will concentrate on the legal rules regarding ownership and development of such natural resources as water, minerals, oil and gas, timber, and wildlife. The course is a scaled-down survey version of the three-unit course. The course content is designed to complement, but will not duplicate, the courses in Energy Law and Environmental Law.

606. **TRUSTS (1)** Blawie
Survey of private and charitable trust law; introduction to trust fundamentals and fiduciary concept; spendthrift, discretionary, support, protective trusts, savings account and life insur-
arice trusts, pour-over concept, policy issues and rules of
construction, resulting and constructive trusts, deviation and
termination; introduction to fiduciary administration as time
permits.

JD-MBA COMBINED DEGREE PROGRAM*

The JD-MBA Combined Degree Program is designed to permit the
student interested in obtaining both the JD degree and the MBA degree
to complete both degrees in less time than if both degrees were earned
independently outside the Program. This saving can be accomplished
because certain course work taken at the School of Law can be
transferred for credit towards the MBA degree and, conversely, certain
course work taken at the Graduate School of Business can be transferred
towards the JD degree.

The program is available only to full-time students at the University of
Santa Clara School of Law and the University of Santa Clara Graduate
School of Business who have been found acceptable by both schools for
participation in the program. **

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 individualized academic program with and
   approved by both the School of Law JD-MBA Program Advisor
   and the Graduate School of Business JD-MBA Program Advisor.

In connection with the approval of any such individualized academic
program, permission may be granted to count certain specified courses
for credit toward both degrees. For example, such courses might include,
among others, Business Organizations, Securities Regulation, Advanced
Corporations and Labor Law in the School of Law; Accounting 216 and
217, Economics 231 and 232, and Finance 245 and 246 in the Graduate
School of Business. However, in no event shall any such individualized
academic program contain i) more than 12 quarter units 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. (Three
quarter units 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 3 quarter units at the School of Business.)

*Students who withdraw from the JD program will not be granted transfer credit towards the
MBA degree for courses taken in the School of Law.
**The maximum number of courses earned at other accredited law schools at which students
have earned a JD degree which will be accepted toward the MBA degree will be two.
Under a typical schedule, the students would complete the Program and receive both degrees in 3½ or 4 years. The first year would be spent exclusively in the School of Law. Thereafter, work would be taken concurrently in the Graduate School of Business and the School of Law.

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY IN COUNSELING

Law students may enroll for some law school credit in selected courses offered in programs of the University which lead to degrees in counseling. Courses in which enrollment is permitted include Psychology of Interpersonal Communications, Psychology of Family and Youth, and Counseling the Adolescent. The purpose of such study by law students is to introduce them to problems in counseling and teach them counseling skills which may be particularly relevant in the context of their interviews with and legal service to clients with family problems, criminal problems, or debt problems. Of course, such skills would also be relevant to the interviewing and counseling of other clients. In addition, such study will permit and encourage reflection and scholarship concerning the structure of social services in American society in which, for example, legal services and therapeutic services are somewhat rigidly distinguished. More detailed information concerning this opportunity for interdisciplinary study is available from the Law School Administrative Office.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW PROGRAM

The law school, in cooperation with Golden Gate University, Hastings College of the Law and the University of San Francisco, offers students the opportunity to specialize in public interest law. Students from each school participate yearly in an academic program consisting of elective courses, a public interest litigation seminar and clinical placements as well as work at the Public Interest Clearinghouse/Resource Center in San Francisco.

LAW CONSORTIUM

By agreement with 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 three 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, La Raza Law Students Association, Asian Law Students Association, Native American Law Students 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 policy-makers. 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, inverse 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. Transfer students should check with Administrative Office for the amount of required units.

HAROLD R. McKINNON PRIZE
Awarded to the best advocate in the school's Moot Court Competition.

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.

THE ERMA E. SOUTHERN PRIZE
Awarded to the part-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.
**BOARD OF VISITORS**
SCHOOL OF LAW
ESTABLISHED – 1973

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City, State</th>
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<tr>
<td>EDWARD ALVAREZ, ESQ.</td>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
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<tr>
<td>THE HONORABLE PETER L. ANELLO</td>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
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<td>PROFESSOR BARBARA ANN BANOFF</td>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
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<td>PETER BAUMGARTNER, ESQ.</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
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<td>THE HONORABLE ROSE E. BIRD</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
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<tr>
<td>*LOUIS CASTRUCCIO, ESQ.</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
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<td>BRIEN T. COLLINS, ESQ.</td>
<td>Sacramento, CA</td>
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<td>MICHAEL diLEONARDO, ESQ.</td>
<td>Sunnyvale, CA</td>
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<td>*MARJORIE W. EVANS, ESQ. (Chair)</td>
<td>Palo Alto, CA</td>
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<td>**THE HONORABLE DON EDWARDS</td>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
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<td>**THE HONORABLE ALFRED T. GOODWIN</td>
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<td>*RICHARD J. HEAFEY, ESQ.</td>
<td>Oakland, CA</td>
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<td>*WILLIAM T. HUSTON, ESQ.</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
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<td>DANIEL J. KELLY, ESQ.</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
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<td>*J. THOMAS McCARTHY, ESQ.</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
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*Regent Members
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