

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND  
SCHOOL OF LAW**

**1975-1976**

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE

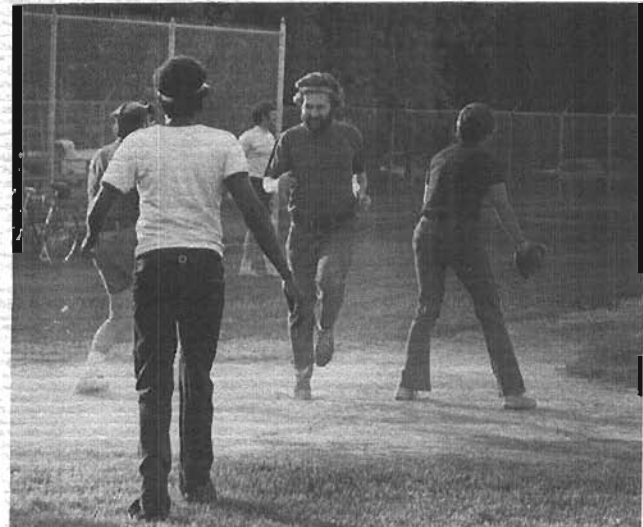
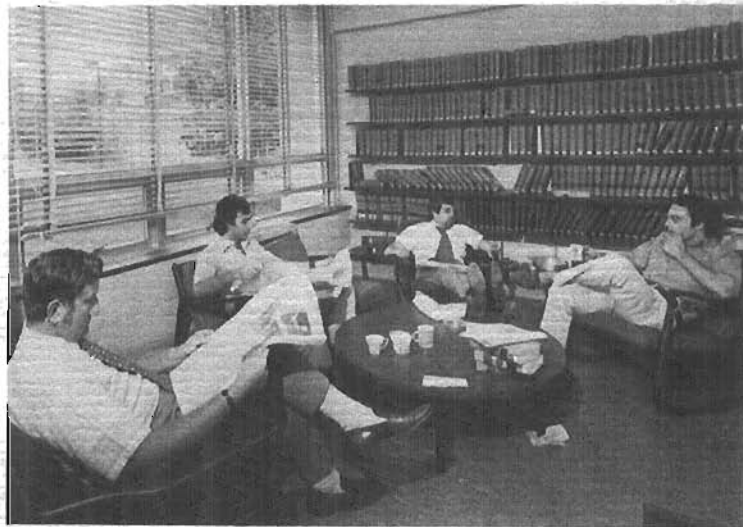
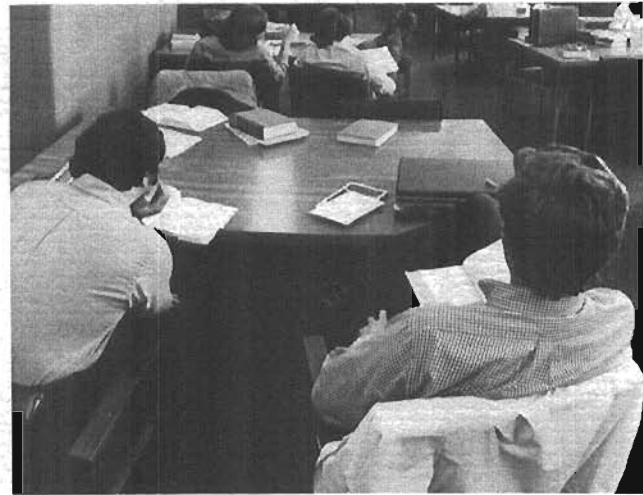
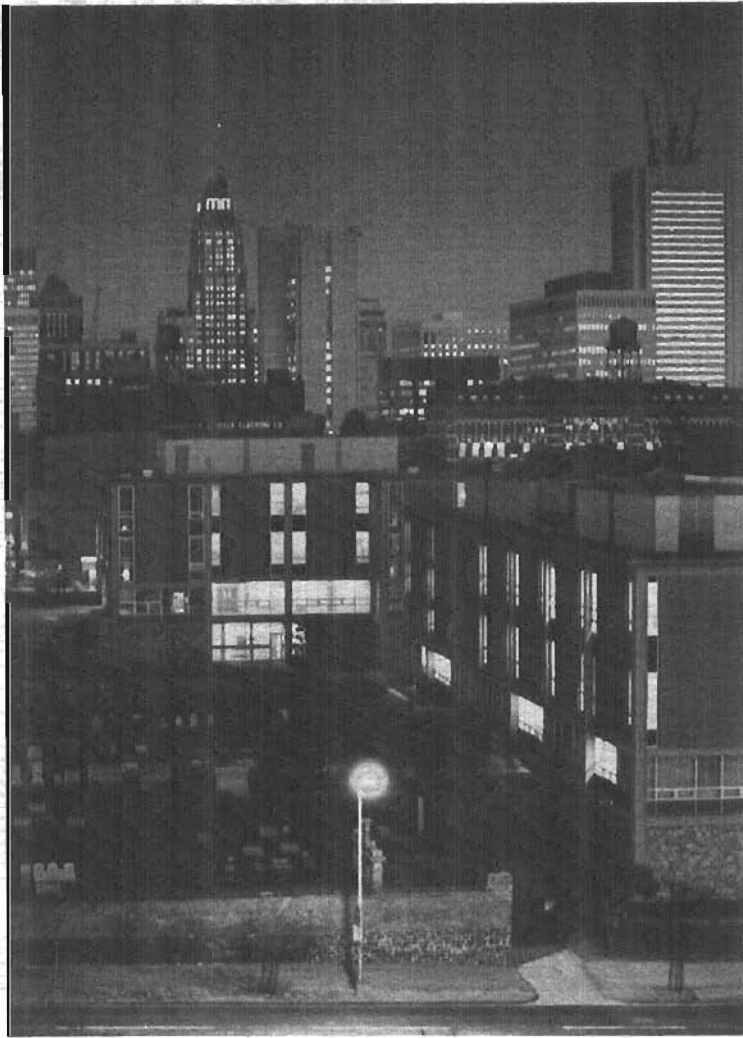


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# ADMINISTRATION

# ADMINISTRATION

## Officers of Administration

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*Everett F. Goldberg, Associate Dean and Chairman, Committee on Admissions A.B., LL.B.*

*Laurence M. Katz, Associate Dean, J.D.*

*George M. Regan, Assistant Dean, B.A., J.C.D.*

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*Michael J. Kelly, Dean, School of Law, B.S., Princeton University, 1959; Ph.D., Cambridge University, 1964; L.L.B., Yale Law School, 1967.*

*John M. Dennis, Dean, School of Medicine, B.S., University of Maryland, 1943; M.D., 1945.*

*Marion I. Murphy, Dean, School of Nursing, B.S., University of Minnesota, 1936; M.P.H., University of Michigan, 1946; Ph.D., 1959.*

*William J. Kinnard Jr., Dean, School of Pharmacy and Acting Dean, Graduate Studies and Research, B.S., University of Pittsburgh, 1953; M.S., 1955; Ph.D., Purdue University, 1957.*

*Daniel Thurz, Dean, School of Social Work and Community Planning, B.S., Queens College, 1949; M.S.W., Catholic University, 1955, D.S.W., 1959.*

## University of Maryland at Baltimore

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Roy Borom, Assistant to the Chancellor

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Wayne A. Smith, Director of Admissions and Registrations

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Robert L. Walton, Director of Physical Plant  
Wilfred H. Townshend, M.D., Director of Student Health Service  
Walter T. Brown, Director of University Relations  
Hilda E. Moore, Librarian and Associate Professor of Library Science

## **The Faculty of Law 1975-1976**

*Kenneth S. Abraham, Assistant Professor of Law A.B., 1967, Indiana University; J.D., 1971, Yale University.*

*Bernard Auerbach, Professor of Law A.B., 1945, Yeshiva University; J.D., 1950, New York University, LL.M., 1959, Yale University.*

*Bruce B. Bereano, Lecturer B.A., 1966, J.D., 1969, George Washington University.*

*David S. Bogen, Professor of Law A.B., 1962, LL.B., 1965, Harvard University; LL.M., 1967, New York University.*

*C. Christopher Brown, Assistant Professor of Law B.A., 1963, Swarthmore College; M.A., 1965, University of Delaware; J.D., 1968, Georgetown Law Center.*

*Marcia Pearce Burgdorf, Visiting Assistant Professor B.A., 1969, Manhattanville College; J.D., 1972, University of Notre Dame.*

*Howard S. Chasanow, Lecturer B.A., 1959, J.D., 1961, University of Maryland; LL.M., 1962, Harvard University.*

*Hungdah Chiu, Associate Professor of Law LL.B., 1958, National Taiwan University; M.A., 1962, Long Island University; LL.M., 1962, S.J.D., 1965, Harvard University.*

*Lawrence B. Coshnear, Legal Aid Clinical Director A.B., 1947, LL.B., 1950, Harvard University.*

*William P. Cunningham, Professor of Law A.B., 1944, J.D., 1948, Harvard University.*

*Phillip G. Dantes, Deputy Director, Juvenile Law Clinic B.A., 1970, University of Iowa; J.D., 1973, University of Oklahoma.*

*Abraham A. Dash, 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.*

*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, Associate Professor of Law B.A., 1963, J.D., 1967, University of Florida.*

*Morton P. Fisher Jr., Lecture A.B., 1958, Dartmouth College; LL.B., 1961, Yale Law School.*

*Larry S. Gibson, Associate Professor of Law B.A., 1964, Howard University; LL.B., 1967, Columbia University.*

*Everett F. Goldberg, Associate Dean, Professor of Law A.B., 1960, Princeton University; LL.B., 1963, Harvard University.*

*Oscar S. Gray, Professor of Law B.A., 1948, J.D., 1951, Yale University.*

*William G. Hall Jr., Professor of Law A.B., 1952, Washington and Lee University; J.D., 1955, LL.M., 1963, Harvard University.*

*Anne F. Hoffman, Lecturer B.A., 1964, Barnard College; J.D., 1972, University of Maryland.*

*Alan D. Hornstein, Associate Professor of Law A.B., 1965, M.A., 1967, Long Island University; J.D., 1970, Rutgers University School of Law, Newark.*

*Roger Howell, Dean Emeritus A.B., 1914, Ph.D., 1917, Johns Hopkins University; LL.B., 1917, University of Maryland.*

*Max Isenbergh, 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.

*Laurence M. Katz, Associate Dean and Professor of Law* J.D., 1963, University of Maryland.

*Robert I. Keller, Associate Professor of Law* B.S., 1963, University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., 1966, Harvard University.

*Michael J. Kelly, Dean and Associate Professor of Law* B.A., 1959, Princeton University; Ph.D., 1964, Cambridge University; LL.B., 1967, Yale University.

*Lawrence L. Kiefer, Professor and Law Librarian* A.B., 1958, University of Florida; M.S.L.S., 1960, Western Reserve University; J.D., 1966, University of Maryland.

*Michael A. Millemann, Associate Professor of Law* A.B., 1966, Dartmouth College; J.D., 1969, Georgetown Law Center.

*Joseph Onek, Lecturer* B.A., 1962, Harvard University M.A., 1964, London School of Economics; LL.B., 1967, Yale Law School.

*Garrett Power, Professor of Law* A.B., 1960, LL.B., 1962, Duke University; LL.M., 1965, University of Illinois.

*Kieron F. Quinn, Lecturer* B.S., 1963, Georgetown University; J.D., 1970, George Washington University.

*Peter E. Quint, Associate Professor of Law* A.B., 1961, LL.B., 1964, Harvard University; Dipl. in Law, 1965, Oxford University.

*Jonas R. Rappeport, Adjunct Professor* B.S., 1950, M.D., 1952, University of Maryland.

*George M. Regan, Assistant Dean* B.A., 1956, Mary Immaculate College; J.C.D., 1963, Lateran University.

*John J. Regan, Professor of Law* B.A., 1951, Mary Immaculate College; M.A., 1963, St. John's University; J.D., 1960, LL.M., 1971, Columbia University.

*Russell R. Reno, Professor Emeritus* A.B., 1931, J.D., 1927, University of Illinois; LL.M., 1940, Columbia University.

*William L. Reynolds II, Associate Professor of Law* A.B., 1967, Dartmouth College; J.D., 1970, Harvard University.

*John Paul Rogers, Lecturer* LL.B., 1959, University of Maryland.

*Bernard W. Rubenstein, Lecturer* A.B., 1940, John Hopkins University; LL.B., 1948, Yale University.

*Stephen H. Sachs, Lecturer* A.B., 1954, Haverford College; LL.B., 1960, Yale University.

*S. Jacob Scherr, Lecturer* B.A., 1970, Wesleyan University; J.D., 1974, University of Maryland.

*Ronald M. Shapiro, Lecturer* B.A., 1964, Haverford College; J.D., 1967, Harvard University.

*Hal M. Smith, Professor of Law* Ph.B., 1948, J.D., 1954, University of Chicago.

*Peter S. Smith, Associate Professor of Law* A.B., 1960, Bowdoin College; LL.B., 1963, Cornell University.

*Alice A. Soled, Professor of Law* A.B., 1953, J.D., 1955, University of Michigan.

*John W. Steele III., Lecturer* A.A., 1958, LL.B., 1961, University of Baltimore.

*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.

*Althea Lee Walker, Assistant Professor of Law* B.A., 1971, Stanford University; J.D., 1974, University of Maryland.

*Anthony Jon Waters, Assistant Professor of Law* B.A., 1972, University of Keele; LL.M., 1974, Yale University.

*J. Joel Woodey, Professor of Law* A.B., 1957, Johns Hopkins University; LL.B., 1961, Harvard University.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

“I say the business of a law school is not sufficiently described when you merely say that it is to teach law, or to make lawyers. It is to teach law in the grand manner, and to make great lawyers.”

*Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., “The Use of Law Schools” Speeches*

# GENERAL INFORMATION

The first faculty of law of the University of Maryland was created 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 Joseph 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 4,000 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. 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.

The law school offers a day division with a three-year, six-semester course of study, and an evening division program of part-time law study that normally extends over a period of eight semesters in four academic years. Substantially the same curriculum is offered in each division, and entrance and academic standards are the same. A seven-week summer semester is available to students in both divisions.

## Governance

The law school is a constituent school of the University of Maryland, and is therefore ultimately accountable to the Board of Regents of the university and the chief administrative officers of the university, namely President Wilson Elkins and the Chancellor of the Baltimore Campus Albin O. Kuhn. Subject to the overall guidance of the regents and university officials, the law school is primarily governed by the Faculty Council which consists of all the members of the full-time faculty, three representatives of the part-time faculty, and three non-voting representatives from the Student Bar Association. Much of the work of the Faculty Council is accomplished in committees (for example, research, clinical, curriculum, administrative, etc.) in which student representatives serve as voting members. The Faculty Council meets approximately once each month during the school year, and establishes overall policies within which the dean and associate deans operate.

The dean of the law school is charged with the overall management responsibility for the school, and is assisted by an associate dean for continuing legal education, an associate dean for academic affairs with duties largely in the area of admissions, and assistant dean for administration, and an assistant dean for placement and alumni affairs.

## Facilities

The law school occupies an L-shaped building of contemporary design, named William Preston Lane Jr. Hall, located in the block bounded by Baltimore and Paca Streets in Baltimore, Maryland. A classroom wing, running along Paca Street, contains a moot court room, and locker rooms on the first floor; administrative offices, a classroom and a student lounge on the second floor; four large classrooms, seminar rooms and offices for student organizations on the third and fourth floors. In a library wing running along Baltimore Street offices for student organizations are located on the basement floor. Offices for the law faculty are on the first floor as well as basement and trailers adjacent to the building; 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 115,000 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 microfilm. The library has a basic civil law collection. In addition to its decisional and statutory materials, the law library contains a comprehensive collection of treaties, 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 a full-time staff of 11 professional and non-professional 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 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Summer hours are adjusted to the summer school schedule.

## Housing

The University of Maryland at Baltimore is not a residential campus. Most law students find housing in Baltimore, or commute to the law school from their homes elsewhere in the state. Limited accommodations are available for students at the Baltimore Student Union located at 621 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

## The Student Union

The Baltimore Student Union is a cultural and social center for students, faculty, staff, alumni, and guests. Activities and services of the union include meetings, dances, receptions, movies, and other forms of indoor activity.

The student union cafeteria provides food service on a cash basis. The cafeteria also offers catering service, from simple refreshments to complete banquet meals. Four conference rooms of various size are available to accommodate from 12 to 200. Lecterns, chalk boards and some audio-visual equipment are available.

The union provides many special services for members of the university community: bulletin boards, check cashing, photo-copying machines, telephones, game room, publicity rack, ticketron for University of Maryland College Park athletic events, food-vending machines, and off-campus as well as on-campus housing information.

## Student Health Service

The School of Law provides medical care for its students through the Student Health Service located in Room 145, Howard Hall, 660 W. Redwood Street, Baltimore. The office is staffed by physician-director, assistant director, three internists, two psychiatrists, a gynecologist, three registered nurses and two secretaries. The care provided is an office-type of practice for those with illnesses or injuries not requiring hospitalization but preventing the student from attending classes.

The health service provides each new student with a physical examination, tuberculin test and chest x-ray as scheduled by the law school. Abnormalities found during the examination are discussed with the student. All students must pass the physical examination before final acceptance can be granted.

Prospective students are advised to have any known physical defects corrected before entering the School of Law in order to avoid absences during the academic year. Adherence to preventive medicine programs conducted by the health service (i.e., tuberculin skin test and chest x-rays) is required of all students.

The health service does not treat chronic conditions contracted by students prior to admission or extend treatment to acute conditions developing in the period between academic years.

A student's spouse or other members of the family are not eligible for health service care. However, a Family Practice Health Center is available to family members for health care.

Students who register for nine or more credit hours are required to pay a health fee at the time of registration. This fee covers all visits to the health service during the school year. Any necessary diagnostic studies will be at the expense of the student unless the studies are covered under the Blue Cross-Blue Shield or equivalent insurance.

For further information contact the Student Health Service.

1. Helen Ramia  
Admissions Secretary
2. Ann Nizer  
Dean's Secretary
3. Verlenia Conyers  
Secretary

## Registration with Bar Examiners

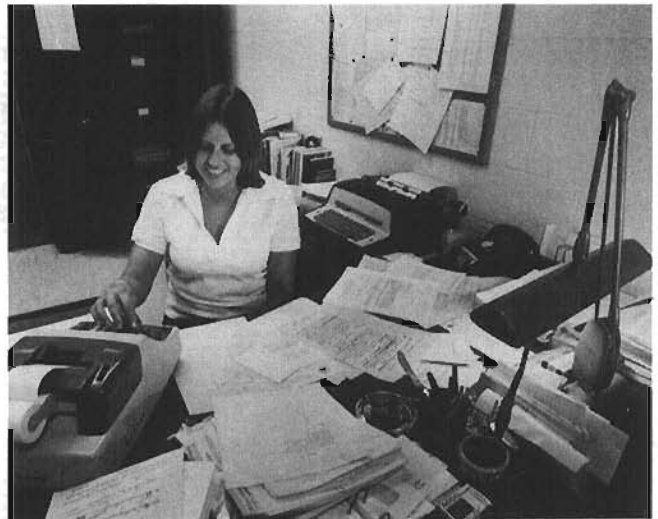
All students intending to practice law should carefully examine the rules governing the admission to the bar of the state in which they plan to live. Out-of-state students should become acquainted with the rules of the bar examiners in their home state and comply with registration requirements applicable to students beginning law study.

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 Maryland 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. In addition, at least 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. Application for registration forms and Petition to Take the Bar Examination forms may be obtained at the dean's office.

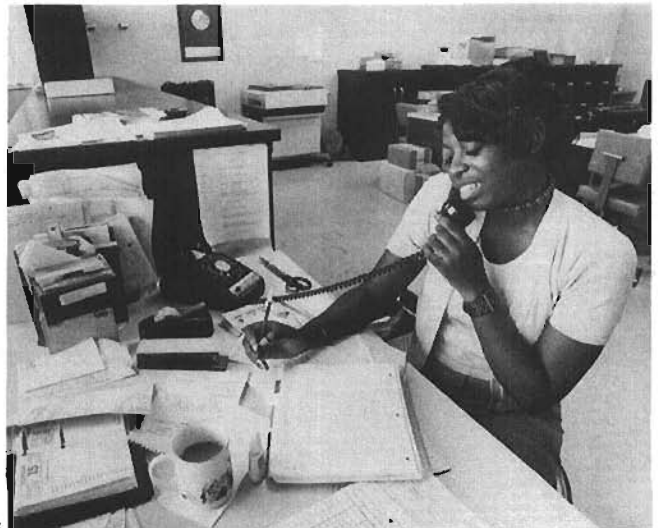
Further information concerning the examination or matters relating to admission to the Bar of Maryland may be obtained upon application to John E. Boerner, Esq., Secretary, State Board of Law Examiners, The Courts of Appeal Building, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.



1.



2.



3.

# ACADEMIC REGULATIONS AND AWARDS

“I will not say with Lord Hale, that ‘The law will admit of no rival,’ . . .but I will say that it is a jealous mistress and requires a long and constant courtship. It is not to be won by trifling favors, but by lavish homage.”

*Joseph Story, The Value and Importance of Legal Studies*

# ACADEMIC REGULATIONS AND AWARDS

## Examinations and Attendance

Written examinations are held at the end of the course in all subjects except seminars, clinical courses, and certain courses where substantial written work is required. 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 the course.

A student failing to be present 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 (55) will be entered.

A student may not drop a course for which he or she 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), 78-84; C (satisfactory), 67-77; D (passing), 60-66; F (failing), 55-59; 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 fixed by the instructor or the dean, the grade of I will be changed to a grade of F (55).

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 voluntary repeating of a course does not erase the previous grade; the new grade and the old grade are both counted in determining cumulative averages. When a student is required to retake a course, the new grade supplants the old grade.

A student completing the work of the first year, for the first time, (1) with a weighted cumulative average below 64.0 will be permanently excluded from the school unless the Administrative Committee, by at least a two-thirds vote, determines that there are exceptional circumstances in his case and readmits him (the committee's decision on this issue will be final); (2) with a weighted cumulative average of from 64.0 to 65.9, if he desires to continue in the school, can do so as a member of the first-year class retaking all first-year courses except those courses in which he has received a grade of 70 or above; or, (3) with a weighted cumulative average of from 66.0 to 66.9, if he desires to continue in the school, can do so on probation.

All other 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 Cur-

riculum), must be in good academic standing (i.e., not subject to exclusion) — (see Grading System and Exclusion Rules), must have passed courses totaling at least 82 semester hours, 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. Students in the day division may not transfer to the evening division without special permission of the dean. In the event of transfer from one division to the other, one semester's residence in the evening division will be considered three-fourths of a semester in the day division and one semester's residence in the day division will be considered four-thirds of a semester in the evening division. To illustrate the rule, three semesters in the day division and four semesters in the evening division will satisfy the residence requirement; while two semesters in the day division and five semesters in the evening division will not satisfy this requirement.

To fulfill the residence requirement, 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 six nor more than 12 hours of course work per week in each semester.

Day students may apply credits earned in the summer program to lower the 12-hour minimum residency requirement in upper-class years to no less than 10 hours in each semester. Evening division students may apply credits earned in two summer sessions to graduate in three and one-half years. Evening division students transferring to the day division after two semesters may apply at least five summer program credits to complete their law studies within three years. Day division students who earn at least 12 credits in two summer sessions may qualify for graduation after two and one-half years of law study.

## 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 Cooperative Publishing Company, offers prizes to the top student in various courses, the prizes consisting of an award certificate and one of 23 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.

*The Joseph Bernstein Fund*, established on January 23, 1972 on the occasion of his 75th birthday by his partners and friends, and further augmented by his family and friends following his death on June 27, 1972, provides a fund for law school purposes, including an annual prize for the student who has done the best work in Labor Law, an area of the law to which Joseph Bernstein devoted a lifetime of study and in which he attained pre-eminence among Maryland lawyers. In addition, the Bernstein Fund provides annual prizes for: (1) 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*; and (2) the senior student who is adjudged by the faculty advisor of the *Maryland Law Forum* to have submitted the most significant article for publication in the *Law Forum*.





*The Elizabeth Maxwell Carroll Chesnut Prize* is given for good scholarship in a broad sense as determined by the dean of the law school. The income for the prize comes from the sum of \$1,000 paid to the regents of the university as an endowment as established under the will of Mrs. W. Calvin Chesnut.

*The Judge W. Calvin Chesnut Prizes for Scholarship in Law* are used to recognize students demonstrating outstanding scholastic achievement during the first year at the School of Law. Established under the will of Judge Chesnut, the sum of \$5,000 was transferred to the regents of the university in 1962 to provide these annual prizes.

*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 Law School Alumni Association, Inc.*, since 1971, has awarded annual cash prizes for outstanding achievement by second-year students, and also a prize for the senior student 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 Trial Lawyer's Association to the student deemed most proficient in the field of trial advocacy.

*The Luther Martin Prizes*, established in 1971 by R. Samuel Jett, Esq., and Paul S. Clarkson, Esq., authors of *Luther Martin of Maryland*, by a gift of the royalties from their biography of this famous Maryland lawyer of the late 18th Century, are awarded annually to the students who have written the best brief in the National Moot Court Competition.

*The Morris Brown Myerowitz Moot Court Awards*, were 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. Cash awards are made to the finalists in the annual Myerowitz Moot Court Competition, with plaques to the two winners of the final round.

*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 Trial 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 Strobel 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.

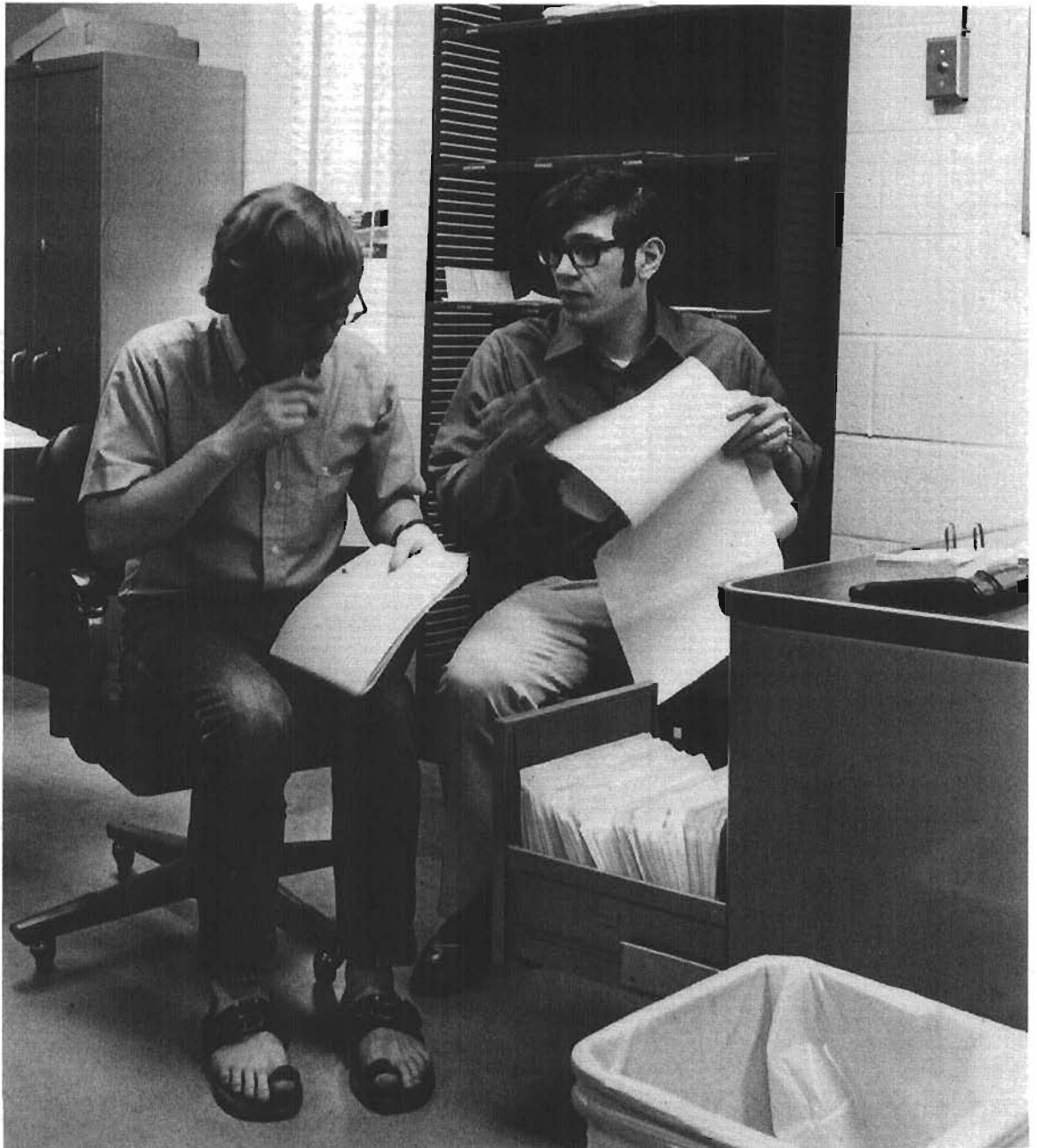
*The Judge Roszel C. Thomsen Prize*, established in 1974 by his law clerks, is awarded annually to the student who has done the best work in Federal Jurisdiction, an area of the law in which Judge Thomsen has been pre-eminent.

*The Judge R. Dorsey Watkins Prize*, established by the Class of 1968, in honor of Judge Watkins, for 43

years a teacher of Torts at the School of Law, is awarded annually to the student who has done the best work in Torts.

### **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

“Immerse yourself for all your hours in the law. Eat law, talk law, think law, drink law, babble of law and judgments in your sleep. Pickle yourself in law — it is your only hope. And to do this you need more than your classes and your case-books, and yourselves. You need your fellows.”

*K. N. Llewellyn, The Bramble Bush*

## 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 sponsors lectures by members of the bench and bar on various legal and professional problems, conducts various social functions and supports a variety of student organizations.

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.

## 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 and the 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. Edward A. Tomlinson, receive semester-hour credit toward the degree of Juris Doctor, not to exceed a total of four semester hours and not to exceed two 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.

## Maryland Law Forum

The *Maryland Law Forum*, a contemporary legal journal published by students at the School of Law, focuses on current social and legal issues in a scholarly, yet readable, way. Upon the recommendation of the faculty advisor to the *Maryland Law Forum*, Prof. William L. Reynolds II, staff members and associate editors of the *Law Forum* may receive one credit per semester, but the maximum number of credits such students can earn is four credits. The editor-in-chief of the *Forum* may receive two credits per semester, up to a maximum of six credit hours.

## International Trade Law Journal

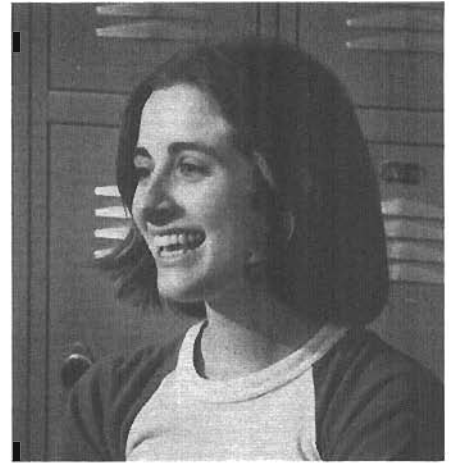
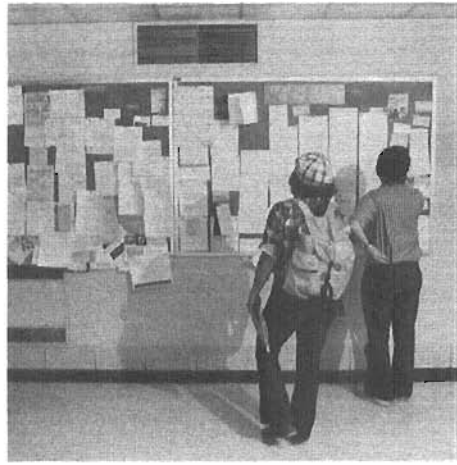
The *International Trade Law Journal*, published by students at the School of Law, is a scholarly legal journal focusing from a variety of viewpoints, on the legal problems arising in a transnational society. Editors may earn two credits and staff one credit each semester upon the approval of the faculty advisors, Professor Hungdah Chiu and S. Jacob Scherr.

## Moot Court

The Moot Court Board, composed of selected second- and third-year students, conducts a three-year program in appellate advocacy. This program, which involves four separate competitions, offers students an opportunity to gain valuable experience in arguments and presentations 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. In the fall semester, all second-year students are invited to participate in the second round of Moot Court. The best advocates in this round are invited to become members of the Moot Court Board. These second-year Moot Court Board members (and all other interested second-year students) will then participate in the Morris B. Myerowitz Moot Court Competition, in the spring. 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 stu-



dents 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.

Upon the recommendation of the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Board, Prof. Richard V. Falcon, students may receive one credit per semester for each semester in which they participate in the Moot Court program during their second and third years, and, in addition, students chosen as the national team may receive one additional credit for this activity.

### **International Moot Court**

The International Moot Court Competition each spring is sponsored nationally by the American Society of International Law. It is sponsored at the law school by the International Law Society, of which S. Jacob Scherr is the faculty advisor. On the recommendation of the faculty advisor, a student who completes an intramural brief for International Moot Court may receive one credit, and a student who argues in the interschool competition may receive one additional credit.

### **The Black American Law Student Association**

The Black American Law Student Association (BALSA) is an organization of black students with the basic purpose of assisting black law students in successfully completing law school, and increasing involvement and participation in community concerns among law students and members of the practicing bar.

### **Women's Law Caucus**

The Women's Law Caucus is an informal group of female law students who are interested in making themselves, fellow students, the administration, and the faculty aware of problems women face in attending law school and in joining the legal profession. It operates as a sounding board, where women can discuss among themselves problems they are encountering, and also as a voice, bringing complaints to faculty and/or administration. The caucus has sponsored panel discussions on women and the law, women in private practice, and women in government. The interests of its members determine the group's activities. Many caucus members also belong to the Women's Law Center, a nonprofit organization which offers legal counseling on problems of sex discrimination and litigates selected cases which offer the potential of reforming the law in this area.

### **Maryland Public Interest Research Group (MaryPIRG)**

MaryPIRG is a group of students on several Maryland campuses working to effect social change. Together with a professional staff, students in MaryPIRG organize and participate in such projects as writing a landlord-tenant handbook, conducting a grocery survey, investigating employment agencies' sex discrimination, implementing Title IX of the Education Bill, surveying leases for illegal clauses, and exploring public official's conduct which is adverse to the public interest. Lobbying for bills that reflect the results of these studies is also a major activity.

### **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. The first lecture was given in 1967 by Paul A. Freund, Carl M. Loeb university professor, Harvard University. In subsequent years, lectures were delivered by: Dean Monrad G. Paulsen, University of Virginia School of Law; the Hon. Erwin N. Griswold, solicitor general of the United States; Richard A. Falk, Milbank professor of international law and practice, Princeton University; Charles L. Black Jr., Luce professor of jurisprudence, Yale Law School; and Paul Weiss, formerly Sterling professor of philosophy, Yale University.

# EMPLOYMENT AND PLACEMENT

“Existing rules and principles can give us our present location, our bearings, our latitude and longitude. The inn that shelters for the night is not the journey’s end. The law, like the traveler, must be ready for the morrow. It must have a principle of growth.”

*Benjamin N. Cardozo, The Growth of the Law*



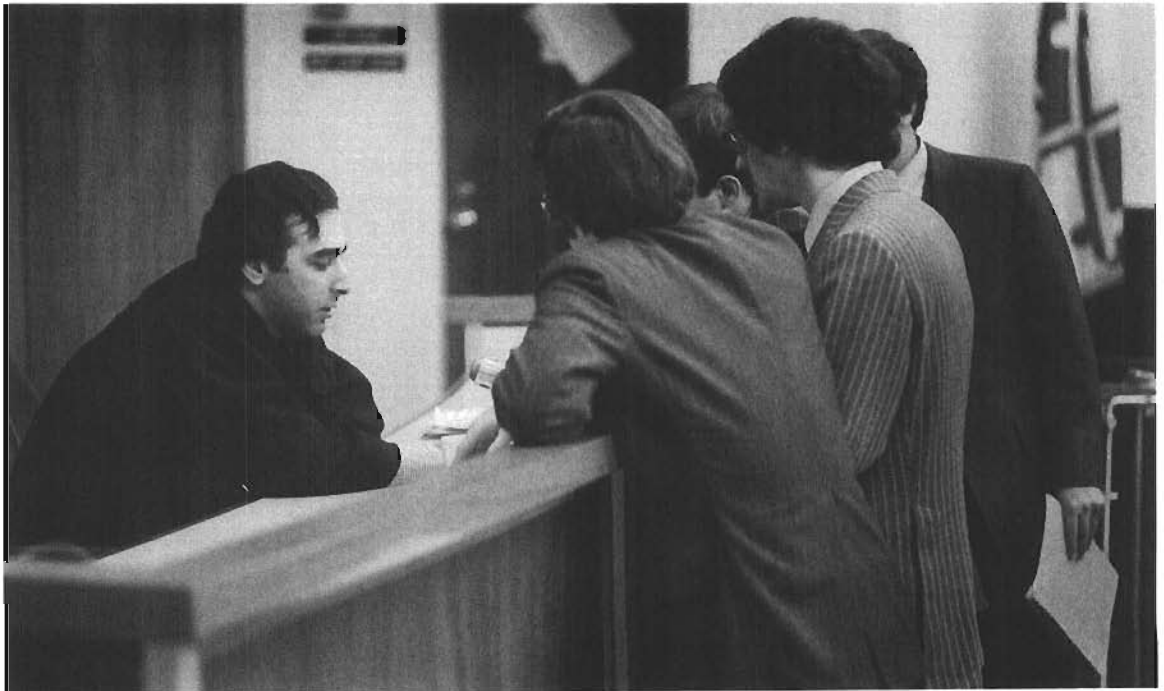
# EMPLOYMENT AND PLACEMENT

Students entering law school, or considering law school, ought to be aware that the job market for graduating law students in 1976 and for the foreseeable future is an extremely difficult one. Some figures may be helpful in indicating the dimensions of the employment picture for lawyers. The estimated number of annual admissions to the bar in the United States from 1975 through 1978 ranges from about 29,000 to 32,000. Estimates of the increased demand for lawyers during this same period range anywhere from 13,000 to about 19,000 plus an additional 5,000 attorneys to replace lawyers retiring from practice. The annual excess supply over demand nationally may be as high as 8,000 to 14,000 lawyers. A 1974 study of the Maryland Council for Higher Education projected that about 3,000 new lawyers would be admitted to practice in Maryland between 1974 and 1980, a 37 per cent increase, while the estimated population increase during the same time is about 10 per cent.

The statistics do not reflect the "portability" of the law degree, namely, the extent to which legal education is used as an acceptable degree for other careers, particularly government service and business. Nor do they account for any major expansion of traditional careers in the law through prepaid legal services or publically funded programs. At this time, however, the rapid growth of new jobs for lawyers is not considered highly probable, particularly in light of the expansion over the last few years of the use by law firms of so-called para-professionals or para-legal assistants.

The school provides placement assistance to its students and its graduates under the direction of an assistant dean. Early in their final year, students are encouraged to submit data indicating their plans and preferences. The Placement Office maintains information concerning opportunities for alumni, law graduates, part-time employment in law firms for law students, law clerkships with the judiciary, and other law-related jobs. Lawyers, government agencies, and corporate legal departments are encouraged to conduct interviews with job applicants at the law school.

The University of Maryland School of Law subscribes to a policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, age, or national origin. That policy, in accordance with policies of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools, requires that we make the facilities of our Placement Office available only to employers who hire and promote on a nondiscriminatory basis.



# FACULTY

“Law is the business to which my life is devoted, and I should show less than devotion if I did not do what in me lies to improve it, and, when I perceive what seems to me the ideal of its future, if I hesitated to point it out and to press toward it with all my heart.”

*Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., The Path of the Law*

## **Kenneth S. Abraham, Assistant Professor of Law**

Family Law, Property, Real Estate Transactions. B.A., 1967, Indiana University; J.D., 1971, Yale University. From 1971 to 1973, Mr. Abraham worked in private practice in New Jersey, specializing in real estate and domestic relations. He left private practice in 1973 to do research in urban finance at Yale University's Institution for Social and Policy Studies. While there, he taught a seminar at Yale College dealing with freedom of information in law and political theory. In the spring of 1974, he served as a visiting assistant professor of law at Case Western Reserve University. He has been a consultant to the Taconic Foundation, the Cooperative Assistance Fund and the Greater Homewood Association. His primary research interests are in land finance and in the nature of government intervention in particular features of family life.

## **Bernard Auerbach, Professor of Law**

Federal Jurisdiction, Procedure. B.A., 1945, Yeshiva University J.D., 1950, New York University; LL.M., 1959, Yale University. Mr. Auerbach joined the faculty at the University of Maryland in 1962 after having served as assistant professor at the California Western University School of Law and lecturer in law at New York University Law School. He is assistant reporter and consultant to the Maryland Court of Appeals Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, a position occupied since 1965; was reporter to the Maryland Judicial Conference 1967 to 1970; has lectured as part of the Maryland State Bar Association Continuing Legal Education program; and was coleader of the 1974 Seminar in Court Administration of the Court Management Institute at College Park. He is the author of the leading article on the subject of jurisdiction of Maryland courts, "The Long Arm Comes to Maryland," *Maryland Law Review* (1966), and wrote the *Manual of Jurisdiction* for the Maryland State Bar Association. In addition to his current courses he has taught Conflict of Laws and International Law.

## **David S. Bogen, Professor of Law**

Constitutional Law, Labor Law, Legal Method-Process-Contracts. B.A., 1962, LL.B., 1965, Harvard University; LL.M., 1967, New York University. Following law school, Mr. Bogen was a law clerk for the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and then was a graduate fellow at New York University. Before joining the University of Maryland faculty in 1969, he was in private practice for two years in New York City. His interest in civil rights and constitutional law has found expression both in numerous articles and in participation as an attorney in litigation on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union. He also has served on the Interim Board of Governors of the Society of American Law Teachers and as secretary-treasurer of the Public Sector Labor Relations Conference Board.

## **C. Christopher Brown, Assistant Professor of Law**

Appellate Litigation Seminar, Procedure. B.A., 1963, Swarthmore College; M.A., 1965, University of Delaware; J.D., 1968, Georgetown University. From 1971 to 1975, Mr. Brown was chief attorney of the Baltimore Legal Aid Bureau's Law Reform Unit, specializing in federal litigation. He spent the 1968-69 year as the motions clerk to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and the following two years as staff attorney with the Law Reform Unit of the Washington, D.C., Neighborhood Legal Services Program. His specialties include the areas of procedure, appellate practice, and public benefits to low-income people.

## **John M. Brumbaugh, Professor of Law**

Criminal Law; Evidence; Jurisprudence; Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, and Unfair Business Practices. B.A., 1948, Swarthmore College; J.D., 1951, Harvard University. Mr. Brumbaugh worked in a New York City law firm for two years and was a teaching fellow at Harvard Law School for one year before joining the University of Maryland faculty in 1956. He is the reporter for the Maryland Commission on Criminal Law, which has been engaged in revising the state's criminal law. He also teaches a course in Legal Aspects of Medicine at the University of Maryland School of Medicine.

## **Marcia Pearce Burgdorf, Visiting Assistant Professor of Law**

Administrative and Legislative Law Clinic: Rights of the Handicapped. B.A., 1969, Manhattanville College; J.D., 1972, University of Notre Dame. Ms. Burgdorf established a national law office for handicapped citizens and served as staff attorney of the National Center for Law and the Handicapped from

1972 to 1975. From 1973 to 1975, she taught a course on Law and the Handicapped in conjunction with supervising a clinical education program at the University of Notre Dame Law School.

### **Hungdah Chiu, Associate Professor of Law**

International Law; International Transactions; Legal Development of Mainland China; Problems in International Law Seminar; Soviet, Chinese and Western Approaches to International Law Seminar. LL.B., 1958, National Taiwan University; M.A., 1967, Long Island University; LL.M., 1962, S.J.D., 1965, Harvard University. Mr. Chiu has taught at National Taiwan University and at National Chengchi University in the Republic of China, and for six years was a research associate at Harvard Law School. He has written or coauthored six books in English, six books in Chinese and more than 40 articles, in the field of international law and organization. His recent books include *China and the Question of Taiwan* (1973) and *People's China and International Law* (with J. Cohen, 1974). He was elected one of the 10 outstanding young men for 1971 by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China.

### **William P. Cunningham, Professor of Law**

Income Tax, Legal Profession. B.A., 1944, J.D., 1948, Harvard University. Mr. Cunningham joined the faculty in 1954. He practiced law in Boston for five years (mostly in estate planning and litigation), and then spent a year as a teaching fellow at the Harvard Law School before coming to Maryland. He served as the executive director and the director of continuing legal education for the Maryland State Bar Association for two years prior to his appointment as dean of the law school in 1962. During his tenure as dean, a new building for the school was completed (1965) and the school tripled the size of its day division student body and the size of its faculty. In February 1975, he resumed full-time teaching. Mr. Cunningham currently serves as chairman of the Board of Ethics of Baltimore City, as a member of the Governor's Commission to Revise the Annotated Code, and as one of the three Maryland Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

### **Abraham A. Dash, Professor of Law**

Administrative Law, Criminal Procedure, Financial Institutions Seminar, Trial Practice. B.S., 1957, University of Nebraska; J.D., 1959, Georgetown University. Mr. Dash joined the University of Maryland faculty in 1970 after many years in public service with the federal government, chiefly as a litigation attorney. He has been an appellate attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, a trial attorney with the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and deputy chief counsel to the comptroller of the currency, Treasury Department. He has been a consultant for the Joint Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference and Maryland Bar Association to implement the American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice, the Committee on the Maryland District Court and the University of Maryland Court Management Institute. He also has been reporter/consultant for the Maryland State Bar Association Committee on State Prosecutors.

### **John F. Davis, Visiting Professor of Law**

Constitutional Law Seminar, Injunctions. B.A., 1928, Bates College, LL.B., 1932, Harvard University. Mr. Davis was the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1961 to 1970. He previously was an attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General, Department of Justice. He has been a special master in the United State Supreme Court and has served as consultant for the Administrative Conference of the United States.

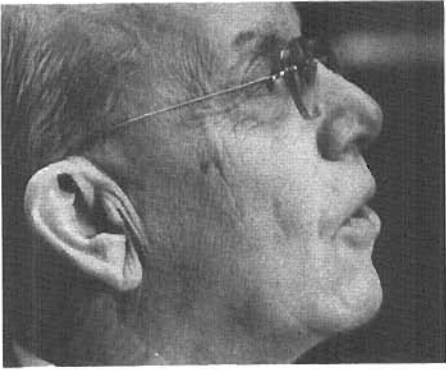
### **John W. Ester, Professor of Law**

Conflict of Laws, Domestic Relations, Torts. B.A., 1956, Pasadena College; J.D., 1959, Willamette University; LL.M., 1962, University of Illinois. Mr. Ester has been the director of continuing legal education for the Maryland State Bar Association since 1963, and has edited numerous books on Maryland law in connection with continuing legal education programs. He is also the author of *Maryland Cases and Materials on Domestic Relations*, now in its second edition.

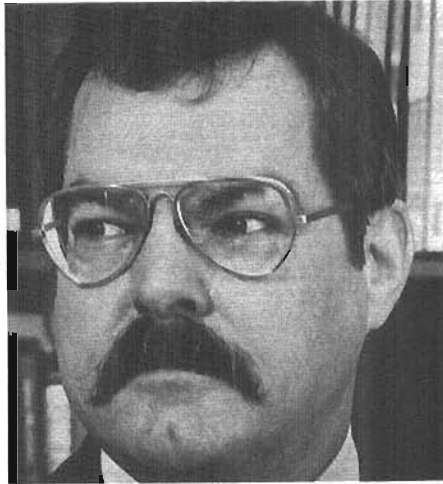
### **Richard V. Falcon, Associate Professor of Law**

Business Associations, Constitutional Law, Legal Method-Process-Contracts. B.A., 1963, J.D., 1967, University of Florida. Before joining the University of Maryland faculty in 1970, Mr. Falcon practiced law for three years in Atlanta, Georgia. His special interests lie in the areas of corporations, securities regulation and constitutional law. In addition to teaching courses in these areas, with respect to which he has





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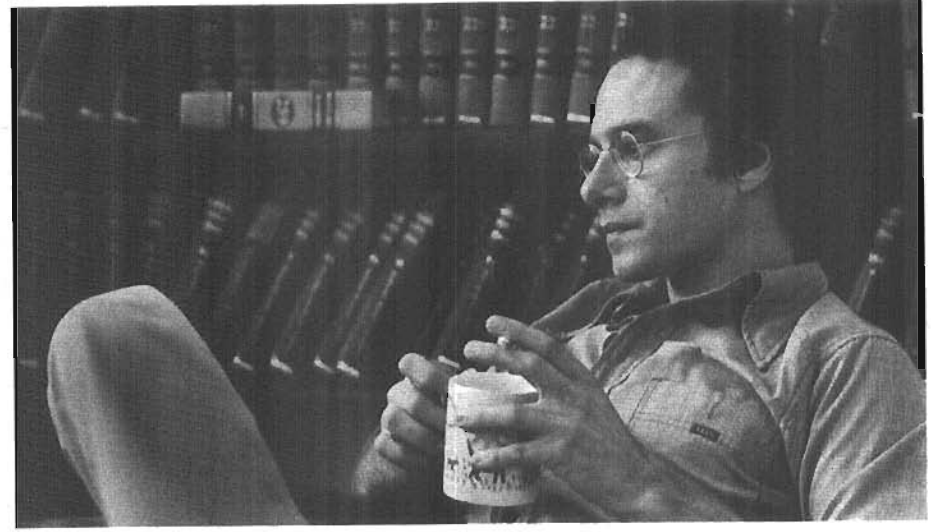
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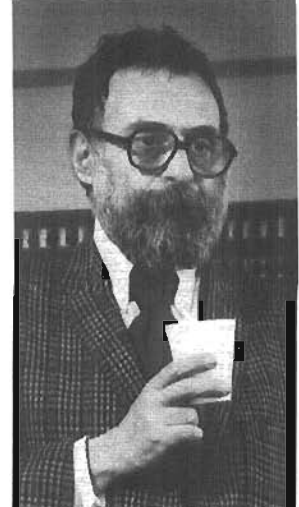
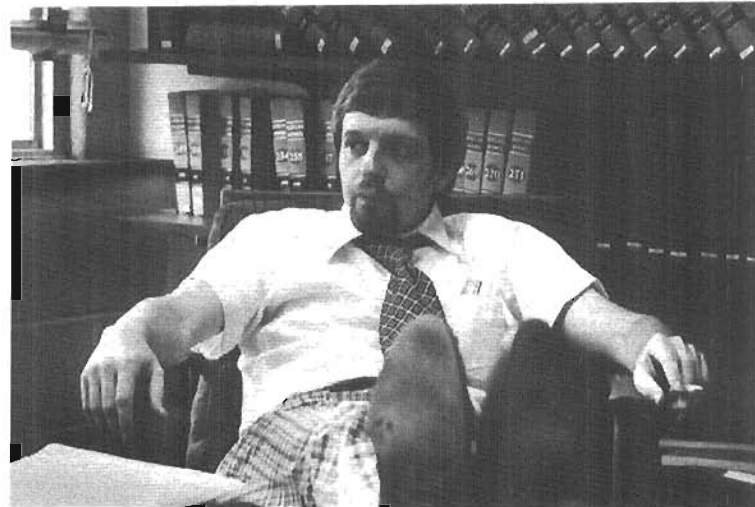


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published several articles, he serves as legal consultant to a number of civil rights and civil liberties organizations in whose behalf he has participated in school desegregation, school finance equalization and equal employment cases.

### **Larry S. Gibson, Associate Professor of Law**

Evidence, Procedure, Trial Practice. B.A., 1964, Howard University; LL.B., 1967, Columbia University. In 1967-68, Mr. Gibson served as law clerk to Judge Frank A. Kaufman of the United States District Court for Maryland. He then practiced law in Baltimore for four years. Before joining the University of Maryland faculty in 1974, he taught at the University of Virginia School of Law. He has taught in numerous workshops for judges and prosecutors and has written in the areas of evidence and trial practice. He has been a member of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City, and a member of the boards of directors of a wide variety of civic organizations in Maryland.

### **Everett F. Goldberg, Associate Dean and Professor of Law**

Comparative Law, Legal Method-Process-Property, Mass Communications Law. B.A., 1960, Princeton University; LL.B., 1963, Harvard University. Mr. Goldberg served two years in the Peace Corps as legal advisor to the Municipality of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and one year in the S.A.I.L.E.R. program as a member of the faculty of law of Haile Sellassie I University, Ethiopia. He joined the University of Maryland law faculty in 1967. He has directed and consulted on research projects for the United States Environmental Protection Agency. He also has served as chairman of the Baltimore City Mayor's Committee on Cable Television and as executive secretary of the Maryland Financial Disclosure Advisory Board.

### **Oscar S. Gray, Professor of Law**

Environmental Law, Legal Method-Process-Torts, Insurance, Management of Accident Costs Seminar. B.A., 1948, J.D., 1951, Yale University. In addition to private and corporate practice, Mr. Gray has been an attorney in the Legal Adviser's Office of the United States Department of State, special counsel to the President's Task Force on Communications Policy and acting director of the Office of Environmental Impact, United States Department of Transportation. He has written and consulted extensively in the area of environmental law, and is the author of *Cases and Materials on Environmental Law*.

### **William G. Hall Jr., Professor of Law**

Business Associations, Business Planning, Legal Process. B.A., 1952, Washington & Lee University; J.D., 1955, LL.M., 1963, Harvard University. Before joining the University of Maryland faculty in 1963, Mr. Hall practiced law in Boston. He was associate dean of the law school from 1968 to 1972. During 1974-75, he taught at the University of Sheffield, England. He is president-elect of the Law School Admissions Council.

### **Alan D. Hornstein, Associate Professor of Law**

Evidence, Federal Courts Seminar, Legal Method-Process-Torts. B.A., 1965, M.A., 1967, Long Island University; J.D., 1970, Rutgers University. Before joining the University of Maryland law faculty in 1972, Mr. Hornstein served two years as law clerk to Judge Frederick vP. Bryan, United States District Court, Southern District of New York. He has written articles on judicial federalism and on psychological research methodology.

### **Max Isenbergh, Professor of Law**

Judicial Function Seminar, Legal Method-Process-Torts. B.A., 1934, Cornell University; J.D., 1938, LL.M., 1939, M.A., 1942, Harvard University. Mr. Isenbergh served as a law clerk to Justice Hugo L. Black of the United States Supreme Court. He has had an extensive career in public service, including positions as deputy assistant secretary of state; deputy general counsel, Atomic Energy Commission; general counsel, President's Materials Policy Commission and legal adviser, Point Four Program, State Department. In 1954 he received a Rockefeller Award for Distinguished Public Service. As a private practitioner, he was counsel for the incorporators of the Communications Satellite Corporation and negotiator with Western European governments of agreements for restitution of property seized by occupying German forces during World War II. Before joining the University of Maryland law faculty in 1970, he served on the law faculties of George Washington University, University of Virginia, Yale University, American University and the Salzburg Seminar on American Studies. He has written on the law of atomic energy and other subjects. A concert clarinetist, he has performed both in France and the United States.

ssell R. Reno  
wrence L. Keifer  
lliam P. Cunningham  
ichael A. Millemann  
hward V. Falcon  
an D. Hornstein  
ward A. Tomlinson  
car S. Gray

### **Laurence M. Jones, Professor of Law**

Estates and Trusts, Future Interests, Property. B.A., 1930, J.D., 1932, State University of Iowa; LL.M., 1933, S.J.D., 1934, Harvard University. Mr. Jones has been on the University of Maryland law faculty since 1942, specializing in property and related subjects. He has written extensively in the field of property law and is active in the section of trusts and estates of the Maryland State Bar Association. He also has been a member of the Uniform Probate Code Law School Advisory Council and has been active in the World Federalists. Before joining the University of Maryland faculty, he taught six years at Emory University Law School and one year at the University of Missouri.

### **Laurence M. Katz, Associate Dean and Professor of Law**

Commercial Transactions, Securities Regulation. J.D., 1963, University of Maryland. The year following his graduation Mr. Katz served as law clerk to the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and then practiced law with a Baltimore City law firm before joining the faculty in 1966. He has taught in the business law and commercial law areas, the same areas he specialized in while in active practice. He is executive secretary of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and has been active in state and local bar association activities. He has been associate dean since 1972.

### **Robert I. Keller, Associate Professor of Law**

Income Tax, Taxation of Business Enterprise, Tax Policy Seminar. B.S., 1963, University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., 1966, Harvard University. After his graduation from law school, Mr. Keller spent six years as a tax specialist with the Philadelphia law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen. He joined the University of Maryland faculty in 1972.

### **Michael J. Kelly, Dean and Associate Professor of Law**

Criminal Justice Administration, State and Local Government. B.A., 1959, Princeton University; Ph.D., 1964, Cambridge University; LL.B., 1967, Yale University. Before entering law school, Mr. Kelly was a legislative assistant to a member of Congress. His experience since law school has been in local government. He served as counsel to the mayor of Boston following a period as an attorney and secretary of an urban consulting subsidiary of The Rouse Company. He was an aide to two mayors of Baltimore, specializing in criminal justice problems and new law enforcement programs funded under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. In 1974, Mr. Kelly was a fellow of the National Institute of Law Enforcement in Washington, D.C. He has been a consultant to the Police Foundation, and executive director of the Maryland Commission on Judicial Reform since joining the faculty in 1972.

### **Lawrence L. Kiefer, Professor of Law and Law Librarian**

B.A., 1958, University of Florida; M.S.L.S., 1960, Case Western Reserve University; J.D., 1966, University of Maryland. Mr. Kiefer teaches legal bibliography in the law school. He has been active in the American Association of Law Libraries, serving as a member of the Education Committee, as chairman of the Certification Board and as representative to the United States Book Exchange.

### **Michael A. Millemann, Associate Professor of Law**

Administrative and Legislative Law Clinic: Rights of the Handicapped, Correctional Law, Legal Profession, Trial Practice. B.A., 1966, Dartmouth College; J.D., 1969, Georgetown University. Mr. Millemann served as a Reginald Heber Smith Fellow in the Baltimore City Legal Aid Bureau from 1969 to 1971. For the next two years he was chief attorney in Legal Aid East, Baltimore City, and also served as supervisor of the law school's Legal Aid Clinic. During 1973 he was deputy director of the Multnomah County (Ore.) Legal Aid Service and then returned to teach full-time at the University of Maryland School of Law. He founded the Baltimore Prisoner Assistance project and has been a staff attorney with the National Prison project. He has been chairman of the Correctional Reform Section of the Maryland State Bar Association and has both published extensively and participated as an attorney in litigation in the area of correctional law.

### **Garrett Power, Professor of Law**

Land Use Planning, Law and Economics Seminar: Environmental Control, Legal Method-Process-Property. B.A., 1960, LL.B., 1962, Duke University; LL.M., 1965, University of Illinois. Mr. Power has been a member of the law school faculty since 1963. His courses reflect his particular interest in coastal zone management. He is the author of *Chesapeake Bay in Legal Perspective* and an associate editor of the *Coastal Zone Management Journal*. Over the past several years, Mr. Power has served as prin-

13. John M. Brumbaugh
14. J. Joel Woody
15. David S. Bogen
16. Marcia Pearce Burg
17. John J. Regan
18. Laurence M. Jones
19. Everett F. Goldberg

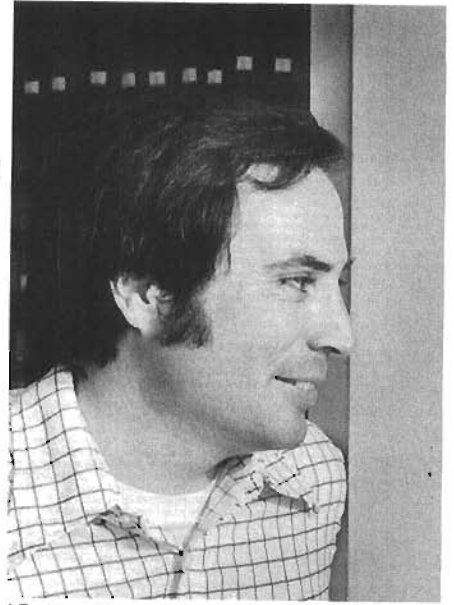




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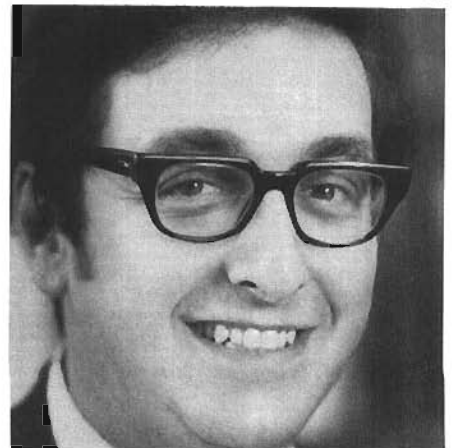
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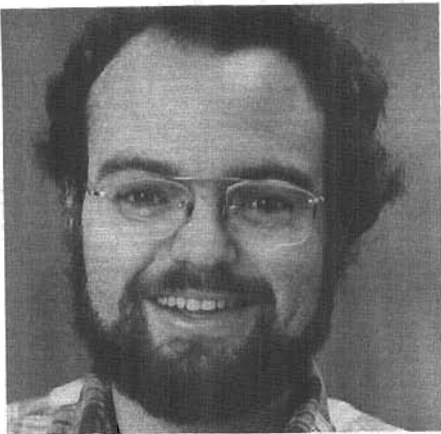


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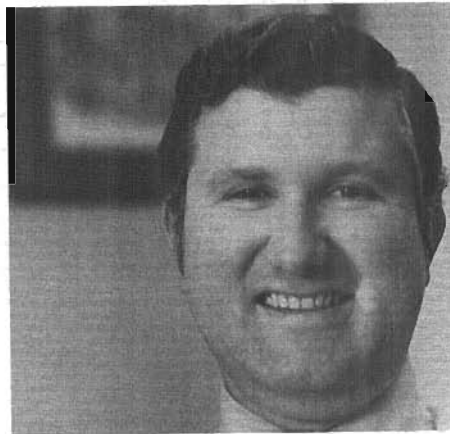
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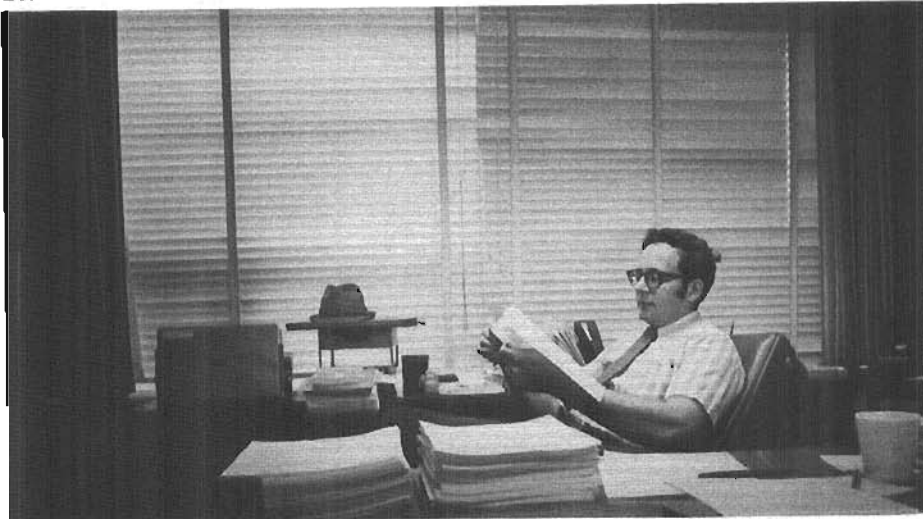
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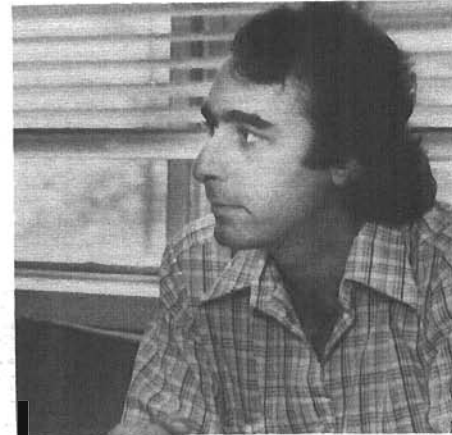
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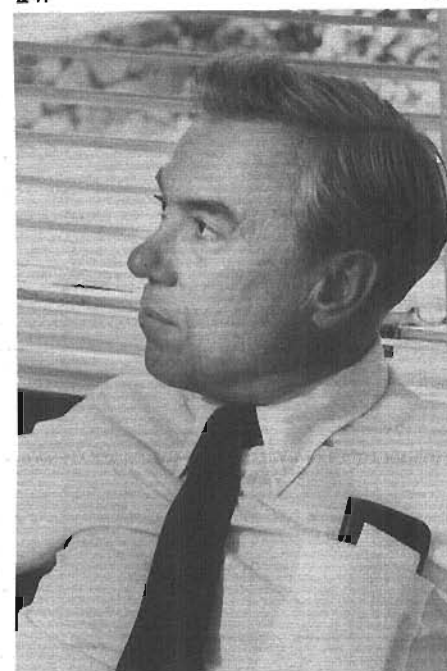
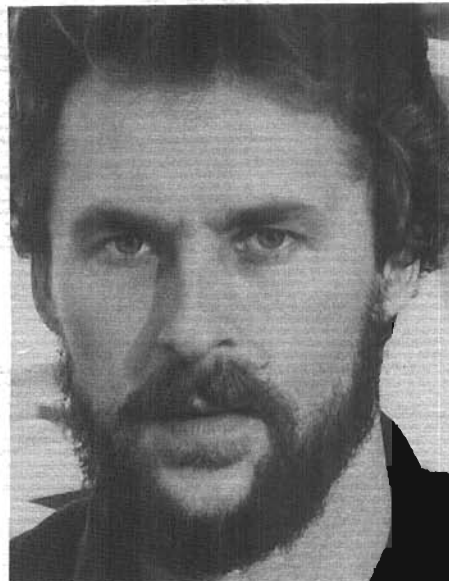
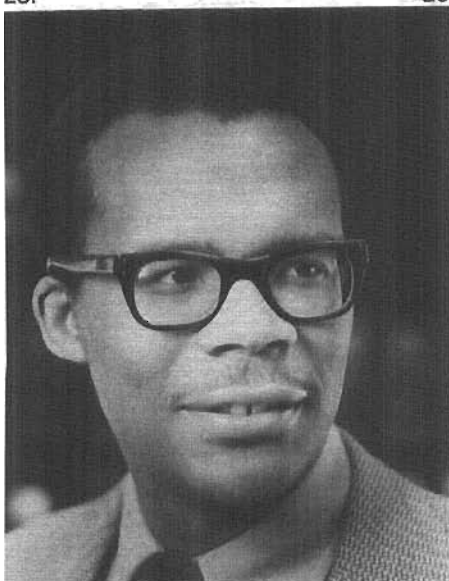
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principal investigator on various environmental studies prepared for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. He is presently directing a series of interdisciplinary studies for the National Science Foundation and the Chesapeake Research Consortium and is serving as a consultant to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and the Institute of Ecology.

### **Peter E. Quint, Associate Professor of Law**

Constitutional Law, Evidence, Political and Civil Rights. A.B., 1961, LL.B., 1964, Harvard University; Diploma in Law, 1965, Oxford University. Mr. Quint practiced law for several years in Detroit, Michigan, and in New York City. He also has taught at Wayne State University School of Law. He joined the University of Maryland faculty in 1972.

### **John J. Regan, Professor of Law**

Consumer Protection, Criminal Procedure, Health Services Law Seminar, Social Welfare Law. B.A., 1951, Mary Immaculate College; M.A., 1963, St. John's University; J.D., 1960, LL.M., 1971, Columbia University. Mr. Regan engaged in graduate studies at Columbia University as a Ford Urban Law Fellow. Prior to joining the Maryland faculty in 1971, he taught at St. John's University Law School in New York and also served for six years as dean of the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Sciences at that institution. He has written extensively in the areas of health law and the legal problems of the elderly. He currently serves as a consultant to Legal Research and Services for the Elderly in Washington, D. C., in drafting model legislation for state programs for the elderly. In addition to teaching at the law school, he teaches courses involving law and health in the School of Medicine and the School of Nursing.

### **Russell R. Reno, Professor Emeritus of Law**

Equitable Remedies. B.A., 1931, J.D., 1927, University of Illinois; LL.M., 1940, Columbia University. Mr. Reno became Professor Emeritus in 1974, capping a long and distinguished career. He joined the faculty in 1936 and specialized in property and related subjects. He is a coauthor of *American Law of Property* and has been active in law reform in Maryland, serving on several gubernatorial commissions relating to real property. He played a significant role in the revision of the statutes on real property of the Annotated Code of Maryland and has served as chairman of the Section on Real Property, Planning and Zoning of the Maryland State Bar Association.

### **William L. Reynolds II, Associate Professor of Law**

Antitrust, Conflict of Laws, Contracts, Legal Method-Process-Contracts. B.A., 1967, Dartmouth College; J.D., 1970, Harvard University. Following law school, Mr. Reynolds served as law clerk to Judge Frank A. Kaufman of the United States District Court for Maryland. He joined the University of Maryland law faculty in 1971. He is a member of the Maryland State Bar Association and the Antitrust Section of the American Bar Association.

### **Hal M. Smith, Professor of Law**

Accounting, Antitrust, Creditors Rights, Government Regulation of Business Seminar. Ph.B., 1948, J.D., 1954, University of Chicago. After receiving his undergraduate and legal training at the University of Chicago, Mr. Smith remained there for about three years as a research associate on a law and behavioral science project. He then practiced law for six years in Illinois before joining our faculty in 1963. He has written in the fields of commercial law and antitrust and is specially interested in the interaction of law and economics.

### **Peter S. Smith, Associate Professor of Law**

Juvenile Law Clinical Seminar. B.A., 1960, Bowdoin College; LL.B., 1963, Cornell University. Mr. Smith was an attorney with the United States Department of Justice from 1964 to 1966 and was with the Washington Neighborhood Legal Services Program from 1966 to 1969. From 1969 to 1972, he was director of the branch office of Piper & Marbury, Baltimore. He joined the University of Maryland law faculty in 1972 and since 1973 has directed the Maryland Juvenile Law Clinic. He has been active in litigation dealing with law reform in the areas of criminal law, juvenile law, constitutional law and employment laws. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Travelers Aid Society of Maryland and the National Advisory Committee of the National Juvenile Law Center.

### **Alice A. Soled, Professor of Law**

Estate and Gift Tax with Problems, Estates and Trusts, Estate Planning Seminar, Future Interests.

Anthony J. Waters  
George Regan  
William L. Reynolds  
Laurence M. Katz  
Kenneth S. Abraham  
Larry S. Gibson  
Garrett Power  
Hal M. Smith

B.A., 1953, J.D., 1955 University of Michigan. Mrs. Soled joined the University of Maryland law faculty in 1969. She is a member of the Governor's Commission to Revise the Annotated Code of Maryland.

### **Edward A. Tomlinson, Professor of Law**

Administrative Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Legal History. B.A., 1961, Princeton University; M.A., 1962, University of Washington; J.D., 1965, Harvard University. Mr. Tomlinson joined the faculty in 1965. His primary research interests are in the areas of criminal procedure and administrative law. He has served as a reporter to the Joint Committees of the Maryland Bar Association and Maryland Judicial Conference on the Implementation in Maryland of ABA Standards for Criminal Justice and is presently serving as a consultant to the Administrative Conference of the United States. He is also a member of the State Commission on Sovereign Immunity and of the Advisory Board and Institutional Board of Review of the Patuxent Institution.

### **Althea Lee Walker, Assistant Professor of Law**

Legal Method-Process-Property, Legal Writing, Women and the Law. B.A., 1971, Stanford University; J.D., 1974, University of Maryland. Ms. Walker joined the University of Maryland law faculty in 1975 after serving one year as law clerk to Judge Joseph H. Young of the United States District Court for Maryland. Her special interest is in the philosophy of property.

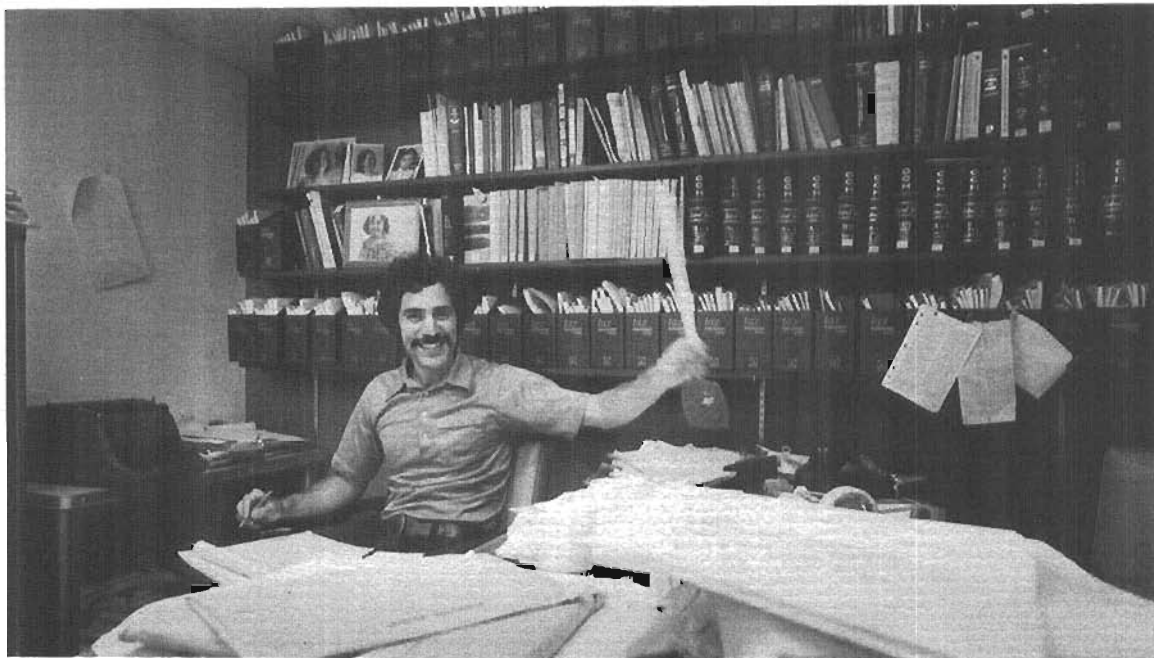
### **Anthony J. Waters, Assistant Professor of Law**

Contracts, Criminal Law, Income Taxation. B.A., 1972, University of Keele; LL.M., 1974, Yale University. Mr. Waters joined the University of Maryland law faculty in 1974. He served one year as a Bigelow Teaching Fellow at the University of Chicago Law School before entering the master's program at Yale.

### **J. Joel Woodey, Professor of law**

Commercial Transactions, Counseling and Negotiation, Procedure. B.A., 1957, Johns Hopkins University; LL.B., 1961, Harvard University. In 1961-62, Mr. Woodey served as law clerk for Judge Edwin Steel of the United States District Court for Delaware. He then practiced law for seven years in Baltimore City before joining the University of Maryland law faculty. He has been an assistant reporter for the Court of Appeals of Maryland Standing Committee on Maryland Rules and special reporter for local rules for the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. He also has been active in bar association activities and has written or coauthored practice materials in connection with continuing legal education programs.

28. Robert I. Keller



29. Peter S. Smith  
30. John W. Ester  
31. Alice A. Soled  
32. Abraham A. Dash

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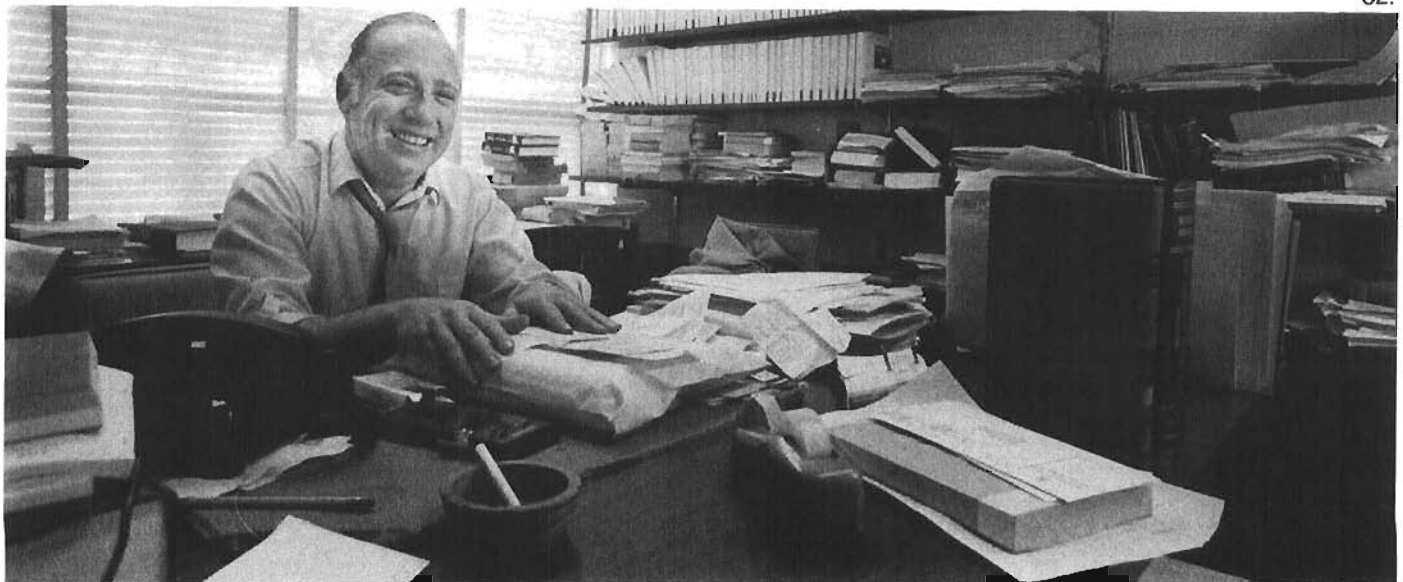


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# CURRICULUM

“ . . . It is a pity, but you must learn to read. To read each word. To understand each word. You are outlanders in this country of the law. You do not know the speech. It must be learned. Like any other foreign tongue, it must be learned: by seeing words, by using them until they are familiar . . . .”

*K. N. Llewellyn, *The Bramble Bush**

“ . . . there is no such thing as good writing. There is only good rewriting.”

*Louis D. Brandeis, in George W. Pierce, *The Legal Profession**

# THE CONCEPT OF THE CURRICULUM

In the following pages are course descriptions which provide a summary of the curriculum. Although the curriculum contains something of the diversity and differences of style found in the profession at large, several dominant curricular themes reflect the purposes and ambitions of the University of Maryland School of Law.

Thorough training in certain fundamental areas of the law is the basis of a sound legal education. Thus, the entire first year of the curriculum is composed of required courses. Segments of the second year are also required. In addition to these basic courses, a few additional "requirements" must be fulfilled: all students must take a course in The Legal Profession, in which they examine the nature and variety of the ethical problems generated in the practice of law, and at least one "perspective course", in which some area of comparative law, international law, legal history, or a special problem area of law is explored as a means of gaining insight into the manner in which legal systems operate. Finally, every student must fulfill a "writing requirement" by preparing at least one paper which analyzes in depth a particular legal or law-related problem.

Taken together, these requirements evidence the law school's view of the characteristics of the well-educated lawyer: thorough training in substantive law, a sense of the law as a profession, a perspective on the legal system and the law as an institution, and proficiency in research and expression.

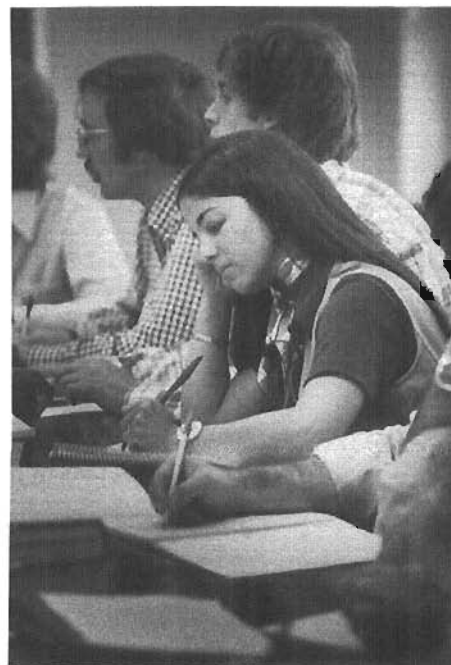
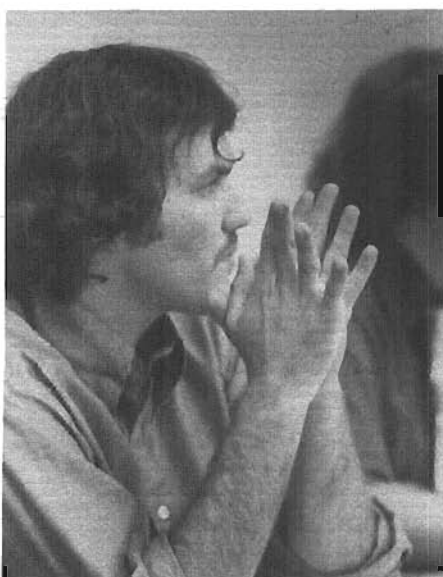
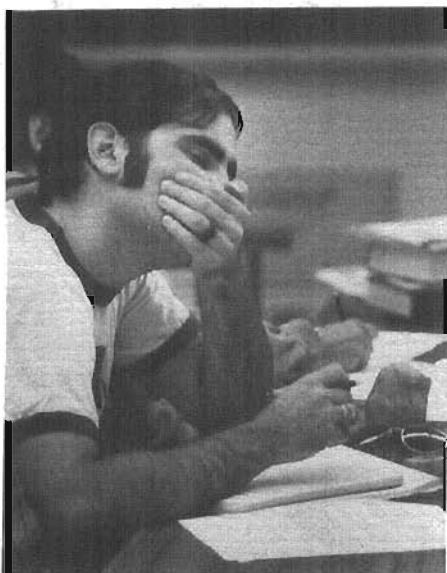
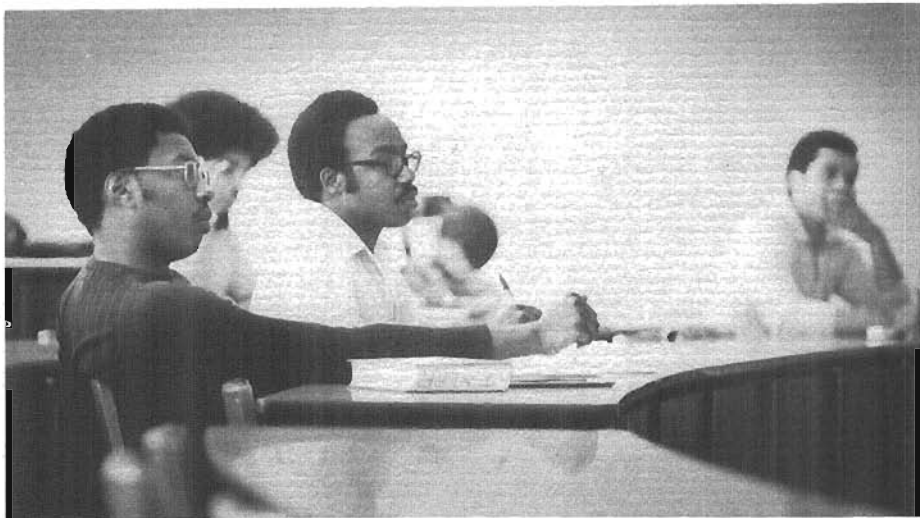
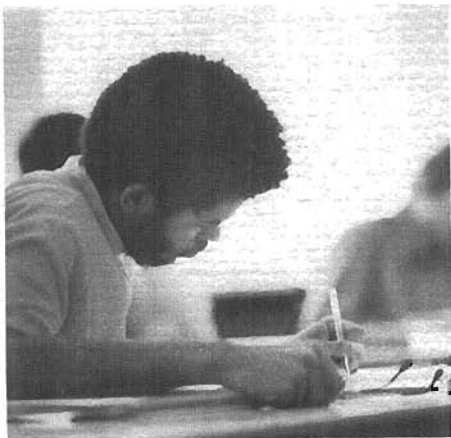
These concerns are also reflected in the elective curriculum. A wide range of courses in a variety of fields of substantive law are designed to enable the student to obtain knowledge of a number of fields and thus gain an overview of much of the law. On the other hand, although no student is required to specialize within any one area of the law, the law school recognizes the value of intensive exploration of a particular subject in depth. The curriculum therefore contains sequences of courses for the student interested in becoming intimately acquainted with one or two specialized legal subjects. For example, there are several elective courses offered in each of corporate and tax law, estates and trusts, criminal law, real estate, and the legal problems of the poor.

The elective curriculum also contains an expanding set of clinical offerings, in which students actually represent clients both in and out of court, under the close supervision of the faculty. These offerings are designed to begin to acquaint students with the practical skills of case preparation, interaction with real clients, and oral argument. Courses specifically devoted to other skills such as counseling, negotiating and drafting are also offered. In addition, many of the substantive law courses include training of this type.

The law school's view of the importance of a good lawyer's perspective on the law is reflected not only in the perspective requirement, but in a number of courses in which the relationship between law and other disciplines is explored. For example, courses in Law and Economics, Law and Psychiatry, and Health Care Law deal not only with substantive law, but with the contributions which other disciplines can make to the development of legal doctrine. A sensitivity to such possibilities is essential to the well-rounded lawyer.

Finally, in order to assure students' proficiency in the research and written expression so necessary to anyone engaged in the practice of law, the school offers many opportunities to engage in written work. There is a wide variety of seminars which are designed to satisfy students' interests in a particular field of law, leading to the production of a piece of written scholarship. Similarly, students have the opportunity to explore particular problems or areas of the law not formally included in the curriculum by doing independent research and writing under the close supervision of a faculty member.

Thus, the curriculum of the University of Maryland School of Law - both required and elective - reflects the four basic themes considered by the faculty to comprise the touchstones of the well-educated lawyer: knowledge, professionalism, perspective and communication.





# Curriculum and Course Requirements

## Outline of Curriculum for 1975-1976

### DAY DIVISION

#### Required Courses: First Year

##### *Fall Semester*

Contracts I .....	2
Criminal Law .....	3
†Legal Method — Process .....	2
Procedure I .....	3
Property I .....	3
Torts I .....	2
	15

##### *Spring Semester*

Contracts II .....	3
Criminal Procedure .....	2
†Legal Method — Process .....	1
Procedure II .....	3
Property II .....	3
Torts II .....	3
	15

#### Required Courses: Second Year

##### *Fall Semester*

Constitutional Law .....	4
	4

##### *Spring Semester*

Evidence .....	3
Income Tax .....	3
	6

#### Required Courses: Third Year

(a) The Legal Profession (either semester);

(b) One of the following perspective courses: Comparative Law, International Law, Judicial Function Seminar, Jurisprudence Seminar or Course, Legal Development of Mainland China, Legal History, Legal Process, Race and the Law, or Women and the Law;

(c) A writing requirement — which may be satisfied by taking any seminar which has been approved for satisfying the writing requirement (all seminars have been approved for 1975-76), by doing independent written work for at least two credits under the supervision of an individual faculty member, or by serving for credit on the *Maryland Law Review* and submitting written work to the faculty advisor of the *Review*. In order for the writing requirement to be satisfied, in any of the foregoing activities, the faculty member supervising the written work must provide written certification that the work is of substantial quality.

† — Legal Method — Process will be taught in small group sections along with Contracts, Property, or Torts, and includes one credit graded on a pass/fail basis for Moot Court work.

## DAY DIVISION

### ELECTIVE COURSES

#### Fall Semester

Administrative and Legislative Law Clinical Seminar: Rights of the Handicapped .....	5
Administrative Law .....	3
Antitrust Law .....	3
Business Planning Seminar I .....	3
Commercial Transactions .....	4
Conflict of Laws .....	3
Constitutional Law Seminar .....	3
Consumer Protection .....	2
Counseling & Negotiation .....	3
**Environmental Law .....	2
Equitable Remedies .....	2
Estate & Gift Tax with Problems .....	3
Estates & Trusts .....	3
†**Federal Courts Seminar .....	4
Financial Institutions Seminar .....	3
Future Interests (with fiduciary administration) .....	3
Government Regulation of Business Seminar .....	3
Independent Written Work .....	1 to 7
International Law .....	3
Jurisprudence Seminar or Course .....	3 or 2
Juvenile Law Clinical Seminar .....	7
**Land Use Planning .....	3
Law & Psychiatry Seminar .....	3
Legal Aid .....	5 or 7
Legal Development of Mainland China .....	2
Legal History .....	2
**Legal Process .....	3
Legal Profession .....	2
Legal Writing .....	3
Philosophy of Law Seminar .....	3
Real Estate Transactions .....	3
State's Attorney's Internship .....	2
Social Welfare Law .....	3
Taxation of Business Enterprise I .....	2
Tax Policy Seminar .....	3
Trial Practice .....	3

#### Spring Semester

Administrative and Legislative Law Clinical Seminar: Rights of the Handicapped .....	5
Administrative Law .....	3
Appellate Litigation Seminar .....	3
Business Associations .....	3
Business Planning Seminar II .....	3
Constitutional Law Seminar .....	3
**Counseling & Negotiation .....	3

Creditors' Rights.....	3
Estates & Trusts.....	3
Estate Planning Seminar.....	3
Family Law.....	3
†**Federal Courts Seminar (continued)	
Federal Jurisdiction.....	3
Future Interests.....	2
Health Services Law Seminar.....	3
Independent Written Work.....	1 to 7
**Injunctions.....	2
**Insurance.....	2
**International Transactions.....	2
**Judicial Function Seminar.....	3
Juvenile Law Clinical Seminar.....	7
Labor Law.....	3
Law & Economics Seminar:	
Environmental Control.....	3
Legal Aid.....	5 or 7
Legal Profession.....	2
Management of Accident Costs Seminar.....	3
Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks and Unfair Business Practices.....	3
Political & Civil Rights.....	3
Securities Regulation.....	2
Selected Problems of International Law Seminar.....	3
State's Attorney's Internship.....	2
**Taxation of Business Enterprise II.....	1 or 3
Trial Practice.....	3
Women and the Law Seminar.....	3

†A year-long seminar

\*\*5:00 p.m.

## **EVENING DIVISION**

### **Required Courses: First Year**

#### *Fall Semester*

Contracts I.....	2
Legal Method-Process — Property I.....	5
Torts I.....	3

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10

#### *Spring Semester*

Criminal Procedure.....	2
Contracts II.....	3
Legal Method-Process — Property II.....	3
Torts II.....	2

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## Required Courses: Second Year

### Fall Semester

Constitutional Law .....	4
Criminal Law .....	3
Procedure I .....	3
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### Spring Semester

Evidence .....	3
Procedure II .....	3
Moot Court .....	1
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## Required Courses: Third Year

### Spring Semester

Income Tax .....	3
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## Required Courses: Fourth Year

- (a) The Legal Profession;  
(b) One of the following perspective courses: Comparative Law, International Law, Judicial Function Seminar, Legal Development of Mainland China, Legal History, Legal Process, or Women and the Law Seminar;  
(c) A writing requirement — which may be satisfied by taking any seminar which has been approved for satisfying the writing requirement (all seminars have been approved for 1975-76), by doing independent written work for at least two credits under the supervision of an individual faculty member, or by serving for credit on the *Maryland Law Review* and submitting written work to the faculty advisor of the *Review*. In order for the writing requirement to be satisfied in any of the foregoing activities, the faculty member supervising the written work must provide written certification that the work is of substantial quality.

## EVENING DIVISION ELECTIVE COURSES

### Fall Semester

Administrative Law .....	3
Admiralty .....	2
Antitrust Law .....	3
Appellate Litigation Seminar .....	3
Business Planning Seminar I .....	3
Commercial Transactions .....	4
Constitutional Law Seminar .....	3
**Environmental Law .....	2
Estates & Trusts .....	3
**Federal Courts Seminar .....	4
Future Interests .....	2

Health Care Law .....	2
Independent Written Work .....	1 to 7
International Law .....	3
**Land Use Planning .....	3
Legal Development of Mainland China .....	2
*Legal Process .....	3
Legal Profession .....	2
Legislation Seminar .....	3
Real Estate Transactions .....	3
Social Welfare Law .....	2
State & Local Government .....	2
Taxation of Business Enterprise I .....	2
Trial Practice .....	3
†Women and the Law Seminar .....	3

### Spring Semester

Accounting .....	2
Administration of Criminal Justice Course or Seminar .....	2 or 3
Business Associations .....	3
Correctional Law .....	2
**Counseling & Negotiation .....	3
Creditors' Rights .....	3
Domestic Relations .....	2
Estate & Gift Tax .....	2
Estate Planning Seminar .....	3
†**Federal Courts Seminar (continued)	
Independent Written Work .....	1 to 7
**Injunctions .....	2
**Insurance .....	2
International Transactions .....	2
**Judicial Function Seminar .....	3
Labor Law .....	3
Real Estate Negotiation & Drafting .....	3
Securities Regulation .....	2
Soviet, Chinese and Western Approaches to International Law Seminar .....	1 or 3
**Taxation of Business Enterprise II .....	1 or 3
Trial Practice .....	3
Women and the Law Seminar (continued)	

†A year-long seminar

\*\*5:00 p.m.

## 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 on the Maryland Bar Exam, 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)**

An introduction to the theory of accounting and its application in various aspects of the law. The course covers bookkeeping only as needed for examination of generally accepted accounting principles governing the recognition of income, matching costs against appropriate revenues and the like. The course is appropriate for students without previous accounting training.

Evening (LAW H 500) — Mr. H. Smith.

## **Administration of Criminal Justice (2)**

The purpose of the course is to explore the contours and problems, from the perspective of the legal profession, of what might be termed the justice delivery system, i.e. the structure, organization, and financing of criminal justice in the United States. Particular emphasis will be placed on the problems of reform and effective change of police, courts, and corrections agencies, and the role of lawyers in such changes.

Evening (LAW H 574)—Mr. Kelly.

## **Administration of Criminal Justice Seminar\* (3)**

The same subject matter as the above course, together with individual written work based on clinical experience with an agency, or investigative field work.

Evening (Law H 556) —Mr. Kelly.

## **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. Dash, Mr. Tomlinson; Evening (LAW H 501)—Mr. Dash.

## **Administrative and Legislative Law Clinical Seminar - The Rights of the Handicapped\* (5)**

This clinic will involve students in projects on behalf of the developmentally disabled, persons who are suffering from mental retardation, epilepsy, cerebral palsy and other neurological disorders. The clinic, funded by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will coordinate its activities with the advocacy unit of the Maryland Developmental Disabilities Council, an independent state agency charged with the protection of the rights of the disabled. Students participating in the clinic will work under the supervision of a director and deputy director and will be involved in: (a) researching the law (federal and state) which affects the disabled and preparing relevant memoranda; (b) drafting proposed administrative rules implementing the rights of the disabled and assisting the staff in urging the adoption of such rules in rule-making proceedings and other administrative agency hearings; and (c) monitoring, drafting, and supporting legislation protecting the rights of the disabled.

Although the focus of the clinic will be non-litigation, students may also, in association with supervising attorneys, be involved in the representation before various administrative agencies of individual clients.

Students participating in the clinic will also participate in weekly seminar meetings which will survey the legislation, case law, and federal and state regulatory law relevant to the rights of the disabled. It is envisioned that the following topics will be addressed by the course: institutional procedures, commitments and conditions; educational placements and procedures; the exercise of basic civil and political rights by the disabled; federal and state services and benefits for the disabled; and estate planning, guardianship and other property arrangements for the disabled.

The educational goals of the clinic are to acquaint students with this area of the law, improve research and writing skills of students and to familiarize students with the legislative and administrative processes.

Day. (LAW D 501) — Ms. Burgdorf and Mr. Millemann.

## **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.

Evening (LAW H 502)—Mr. Quinn.

### **Antitrust Law (3)**

This course deals with the regulation of competition, monopoly, and restraints of trade by the federal antitrust statutes. Primarily, it is a study of the Supreme Court cases interpreting these statutes toward the goal of preserving and fostering the competitive economic system.

Day (LAW C 553) — Mr. Reynolds; Evening (LAW G 553) — Mr. H. Smith.

### **Appellate Litigation Seminar\* (3)**

Through written and oral exercises and while serving as “cocounsel” on actual pending appellate cases, the students in this seminar will learn about, evaluate, and participate in the appellate process. This seminar is open only to third-year day students and third- and fourth-year evening students.

Day (LAW D 514); Evening (LAW J 514) — Mr. Brown.

### **Asper Fellowship (2)**

The Asper Fellowship Program, named in memory of the late Professor Lewis D. Asper of the law faculty, is supervised law-related work and study for agencies outside of the law school. Academic credit is on a pass/fail basis. Any given agency will usually have only two or three interns as Asper Fellows. Students are expected to spend at least eight hours per week on the average in agency work and, additionally, must meet periodically with the supervisor designated for the placement, either on an individual basis or in seminar-type gatherings to discuss and evaluate the clinical experience. Students interested in an Asper placement should contact Mr. Millemann or Mr. Woodey, the Asper supervisors to arrange a placement before registering for the program.

Day (LAW C 528).

### **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. Falcon, Mr. Hall, Mr. Shapiro; Evening (LAW H 503)—Mr. Hall.

### **Business Planning Seminar I\* (3)**

Students will consider in depth concrete problems involving such matters as the incorporation of a business, financing an enterprise, redemption of stock, merger of corporations, and aspects of the liquidation of a corporation. These problems involve advanced work in corporate law, federal taxation, securities regulation and related subjects, and offer the opportunity for writing experience. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the planning and counseling function of the lawyer.

C: Business Associations, Income Taxation. Corporate Taxation (C-Day Only; R-Evening only). Day (LAW C 504) — Mr. Hall; Evening (LAW H 504) — Mr. Shapiro.

### **Business Planning Seminar II\* (3)**

This seminar will continue the examination of the subjects described under Business Planning Seminar I. P: Business Planning Seminar I.

Day (LAW C 583)—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. Katz, Mr. Woodey; Evening (LAW H 505)—Mr. Katz.

### **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); Evening (LAW H 506) — Not offered 1975-76.

## **Computers and the Law (2)**

A critical study of selected major legal problems presented by new computer technology including the impact upon legal doctrine and legal institutions. Jurimetrics, the theory of various uses that are and may be made of computers in legal research, the practice of law and court administration will be examined. Familiarity with the rudiments of computer science or programming would be helpful, but is not required.

Day (LAW C 540)—Not offered 1975-76.

## **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. 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. Falcon, Mr. Quint, Mr. Bogen; Evening (LAW F 504)—Mr. Quint.

## **Constitutional Law Seminar\* (3)**

A study of various problems in constitutional litigation. In addition to the written work which will take the form of a brief suitable for filing in the Supreme Court—and an oral presentation based on that brief, the members of the seminar will be expected to spend very substantial time in reading of their own choice. P: Constitutional Law.

Day (LAW C 510); Evening (LAW H 510) — Mr. Davis.

## **Consumer Protection (2)**

A study of the nature, extent, process and methods of governmental regulation of consumer transactions in selected areas such as consumer credit, deceptive advertising and sales practices, and product quality, where private law remedies are inadequate for or unavailable to the consumer. P: Commercial Transactions.

Day (LAW C 577)—Mr. Regan.

## **Contracts I (2)**

## **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); (Contracts II—LAW A 501)—Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Waters; Evening (Contracts I - LAW E 500); (Contracts II - LAW E 501) — Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Bogen.

## **Correctional Law (2)**

This course covers the sentencing process, the probation system, the structure and operation of a prison system, the rights of incarcerated persons, the role of parole, efforts to rehabilitate offenders, and alternatives to incarceration.

Evening (LAW H 561)—Mr. Millemann.

## **Correctional Law Seminar\* (3)**

This seminar will cover selected areas of the post-conviction process of criminal justice including the sentencing process, parole and probation systems, operation of a prison system, rights of incarcerated offenders and alternatives to incarceration. Seminar assignments will include selected readings, preparation of pleadings in postconviction, habeas corpus and other cases, and field and legal research which will be the basis for a required seminar paper.

Day (LAW C 557) — Not offered, 1975-76.



### **Counseling and Negotiation (3)**

Students in the course will learn how to listen, how to persuade, how to meet the emotional and psychological needs, as well as the legal needs, of the persons they meet professionally, frequently in a situation of crisis. Effective interviewing, advising, influencing, brokering, negotiating, developing facts, and setting fees will be discussed and experienced. Emphasis will be placed on appropriate resort to nonlegal remedies. Concrete problems will include the moderate income client, the corporate client, the troubled client, the dishonest client, the dependent client, and the suicidal client. Although substantive law will not be a significant part of the course, the cases will range from securities fraud to domestic relations, zoning to criminal law, and consumer protection to automobile negligence. Students will also become familiar with the ground rules of complex negotiations between embittered rivals as well as the vital but subtle area of working out a settlement of a case out of court.

Day (LAW D 505)—Mr. Woodey; Day (LAW J 505) and Evening (LAW J 505) at 5:00 p.m.—Mr. Woodey.

### **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 Transaction.

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

### **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, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Waters; Evening (LAW F 510)—Mr. Tomlinson.

### **Criminal Law Problems Seminar\* (3)**

This seminar will examine in depth some traditionally troublesome areas of the law of crimes. These include criminal responsibility and its relationship to degrees of liability and to certain defenses; connections between morality and criminality; conceptual problems with inchoate offences; the property-based limitations of the law of theft and its cousins and theories of punishment.

Day (LAW C 515)—Not offered 1975-76.

### **Criminal Procedure (2)**

A study of problems of current significance in the administration of criminal justice. The topics to be covered include the rights of the suspect, the role of the police and prosecutor, and the meaning of due process of law. Attention is focused on Supreme Court decisions on the constitutional rights of criminal defendants throughout the criminal process.

Day (LAW A 511)—Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Regan, Mr. Dash; Evening (LAW F 511)—Judge Chasanow.

### **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.

Evening (LAW H 516) — Mr. Ester.

### **Environmental Law (2)**

A survey course covering the private and public roles in managing the use of land, 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) and Evening (LAW H 517) at 5:00 p.m.—Mr. Gray.

### **Equitable Remedies (2)**

A study of the development of equity and the various types of equitable remedies available, with a comparison of the advantages of equitable relief over the legal remedies of the common law. A major portion of the course is devoted to a study of the legal and equitable remedies available to obtain restitution in

cases involving fraud, mistake, breach of contract, and unenforceable contracts.

Day (LAW C 520) — Mr. Reno.

### **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.

Evening (LAW H 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.

### **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); Evening (LAW H 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)—Mrs. Soled, Mr. Jones; Evening (LAW H 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. In Mr. Hornstein's section, the subject matter is examined through specific problems, and some simulations of the presentation of evidence at trial take place in which students assume the role of trial attorney.

Day (LAW B 505)—Mr. Quint, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Brumbaugh; Evening (LAW F 505)—Mr. Hornstein.

### **Family Law (3)**

An analysis of selected legal issues related to the family. The issues will be approached by importing perspectives on marriage and the family from philosophy, psychology and sociology. Special emphasis will be placed on examination and evaluation of the rationales underlying intervention by the state, through law, into particular aspects of family life. Some of the topics to be covered include: the nature of marriage and its alternatives, state intervention in the ongoing family, the relationship of parent and child, and the economics and dynamics of marriage dissolution. Since this course will cover many of the same topics studied in Domestic Relations, students may not take both courses.

Day (LAW D 511)—Mr. Abraham.

### **Federal Courts Seminar\* (4)**

This is a year-long seminar covering essentially the same substantive material as the course in Federal Jurisdiction. The first semester is devoted primarily to the preparation of legislative proposals and supporting the jurisdiction of the federal courts; the second semester is devoted to the presentation and critical analysis of those proposals in the context of simulated congressional committee hearings. A student may not enroll in both this seminar and the course in Federal Jurisdiction.

Day (LAW D 506); Evening (LAW D 506) — Mr. Hornstein.

### **Federal Jurisdiction (3)**

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, re-

removal procedure and jurisdiction, state and federal conflicts, the substantive law applied by federal courts, appellate jurisdiction.

Day (LAW C 525) — Mr. Auerbach

### **Financial Institutions Seminar (3)**

This seminar will cover the governmental regulatory structure covering commercial banks and savings and loans associations with a focus on the comptroller of the currency (administration of national banks), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., and the Federal Reserve Board. Selected areas covering chartering, branching, mergers, and acquisitions will be studied in some depth. Cases involving these areas will be discussed. Seminar assignments will include selected readings, case analysis, and research which will be the basis for a required seminar paper.

Day (LAW D 502)—Mr. Dash.

### **Future Interests (2 or 3)**

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. The three - credit section of this course will also consider problems in fiduciary administration. P: Estates and Trusts.

Day (LAW C 527) — Mr. Jones, Mrs. Soled; Evening (LAW H 527) — Mrs. Soled.

### **Government Regulation of Business Seminar\* (3)**

A study of the application of basic economic principles in the regulation of business under statutes other than the antitrust laws. Rules as to entry, rate of return, and price discrimination for public utilities and other types of businesses will be considered.

Day (LAW C 563)—Mr. H. Smith.

### **Health Care Law (2)**

This course will examine the American health care system and the doctor-patient relationship. Among the issues considered will be the role and regulation of the providers of health care, such as hospitals, physicians and health maintenance organizations; health insurance; cost and quality control of health care; informed consent to treatment; experimentation; and confidentiality of the doctor/patient relationship.

Evening (LAW J 516)—Mr. Onek.

### **Health Services Law Seminar\* (3)**

This seminar will explore selected problems in health care delivery, patients' rights, and bioethics.

Day (LAW D 515)—Mr. Regan.

### **Housing Seminar\* (3)**

This seminar will focus on housing problems confronted by the poor and other minorities in urban areas. Emphasis will be given to recent developments in tenants' rights and there will be some consideration of low-cost cooperatives and other alternatives to the landlord-tenant relationship. The role of the federal government in sponsoring new low-cost housing will also be considered.

Day (LAW C 564)—Not offered, 1975-76.

### **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. Keller, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Waters; Evening (LAW G 506) — Mr. Cunningham.

### **Independent Written Work (1) to (7)**

Students are encouraged to undertake writing projects under the supervision of individual faculty members in order to improve their writing skills, to deepen and enhance their studies in a substantive area

covered in a course, to specialize in an area not covered in the curriculum, as well as to satisfy the writing requirement for graduation. Ordinarily, independent written work qualifies for one or two credits. A one-credit paper is primarily an exercise in legal writing in which a student analyzes a particular case, statute or legal development. A two-credit paper normally has a broader scope. It is expected that two-credit papers will be substantial products, demonstrating legal analysis based upon substantial research or containing significant original thought. In extraordinary circumstances, subject to the approval of the Curriculum Committee, a student may be permitted to earn more than two credits, up to a maximum of seven credits, for extensive dissertation quality projects. A student may arrange to do independent written work as a full-year program rather than during a single semester. Where the scope or complexity of a project warrants it, several students may work on a writing project together. The writing requirement for graduation will not be satisfied by one-credit written work or by joint work in which the contributions of the individual students are not susceptible of separate evaluation or do not constitute the equivalent of a two-credit paper. Before a student registers for independent written work, he should make arrangements with a faculty member to do the work under his supervision.  
Day (LAW C 518); Evening (LAW G 518).

### **Injunctions (2)**

Principal emphasis will be placed on problems relating to the issuance and enforcement of injunctions of various kinds, but an attempt will be made to relate these problems to the comparable problems involved in respect to other types of equitable remedies.

Day (LAW C 520) and Evening (LAW H 520) at 5:00 p.m. — Mr. Davis.

### **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: control of 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; the principles of waiver estoppel and election; the measure of indemnity; and subrogation.

Day (LAW C 530) and Evening (LAW H 530) at 5:00 p.m. — Mr. Gray.

### **International Law (3)**

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; 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. Chiu; Evening (LAW H 531) — Mr. Scherr.

### **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 extraterritorial application of criminal and regulatory legislation. Problems of international trade and investment are emphasized.

Day (LAW C 532) and Evening (LAW H 532) at 5:00 p.m.—Mr. Chiu.

### **Judicial Function Seminar\* (3)**

A variety of selected judicial opinions will be analyzed for the purpose of developing and applying criteria for judging judges in the performance of their function. Examination more systematic than other courses are likely to permit will be made of problems of adjudication as they present themselves to judges, with concentration upon particular topics such as: case and controversy versus advisory opinion; proper and improper judicial law-making; *Stare Decisis*; retroactive overruling; prospective overruling; statutory and constitutional limitations on judges' powers; discretionary and required judicial action. The objective will be to help students increase their own capacity to evaluate judicial performance with confidence. It is believed that any success in realizing this objective would necessarily increase students' general capacity for legal analysis as well.

Day (LAW C 587) and Evening (LAW G 587) at 5:00 p.m. — Mr. Isenbergh.

### **Jurisprudence Seminar and Course\* (3) and (2)**

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 light of specific legal theories. A limited number of students will be able to take the seminar as a two-credit course, with a required final examination. Day (LAW C 533)—Mr. Brumbaugh.

### **Juvenile Law Clinic I Seminar (7)**

This course, which is open only to students in their final year, will enable participants to practice law in the local juvenile court under the close supervision of the faculty supervisor and his deputy. In addition, students will work on major written projects, such as appellate litigation or research into various aspects of juvenile law. Weekly seminar meetings will be conducted, initially to train students in juvenile law and trial problems, and subsequently to analyze student court performances and discuss major projects. Enrollment, which must be approved by the faculty member directing the program, will be limited to no more than 14 students each semester. A student enrolled in this program will not be permitted to enroll in another clinical program during that semester.

Day (LAW C 581) — Mr. P. Smith.

### **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 intraunion relations, all with emphasis on the controlling federal statutes.

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

### **Labor Law Seminar\* (3)**

Advanced work in labor law, including such topics as internal union affairs, discrimination by employees and unions, and labor relations in the public sector. P. Labor Law.

Day (LAW C 565) Not offered, 1975-76.

### **Land Use Planning (3)**

A study of the legal and administrative aspects of the regulation of land use and development. During 1976 particular attention will be addressed to the problems of managing land and water use in the coastal zone.

Day (LAW C 535) and Evening (LAW G 535) at 5:00 p.m. — Mr. Power.

### **Law and Psychiatry Seminar\* (3)**

An exploration of the various areas in which law and psychiatry are in contact. This will include psychiatric diagnostics, theories of treatment, video tapes of patient interviews, and a hospital visit. Studies of legal issues relating to criminal responsibility, ability to stand trial, the right to treatment, commitment, child custody, traumatic neurosis and other related issues will also be covered.

Day (LAW C 566) — Dr. Rappeport.

### **Law and Economics Seminar: Environmental Control (3)**

A seminar devoted to the relationship of law and economics. Particular attention will be addressed to problems in environmental control. It will be conducted in collaboration with faculty and students from the Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering of the Johns Hopkins University.

Day (LAW C 517) — Mr. Power.

### **Legal Aid (5) or (7)**

By arrangement with the Legal Aid Bureau, Inc. of Baltimore each semester a limited number of third-year students may earn five semester hours credit or seven hours credit by working under supervision at the bureau. Students earning five hours credit will be expected to work a minimum of 15 hours per week and those receiving seven credits a minimum of 21 hours per week. The work includes consultations with clients, interviews with witnesses, preparation of legal documents and memoranda, examination of various court and other public records, and courtroom and administrative agency trials and hearings. Heavy emphasis will be placed on the development of oral advocacy skills through use of court-

room appearances by the student. The students will be assigned to individual Legal Aid attorneys in one of the neighborhood offices or to a particular legal aid project. The projects will include consumer law, rent escrow, mental health and law reform. Students will be required to attend periodic meetings during the semester. Grading for Legal Aid is on a pass/fail basis.

Day (LAW C 539) — Mr. Coshnear.

### **Legal Development of Mainland China (2)**

This course is designed to survey the mainland China's attitude toward law and to compare it with the markedly different views prevailing in Western countries and the Soviet Union. In the first part of the course, consideration will be given to the traditional Chinese legal institution, the introduction of Western legal concepts to China, the republican law reform and its subsequent development in Taiwan, and the communist theory of law. The second part of the course will be devoted chiefly to a study of criminal justice, including the role of extrajudicial institutions, in the People's Republic of China. The last part of the course will discuss problems of Chinese law relating to American trade with both mainland China and Taiwan.

Day (LAW D 503) — Mr. Chiu.

### **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) — Mr. Tomlinson.

### **Legal Medicine (2)**

This course represents a survey of a number of areas in the medical sciences which are of interest to the lawyer. Such areas as the medical expert and his qualifications, problems of medical proof, forensic pathology and toxicology, genetics, forensic psychiatry, medical records, malpractice, experimentation, and legal problems of medicine of the future. Guest lecturers, slides and films will be utilized.

Day (LAW C 567) — Not offered, 1975-76.

### **Legal Method-Process-Contracts I (4)**

### **Legal Method-Process-Contracts II (4)**

This first-year course integrates the techniques and skills involved in legal method and introductory material on the legal system and legal process with the substantive law of contracts. It is taught in small group sections facilitating student participation to an optimum extent. In the spring semester, one credit hour of Moot Court is included, which is marked on a pass/fail basis.

Day (LMP-Contracts I — LAW A 512) — Mr. Bogen, Mr. Falcon;

Day (LMP-Contracts II — LAW A 513) — Mr. Falcon, Mr. Reynolds..

### **Legal Method-Process-Property I (5)**

### **Legal Method-Process-Property II (4)**

This first-year course integrates the techniques and skills involved in legal method and introductory material on the legal system and legal process with the substantive law of property. It is taught in small group sections, facilitating student participation to an optimum extent. In the spring semester, one credit hour of Moot Court is included, which is marked on a pass/fail basis.

Day (LMP-Property I — LAW A 514) — Mr. Goldberg, Mr. Power; Evening—Ms. Walker.

Day (LMP-Property II — LAW A 515) — Mr. Goldberg, Mr. Power; Evening — Ms. Walker.

### **Legal Method-Process-Torts I (4)**

### **Legal Method-Process-Torts II (4)**

This first-year course integrates the techniques and skills involved in legal method and introductory material on the legal system and legal process with the substantive law of torts. It is taught in small group sections facilitating student participation to an optimum extent. In the spring semester, one credit hour of Moot Court is included, which is marked on a pass/fail basis.

Day (LMP-Torts I — LAW A 516)—Mr. Gray, Mr. Hornstein, Mr. Isenbergh.

Day (LMP-Torts II — LAW A 517) — Mr. Gray, Mr. Hornstein, Mr. Isenbergh.

### **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.

Day (LAW C 543) and Evening (LAW H 543) at 5:00 p.m. — Mr. Hall.

### **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. Millemann, Mr. Cunningham; Evening (LAW H 552) — Mr. Millemann.

### **Legal Writing\* (3)**

Suggested for second-year students who have experienced difficulty in legal writing in the first year, but open to any student who wishes to improve her or his writing skills. Enrollment limited to 10 students. All forms of legal drafting and writing will be explored. Assignments stressing clarity, organization and thoroughness will be tailored to the needs of the individual student. Editing and rewriting will be required.

Day (LAW D 504)—Ms. Walker.

### **Legislation Seminar\* (3)**

This course is designed by students to develop an appreciation and understanding of the role of statutes and the legislative processes in the United States Congress and the state legislature in relationship to the legal system. The course will devote attention to statutory interpretation, drafting and code revision, the "legislative role" of the courts and interpretation of legislative authority, and legislative procedure and process. Legislators will meet with the seminar as guest lecturers. Each student is required to prepare a research paper concerning a legislative issue or problem of interest and to draft proposed legislation for its solution. To the extent possible, these papers would be directed to problems of current import and concern in the United States Congress, the Maryland General Assembly, the Baltimore City Council, or a municipal or county legislative body.

Evening (LAW H 544)—Mr. Bereano.

### **Management of Accident Costs Seminar\* (3)**

An examination of proposals for alternatives to traditional tort liability for the management of accident costs, with particular reference to recent developments in the United States and abroad concerning specialized problem areas, such as medical injuries, automobile collisions and pollution damage.

Day (LAW D 513) — Mr. Gray.

### **Mass Communications Law (2)**

This course will examine the laws and institutions regulating mass communications, focusing on the press, broadcasting and cable television. Among the problems considered will be access to the media, media access to information, regulation of broadcasting and broadband communications by the Federal Communications Commission, state and local regulatory roles and media concentration.

Day (LAW C 582) — Not offered, 1975-76.

### **Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, and Unfair Business Practices (3)**

This course deals with most of the important areas of unfair competition other than antitrust problems. Attention is focused on the extent of legal protection available from damage due to business competition and on remedies provided to competitors, to government, and to some extent to others on account of unfair or harmful business practices. Substantial attention is given to the fundamentals of patent, copyright, and trademark law, both as areas of legally protected monopoly and as special sys-

terms of law designed to deal with the fruits of ideas and intellectual effort. Other topics include false advertising, disparagement, trade secrets, the role of the Federal Trade Commission, and the extent of federal pre-emption of state unfair competition law. No engineering or technical background is necessary.

Day (LAW C 545) — Mr. Brumbaugh.

### **Philosophy of Law Seminar\* (3)**

Study of selected problems in law using techniques of contemporary analytical philosophy.

Day (LAW D 507) — Mr. Postema (at Johns Hopkins University).

### **Political and Civil Rights (3)**

A detailed consideration of freedom of expression and association with a somewhat less exhaustive review of certain related topics such as religious freedom and equality in the exercise of the franchise. Although primary attention will be devoted to the analysis of legal materials — primarily opinions of the United States Supreme Court — some consideration may also be given to related philosophical and historical problems.

Day (LAW C 526)—Mr. Quint.

### **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 pretrial devices; trial; jurisdiction of courts, in law and in equity; former adjudication; parties; appeals.

Day (Procedure I — LAW A 502) — Mr. Auerbach, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gibson; Evening (Procedure I — LAW F 502) — Mr. Auerbach. Day (Procedure II — LAW A 503) — Mr. Auerbach, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gibson; Evening (Procedure II — LAW F 503) — Mr. Woodey.

### **Property I (3)**

### **Property II (3)**

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. 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 (Property I — LAW A 504), Day (Property II — LAW A 505) — Mr. Abraham, Mr. Jones.

### **Race and the Law (2)**

The course will examine, in historical context, the role of law in defining the social, political and economic status of racial minorities. Also to be examined will be current topics in areas in which the law has or can be expected to have impact on equalizing opportunities for racial minorities, such as employment, housing, education, municipal services, etc. P: Constitutional Law.

Day (LAW C 546)—Not offered, 1975-76.

### **Real Estate Transactions (3)**

Day (LAW C 547)—Mr. Abraham: The course begins with a survey of the law relating to contracts for the sale of land. Such topics as financing contingencies, boundary description, seller's title obligations, warranties of quality and remedies for breach are examined. Several short drafting exercises are assigned in connection with these topics. The remainder of the course involves examination of the recording acts, title insurance, mortgages, cooperatives and condominiums, and certain elementary problems in large scale development. Emphasis is on giving the student a working knowledge of the law of land transfer and finance.



Evening (LAW H 547)—Mr. Rogers: 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.

### **Real Estate Negotiation and Drafting (3)**

An advanced course in real estate transactions stressing negotiating, drafting and other skills required in connection with real estate ventures; course materials will include documents, such as financing, leasing and other documents commonly utilized in real estate transactions, as well as outside reading. Participants will be encouraged to meet and discuss problem situations with outside experts such as developers, commercial realtors, title companies and representatives of banks and other lending institutions. The course will have a limited enrollment; class will be broken down into smaller groups for purposes of simulating negotiating and drafting situations; course will include the negotiation and documentation of a complex real estate transaction. P: Real Estate Transactions.

Evening (LAW J 510)—Mr. Fisher and Mr. Steele.

### **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); Evening (LAW H 550) — Mr. Katz.

### **Selected Problems of International Law Seminar\* (3)**

The purpose of this seminar is to study certain current problems of international law and organization and to train students in the use and evaluation of international law materials. For the academic year 1975-76, this seminar will cover primarily the basic constitutional problems of the United Nations. It will discuss the international legal status of the United Nations, the legal effect of the General Assembly resolutions, and several important cases relating to the maintenance of international peace and security such as the Korean, the Middle East, Southwest African (Namibian) questions, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization's observer status in the United Nations.

Day (LAW D 512)—Mr. Chiu.

### **Selected Urban Problems Seminar\* (3)**

A selective exploration of such urban problems as those in the areas of education, health care, transportation, housing, and welfare.

(LAW C 571)—Not offered, 1975-76.

### **Social Welfare Law (3) or (2)**

A survey course of governmental benefit programs for the aging, children, the disabled and the unemployed, and of problems in providing adequate housing and medical services.

Day (3) (LAW C 572) — Mr. Regan; Evening (2) (LAW H 572) — Mr. Regan.

### **Soviet, Chinese, and Western Approaches to International Law Seminar\* (3)**

Is there still one body of international law in this multipolar world? Or are there now two or more systems of international law? This seminar will attempt to analyze these and related questions through a comparison of the approaches of the Soviet Union, China, the Third World, and Western countries to international law in general and to specific problems of international law. It will deal comparatively with theory and practice relating to treatment of aliens, recognition, treaties, foreign investment, law of the sea and ocean development, East-West trade relations, and other selected problems of current interest.

Evening (LAW H 590)—Mr. Chiu.

### **State and Local Government (2)**

A review of selected problems in local government including state, local and federal government relationships and powers, equalization of municipal services, government in new communities, revenue

sharing and decentralization.

Class discussion consists of problems based on current issues in Maryland government, in which students represent and negotiate on behalf of different government and political interests.

Evening (LAW H 551) — Mr. Kelly.

### **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 one day 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 Criminal Court 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. Enrollment limited to seven students a semester, with preference to those not taking Legal Aid. Grading is on a pass/fail basis.

Day (LAW C 508).

### **Taxation of Business Enterprise I (2)**

A study of the fundamental principles of the taxation of business corporations and their investors, with emphasis on the organization, operation, and liquidation of small business ventures. C: Business Associations, Income Taxation.

Day (LAW C 513); Evening (LAW H 513) — Mr. Keller.

### **Taxation of Business Enterprise II (1) or (3)**

The first five weeks of this course will be concerned with the analysis of the fundamental principles of the taxation of partnerships and Subchapter S corporations. The remainder of the course will be a study of the nonrecognition, basis, and dividend problems in corporate mergers and other amalgamations, and corporate divisions.

Students desiring to enroll in only the partnership and Subchapter S segment of the course may do so. Such students will be awarded one credit for the course, and will have the option of writing a paper or taking an examination (the examination to be given immediately after the initial five-week segment is completed).

For those enrolling in this course for three credit hours, the prior completion of Taxation of Business Enterprise I is recommended but is not required. (The prior completion of Taxation of Business Enterprise I is not relevant for those enrolling in only the partnership and Subchapter S segment of the course).

Day (LAW C 576) and Evening (LAW H 576) at 5:00 p.m. — Mr. Keller.

### **Tax Policy Seminar\* (3)**

This seminar will be directed primarily to an analysis of the role of taxation in the solution of urban and social problems. Three topics of current interest will be explored in depth.

Day (LAW C 573)—Mr. Keller.

### **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 or risk, contributory negligence, interference with intangibles, misrepresentation, defamation, and violation of privacy.

Day (Torts I — LAW A 506), Day (Torts II — LAW A 507) — Mr. Ester; Evening (Torts I — LAW E 506), (Torts II — LAW E 507) — Mr. Isenbergh.

Torts I is three credit hours and Torts II is two credit hours in the evening division.

### **Trial Practice (3)**

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

pretrial preparation. Particular consideration will be given to the tactical and ethical aspects of problems that confront the trial lawyer. P: Evidence.

Day (LAW C 554)—Mr. Gibson, Mr. Dash; Evening (LAW H 554)—Mr. Gibson, Mr. Millemann and Mr. Sachs.

### **Women and the Law Seminar\* (3)**

An examination of the historical and contemporary treatment of women by and under the law, with emphasis on employment discrimination, control of reproduction, property law, constitutional law and domestic relations. Student writing will be directed toward solution of problems currently affecting women in Maryland, including involvement in pending litigation and legislative efforts at reform.

Day (LAW C 555) — Ms. Walker; Evening (LAW H 555) — Ms. Hoffman.

### **Summer Session**

The University of Maryland School of Law offers a summer program which is open to students currently enrolled at the school, to students in good standing at any law school approved by the American Bar Association and to members of the bar. The courses planned for the 1976 summer session are: Conflict of Laws (3 credits); Domestic Relations (2); Evidence (3); Legal Process (3); Legal Profession (2); Real Estate Transactions (3) and Taxation of Business Enterprise I (2). Each summer credit equals one semester's credit. Classes are scheduled 5:10 to 9:00 p.m., during June and July. For further information, write to the Dean's Office, University of Maryland School of Law, 500 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

### **Courses at Other Institutions**

The faculty has approved a policy of permitting a student to enroll in and receive law school credit for up to nine credit hours of graduate level course work from institutions outside the law school to be applied toward the requirements for graduation. The outside work must be relevant to the legal education of the student (i.e., it may facilitate work toward a joint degree with the J.D., or enhance a strong area of interest and specialization in the law) and must be approved by the faculty coordinator for Interdisciplinary programs, Mr. Abraham.



# ADMISSION, FEES, AND FINANCIAL AID

“A law, Hennissy, that might look like a wall to you or me will look like a triumphal arch to the experienced eye of the lawyer”

*Finley Dunne, Mr. Dooley*

# ADMISSION, FEES, AND FINANCIAL AID

## General

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

Applicants are urged to file their applications as soon after October 1 as possible.

**It is the applicant's responsibility to assure that all required materials are received by the School of Law prior to March 1.**

**Receipt by the School of Law of the application, the LSAT score or the LSDAS Report subsequent to that date may seriously prejudice the applicant's chances of acceptance. Because of the substantial processing time at ETS, receipt of the LSDAS registration and transcripts by ETS subsequent to January 15 may also prejudice chances of acceptance.**

The University of Maryland, in all its branches and divisions, subscribes to a policy of equal educational opportunity for men and women of all races, creeds, and ethnic origins. The School of Law seeks a broader racial and ethnic balance in its enrollment. To achieve this objective we desire to give every consideration and opportunity to minority student applications.

## Admission Requirements and Standards

Law school courses are ordinarily 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.

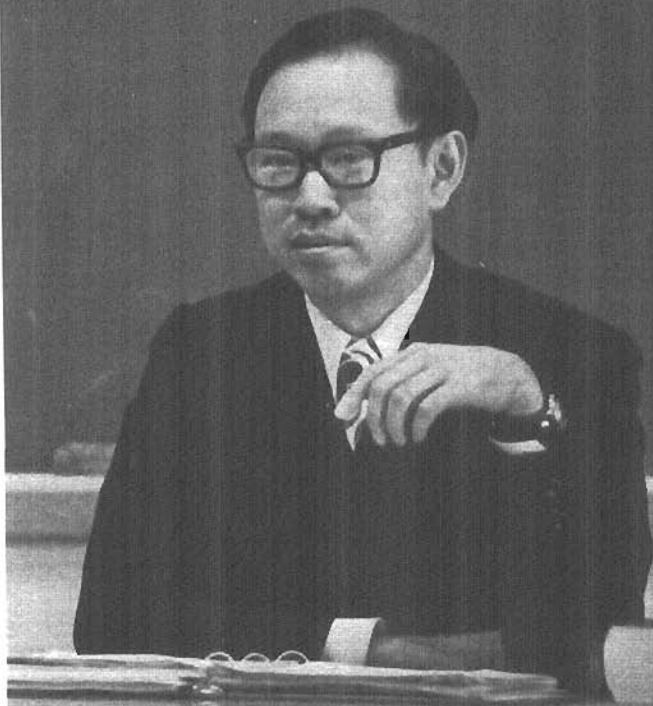
Applicants for admission are required to have a bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited college or university, or be eligible to pursue the combined program described below leading to both an undergraduate degree and a Juris Doctor degree.

Applicants who are at least 23 years old and have successfully completed at least 90 semester hours of undergraduate work at a regionally accredited college or university may be admitted when their admissions qualifications are exceptional and when their 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 analyzes the applicant's entire record and all information filed by the applicant. Primary consideration is given to undergraduate academic performance, the institution attended, and the Law School Admission Test score. However, the committee, when deciding close cases, may take into account undergraduate major fields which often do not provide the kind of intellectual challenge, discipline, breadth, and training which is the best preparation for law school. Major concentration in such fields as marketing, journalism, speech, education, foreign languages, and fine arts is in general less suitable than majors in English, history, government, economics, mathematics, philosophy, physics, and chemistry. More than a few courses taken on a pass-fail basis, even when the college offers no alternatives to pass-fail work, may handicap an applicant—not because pass-fail work is necessarily less valuable, but because of the greater difficulty the committee has in assessing accomplishments in comparison with other candidates. In addition, other relevant information such as graduate degrees, the pattern of grades in previous academic work, extracurricular 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.

The University of Maryland, as all other law schools, accepts more applicants than eventually enroll.

Lung-sen Tao, Reform of the  
China, 19 Am. J. Comp. L.  
Werner Ning, "Due Process and  
Force Agreement,"



More than 1,400 applications were received for the day division class of 175 students entering in August 1975. In most cases, Maryland residents who completed the application prior to the deadline and who had both an undergraduate average of 3.2 at the University of Maryland College Park or comparable institution and an LSAT score of 640 (or an equivalent record) were accepted. Since there is every indication that the number of applicants for admission to the August 1976 entering class will be at least as great as for the 1975 class, it can be expected that the highly competitive standards of admission will continue for 1976.

Places in both the day and evening divisions are allocated on a competitive basis among those who complete the application (including all supporting material) prior to March 1. Late applicants may be considered for a position on a waiting list. Applications received after July 15, 1976 will be returned. The July 1976 Law School Aptitude Test administration may not be used in support of an application for admission to the August 1976 entering class.

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 \$15.00
2. *Transcripts.* Analysis of transcripts and calculation of the undergraduate grade point average is performed for the school by the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Each applicant must register with LSDAS by filing the registration form, available at undergraduate schools, from Educational Testing Service, or directly from the law school. 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 bachelor's 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 to those who have submitted the required material in support of a prior application for admission to this school. Request for such waiver should be clearly made on the current admissions application together with an indication of the year for 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 undergraduate schools, 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 at least four weeks before the test date. It is strongly recommended that the test be taken no later than the December prior to the August in which admission is sought.

4. *Recommendation Letters.* Letters of recommendation are not required. Applicants who may wish to supplement the application with this type of information are encouraged to use the evaluation forms enclosed with the application for admission. Evaluations should be completed and forwarded by the individual making the reference directly to the Admissions Committee. Because many applications are reviewed within two weeks of their receipt, evaluations must be returned promptly. References should be instructors under whom the applicant has studied or with whom he or she has worked closely during college or graduate study. If there has been insufficient contact with such persons, evaluations from employers or others able to accurately assess the applicant's academic capability may be submitted. Because of the large number of evaluations received, the Admissions Committee will be unable to acknowledge receipt of each evaluation.
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.

## **Prelaw 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 prelegal 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 prelegal study to include in their prelegal course at least eight semester hours of English and eight semester hours of history, economics or political science.

For additional information, see the official *Prelaw Handbook*, 1975-76 edition, published in October 1975 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, prelaw 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 complete at least three-fourths of the work acceptable for a bachelor's degree in 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 or Eastern Shore campuses. Then, if accepted by the School of Law, they will begin their law work in Baltimore. Upon successfully completing a sufficient number of law school credits with a weighted average of 'C' so that when added to the previously earned undergraduate credits the total satisfies the credit requirements of the undergraduate school, they will be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, as the case may be. The degree of Juris Doctor will be awarded upon the successful completion of the work prescribed for graduation in the School of Law. Specific undergraduate course requirements are determined by the undergraduate college. Please consult the undergraduate dean for further information, particularly concerning specific requirements, if any, which must be completed at the undergraduate school prior to matriculation at the law school.

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 bachelor's degree. For the 1975-76 entering class, two of seven combined program applicants were accepted.

## **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 the School of Law.

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 the 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. The March 1 deadline does not apply to applicants for admission to advanced standing. However, applicants should complete the above procedural steps prior to the date the law school transcripts are received by the Admissions Committee and no later than August 1, 1976.

## **Fees and Registration**

### **Day Division**

Tuition fee, per semester, In-State .....	\$ 355.00
Tuition fee, per semester, Out-of-State .....	1100.00
Supporting facilities fee, per semester .....	30.00
Instructional resources fee, per semester .....	15.00
Student activities fee, per semester .....	4.00
Student health fee, per semester .....	5.00

### **Evening Division**

Tuition fee, per semester, In-State .....	\$265.00
Tuition fee, per semester, Out-Of-State .....	825.00
Supporting facilities fee, per semester .....	6.00
Instructional resources fee, per semester .....	11.25
Student activities fee, per semester .....	3.00

### **Miscellaneous Charges**

Application fee, to accompany application (becomes matriculation fee upon registration) ...	\$15.00
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Diploma fee, payable at the beginning of final semester .....	15.00
Late registration fee .....	20.00
Change of registration fee .....	5.00
Health insurance .....	42.30

Health insurance is required of all full-time professional schools students (nine or more semester hours). Students with equivalent insurance coverage must provide proof of such membership at the time of registration and obtain a hospital insurance waiver. Information concerning the student Health Insurance Program may be obtained from the Student Health Service. Rates are subject to change.

Each student is required to fill in all registration materials and deposit them with the Office of the Registrar at the beginning of each semester. No registration is complete or official until these materials are deposited and all financial obligations are satisfied. Students who do not complete their registration, including the payment of their bill on the registration days, will be subject to a late registration fee.

One-half of academic yearly fees are payable on the dates specified for each registration, August 22, 1975 for the fall semester, and January 9, 1976 for the spring semester. Health insurance for six months in advance is paid at the beginning of the fall and spring term. Senior-year students shall pay a graduation fee of \$15.00 at the beginning of the spring term.

A service charge is assessed for dishonored checks and is payable for each check which is returned unpaid by the drawee bank on initial presentation because of insufficient funds, payment stopped, postdating, drawn against uncollected items, etc.

For checks up to \$50.00 .....	\$ 5.00
For checks from \$50.01—\$100.00.....	\$10.00
For checks over \$100.00 .....	\$20.00

Students carrying less than nine credit hours in the day division or less than six credit hours in the evening division will be charged tuition on the basis of \$35.00 per semester hour carried; an additional fee of \$430.00 per semester in the day division and \$330.00 per semester in the evening division will be charged to out-of-state students.

Any enrolled student may request at registration the postponement of payment of one-half fixed charges for 30 days; all other fees are due and payable. For this service a charge of \$2.00 will be made.

If a satisfactory settlement or agreement for settlement is not made with the Business Office within 10 days after a payment is due, the student automatically is debarred from attendance at classes and will forfeit the other privileges of the law school.

## Withdrawal and Refund of Fees

Students desiring to leave the school at any time during the academic year are required to file with the dean a letter of resignation. In addition, an Application For Withdrawal form bearing the proper signatures must be filed with the Office of the Registrar. The student must satisfy the authorities that he has no outstanding obligations to the school and return his student identification card.

If the above procedures are not completed, the student will forfeit the right to any refunds. The date used in computing refunds is the date the application for withdrawal is signed by the dean.

**Refunds.** Students officially withdrawing from the school will be credited for all academic fees charged to them less the matriculation fee, in accordance with the following schedule from the date instruction begins:

Period from Date Instruction Begins	Sixteen-Week Semester	Percentage Refundable
Two weeks or less		80%
Between two and three weeks		60%
Between three and four weeks		40%
Between four and five weeks		20%
Over five weeks		0

## Six- or Eight-Week Summer Session

One week or less	70%
Between one and two weeks	50%
Between two and three weeks	20%
Over three weeks	0

### **Determination of In-State Status For Admission, Tuition, and Charge-Differential Purposes**

New regulations of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland for the determination of in-state status for admission, tuition and charge-differential purposes may be obtained from the Office of Admissions, Howard Hall, 685 W. Redwood Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

### **Financial Aid**

*General*—The purpose of the School of Law's financial aid program is to assist all students who can demonstrate that financial assistance is needed to meet basic law school and living expenses for the academic year. The law school assumes that the student will assist the school in determining financial need by fully describing his financial situation, and that of the spouse and family when appropriate. Through a varying combination of scholarships, State Grants-in-Aid, long- and short-term loans, and part-time employment, the student will receive assistance in meeting all reasonable costs associated with attending the law school. Many students also receive support from sources other than the law school. These funds are considered as part of the total resources available to meet the student's basic expenses.

The law school will determine the student's financial need through an analysis of information submitted on an Application for Financial Assistance. The law school's decision is based on information supplied by the applicant and the applicant's family, taking into account his resources, including property such as any car owned or used, and investments and savings, as well as obligations such as debts incurred for previous educational expenses. Unless the student has been determined to be independent of his parents, by demonstrating independence from parental support for the preceding year, the needs analysis will also include resources and obligations of his family. Married students are expected to commit the earnings and resources of the spouse to meet the basic law school and living expenses.

A general guideline describing the typical costs associated with attendance at the law school for one academic year is included with the Application for Financial Assistance. While student expenses may vary from the standard costs, any variation should be fully justified. For the 1975-76 academic year, basic costs, including tuition and fees, will be approximately \$4,150.00 for a single student and \$5,850.00 for a married student. Expenses for non-residents will be \$1,300.00 higher than for residents.

*Application Procedures*—Financial aid applications may be obtained at the Dean's Office and should be filed there no later than April 1. Financial aid is awarded for only one academic year and a new application must be filed to be considered for aid in a succeeding year. Students filing the one Application for Financial Aid are considered for all sources of funds available through the school. Applications of entering students will be considered only after the applicant has been accepted for admission.

*Scholarship Policies*—The award and amount of a scholarship is based on both scholastic achievement and demonstrated financial need. 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 78, unless special need or merit is shown. A student who maintains at least a 78 average will usually have his scholarship renewed. The following is a list of available scholarship funds:

*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.

*Thomas B. Finan Memorial Scholarship Fund*—Established by the Allegany County Bar Association to provide scholarship assistance to law students as a memorial to Judge Finan's outstanding career at the bar and in public service.

*Roger Howell Scholarships*—Established in 1962 by the alumni of the school through their Alumni As-

sociation on the occasion of the retirement of Roger Howell as dean of the law school after 31 years of service.

*New Student Aid Fund*—Established in 1964 under the will of Jacob S. New, his bequest, known as “The Jacob S. New and Kathryn M. New Student Aid Fund”, provides scholarships for students at the university studying law or taking a prelaw 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 the faculty until January 5, 1967, the date of his untimely death.

*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 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 who are residents of Maryland and are 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.

*Maryland State Scholarships*—The State of Maryland provides scholarships for use at professional schools. To be eligible, the applicant must be a resident of Maryland, be enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a full-time student and have a definite financial need. Awards are made for one academic year only, but may be renewed. A separate application must be made for this program. Application forms are available at the Dean's Office and must be filed by May 1 of the year of the award with the State Scholarship Board, 2100 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21218.

*Loan Policies*—School of Law loans are normally 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.

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. Rhynhart Student Aid Fund* — Established in 1967 by the Bar Association of Baltimore City upon the retirement of Judge Rhynhart, 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.

*National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) Program*—The law school receives an annual NDSL appropriation from the federal government which is used as part of the school's total loan funds. NDSL allocations are based on the same considerations as other financial aid awards. Such loans are available up to

\$2,500 for an academic year, but normally do not exceed \$1,500. The payment of a National Direct Student Loan begins one year after the borrower ceases to be a full-time student. The loan is repaid at a minimum rate of \$45.00 per quarter and repayment must be completed within 10 years. No interest is charged on the loan until the student graduates. After that date, interest accrues at the rate of 3% per annum.

*American Bar Association Loan Program*—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. Policy guidelines for this loan program are basically as described below for the Maryland higher education loans except that to be eligible, students need not be residents of Maryland.

*Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation* — This nonprofit 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., and insured by the federal government 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 entering and continuing students who are residents of Maryland. The maximum amount that can be loaned in any year is \$2,000. Repayment begins 10 months after graduation or leaving school, with interest at 7% per annum beginning immediately upon the awarding of the loan. In many cases, federal assistance in the payment of interest can be obtained.

*Central Scholarship Bureau*—Residents of the metropolitan Baltimore area (Baltimore City, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford or Howard Counties) in need of financial assistance may apply directly to the Central Scholarship Bureau. Included among the interest-free loan accounts administered by the Central Scholarship Bureau is the 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.



# Academic Calendar

## Fall Semester - 1975

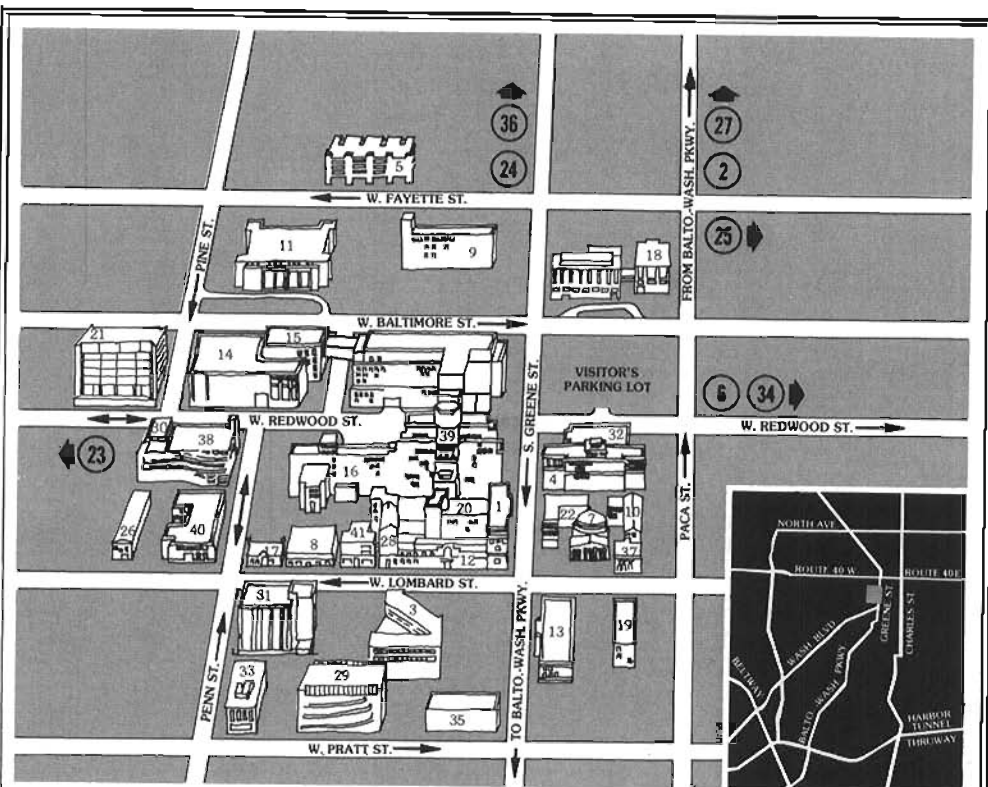
August 22	Registration for all students
August 25	Instruction begins
September 1	Labor Day (Holiday)
November 26	Thanksgiving recess begins after last class
December 1	Instruction resumes
December 9	Study period begins
December 11	Fall semester examinations begin
December 19	Fall semester examinations end

## Spring Semester - 1976

January 12	Instruction begins
April 9	Spring recess begins after last class
April 19	Instruction resumes
May 3	Study period begins
May 5	Spring semester examinations begin
May 14	Spring semester examinations end
June 4	Commencement Exercises

## 1975-1976

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### BUILDING KEY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE

1. **Affed Health Professions Building**, 37 S. Greene Street  
Medical Technology, School of Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, Radiologic Technology classrooms, offices, laboratories.
2. **Alpha House**, 828 N. Eusew Street (off campus)
3. **Baltimore Union**, 621 W. Lombard Street  
Cafeteria, student housing, meeting rooms for students and faculty, lounge.
4. **Bressler Research Building**, 29 S. Greene Street  
Medical school research laboratories, Baltimore offices of the university's Board of Regents.
5. **Community Mental Health and Rehabilitation Center** (under construction), Fayette and Arch Streets  
The university will use the \$12 million-plus facility jointly with the Inner City Mental Health Program and the State Department of Mental Hygiene.
6. **Community Pediatric Center**, 412 W. Redwood Street (off campus)  
Innovative program of comprehensive health care for children in southwestern health district. Federally funded.
7. **Davidge Hall**, 522 W. Lombard Street  
Built in 1812 and designed by R. Cary Long, who used the Pantheon in Rome as his model. The oldest building in the nation used continuously for medical education. The university's Medical Alumni Association plans to restore the building to its original state and open it to the public as a medical museum.
8. **Dunning Hall**, 636 W. Lombard Street  
School of Pharmacy classrooms and offices. Drug manufacturing lab, poison information center.
9. **Fayette Street Garage**, 633 W. Fayette Street
10. **Gray Laboratory**, 520 Rear W. Lombard Street  
Medical school offices and laboratories, Physical Therapy offices, Personal training room.
11. **Hayden-Harris Hall**, 666 W. Baltimore Street  
School of Dentistry clinics, classrooms, offices. Opened in 1971.
12. **Health Sciences Computer Center**, 610 W. Lombard Street  
Computer Center pharmacy school offices and labs, Medical Technology labs, Division of Clinical Investigation, Office of Student Affairs.
13. **Health Sciences Library**, 111 S. Greene Street  
Main library for all professional schools except the School of Law. Includes historical book collection and computerized circulation and information services.
14. **Howard Hall**, 660 W. Redwood Street  
Central Administration offices, medical school classrooms, offices, labs.
15. **Howard Hall Addition**, 655 W. Baltimore Street  
Medical school classrooms, offices, labs.
16. **Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behavior**, 645 W. Redwood Street (W wing of hospital)  
The medical school's center for psychiatric teaching and research as well as inpatient and outpatient care.
17. **Kelly Memorial Building**, 650 W. Lombard Street  
Headquarters of Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. B. Olive Cole Museum.
18. **Law Building (Lane Hall)**, 500 W. Baltimore Street  
School of Law classrooms, offices, library.
19. **Lombard Building**, 511 W. Lombard Street  
Bookstore, Juvenile Law Clinic, University Relations.
20. **Maryland Institute for Emergency Medicine**, 22 S. Greene Street  
The first major trauma program in the nation, combining multidisciplinary teaching and research with expert round-the-clock care for the critically ill and injured. Many patients are brought by state police helicopter from all parts of Maryland.
21. **Medical School Teaching Facility** (under construction), 10 S. Pine Street
22. **Medical Technology Building**, 31 S. Greene Street  
Medical school offices, labs.
23. **Morgan House**, 1524 Hollins Street (off campus)
24. **Methadone Program**, 104 N. Greene Street (off campus)
25. **National Pituitary Agency**, 210 W. Fayette Street (off campus)  
Under contract with the National Institutes of Health, the University of Maryland administers the NPA, which is the official agency for collection and distribution of human pituitary hormones for research purposes.
26. **Newman Center**, 712 W. Lombard Street
27. **Nikson House**, 826 N. Eusew Street (off campus)
28. **Parsons Residence Hall**, 622 W. Lombard Street
29. **Pratt Street Garage and Exercise Facility** (under construction)
30. **Redwood Hall**, 721 W. Redwood Street  
Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse offices, clinical area.
31. **School of Nursing Building**, 655 W. Lombard Street  
Modern classroom and office facility for nursing school, completed in 1971.
32. **School of Social Work and Administration Building**, 525 W. Redwood Street  
Office of the chancellor, School of Social Work and Community Planning classrooms, offices.
33. **State Medical Examiner's Building**, 111 Penn Street
34. **Stroke Center**, 412 W. Redwood Street (off campus)
35. **Termpomay Academic Building**, 601 Rear W. Lombard Street  
School of Social Work and Community Planning classrooms, offices.
36. **Tuerk House**, 106 N. Greene Street (off campus)  
Residential facility for alcoholism programs of the University of Maryland Hospital. (Also Alpha and Nilsson Houses.)
37. **University College**, 520 W. Lombard Street  
Offers degree and non-degree educational programs, usually held in the late afternoon or evening for adults.
38. **University Garage**, 701 W. Redwood Street
39. **University of Maryland Hospital**, 22 S. Greene Street
40. **Western Health Clinic**, 700 W. Lombard Street
41. **Whitehurst Hall**, 624 W. Lombard Street  
Graduate School office, nursing, pharmacy, social work and community planning offices, classrooms.

— NOTES —







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