

SCHOOL OF LAW

1971 / 1972

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BULLETIN



The University of Maryland has been elected to membership in the Association of American Universities. This Association founded in 1900, is an organization of those universities in the United States and Canada generally considered to be preeminent in the fields of graduate and professional study and research.

The provisions of this publication are not to be regarded as an irrevocable contract between the student and the University of Maryland. The University reserves the right to change any provision or requirement at any time within the student's term of residence. The University further reserves the right, at any time, to ask a student to withdraw when it considers such action to be in the best interests of the University.

CATALOG

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

1971-1972

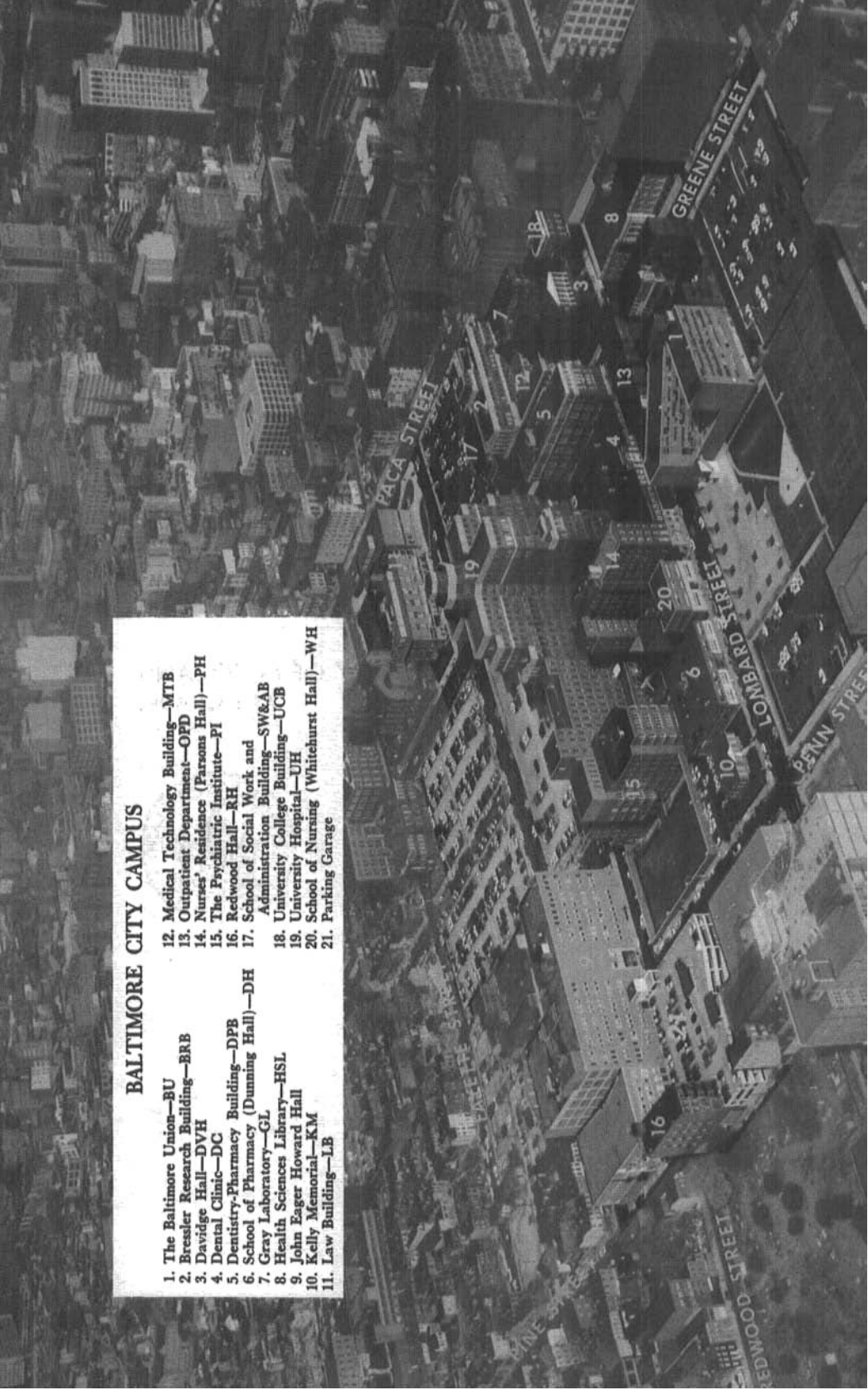
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
AT BALTIMORE



Volume LII, 1971

BALTIMORE CITY CAMPUS

1. The Baltimore Union—BU
2. Bressler Research Building—BRB
3. Davidge Hall—DVH
4. Dental Clinic—DC
5. Dentistry-Pharmacy Building—DPB
6. School of Pharmacy (Dunning Hall)—DH
7. Gray Laboratory—GL
8. Health Sciences Library—HSL
9. John Eager Howard Hall
10. Kelly Memorial—KM
11. Law Building—LB
12. Medical Technology Building—MTB
13. Outpatient Department—OPD
14. Nurses' Residence (Parsons Hall)—PH
15. The Psychiatric Institute—PI
16. Redwood Hall—RH
17. School of Social Work and Administration Building—SW&AB
18. University College Building—UCB
19. University Hospital—UH
20. School of Nursing (Whitehurst Hall)—WH
21. Parting Garage



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Law School Calendar 1971-1972

FALL SEMESTER

1971

September	8	Wednesday	Registration begins for first year Day students and Legal Method instruction begins
	10	Friday	Registration for second and third year Day students of all Evening students and completion of registration for first year Day students
	13	Monday	Instruction begins
November	24	Wednesday	Thanksgiving Recess begins after last class
	29	Monday	Instruction resumed
December	17	Friday	Christmas Recess begins after last class

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January	3	Monday	Instruction resumed
	10	Monday	Fall Semester examinations begin
	20	Thursday	Fall Semester examinations end

SPRING SEMESTER

January	24	Monday	Instruction begins
March	24	Friday	Spring Recess begins after last class
April	3	Monday	Instruction resumed
May	10	Wednesday	Study Period begins after last class
	15	Monday	Spring Semester examinations begin
	25	Thursday	Spring Semester examinations end
	29	Monday	Memorial Day, Holiday
June	2	Friday	Commencement Exercises

Board of Regents and Maryland State Board of Agriculture

Chairman

DR. LOUIS L. KAPLAN
3505 Fallstaff Road, Baltimore 21215

Vice Chairman

RICHARD W. CASE
Smith, Somerville and Case, 17th Floor, One Charles Center, Baltimore 21201

Secretary

B. HERBERT BROWN
The Baltimore Institute, 10 West Chase Street, Baltimore 21201

Treasurer

HARRY H. NUTTLE
Denton 21629

Assistant Secretary

MRS. ALICE H. MORGAN
4608 Drummond Avenue, Chevy Chase 20015

Assistant Treasurer

F. GROVE MILLER, JR.
Route No. 1, Box 133, North East 21901

MRS. MICHAEL J. DEEGAN, JR.
9939 Good Luck Road, Apartment 204, Seabrook 20801

GEORGE C. FRY
Cecilton 21913

DR. SAMUEL H. HOOVER
507 Chadwick Road, Timonium 21093

EDWARD V. HURLEY

Commission on Human Relations, Mount Vernon Building,
701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore 21202

HUGH A. McMULLEN

Geppert and McMullen, 21 Prospect Square, Cumberland 21502

L. MERCER SMITH

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland
320 St. Paul Place, Baltimore 21202

DR. EMERSON C. WALDEN

4200 Edmondson Avenue, Baltimore 21229

Officers of Administration

WILSON H. ELKINS, *President of the University*
M.A., D.Phil., LL.D.

ALBIN O. KUHN, *Chancellor of the University of Maryland at Baltimore*
M.S., Ph.D.

WILLIAM P. CUNNINGHAM, *Dean*
A.B., J.D.

WILLIAM G. HALL, JR., *Associate Dean and Chairman, Committee on Admissions*
A.B., J.D., LL.M.

JAMES F. FORSYTH, *Assistant to the Dean*
A.B., M.A.

The Faculty of Law (1971-72)

BERNARD AUERBACH, *Professor of Law*
A.B., 1945, Yeshiva University; JD, 1950, New York University; LLM, 1959, Yale University

DAVID S. BOGEN, *Associate Professor of Law*
A.B., 1962, LL.B., 1965, Harvard University; LL.M., 1967, New York University.

JOHN M. BRUMBAUGH, *Professor of Law*
A.B., 1948, Swarthmore College; J.D., 1951, Harvard University

JAMES P. CHANDLER, *Assistant Professor of Law*
A.B., 1963, University of California at Berkeley; J.D., 1970, University of California at Davis; LL.M., 1971, Harvard University.

WILLIAM P. CUNNINGHAM, *Dean and Professor of Law*
A.B., 1944, J.D., 1948, Harvard University.

ABRAHAM A. DASH, *Associate Professor of Law*
B.S., 1957, University of Nebraska; LL.B., 1959, Georgetown University.

JOHN F. DAVIS, *Visiting Professor of Law*
A.B., 1928, Bates College; LL.B., 1932, Harvard University.

WILLIAM R. DORSEY, III, *Lecturer*
A.B., 1956, LL.B., 1962, University of Virginia.

JOHN W. ESTER, *Professor of Law*
A.B., 1956, Pasadena College; J.D., 1959, Willamette University; LL.M., 1962, University of Illinois.

RICHARD V. FALCON, *Assistant Professor of Law*
B.A., 1963, J.D., 1967, University of Florida.

ROBERT G. FISHER, *Lecturer*
B.S., 1959, J.D., 1962, Columbia University.

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EVERETT F. GOLDBERG, *Associate Professor of Law*

A.B., 1960, Princeton University; LL.B., 1963, Harvard University.

OSCAR S. GRAY, *Associate Professor of Law*

B.A., 1944; LL.B., 1951, Yale University.

WILLIAM G. HALL, JR., *Associate Dean and Professor of Law*

A.B., 1952, Washington and Lee University; J.D., 1955, LL.M., 1963, Harvard University.

JOHN O. HERRMANN, *Lecturer*

LL.B., 1940, University of Maryland.

ROGER HOWELL, *Dean Emeritus*

A.B., 1914; Ph.D., 1917, Johns Hopkins University; LL.B., 1917, University of Maryland.

MAX ISENERGH, *Professor of Law*

A.B., 1934, Cornell University; J.D., 1938, LL.M., 1939, A.M., 1942, Harvard University.

LAURENCE M. JONES, *Professor of Law*

A.B., 1930, J.D., 1932, State University of Iowa; LL.M., 1933, S.J.D., 1934, Harvard University.

MARK K. JOSEPH, *Lecturer*

A.B., 1960, Brown University; LL.B., 1963, Harvard University.

JOSEPH O. KAISER, *Lecturer*

A.B., 1933, John Hopkins University; LL.B., 1936, University of Maryland.

LAURENCE M. KATZ, *Associate Professor of Law*

J.D., 1963, University of Maryland.

*MICHAEL J. KELLY, *Assistant Professor of Law*

B.A., 1959, Princeton University; Ph.D., 1964, Cambridge University; LL.B., 1967, Yale University.

LAWRENCE L. KIEFER, *Associate Professor and Law Librarian*

A.B., 1958, University of Florida; M.S.L.S., 1960, Western Reserve University; J.D., 1966, University of Maryland.

JAMES W. McELHANEY, *Associate Professor of Law*

A.B., 1960, LL.B., 1962, Duke University.

THOMAS J. MILLER, *Supervisor, Legal Aid Clinic*

A.B., 1966, Lorain College; J.D., 1969, Harvard University.

JOHN H. MUDD, *Lecturer*

A.B., 1948, Bucknell University; LL.B., 1951, University of Virginia.

LEWIS A. NOONBERG, *Lecturer*

A.B., 1959, Dartmouth College; LL.B., 1962, University of Maryland.

GARRETT POWER, *Professor of Law*

A.B., 1960, LL.B., 1962, Duke University; LL.M., 1965, University of Illinois.

JO ANN S. RAPHAEL, *Lecturer*

A.B., 1966, Bryn Mawr College; J.D., 1969, University of Chicago.

JONAS R. RAPPEPORT, *Lecturer*

B.S., 1950, M.D., 1952, University of Maryland.

* Appointment effective January, 1972

JOHN J. REGAN, Associate Professor of Law

B.A., 1951, Mary Immaculate College; M.A., 1963, St. John's University; J.D., 1960, Columbia University.

RUSSELL R. RENO, Professor of Law

A.B., 1931, J.D., 1927, University of Illinois; LL.M., 1940, Columbia University.

WILLIAM L. REYNOLDS, II, Assistant Professor of Law

A.B., 1967, Dartmouth College; J.D., 1970, Harvard University.

WILLIAM L. ROBINSON, Lecturer

A.B., 1963, Oberlin College; LL.B., 1966, Columbia University.

JOHN PAUL ROGERS, Lecturer

LL.B., 1959, University of Maryland.

STEPHEN H. SACHS, Lecturer

A.B., 1954, Haverford College; LL.B., 1960, Yale University.

RONALD M. SHAPIRO, Lecturer

B.A., 1964, Haverford College; LL.B., 1967, Harvard University.

HAL M. SMITH, Professor of Law

Ph.B., 1948, J.D., 1954, University of Chicago.

ALICE A. SOLED, Associate Professor of Law

A.B., 1953, J.D., 1955, University of Michigan.

SHALE D. STILLER, Lecturer

A.B., 1954, Hamilton College; LL.B., 1957, Yale University.

EDWARD A. TOMLINSON, Professor of Law

A.B., 1961, Princeton University; A.M., 1962, University of Washington; J.D., 1965, Harvard University.

J. JOEL WOODEY, Associate Professor of Law

A.B., 1957, Johns Hopkins University; LL.B., 1961, Harvard University.

MARY K. DZURINKO, Associate Librarian

A.B., 1965, California State College, M.A.L.S., 1969, Rosary College.

JAMES F. FORSYTH, Assistant to the Dean

B.A., 1966, University of Connecticut; M.A., 1968, University of Michigan.



WILLIAM P. CUNNINGHAM, *Dean*

The School of Law

Historical Sketch

Five years after the College of Medicine of Maryland was founded in 1807, the State Legislature authorized it "to constitute, appoint and annex to itself three other colleges or faculties, viz., the Faculty of Divinity, the Faculty of Law, and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences," and charged that "the four colleges or faculties thus united should be constituted an University by the name and under the title of the University of Maryland." Pursuant to this authority the University was organized in 1813, and is thus one of the oldest chartered universities in America.

The first faculty of law was chosen in 1813, when David Hoffman was elected Professor of Law. Shortly thereafter he published "A Course of Legal Study Addressed to Students and the Profession Generally," which recommended a course of study so comprehensive that it required six or seven years for its completion. Supreme Court Justice Story pronounced it to be "by far the most perfect system for the study of law which has ever been offered to the public." Regular instruction in law was begun in 1823, but for lack of proper financial support was suspended in 1836. Probably because Hoffman's ideas of legal education were in advance of his times there were but few students able or willing to spend the time required for his course. The Law School was reorganized in 1869 and in 1870 regular instruction was resumed. Graduates of the school now number more than thirty-six hundred, and include a large proportion of the past and present leaders of the bench and bar in the State, as well as many who have attained prominence in the profession elsewhere.

Two other schools, the Baltimore Law School and the Baltimore University of Law, were organized under charters granted by the State of Maryland. These institutions were subsequently consolidated under the name of the Baltimore Law School in 1911, and in 1913 the Baltimore Law School was in turn merged with the Law School of the University of Maryland. And in 1920 the University of Maryland at Baltimore and the Maryland State College at College Park were combined under the name of the University of Maryland.

Accreditation

The Law School of the University of Maryland is rated as an "Approved School" by the American Bar Association. It is also a member of the Association of American Law Schools, an organization whose purpose is the advancement of legal education, membership in which is dependent upon meeting and maintaining certain standards as to entrance requirements, faculty, library and curriculum.

It is the only school in Maryland which has been so recognized and which offers what is regarded by the bodies named as proper preparation for the practice of law or whose standards of admission and instruction are those

recommended by them. In most jurisdictions graduates of schools not substantially complying with those standards are not eligible to take the bar examinations; and in many jurisdictions, recognition is refused to law study in a school not fully approved by the American Bar Association.

Evening Program

The Law School is presently divided into two divisions, the Day Division and the Evening Division. Substantially the same curriculum is offered in each division, and standards are the same.

No student can transfer from the Day Division to the Evening Division during his first year of law study, unless the permission of the Dean is obtained.

The normal Evening Division program covers a period of at least four academic years. The class sessions are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week from 6:30 P.M. to 10:10 P.M. leaving the alternate evenings for study and preparations. (A few elective courses are offered on Tuesday evenings and Saturday mornings.)

Facilities

The buildings of the Schools of Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Social Work and Nursing, of the University of Maryland are located in the vicinity of Lombard and Greene Streets, in the City of Baltimore.

The Law School occupies a new L-shaped building, of contemporary design, named William Preston Lane, Jr. Hall, located in the block bounded by Baltimore and Paca Streets. A classroom wing, running along Paca Street, contains a Moot Court Room and Auditorium, a typing room, and locker rooms on the first floor; administrative offices, a classroom and a student lounge on the second floor; and four large classrooms and four seminar rooms on the third and fourth floors. In a library wing, running along Baltimore Street, offices for the *Maryland Law Review* and for student organizations are located on the basement floor. Offices for the Law faculty are on the first floor; and the library, with two large reading rooms and two mezzanines devoted to stack space, occupies the top two floors.

The Law Library presently contains over 80,000 volumes with an annual increase averaging 6,000 volumes. Its collection of American law reports and statutory material is extensive. An excellent collection of U.S. Supreme Court records and briefs and Congressional Committee hearings and prints is also available on microform. Statutory and case law materials of foreign jurisdictions are continually growing. The library has a basic civil law collection. In addition to its decisional and statutory materials, the Law Library contains a comprehensive collection of treatises, monographs, looseleaf services, and legal periodicals for the use of students and faculty for courses and independent research.

The collection is continually expanding to provide materials in new and developing areas of the law. The Law Library is administered by full-time professionally trained librarians aided by student assistants. The library is open on weekdays from 8:30 A.M. to 11:00 P.M., on Saturdays from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., and on Sundays from 1:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. In the summer the library closes on the weekends and at 4:30 P.M. Thursday and Friday.

Housing Accommodations

The Baltimore Union for students of the Professional Schools is located adjacent to the Professional Schools at 621 West Lombard Street. Accommodations for 195 single men are provided in a five-story semi-air conditioned building which also contains a cafeteria, fountain lounge, meeting rooms, laundry facilities, game room, bookstore, barbershop and lounges on each floor. Double rooms are available. The rental agreement is made for rooms only; meals are served cafeteria style on a cash basis. The contract for accommodations covers the academic year. The charge for each student in a double room is \$215.00 per semester.

The room rate includes the following: room furnishings, bed and cover, mattress, chest of drawers, closet, book shelves, desk, medicine cabinet, desk chair and desk lamp. Maid service will include cleaning of room twice per week and change of linen once each week. Telephone service is available through the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company. Cost of the telephone is not included in the room rate. Information on the Baltimore Union and on private housing can be obtained from the Manager's Office. Mail service is also provided.

Towels and linens must be rented through the designated Commercial Rental Service. A small amount of luggage space is available. Storage of anything other than luggage will not be available.

Application forms may be secured from the Manager's Office, The Baltimore Union, 621 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. Rooms will be assigned only on receipt of an application form duly executed and accompanied by the required deposit.

Women students desiring dormitory accommodations may be housed in Parsons Hall, 622 West Lombard Street. This dormitory provides accommodations for nurses, women graduate students and women professional students. Cost of accommodations is similar to the men's housing costs at Baltimore Union. Women students generally take their meals in the Baltimore Union Cafeteria.

Student Health Service

The Baltimore Campus of the University maintains a health service facility in the first floor of Howard Hall (660 W. Redwood Street). Office hours are from 7:30 A.M. until 5:30 P.M., exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. During emergencies or on weekends, holidays and at night, health service physicians may be called or students may report to the Resident in Medicine at the Hospital and, if absolutely necessary, to the Accident Room.

At the beginning of the entering year, each student will be given a physical examination. Consultations and operations are arranged through the Health Service when necessary. All students are required to carry hospitalization insurance equivalent to Blue Cross and it is strongly recommended that all students be covered by Blue Shield or its equivalent to cover physicians' and surgeons' fees.

It is not the function of the Health Service to treat chronic conditions contracted by students before admission or to extend treatment for acute conditions arising in the period between academic years, unless the Health Service

recommends it. Insofar as possible students will be given necessary medications for treatment of their illnesses if such medications are available. Those students requiring dental care through the year and who do not have their own dentist available, will, upon request, be referred to the dental clinic for treatment. At this time there is no infirmary connected with the Student Health Service. Students requiring such treatment will either have to be hospitalized or sent to their homes. The Health Service will administer a tuberculin skin test and take an X-Ray of the chest as a part of the registration process for Day Division entering students.

Registration with the Maryland Bar Examiners

All students intending to practice law in the State of Maryland should carefully examine the rules governing the admission to the Bar to the State of Maryland. Any student who desires to become a candidate to the Maryland Bar must file with the State Board of Law Examiners an "Application for Registration as a Candidate to the Bar." The bar examinations are held in summer (July) and winter (February or March) each year. To take the summer examination, an Application for Registration must be filed no later than the preceding August 1st. To take the winter examination, an Application for Registration must be filed no later than the preceding April 1st. A filing fee of \$50.00 must accompany the Application for Registration and the applicant must be a Maryland resident. If the Application is filed late, an additional fee of \$50.00 must be paid, unless Maryland residence was not acquired until after the due date.

In addition, at least twenty (20) days before the date fixed for the bar examination to be taken, a Petition to Take the Bar Examination must be filed with the State Board, together with a fee of \$25.00. "Application for Registration" forms and "Petition to Take the Bar Examination" forms may be obtained at the Dean's office.

Further information concerning the examination or matters relating to admission to the Bar may be had upon application to Frederick W. Invernizzi, Esq., Secretary, State Board of Law Examiners, 1825 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

Non-resident students should become acquainted with the rules of the Bar Examiners in their home state and comply with registration requirements applicable to students beginning law study.

Admission

General

Beginning students are admitted only once a year, at the opening of the fall semester in September. Applicants for admission to advanced standing may be admitted at the beginning of either semester.

Applications may not be filed prior to October 1 for classes entering the following September. Applicants are urged to file their applications as soon after October 1 as possible and in any case prior to March 15. Unless the application for admission, the LSAT score and the LSDAS report **are all received prior to March 15** the applicant's chances of acceptance may be substantially prejudiced.

The University of Maryland, in all its branches and divisions, subscribes to a policy of equal educational opportunity for peoples of all races, creeds and ethnic origins.

Admission Requirements and Standards

Applicants for admission are required to have a Bachelor's degree in arts and sciences (or an equivalent degree) from an accredited college or university, or be eligible to pursue the Combined Program described below leading to both an undergraduate degree and a Juris Doctor degree. An applicant who is at least 23 years old and has successfully completed at least 90 semester hours of undergraduate work at an accredited college or university may be admitted when his admissions qualifications are exceptional and when his maturity, experience, and training are deemed to justify deviation from the rule requiring a Bachelor's degree.

The admissions decision is made by a Committee on Admissions composed of members of the Law Faculty. Admission to the School of Law is highly competitive. The responsibility of the Admissions Committee is not simply the identification of those applicants who are likely to succeed in law school, but rather to allocate as fairly as possible the limited places in the entering class to applicants judged on a competitive basis to have the highest potential for law study. In reaching its decision, the Committee analyses the applicant's entire record and all information filed by him. Primary emphasis is placed upon undergraduate academic performance and the Law School Admission Test score. In addition, other relevant information such as graduate degrees, the pattern of grades in previous academic work, extra curricular activities, the necessity of a heavy employment load, etc., are considered. In most instances, however, these latter factors have substantial effect on the admissions decision only in cases where the question of admission is a close one.

Maryland, as all other law schools, accepts more applicants than eventually enroll. More than 1500 applications were received for the class entering in September, 1971. For the 1971 class approximately 250 applicants were ac-

cepted for the 175 places in the class. In most cases Maryland residents who filed prior to the deadline and who had both an undergraduate average of 2.8 and in LSAT score of 600 (or an equivalent record) were accepted. Since there is every indication that even more applications will be received for the class entering in September, 1972 than for the 1971 class, it can be expected that the standards for admission in 1972 will be higher.

Admissions standards for the Evening Division are the same as the standards applicable to the Day Division.

Application Procedure

All documents and other data pertaining to application for admission should be sent to:

Committee on Admissions
University of Maryland School of Law
500 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

1. *Application for Admission Form.* The Application for Admission form must be completed by the applicant and filed with the Committee on Admissions. Copies of this form may be obtained from the Dean's Office. The application must be accompanied by a check or money order in the amount of the application filing fee of \$7.50.
2. *Transcripts.* Analysis of transcripts and calculation of the undergraduate grade point average, previously completed by the School of Law, is now performed for the School by the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Each applicant must register with LSDAS by filing the registration form supplied with the Law School application form. This registration form and transcripts from each college or university attended should be sent—not to the School of Law—but directly to:

Law School Data Assembly Service
Educational Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

LSDAS will analyze the transcripts and send copies of its analysis and of the transcripts to this Law School and any others which may be designated on the registration form. It will be necessary for all applicants who are accepted, and whose transcripts filed with LSDAS do not show the award of the bachelors degree, to have a transcript showing the award of this degree sent directly to the School of Law from the undergraduate institution.

Waiver of the requirement of registration with LSDAS may be granted by the School of Law to those applicants who have filed transcripts and an application for admission for September, 1971 or a prior year. Request for such waiver should be clearly made on the current admis-

sions application together with an indication of the year in which application for admission was previously made.

3. *Law School Admission Test (LSAT)*. All applicants for admission are required to take the Law School Admission Test administered by Educational Testing Service. This is a legal aptitude test given in October, December, February, April and July each year at several hundred colleges and universities as well as at certain other domestic and foreign centers. Registration forms and an information bulletin concerning the Test may be obtained from the School of Law or by writing directly to:

Law School Admission Test
Educational Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Note that the completed test registration form must reach Educational Testing Service a least three weeks before the test date.

It is strongly recommended that the Test be taken no later than the December prior to the September in which admission is sought.

4. *Recommendation Letters*. On the Application for Admission form each applicant is requested to list the names of two undergraduate professors or others who could be asked to furnish personal evaluations of the applicant. The Law School's own evaluation form will be sent to the persons indicated when, in the judgment of the Committee on Admissions, the question of admission is a close one upon which such evaluations would be helpful. In cases of clear acceptance or rejection evaluations will not be requested. Additional letters of recommendation are not required.
5. *Personal Interviews*. A personal interview is not required as part of the admission process except in rare cases when an interview is expressly requested by the Committee on Admissions. Personal interviews are not encouraged unless necessary to convey factual information which it is not possible to adequately impart in a written statement. Applicants are generally well advised to submit supplementary factual information in writing since such information will then reach the Admissions Committee in the applicant's own words and in the form most favorable to him.

Pre-Law Study

The School does not prescribe any particular undergraduate courses for admission. Proper preparation for the study of law depends not so much upon the specific courses taken by the pre-legal student as upon the development of capacity to read and comprehend rapidly and accurately, to think precisely, to analyze complex fact situations, and to speak and write clearly and intelligently. Students differ widely in their interests, and are consequently advised to concentrate primarily on subjects which they find of particular intellectual interest and stimulation.

Students planning to take the Maryland bar examination on completion

of their law studies are required by the rules of the Court of Appeals concerning pre-legal study to include in their pre-legal course at least eight semester hours of English and eight semester hours of History, Economics or Political Science.

For additional information, see the official *Pre-Law Handbook, 1971-72* edition, published in October 1971 and prepared by the Law School Admission Test Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This book includes material on the law and lawyers, pre-law preparation, applying to law schools, and the study of law, together with individualized information on most American law schools. It may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Combined Program of Studies

The University of Maryland offers combined programs in arts or business administration and law leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science and Juris Doctor. Students pursuing such combined programs will spend the first three years in either the College of Arts and Sciences or in the College of Business and Public Administration at College Park or in the comparable divisions at the Baltimore County Campus. Then, if accepted by the School of Law, they will begin their law work in Baltimore. Upon the successful completion of the first year in the Day School or the equivalent work in the Evening School they will be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science as the case may be; a weighted average of at least C is required on law work submitted in satisfaction of the requirements for either of these degrees. The degree of Juris Doctor will be awarded upon the successful completion of the work prescribed for graduation in the School of Law.

In considering the admissions application of a student applying under the Combined Program, the Admissions Committee will require a somewhat better record than is required for the admission of an applicant who has received his bachelors degree.

Admission To Advanced Standing

A student with a strong record at another law school approved by the American Bar Association may be admitted to advanced standing on a transfer basis by the Admissions Committee. **No student applying for transfer from another law school will be admitted who is not in good standing at that law school.**

Only in exceptional cases will a student be admitted on a transfer basis after only one semester at another law school. Students having completed at least one year at another school may be admitted in either the fall or spring semester.

A student accepted for transfer will receive credit for all courses completed with a grade of at least C, or the equivalent, which were taken at an American Bar Association approved school. The J.D. degree will not be conferred by the University of Maryland until after at least one year of residence and study at this school.

A student applying for admission with advanced standing must complete

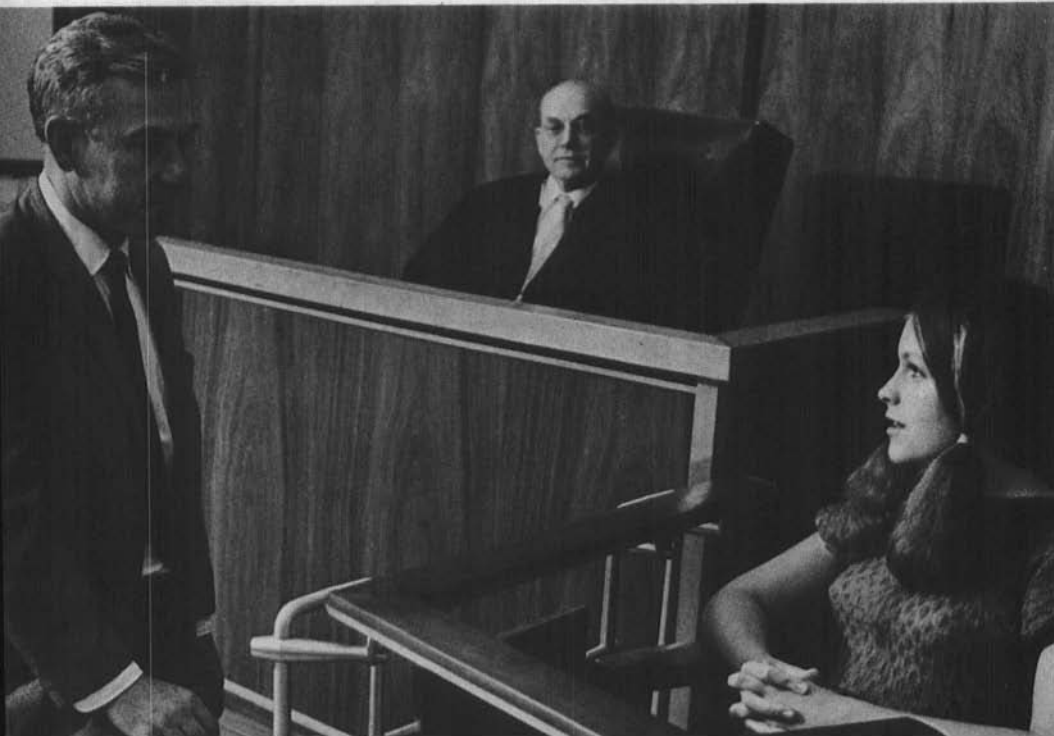
the procedural steps described above for making application as a beginning student. In addition, the following steps are required:

1. Transcripts covering all courses taken in any law school must be sent directly to the Committee on Admissions from such law school.
2. A statement must be received from the law school from which the applicant is seeking to transfer stating that the student is in good standing and eligible to return to that school.
3. If the transcript of the law school from which the applicant is seeking to transfer does not indicate his standing in class after the last year completed, a statement of such rank or approximate rank must be received from that law school.
4. The applicant should indicate on the application form his reasons for desiring to transfer.

Except in rare cases the Committee on Admissions will not make a decision on applications for admission to advanced standing prior to receipt of transcripts showing grades for all work to be taken in the academic year in which the student is then engaged.

Individual Courses

Law School courses are open only to candidates for the J.D. degree, except that alumni of the School and graduates of other American Bar Association-approved schools may, with the permission of the Dean, take for credit or audit one or more courses offered by the School for which they have a particular need.



Fees and Financial Aid

Fees

Day Division

Tuition fee, per semester, residents of Maryland	\$230.00
Tuition fee, per semester, non-residents of Maryland	475.00
Student Union fee, per semester	15.00
Special fee, per semester	12.50
Student Activities fee, per semester	8.00
Student Health fee, per semester	5.00

Evening Division

Tuition fee, per semester, residents of Maryland	\$172.50
Tuition fee, per semester, non-residents of Maryland	356.00
Student Union, fee, per semester	3.00
Student Activities fee, per semester	6.00

Miscellaneous Charges

Application fee, to accompany application	\$ 7.50
Diploma fee, payable at the beginning of final semester	15.00
Late Registration fee (and uncollectable checks)	20.00
Matriculation fee, payable on first registration	10.00

The fees for each semester are payable at the time of registration.

The Student Union fee, payable by all students in the Professional Schools on the Baltimore Campus, is used to pay interest on and amortize the cost of construction of the Union Building. The Special fee is payable by all full-time students enrolled in the Professional Schools on the Baltimore Campus and is used to finance the equipment needed for the Union Building. All Day Division students carrying as much as 9 credit hours of work are considered full-time students subject to the Student Union fee, and the Special fee, while Day Division students carrying less than 9 credit hours of work need not pay the Special fee but do pay a Student Union fee of \$3.00.

Students carrying less than 9 credit hours in the Day Division or less than 7 credit hours in the Evening Division will be charged tuition on the basis of \$25.00 per semester hour carried; an additional fee of \$245.00 per semester in the Day Division and \$183.50 per semester in the Evening Division will be charged such students who are non-residents of Maryland. Students wishing to make arrangements for deferred payment of part of their tuition charges must do so with the Finance Office at or prior to registration for the semester for which such charges are imposed.

Definition of Residence and Non-Residence

Students who are minors are considered to be resident students if at the time of their registration their parents have been domiciled in this State for at least six months.

The status of the residence of a student is determined at the time of his first registration in the University, and may not thereafter be changed by him unless, in the case of a minor, his parents move to and become legal residents of this State by maintaining such residence for at least six months. However, the right of the minor student to change from a non-resident to a resident status must be established by him prior to the registration period set for any semester.

Adult students are considered to be residents if at the time of their registration they have been domiciled in this state for at least six months provided such residence has not been acquired while attending any school or college in Maryland or elsewhere.

Time spent on active duty in the armed services while stationed in Maryland will not be considered as satisfying the six-month period referred to above except in those cases in which the student was domiciled in Maryland for at least six months prior to his entrance into the armed service and was not enrolled in any school during that period.

The word domicile as used in this regulation shall mean the permanent place of abode. For the purpose of this rule only one domicile may be maintained.

Rebates

The application fee, matriculation fee, and the late registration fee are not subject to rebate. The tuition fee, the Student Union fee, the Special fee, the Student Activities fee and the Student Health fee will be rebated in case of withdrawal of a student during the course of a semester, in accordance with the following schedule:

2 weeks or less	.80%
Between 2 and 3 weeks	.60%
Between 3 and 4 weeks	.40%
Between 4 and 5 weeks	.20%
Over 5 weeks	No Rebate

In all cases of withdrawals from school, immediate notice in writing must be given to the Dean. The effective date for withdrawals, so far as concerns refunds of tuition, is the date that such notice is received in the Dean's Office.

A special refund schedule applies to full-time students who are drafted into the Armed Services or called up as Reservists.

Scholarships and Loans

Application Procedures for Scholarships, State Grants-in-Aid, and Loans—Application forms for scholarships, State Grants-in-Aid, and loans administered by the Law School may be obtained at the Dean's Office, and should be filed there by May 1 preceding the academic year for which the scholarship, grant, or loan is to be awarded. Scholarships, grants and loans are awarded for only one academic year and a new application should be filed

to renew a scholarship, grant, or a loan for a succeeding year. Applications will be acted upon by the Faculty Committee on Scholarships and Loans after the close of the academic year and the applicants will be notified of the decision as quickly as possible.

Application forms for American Bar Association Loans and Maryland Higher Education Loans may be obtained at the Dean's Office and filed at any time during the academic year.

Scholarship Policies—The award and amount of a scholarship is based on both scholastic achievement and demonstrated financial need, the weight given each factor varying according to the funds available and the circumstances of each case. Only rarely will a scholarship stipend exceed the costs of tuition, fees, and books. For students already enrolled in the School of Law, scholarships are normally limited to those whose law school cumulative numerical average is at least 75, unless special need or merit is shown. A student who maintains at least a 75 average will usually have his scholarship renewed. The following is a list of available scholarship funds:

Alumni Association Scholarships—Several scholarships covering tuition will be awarded each year by the University of Maryland Law School Alumni Association, Inc.

Ashman Scholarships—Established in 1922 by Mr. Louis S. Ashman, an alumnus of the School of Law, who assigned to the Regents all royalties from the publication of his books on "Prayers and Instructions" and "Directed Prayers and Instructions" to provide a fund for the payment of a scholarship or scholarships to a student or students recommended by the Faculty Council as worthy to receive the same by reason of scholarly attainments and the need of financial assistance. The value of each scholarship is about \$150.00. In accordance with the donor's wishes, preference will be given to former servicemen in making such awards.

Walter L. Clark Scholarships—Established in 1957 under the will of the late Walter L. Clark, an alumnus and former member of the School of Law faculty. Approximately six scholarships of the value of \$300.00 each will be awarded each year.

Lee I. Hecht Memorial Fund—Established in 1958 in memory of the late Lee I. Hecht of Baltimore by his sons Alan D. Hecht and Isaac Hecht. The fund is administered by the Central Scholarship Bureau, Inc., 5441 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore 21215.

Roger Howell Scholarship—Established in 1962 by the alumni of the School through their Alumni Association on the occasion of the retirement of Roger Howell as Dean of the Law School after 31 years of service as Dean, the endowment provides an annual scholarship of \$300.00.

New Student Aid Fund—Established in 1964 under the will of Jacob S. New, his \$25,000 bequest, to be known as "The Jacob S. New and Kathryn M. New Student Aid Fund" provides scholarships for male students at the University studying law or taking a pre-law program.

Nelson B. Seidman Memorial Scholarship Fund—Established in 1968 by friends, relatives and associates of Nelson B. Seidman, an honor graduate of the Law

School in 1958 and a member of its faculty until January 5, 1967, the date of his untimely death, this memorial fund is to be used for scholarship aid to young men or women in financial need.

Thomas Funds—Established in 1962 under the will of Zaidee T. Thomas, the income from the "William Strobel Thomas Scholarship Fund" and the "John L. Thomas Scholarship Fund" provides pecuniary aid to students at the School of Law in the form of both scholarships and loans.

Henry Zoller, Jr. Scholarship Fund—Established in 1967 under the will of Bertha Pinkney Zoller, one-half of the income of the Henry Zoller, Jr. Scholarship Fund is to be used for scholarships to deserving law students.

State Grants-in-Aid—The state provides a fund each year out of which grants are made to minority students and others in seriously needy circumstances. These grants may include not only tuition, fees and book expenses, but also living expenses to the extent warranted in each case.

Loan Policies—The School of Law student loan program provides financial aid in instances where need is demonstrated, and where the student has a cumulative numerical average of at least 72. These loans may be in addition to, or instead of, a scholarship, and will be granted to law students currently enrolled in the School as long as the conditions of cumulative average and demonstrated need are met. School of Law loans are limited to a maximum of \$1,000.00 a year (or \$500.00 a semester). Such loans will be repayable in 20% annual installments over a five-year period, the first installment to be due at the end of the first year following graduation (or termination of law studies) with interest at 2% per annum beginning with the first month after graduation (or termination of law studies). Six per cent interest will be charged for any period during which repayment of principal is in arrears. Loan applicants are encouraged to apply for the entire year, with one-half of the loan to be made available each semester.

In addition to the Thomas funds, previously described, there are the following loan funds established at the School of Law and available only to law students:

American Land Title Association Loan Fund—Established in 1965 by a gift of \$1,000 from the American Land Title Association.

Lewis D. Asper Fund—Established in 1970 by the Alumni, faculty, students and friends of Professor Lewis D. Asper who died on January 9, 1970 cutting short his lifework as a dynamic teacher and creative scholar at the School of Law. This fund provides financial aid for disadvantaged students.

Erman L. Harrison Loan Fund—Established in 1967 through a bequest of \$5,000 under the will of Theresa Harrison in memory of her son.

Robert E. Hess Memorial Loan Fund—Established in 1967 by his mother and others in memory of Robert E. Hess, an honor graduate of the Class of 1955.

Maryland State Bar Association Student Aid Fund—Established in 1968 through the efforts of the Board of Governors of the Maryland State Bar Association.

Allen W. Rhyhart Student Aid Fund—Established in 1967 by The Bar Association of Baltimore City upon the retirement of Judge Rhyhart, the first Chief Judge of the People's Court of Baltimore City.

Stein Memorial Fund—A fund originally established for students in need of financial assistance by the late Judge Charles F. Stein of Baltimore and continued in his memory. Small loans of short duration to cover emergencies may be granted out of this fund. Applications should be made to the Dean, under whose control the fund is placed.

In addition to the above School of Law loan program, students at Law School are eligible to apply for loans under the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Such loans are available up to \$2,500 for an academic year, but normally do not exceed \$1,000. The payment of a National Defense Education Act loan begins one year after the borrower ceases to be a full time student and must be completed within ten years thereafter. No interest is charged on the loan until the student graduates. After that date, interest accrues at the rate of 3% per annum.

The School also participates in the American Bar Association Loan program, under which guaranteed loans are made by the First National City Bank of New York. Students with a cumulative average of 67 are eligible. Interest on these loans is approximately 7%, and repayment must be made within five years after graduation. The minimum ABA Loan is \$400 and the maximum is \$1,500 a year.

Also available to the School of Law students is the Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation's program. This non-profit corporation was organized through legislation enacted in 1963 by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland. Loans are endorsed by the United Student Aid Funds, Inc., in agreement with the Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation, and made through the Maryland bank of the student's own choosing. These loans are available to first year students, and to those students of advanced standing whose School of Law cumulative average is at least 67, as long as they are residents of Maryland. The maximum amount that can be loaned in any year is \$1,500. Repayment begins ten months after graduation or leaving school, with interest at 7% per annum beginning immediately upon the awarding of the loan. Under the Federal Higher Education Act of 1965, however, any student whose adjusted annual family income is less than \$15,000 will be eligible for federal assistance in the payment of interest, namely, all the interest while the student is in school and for the first 10 months following graduation.

Academic Regulations

Examinations and Attendance

Written examinations are held at the end of the course in all subjects except seminars, Legal Aid Clinic, and State's Attorney's Internship. Unless excused by the Dean, all students must present themselves for examination in each subject for which they are registered at the first regular examination held therein in order to receive credit for such course.

A student failing to present himself for examination in any course must report to the Dean as soon as the circumstances which caused the absence will permit and have an acceptable excuse; otherwise a grade of F (50) will be entered.

A student may not drop a course for which he is registered after the third week of a semester, except by permission of the Dean and, if a seminar, the instructor. A course may be audited only with the permission of the instructor.

The right to take the examination in any course as well as the privilege of continuing as a student in the school is conditioned upon regular and punctual attendance.

Grading System and Exclusion Rules

A numerical grading system is used, having the following letter equivalents: A (excellent), 85-100; B (good), 78 to 84; C (satisfactory), 67-77; D (passing), 60-66; F (failing), 50-59; and I (incomplete). For certain courses, a pass/fail system is used: P (passing) and F (failing). The grade I is given only to students who have a proper excuse for failure to present themselves for examinations or to complete any other work that may be required by the instructor. It is not used to signify work of inferior quality. Unless the examination has been taken or the work completed at or before the time of the next examination for the course, the grade of I will be changed to a grade of F (50).

Averages are computed by multiplying the numerical grade for each course by its weight in semester hours, adding the products for each course, and dividing the sum by the number of semester hours taken. The repeating of a course does not erase the previous grade; the new grade and old grade are both counted in determining cumulative averages.

First year students with weighted cumulative averages at the end of the scholastic year below 67.0 will be permanently excluded from the School, unless they have received no grades lower than 67 for work done in the second semester and have carried a normal course load during the second semester. All students other than first year students will be permanently excluded from the School unless, as of the end of each scholastic year, they maintain (1) weighted cumulative averages, including all work done since entering law school, of 67.0 or better, and (2) weighted averages for the most recent scholastic year of 67.0 or better. This rule is also applicable to any student who

withdraws from the School with, at the time of withdrawal, a weighted cumulative average or a weighted average for any work done during the most recent year below what would be required of him at the end of the scholastic year.

The Faculty Council reserves the right to require the withdrawal of any student whose continued presence would not, in the judgment of the Council, either because of low scholastic standing or other reasons, be of benefit to himself or would be detrimental to the best interests of the School. The Faculty Council also reserves the right to make such changes in the above regulations as may from time to time seem desirable.

Requirements for Graduation

To be eligible for the Juris Doctor degree a student must have fulfilled course requirements (see Curriculum), must be in good academic standing (i.e., not subject to exclusion)—(see Grading System and Exclusion Rules), and must have passed courses totaling at least 80 semester hours (82 semester hours for those graduating in June, 1972 and thereafter), and must have a weighted cumulative average of at least 67.0.

In addition to accumulating sufficient course credits, a student must comply with the following residence requirement: In the Day Division, a student must have been in residence for six semesters, and in the Evening Division a student must have been in residence for eight semesters. In the event of transfer from one Division to the other, one semester's residence in the Evening Division will be considered $\frac{3}{4}$ of a semester in the Day Division and one semester's residence in the Day Division will be considered $\frac{4}{3}$ of a semester in the Evening Division. To illustrate the rule, 3 semesters in the Day Division and 4 semesters in the Evening Division will satisfy the residence requirement; while 2 semesters in the Day Division and 5 semesters in the Evening Division will not satisfy this requirement.

To fulfill the residence requirement for the year 1971-72 and thereafter, a first year student in the Day Division must take 15 hours per week in each semester of his first year (the first and second semester of residence); a second year student in the Day Division must take not less than 28 hours of course work during his second year (the third and fourth semester of residence) and not less than 12 hours nor more than 16 hours per week in each semester; and a third year student in the Day Division must take not less than 26 hours of course work during his third year (the fifth and sixth semester of residence) and not less than 12 hours nor more than 16 hours per week in each semester. A student in the Evening Division must take not less than 6 nor more than 12 hours of course work per week in each semester.

Honors and Prizes

A student who complies with the requirements for graduation and who attains in all work done in courses offered in the School a weighted cumulative average of not less than 79.0 may be recommended by the Faculty Council for graduation with Honor.

The Sam Allen Memorial Prize, established by the Day Division Class of 1950 in memory of their classmate, Harry Samuel Allen, is awarded annually to a member of the graduating class deemed to have demonstrated outstanding qualities of both leadership and scholarship.

The American Jurisprudence Prize Award Program, sponsored by the joint publishers of American Jurisprudence, Bancroft-Whitney Company and The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, offers prizes to the top student in various courses, the prizes consisting of an Award Certificate and one of twenty-three specially bound titles from American Jurisprudence.

The Bridgewater M. Arnold Prize, established in 1963 in memory of Bridgewater M. Arnold, for many years a Professor of Law at the School and its Assistant Dean, by his friends at the Maryland Bar and his faculty colleagues, is awarded annually to the student who has done the best work in Commercial Transactions, which was Professor Arnold's special area of interest.

Under the will of Mrs. W. Calvin Chesnut, the sum of \$1,000.00 was paid to the Regents of the University as an endowment, the annual income to be used for the purpose of giving a prize for good scholarship in a broad sense, to be determined by the Dean of the School of Law annually, to be known as the *Elizabeth Maxwell Carroll Chesnut Prize*.

Under the will of Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, the sum of \$5,000 was transferred to the Regents of the University in 1962 to provide annual prizes for outstanding excellence in scholarship. The "*Judge W. Calvin Chesnut Prizes for Scholarship in Law*," so established, are used to recognize outstanding scholastic achievement during the first year at the School of Law.

The Margaret E. Coonan Memorial Book Prize, established by the Class of 1966 in memory of Margaret E. Coonan, who served as Professor of Law and Law Librarian at the School, is awarded annually to the student who has done the best work in Legal Method.

The Edward H. Curlander Prizes are awarded annually to the students doing the best work in the courses in Estates and Trusts and in Future Interests.

The Judge Morton P. Fisher Memorial Fund Prize, established in 1965 in memory of Judge Morton P. Fisher, Class of 1920, by the law clerks who served him while he was a member of the Tax Court of the United States, and supplemented by contributions from members of the Section of Taxation, provides the following annual prizes: A \$50 prize to the student who has done the best work in Estate and Gift Taxation and a \$50 prize to the student who has done the best work in Income Taxation.

The Roger Howell Achievement Award, established by the Day Division Class of 1961, is presented annually to an outstanding member of the graduating class who has contributed significantly to the student activities program and whose leadership, scholarship and moral character are representative of the high ideals of the legal profession.

The Samuel S. Levin Prize, given annually in honor of Samuel S. Levin of the Class of 1917 by his children, is awarded to the member of the graduating class deemed by the faculty to have contributed most largely to the School through his qualities of character and leadership while a student.

The Chief Judge Michael J. Manley Honor Key established in 1965 is presented annually by the Maryland Plaintiff's Bar Association to the student deemed most proficient in the field of trial advocacy.

The Morris Brown Myerowitz Moot Court Awards—Established in 1971 by the Morris Brown Myerowitz Memorial Foundation in memory of Morris Brown Myerowitz, a 1968 graduate of the Law School who met an untimely death in March, 1970. The awards will consist of three prizes of \$100 each for the annual student winners of the Moot Court competition.

The Nu Beta Epsilon National Law Fraternity Prize was established in 1951 by the Alpha Chapter founded at the University of Maryland School of Law in 1918. Law books are awarded annually to the senior student who is adjudged by the faculty advisor of the *Maryland Law Review* to have submitted the most significant piece of legal writing for publication in the *Review*.

The G. Ridgely Sappington Prize, established in memory of G. Ridgely Sappington, for many years a member of the faculty of the School of Law, is awarded annually to the student doing the best work in the Day Division course in Practice, in which Mr. Sappington was the instructor at the time of his death.

The Judge Simon E. Sobeloff Prize, established in 1970 by his law clerks, is awarded annually to a student for outstanding achievement in the field of Constitutional Law.

The John S. Strahorn, Jr., Memorial Prize, established by the Class of 1956 in memory of Professor John S. Strahorn, Jr., for many years a member of the faculty of the School of Law, is awarded annually to the student judged most proficient in the law of Evidence.

The William Stroebel Thomas Prize Fund and the *John L. Thomas Prize Fund*, each providing an annual \$200 prize, were established in 1962 under the will of Zaidee T. Thomas, under the terms of which the two members of the Senior class who graduate with the highest average for scholarship are each awarded a \$200 prize.

The editors of the *United States Law Week* offer a prize of a year's subscription to the student who, in the judgment of the faculty, makes the most satisfactory scholastic progress during his final school year.

The Judge R. Dorsey Wakins Prize, established by the Class of 1968, in honor of Judge Watkins, for forty-three years a teacher of Torts at the School of Law, is awarded annually to the student who has done the best work in Torts.

The Law Library



Order of The Coif

The Order of the Coif is a national law school honor society, founded to encourage scholarship and to advance the ethical standards of the legal profession, membership in which depends upon high scholastic attainments. Only those students standing among the first tenth of the senior class are eligible for membership. Elections of seniors to the Maryland Chapter of the Order are held during the last semester of the school year.

Student Activities

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association is the official student organization and is affiliated with the American Law Student Association, sponsored by the American Bar Association. Its primary purpose is to acquaint students with problems of the profession, to foster professional ideals, and to bring about closer contact with the organized Bar. During the course of the year, it publishes *The Maryland Law Forum*, sponsors lectures by members of the bench and bar on various legal and professional problems, conducts various social functions and supports student organizations devoted to criminal law research and legislative research.

The Student Council functions as the executive board of the Student Bar Association and as a coordinating agency between the student body, the school administration and the faculty. Members are elected by vote of their respective classes, but no student with a cumulative academic average below 70.0 may be a candidate for an elective office of his class or of the Student Bar Association. Professor John W. Ester is Faculty Advisor to the Student Bar Association.

Maryland Law Review

The Maryland Law Review, appearing quarterly, is published by the School of Law with the support and cooperation of the Maryland State Bar Association, the Bar Association of Baltimore City, and the Junior Bar Association of Baltimore City. The *Review* gives some emphasis to Maryland law and to questions regarded as of particular interest to Maryland lawyers, but also includes topics of national scope and interest. Members of the Student Editorial Board may, upon the recommendation of the Faculty Advisor of the *Law Review*, Prof. Hal M. Smith, receive semester hour credit toward the degree of Juris Doctor, not to exceed a total of 4 semester hours and not to exceed 2 semester hours in any one year, except that, notwithstanding the above limitations, student editors may receive up to two hours of semester credit for each semester in which they hold a titled position. Selection for the Student Editorial Board is an honor, and an opportunity for training of high value.



Moot Court

The Moot Court Board, composed of selected third year students, conducts a three year program in appellate advocacy. This program, which involves three separate competitions, offers students an opportunity to gain valuable experience in argument and presentation of cases and in the legal research incident thereto.

All first year day students are required to participate in the spring semester of their first year. The best advocates are invited to participate in their second year in the intramural Morris B. Myerowitz Moot Court Competition. The winners of this competition are eligible for the Morris B. Myerowitz prizes awarded in the spring semester.

The National Moot Court Competition, conducted in the fall semester, is open to third year day students who have been selected by members of the Moot Court Board from among those participating in the Myerowitz Competition. This offers students an excellent opportunity to test their appellate advocacy skills in nationwide competition.

Students participating in the Myerowitz Competition and those participating in the National Moot Court competition may, upon the recommendation of the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Board, Prof. Richard V. Falcon, receive semester hour credit toward the degree of Juris Doctor, not to exceed a total of three semester hours and not to exceed two semester hours in any one year.

Asper Fellows

Under the Asper Fellowship Program, named in memory of the late Professor Lewis D. Asper of the Law Faculty, several students may be selected each year as Asper Fellows, to do supervised law-related work and study in collaboration with state or local governmental officials. Academic credit, on a pass/fail basis, may be awarded if recommended by Prof. J. Joel Woodey, supervisor of the Asper Fellows program. One aspect of this program is the opportunity for three students to work as interns in the office of U.S. Attorney for Maryland.

Morris Ames Soper Lectures

The Morris Ames Soper Lectures, established in 1963 in memory of the late Morris A. Soper, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, have been endowed by the Alumni Association of the School of Law and by his former law clerks. A graduate of the class of 1895 and a member of the Faculty of the School from 1918 to 1926, Judge Soper had a long and distinguished career at the bar and on the bench that continued to flourish until his death on March 12, 1963 in his 89th year. The income from this endowment is to be used to provide lectures at the School by distinguished judges, lawyers, and scholars on legal topics of contemporary interest for members of the Maryland Bar as well as for the law students. On October 23, 1967, Paul A. Freund, Carl M. Loeb University Professor, Harvard University, presented the initial lecture in this series; on October 22, 1968, Dean Monrad G. Paulsen, University of Virginia School of Law, delivered the second lecture; on October 28, 1969, Hon. Erwin N. Griswold, Solicitor General of the

United States, delivered the third lecture, and Richard A. Falk, Milbank Professor of International Law and Practice, Princeton University, delivered the fourth lecture on November 10, 1970.

Placement Service

The School provides placement assistance to its students and its graduates. Early in their final year, students are encouraged to submit data indicating their plans and preferences. Information concerning current opportunities for law graduates, summer work in law firms, law clerk positions with local courts, and other law-related jobs for students prior to graduation may be obtained from Mr. James F. Forsyth, Assistant to the Dean.

Curriculum and Course Requirements

Outline of Curriculum for 1971-1972

DAY DIVISION

REQUIRED COURSES:

First Year

<i>Fall Semester</i>		<i>Spring Semester</i>	
Contracts I	3	Contracts II	3
Criminal Law	3	Criminal Procedure	2
†Legal Method	2	Procedure II	3
Procedure I	3	Property II	4
Property I	2	Torts II	3
Torts I	2		
	15		15

Second Year

Constitutional Law	4	Evidence	3
		Income Tax	3
	4		6

Third Year

COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

- (a) The Legal Profession (either semester)
- (b) One of the following perspective courses:
Comparative Law, International Law, Jurisprudence Seminar, Legal History, Legal Process, or Race and the Law.
- (c) 4 semester hours from among the following:
(including passing one of the *courses—involving written work)

*Business Planning Seminar
 *Consumer Transactions Seminar
 *Constitutional Law Seminar
 *Criminal Law Problems Seminar
 *Estate Planning Seminar
 *Jurisprudence Seminar
 *Land Use Controls Seminar
 *Law and Poverty Seminar
 *Law Review (maximum of 2 credits allowed for purpose of this requirement)

Legal Aid
 *Legal Medicine Seminar
 Legal Process
 *Legislation Seminar
 State's Attorney's Internship
 *State and Local Government Seminar
 Trial Tactics
 *Women and the Law Seminar
 *Written Work (1 credit) under direction of a Faculty member

†—Legal Method will be taught in small group sections along with either Property I or Torts I.

ELECTIVE COURSES:

Fall Semester

Administrative Law	3
Admiralty	2
†Commercial Transactions	4
Conflict of Laws	3
Corporate Taxation	2
Domestic Relations	2
Environmental Control	2
Equitable Remedies	2
Estate & Gift Tax with Problems	3
Future Interests	2
International Law	2
Jurisprudence Seminar	3
Law & Poverty	2
Law & Poverty Seminar	3
Legal Aid	2
Legal Medicine Seminar	3
Legal Process	3
Legislation Seminar	3
Real Estate Transactions	3
State's Attorney's Internship	2
†The Legal Profession	2
Trade Regulation	3
Trial Tactics	2
Women and the Law Seminar	3

Spring Semester

Accounting	2
Administrative Law	3
†Business Associations	3
Business Planning Seminar	3
Comparative Law	2
Conflict of Laws	3
Constitutional Law Seminar	3
Consumer Credit	2
Consumer Transactions Seminar	3
Creditors' Rights	3
Criminal Law Problems Seminar	3
Domestic Relations	2
Environmental Control	2
Estate & Gift Tax	2
Estate Planning Seminar	3
†Estates & Trusts	3
First Amendment	2
Insurance	2
International Law	2
International Transactions	2
Labor Law	3
Land Use Planning	2
Law and Poverty Seminar	3
Legal Aid	2
Legal History	2
Legal Process	3
Race and the Law	2
Real Estate Transactions	3
Securities Regulation	2
State's Attorney's Internship	2
State and Local Government Seminar	3
†The Legal Profession	2

EVENING DIVISION

REQUIRED COURSES:

First Year

Fall Semester

Contracts I	2
Legal Method	3
Property I	3
Torts I	2

Spring Semester

Contracts II	4
Property II	3
Torts II	3

10

10

†A required subject under the rules of the Maryland Bar Examiners.

Second Year

<i>Fall Semester</i>		<i>Spring Semester</i>	
Constitutional Law	4	Criminal Procedure	2
Criminal Law	3	Evidence	3
Procedure I	3	Procedure II	3
	10		8

Third Year

<i>Spring Semester</i>	
Income Tax	3
	3

Fourth Year

COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

- (a) The Legal Profession
 (b) One of the following perspective courses: Comparative Law, International Law, Legal History, or Legal Process.
 (c) For those graduating in June, 1973 and thereafter, passing either a Seminar course, or written work entitled to 2 course credits under the supervision of a Faculty member.

ELECTIVE COURSES:

<i>Fall Semester</i>		<i>Spring Semester</i>	
Admiralty	2	Accounting	2
Business Planning Seminar	3	Administrative Law	3
Conflict of Laws	3	†Business Associations	3
†Commercial Transactions	4	Consumer Transactions Seminar	3
Corporate Taxation	2	Domestic Relations	2
Creditors' Rights	3	Estate Planning Seminar	3
Environmental Control	2	†Estates and Trusts	3
Equitable Remedies	2	Insurance	2
Estate & Gift Tax	2	International Law	2
Federal Jurisdiction	2	International Transactions	2
Future Interests	2	Labor Law	3
Law and Poverty	2	Land Use Planning	2
Legal Process	3	Legal History	2
Real Estate Transactions	3	Securities Regulation	2
†The Legal Profession	2		
Trade Regulation	3		
Trial Tactics	2		

† A required subject under the rules of the Maryland Bar Examiners.

Description of Courses

The number of hours of credit given for the satisfactory completion of a course is indicated in parentheses after the name of the course. The symbol * after a course name identifies a course requiring written work, on which the grade for the course will largely depend. The symbol † after a course identifies a course in a subject required under the rules of the Maryland Bar Examiners, though not required by the School for purposes of satisfying requirements for the J.D. degree.

The letter "P" before the name of a course indicates that the course is a prerequisite for the course described. The letter "C" indicates a course which must be taken either before or concurrently with the course described. The letter "R" indicates a course which is recommended as a prior or concurrent course, but is not required.

Accounting (2)

A study of the rudiments of accounting designed to develop a better understanding of those aspects of law practice that involve the application of accounting principles. The course begins with the mechanics of bookkeeping, followed by an examination of generally accepted accounting principles governing the recognition of income, matching costs against appropriate revenues (inventory and depreciation problems are stressed), capital and surplus transactions, and the analysis of financial statements. The course is particularly appropriate for students with no, or only slight, previous accounting training.

Day (LAW C 500) and Evening (LAW G 500)—Mr. Smith.

Administrative Law (3)

The nature and function of administrative agencies; procedure before administrative tribunals, including notice, hearings, enforcement of rules and orders; judicial control over administrative action. C: Constitutional Law.

Day (LAW C 501)—Mr. Tomlinson (Fall), Mr. Dash (Spring); Evening (LAW G 501)—Mr. Dash.

Admiralty (2)

A study of the law relating to maritime transactions. Problems considered include admiralty jurisdiction, maritime liens, rights of seamen and other maritime workers, carriage of cargo, charter parties, salvage, general average, collision, and limitation of liability.

Day (LAW C 502) and Evening (LAW G 502)—Mr. Dorsey.

Business Associations (3)†

The law of business corporations, including such topics as the concept of the separate corporate entity and its limitations, the promotion and formation of a corporation, its structure, the powers and liabilities of directors and officers, the rights and powers of shareholders, shareholders' suits, and certain aspects of corporation finance, chiefly the issue of shares and dividend distributions. Considerable emphasis is placed on the Maryland Corporation Law and problems of statutory interpretation arising in its application to the areas covered. Agency and partnership concepts are selectively treated.

Day (LAW C 503)—Mr. Katz, (Section 1), Mr. Hall (Section 2), Mr. Falcon (Section 3); Evening (LAW G 503)—Mr. Falcon.

Business Planning Seminar * (3)

Students will consider in detail several extended factual problems involving such client objectives as the formation of a corporation, sale of a business interest, recapitalization and merger. Solution of these problems combines advanced work in corporations, federal taxation, security regulation, and related subjects. Emphasis will be placed upon the planning and counseling function of the lawyer who has to deal with matters that involve the interrelationship of several substantive fields of law. C: Business Associations, Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation. R: Accounting.
Day (LAW C 504) and Evening (LAW G 504)—Mr. Hall.

Commercial Transactions (4)†

An integrated study of the law governing commercial transactions, embracing the fields of negotiable instruments, sales and sales financing. The emphasis throughout is on the Uniform Commercial Code, currently in effect in Maryland.
Day (LAW C 505)—Mr. Woodey (Section 1), Mr. Katz (Section 2 and Section 3); Evening (LAW G 505)—Mr. Gray.

Comparative Law (2)

A study of legal institutions in one or more foreign countries, with a view toward gaining insight into the function of legal institutions generally and in the United States. Knowledge of a foreign language is not required.
Day (LAW C 506)—Mr. Goldberg.

Conflict of Laws (3)

The law relating to transactions with elements in more than one state; jurisdiction of courts, enforcement of foreign judgments and decrees, choice of conflicting law in situations involving marriage and divorce, property, contracts, wrongs and procedure.
P: Constitutional Law
Day (LAW C 507)—Mr. McElhanev (Fall), Mr. Ester (Spring); Evening (LAW G 507)—Mr. Ester.

Constitutional Law (4)

A study of the constitutional system of the United States; judicial function in constitutional cases; division of powers between the states and the national government; powers of the President and Congress; limitations on the powers of government for the protection of life, liberty and property; national and state citizenship; and the constitutional protection of individual rights.
Day (LAW B 504)—Mr. Bogen (Section 1), Mr. Falcon (Section 2), Mr. Isenbergh (Section 3); Evening (LAW E 504)—Mr. Bogen.

Constitutional Law Seminar* (3)

A study of various problems in Constitutional litigation. P: Constitutional Law.
Day (LAW C 510)—Mr. Davis.

Consumer Credit (2)

A study of recent legislation affecting various aspects of consumer credit, such as the federal "truth-in-lending" statute and the Uniform Consumer Credit Code, together with relevant case law and policy materials. Commercial Transactions is a prerequisite.
Day (LAW C 511)—Mr. Falcon.

Consumer Transactions Seminar* (3)

This seminar will cover selected topics on the judicial and administrative remedies available to the aggrieved buyer or debtor in a consumer transaction and on the rights and protection accorded to the seller or creditor in such transactions. Commercial Transactions is a prerequisite.
Day (LAW C 512) and Evening (LAW G 512)—Mr. Regan.

Contracts I (3)‡

Contracts II (3)‡

The study of agreements enforceable at law, including requirements for the formation of contracts, consideration and its substitutes, damages and specific performance of contracts, third party beneficiaries and assignees, and problems arising in the performance stage of contracts: conditions (constructive and express), impossibility and frustration, discharge and illegality.

Day (Contracts I—LAW A 500)—Mr. Power (Section 1), Mr. Reynolds (Section 2 and Section 3); Evening (Contracts I—LAW D 500)—Mr. Reynolds.

Day (Contracts II—LAW A 501)—Mr. Power (Section 1 and Section 2), Mr. Reynolds (Section 3); Evening (Contracts II—LAW D 501)—Mr. Power.

Corporate Taxation (2)

A study of the specialized federal income tax problems of business corporations and their investors, in the organization and liquidation of a corporation, its amalgamation, and division, and in its distributions to shareholders.

P: Business Association, Income Taxation.

Day (LAW C 513) and Evening (LAW G 513)—Mrs. Soled.

Creditors' Rights (3)

A study of proceedings to rehabilitate debtors; creditors' rights and remedies including such topics as enforcement of judgments, fraudulent conveyances, and assignments for the benefit of creditors; emphasis on bankruptcy; jurisdiction, procedure and administration.

C: Commercial Transactions.

Day (LAW C 514)—Mr. Smith; Evening (LAW G 514)—Mr. Kaiser.

Criminal Law (3)

A study of common law and statutory crimes, including the functions and development of criminal law, the elements of criminal liability, specific crimes and defenses.

Day (LAW A 510)—Mr. Brumbaugh (Section 1), Mr. Fisher (Section 2), Mr. Regan (Section 3); Evening (LAW E 510)—Mr. Brumbaugh.

Criminal Law Problems Seminar* (3)

A study of problems of current significance in the administration of criminal justice.

Day (LAW C 515)—Mr. Fisher.

Criminal Procedure (2)

A study of problems of current significance in the administration of criminal justice for the suspect, the role of the police, and the meaning of due process of law. The steps in a criminal prosecution, sentencing procedure, double jeopardy, post-conviction relief, and juvenile courts are among the other topics covered.

Day (LAW A 511)—Mr. Tomlinson (Section 1), Mr. Regan (Section 2), Mr. Dash (Section 3); Evening (LAW E 511)—Mr. Sachs.

Domestic Relations (2)

Principal attention is given to the substantive law of marriage, annulment and divorce and to the related problems of alimony, support, property settlement and custody of children arising on dissolution of marriage. Some time is devoted to other matters, including adoption, legitimacy, jurisdictional problems and public policy concerning the marriage relationship.

Day (LAW C 516)—Mr. Ester; Evening (LAW G 516)—Mr. Herrmann.

Environmental Control (2)

A survey course covering the private and public roles in managing the use of land,

(‡ Contracts I is 2 credit hours and Contracts II is 4 credit hours in the Evening Division.)

water and air, including problems relating to air and water quality, fish and wildlife, water use, wetlands, pesticides, noise, wilderness and mining.

Day (LAW C 517)—Mr. Power (Fall), Mr. Gray (Spring); Evening (LAW G 517)—Mr. Power.

Equitable Remedies (2)

A survey of equitable remedies in general (including enforcement of equity decrees) and of important parts of the fields of equity and restitution that are not covered in other courses.

Day (LAW C 520) and Evening (LAW G 520)—Mr. Davis.

Estate and Gift Taxation (2)

The general structure of the federal estate and gift taxes; tax consequences of inter vivos transfers; joint interests; life insurance; powers of appointment; determination of the taxable estate and taxable gifts; the marital deduction and split gifts; and credits, computation and payment.

Day (LAW C 521)—Mr. Woodey (Spring); Evening (LAW G 521)—Mr. Stiller.

Estate and Gift Taxation with Problems (3)

Although the same subject matter will be treated as in the two-credit course, this course will involve, in addition, a series of specific problems requiring written analysis by each student.

Day (LAW C 522)—Mrs. Soled (Fall).

Estate Planning Seminar* (3)

A seminar devoted to problems and techniques of estate planning; a consideration of property, wills, trusts, future interests, insurance and tax law in relation to the arrangement and disposition of estates during life and at death. P: Estates and Trusts, Income Taxation, Estate and Gift Taxation and Future Interests. C: Business Associations.

Day (LAW C 523) and Evening (LAW G 523)—Mrs. Soled.

Estates and Trusts (3)†

The gratuitous disposition of property; involving a study of: (a) intestate succession; (b) wills, with emphasis on execution, revocation, contest, and probate of wills; and (c) trusts, with emphasis on problems involved in their creation, termination, and administration.

Day (LAW C 524)—Mr. Jones (Section 1a), Mrs. Soled (Section 2a); Evening (LAW G 524)—Mr. Jones.

Evidence (3)

A study of the problems of proof in civil and criminal trials, including coverage of the important rules of evidence. The manner of examining witnesses and presenting evidence is considered, and the effects of such sometimes inconsistent goals as the presentation of all important relevant information to the trier of fact and the exclusion of evidence on grounds such as unreliability privilege and undue prejudice are examined.

Day (LAW B 505)—Mr. McElhaney (Section 1), Mr. Brumbaugh. (Section 2 and 3); Evening (LAW E 505)—Mr. McElhaney.

Federal Jurisdiction (2)

Constitutional and statutory origins of the federal courts and limitations on their jurisdiction; consideration of such topics as: federal question jurisdiction; diversity of citizenship, jurisdictional amount, removal procedure and jurisdiction, state and federal conflicts, the substantive law applied by federal courts, appellate jurisdiction.

Day (LAW C 525)—Mr. Auerbach; Evening (LAW G 525)—Mr. Noonberg.

First Amendment (2)

A more intensive study than is feasible in the Constitutional Law course of such topics as the right of free speech and free press, obscenity, limitations on political protests and subversion.

Day (LAW C 526)—Mr. Bogen.

Future Interests (2)

A study of future interests with special emphasis on the nature and characteristics of such interests, and their creation and use in the drafting of wills and trusts. A consideration of such topics as reversions, remainders, executory interests, possibilities of reverter, powers of termination, powers of appointment, problems of construction, and the Rule against Perpetuities. P: Estates and Trusts.

Day (LAW C 527) and Evening (LAW G 527)—Mr. Jones.

Income Taxation (3)

A study of the fundamentals of federal income taxation, with emphasis on the ways in which the tax law develops, involving the interaction of congressional policy, administrative interpretation and judicial decision. After a brief examination of federal tax procedure, the course covers such basic concepts in income taxation as the nature of income, deductions, accounting for the taxable year, and capital gains, and concludes with a brief introduction to the tax problems of corporations and shareholders.

Day (LAW B 506)—Mr. Cunningham (Section 1), Mr. Reynolds (Sections 2 and 3); Evening (LAW F 506)—Mr. Cunningham.

Insurance (2)

A study of the nature of insurance and the insurance contract with emphasis on cases involving fire and life insurance. The topics covered include: controls on the business of insurance, the requirement of an insurable interest, the nature of the interest of the beneficiary in life insurance, the selection and control of risks through the use of exceptions, warranties, and representations, and the doctrine of concealment; the principles of waiver, estoppel and election; the measure of indemnity; and subrogation.

Day (LAW C 530) and Evening (LAW G 530)—Mr. Kelly.

International Law (2)

An introduction to international law as applied in the international arena and in national courts, including such topics as the nature, sources, and development of international law; the making, interpretation, enforcement, and termination of treaties; membership in the international community; territories; nationalities; jurisdiction, and immunities; the United Nations, and other international organizations; state responsibilities and international claims for wrongs to citizens abroad; and certain aspects of war, including war crimes trials.

Day (LAW C 531)—Mr. Auerbach; Evening (LAW G 531)—Mr. Chandler.

International Transactions (2)

Selected legal problems arising out of activities which cross national borders, including such subjects as control over foreign affairs, access of aliens to economic activities, protection of foreign investment by national and international institutions, and extra-territorial application of criminal and regulatory legislation. Problems of international trade and investment are emphasized.

Day (LAW C 532) and Evening (LAW G 532)—Mr. Goldberg.

Jurisprudence Seminar* (3)

An introduction to legal philosophy. The major jurisprudential issues: the definition of law, the concept of justice, the relation of law to morality and social policy, the function of legal analysis, and the role of the legal profession are considered independently and in the light of specific legal theories.

Day (LAW C 533)—Mr. Brumbaugh.

Labor Law (3)

A study of the law governing labor-management relations, organization and representation of employees, regulation of economic weapons, enforcement of collective bargaining agreements, inter-union and intra-union relations, all with emphasis on the controlling federal statutes.

Day (LAW C 534) and Evening (LAW G 534)—Mr. Bogen.

Land Use Planning (2)

A study of the legal and administrative aspects of the regulation of land use and development, and the problems and techniques of urban planning.

Day (LAW C 535) and Evening (LAW G 535)—Mr. Chandler.

Law and Poverty (2)

A survey course of the law as it relates to the poor, including problems of public and private housing, welfare, consumer problems of the poor, family law, and the representation of the poor by the legal profession.

Day (LAW C 536) and Evening (LAW G 536)—Mr. Regan.

Law and Poverty Seminar (3)

Advanced work in the law and poverty area, including selective treatment of such topics as landlord-tenant relations, welfare problems, consumer protection, and public and private housing problems. P: Constitutional Law. R: Law and Poverty, and Commercial Transactions.

Day (LAW C 537)—Mr. Joseph (Fall), Mr. McElhanev (Spring).

Legal Aid (2)

By arrangement with the Legal Aid Bureau, Inc. of Baltimore, each semester up to 41 third-year students (and second-year students to the extent there are openings remaining) may earn two semester hours credit by working under supervision at the Bureau six hours each week. The work includes consultation with clients, interviews with witnesses, preparation of legal documents and memoranda, examination of various kinds of court and other public records, and court room and chamber observations of trials and hearings. Heavy emphasis will be placed on the development of oral advocacy skills through the use of court room or quasi-court room appearances by the student. Students will be utilized by working with individual legal aid attorneys on a number of varied cases or by being assigned to a particular legal aid project. The projects will include consumer law, rent escrow, parole revocation, mental health, public defender and administrative agencies. Students will be required to attend periodic meetings during the semester at which selected poverty law cases will be discussed. Grading for Legal Aid is on a Pass/Fail basis.

Day (LAW C 540)—Mr. Miller.

Legal History (2)

A study of those aspects of English and American legal history which have had important influence in shaping our modern law and legal institutions. The emphasis will be on the development of the judicial system rather than on provisions of substantive law.

Day (LAW C 541) and Evening (LAW G 541)—Mr. Tomlinson.

Legal Medicine Seminar* (3)

A study of areas in which medicine and law are in contact.

Day (LAW C 542)—Dr. Rappaport.

Legal Method (3)

This course is designed to give beginning law students an introduction to legal institutions and processes and an understanding of the skills necessary in the professional use of case law and legislation. In addition to training in the techniques of legal

bibliography, the principal subjects considered are: the sources and forms of Anglo-American law, the analysis and synthesis of judicial precedents, the interpretation of statutes, the coordination of judge-made and statute law, and the uses of legal reasoning.

Evening (LAW D 514)—Mr. Goldberg.

Legal Method—Property I (4)

This course integrates the introductory material on techniques and skills involved in Legal Method and the substantive law of Property I. It will be taught in small group sections facilitating an optimum degree of student participation.

Day (LAW A 512)—Mr. Goldberg (Section X), Mr. Chandler (Sections Y and Z).

Legal Method—Torts I (4)

This course integrates the introductory material on techniques and skills involved in Legal Method and the substantive law of Torts I. It will be taught in small group sections facilitating an optimum degree of student participation.

Day (LAW A 513)—Mr. Falcon (Section A), Mr. Isenbergh (Section B), Mr. Gray (Section C), and Mr. Tomlinson (Section D).

Legal Process (3)

The course involves detailed consideration of a number of concrete legal problems designed (1) to help the student to see the main institutions and processes of the American legal system in the perspective of their everyday, working interrelationships; (2) in so doing, to heighten his awareness of those aspects of familiar legal problems, often unnoticed, which call for a perceptive understanding of the functions of the various institutions involved; and (3) thereby to improve his capacity to handle these problems. The roles played by legislatures, and by private persons and their counsel are considered as well as that of the courts. Special emphasis will be placed upon problems of statutory interpretation. R: Administrative Law.

Day (LAW C 543)—Mr. Hall (Fall), Mr. Isenbergh (Spring); Evening (LAW G 543)—Mr. Shapiro.

Legislation Seminar* (3)

The course is designed to develop in the student a greater appreciation and understanding of the role of legislation in the legal system. The early part of the course will be devoted to controlled exercises in statutory interpretation and drafting. In the later stages each student will be required to undertake study of at least one current problem and to draft proposed legislation for its solution. To the extent possible such student efforts will be directed to problems currently under consideration by the Maryland General Assembly, the Baltimore City Council or, in some cases, the Congress of the United States.

Day (LAW C 544)—Mr. Dash.

Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights (2)

The fundamentals of patent, trademark, and copyright law, stressing a comparison of the ways in which these areas of law protect the fruits of ideas and intellectual effort. No engineering background is necessary. (Not offered in 1971-72).

Day (LAW C 545).

Procedure I (3)

Procedure II (3)

The fundamentals of civil procedure, with reference to both the Federal and the Maryland Rules. In the first stage, the student surveys the phases of litigation from the commencement of an action through disposition on appeal. The following subjects are then dealt with in detail: pleadings, discovery and other pre-trial devices; trial; jurisdiction of courts, in law and in equity; former adjudication; parties; appeals.

Day (Procedure I—LAW A 502)—Mr. Auerbach (Section 1 and 2), Mr. Woodey (Sec-

tion 3); Evening (Procedure I—LAW E 502)—Mr. Woodey.
Day (Procedure II—LAW A 503)—Mr. Auerbach (Section 1 and 2), Mr. Woodey (Section 3); Evening (Procedure II—LAW E 503)—Mr. Woodey.

Property I (2)‡

An introduction to the law of property, with the emphasis on the concept of possession. Topics covered include finders, bailments, liens, gifts, fixtures, and other aspects of personal property law; adverse possession, prescription, rights in water, air and adjoining land incident to possession; and easements.

Day (LAW A 504)—Mr. Reno (Section 1), Mr. Jones (Section 2); Evening (LAW D 504)—Mr. Reno.

Property II (4)‡

The development of land ownership in England as an introduction to the types of interests in land, followed by a study of the types of estates in land in respect to duration, inheritability and alienability. Detailed coverage is given to possessory estates, including a study of the relationship between landlord and tenant, with only an introductory treatment of future interests, concluding with an introduction to conveyancing and recording systems.

Day (LAW A 505)—Mr. Reno (Section 1), Mr. Jones (Section 2), Mr. Goldberg (Section 3); Evening (LAW D 505)—Mr. Reno.

Race and the Law (2)

This course, partly historical in approach, examines the effect of the law, both intended and unforeseen, on ethnic minorities, with emphasis on the Black minority, and the changes that the problems of such minorities have produced in the law. The law, both as a reflection of and as a model of social attitudes towards these minorities, is examined in the context of such legal phenomena as slave codes, Indian treaties, Reconstruction codes, problems of immigrants, Oriental exclusion acts, and modern civil rights legislation.

Day (LAW C 546)—Mr. Robinson.

Real Estate Transactions (3)

Modern real estate transactions, including a detailed study of contracts for the sale of land, execution and delivery of deeds, land descriptions, financing devices with special emphasis upon the real estate mortgage, the Maryland ground rent system, the content of leases and the effect of use and building restrictions inserted in conveyances, followed by a detailed study of recording systems, including the steps of a title examination in Maryland. The course concludes with a study of the Maryland foreclosure procedures applicable to real estate mortgages.

Day (LAW C 547)—Mr. Reno; Evening (LAW G 547)—Mr. Rogers.

Securities Regulation (2)

An analysis of existing legislation designed to protect the buying public in connection with the promotion of corporate businesses, including the federal regulation of securities distribution and State "Blue Sky Laws". The course is designed to develop a familiarity with the problems which a lawyer might expect to face in a general business practice as well as those more typical of a specialized securities practice.

Day (LAW C 550) and Evening (LAW G 550)—Mr. Katz.

State and Local Government Seminar* (3)

This seminar will be devoted to the legal problems faced by state and local governmental units. Consideration will be given to how both state and federal programs affect the solution of locally-centered problems.

Day (LAW C 551)—Mr. Kelly.

(‡—Property I is 3 credit hours and Property II is 3 credit hours in the Evening Division.)

State's Attorney's Internship (2)

By arrangement with the State's Attorney of Baltimore City, two semester hours of credit may be earned by serving as an intern in the State's Attorney's Office for approximately two afternoons a week during a semester. Each intern will work under the direction of an Assistant State's Attorney and do legal research, interview witnesses, answer motions and in general assist in the preparation for trial and in the trial of criminal cases heard by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. There will be practical orientation sessions for all students enrolled, with lectures by certain members of the State's Attorney's Staff on various aspects of the work of the office and visits to law enforcement agencies. The faculty supervisor will conduct seminar meetings of the interns at which topics arising out of their work at the office and researched by them will be discussed. Enrollment limited to twelve students a semester, with preference to those not taking Legal Aid. Grading is on a Pass/Fail basis. Day (LAW C 508)—Mr. Tomlinson (Fall), Mr. Fisher (Spring).

The Legal Profession (2)

A study of the activities and responsibilities of the lawyer and of the relationships with his clients, the legal profession, the courts, and the public. Problems of legal ethics and professional responsibility are treated in many contexts, e.g., the lawyer's fiduciary duty to his client, the provision of adequate legal services, and the reconciliation of the lawyer's obligations to his client, in and out of court, with the demands of the proper administration of justice and the public interest. Day (LAW C 552)—Mr. Dash (Fall), Mr. Brumbaugh (Spring); Evening (LAW G 552)—Mr. Dash.

Torts I (2)

Torts II (3)

A study of the nature of civil wrongs; including such topics as: intended interference with the person or tangible things, defenses of capacity, consent and privilege; unintended interference with the person or tangible things, negligence standard of care, proof of negligence, causation, assumption of risk, contributory negligence, interference with intangibles, misrepresentation, defamation, and violation of privacy. Day (Torts I—LAW A 506)—Mr. Ester (Section 3); Evening (Torts I—LAW D 506)—Mr. Isenbergh. Day (Torts II—LAW A 507)—Mr. Isenbergh (Section 1), Mr. Gray (Section 2), Mr. Ester (Section 3); Evening (Torts II—LAW D 507)—Mr. Gray.

Trade Regulation (3)

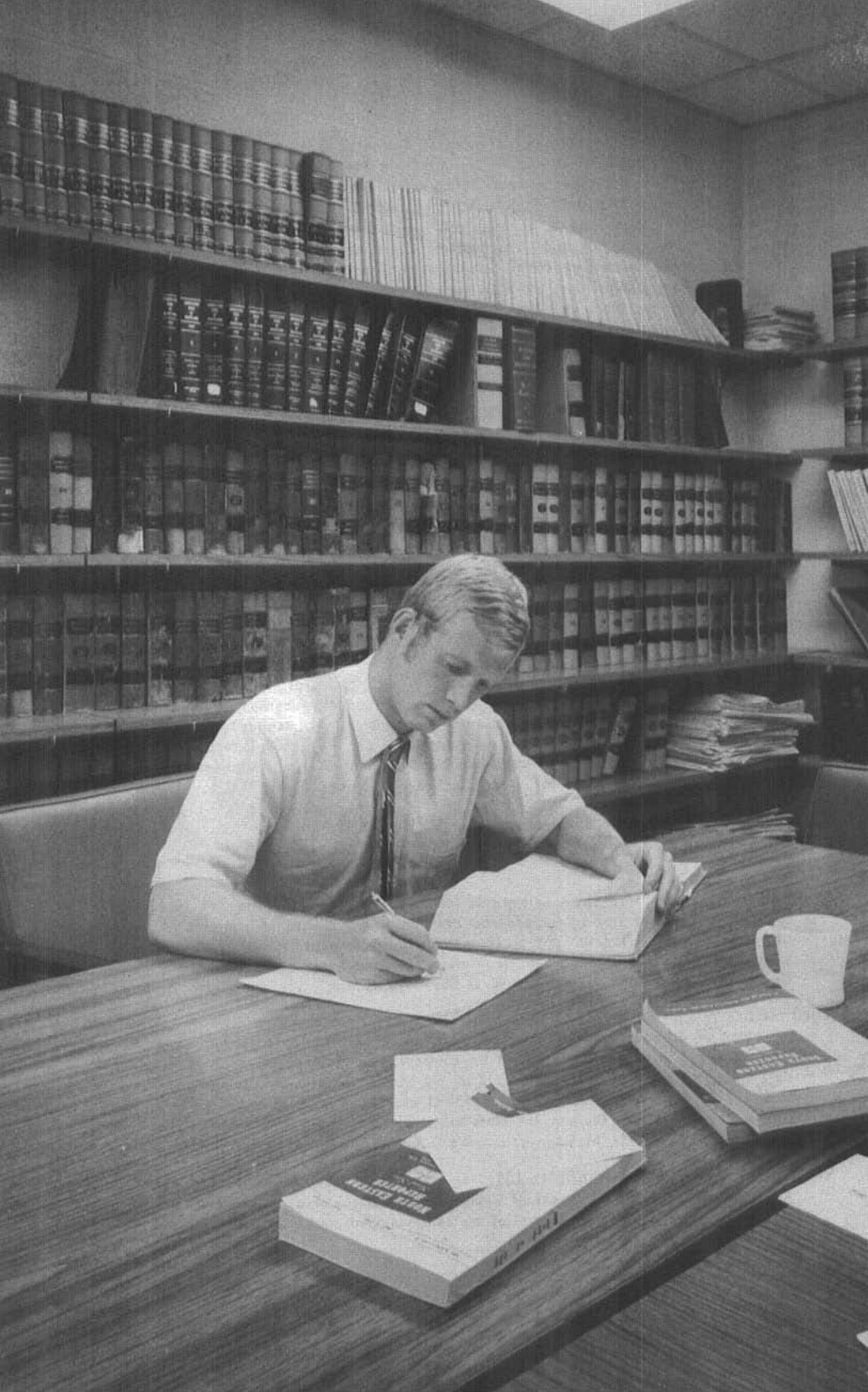
This course deals with the common law and the statutory regulation of trade and industry. The topics studied include the common law doctrines of restraint of trade and monopoly, the federal anti-trust laws, unfair competition, the Federal Trade Commission Act and other current legislation affecting trade and industry. Day (LAW C 553) and Evening (LAW G 553)—Mr. Smith.

Trial Tactics (2)

A course in advocacy in trial courts. Typical uses of rules of procedural and substantive law in trial proceedings will be considered, with emphasis upon methods of developing facts in court, and methods of pre-trial preparation. Particular consideration will be given to the tactical and ethical aspects of problems that confront the trial lawyer. In the Day Division, the class will meet three hours each week. P: Evidence. Day (LAW C 554)—Mr. McElhane; Evening (LAW G 554)—Mr. Mudd.

Women and the Law Seminar* (3)

An examination of the treatment of women in the various areas of the law. Emphasis on employment, equal rights, control of reproduction, and comparative law aspects. Day (LAW C 555)—Mrs. Raphael.



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"The purpose of a university is to perform at a high level in all of its endeavors and to elevate the individual and society. It should remain a place where new ideas can be expounded and nurtured. It should lead in the discovery of the truth and in the orderly discussion of controversial issues. Just as it teaches tolerance, it should tolerate lawful dissent and expect restlessness and impatience. The University, however, should not be an activist organization. Rather its proper role is to examine the issues, thereby enabling individuals to arrive at conclusions and to act or not to act as they believe is right. A public university cannot be independent of government but its governing board should be autonomous, and it should resist with all its will and rising influence any effort toward political control. A university must be free in the proper sense of freedom."

**From "Issues and Rumbings in Higher Education"—
Convocation Address of President
Dr. Wilson H. Elkins
April 19, 1967
College Park Campus, Maryland**

University of Maryland
School of Law
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

