

“There is no difficulty in cultivating even a passion for this study; and though a lawyer should be, in some degree, acquainted with the whole circle of human science, so that he may be as occasion may require, a philosopher to detect, a logician to reason, a poet to describe, and an orator to persuade, yet, believe me, that excellence in a single scientific profession, is all that our reasonable expectations should embrace.”

**David Hoffman, founder and first professor,
University of Maryland School of Law,
from *A Course of Legal Study*, 1836**

The University of Maryland School of Law is fully accredited by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools.

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
SCHOOL OF LAW
1977-1978**

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE

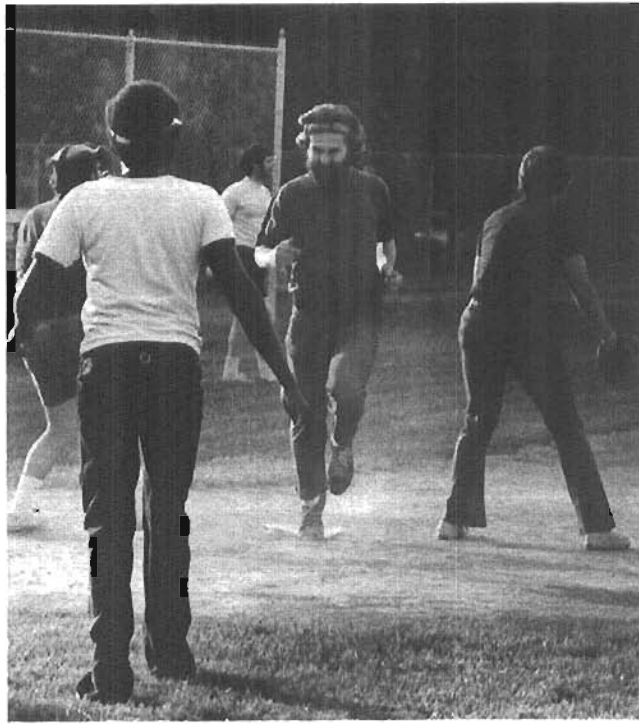
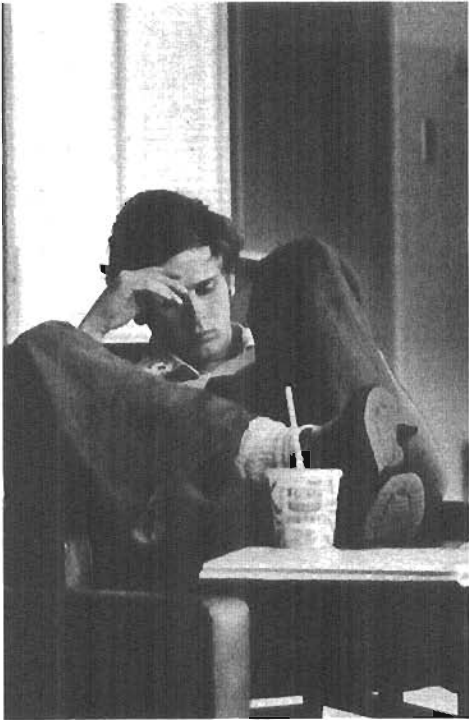
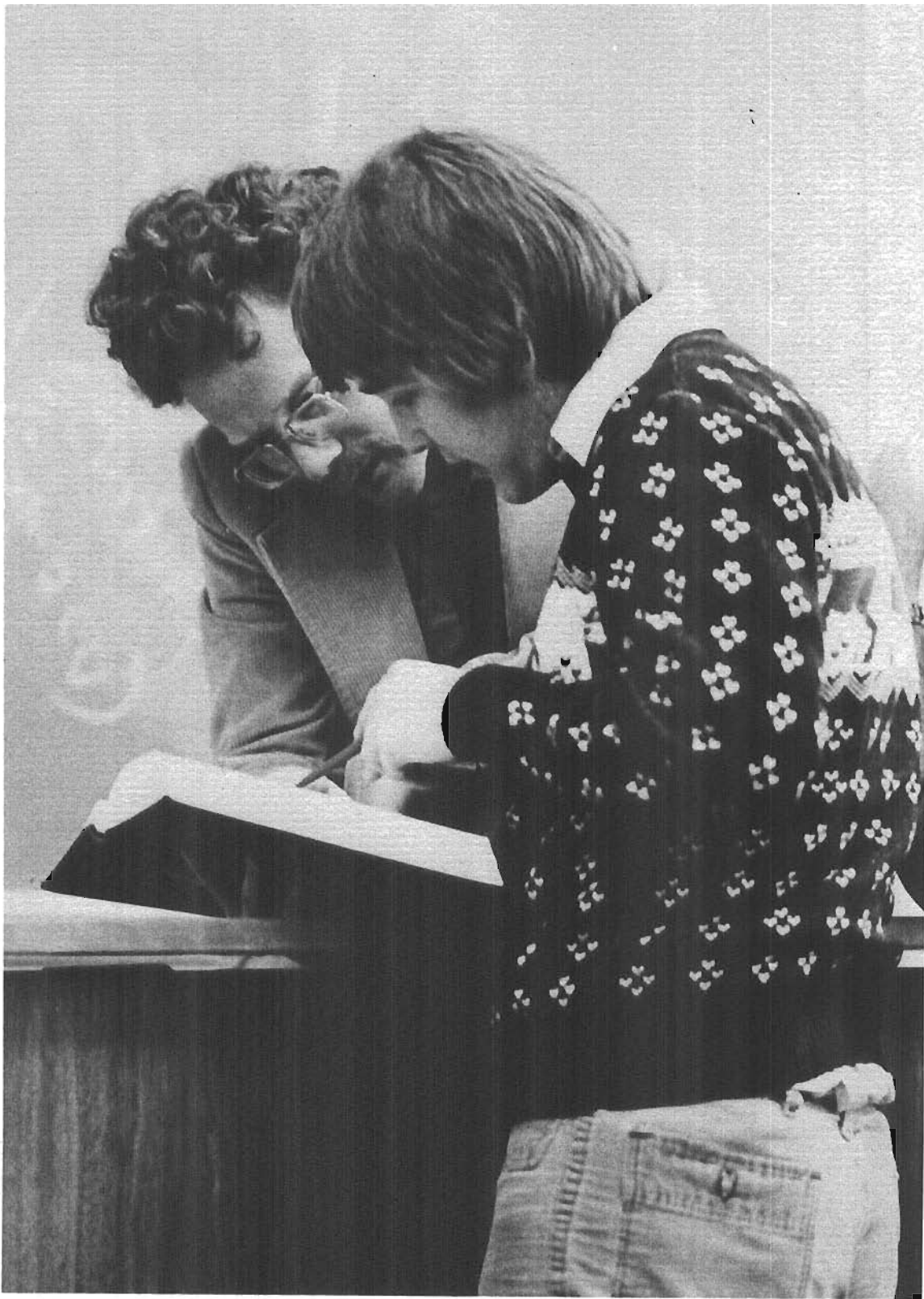


TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Information /	5
Student Activities /	11
Employment and Placement /	15
Academic Regulations and Awards /	17
Faculty /	23
Curriculum /	41
Admission /	65
Fees and Financial Aid /	71
Administration /	77
Academic Calendar /	82
Campus Map /	83



GENERAL INFORMATION

"Our objective in the following
Course is to produce a learned and
accomplished lawyer."

David Hoffman, Course of Legal Study

GENERAL INFORMATION

History

The early years of the University of Maryland School of Law, one of the oldest law schools in the United States, were dominated by a young Baltimore attorney named David Hoffman, a scholar whose views on legal education were far in advance of his time. In 1816 Hoffman was selected to be the school's first professor of law. Soon thereafter he published *A Course of Legal Study*, a well-organized method of formal law study which brought him praise from leading lawyers and jurists of the day. One reviewer pronounced Hoffman's work "by far the most perfect system for the study of law which has ever been offered to the public," and Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story called it "an honor to the country." Regular instruction at the school was begun in 1824. However, it was suspended approximately 10 years later when Hoffman departed for Europe. The law school was revived in 1869 and in 1870 regular instruction was resumed.

The law school has held American Bar Association approval since 1930 and Association of American Law Schools membership since 1931. The *Maryland Law Review* was first published in 1936 and a chapter of Order of the Coif, the national law honor society, was established at the school in 1938.

Program of Instruction

The law school offers a day division with a three-year, six-semester course of study, and an evening division part-time program that normally extends over eight semesters in four academic years. Substantially the same curriculum is offered in each division, and entrance and academic standards are the same. The law school also offers a part-time program during the day, to which not more than five students may be admitted each year. The academic and residency requirements for part-time day students are substantially the same as for students in the evening division. A seven-week summer semester is available to all students at the school. Approximately 775 students are enrolled at the law school: 525 in the day division and 250 in the evening division. The faculty numbers approximately 60 persons including several leading attorneys and judges who teach at the school part-time.

Location

Located in downtown Baltimore, the law school is within walking distance of federal and city courthouses, and it is less than one hour's drive from the State House in Annapolis and the Capitol in Washington, D.C. The schools of law, medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, and social work and community planning constitute the Baltimore City campus of the University of Maryland. The main campus of the University is located 30 miles south of Baltimore in College Park.

Full of old-world charm and tradition, Baltimore is the seventh largest city in the U.S., with an area of more than ninety square miles and a population of over two million persons.

The educational institutions in Baltimore are rated among the best in the country. In addition to the University of Maryland professional schools, Baltimore has the following: Johns Hopkins Medical Center and University, Peabody Conservatory of Music, Maryland Institute College of Art, Goucher College, Loyola College, Morgan State University, Ner Israel Rabbinical College, College of Notre Dame of Maryland, St. Mary's Seminary, Towson State College and the University of Baltimore.

Baltimore ranks among the nation's leading industrial centers, having more than 2,000 industrial plants. The port of Baltimore is ranked fourth in total tonnage and annually handles approximately 55,000,000 tons of foreign and inter-coastal commerce.



Nearby the School of Law, an exciting modern renaissance is taking place as the City of Baltimore revitalizes its downtown. Five blocks from the school is Charles Center, the unique hub of professional Baltimore, and a few blocks beyond that is the Inner Harbor, the historic basin which is being transformed, through a \$486 million project, into a business-residential-recreational center.

Governance

As a constituent school of the University of Maryland, the School of Law is ultimately accountable to the Board of Regents and to the chief administrative officers of the university. Subject to the overall guidance of the regents and university officials, the law school is primarily governed by the Faculty Council which consists of the fulltime 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 usually meets each month during the school year and establishes overall policies for the operation of the school.

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

Facilities

Since 1965 the law school has occupied a contemporary L-shaped building, William Preston Lane Jr. Hall, located in the block bounded by Baltimore and Paca Streets in Baltimore. A classroom wing, running along Paca Street, contains a moot court room and student locker rooms on the first floor; administrative offices, faculty offices and a student lounge on the second floor; and five large classrooms, seminar rooms and faculty offices on the third and fourth floors. Additional offices for the law faculty are on the first floor and basement in the library wing running along Baltimore Street. The library, with two large reading rooms and two mezzanines devoted to stack space, occupies the top two floors. Student organizations have offices in a trailer adjacent to the building.

Containing over 130,000 volumes, the Law Library has an extensive collection of American law reports and statutory material, an excellent collection of U.S. Supreme Court and Fourth Circuit records and briefs and congressional committee hearings (available in hard copy and/or microform), and a foreign law collection which is strong in contemporary French and German primary and secondary sources. In addition to its decisional and statutory materials, the library has a comprehensive collection of legal and non-legal treatises, looseleaf services and periodicals, and it is a federal document depository. Also, the library has the new computerized legal research system, LEXIS, which is available for student and faculty use.

The library is administered by a full-time staff of 15 professional and non-professional librarians, aided by student assistants. It is open weekdays from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sundays from 12 noon to 9 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 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md. (21201). Application forms for housing may be obtained by writing to the Director of Housing at the above address.

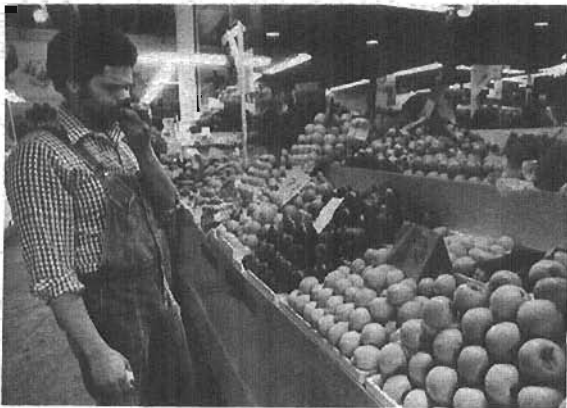
The Student Union

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.

Food and cold beer may be obtained in the Synapse (Student/Faculty Pub) located in the lower level of the Student Union. This popular meeting place also offers machine-style snacks, and music via the juke box always and, sometimes, live. Pizza, hot dogs and light platters are available. Thursday nights feature a "happy hour" and occasional free films. Other special events are planned during the year. Membership fee is \$1 for students and \$2 for faculty and alumni per academic year.

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 sizes are available to accommodate from 12 to 200. Lecterns, chalk boards and some audio-visual equipment are available, too.

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.



The Union is also responsible for operating the new recreational facilities on top of the Pratt Street Garage. The facility includes handball courts, squash courts, tennis courts, basketball court, weight room, locker room, showers and saunas.

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 St., Baltimore. The office is staffed by a physician-director, an assistant director, three internists, two psychiatrists, a gynecologist, three registered nurses and four secretaries. The care provided is an office-type of practice for 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 known physical defects corrected before entering the School of Law to avoid absences during the academic year.

Participation in preventive medicine programs conducted by the health service (i.e., tuberculin skin test, return for reading of skin test and chest x-ray) is a prerequisite of registration and no student will be allowed to register without completing this requirement.

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 and other family members 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 Blue Cross-Blue Shield or equivalent insurance.

For further information contact the Student Health Service, 528-6790.

Joint Degree Programs

The School of Law offers two separate four-year programs leading to a Juris Doctor (J. D.) degree and a master's degree in either business administration or policy sciences. In addition, other joint degree programs can be arranged depending on an individual's interest.

The Master of Business Administration program is designed to prepare students for administrative or managerial positions of responsibility in industry, commerce or government, and it is offered through the College of Business and Management at the University of Maryland College Park. The Master of Policy Sciences program teaches students the concepts and skills for analyzing policy alternatives in both the public and private domains. This degree is offered through the Policy Sciences Graduate Program at the University of Maryland Baltimore County.

Candidates for either program must apply for admission to the law school as well as to one of the two graduate schools and must meet each school's admission criteria. Students already enrolled in the law school may enter the program no later than the completion of the second year in the School of Law. However, interested students are urged to enter prior to the start of the second year. Under the joint program, 75 credits in law school coupled with either 39 credits in business courses or 30 credits in policy sciences courses are required for graduation.

Grade averages in the School of Law and the graduate programs are computed separately, and students are eligible for honors in each based on the existing criteria. Stu-

dents must meet passing requirements in each school to continue in the program. However, a student failing in one school, but meeting passing requirements in the other, may complete work for the degree in the school in which he or she is able to maintain a passing average. Of course, such completion must be upon the same conditions (credit hours, residency, etc.) as required of regular (nonjoint program) degree candidates. Financial aid is handled independently by each school; therefore, financial aid applications should be submitted to both schools. Student schedules must be approved by the law school advisor for the joint program, Mr. Abraham, and by the advisor designated by either the College of Business and Management or the Policy Sciences Graduate Program.

Courses at Other Institutions

Students may receive law school credit for up to nine credit hours of graduate level course work from institutions outside the law school. The outside work must be relevant to the legal education of the student (i.e., facilitate work toward a joint degree 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. Graduate credits earned prior to commencement of law school studies may not be applied toward requirements for the J.D. degree.

Summer Session

The 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. In 1977, Administrative Law, Consumer Protection, Domestic Relations, Federal Jurisdiction, Trial Practice and Moot Court were offered in the summer session, and a similar range of courses is planned for 1978. Classes are scheduled between 5:10 and 9 p.m. during June and July, and each summer credit equals one semester's credit. Students should not presume that required courses (such as Legal Profession) will be offered in the summer session; required courses should be completed during fall and spring semesters. The law school reserves the right to cancel summer session courses that are undersubscribed. For further information contact Assistant Dean Regan.

Veteran Affairs

Certifications required for benefits under the G.I. bill are processed by Ms. Nizer in the Dean's Office. Student veterans should contact Ms. Nizer early in the first year of law school to get information on the school's policy regarding full and part-time certifications.

Registration with Bar Examiners

Each state has its own bar registration and admission rules. Students intending to practice law are encouraged to become acquainted early with the rules in any state in which they plan to live and practice, especially those rules relating to registration during law school. Information on requirements in each state may be obtained from the dean's office.

Every student who plans 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) 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. Necessary forms and further information may be obtained at the dean's office or by writing to John E. Boerner, Esq., Secretary, State Board of Law Examiners, The Courts of Appeal Building, Annapolis, Md. (21401).

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 ACTIVITIES

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association, the official student organization, 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 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 credits and not to exceed two credits in any one year, except that, notwithstanding the above limitations, student editors may receive up to two credits 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. The editor-in-chief of the *Forum* may receive two credits per semester, up to a maximum of six.

International Trade Law Journal

The *International Trade Law Journal*, published by students at the School of Law, is a scholarly 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, Prof. Hungdah Chiu and Prof. Edward Laing.

The Bi-weekly

A lively, informal publication, *The Bi-weekly* carries news, features, editorials, letters, and notices written by students and faculty for the law school community. At its zenith, *The Bi-weekly* was a multipaged, professionally printed "newspaper" which came out every two weeks or so. Lately, *The Bi-weekly* has adopted an irregular production schedule, leading some law school observers to question the health and viability of the popular publication. Students close to *The Bi-weekly* insist that it is "alive and well." Working on *The Bi-weekly* is an intrinsically rewarding activity for which no course credit is given.

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 three separate competitions, offers students an opportunity to gain valuable experience in arguments and presentations of cases and in the legal research incident thereto. Moot Court is required for all students.

Day students participate in moot court 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) 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.

The school's three-member national moot court team, which participates in nationwide competition with other law schools, is selected by the Moot Court Board from among those students participating in the Myerowitz competition.

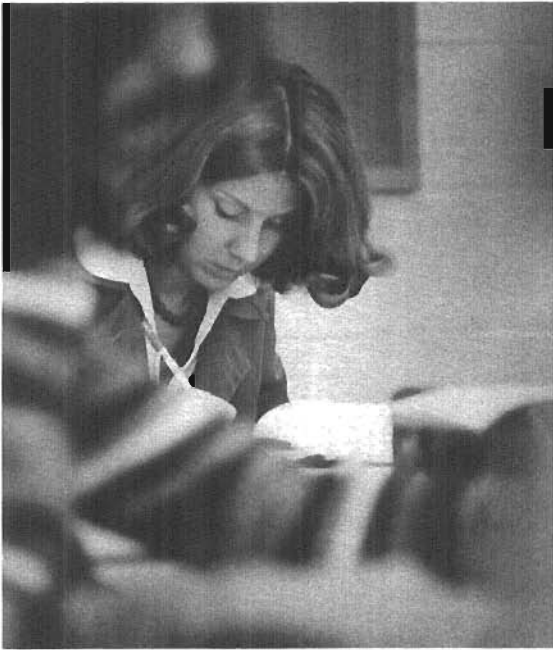
Upon the recommendation of the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Board, Prof. Richard V. Falcon, students may receive one credit per semester for each semester in which they participate in the Moot Court program during their second and third years, and students chosen as the national team may receive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

International Law Society

The International Law Society is the focal point for international activities in the Law School. Activities in the past have included: coordinating and staging a regional conference of the American Society of International Law on the legal and economic aspects of United States-Republic of China trade; establishing the "Occasional Papers/Reprints Series in Contemporary Asian Studies" under the guidance of Professor Hungdah Chiu; and sponsoring a speakers series in international law at the law school. Projects vary from year to year according to the needs of the international legal community and the interest of the students.

The International Law Society sponsors law school participation in the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, which is held each spring at the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law. 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 international 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 purposes of assisting black law students in successfully completing law school and of increasing involvement and participation in community concerns by 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 the faculty and administration.

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 various projects.

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 flourished until his death in 1963. The income from this endowment is 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 law students. Norval Morris, Dean of the University of Chicago Law School, delivered the 1977 Soper Lecture.

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

Persons entering or considering law school should be aware that the job market for graduating law students in 1978 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 publicly funded programs. At this time, however, the rapid growth of new jobs for lawyers is not considered highly probable.

The law school provides placement assistance under the direction of an assistant dean. In addition to putting students and graduates in touch with employers interested in hiring lawyers and law clerks, the Placement Office provides information and counseling on law-related employment opportunities, career progression, post-graduate studies, resume preparation, interviewing and bar admission.

As of July 1977, 85 per cent of the law school's 1977 graduating class had responded to an employment questionnaire distributed by the Placement Office. Of those graduates providing information, approximately 74 per cent had obtained employment with an average annual salary of \$15,000. Approximately 34 per cent of these students went into private practice, 20 per cent accepted judicial clerkships, 12 per cent were employed as government attorneys, nine per cent assumed general governmental posts, seven per cent chose attorney positions in business and nine per cent took general business positions. Further statistical information on this subject may be obtained from the Placement Office.

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



ACADEMIC REGULATIONS AND AWARDS

“I will not say with Lord Hale, that ‘The law will admit 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, clinics and certain courses requiring substantial written work. 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 absent for examination in any course must report to the dean as soon as the circumstances which caused the absence permit and have an acceptable excuse; otherwise a grade of F (55) will be entered.

A student may not drop a course 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

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).

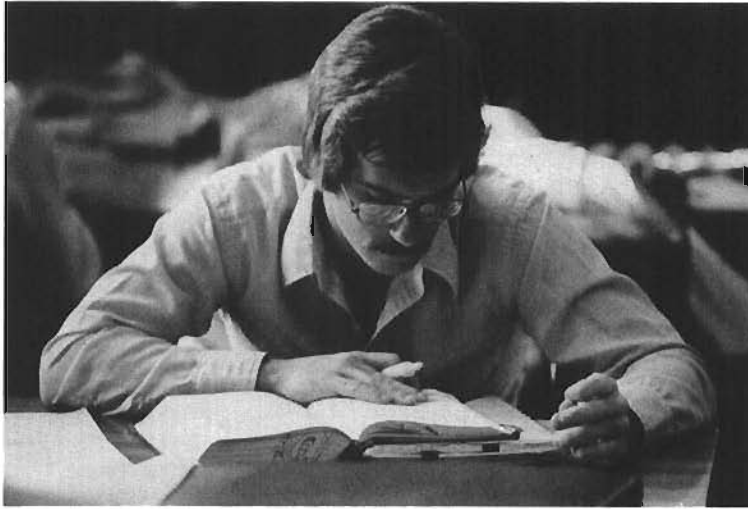
Averages are computed by multiplying the numerical grade for each course by its weight in semester hours, adding the products for each course, and dividing the sum by the number of semester hours taken. The voluntary repeating of a course does not erase the previous grade; the new grade and the old grade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

Official transcripts, which may be obtained from the Office of the Registrar, indicate all courses taken at the Law School, including those repeated voluntarily or by requirement of the faculty. Grade reports, also issued by the Registrar, are mailed to each student's home address after each semester.

Exclusion Rules

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 exceptional circumstances warrant readmittance (the committee's decision on this issue will be final); (2) with a weighted cumulative average of from 64.0 to 65.9, may continue in the school as a member of the first-year class, retaking all first-year courses except those courses in which he or she has received a grade of 70 or above; or (3) with a weighted cumulative average of from 66.0 to 66.9, may continue in the school on probation.

All other students will be excluded permanently 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 also applies 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 or her at the end of the scholastic year. Summer session grades apply to the cumulative average of the subsequent academic 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 students must have fulfilled course requirements (see Curriculum), must be in good academic standing, i.e., not subjected to exclusion (see Grading System and Exclusion Rules), must have a weighted cumulative average of at least 67.0, and must have passed courses totaling at least 84 semester hours, if they entered the law school after 1975. Day students who entered prior to fall 1975 must take at least 84 semester hours and pass at least 82 semester hours. Evening students who entered prior to fall 1975 must take and pass at least 82 semester hours.

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; two semesters in the day division and five semesters in the evening division will not satisfy this requirement.

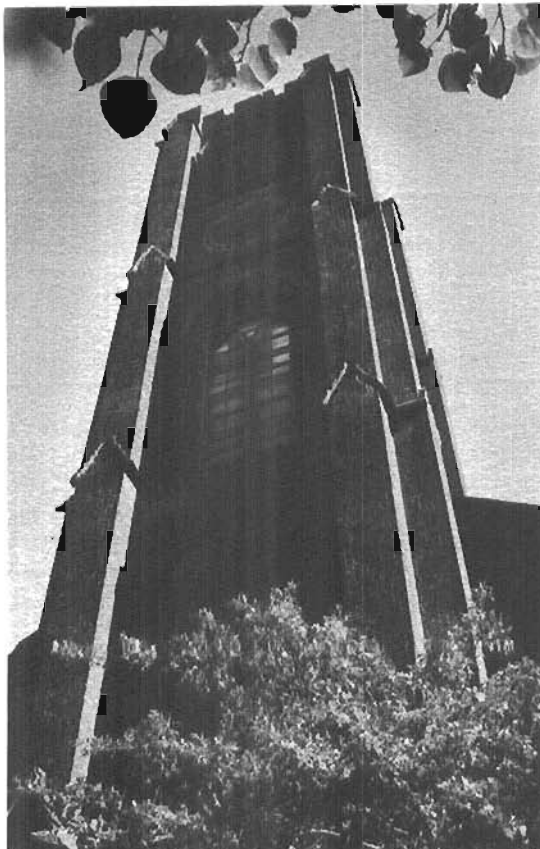
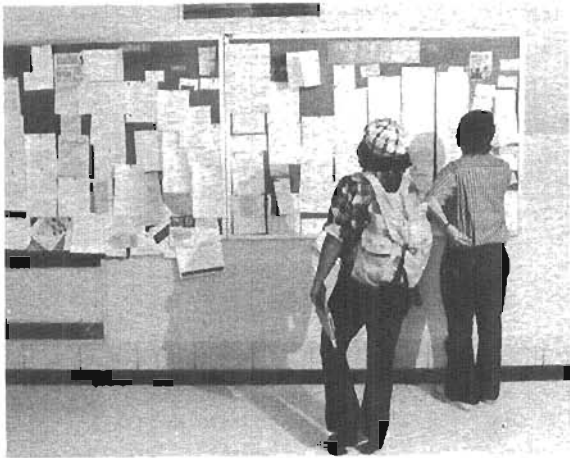
To fulfill the residence requirement, day division students are required to carry not less than 11 hours nor more than 16 hours of course work during the third, fourth, fifth and sixth semesters; evening division students are required to carry not less than eight nor more than 12 hours during the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth semesters of residence. (The minimum for evening division students who entered prior to August 1977 is six hour per semester.) The first-year requirements are 30 credits for day division students and 20 credits for evening division students.

For purposes of the residency rule, students registered in the evening division are considered evening division students regardless of the number of credit hours actually taken in any one semester; part-time day division students also are treated as evening division students.

Day division students who earn at least 11 credits in two summer sessions, with a minimum of five credits in each summer session, may qualify for graduation after two and one-half years of law study. 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 session credits to complete their law studies within three years. Students may not take more than eight credits in any one summer session.

Voluntary Withdrawal

A student who withdraws in good standing after completion of at least one semester at the Law School may return if the amount of time he will have been absent from the school, between the date he was admitted and the date he can reasonably expect to graduate, does not exceed three years. The school reserves the right to raise questions as to character which have arisen during the interim and to refuse readmission on these grounds. A student who withdraws in good standing after completion of at least one semester of law school but who does not satisfy this requirement as to time is not entitled to be readmitted but may be readmitted by the Administrative Committee, subject to such conditions as the Committee may impose. A student who withdraws before the completion of one semester is not entitled to be readmitted but may be admitted as a new student by the Admissions Committee.



Honors and Prizes

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. Only students standing among the first tenth of the senior class are eligible for membership. Selection of seniors for the Maryland chapter of the Order is held during spring semester, immediately prior to commencement.

Graduation With Honor is determined by the Faculty Council and may be awarded to students who meet requirements for graduation and who attain a weighted cumulative average of 79.0 or better in all work done at the law school.

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 who has demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership and scholarship.

The American Jurisprudence Prizes, sponsored by Bancroft-Whitney Company and The Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company, are given to the top student in various courses; the prizes consist 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, Prof. Arnold's special area of interest.

The Joseph Bernstein Fund 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 Mr. 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*; (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*; and (3) the senior student who is adjudged by the faculty advisor of the *International Trade Law Journal* to have submitted the most significant article for publication in the *Journal*.

The Elizabeth Maxwell Carroll Chesnut Prize is given for good scholarship 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 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 William P. Cunningham Awards are presented annually to students, selected by the faculty, for exceptional achievement and service to the school.

The Edward H. Curlander Prizes are awarded annually to students doing the best work 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 a prize to the student who has done the best work in Estate and Gift Taxation and a 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. awards a prize for the senior student deemed by the faculty to have contributed most largely to the school through his or her qualities of character and leadership.

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 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 1970. Prizes are given to the finalists in the annual Myerowitz Moot Court Competition and 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 Procedure.

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 Prof. 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* were established in 1962 under the will of Zaldee 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 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 to the student who has done the best work in Torts.



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.

FACULTY

Kenneth S. Abraham, Associate Professor of Law

Legal Method-Process-Torts; Theories of Interpretation; Torts. B.A., 1967, Indiana University; J.D., 1971, Yale University. From 1971 to 1973, Mr. Abraham worked in private practice in New Jersey. He left private practice in 1973 to do research in urban finance at Yale University's Institution for Social and Policy Studies. He has taught courses at Yale, Case Western Reserve and Johns Hopkins Universities. He has served as a consultant on professional liability for the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, the National Conference of State Legislatures, and the Maryland State Bar Assn.

Bernard Auerbach, Professor of Law

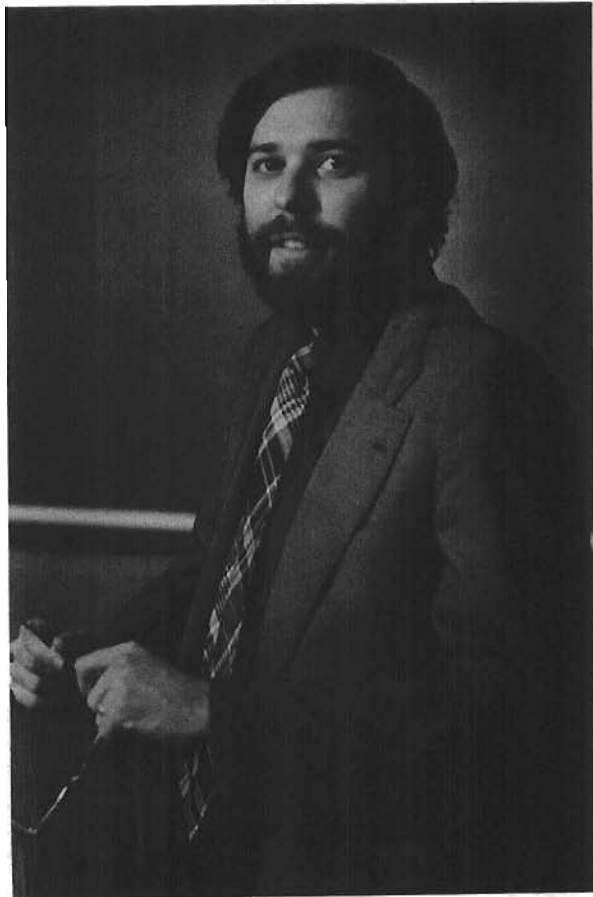
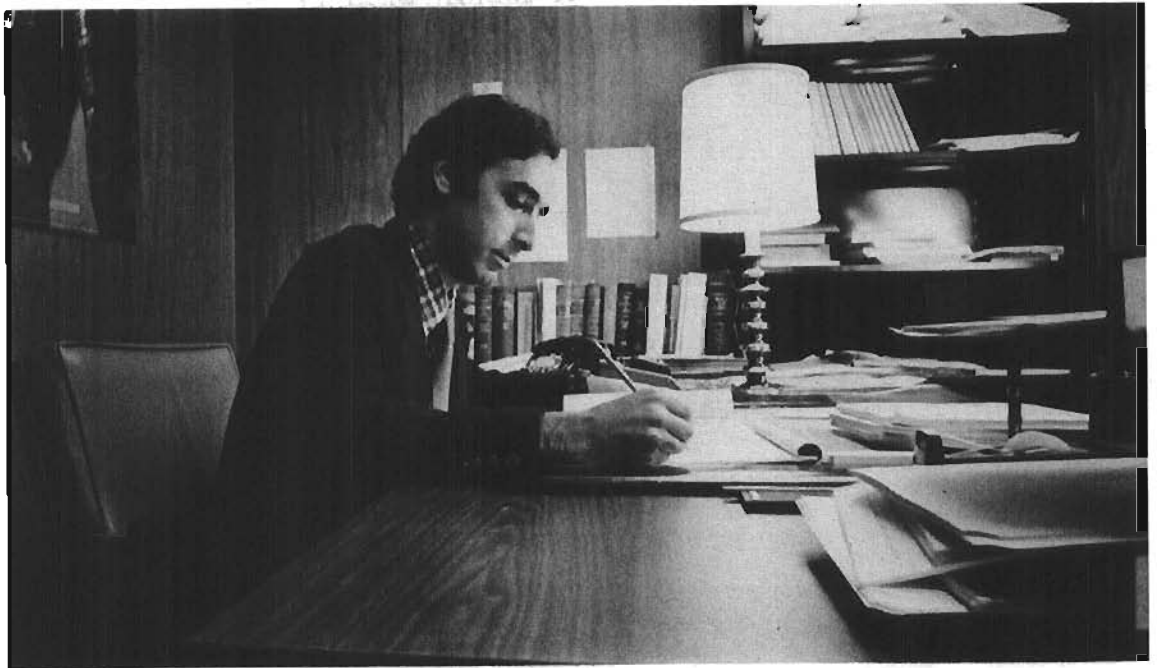
Jewish Law; Procedure. B.A., 1945, Yeshiva University; J.D., 1950, New York University; LL.M., 1959, Yale University. Mr. Auerbach joined the faculty in 1962 after having served as assistant professor at the California Western University School of Law and lecturer in law at New York University Law School. 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.

Donald N. Bersoff, Assistant Professor of Law

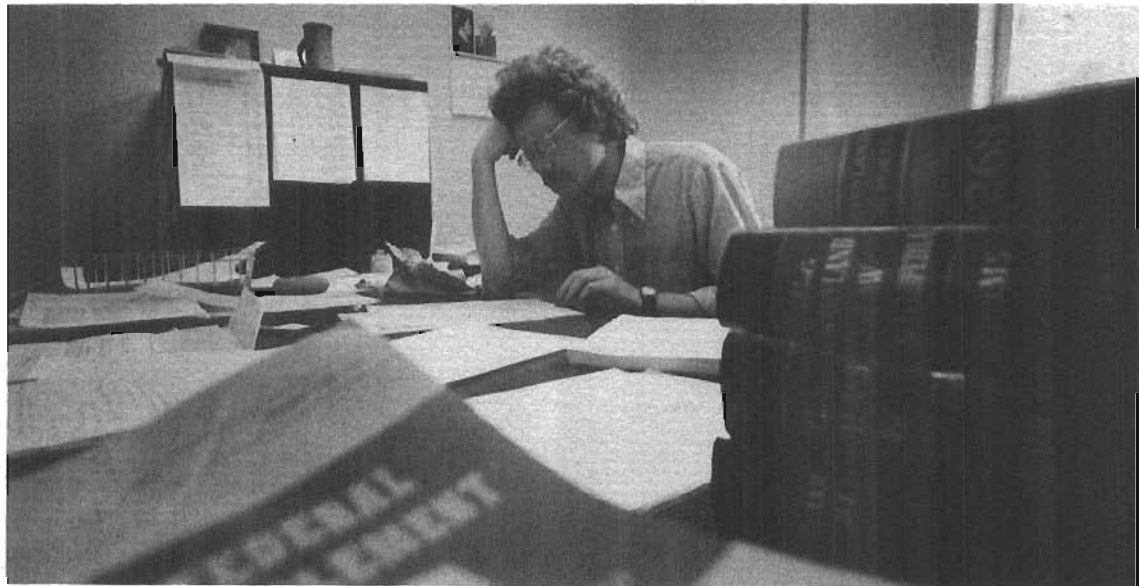
Developmental Disabilities Law Clinic, Law and Psychology Seminar, Legal Method-Process-Criminal Law. B.A., 1958, M.A., 1960, Ph.D., 1965, New York University; J.D., 1976, Yale University. Before entering law school, Mr. Bersoff taught psychology at Ohio State University and the University of Georgia. He is an associate editor of the *Journal of School Psychology* and coauthor of a 1976 textbook in educational psychology. He is a member of the American Psychological Association Task Force on Psychology and Legal Action and since August 1976 has been a consultant to the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects in Biomedical and Behavioral Research. A number of Mr. Bersoff's articles have appeared in psychology, education, and legal journals. In addition to his teaching duties at the law school, Mr. Bersoff serves as a staff attorney with the Developmental Disabilities Law Clinic and as a professor (part-time) of psychology at the Johns Hopkins University.

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 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 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.



From left to right:
Kenneth S. Abraham
Donald N. Bersoff
David S. Bogen
Bernard Auerbach



From left to right:
Hungdah Chlu
Evelyn C. Bracy
John M. Brumbaugh
Marcla Pearce Burgdorf
C. Christopher Brown

Evelyn C. Bracy, Assistant Professor of Law

Legal-Method-Process-Criminal Law and Procedure, Trial Practice. B.A., 1971, University of New Orleans; J.D., 1974, LL.M., 1976, Duke University. Ms. Bracy joined the faculty in 1977 after serving as a staff attorney with the Public Defender service of the District of Columbia.

C. Christopher Brown, Associate Professor of Law

Administrative Law; Legal Method-Process-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 term 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 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, and he is a member of the American Law Institute. He also teaches a course in Legal Aspects of Medicine at the University of Maryland School of Medicine.

Marcia Pearce Burgdorf, Assistant Professor of Law

Developmental Disabilities Law Clinic. 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. Ms. Burgdorf is a consultant with the President's Committee on Mental Retardation and the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

Hungdah Chiu, Professor of Law

International Law; International Transactions; Legal Development of Mainland China; Problems of 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, who has taught at National Taiwan University and at National Chengchi University in the Republic of China, was a research associate at Harvard Law School for six years. 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). In 1976 and 1977 Mr. Chiu attended the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea as an observer for the International Law Association. He was elected one of the 10 outstanding young men for 1971 by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China, and he received the Certificate of Merit awarded by the American Society of International Law in 1976.

Phillip G. Dantes, Assistant Professor of Law

Legal Method-Process-Criminal Procedure, Legal Method-Process-Torts, Torts. B.A., 1970, University of Iowa; J.D., 1973, University of Oklahoma. For two years Mr. Dantes was an attorney with the Federal Trade Commission where he was engaged in monopoly and restraint of trade litigation. From 1975 to 1977 he served as deputy director of the law school's Juvenile Law Clinic.

Abraham A. Dash, Professor of Law

Administrative Law; Criminal Procedure; Legal Profession; Trial Practice. B.S., 1957, University of Nebraska; J.D., 1959, Georgetown University. Mr. Dash joined the 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. 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 States Supreme Court and has served as consultant for the Administrative Conference of the United States.

John W. Ester, Professor of Law

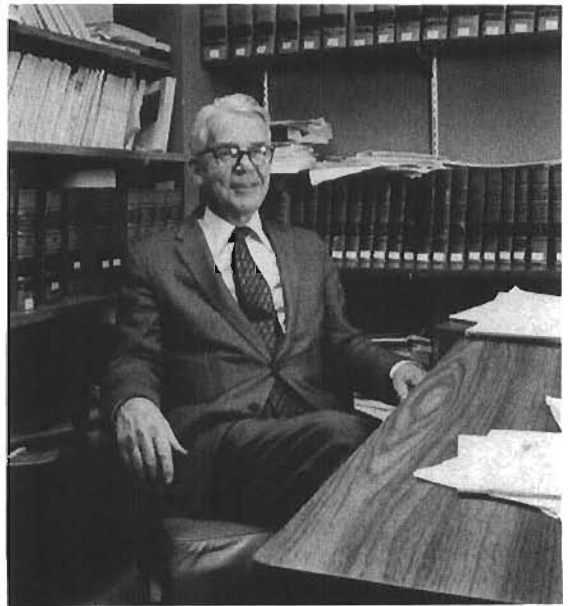
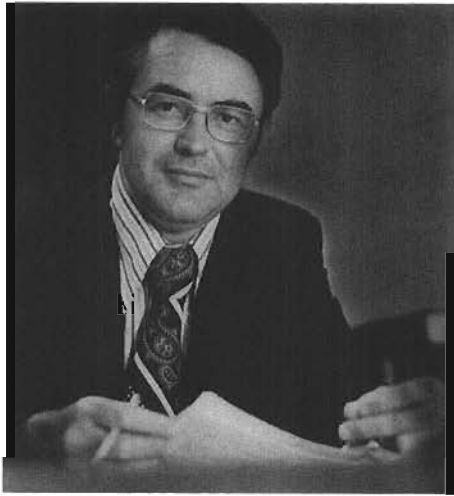
Domestic Relations; Legal Method-Process-Torts; Torts. B.A., 1956, Pasadena College; J.D., 1959, Willamette University; LL.M., 1962, University of Illinois. Mr. Ester was the director of continuing legal education for the Maryland State Bar Association from 1963 to 1976, and he has edited numerous books on Maryland law in connection with continuing legal education programs. He is the author of *Maryland Cases and Materials on Domestic Relations*, now in its second edition.

Richard V. Falcon, Professor of Law

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

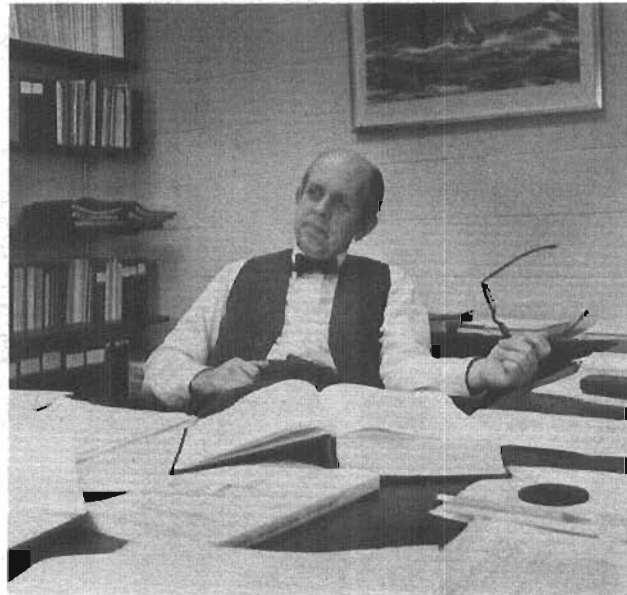
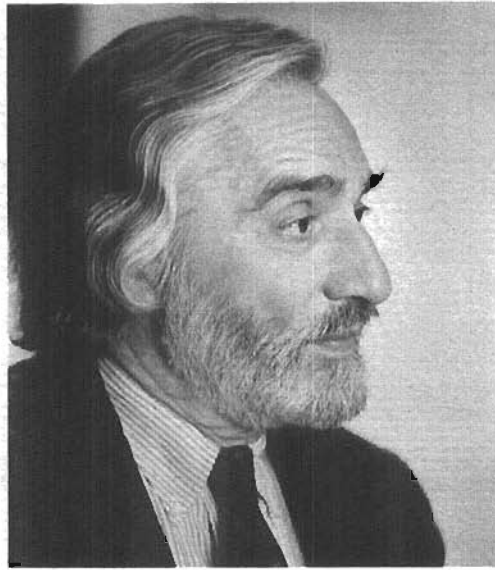
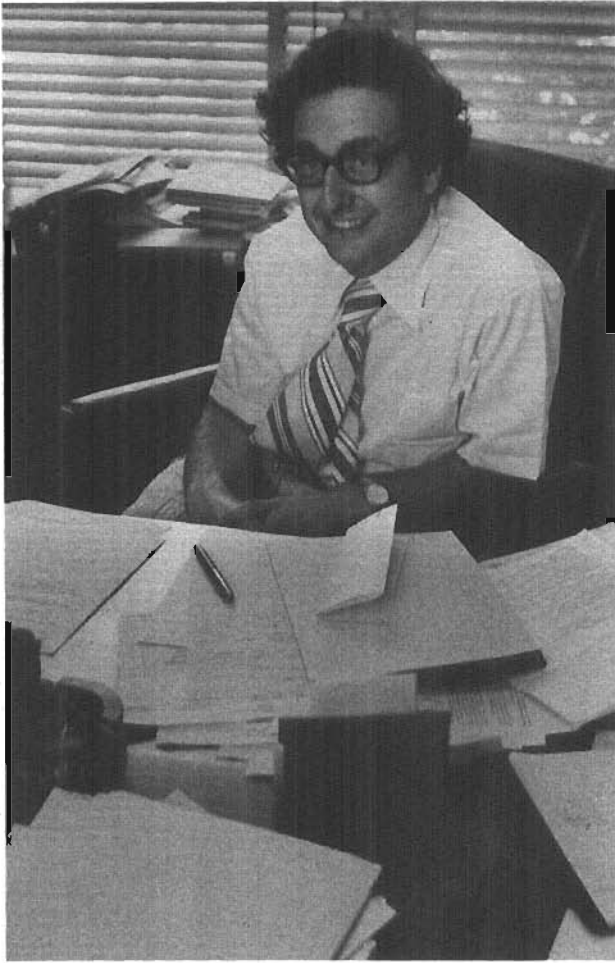
Larry S. Gibson, Professor of Law

On leave 1977-78. 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 of 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 is reporter to the Evidence



From left to right:

John W. Ester
Richard V. Falcon
Larry S. Gibson
Phillip G. Dantes
Abraham A. Dash
John F. Davis



From left to right:
Everett F. Goldberg
Max Isenbergh
Alan D. Hornstein
Oscar S. Gary
William G. Hall Jr.

Rules Project of the Maryland Court of Appeals Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure and a member of the Examination Drafting Committee of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. He has been a member of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City and a member of the boards of directors of a variety of civic organizations in Maryland.

Everett F. Goldberg, Associate Dean and Professor of 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

(On leave 1977-78). 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 he is the author of *Cases and Materials on Environmental Law*, and coauthor of *Cases and Materials on the Law of Torts*. He is a member of the American Law Institute.

William G. Hall Jr., Professor of Law

Business Planning Seminar. B.A., 1952, Washington & Lee University; J.D., 1955, LL.M., 1963, Harvard University. Before joining the 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 of the Law School Admission Council.

Alan D. Hornstein, Associate Professor of Law

Contracts; Evidence; Federal Jurisdiction. B.A., 1965, M.A., 1967, Long Island University; J.D., 1970, Rutgers University. Before joining the 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, psychological research methodology, and legal education.

Max Isenbergh, Professor of Law

Antitrust; Legal Process. 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.

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 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 Bar Association. He 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. Mr. Katz served as law clerk to the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and then practiced with a Baltimore law firm before joining the faculty in 1966. He has taught in the business law and commercial law areas, the areas he specialized in while in active practice. He is executive secretary of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and he is executive director of the Maryland Institute for Continuing Professional Education of Lawyers, Inc.

Robert I. Keller, Professor of Law

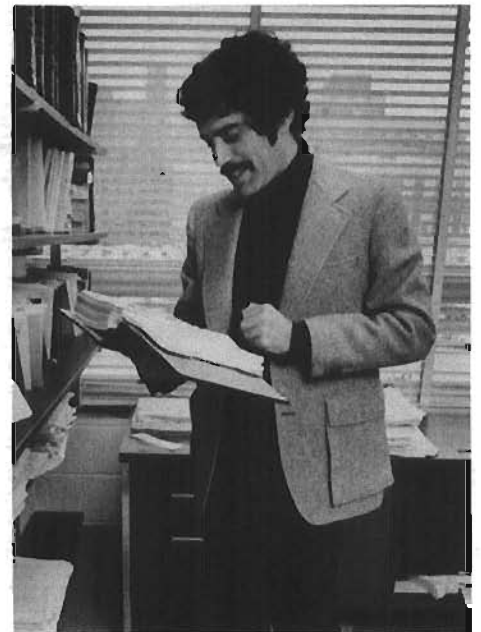
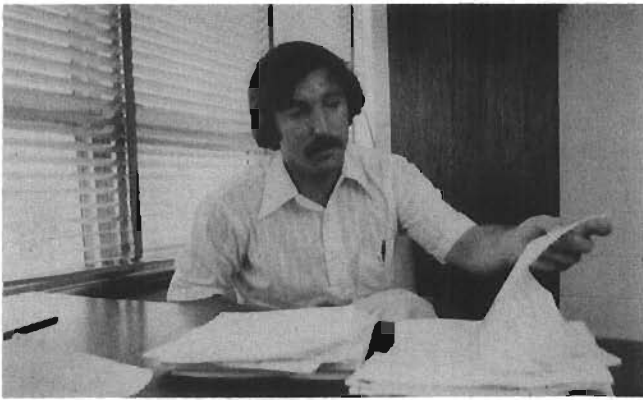
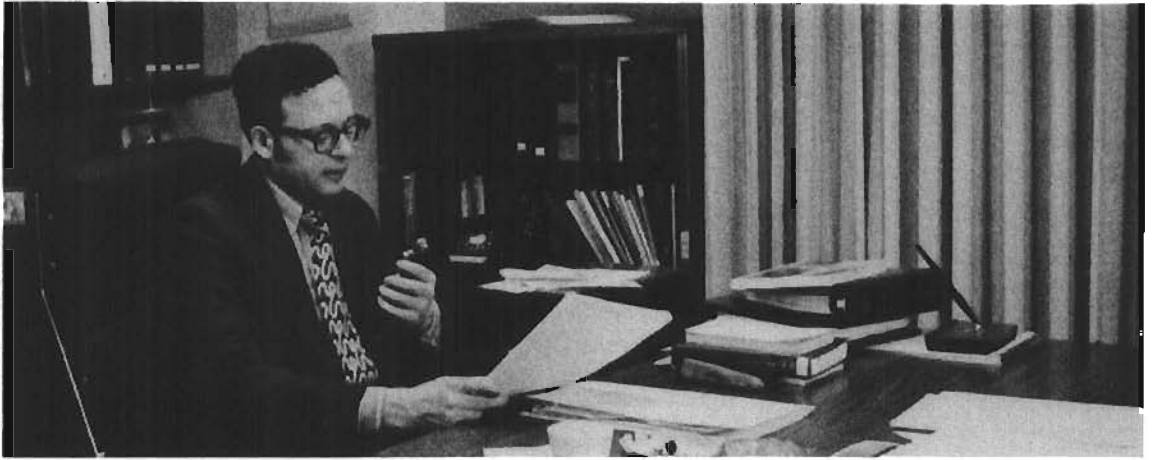
Corporate Taxation; Income Taxation; Partnership and Sub-chapter S Corporations. B.S., 1963, University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., 1966, Harvard University. After graduation from law school, Mr. Keller spent six years as a tax specialist with the Philadelphia law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen. He joined the faculty in 1972. His Tax Policy Seminar reflects his special interest in the area of both federal and state tax reform. He has published a number of articles calling for the reform of the Maryland personal income tax.

Michael J. Kelly, Dean and Associate Professor of Law

Legal Profession. 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.

William T. Kerr, Associate Professor of Law

Clinical Coordinator. B.B.A., 1963, J.D. 1966, University of Michigan. A practicing lawyer in Michigan for nine years, Mr. Kerr came to the Law School in 1977 from the University of Michigan where he was co-director of the clinical law program.



From left to right:
Laurence M. Katz
William T. Kerr
Laurence M. Jones
Michael J. Kelly
Robert I. Keller

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.

Edward Arthur Laing, Associate Professor of Law

Commercial Transactions, Comparative Law, International Law, International Transactions. B.A., 1964, LL.B., 1966, Cambridge University; LL.M., 1968, Columbia University. Mr. Laing has taught a variety of courses since 1970, first at the University of the West Indies, where he helped establish the faculty of law, and more recently at Notre Dame Law School. Prior to teaching, Mr. Laing was an associate with Baker and McKenzie in Chicago and New York and a magistrate and crown counsel in Belize. Mr. Laing has written articles on law and development, electoral law and foreign law and a book of cases and materials on the common law Caribbean.

Michael A. Millemann, Associate Professor of Law

Legal Services Clinic. 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 supervisor of the law school's Legal Aid Clinic. During 1973 he was deputy director of the Multnomah County (Ore.) Legal Aid Service. He returned to teach full-time at the University of Maryland School of Law in 1974. 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

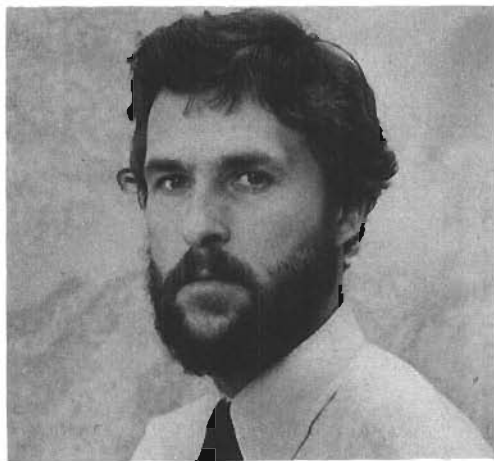
Land Use Planning; Law and Economics Seminar; Property. B.A., 1960, LL.B., 1962, Duke University; LL.M., 1965, University of Illinois. Mr. Power has been a member of the faculty since 1963. His courses reflect his particular interest in coastal zone management. He is the author of *Chesapeake Bay in Legal Perspective* and an associate editor of the *Coastal Zone Management Journal*. Over the past several years, Mr. Power has served as principal investigator on various environmental studies prepared for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the National Science Foundation. He is presently directing a series of studies for the University of Maryland Sea Grant Program.

Peter E. Quint, Professor of Law

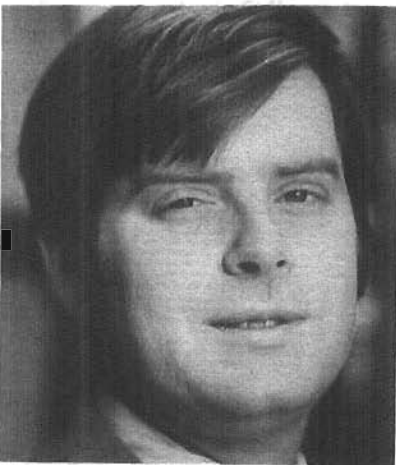
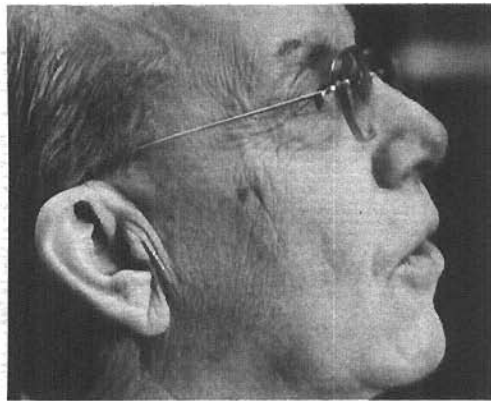
Constitutional Law; Evidence; Political and Civil Rights; Racial Discrimination and the Law. A.B., 1961, LL.B., 1964, Harvard University; Diploma in Law, 1965, Oxford University. Mr. Quint practiced law for several years in Detroit and in New York City, and he has taught at Wayne State University School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

John J. Regan, Professor of Law

Criminal Procedure, Health Care Law, Law and the Biomedical Sciences, Legal Method-Process-Criminal Procedure, Social Welfare Law. B.A., 1951, Mary Immaculate College; M.A., 1963, St. John's University; J.D., 1960, LL.M., 1971, J.S.D., 1977, 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



From left to right:
Lawrence L. Klefer
Peter E. Quint
John J. Regan
Michael A. Millemann
Garrett Power
Edward Arthur Laing



From left to right:
Alice A. Soled
Russell R. Reno
Hal M. Smith
William L. Reynolds II
Peter S. Smith

Law School in New York and also served as dean of the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Sciences at that institution. He has written extensively in health law and legal problems of the elderly, including *Law and the Dependent Elderly* and *Protective Services for the Elderly*. Besides assisting several state governments in drafting legislation for the elderly, he currently serves as Vice-Chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Legal Problems of Aging, as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Senior Citizens Law Center, Los Angeles, California, and as a consultant to the Maryland Office on Aging. In addition to teaching at the Law School, he teaches courses on 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, Professor of Law

Contracts; Conflict of Laws; Constitutional Law. 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; Legal Writing. 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 three years as a research associate on a law and behavioral science project. He then practiced law for six years in Illinois before joining the faculty in 1963. He has written in the fields of commercial law and antitrust, and his special interest is the interaction of law and economics.

Peter S. Smith, Associate Professor of Law

Juvenile Law Clinic. 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 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; Property. 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 Procedure; Legal Method-Process-Criminal Law and Procedure. 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 legal history, criminal procedure and administrative law. He has served as a reporter to the Joint Committee 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 Advisory Board of Review of the Patuxent Institution and reporter for the Bench Book Project of the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts.

Michael H. Tony, Assistant Professor of Law

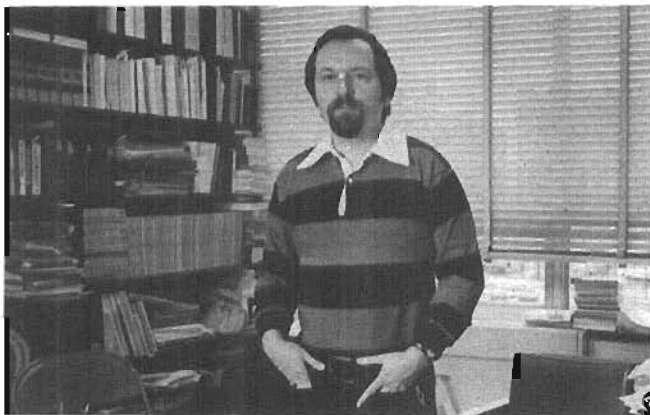
Commercial Transactions; Criminal Law; Legal Method-Process-Criminal Law. A.B., 1966, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; LL.B., 1970, Yale University. Mr. Tony practiced law for several years, working mainly in corporate finance, securities and commercial law. He also has lectured on English constitutional law, criminal law and criminology at the University of Birmingham in England and worked as administrator and research associate at the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice at the University of Chicago Law School.

Anthony J. Waters, Assistant Professor of Law

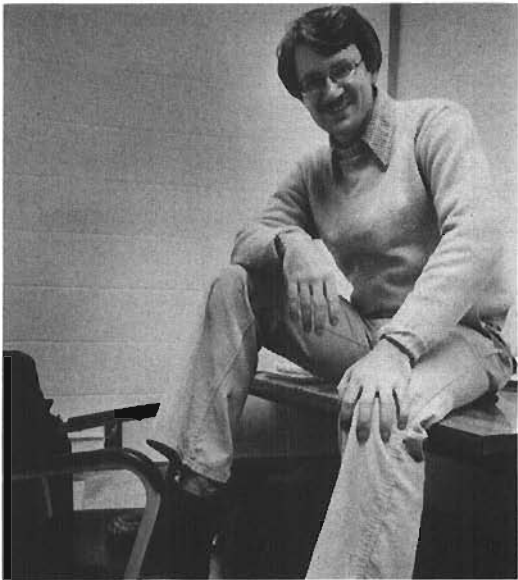
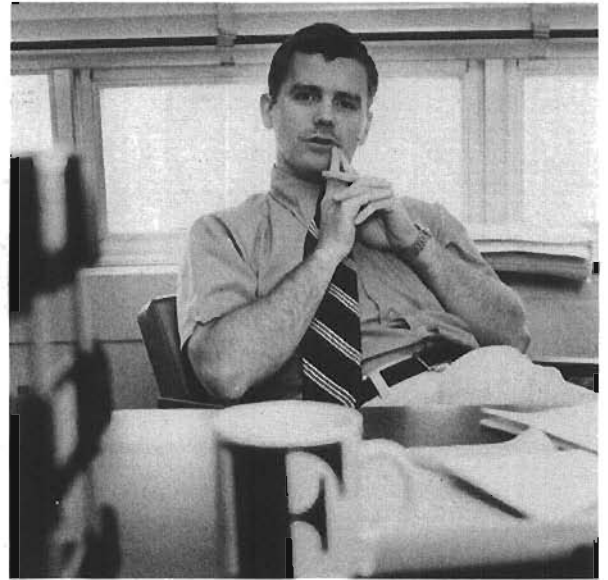
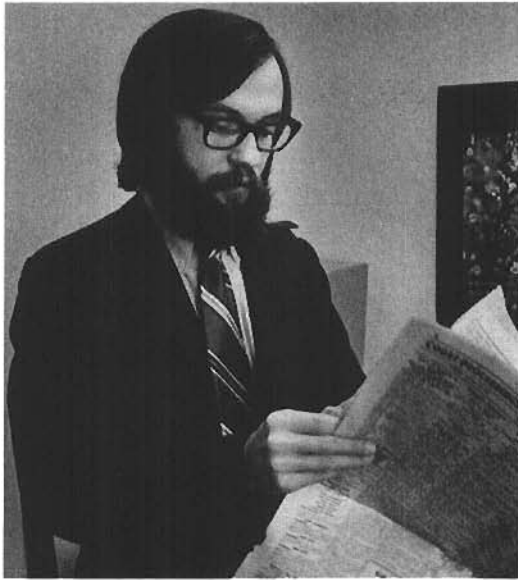
(On leave 1977-78). B.A., 1972, University of Keele; LL.M., 1974, Yale University. Mr. Waters, an Englishman, spent a year at Reed College in Portland, Ore., and clerked for a San Francisco law firm before graduating in law and American studies from Keele. He taught at the University of Chicago Law School as a Bigelow Teaching Fellow and received his master's degree from Yale Law School before joining the faculty in 1974.

J. Joel Woodey, Professor of Law

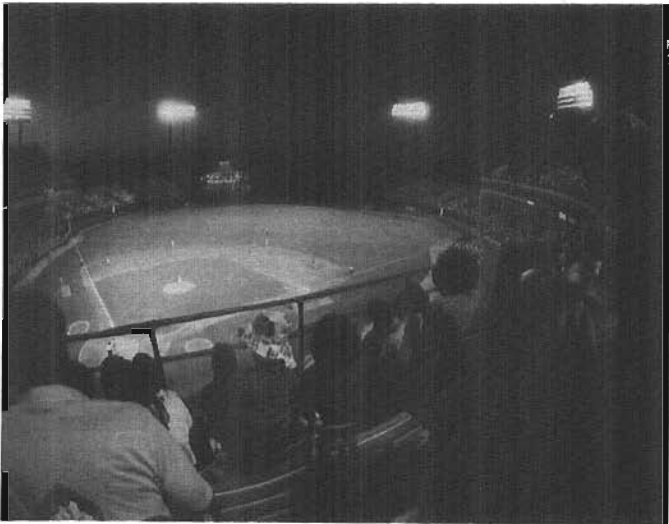
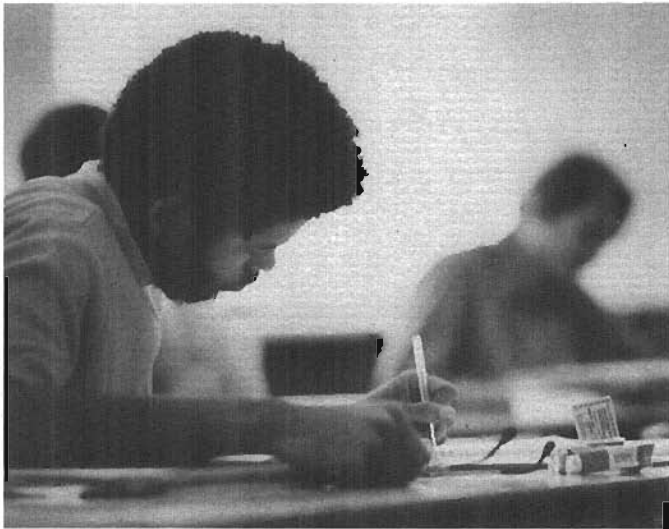
Counseling and Negotiation; Legal Method-Process-Procedure. B.A., 1957, Johns Hopkins University; LL.B., 1961, Harvard University. In 1961-62, Mr. Woodey served as law clerk for Judge Edwin Steel of the United States District Court for Delaware. He then practiced law for seven years in Baltimore City 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 for continuing legal education programs.



From left to right:
J. Joel Woodey
Anthony J. Waters



From left to right:
Michael S. Elder
James F. Forsyth
Michael H. Tonry
George M. Regan
Susan P. Leviton
Edward A. Tomlinson



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 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 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 reflected also 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 corporate and tax law, estates and trusts, criminal law, health services law, real estate, and 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 student's 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.

Course Requirements and Curriculum

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

Spring Semester

Contracts II	3
Criminal Procedure	2
* Legal Method-Process	1
Procedure II	3
Property II	3
Torts II	3

Second Year

Fall Semester

Constitutional Law	4
Income Tax	3

Spring Semester

Evidence	3
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* Legal Method-Process is taught in small sections in conjunction with Contracts, Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, Property or Torts. In the spring semester it includes one credit of moot court graded separately on a pass/fail basis.

Evening Division Required Courses

First Year

Fall Semester

Contracts I	3
Legal Method-Process-Torts I	4
Property	3

Spring Semester

Contracts II	2
Legal Profession	2
Property II	3
Torts II	3

Second Year

Fall Semester

Constitutional Law	4
Criminal Law	3
Procedure I	3

Spring Semester

Evidence	3
Procedure II	3
Moot Court	1

Third Year

Spring Semester

Income Tax	3
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Required Courses: Third Year Day/Fourth Year Evening

- (a) Legal Profession;
 (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, Philosophy of Law Seminar, Soviet, Chinese, and Western Approaches to International Law Seminar, or Theories of Interpretation.
 (c) A writing requirement, which may be satisfied (1) by taking any seminar which has been approved for satisfying the writing requirement (all seminars have been approved for 1977-1978); (2) by doing independent written work for at least two credits under the supervision of an individual faculty member; or (3) by serving for credit on the *Maryland Law Review* and submitting written work to the faculty advisor of the *Review*. For the writing requirement to be satisfied through one of the foregoing activities, the faculty member supervising the written work must certify that the work is of substantial quality.

Elective Courses—Day and Evening Divisions

(*—day only; **—evening only; †—5 p.m.)

Fall Semester

** Accounting	2	* International Transactions Seminar ..	3
Administrative Law	3	* Jurisprudence Seminar or Course	3 or 2
** Admiralty	2	* Juvenile Law Clinic	11
** Antitrust Law	3	* Labor Law Seminar (Saturday)	3
* Asper Fellowship	2	† Land Use Planning	2
Business Planning Seminar I	3	* Law & Psychiatry Seminar	3
* Constitutional Law Seminar	3	* Legal Aid	5 or 7
† Corporate Tax II	2	Legal Profession	2
** Counseling & Negotiation	3	* Legal Services Clinic	7
* Develop. Disabilities Law Clinic	7	Legal Writing	3
** Environmental Law	2	** Legislation Seminar	3
† Equitable Remedies	2	† Racial Discrimination & the Law	2
* Estate & Gift Tax with Problems	3	** Real Estate Transactions	3
Estates & Trusts	3	Securities Regulation	2
Future Interests with Problems	3	* Social Welfare Law	3
* Health Care Law	2	** Soviet, Chinese & Western	
* Housing Law Clinic (year-long)	6	App. to Int. Law Seminar	3
Independent Written Work	1 to 7	* State's Attorney's Internship	2
International Law	3	Trial Practice	3



Spring Semester

** Admin. of Crim. Justice Seminar	3	* Juvenile Law Clinic	11
* Administrative Law	3	Labor Law	3
* Antitrust Law	3	* Law & Biomed. Sciences Sem.	3
* Asper Fellowship	2	* Law & Economics Seminar	3
Business Associations	3	* Law & Psychology Seminar	3
** Business Planning Seminar I.	3	* Legal Aid	5 or 7
* Business Planning Seminar II	3	* Legal Dev. of Mainland China	2
Commercial Transactions.	4	Legal Process.	3
* Comparative law	2	* Legal Profession	2
Conflict of Laws	3	* Legal Services Clinic	7
† Constitutional Law Seminar	3	Legal Writing	3
Corporate Tax I.	2	† Patents, Copyrights, etc	3
* Counseling & Negotiation	3	* Philosophy of Law.	3
Creditors' Rights	3	* Political & Civil Rights.	3
* Develop. Disabilities Law Clinic.	7	* Problems of Intern. Law Sem.	3
Domestic Relations	2	** Real Estate Negotiation & Drafting.	3
** Estate & Gift Taxation	2	* Real Estate Transactions	3
** Estate Planning Seminar.	3	* State's Attorney's Internship.	2
* Estates and Trusts	3	† Taxation of Partnerships & Subchapter S Corps	2
* Future Interests.	2	* Theories of Interpretation.	3
Independent Written Work.	1 to 7	Trial Practice.	3
** International Transactions	2	** Women & the Law Seminar	3
* Jewish law	3		

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

The number of credit hours 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 subject tested on the Maryland Bar Exam, but not required by the school for graduation.

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)

This is an introductory course on the theory of accounting and its application in various aspects of the law. It covers bookkeeping only as needed for examination of generally accepted 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 is 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)—Not offered 1977-78.

Administration of Criminal Justice Seminar* (3)

This course explores the contours and problems of the "justice delivery system" from the perspective of the legal profession. The structure, organization and financing of criminal justice are considered as well as traditionally troublesome areas of criminal procedure: police evidence-gathering methods, use of informants, interrogation techniques, and search and seizure problems. Evening (LAW H 556)—Judge Chasanow and Judge Moyian.

Administrative Law (3)

This course is concerned with the nature and function of administrative agencies; procedure before administrative tribunals, including notice, hearings and enforcement of rules and orders; and judicial control over administrative action. C: Constitutional Law. Day (LAW C 501)—Mr. Dash, Mr. Tomlinson; Evening (LAW H 501)—Mr. Sweeney.

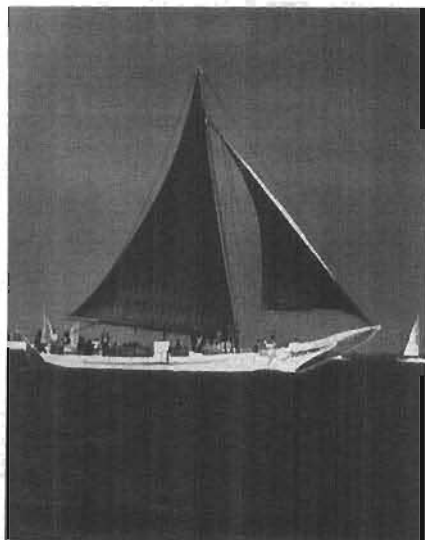
Admiralty (2)

Students study the law relating to maritime transactions and consider problems involving 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.

Advanced Contracts Seminar* (3)

This seminar has two themes, one general, the other specific. The general theme is that the central paradox of our case-law system, that great change can be brought about by reasoning from precedent, is worthy of study. The specific theme is really an application of the general to the development of two doctrines in the common law of contract: third party beneficiary law and the assignability of contract rights. The development and refinement of third party beneficiary law will be examined in the light of such questions as: What price, if any, is paid for such an abrupt change in a system more use to ingenious adaptation of accepted doctrine than to total innovation? How and why do such large changes take place? English law, which does not recognize the doctrine, will be compared. Assignability of contract rights will be treated as an example of judicial responsiveness to changing commercial practices. Here we shall run across certain problems now dealt with under Articles 2 and 9 of the U.C.C.; the common law's early struggles with these problems afford an unusual insight into the formation of the Code.

The two developments which have been chosen as focal points of this seminar have a good deal in common; they each defeated the traditional view that contract rights are strictly personal. Naturally, a passion for contract law is a prerequisite for this seminar. A paper will be required. Day (LAW D 524)—Not offered 1977-78



Antitrust Law (3)

This course deals with the regulation of competition, monopoly and restraints of trade by 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. Isenbergh; Evening (LAW H 553)—Mr. H. Smith.

Appellate Litigation Seminar* (3)

Through written and oral exercises and while serving as “co-counsel” on actual pending appellate cases, the students in this seminar 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)—Not offered 1977–78

Asper Fellowship (2) or (3)

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. 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. Students interested in an Asper placement must contact the Asper supervisor to arrange a placement before registering for the program.

Day (LAW C 528).

Business Associations (3)†

This course covers the law of business corporations, including such topics as the concept of the separate corporate entity and its limitations, the promotion, formation, and structure of a corporation, 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. Shapiro; Evening (LAW H 503)—Mr. Fishman.

Business Planning Seminar I* (3)

Students 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 is placed upon the planning and counseling function of the lawyer. C (Day), R (Evening): Business Associations, Income Taxation, Corporate Taxation.

Day (LAW C 504)—Mr. Hall; Evening (LAW H 504)—Mr. Hall, Mr. Shapiro.

Business Planning Seminar II* (3)

This seminar continues 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)†

This course is 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. Laing, Mr. Tonry; Evening (LAW H 505)—Mr. Tonry.

Comparative Law (2)

This course offers a study of civil law systems, focusing on legal institutions, methodology and aspects of the law of obligations and commercial law. Knowledge of a foreign language is not required.

Day (LAW C 506)—Mr. Laing.

Conflict of Laws (3)

Presented in this course is the law relating to transactions with elements in more than one state, including jurisdiction of courts, enforcement of foreign judgments and decrees, choice of conflicting law in situations involving marriage and divorce, property and contracts and procedure. P: Constitutional Law.

Day (LAW C 507)—Mr. Reynolds; Evening (LAW H 507)—

Constitutional Law (4)

This course is a study of the constitutional system of the United States: judicial function in constitutional cases; division of powers between the states and the national government; powers of the President and Congress; limitations on the powers of government for the protection of life, liberty and property; national and state citizenship; and the constitutional protection of individual rights.

Day (LAW B 504)—Mr. Bogen, Mr. Quint, Mr. Reynolds; Evening (LAW F 504)—Mr. Falcon.

Constitutional Law Seminar* (3)

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

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

Consumer Protection (2)

This course is an inquiry into the operation of the consumer credit market and the nature, methods and effectiveness of governmental regulation of consumer transactions. P: Commercial Transactions.

Day (LAW C 577) and Evening (LAW H 577)—Not offered 1977-1978.

Contracts I (2) and Contracts II (3)

These courses focus on agreements enforceable at law including requirements for the formation of contracts, consideration and its substitutes, damages and specific performance, 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 and Contracts II—Law A 501)—Mr. Hornstein, Mr. Reynolds. Evening (Contracts I—Law E 500)—Mr. Hornstein; (Contracts II—Law E 501)—Mr. Reynolds.

Corporate Taxation I (2)

This is 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. P: Income Taxation.

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

Corporate Taxation II (2)

The first few weeks of this course are concerned with the tax treatment of stock dividends and corporate recapitalizations. The remainder of the course is a study of nonrecognition, basis and dividend problems in corporate mergers and other amalgamations and corporate divisions. C: Business Associations. P: Income Taxation.

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

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)—Not offered 1977-78.

Correctional Law Seminar* (3)

This seminar covers 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 include selected readings, preparation of pleadings in postconviction, habeas corpus and other cases, and field and legal research which is the basis for a required seminar paper.

Day (LAW C 557)—Not offered 1977–78.

Counseling and Negotiation (3)

Students in the course learn how to listen, persuade, and 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 are discussed and experienced. Emphasis is placed on appropriate resort to nonlegal remedies. Concrete problems include the moderate income client, the corporate client, the troubled client, the dishonest client, the dependent client and the suicidal client. Although substantive law is not a significant part of the course, the cases range from securities fraud to domestic relations, zoning to criminal law, and consumer protection to automobile negligence. Students also become familiar with the ground rules of complex negotiations between embittered rivals as well as the vital but subtle area of settling a case out of court.

Day (LAW D 505); Evening (LAW J 505)—Mr. Woodey.

Creditors' Rights (3)

In this course, which covers proceedings to rehabilitate debtors and creditors' rights and remedies, emphasis is placed 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, this course considers the functions and development of criminal law, the elements of criminal liability, specific crimes and defenses.

Day (LAW A 510)—Mr. Brumbaugh, Mr. Tonry; Evening (LAW F 510)—Mr. Brumbaugh.

Criminal Law Problems Seminar* (3)

This seminar examines 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 offenses; the property-based limitations of the law of theft and its cousins; and theories of punishment.

Day (LAW C 515)—Not offered 1977–78.

Criminal Procedure (2)

Problems of current significance in the administration of criminal justice are the subjects of this course. The topics covered include the rights of the suspect, the role of the police 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. Dash, Mr. Regan; Evening (LAW F 511)—Mr. Tomlinson.

Developmental Disabilities Law Clinic—The Rights of the Handicapped* (7)

Students enrolled in the clinic will be able to practice law under the close supervision of full-time faculty members and practicing attorneys. The clinic, funded by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, provides advocacy on behalf of developmentally disabled people (those suffering from mental retardation, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, learning disabilities, and other handicapping conditions). Students participating in the clinic are involved in advocating for equal rights for handicapped persons: they represent clients seeking appropriate educational services, handicapped children who need residential and treatment programs, handicapped individuals in guardianship proceedings, and handicapped individuals who have been discriminated against in employ-

ment and in the denial of medical services.

Students in the clinic participate in weekly seminar meetings which survey the case law and federal and state regulatory law relevant to the rights of disabled citizens. Clinical students also participate in a weekly two-hour skills session, where, through simulated exercises, they develop basic skills in interviewing, counseling and negotiation, and direct and cross examination.

As an integral part of the case work, the students engage in a major written project which may include such activities as drafting legislation, drafting rules and regulations for an administrative body, or research in the area of the rights of handicapped people.

After completing the clinic, students with the instructor's permission may participate in clinic activities for an additional semester and earn three credits.

Day (LAW D 509)—Ms. Burgdorf, Ms. Leviton, Mr. Bersoff.

Domestic Relations (2)

In this course, 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. Legitimacy, procedural problems and public policy concerning the marriage relationship are considered also. Since this course covers many of the same topics studied in Family Law, students may not take both courses.

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

Environmental Law (2)

This survey course covers 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, pesticides, noise, wilderness, mining and the control of public works.

Evening (LAW H 517)—Mr. Kramon.

Equitable Remedies (2)

Students in this course study 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 common law. A major portion of the course is devoted to the legal and equitable remedies available to obtain restitution in cases involving fraud, mistake, breach of contract, and unenforceable contracts.

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

Estate and Gift Taxation (2)

This course examines 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 involves, in addition, a series of specific problems requiring written analysis by each student.

Day (LAW C 522)—Mrs. Soled.

Estate Planning Seminar* (3)

This seminar is devoted to problems and techniques of estate planning and includes 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 Gift Taxation and Future Interests. C: Business Associations.

Evening (LAW H 523)—Mrs. Soled.

Estates and Trusts (3)

This course examines the gratuitous disposition of property, including (a) intestate succession; (b)

wills, with emphasis on execution, revocation, contest and probate; and (c) trusts with emphasis on problems involved in their creation, termination and administration.

Day (LAW C 524)—Mr. Jones, Mrs. Soled; Evening (LAW H 524)—Mr. Jones.

Evidence (3) or (4)

This course is a study of the problems of proof in civil and criminal trials including coverage of the important rules of evidence and the impact of the Federal 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 the four-credit section, the subject matter is examined more intensively through specific problems.

Day (LAW B 505)—Mr. Quint, Mr. Hornstein; Day (LAW B 508, four credits) Mr. Brumbaugh; Evening (LAW F 505)—Mr. Gibson.

Family Law (3)

This course analyzes selected legal issues related to the family. The issues are approached by importing perspectives on marriage and the family from philosophy, psychology and sociology. Special emphasis is 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 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 covers many of the same topics studied in Domestic Relations, students may not take both courses. Evening (LAW J 511)—Not offered 1977-78.

Federal Courts Seminar* (4)

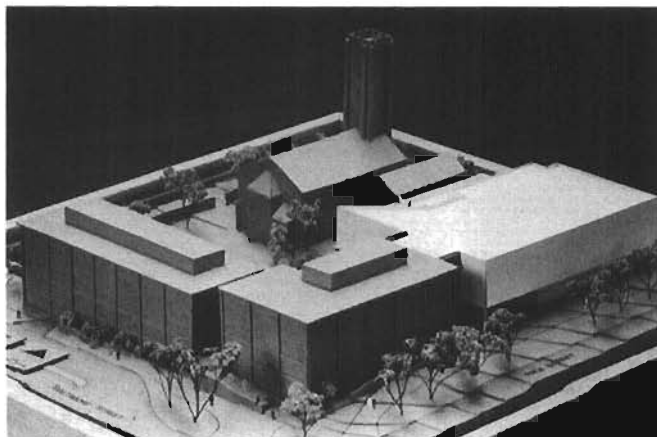
This is a year-long seminar covering essentially the same substantive material as the course in Federal Jurisdiction. The first semester is devoted primarily to the preparation of legislative proposals and supporting materials concerning the jurisdiction of the federal courts; the second semester is 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 J 506)—Not offered 1977-78.

Federal Jurisdiction (3)

This course surveys constitutional and statutory origins of the federal courts and limitations on their jurisdiction. Such topics as federal question jurisdiction, diversity of citizenship, jurisdictional amount, removal procedure and jurisdiction, state and federal conflicts, the substantive law applied by federal courts, and appellate jurisdiction are covered.

Day (LAW C 525)—Mr. Hornstein.



Federal Tax Procedure (2)

This is a survey of practice and procedures involving the Internal Revenue Service, including civil tax investigations, review and judicial procedures, tax liens and tax collection, criminal tax matters, and rulings. Technical advice and procedures related specifically to income and estate and gift taxes are covered also. The course features a review of the operations of various offices of the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice and the Congress. It is designed for students with an interest in the general practice of law as well as for those who may wish to concentrate in the field of taxation.

Evening (LAW J 501)—Not offered 1977-78.

Future Interests (2) or (3)

This course is 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 is included. The three-credit section of this course also considers problems in fiduciary administration. P: Estates and Trusts.

Day (LAW C 592, three credits)—Mrs. Soled; Evening (LAW H 527)—Mr. Jones.

Government Regulation of Business Seminar* (3)

This is 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 are considered.

Day (LAW C 563)—Not offered 1977-78.

Health Care Law (2)

This course examines the American health care system. Among the issues considered are the role and regulation of the providers of health care, such as hospitals, physicians, and health maintenance organizations; Medicare and Medicaid; health insurance; quality assurance systems; and cost control.

Day (LAW D 516)—Mr. Regan.

Housing Law Seminar Clinic (6)

This course has three components: (1) a classroom component focusing on the substantive law of landlord-tenant relations (private housing) and federally funded and subsidized housing (public housing); (2) a classroom simulation component which focuses on skills development: drafting, interviewing, consulting, negotiation and litigation; and (3) a courtroom clinical component which allows third-year students working under the supervision of a faculty member to represent tenants in Maryland trial courts. This is a two-semester course for which students earn a total of six credits. Day (LAW D 522)—Mr. Walsh.

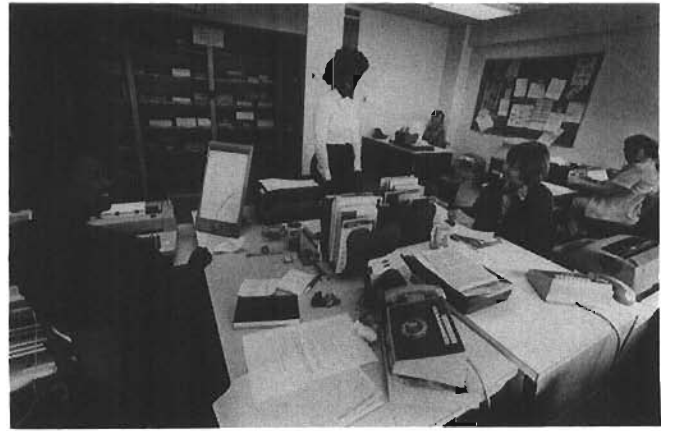
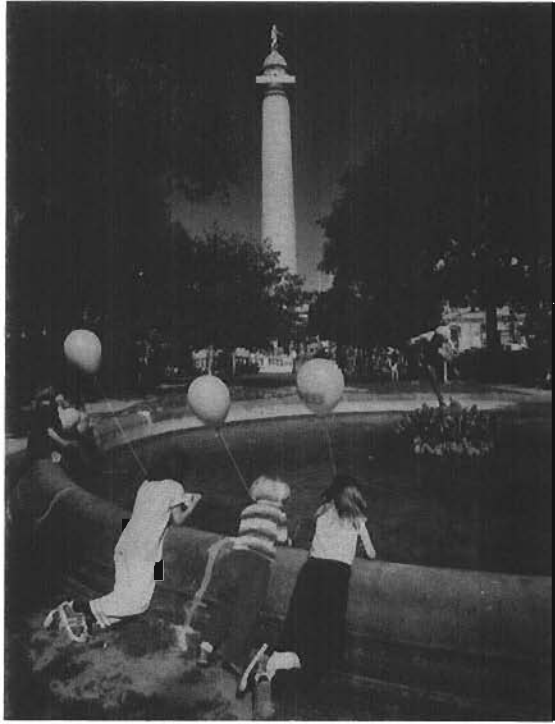
Income Taxation (3)

Students learn the fundamentals of federal income taxation with emphasis on the ways in which the tax law develops through the interaction of congressional policy, administrative interpretation and judicial decision. After a brief examination of federal tax procedure, the course covers such basic concepts as the nature of income, deductions, accounting for the taxable year and capital gains.

Day (LAW B 506)—Mr. Bailey, Mr. Keller; Evening (LAW G 506)—Mr. Hirsh.

Independent Written Work (1) to (7)

Students are encouraged to undertake writing projects under the supervision of individual faculty members 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 and to satisfy the writing requirement for graduation. Ordinarily, independent written work qualifies for one or two credits. A one-credit paper is usually legal writing in which a student analyzes a particular case, statute or





legal development. A two-credit paper normally has a broader scope. Two-credit papers are expected to 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 or she must make arrangements to do the work under the supervision of a full-time faculty member.

Day (LAW C 518); Evening (LAW H 518).

Injunctions (2)

Principal emphasis in this course is placed on problems relating to the issuance and enforcement of injunctions of various kinds. An attempt is 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)—Not offered 1977-78.

Insurance (2)

This course examines the nature of insurance and the insurance contract with emphasis on cases involving casualty insurance. The topics covered include: control of the business of insurance, the requirement of an insurable interest, the interrelationship of policies, practical claim settlement techniques and procedures, the measure of indemnity and subrogation.

Evening (LAW H 530)—Not offered 1977-78.

International Law (3)

Students are given 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. Laing.

International Transactions (2)

This course deals with 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.

Evening (LAW H 532)—Mr. Chiu.

International Transactions Seminar* (3)

This seminar deals with the private law aspects of international trade, e.g., arbitration and documentary transactions, including letters of credit; the public law aspects of international trade, concentrating in particular on laws relating to competition and on the Trade Act, 1974 and its relationship to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and international investment.

Day (LAW C 594)—Mr. Laing.

Jewish Law (3)

This course will study the development of Jewish law from its Biblical origins to the present in terms of its sources, methodology, and application. Major areas of the law will be analyzed, e.g., domestic relations, criminal law, and procedure, thus giving a basis of comparison with the common law. Knowledge of a foreign language is not required.

Day (LAW C 595)—Mr. Auerbach.

Judicial Function Seminar* (3)

Selected judicial opinions are 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 is 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 and discretionary and required judicial action. The objective is to help students increase their own capacity to evaluate judicial performance with confidence. It is believed that any success in realizing this objective necessarily increases students' general capacity for legal analysis as well.

Day (LAW C 587) and Evening (LAW H 587)—Not offered 1977-78.

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

In this 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 but no paper.

Day (LAW C 591, three credits) and (LAW C 533, two credits)—Mr. Brumbaugh.

Juvenile Law Clinic (11)

This program, open to students in their final year of law school, is designed to involve the student on a full-time basis for one semester in the practice of law under the close supervision of the faculty supervisor and his deputy. In the initial part of the program, the student is given intensive training in litigation skills, court procedure, and certain areas of substantive law relevant to the work of the clinic. In addition, emphasis is placed on proper techniques of legal research and writing. Following the initial training, the student prepares and tries cases assigned to him. The bulk of the cases involve charges of delinquency (ranging from murder to trespass) and are tried in the local juvenile court. Some cases, involving a range of criminal matters, are tried in the Federal District Court. All of the trial work includes factual and legal investigation, preparation of witnesses, drafting of necessary motions and memoranda, trial of the case, and such appellate work as may be necessary. In addition to this casework, the student engages in a major written project which may involve the preparation and argument of an appellate brief in the Maryland appellate courts or the United States Courts of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and District of Columbia Circuit. Other projects include major trial litigation, legislative drafting, or empirical research in the juvenile justice field.

Students meet frequently with the instructors in individual and group sessions to discuss their trial work and projects. After the initial period of intensive training, the full group meets weekly to continue various aspects of training in litigation and to examine common problems. Attention is given to professional responsibility matters that develop in the course of the student's work.

Students enrolled in the clinic are not permitted to enroll in the Trial Practice course. Successful completion of the clinic constitutes completion of the three-credit Trial Practice course. Enrollment, which must be approved by the faculty director, is limited to no more than 10 students in each semester.

Day (LAW C 579)—Mr. P. Smith.

Labor Law (3)

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

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

Labor Law Seminar* (3)

This seminar in advanced labor law includes 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)—Mr. Rubenstein.

Land Use Planning (2)

Legal and administrative aspects of the regulation of land use and development are considered in this course.

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

Law and Biomedical Sciences Seminar* (3)

This seminar examines the rights of patients and/or subjects in various health care settings. The problems considered include informed consent to treatment; human experimentation; organ transplantation; the allocation of scarce medical resources; behavior modification programs; death and dying; abortion; fetal research; and genetic screening, counseling, “engineering,” and research.

Day (LAW C 596)—Mr. Regan.

Law and Economics Seminar* (3)

This seminar is devoted to the relationship of law and economics. It is conducted in collaboration with faculty and students from the Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering of the Johns Hopkins University.

Day (LAW C 562)—Mr. Power.

Law and Psychiatry Seminar* (3)

This seminar is an exploration of the various areas in which law and psychiatry are in contact. This will include psychiatric diagnostics, theories of treatment, videotapes 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 are covered also.

Day (LAW C 566)—Dr. Rappeport.

Law and Psychology Seminar* (3)

This course explores the interplay and conflict between law and psychology. One major component is a survey of how psychological research and theory might effect the judicial decision-making process in such areas as children’s rights, obscenity, desegregation, the right to counsel and freedom of expression. A second major component focuses on the psychologist as the object of judicial scrutiny. In this regard the course includes materials on constraints on behavioral science research, therapeutic intervention and the use of psychological tests and the vulnerability of the psychologist as expert witness. The course is open to students at the School of Law and psychology students at the Johns Hopkins University.

Day (LAW D 526)—Mr. Bersoff.

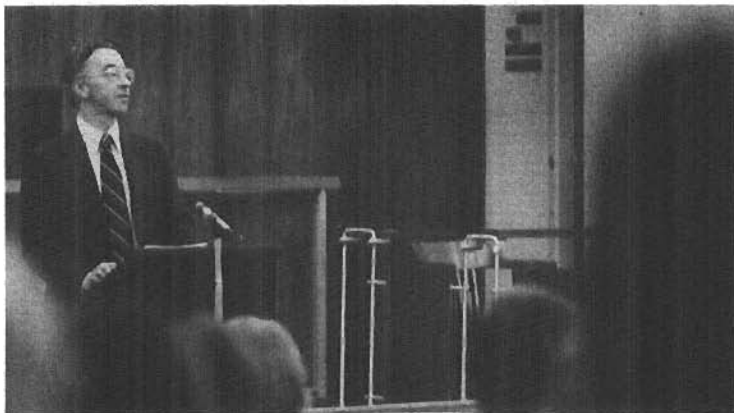
Legal Aid (5) or (7)

By arrangement with the Legal Aid Bureau, Inc. of Baltimore a limited number of third-year students may earn five or seven credits by working at the bureau. Students earning five credits are 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 is placed on the development of oral advocacy skills through use of courtroom appearances by the student. The students are assigned to individual 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 are 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 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 is 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 is devoted chiefly to a study of criminal justice including the role of extra-judicial institutions in the People's Republic of China. The last part of the course considers problems of Chinese law relating to American trade with both mainland China and Taiwan.

Day (LAW D 503)—Mr. Chiu.

Legal History (2)

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

Day (LAW C 541)—Not offered 1977-78.

Legal Journalism (2)

This limited-enrollment course will focus on the difficulties of explaining complex legal issues to non-lawyers. Too many trained people—lawyers included—hide behind technical language. This mask of expertise makes for obfuscation within the profession and incomprehension without. In writing for lay readers, members of this seminar will be required to reduce even the most complicated legal questions to clear and simple language. Weekly assignments will include a biographical sketch of a Supreme Court Justice; a report of a recent case or recent legislation; and a book review. The major piece will be an article suitable for publication. This seminar will not satisfy the Law School's writing requirement.

Day (LAW D 533)—Not offered 1977-78.

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 are explored. Guest lecturers, slides and films are used.

Day (LAW C 567)—Not offered 1977-78.

Legal Method-Process-Contracts I (4)

Legal Method-Process-Contracts II (4)

These first-year courses integrate the techniques and skills involved in legal method and introductory material on the legal system and legal process with the substantive law of contracts. They are taught in small group sections facilitating student participation to an optimum extent. In the spring semester, one credit hour of moot court is included in the course and graded separately on a pass/fail basis.

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

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

Legal Method-Process-Criminal Law (5)

Legal Method-Process-Criminal Procedure (3)

These first-year courses integrate the techniques and skills involved in legal method and introductory material on the legal system and legal process with the substantive law of crimes and criminal procedure, which focuses on recent constitutional decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. The courses are taught in small group sections facilitating student participation to an optimum extent. In the spring semester, one credit of moot court is included in the course and graded separately on a pass/fail basis.

Day (LMP-Criminal Law—LAW A 522)—Mr. Bersoff, Ms. Bracy, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Tonry.

Day (LMP-Criminal Procedure—LAW A 523)—Ms. Bracy, Mr. Dantes, Mr. Regan, Mr. Tomlinson.

Legal Method-Process-Procedure I (5)

Legal Method-Process-Procedure II (4)

These first-year courses integrate the techniques and skills involved in legal method and introductory material on the legal system and legal process with the law of procedure. They are taught in small group sections, facilitating student participation to an optimum extent. In the spring semester, one credit hour of moot court is included in the course and graded separately on a pass/fail basis.

Day (LMP-Procedure I—LAW A 520)—Mr. Brown, Mr. Woodey.

Day (LMP-Procedure II—LAW A 521)—Mr. Brown, Mr. Woodey.

Legal Method-Process-Property I (5)

Legal Method-Process-Property II (4)

These first-year courses integrate the techniques and skills involved in legal method and introductory material on the legal system and legal process with the substantive law of property. They are taught in small group sections, facilitating student participation to an optimum extent. In the spring semester, one credit hour of moot court is included in the course and graded separately on a pass/fail basis.

Day (LMP-Property I—LAW A 514)—Mr. Goldberg.

Day (LMP-Property II—LAW A 515)—Mr. Goldberg.

Legal Method-Process-Torts I (4)

Legal Method-Process-Torts II (4)

These first-year courses integrate the techniques and skills involved in legal method and introductory material on the legal system and legal process with the substantive law of torts. They are taught in small group sections facilitating student participation to an optimum extent.

Evening (LMP-Torts I—LAW E 516)—Mr. Abraham, Mr. Dantes, Mr. Ester.

Legal Problems of the Elderly (3) or (7)

The impact of the legal system and government programs on the elderly is studied in this course. Topics include protective services programs; medical care problems with special emphasis on nursing homes; income benefits; employment problems; and development of legal advocacy systems. Students participate in a project involving drafting and supporting state legislation benefiting the elderly. This course may be offered for seven credits with a clinical component in conjunction with the Administrative and Legislative Law Clinic.

Day (LAW D 529)—Not offered 1977-78.

Legal Process (3)

The course involves detailed consideration of a number of concrete legal problems designed (1) to help the student see the main institutions and processes of the American legal system in the perspective of their everyday, working interrelationships; (2) to heighten his or her 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) to improve his or her 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 is placed upon problems of statutory interpretation.

Day (LAW C 543); Evening (LAW H 543)—Mr. Isenbergh.

Legal Profession (2)

The activities and responsibilities of the lawyer and his or her relationships with clients, the legal profession, the courts, and the public are examined in this course. Problems of legal ethics and professional responsibility are treated in many contexts, e.g., the lawyer's fiduciary duty to his client, the provision of adequate legal services, and the reconciliation of the lawyer's obligations to his client, in and out of court, with the demands of the proper administration of justice and the public interest.

Day (LAW C 552)—Mr. Dash, Mr. Kelly; Evening (LAW H 552)—Mr. Kelly, Mr. Dash.

Legal Services Clinic (7)

This course, open to students in their final year, enables students to practice law, under the close supervision of full-time faculty members and practicing attorneys, in various trial courts in Maryland. This clinic, a joint program of the School of Law and the law firm of Piper and Marbury, provides legal services to indigent clients. Students participating in the clinic are assigned to one civil law specialty: (1) housing law (including both private and public sector cases); (2) administrative law (social security, welfare and unemployment compensation cases); or (3) institutional problems (of patients, inmates and other confined persons).

Initially, students are introduced to the basic skills of a lawyer through simulated exercises; students then interview, advise, counsel and represent clients under the direct supervision of a lawyer. Semi-weekly seminar meetings are conducted to discuss the substantive law of the clinic specialties and to discuss and analyze the ethical problems faced by students in their clinical work.

Enrollment, approved by the faculty member directing the program, is limited to no more than 12 students. Students enrolled in this program are not permitted to enroll in another clinical program during the same semester.

Day (LAW D 519)—Mr. Millemann.

Legal Writing* (3)

Designed to supplement the first-year legal method program, this course is limited to 10 students in each section to allow maximum student/faculty contact. After an initial assignment to assess the writing ability of each student, assignments are tailored to individual students. Emphasis is placed on clarity, thoroughness and organization, and extensive rewriting and editing is required. The course is strongly recommended for those who experienced difficulty in legal writing in the first year and is suggested for students who wish to improve their legal writing and drafting skills.

Day (LAW D 504); Evening (LAW J 504)—Mr. Almand, Ms. Quinn, Mr. H. Smith.

Legislation Seminar* (3)

This course is designed for 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 devotes attention to statutory interpretation, drafting techniques and exercises, code revision, the "legislative role" of the courts, interpretation of legislative authority, and legislative procedure and process. 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 are 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)

This course examines 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.

Evening (LAW J 513)—Not offered 1977-78.

Mass Communications Law (2)

This course examines the laws and institutions regulating mass communications, focusing on the press, broadcasting and cable television. Among the problems considered are 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 1977-78.

Mental Health Law Clinic (5)

The principal purposes of this course are: (1) to develop litigation skills in the context of a mental health law practice; and (2) to communicate, through a litigation experience, substantive mental health law in selected areas. Students, under the supervision of a faculty member, represent clients in Maryland trial courts in various proceedings including: (1) guardianship; (2) cases filed by patients seeking release from involuntary institutionalization; and (3) affirmative actions by patients which seek to define and protect the rights of patients. The weekly classroom component focuses on substantive law as well as skills development, i.e., drafting, interviewing, negotiation and litigation.

Day (LAW D 523)—Not offered 1977-78.

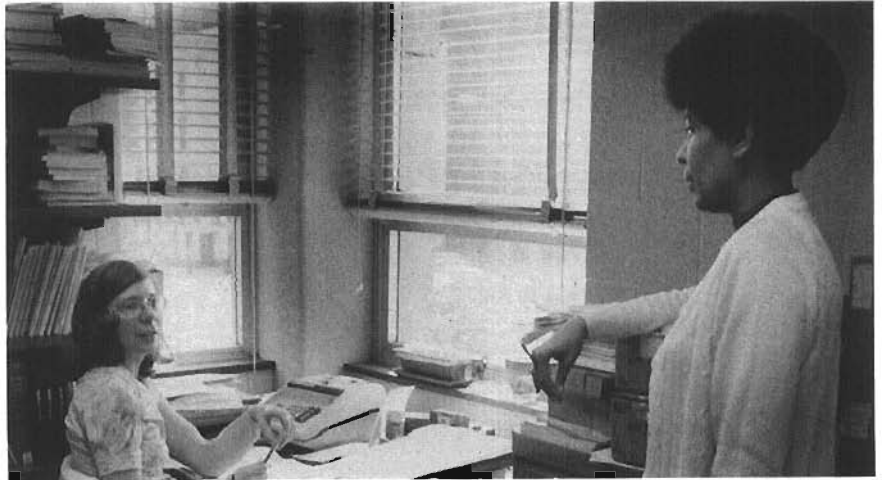
Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, and Unfair Business Practices (3)

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, government, and others for 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 special systems 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 preemption of state unfair competition law. No engineering or technical background is necessary. Day (LAW C 545) and Evening (LAW H 545) at 5 p.m.—Mr. Brumbaugh.

Philosophy of Law Seminar* (3)

Classical and contemporary theories of law and legal reasoning using techniques of contemporary analytic philosophy are stressed in this course. A major concern is the extent to which moral and political considerations may properly figure in legal argument. The course is a combination of lecture and seminar formats.

Day (LAW D 507)—Mr. Postema.



Political and Civil Rights (3)

This course is 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 is devoted to the analysis of legal materials—primarily opinions of the United Supreme Court—some consideration may also be given to related philosophical and historical problems.

Day (LAW C 526)—Mr. Quint.

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 1977-78, this seminar will cover primarily the law of the sea problems. It will discuss problems relating to the exclusive economic zone, 1976 US Fishery Conservation and Management Act, continental shelf, status of islands and archipelagos, deep-sea mining and the proposed International Seabed Authority, and other problems considered by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Day (LAW D 512)—Mr. Chiu.

Procedure I (3) and Procedure II (3)

These courses introduce 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 covered in detail: pleadings, discovery and other pretrial devices; trial; jurisdiction of courts in law and in equity; former adjudication; parties and appeals.

Day (Procedure I—LAW A 502)—Mr. Auerbach; Evening (Procedure I—LAW F 502)—Mr. Brown.

Day (Procedure II—LAW A 503)—Mr. Auerbach; Evening (Procedure II—LAW F 503)—Mr. Brown.

Property I (3) and Property II (3)

Among the topics covered in this introductory course are the following: personal property, estates in land, future interests, easements, covenants, transfers of property interests, recording systems, landlord and tenant relationships, water and support rights, nuisance, and public regulation of land use.

Day (Property I—LAW A 504); Day (Property II—LAW A 505)—Mr. Jones, Mr. Powers, Mrs. Soled;

Evening (Property I—LAW E 504)—Mr. Power; Evening (Property II—LAW E 505)—Mr. Power.

Racial Discrimination and the Law (2)

The course examines, in historical context, the role of law in defining the social, political and economic status of racial minorities. Also to be examined are 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) and Evening (LAW H 546) at 5 p.m.—Mr. Quint.

Real Estate Negotiation and Drafting (3)

This is an advanced course in real estate transactions stressing development of negotiating and drafting skills. The course includes projects concerning financing and leasing agreements and other documents commonly utilized in real estate transactions. Outside experts, such as developers and representatives of title insurance companies and lending institutions, visit the class to discuss problem situations. The course has a limited enrollment. Class is broken down into small groups for purposes of simulating negotiating and drafting situations. P: Real Estate Transactions.

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

Real Estate Transactions (3)

An analysis of modern real estate transactions, this course includes basic documentation, financing and tax considerations. It begins with a survey of contracts, security devices and forms of leases. The remainder of the course is devoted to structuring the real estate investment, including

new modes of capital assembly such as sale-leasebacks, real estate syndications and real estate investment trusts. Emphasis is given to tax aspects of modern real estate practice.
Day (LAW C 547)—Mr. Deutschman; Evening (LAW H 547)—Mr. Frank.

Securities Regulation (2)

Students analyze 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.

Social Welfare Law (3)

Students examine government programs for income maintenance, especially for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Supplemental Security Income programs. Issues in providing adequate housing and enforcing tenants' rights are also considered.
Day (LAW C 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 attempts 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 deals 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) or (3)

This course is 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. A limited number of students may participate in this course as a three-credit seminar with a required paper.
Evening (LAW H 549) Not offered 1977-78.

State's Attorney's Internship (2)

By arrangement with the State's Attorney of Baltimore City, two credits 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 works under the direction of an assistant state's attorney and does legal research, interviews witnesses, answers motions and, in general, assists in preparation for and in the trial of criminal cases heard by the courts of Baltimore City. There are 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. This Internship is part of the Asper Fellowship Program and should be registered for only after talking with the Asper supervisor. Day (LAW C 528).

Taxation of Partnerships and Subchapter S Corporations (2)

This course is concerned with the fundamental principles of the taxation of partnerships and Subchapter S corporations. The role of limited partnerships in tax shelter arrangements is considered and the tax and nontax factors involved in the choice of business organizations analyzed. P: Income Taxation.

Day (LAW D 530) and Evening (LAW J 530) at 5:00 p.m.—Mr. Keller.

Tax Policy Seminar* (3)

This seminar is for students interested in fundamental issues of tax policy and tax reform. The seminar is directed primarily to an analysis of the advisability of using tax incentives to solve urban and social problems. Selected topics of current interest are explored in depth. P: Income Taxation.

Day (LAW C 573)—Not offered 1977-78.

Theories of Interpretation (3)

An exploration of some of the parallels and differences between literary criticism and legal interpretation, this course proceeds by examining several theories concerning the manner in which the reading and interpretation of texts takes place. Various judicial decisions and works of fiction, literary theory, philosophy and legal theory serve as case studies. Although the readings may vary, they have in the past consisted of the works of William Wordsworth, Henry James, Josiah Royce, Charles Sanders Peirce, Karl Llewellyn, H. L. A. Hart and Alexander Bickel. Depending on the topic chosen, papers submitted in this seminar may satisfy the law school writing requirement. The course is open to law students and students in the Department of English at The Johns Hopkins University.

Day (LAW D 527)—Mr. Abraham and Mr. Fish.

Torts I (2) and Torts II (3)

These courses, which consider the nature of civil wrongs, cover the following topics: 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 invasion of privacy.

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

Trial Practice (3)

A course in advocacy in trial courts, this course focuses on typical uses of rules of procedural and substantive law in trial proceedings with emphasis upon methods of developing facts in court and methods of preparation. Particular consideration is given to the tactical and ethical aspects of problems that confront the trial lawyer. P: Evidence.

Day (LAW C 554)—Ms. Bracy, Mr. Dash; Evening (LAW H 554)—Ms. Bracy.

Women and the Law Seminar* (3)

Students examine 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 is directed toward solution of problems currently affecting women in Maryland including involvement in pending litigation and legislative efforts at reform. Evening (LAW H 555)—Ms. Beatty.

ADMISSION

“There is a story of an applicant for admission to a famous graduate school who, when asked by the Dean of Admissions whether he had graduated in the upper half of his college class—replied with great pride: ‘Sir, I belong to that section of the class which makes the upper half of the class possible.’”

Julius Cohen, An Evening with Three Legal Philosophers.

ADMISSION

General

Law school courses are ordinarily open only to candidates for the Juris Doctor 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.

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 September 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 Law School Admission Test (LSAT) score, or the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) report subsequent to that date may seriously prejudice the applicant's chances of acceptance. Because of the substantial processing time at Educational Testing Services (ETS), receipt of the LSDAS registration and transcripts by ETS subsequent to January 1 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 all persons regardless of race, creed, sex, ethnic origin, and age.

Admission Requirements and Standards

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 qualifications are exceptional and when their maturity, experience and training are deemed to justify deviation from the rule requiring a bachelor's degree.

The admission 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 the LSAT score and undergraduate academic performance. However, when deciding close cases, the committee may also take into account the institution attended, the applicant's undergraduate major field, graduate degrees, the pattern of grades in previous academic work, extracurricular activities, the necessity of a heavy employment load, the applicant's experiences after graduation, etc. In most instances, these factors have substantial effect on the admissions decision only in cases where the question of admission is a close one.

Most places in both the day and evening divisions are allocated among those whose application, LSAT score and LSDAS report are received prior to March 1. An initial review is normally made within two weeks of the time all required documents are received. This

review typically results in a decision to accept, to reject, or to postpone a final decision. Applications upon which a decision is postponed are again reviewed in late March or April and the remaining places in the class are then allocated. Late applicants may be considered for a position on a waiting list. Applications received after July 15, 1978, will be returned. The July 1978 Law School Admission Test administration may not be used in support of an application for admission to the August 1978 entering class.

The University of Maryland, like other law schools, accepts more applicants than eventually enroll. About 1,600 applications were received for the class of 250 day and evening students entering in August 1977. In most cases, applicants whose LSAT score and LSDAS report were received prior to the deadline and who had both an undergraduate average of 3.4 at the University of Maryland College Park or comparable institution and an LSAT score of 630 (or an equivalent record) were accepted. There is every indication that the highly competitive standards of admission will continue for the class entering in 1978.

Admissions standards for the evening division are the same as the standards applicable to the full-time day division. An applicant for the part-time day program, in addition to satisfying other admission criteria, must show good reason for not being able to attend either the full-time day program or the evening division.

Pursuant to a university policy established by the Board of Regents, the School of Law has adopted an affirmative program aimed at increasing the number of qualified black students at the school. Students admitted under this program have the opportunity where appropriate to participate in supplementary activities which in the past have included a two-week pre-enrollment program, tutorials, and a practice examination program.

Application Procedure

Except as noted below, documents and other data pertaining to application for admission should be sent to:

Director of Admissions
University of Maryland School of Law
500 W. Baltimore St.
Baltimore, Md. 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 \$20.00
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 Admission Services
Educational Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, N.J. 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. Applicants who are accepted and whose transcripts filed with LSDAS do not show the award of the bachelor's degree must 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 Services
Education Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, N.J. 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. The score from a test taken after December will not reach the law school prior to the March 1 deadline.

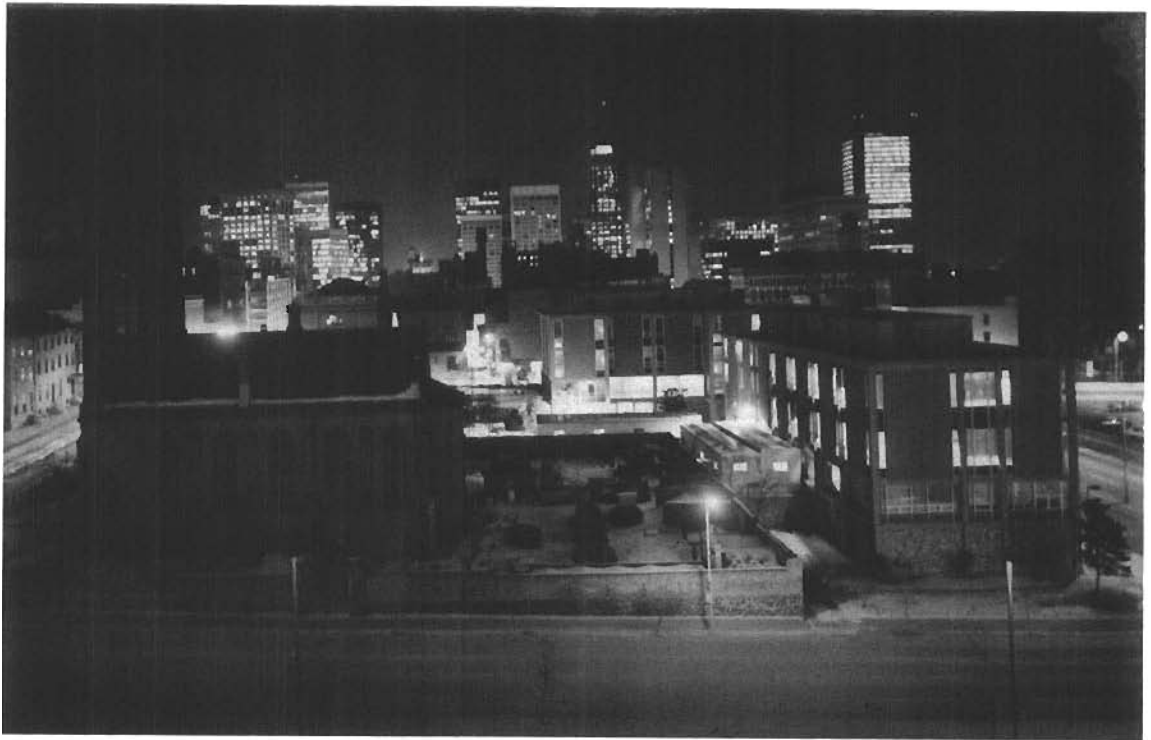
4. *Recommendation Letters*. Letters of recommendation are not required unless specifically requested by the Committee on Admissions; however, applicants are encouraged to have them submitted. To assist individuals making recommendations, evaluation forms are enclosed with the application for admission. 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. Evaluations from personal friends and relatives ordinarily are not of assistance to the committee. 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 except in cases when expressly requested by the Committee on Admissions. 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. Applicants are welcome to make an appointment to visit the school, to meet with the Director of Admissions for informal discussion of any matters pertaining to legal study at Maryland, to meet with student representatives, and to attend a class.

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 prelaw 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; consequently they are 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*, 1977-78 edition; pub-



lished on October 1977 and prepared by the Law School Admission 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 Law School Admission Services, Box 944, Princeton, N.J. (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 must 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 Management at College Park or in the comparable divisions at the Baltimore County or Eastern Shore campuses. Then, after acceptance by the School of Law, they 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 are recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, as the case may be. The degree of Juris Doctor is 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 1977-78 entering class, three 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.

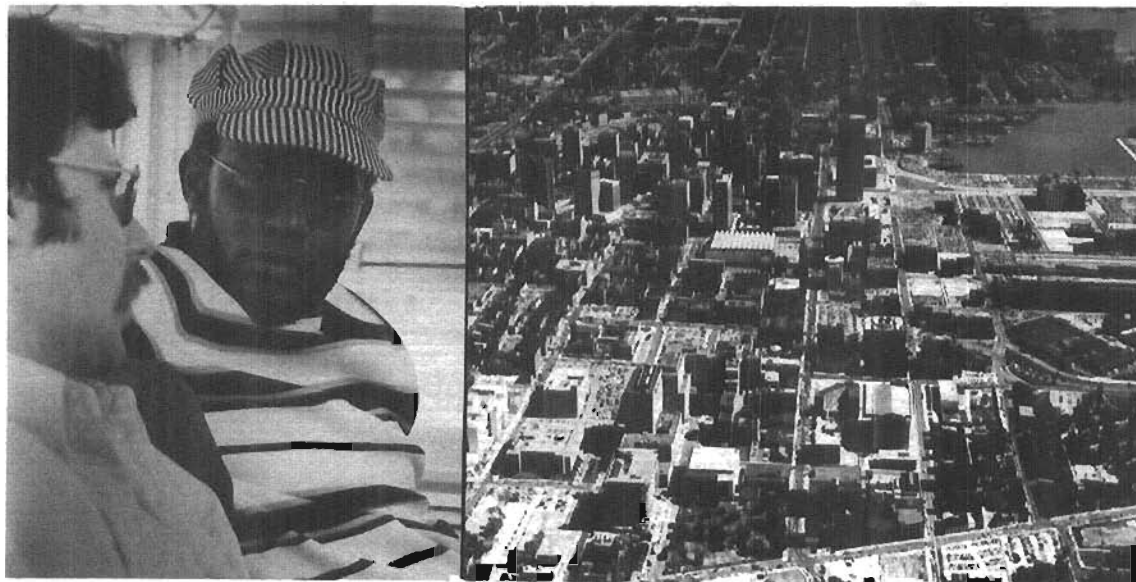
Only in exceptional cases will a student be admitted on a transfer basis after only one semester at another law school. Students having completed at least one year at another school may be admitted in either the fall or spring semester.

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 Director of 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, 1978.



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.

FEES

Fees (per semester, 1977-78)

Day Division

Tuition, In-State.....	\$500.00
Tuition, Out-of-State	1237.00
Supporting facilities fee	30.00
Instructional resources fee	20.00
Student activities fee.....	4.00
Student health fee.....	5.00

Evening Division

Tuition, In-State.....	\$375.00
Tuition, Out-Of-State	928.00
Supporting facilities fee	6.00
Instructional resources fee	15.00
Student activities fee.....	3.00

Miscellaneous Charges

Application fee, to accompany application (becomes matriculation fee upon registration)	20.00
Diploma fee, payable at the beginning of final semester	15.00
Late registration fee	20.00
Change of registration fee.....	5.00
Health insurance (one person)	46.50

Fees for part-time day division students are the same as those shown above for evening division students.

These fees and charges are used as follows:

1. Supporting facilities fee is used for expansion of various facilities on campus that are not funded or are funded only in part from other sources.
2. Instructional resources fee is charged to provide supplies, materials, equipment and other costs directly associated with the instructional program.
3. Student activities fee is used to meet the costs of various student activities, student publications and cultural programs.
4. Student health fee is charged to help defray the cost of providing a Student Health Service which includes routine examinations and emergency care.
5. Application fee partially defrays the cost of processing applications for admission and enrollment data in the professional schools. This fee is not refundable.
6. Diploma fee is charged to help defray costs involved with graduation and commencement.
7. Late registration fee defrays the special cost involved for those who do not complete their registration on the prescribed days.
8. Health insurance is required of all full-time professional school students (nine or more semester hours). Students with equivalent insurance coverage must provide proof of such coverage 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.

Registration

Each student is required to complete 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. Stu-

dents who do not complete their registration, including the payment of their bill on the registration days, are subject to a late registration fee.

Although the University regularly mails bills to pre-registered students, it cannot assume responsibility for their receipt. If any student does not receive a bill prior to the beginning of a semester in which he/she has pre-registered, it is his/her responsibility to contact the Office of the Registrar or Office of the Cashier, Howard Hall, Room 133 during normal business hours.

All checks and money orders should be made payable to the *University of Maryland* for the exact amount of the actual bill.

No diploma, certificate or transcript of record will be issued to a student who has not made satisfactory settlement of his University account.

One-half of academic yearly fees are payable on the dates for each registration, August 26, 1977 for the fall semester, and Jan. 13, 1978 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 semester.

A service charge is assessed for each check which is returned unpaid by the drawee bank on initial presentation because of insufficient funds, stopped payment, postdating, drawn against uncollected items, etc. The charge is \$5 for checks up to \$50, \$10 for checks over \$50 and under \$100, and \$20 for checks over \$100.

Students carrying less than nine credit hours in the day division or less than seven credit hours in the evening division will be charged tuition on the basis of \$40.00 per semester hour carried; an additional fee of \$484.00 per semester in the day division and \$371.00 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 barred from attendance at classes and will forfeit the other privileges of the law school.

Withdrawal and Refund of Fees

A student desiring to leave the school at any time during the academic year must file with the dean a letter of resignation, and an Application for Withdrawal bearing the proper signatures must be filed with the Office of the Registrar. In addition, the student must satisfy all outstanding obligations to the school and return his or her student identification card.

If the above procedures are not completed, the student forfeits the right to any refunds. The date used in computing refunds is the date the Application for Withdrawal is signed by the dean.



Students officially withdrawing from the school are credited for all academic fees charged to them less the matriculation fee, in accordance with the following schedule:

Period from Date Instruction Begins	Percentage Refundable
Sixteen-Week Semester	
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 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

The law school does not determine in-state or out-of-state status. Those decisions are made by the Office of Admissions and Registration, UMAB, Room 132, Howard Hall, Baltimore, Md. (21201). The rules governing determination of in-state status may be obtained from that office.

FINANCIAL AID

General

The purpose of the financial aid program is to assist students, who demonstrate that financial assistance is needed, to meet basic law school and living expenses for the academic year. Through a varying combination of scholarships, grants, long- and short-term loans and part-time employment, students may 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 part of the total resources available to meet the student's basic expenses. Financial aid is available only for degree candidates and is not available for summer school.

The Student Financial Aid Officer determines the student's financial need through an analysis of information supplied by the applicant and the applicant's family. Unless the student has been determined to be independent, by demonstrating independence from parental support for the preceding year, the needs analysis also includes 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. For the 1977-78 academic year, basic costs, including tuition and fees, are expected to be approximately \$4,980.00 for a single student and \$7,105.00 for a married student. Expenses for nonresidents are expected to be \$1,416.00 higher than for residents.

Application Procedure

1. Financial aid applications may be obtained at the Dean's Office and should be filed there no later than March 1. Late applications will be considered only for funds remaining after timely applications have been acted upon. Financial aid is awarded for only one academic year; a new application must be filed each academic year. By filing

this one application, the applicant will be 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.

2. Each applicant MUST register with the College Scholarship Service (CSS) and designate the University of Maryland School of Law as a report recipient. CSS forms should be completed and returned to CSS no later than January 15 to insure the Law School receives an analysis report prior to March 1.
3. Applicants for financial aid for 1978–79 MUST also apply for a scholarship from the state of which the applicant is a permanent resident, if that state offers such a scholarship program. Residents of Maryland MUST apply for a Maryland State Scholarship Board of Professional Schools Scholarship. The deadline for receipt by the State Scholarship Board of these applications is February 15, 1978.

Law School Scholarships

The award and amount of a scholarship is based on both scholastic achievement and demonstrated financial need. Rarely will a scholarship stipend exceed the cost of tuition, fees and books. Scholarships are normally limited to students whose law school cumulative 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 or her scholarship renewed. The following is a list of all available scholarship funds:

Louis S. Ashman Scholarship Fund—Established in 1955 through a bequest by Louis S. Ashman, an alumnus and prominent member of the Baltimore Bar.

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

William Preston and Dorothy Byron Lane Scholarship in Law—Established in 1975 by Mrs. William Preston Lane, Jr., longtime friend and supporter of the University of Maryland, and widow of the late distinguished Governor of the State of Maryland.

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 his death in 1967.

C. R. Thomas Loan Fund—Established in 1974, this fund provides aid to culturally disadvantaged students demonstrating financial need.

Thomas Funds—Established in 1962 under the will of Zaidee T. Thomas, the income from the "William Strobel Thomas Scholarship Fund" and the "John L. Thomas Scholarship Fund" provides both scholarships and loans for students.

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.

Law School Grants-in-Aid

Applicants demonstrating substantial financial need are eligible for grant assistance.

Maryland State Grants-in-Aid—Grants for minority and disadvantaged students who are residents of Maryland.

Dean's Grants-in-Aid—Grants for minority and disadvantaged students who need not be residents of Maryland.

Law School and Other Loans

In addition to the Thomas funds, previously described, law students demonstrating need may be eligible to receive loans from the following sources:

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 whose death in 1970 cut 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 the mother and friends 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.

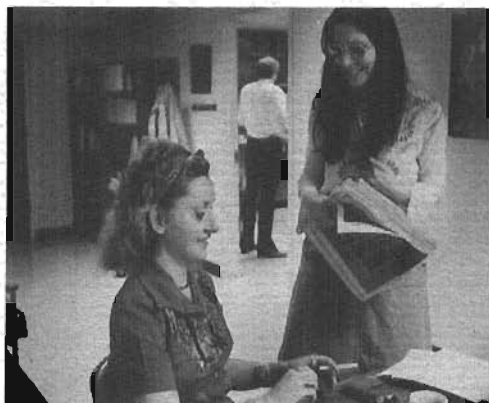
Stein Memorial Fund—Originally established for students in need of financial assistance by the late Judge Charles F. Stein of Baltimore and continued in his memory. Small loans of short duration to cover emergencies may be granted out of this fund. Applications should be made to the dean, under whose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

Federally Insured Student Loan Program (FISL)—Students may obtain education loans through private lending institutions, such as banks or credit unions. In many cases, federal assistance in the payment of the 7% interest can be obtained. Lenders have limited funds for this program, therefore, students are encouraged to contact their lending institutions at the earliest possible date. Separate application, on forms available from the lending institution, must be made.

Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation (MHELC)—Students may borrow up to \$5,000 annually.

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.



ADMINISTRATION

"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.

ADMINISTRATION

School of Law Administration

Michael J. Kelly, Dean
Everett F. Goldberg, Associate Dean
Laurence M. Katz, Associate Dean

James F. Forsyth, Assistant Dean
George M. Regan, Assistant Dean
Lois W. Merz, Assistant Dean

Board of Regents

B. Herbert Brown, Chairman
Hugh A. McMullen, Vice Chairman
Samuel H. Hoover, Secretary
N. Thomas Whittington Jr., Treasurer
Mary H. Broadwater, Assistant Secretary
John C. Scarbath, Assistant Treasurer
Percy M. Chaimson, Member
Robert M. Coultas, Jr., Member

Ralph W. Frey, Member
Hon. Young D. Hance, Member Ex-Officio
A. Paul Moss, Member
James W. Motsay, Member
Peter F. O'Malley, Member
Joseph D. Tydings, Member
Wilbur G. Valentine, Member

University of Maryland Central Administration

Wilson H. Elkins, Ph.D., President, University of Maryland
R. Lee Hornbake, Ph.D., Vice President for Academic Affairs
Robert G. Smith, Vice President for University Development
Donald O'Connell, Ph.D., Vice President for General Administration
Michael J. Pelczar, Ph.D., Vice President for Graduate Studies and Research
Frank L. Bentz Jr., Ph.D., Vice President for Agricultural Affairs and Legislative Relations
Robert A. Beach, Assistant to the President for University Relations

University of Maryland at Baltimore

Albin O. Kuhn, Ph.D., Chancellor
John M. Dennis, Vice Chancellor
Roy Borom, Assistant to the Chancellor
W. Jackson Stenger, Ph.D., Assistant to the Chancellor
Wayne A. Smith, Director of Admissions and Registrations
Robert C. Brown, Director of Business Services
Frederick N. Straughn, Director of Center for Educational Computer Development
Ronald J. Baril, Director of Personnel
Robert L. Walton, Director of Physical Plant
Wilfred H. Townshend, M.D., Director of Student Health Service

UMAB Principal Academic Officers

Errol L. Reese, Dean, Dental School, B.S., Fairmount State College, 1960; D.D.S., University of West Virginia, 1963; M.S., University of Detroit, 1968.

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

John M. Dennis, Dean, School of Medicine and Vice Chancellor, 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.

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The Faculty of Law 1977-78

- Kenneth S. Abraham, Associate 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.*
- Lester D. Bailey, Lecturer, B.A., 1964, Michigan State University; J.D., 1966, University of Denver; L.L.B., 1968, New York University.*
- Dorothy Beatty, Lecturer, B.A., 1970, Pennsylvania State University; J.D., 1976, University of Maryland.*
- Jean A. Bell, Documents Librarian, B.A., 1970, Trinity College; M.L.S., 1976, University of Maryland.*
- Bruce B. Bereano, Lecturer, B.A., 1966, J.D., 1969, George Washington University.*
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- David S. Bogen, Professor of Law, A.B., 1962, LL.B., 1965, Harvard University; LL.M., 1967, New York University.*
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- C. Christopher Brown, Associate Professor of Law, B.A., 1963, Swarthmore College; M.A., 1965, University of Delaware; J.D., 1968, Georgetown Law Center.*
- John M. Brumbaugh, Professor of Law, B.A., 1948, Swarthmore College; J.D., 1951, Harvard University.*
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- William Minor Carter, Lecturer, B.S., 1962, U.S. Naval Academy; J.D., 1970, University of Maryland.*
- Hon. Howard S. Chasanow, Lecturer, B.A., 1959, J.D., 1961, University of Maryland; LL.M., 1962, Harvard University.*
- Hungdah Chiu, 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 Clinic Director, A.B., 1947, LL.B., 1950, Harvard University.*
- Philip G. Dantes, Assistant Professor of Law, 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.*
- Michael R. Deutschman, Lecturer, B.A., 1966, University of Maryland; J.D., 1969, Columbia University.*
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- Richard V. Falcon, Professor of Law, B.A., 1963, J.D., 1967, University of Florida.*
- Morton P. Fisher Jr., Lecturer, A.B., 1958, Dartmouth College; LL.B., 1961, Yale Law School.*

Nelson Fishman, Lecturer, B.S., 1954, University of Pennsylvania; J.D., 1976, University of Maryland.

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Marvin J. Garbis, Lecturer, B.E.S., 1958, Johns Hopkins University; J.D., 1961, Harvard University.

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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, 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.

William T. Kerr, Associate Professor of Law, B.B.A., 1963, J.D., 1966, University of Michigan.

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James M. Kramon, Lecturer, B.A., 1966, Carnegie-Mellon University; J.D., 1969, George Washington University; L.L.M., 1970, Harvard University; M.L.A., 1976, Johns Hopkins University.

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

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Peter E. Quint, 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.

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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, J.S.D., 1977, Columbia University.

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

Allen L. Schwait, Lecturer, B.S., 1959, University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., 1963, University of Maryland.

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

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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.

Michael H. Tonry, Assistant Professor of Law, A.B., 1966, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; LL.B., 1970, Yale University.

Gerald R. Walsh, Lecturer, B.S., 1964, St. Louis University; J.D., 1967, University of Missouri.

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

Academic Calendar

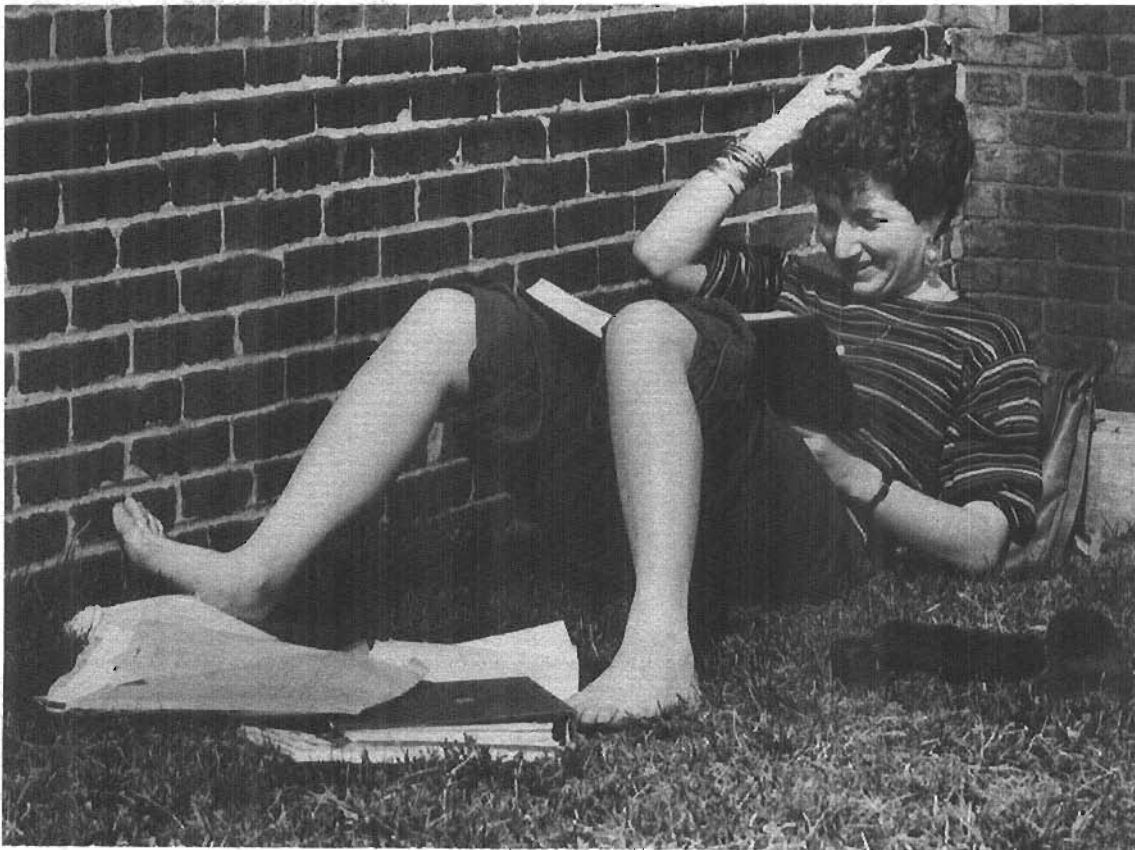
Fall Semester—1977

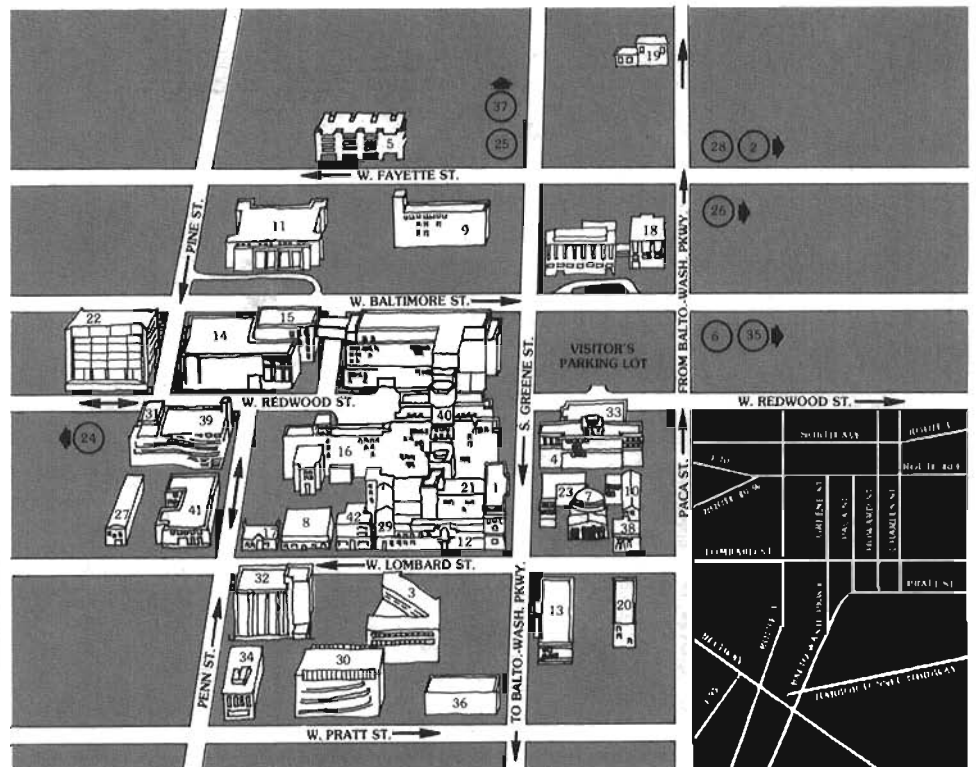
August 26	Registration
August 29	Instruction begins
September 5	Labor Day (Holiday)
November 23	Thanksgiving recess begins after last class
November 28	Instruction resumes
December 10	Study period begins
December 14	Fall semester examinations begin
December 23	Fall semester examinations end

Spring Semester—1978

January 16	Instruction begins
March 24	Spring recess begins after last class
April 3	Instruction resumes
May 6	Study period begins
May 10	Spring semester examinations begin
May 19	Spring semester examinations end
June 2	Commencement Exercises

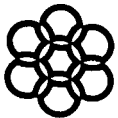
The University reserves the right to make such changes in information contained herein as may be necessary.





BUILDING KEY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE

1. Allied Health Professions Building, 32 S. Greene Street
Medical Technology, School of Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, Radiologic Technology classrooms, offices, laboratories.
2. Alpha House, 828 N. Eataw Street (off campus)
3. Baltimore Union, 621 W. Lombard Street
Cafeteria, student housing, meeting rooms for students and faculty, lounges, game room, Synapse.
4. Bressler Research Building, 29 S. Greene Street
Medical school research labs, Baltimore offices of the university's Board of Regents.
5. Walter P. Carter Center, 630 W. Fayette Street
The university uses this 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 Robert Carey Long Sr., 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 labs, Physical Therapy offices, Personnel training room.
11. Hayden-Harris Hall, 666 W. Baltimore Street
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, clinics, classrooms, labs, offices.
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, 650 W. Redwood Street
Central Administration offices, medical school classrooms, offices, labs.
15. Howard Hall Tower, 655 W. Baltimore Street
Medical school classrooms, offices, labs. Administrative offices of the medical school, including the office of dean and vice chancellor.
16. Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, 645 W. Redwood Street (E. and G wings of the 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. Lane Hall, 500 W. Baltimore Street
School of Law classrooms, offices, library, Developmental Disabilities Law Clinic.
19. Legal Services Clinic, 116 N. Poca Street
20. Lombard Building, 511 W. Lombard Street
Bookstore, University Relations.
21. Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services, 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 in the state.
22. Medical School Teaching Facility, 10 S. Pine Street
Medical school classrooms, offices, research labs, animal facility, Office of Medical Education, Illustrative Services.
23. Medical Technology Building, 31 S. Greene Street
Medical school offices, labs.
24. Menckon House, 1524 Hollins Street (off campus)
25. Methadone Program, 104 N. Greene Street (off campus)
26. 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.
27. Newman Center, 712 W. Lombard Street
28. Nilson House, 826 N. Eataw Street (off campus)
29. Parsons Residence Hall for Women, 622 W. Lombard Street
30. Pratt Street Garage and Athletic Facility, 646 W. Pratt Street
31. Redwood Hall, 721 W. Redwood Street
Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse offices, clinical areas.
32. School of Nursing Building, 655 W. Lombard Street
Nursing school classrooms, offices.
33. School of Social Work and Administration Building, 525 W. Redwood Street
Office of the chancellor. School of Social Work and Community Planning classrooms, offices.
34. State Medical Examiner's Building, 111 Penn Street
35. Stroke Center, 412 W. Redwood Street (off campus)
36. Temporary Academic Building, 601 Rear W. Lombard Street
School of Social Work and Community Planning classrooms, offices.
37. Tuerk House, 106 N. Greene Street (off campus)
Residential facility for alcoholism programs of the University of Maryland Hospital. (Also Alpha and Nilson Houses.)
38. University College, 520 W. Lombard Street
Offers degree and non-degree educational programs. Juvenile Law Clinic.
39. University Garage, 701 W. Redwood Street
Helistop.
40. University of Maryland Hospital, 22 S. Greene Street
41. Western Health Clinic, 700 W. Lombard Street
42. Whitehurst Hall, 624 W. Lombard Street
Graduate School office, nursing, pharmacy, social work and community planning offices, classrooms.



**This publication was produced by the
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