

“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.”

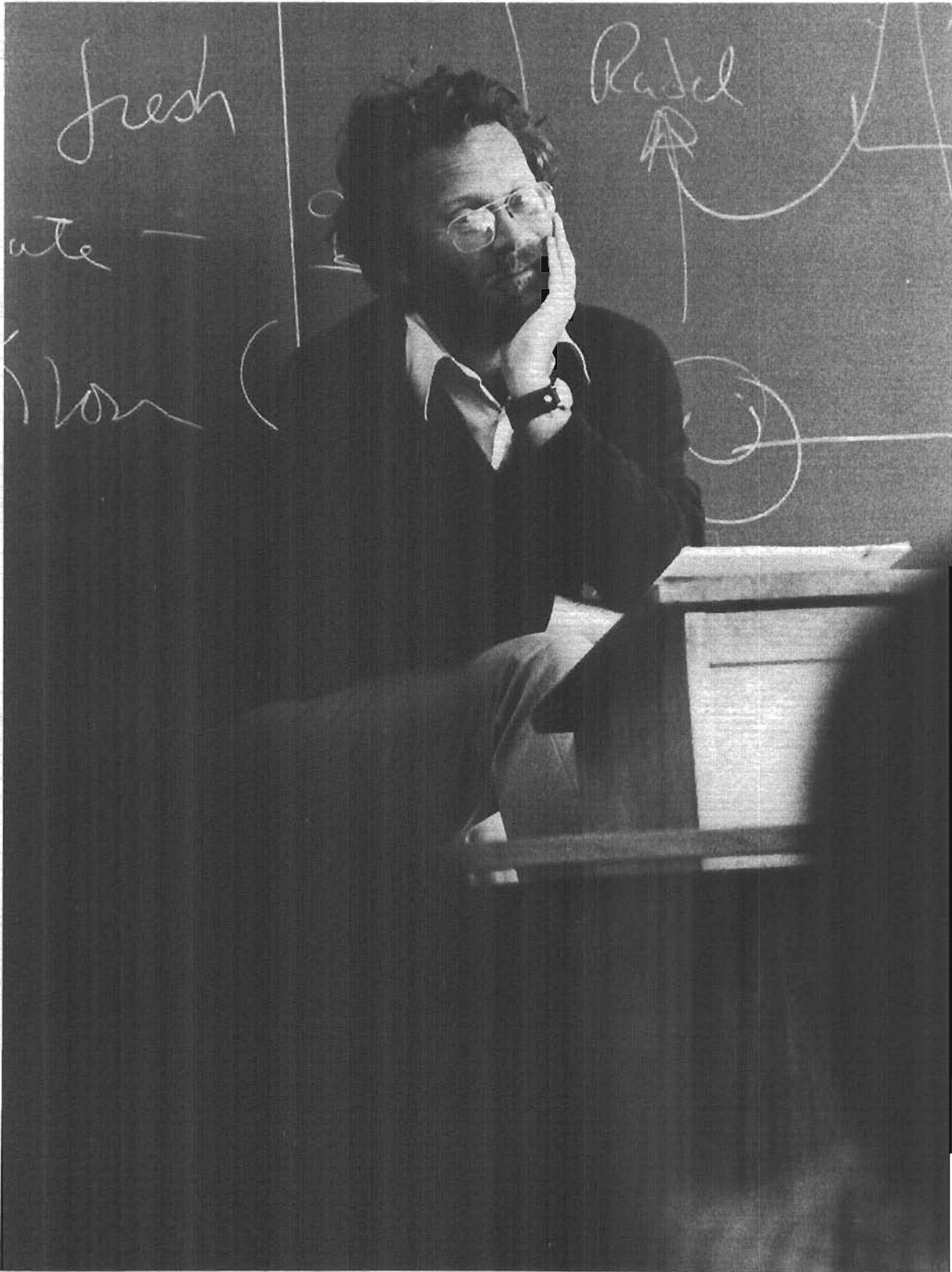
*David Hoffman,  
founder and first professor,  
University of Maryland School of Law,  
from A Course of Legal Study, 1836*

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

**The University of Maryland is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and is a member of the Association of American Universities.**

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
1979-1980**

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE



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## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

**“Our objective in the following Course is to produce a learned and accomplished lawyer.”**

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

# 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 course of study national in scope leading to award of the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree. In addition, certain joint degrees are offered in cooperation with nearby graduate education programs. The J.D. program of instruction is offered in 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 560 day and 230 evening students are enrolled; 39 percent of the total is female, 12 percent is black. The class admitted in August 1978 was drawn from 97 undergraduate schools. The faculty numbers approximately 70 persons including several leading attorneys and judges who teach at the school part-time, for a faculty-student ratio of 16:1.

## 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, social work and community planning, a graduate school, and University Hospital 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 in the metropolitan area 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 University 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.

Near 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. The areas immediately south and southwest of the campus are part of a major urban home-steading program.

### **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, one representative 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, curriculum, administrative, etc.) in which student representatives may 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 academic affairs, an

assistant dean for administration, an assistant dean for placement and alumni affairs, an assistant dean for admissions, and an assistant dean for development.

### **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. The Legal Services and Juvenile Law clinics are housed in separate buildings, each just one block from the law school. The Criminal Justice, General Practice, and Bankruptcy and Creditors Rights clinics are located in a renovated building opposite the new library.

The Law Library will move to a new facility during the summer of 1980. The collection of over 150,000 volumes will be housed in a building designed to hold almost twice that number. The new library has over 350 study spaces, group rooms, an up-to-date audio-visual department, a typing room and roof terrace. Upon completion of the new building, the old library area will be renovated to include faculty offices, classrooms, clinic facilities, and student multipurpose areas.

The collection is strong in American federal and state law reports and statutory material, has an extensive collection of U.S. Supreme Court, Fourth Circuit and Maryland records and briefs, and a

foreign law collection which is strong in contemporary French and German primary and secondary sources. In addition, the library has a comprehensive collection of legal and non-legal treatises, looseleaf services and periodicals, and is a federal document depository. Students and faculty have access to LEXIS, a computerized legal research system.

The library is staffed by a full-time staff of 16 professional and non-professional librarians, aided by student assistants. It is open weekdays from 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M., Saturdays from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. and Sundays from 12 noon to 9:00 P.M. Summer hours are adjusted to the summer school schedule.

The campus has since January 1975 attempted to identify and eliminate as rapidly as possible and wherever feasible physical barriers and safety hazards to handicapped persons involving campus buildings, parking spaces and other facilities.

### **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, tiketron 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, one psychologist, 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.

All day students are required to have Blue Cross-Blue Shield hospitalization insurance or its equivalent and must pro-

duce proof of such membership at the time of registration. A special Blue Cross-Blue Shield student policy is available to all students enrolling in the Law School. Detailed information regarding its provisions may be obtained from the Student Health Service.

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. 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 required part of registration.

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.

Day 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**

#### **1. Law and Psychology Program (J.D.-Ph.D.)**

The School of Law, in conjunction with the Johns Hopkins University, offers an integrated intensive program leading to

the Juris Doctor (J.D.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Psychology degrees. The program produces scholars interested in various aspects of the relationship between the two fields. The program fully prepares the student in both disciplines over a five year period.

Candidates for the J.D.-Ph.D. program must meet the separate admissions criteria of both the School of Law and the Department of Psychology at Johns Hopkins. A small number of students will be selected to enter the joint program. However, students admitted to either or both schools who are not accepted for the joint program may choose to attend the school(s) to which they have been admitted.

Requests for information and applications for the program (for both universities) should be sent to the School of Law, c/o Prof. Donald N. Bersoff, Coordinator of the Law and Psychology Program, who is a member of the faculty at both universities.

#### **2. J.D. and M.B.A., M.P.S., M.S.W. Programs**

The School of Law offers three separate four year programs leading to a Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree and a master's degree in business administration, policy sciences or social work. 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 or as preparation for specific legal careers working with those in such positions. 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. The Master of Social Work program exposes students to issues and methods of social work and to the relationships between social work programs and the legal system.

Candidates for programs must apply for admission to the law school as well as to one of the 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, 30 credits in policy sciences courses or 51 credits in social work 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. Students 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 (non-joint 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. Reynolds-MBA, Mr. Abraham-MPS, MSW), and by the advisor designated by either the College of Business and Management, the Policy Sciences Graduate Program, or the School of Social Work.

### **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 1979, Administrative Law, Consumer Protection, Counseling and Negotiation, Domestic Relations, Environmental Law, Evidence, Moot Court, and Trial Practice were offered in the summer session, and a similar range of courses is planned for 1980. Classes are scheduled between 5:10 and 10:00 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. Wright in the Dean's Office. Student veterans should contact Ms. Wright 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 and courses which might be required 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, District Court Building, Annapolis, Md. (21401).

### **Developmental Disability Law Project (DDLDP)**

The DDLDP, housed at the Law School, is a federally funded project that provides training and technical assistance to attorneys and other advocates concerning the legal rights of handicapped individuals, and special assistance in H.E.W. Region III; Washington, D.C., Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. One of the primary functions of the DDLDP is to coordinate all the state protection and advocacy systems that have been established and mandated to represent the legal and human rights of handicapped persons under The Developmental Disabilities Bill of Rights and Assistance Act, P.L. 94-103, §113.

The staff of the Law Project includes Robert and Marcia Pearce Burgdorf, as co-directors and three staff attorneys: Beverly J. Falcon, David M. Simonson, and Elizabeth E. Hogue. The project staff also includes Julie M. Piper, Administrative Assistant and several law students. In addition to its training and technical assistance responsibilities, the Law Project will be publishing in the Fall, 1979 a casework on "The Legal Rights of Handicapped Persons: Cases, Materials, and Text," edited by Robert L. Burgdorf Jr.

### **The Maryland Institute for Continuing Professional Education of Lawyers, Inc.**

The Maryland Institute for Continuing Professional Education of Lawyers, Inc. (MICPEL) was formed in 1976 as a result of the cooperative effort of the Maryland State Bar Association, the University of Baltimore Law School, the University of Maryland School of Law, and the local bar associations, each of whom is represented on the Board of Trustees. While MICPEL is an independent entity, it was created to be the continuing legal education agent of its founding organizations.

The Institute is physically located in the University of Maryland School of Law. Since its inception it has put on over 100 programs in excess of 150 locations around the State. Its programs range from three hour mini courses to the annual Intensive Nine Day Trial Advocacy Program which is held each spring at the University of Maryland School of Law. The Director is Robert H. Dyer, Jr., Esq.

### **Office of State's Attorneys' Coordinator**

Located at the Law School, the Office of the State's Attorneys' Coordinator is charged with the implementation of standards and specialized training programs and provision of materials for State's Attorneys and their professional staffs, including continuing legal education programs, technical and professional

publications and compiling and disseminating information. Although established only a year ago, 1978, the Coordinator's Office already publishes a bimonthly newsletter, *The Maryland Prosecutor*, and has conducted several training programs and seminars. The Coordinator is David Hugel, Esquire.

### **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. Henry Monaghan, Professor of Law, Boston University School of Law delivered the 1979 Soper Lecture.

### **Judge Simon E. Sobeloff Lectures**

Established in 1977, this lectureship will bring nationally recognized scholars to speak at the School of Law. This lecture series honors the memory of Simon E. Sobeloff who for many years served the people of Maryland both in public office and as a private attorney. A graduate of the law school class of 1915, Judge Sobeloff was named by President Eisenhower as Solicitor General of the United States in 1954, and later served the nation as Associate Justice and then Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit. The first annual Sobeloff Lecture was presented in Spring, 1979, by Betsy Levin, Professor of Law, Duke University School of Law.

### **Gerber Memorial Lectures**

The Pearl and Lawrence I. Gerber Memorial Lecture Fund will bring to the School of Law lecturers of national prominence in the law. Established in 1978 through a bequest by Lloyd M. Gerber, a 1960 graduate of the Law School, the lectures will be given in memory of Lawrence I. Gerber whose love of the law was evident through sixty years of private practice, until his death in 1976 at the age 84.

### **Maryland Law School Alumni Association**

The Maryland Law School Alumni Association is dedicated to promoting closer ties between alumni/ae, Law School faculty and administration, and students. Dues are minimal and entitle members to use the facilities of the UMAB Athletic Center free of charge. A twenty member Executive Committee oversees the programs sponsored by the Association, among which are an Annual Meeting, featuring a nationally known speaker and honoring a "Distinguished Alumnus of the Year", and Spring and Fall reunion gatherings, centering on legal education programs. This year, The Alumni Association inaugurated a student-oriented program which provided sustenance on St. Patrick's Day, coffee and donuts throughout the two week final exam period and a reception for graduates and their families in May. Many members of the Association are actively involved in the work of the Law School Fund and the newly created Westminster Preservation Trust.



## 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 at 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 recommendations 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. John W. Ester, four staff members of the Law Forum may receive one credit per semester, but the maximum number of credits such students can earn is six. The editor-in-chief, the managing editor and two associate editors of the Forum may receive two credits per semester, up to a maximum of six. No credit is awarded to any student until a publishable paper has been written. In addition, each student desiring credit must have adequately performed the general duties incident to publication of the Law Forum, i.e., editing, source-checking, proofreading, etc.

## International Trade Law Journal

The *International Trade Law Journal*, published twice annually 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, satire, contests, and notices written by students and faculty for the law school community. Professionally published, the *Bi-weekly* is produced periodically throughout the academic year.

## 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, evening students in the spring semester of their second year. In the fall semester, all second-year day students and equivalent evening 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 partici-

pating in the Myerowitz competition.

Upon the recommendation of the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Board, 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 (evening students during their third and fourth 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 two regional conferences of the American Society of International Law on the legal and economic aspects of United States–Republic of China trade and United States–Caribbean Basin 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), founded in 1967, is a national organization with chapters at virtually every law school in the United States. The University of Maryland chapter, one of the largest in the nation, is active in recruiting, assisting Black law students in completing law school and being admitted to the bar and is also involved in the affairs of the Black community and practicing bar. The Maryland chapter has received several national BALSA honors for its achievements.

### **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 dealing with the law in general and in participating in 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 their concerns to the faculty and administration. Formal discussions on topics concerning women and the law are held throughout the year.

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

MARYPIRG is an organization of students on college campuses throughout Maryland working together to effect social change in areas such as consumer protection, tenants' rights, solar energy and environmental protection. Together with a professional staff, members participate in various projects including researching, drafting legislation and lobbying for legislative bills of social concern.

### **Phi Alpha Delta**

Maryland's Darrow Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta (PAD) Law Fraternity International provides a forum for interaction between law students, faculty, and members of the bar and judiciary. For the student, PAD offers various professional development programs to supplement the regular scholastic program, and a variety of economic and social benefits are available to those who continue the fraternal association after graduation.

### **Delta Theta Phi**

Delta Theta Phi is a professional law fraternity which is international in scope. Over 75 student senates and many alumni senates exist at law schools and in cities across the United States and foreign countries. The Fraternity is growing as new senates are chartered each year. Roger B. Taney Senate has been in existence at the University of Maryland Law School for over half a century. Through its speaker series and its social functions the Fraternity affords an opportunity for law students at all levels to become acquainted with each other and with graduates who have become prominent in the legal profession, the judiciary and the political arena. Although most of the current members of Taney Senate are evening students, membership is open to students from either the day or the evening division and all are encouraged to apply.

## 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 1979 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 1979 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 percent increase, while the estimated population increase during the same time is about 10 percent.

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 pro-

gression, post-graduate studies, resume preparation, interviewing and bar admission.

As of June 1979, 93 percent of the law school's 1979 graduating class had responded to an employment questionnaire distributed by the Placement Office and of those graduates providing information 77 percent had obtained employment or were planning to continue graduate education. Approximately 37 percent of those students went into private practice, 18 percent accepted judicial clerkships, 13 percent were employed as government attorneys, seven percent assumed general government posts, two percent chose attorney positions in business and eight percent took general business positions. The remaining 15 percent of the respondents chose positions in the military, public interest or academic sectors. 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, national origin and handicap. 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, Attendance and Records

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. Student academic work is governed by the Honor Code of the School of Law. Copies of the Honor Code may be obtained from the Dean's Office.

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 (or of the year, if a year long clinic or program) except by permission of the dean and, if a seminar or clinic, 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.

Privacy of student records is assured by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974; the Act provides for student access to his/her own education records maintained by the school, challenge to content of the records, and control of disclosure of the records. Details about the Act and the school's compliance with its provisions may be obtained in the Office of the Dean.

## Grading System

A numerical grading system is used, having the following letter equivalents: A (excellent), 85–92; 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). In no case may a grade of "I" be carried beyond the date a student is certified for graduation; it will be changed to "F" (55) if a numerical grade is not received by that date.

Grading in a year-long clinic is as follows: At the end of the fall semester, the student will receive the grade of "Incomplete." At the end of the spring semester, the student will receive a numerical grade for all work done in the clinic. On the student's transcript, this numerical grade will be listed for each semester according to the number of credits attributed to each semester; it will replace the "Incomplete" originally listed at the end of the fall semester. A student who is permitted to withdraw after completing one semester will receive a grade for the work done during the semester.

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 re-take 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 the student 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 in fall 1975 or thereafter. 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 hours 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 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 gradu-

ate 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 the student will have been absent from the school since the student's first matriculation 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.

Voluntary withdrawal requires the approval of the dean. A student who drops out of the law school without this approval after the beginning of a semester for which the student has registered will be deemed to remain enrolled in his or her courses. Failure to take the examination or otherwise complete a course satisfactorily will result in a grade of F (55) in the course.

### **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 22 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 preeminence 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 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 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 Mary-

land 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 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 Zaidee T. Thomas, under the terms of which the two members of the senior class who graduate with the highest average for scholarship are each awarded a 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**

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. *Insurance; Legal Method-Process-Torts; Torts.*

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

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, and the chapter on Equity of the *Maryland Trial Judges' Benchbook*.

*Conflict of Laws; Jewish Law; Procedure.*

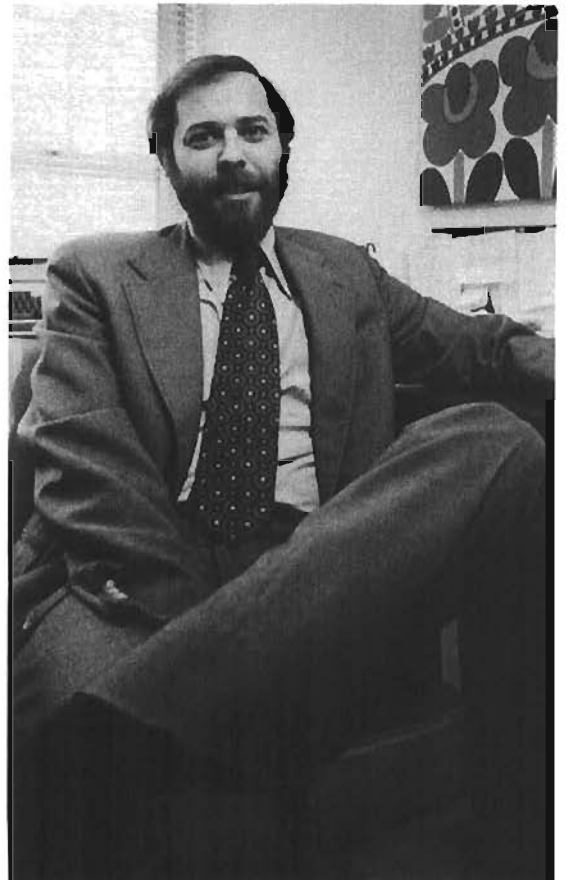
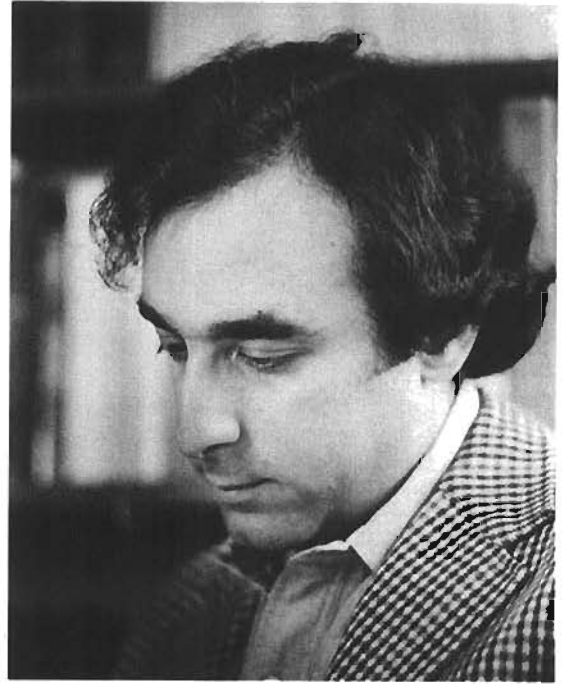
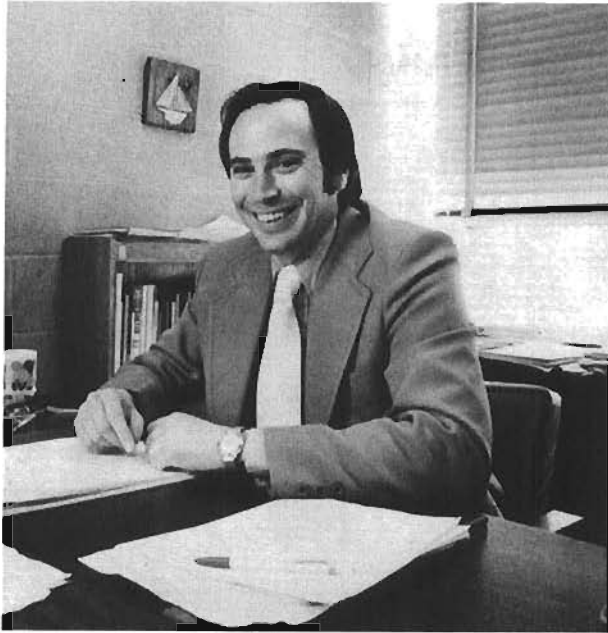
### **Donald N. Bersoff, Associate Professor of Law**

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 Committee of Psychological Tests and Assessments and has served as 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. He is coordinator of the joint J.D.-Ph.D. program in law and psychology sponsored by the law school and the department of psychology at The Johns Hopkins University, where Prof. Bersoff holds a joint appointment.

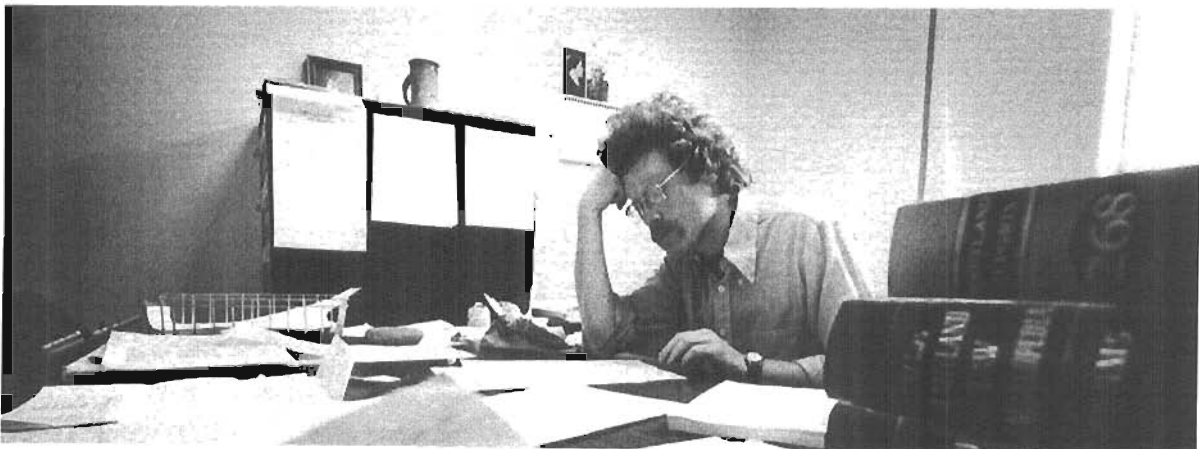
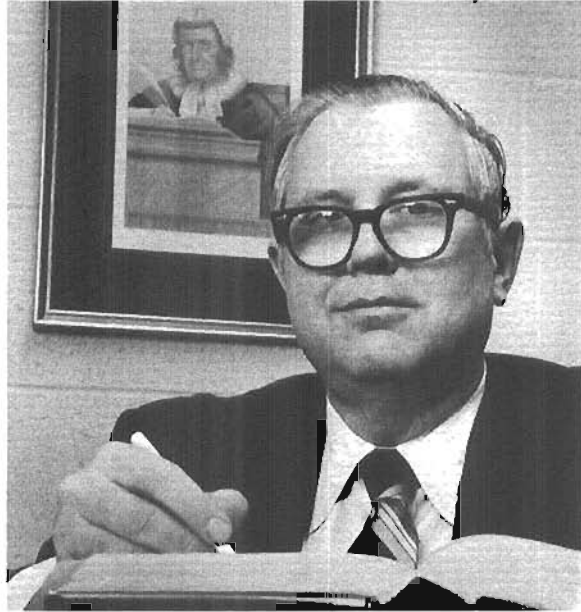
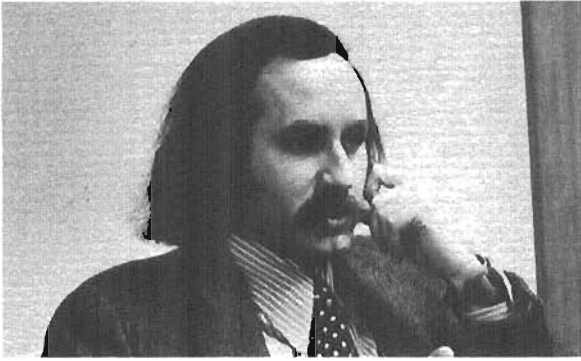
*Civil Rights of the Handicapped Seminar; Criminal Law; Law and Biomedical Sciences Seminar; Law and Psychology Seminar.*

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

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. *Constitutional Law; Contracts; Labor Law; Legal Method-Process-Contracts.*



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



From left to right:  
John J. Capowski  
John M. Brumbaugh  
Evelyn C. Bracy  
Hungdah Chiu  
C. Christopher Brown

**Evelyn C. Bracy, Assistant Professor of Law**

B.A., 1971, University of New Orleans; J.D., 1974, LL.M., 1976, Duke University. While earning her LL.M., Ms. Bracy also taught two courses at the Duke Law School. She joined the faculty in 1977 after serving as a staff attorney with the Public Defender service of the District of Columbia.

*Criminal Justice Clinic; Legal Method-Process-Criminal Law; Legal Method-Process-Criminal Procedure; Trial Practice.*

**C. Christopher Brown, Associate Professor of Law**

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 specialities include procedure, appellate practice and public benefits to low-income people.  
*Evidence; Legal Method-Process-Procedure.*

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

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.

*Criminal Law; Evidence; Jurisprudence; Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, and Unfair Business Practices.*

**John J. Capowski, Assistant Professor of Law**

B.A., 1968, Hamilton College; J.D., 1971, Cornell University. From 1971 to 1973, Mr. Capowski was an attorney with the Monroe County Legal Assistance Corporation in Rochester, New York. In 1973, he began teaching in the clinical program of the Cornell Law School and was Director of that program from 1975 to 1978.  
*Counseling and Negotiation; Legal Service Clinic.*

**Hungdah Chiu, Professor of Law**

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, edited and coauthored nine books in English, six books in Chinese and more than 50 articles in the field of international and comparative law. His recent books include *People's China and International Law* (with J. Cohen, 1974), and *Normalizing Relations with the People's Republic of China: Problems, Analysis and Documents* (1978), and *China and the Taiwan Issue* (1979). In 1976, 1977 and 1978 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 a Certificate of Merit awarded by the American Society of International Law in 1976.

*International Law; International Transactions; Problems of International Law Seminar; Soviet, Chinese and Western Approaches to International Law Seminar.*

**David F. Click, Associate Professor of Law**

B.A., 1969, J.D., 1973, M.A., 1974, Yale University. Following his graduation from Yale University, Mr. Click became Assistant and later Associate Professor of Law at Western New England College of Law. During the 1977-78 academic year Mr. Click was Visiting Associate Professor of Law at the Indiana University School of Law.

*Estates and Trusts; Law and Economics; Legal Method-Process-Property.*

**Phillip G. Dantes, Assistant Professor of Law**

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.

*Criminal Justice Clinic; Criminal Procedure.*

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

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.

*Administrative Law; Criminal Procedure; Legal Method-Process-Criminal Procedure; Legal Profession; Trial Practice.*

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

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.

*Constitutional Law Seminar.*

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

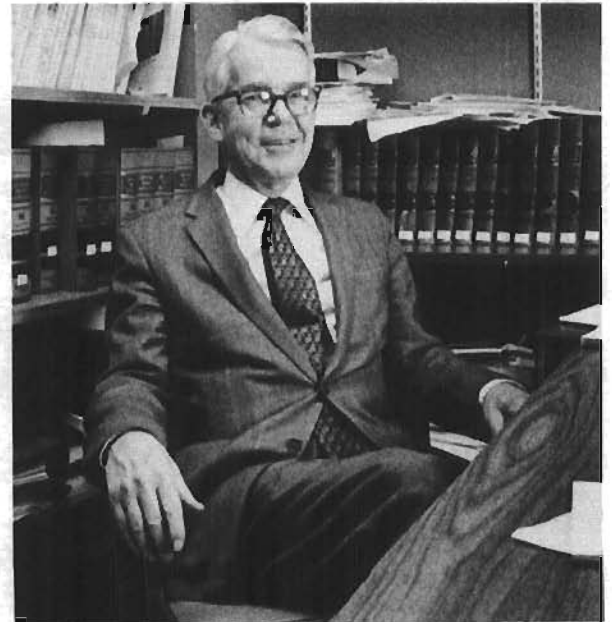
B.A., 1956, Pasadena College; J.D., 1959, Willamette University; LL.M., 1962, University of Illinois. Mr. Ester was the director of continuing legal education for the Maryland State Bar Association from 1963 to 1976, and he has edited numerous books on Maryland law in connection with continuing legal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

*Conflict of Laws; Domestic Relations; Torts.*

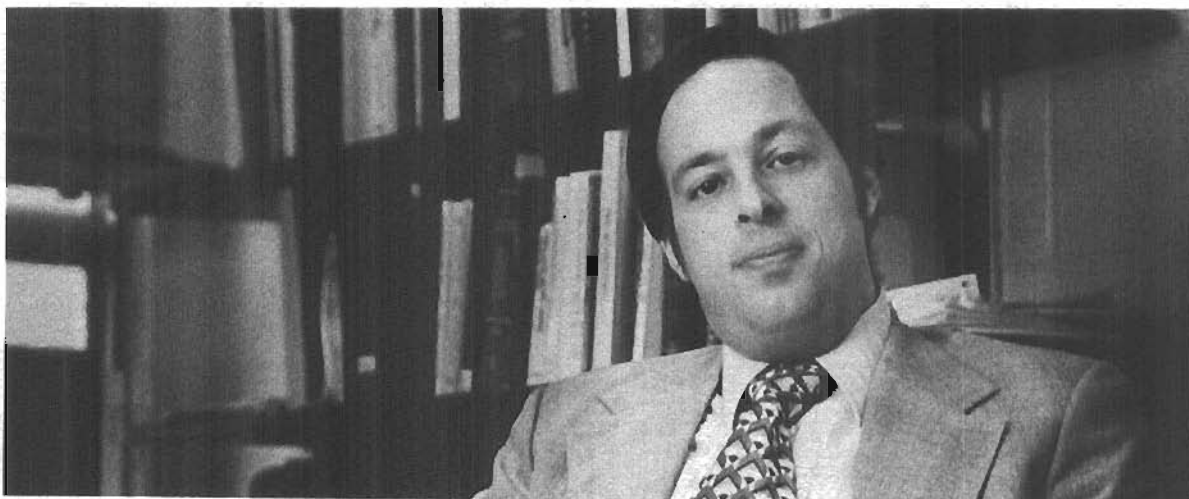
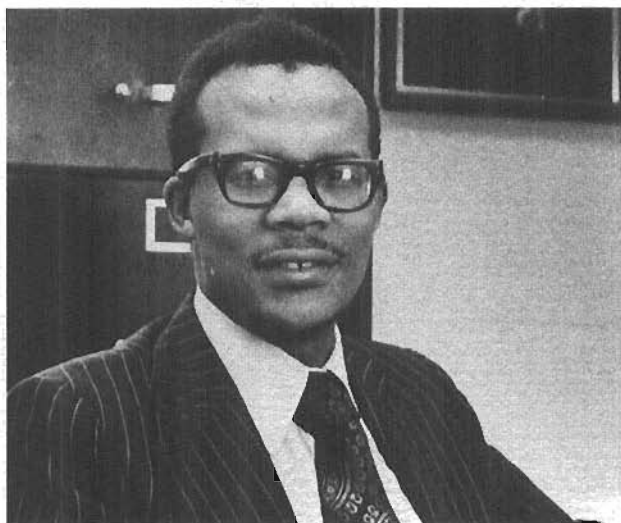
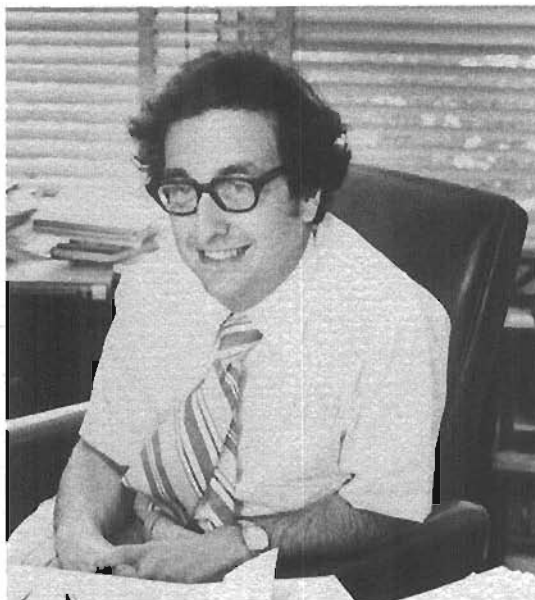
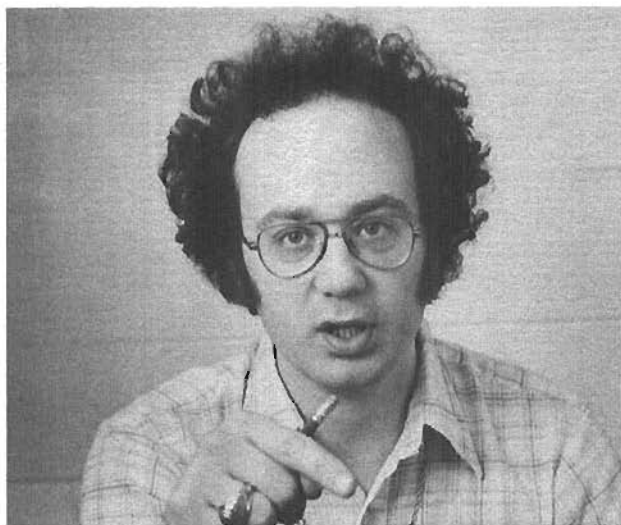
**Richard V. Falcon, Professor of Law**

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. *On leave 1979-80; Criminal Procedure.*





From left to right:  
John W. Ester  
Richard V. Falcon  
David F. Click  
Phillip G. Dantes  
Abraham A. Dash  
John F. Davis



From left to right:  
Arthur F. Fergenson  
Everett F. Goldberg  
Larry S. Gibson  
Oscar S. Gray  
Daniel S. Goldberg

**Arthur F. Fergenson, Associate Professor of Law**

A.B., 1969, Dartmouth College; J.D., 1972, Yale University. After graduating from law school, Mr. Fergenson served as law clerk to Judge Thomas P. Griesa of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and then as law clerk to Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of the United States Supreme Court. After two years in private practice in Washington, D.C., he joined the faculty of the Indiana University School of Law, where he taught for three years before joining the University of Maryland law faculty in 1979.

*Business Associations; Federal Jurisdiction; Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, and Unfair Business Practices.*

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

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 has written in the area of evidence. He is Reporter to the Evidence Rules Project of the Maryland Court of Appeals and a member of the committee which drafts the Multi-State Bar Exam. He has served as Associate Deputy Attorney General of the United States and as a member of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City. He is a member of the Governor's Commission to Revise the Annotated Code of Maryland.

*Evidence; Procedure; State and Local Government Seminar.*

**Daniel S. Goldberg, Associate Professor of Law**

A.B., 1968, University of Rochester; J.D., 1971, Harvard Law School. A cum laude graduate of Harvard and a member

of its Law Review, Mr. Goldberg has been in private practice for seven years with law firms in New York City and Washington, D.C. Mr. Goldberg, whose legal specialization is tax law, has taken advanced tax courses at NYU Law School, Graduate Division.  
*Corporate Taxation; Estate and Gift Taxation; Income Taxation.*

**Everett F. Goldberg, Associate Dean and Professor of 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 served as chairman of the Baltimore City Mayor's Committee on Cable Television and as executive secretary of the Maryland Public Disclosure Advisory Board.  
*Mass Communications Law; Property.*

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

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, acting director of the Office of Environmental Impact, United States Department of Transportation and has taught at the Catholic University of America School of Law, Georgetown University Law Center and the University of Tennessee College of Law. 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.  
*Environmental Law; Securities Regulation; Torts.*

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

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 was visiting professor at the University of Sheffield, England. From 1976 to 1978 he served as President of the Law School Admission Council, a national organization of the 163 law schools approved by the ABA. He has been active in corporation law reform having served on the Governor's Commission to Revise the Maryland Corporation Law and as chairman of the Maryland Bar Association Section on Corporations, Business and Banking.

*Business Planning Seminar I and II; Legal Method-Process-Contracts; Legal Process.*

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

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 and psychological research methodology.

*Conflict of Laws; Contracts; Federal Jurisdiction.*

**Max Isenbergh, Professor of Law**

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. He has represented the United States as member of official delegations to international conferences on patents, atomic energy, and the arts. 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.

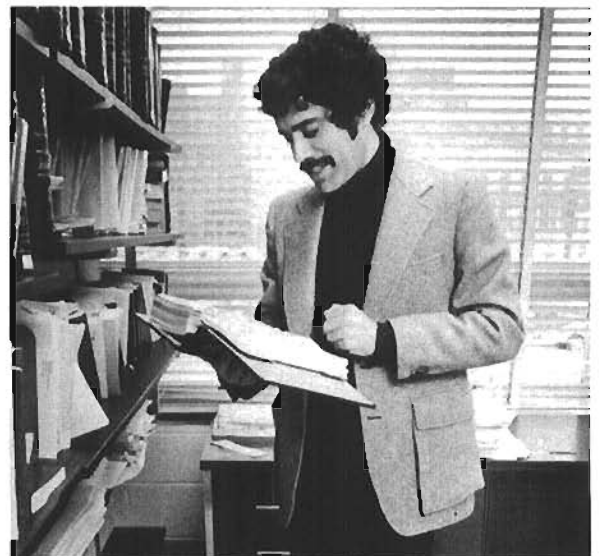
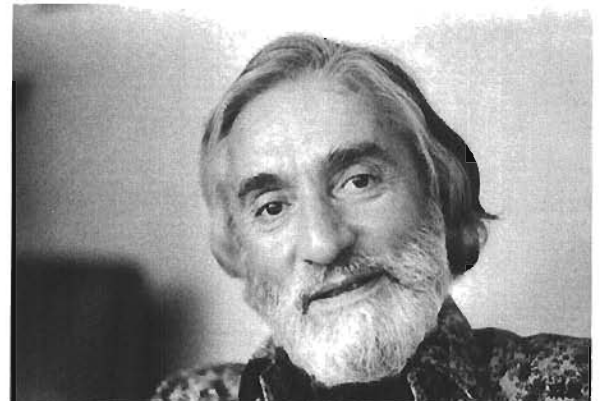
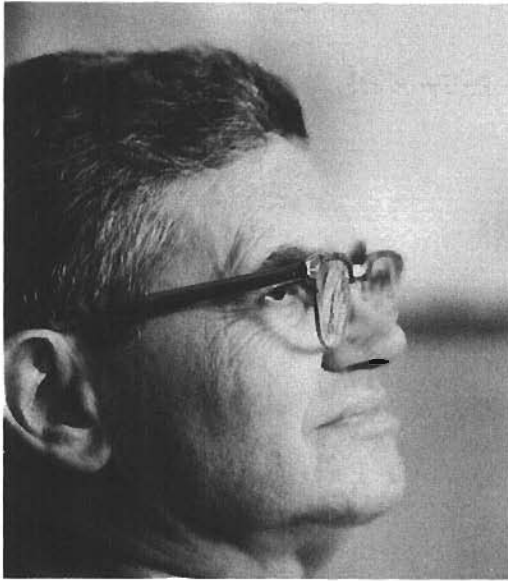
*Constitutional Law; Judicial Function Seminar; Torts.*

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

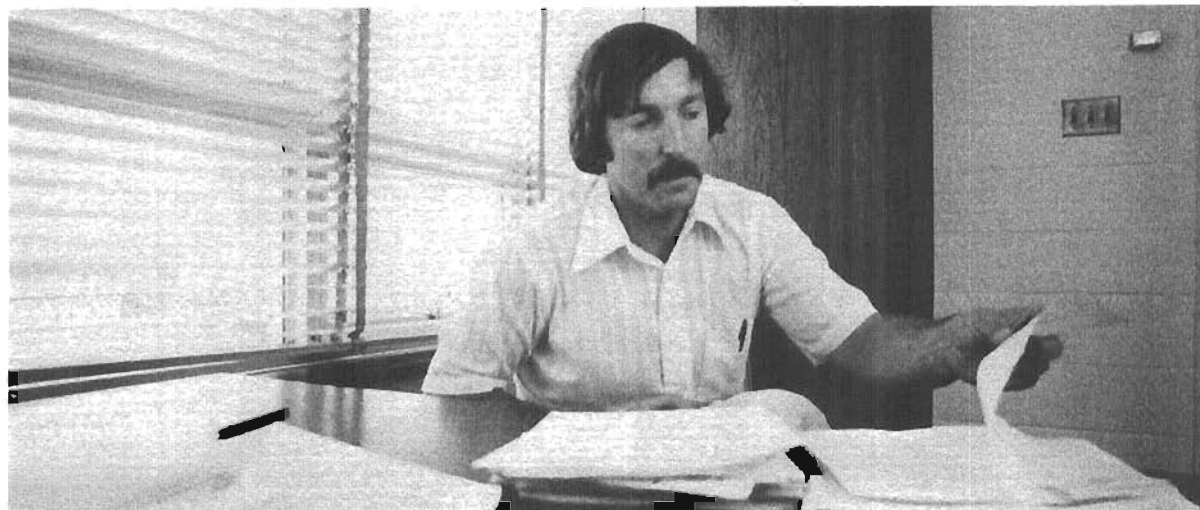
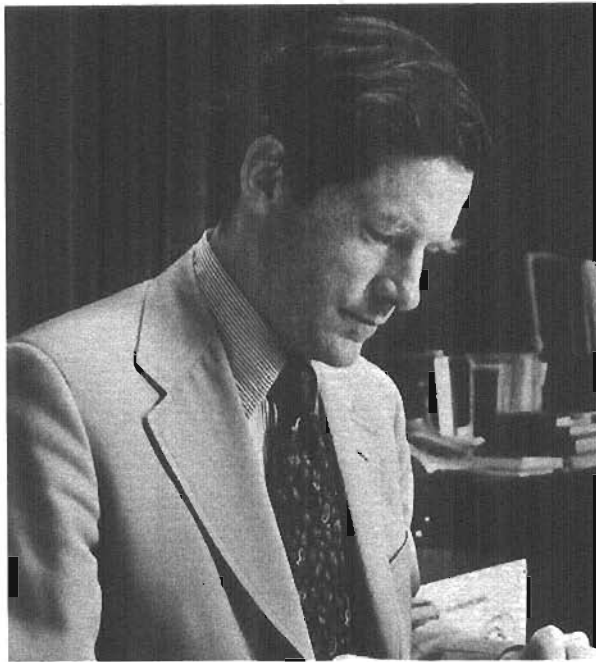
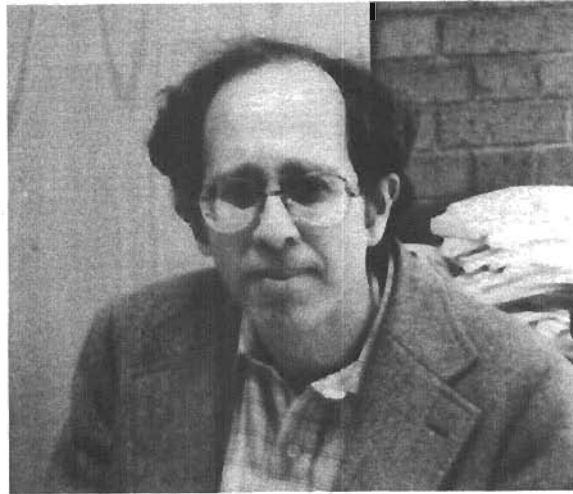
B.A., 1930, J.D., 1932, State University of Iowa; LL.M., 1933, S.J.D., 1934, Harvard University. Mr. Jones has been on the law faculty since 1942 specializing in property and related subjects. He has written extensively in the field of property law and is active in the section of trusts and estates of 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. Professor Jones retired in July 1978 after thirty-six years as a member of the Law School faculty.

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

B.S., 1963, University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., 1966, Harvard University. Professor Keller joined the Maryland faculty in



From left to right:  
Laurence M. Jones  
Alan D. Hornstein  
William G. Hall, Jr.  
Max Isenbergh  
Robert I. Keller



From left to right:  
Gary J. Kolb  
Andrew J. King  
Michael J. Kelly  
Lawrence L. Kiefer  
William T. Kerr

1972. Prior to that time he was engaged as a tax specialist with a Philadelphia law firm. 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. *Corporate Taxation; Income Taxation; Taxation of Partnerships and Partners.*

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

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. He serves on the standing committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. *Legal Profession.*

**William T. Kerr, Associate Professor of Law**

B.B.A., 1963, J.D., 1966, University of Michigan. After graduation, Mr. Kerr spent nine years in private practice, eight of them as a partner in the western Michigan firm of Landman, Hathaway, Latimer, Clink and Robb as a trial attorney. Mr. Kerr came to the Law School in 1977 from the University of Michigan where he was co-director of the clinical law pro-

gram. He is the coordinator of Maryland's clinical curriculum. *Family Law Seminar; General Practice Clinic.*

**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 and in the College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland at College Park. 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 Universal Serials and Book Exchange.

**Andrew J. King, Assistant Professor of Law**

B.A., 1963, Antioch College; LL.B., 1966, Harvard Law School; Ph.D., 1975, University of Wisconsin. After practicing with the National Labor Relations Board, Mr. King served in the United States Army for two years. He then attended the University of Wisconsin where he wrote a doctoral dissertation on the history of urban land use law. Before joining the Maryland faculty, he was assistant editor of the first volume of the Legal Papers of Daniel Webster. He remains editor of volume two in that series. *Legal History; Legal Method-Process-Property*

**Gary J. Kolb, Visiting Assistant Professor of Law**

A.B., 1965, Wayne State University; J.D., 1969, DePaul University. Mr. Kolb served as a staff attorney, Deputy Director and Executive Director of legal services programs in Illinois and Michigan from 1969 to 1976. In 1977, Mr. Kolb was appointed Assistant Professor, University of Michigan Law School, Clinical Law

Program. During the same year he was named Special Assistant, Legal Programs for the Elderly Administration on Aging, Office of Human Development Services, H.E.W. Mr. Kolb joined the Maryland faculty in 1978.

*General Practice Clinic; Legal Problems of the Elderly Seminar.*

**Edward Arthur Laing, Associate Professor of Law**

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. He is a member of the Barbados, Belize, English and Illinois Bars. Mr. Laing has written articles on international law and development, electoral law and foreign law and a book of cases and materials on the common law Caribbean. He is a faculty adviser to the International Trade Law Journal.

*Comparative Law; International Law; International Transactions Seminar.*

**Susan Leviton, Assistant Professor of Law**

B.A., 1969, J.D., 1972, University of Maryland. From 1972 to 1975 Ms. Leviton was employed at the Baltimore Legal Aid Bureau where she served as managing attorney of the Welfare Unit. In addition, she served as the Legal Aid Lobbyist to the Maryland General Assembly. She is one of nine commissioners with the Maryland Human Relations Commission, a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Bureau and a member of the Baltimore City Sub-Area Advisory Council of the Central Maryland Health Systems Agency.

*Counseling and Negotiation; General Practice Clinic.*

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

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. Mr. Millemann is on leave, currently serving as chief, Civil Division, Office of The Attorney General of Maryland.

**Garrett Power, Professor of Law**

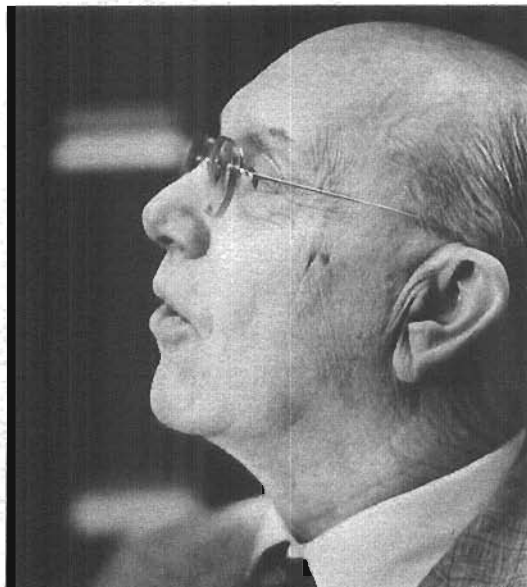
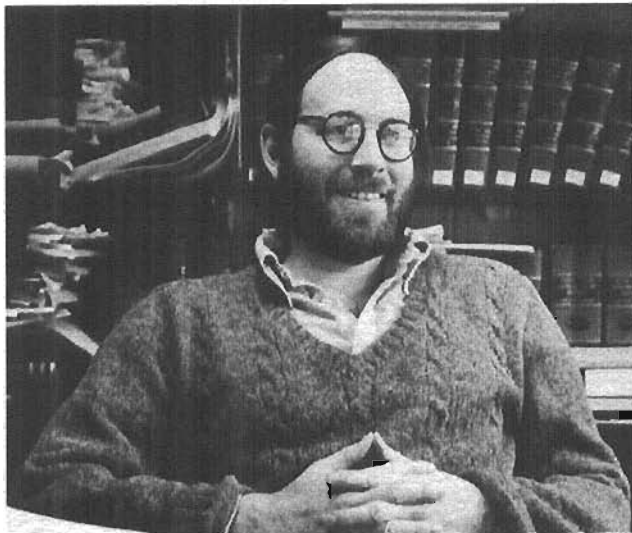
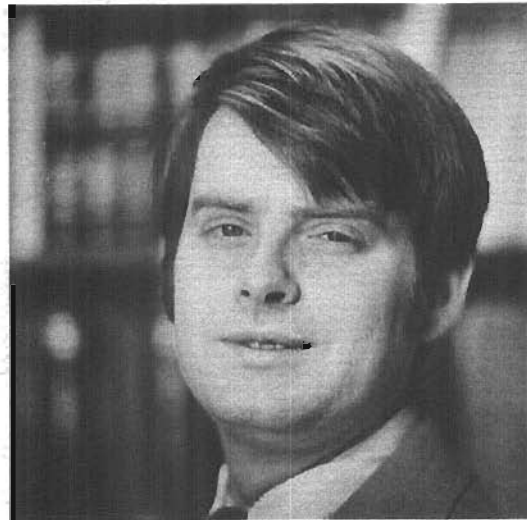
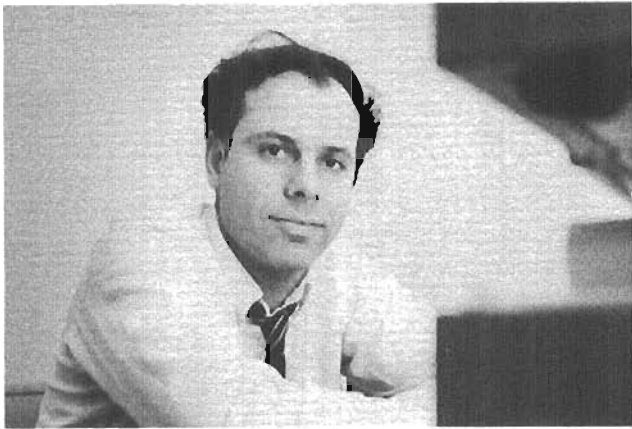
B.A., 1960, LL.B., 1962, Duke University; LL.M., 1965, University of Illinois. Mr. Power has been a member of the faculty since 1963. His courses reflect his particular interest in management of land and water resources. He is the author of *Chesapeake Bay in Legal Perspective* and an associate editor 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 and the University of Maryland Sea Grant Program.

*Land Use Planning; Property.*





From left to right:  
Michael A. Millemann  
Garrett Power  
Susan Leviton  
Edward Arthur Lalng



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

**Peter E. Quint, Professor of 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. *Constitutional Law; Evidence; Political and Civil Rights Seminar.*

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

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**

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 committees on Dispute Resolution Alternatives and on Appellate Practices. He has written extensively on problems connected with the judicial decision-making process.

*On leave fall 1979; Legal Method-Process-Contracts; Legal Process.*

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

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. *Accounting; Antitrust Law; Creditors Rights; Government Regulation of Business Seminar.*

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

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, the National Advisory Committee of the National Juvenile Law Center, and the Advisory Committee, Legal Services Corporation. *Juvenile Law Clinic.*

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

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.

*Estates and Trusts; Future Interests; Property; Real Estate Transactions.*

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

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 comparative law, 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 Board of Review of the Patuxent Institution and reporter for the Bench Book Project of the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts. *Administrative Law; Legal Method-Process-Criminal Law and Procedure.*

**Michael H. Tonry, Associate Professor of Law**

A.B., 1966, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; LL.B., 1970, Yale University. Mr. Tonry 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. *Advanced Commercial Transactions; Criminal Law Problems Seminar; Legal Method-Process-Criminal Law.*

**Anthony J. Waters, Associate Professor of Law**

B.A., 1972, University of Keele; LL.M., 1974, Yale University. Mr. Waters came to this country from England in 1972. Before joining the Maryland faculty in 1974, he was a Bigelow Teaching Fellow at the University of Chicago Law School, then a Visiting Lecturer at Yale College while

completing his LL.M. at Yale Law School. He has since taught at Santa Clara and S.U.N.Y./Buffalo law schools as a Visiting Professor, and he spent a semester at Yale Law School as a Visiting Scholar. His main interest is in the common law, particularly contracts. He has published, in this country and in England, in the areas of contracts, criminal law and taxation.

*Advanced Contracts Seminar; Consumer Protection; Contracts; Criminal Law.*

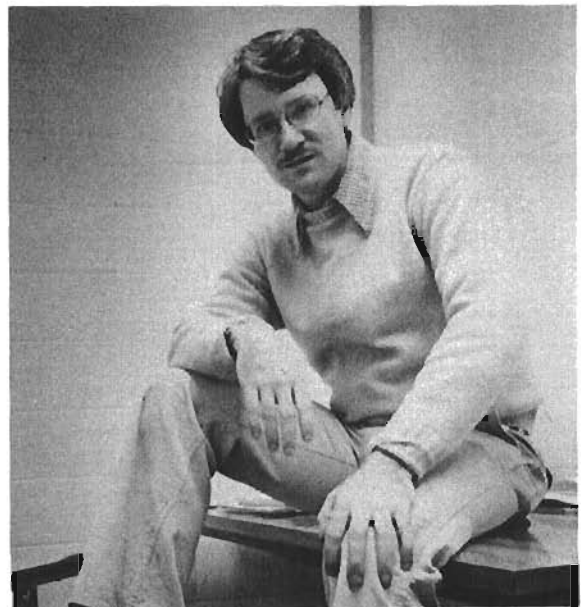
**Christine A. Williams, Assistant Professor of Law**

B.A., 1970, S.U.N.Y. Binghamton; J.D., 1976, University of Kentucky. From 1976 to 1979, Ms. Williams served as Trial Attorney, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Division, Commercial Litigation Branch. At the Department of Justice, Ms. Williams specialized in bankruptcy matters, Medicare provider overpayments, and cases arising from government lending programs of a commercial nature. She is a member of the National Lawyers Guild. Ms. Williams joined the Maryland faculty in 1979.

*Commercial Transactions; Legal Method-Process-Contracts.*

**J. Joel Woodey, Professor of Law**

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. *Commerical Transactions; Counseling*



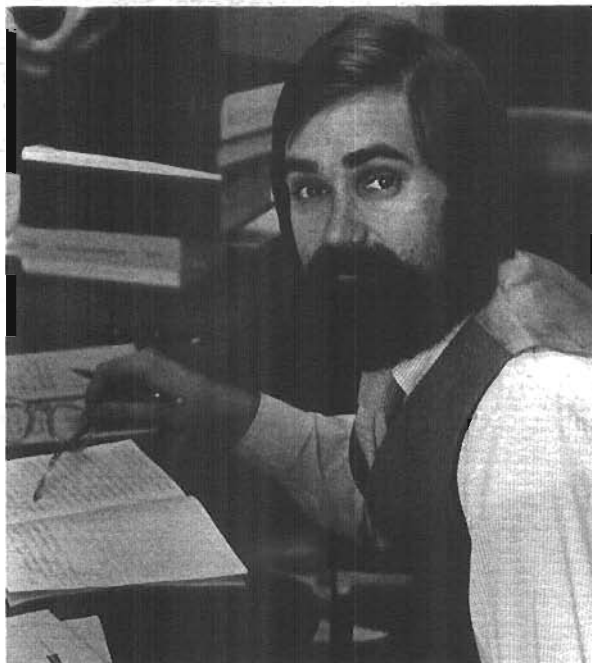
From left to right:  
Anthony J. Waters  
Christine A. Williams  
Edward A. Tomlinson  
J. Joel Woodey  
Michael H. Tonry

*and Negotiation; Legal Method-Process-Procedure.*

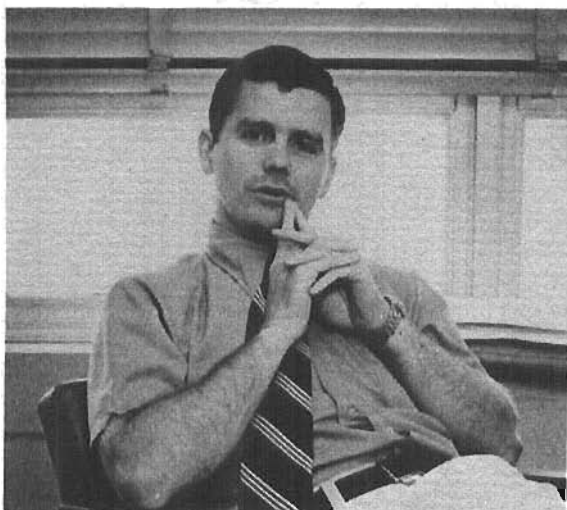
**Gordon G. Young, Visiting Associate Professor of Law**

B.A., 1967, Rollins College; J.D., 1970, New York University; LL.M., 1972, Harvard University. In 1971-72, Mr. Young served as law clerk for Judge John J. Gibbons of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. He then practiced law in New York City for several years before joining the faculty of Syracuse University College of Law. His primary interests are in the areas of business law and federal jurisdiction. He has published articles dealing with federalism, corporate governance and criminal procedure.

*Business Associations; Contracts; Federal Jurisdiction.*



Gordon G. Young



From left to right:  
George M. Regan  
Assistant Dean for  
Administration

Lois Wehr  
Assistant Dean for  
Placement and  
Alumni Affairs

James F. Forsyth  
Assistant Dean for  
Admission

Doreen Sekulow  
Assistant Dean for  
Development

# 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 is 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. 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 a varied and sophisticated clinical education program in which faculty members practice law and supervise student "practitioners" in a wide variety of substantive areas of law. Each clinic, regardless of its concentration, attempts to duplicate the lawyer's environment with its uncertainties, demands and conflicts. Student "practitioners" are confronted with the lawyer's full range of decision making, as they integrate substantive law with the demands of an actual case and the responsibility to an actual client.

The in-school clinical course offerings include: Bankruptcy and Creditors Rights Clinic, Criminal Justice Clinical Program, General Practice Clinic, Juvenile Law Clinic and Legal Services Clinic. Clinics established in public offices are listed under Asper Fellowship in this catalog under Description of Courses. Each clinical program is described in detail in this catalog under Description of Courses. Courses specifically devoted to other skills such as counseling, negotiating, drafting and trial techniques 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 Psychology, and Health Care Law deal not only with substantive law, but with the contributions which other disciplines can make to the development of legal doctrine. A sensitivity to such possibilities is essential to the well-rounded lawyer.

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

pendent 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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## EVENING DIVISION REQUIRED COURSES

### FIRST YEAR

#### Fall Semester

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

\* *Legal Method-Process* is taught in small sections in conjunction with each of the first year substantive courses. In the spring semester it includes one credit of Moot Court graded separately on a pass/fail basis.

### Spring Semester

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

### SECOND YEAR

#### Fall Semester

Constitutional Law .....	4
Criminal Law .....	3
Procedure I .....	3

#### Spring Semester

Criminal Procedure .....	2
Evidence .....	3
Procedure II .....	3
Moot Court .....	1

### THIRD YEAR

#### Fall Semester

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

- (a) Legal Profession;
- (b) One of the following perspective courses: Comparative Law, International Law, Jewish Law, Jurisprudence Seminar or Course, Legal History, Legal Process, Philosophy of Law Seminar, Problems of International Law Course and Seminar, Soviet, Chinese, and Western Approaches to International Law Seminar or Women and the Law Seminar.
- (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 1979–1980); (2) by doing in-

dependent 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; or (4) by doing written work in an in-house clinic or in lieu of or addition to an examination in a course offered for at least two credits, if the instructor is a full-time member of the faculty and agrees in advance that the work to be done by the student is of the kind which will satisfy the writing requirement. 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 1979–1980**

(\*—*day only*; \*\*—*evening only*; †—*5 or 5:30 p.m.*)

#### **Fall Semester**

- Administration of Criminal Justice Seminar (3)
- \*Administrative Law (3)
- \*\*Admiralty (2)
- Antitrust Law (3)
- \*Bankruptcy & Creditors Rights Clinic (3)
- \*Business Associations (3)
- \*†Business Planning Seminar I (3)
- \*Civil Rights of Handicapped Seminar (3)
- Conflict of Laws (3)
- †Constitutional Law Seminar (3)
- \*†Counseling and Negotiation (3)
- \*Courts Administration Seminar (3)
- \*Creditors' Rights (3)
- \*Criminal Justice Clinic (3, 6)
- Domestic Relations (2)
- \*\*Employment Discrimination (2)
- †Equitable Remedies (2)
- Estates and Trusts (3)
- \*Family Law Seminar (3)
- \*Federal Jurisdiction (3)
- \*General Practice Clinic (4, 7)
- †Health Care Law (2)

- International Law (3)
- \*International Transactions Seminar (3)
- \*Jurisprudence Seminar or Course (3 or 2)
- \*Juvenile Law Clinic (4, 7, 11)
- †Labor Law Seminar (3)
- Land Use Planning (2)
- \*Law & Economics Seminar or Course (3 or 2)
- \*Legal Problems of the Elderly Seminar (3)
- \*Legal Profession (2)
- \*Legal Services Clinic (4, 7)
- Legal Writing (3)
- \*\*Legislation Seminar (3)
- \*Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, & Unfair Business Practices (3)
- Real Estate Transactions (3)
- \*Securities Regulation (2)
- \*\*Soviet, Chinese & Western Approaches to International Law Seminar (3)
- \*State and Local Government Seminar (3)
- †Taxation of Partnerships (2)
- Trial Practice (3)
- \*\*Women & The Law Seminar (3)

#### **Spring Semester**

- †Accounting (2)
- Administrative Law (3)
- Advanced Commercial Transactions (3)
- \*Advanced Contracts Seminar (3)
- \*Bankruptcy & Creditors Rights Clinic (2)
- Business Associations (3)
- \*Business Planning Seminar II (3)
- Commercial Transactions (4)
- \*Comparative Law (2)
- \*Conflict of Laws (3)
- \*Constitutional Law Seminar (3)
- \*Consumer Protection (2)
- Corporate Tax I (2)
- †Corporate Tax II (3)
- \*Counseling & Negotiation (3)
- \*Criminal Justice Clinic (4)
- \*Criminal Law Problems Seminar (3)
- \*Environmental Law (2)

- Estate & Gift Taxation (2)
- Estate Planning Seminar (3)
- \*Estates and Trusts (3)
- Federal Jurisdiction (3)
- \*\*Federal Tax Procedure (2)
- †Future Interests (3)
- \*General Practice Clinic (3, 4, 7)
- \*Government Regulation of Business Seminar (3)
- \*Insurance (2)
- \*\*International Transactions (2)
- \*Jewish Law (3)
- †Judicial Function Seminar (3)
- \*Juvenile Law Clinic (4, 7, 11)
- Labor Law (3)
- \*Law & Biomedical Sciences Seminar (3)
- \*Law & Psychology Seminar (3)
- \*Legal History (2)
- Legal Process (3)
- \*Legal Profession (2)
- \*Legal Services Clinic (3, 4, 7)
- Legal Writing (3)
- \*\*Legislation Seminar (3)
- \*Mass Communications Law Seminar and Course (3 or 2)
- \*\*Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, & Unfair Business Practices (3)
- \*Philosophy of Law Seminar (3)
- \*Political & Civil Rights Seminar (3)
- \*Problems of International Law Seminar and Course (3 or 2)
- \*\*Real Estate Negotiation and Drafting (3)
- \*Real Estate Transactions (3)
- \*\*Trial Practice (3)

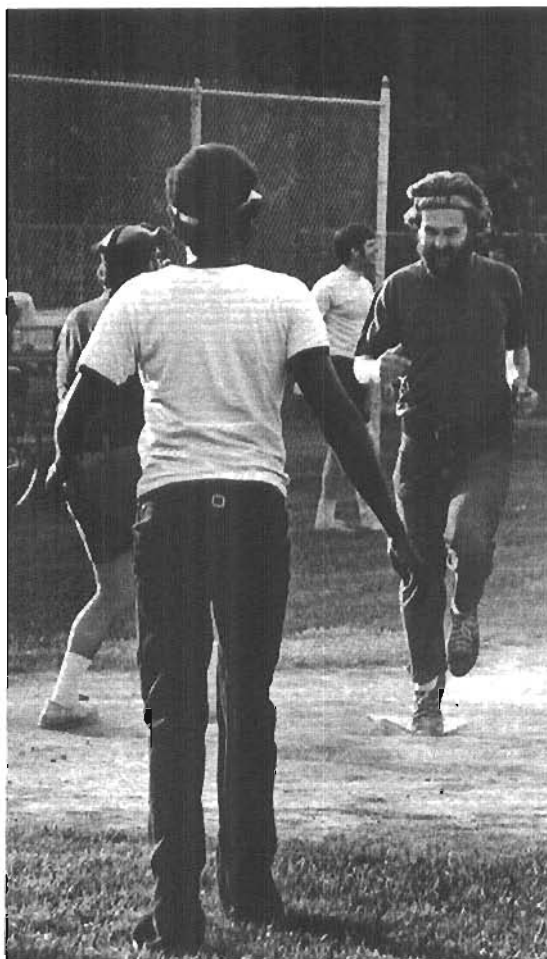
### First Year Students' Schedules

FULL TIME DAY students are expected to take all first year required courses (15 credits per semester) as described in Course Requirements. First year classes are generally scheduled Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:10 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Schedules are determined by the section assignment which is made in early August. Assignment to sections is done at random. Only exceptional circumstances will permit a change in scheduling. Because of the schedule and the aca-

demical workload, students should not expect to be able to maintain employment during the first year.

EVENING students are expected to take all first year required courses (10 credits per semester) as described in Course Requirements. Classes for required evening courses are scheduled to meet Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings between the hours of 6:30 p.m. and 10:10 p.m.

PART-TIME DAY students are expected to take nine credits in the fall semester, including Contracts I (2), Legal Method-Process (2), Property I (3) and Torts I (2); the spring semester schedule requirement is ten credits, including Contracts II (3), Legal Method-Process: Moot Court (1), Property II (3) and Torts II (3).



## **Description of Courses**

This list includes only those courses which are being taught during 1979–80 or which have been offered since 1976. Several other courses have been approved by the Faculty Council. Most courses are offered every year, but some—usually of a specialized nature—are offered every two or three years depending upon the interest of students and the interest and availability of faculty.

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.

(Law H 500) at 5:00 p.m.—Mr. H. Smith.

### **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.

Day (LAW C 556) Saturday—Judge

Chasanow; Evening (LAW H 556)—Judge Moylan and Ms. Handel.

### **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. Tomlinson.

### **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 Commercial Transactions (3)**

The goals of this limited enrollment course are to give students the opportunity to see and review real commercial instruments in a commercial transaction, as an advocate of a hypothetical client, to negotiate the client’s position with another student—who would be representing an adversary party to the transaction—and to draft language changes to the instruments that would reflect the work product of such negotiations.

The student’s grade in the course will be based on the written work (the negotiated changes made to the distributed commercial instruments) and the student’s performance in class discussions. Written work done in this course will not satisfy the writing requirement for graduation.

P: Commercial Transactions and Business Associations.

Day (LAW D 517)—Mr. Tonry; Evening (LAW J 517)—Mr. Tonry.

### **Advanced Contracts Seminar\* (3)**

The subject of this seminar is the development of a distinctly American common law of contract. Specific emphasis will be on the development of detrimental reliance, third party contract rights, and assignment. Taken together, these doctrines represent a turning away from the idea of

strictly personal, bargain-oriented rights, toward a much broader concept. Reliance doctrine exists outside the confines of traditional contract law; assignability represents a sharp break from the view that contract rights are strictly personal; and third party beneficiary law amounts to a recognition of rights in a non-party who is intended to benefit from performance. Some comparisons with certain public law questions, such as standing and private causes of action, will be made in an effort to understand what common forces are involved. A paper will be required. Day (LAW D 524)—Mr. Waters.

### **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) and Evening (LAW H 553)—Mr. H. Smith.

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

Named in memory of the late Professor Lewis D. Asper, fellowship students may earn credits for supervised law-related work with state and federal government lawyers and judges and with a limited number of other approved placements.

As a general rule students are limited to a single two credit Asper during their law school careers. However, students clerking for federal judges and state appellate judges may earn two credits per semester for two semesters or three credits for one semester. To earn two credits, students are expected to devote ten hours per week during the semester (or twenty hours per week during the summer session) to their Asper placement. A three credit Asper requires sixteen to twenty hours per week (or thirty-two to forty hours during the summer). All work is on a pass/fail basis.

Student placements have included but are not limited to: U.S. District Court, Maryland Court of Appeals, Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, Federal Public Defender's Office, State Public Defender's Office, U.S. Attorney's Office, Maryland Attorney General's Office, Baltimore City State's

Attorney's Office, Department of Natural Resources, Legal Aid, and The Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

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

Day (LAW C 528)—Ms. Leviton.

### **Bankruptcy and Creditors Rights Clinic (3) and (2)**

Under supervision of a faculty member, the students who are enrolled in this program will serve as trustees in bankruptcy, being appointed to serve in specific cases by the Bankruptcy Court. The cases assigned would be primarily so-called "nominal asset" cases, but there will also be some "no asset" cases. The student/trustee would take full responsibility for the cases assigned. This would include, among other things, in-court examination of the bankrupt, creditors and others, determining if the bankrupt has any causes of action and, if so, instituting suit in federal and/or state courts.

Students enroll in this clinic for three credits in the fall semester and two credits in the spring semester.

Preference in enrollment will be given to students who have taken or are concurrently taking Creditors' Rights.

Day (LAW D 539)—Mr. Fishman.

### **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, the application of federal securities laws and certain aspects of corporation finance, chiefly the issue of shares and dividend distributions. Considerable emphasis is placed on the Maryland Corporation Law and the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and problems of statutory interpretation arising in their application to the areas covered. Agency and partnership concepts are selectively treated.

Day (LAW C 503)—Mr. Fergenson, Mr. Young; Evening (LAW H 503)—Mr. Young

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

Students consider in-depth concrete problems involving such matters as the incorporation of a business, redemption of stock, and liquidation of a corporation. These problems involve the interrelation of corporate law, federal taxation, securities regulation, accounting and related subjects and offer the opportunity for writing experience. Particular emphasis is placed upon the planning and counseling function of the lawyer. Mr. Hall: P—Business Associations, Income Taxation, Corporate Taxation (Corporate Taxation may be taken concurrently with instructors permission). Mr. Shapiro: P—Business Associations; C—Income Taxation; R—Corporate Taxation, Securities Regulation. Day (LAW C 504)—Mr. Hall, Mr. Shapiro at 5 p.m.; Evening (LAW H 504)—Mr. Hall.

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

This seminar is a continuation of Business Planning I and deals specifically with problems involving such matters as mergers, spin-offs and split-ups of corporations and purchases of small businesses. P: Business Planning Seminar I. Day (LAW C 583)—Mr. Hall.

### **Civil Rights of the Handicapped Seminar\* (3)**

An examination of federal and state litigation and legislation affecting the rights of handicapped children and adults. Major topics discussed include the right to education, equal employment opportunity, civil commitment and de-institutionalization, guardianship and consent, access to medical services, sterilization, the handicapped in the criminal justice system, and architectural barriers. Day (LAW D 540)—Mr. Bersoff.

### **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)—Ms. Williams, Mr. Woodey; Evening (LAW H 505)—Mr. Smalkin.

### **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. Auerbach, Mr. Ester; Evening (LAW H 507)—Mr. Hornstein.

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

### **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) at 5 p.m. and Evening (LAW H 510)—Mr. Davis.

### **Consumer Protection (2)**

At the outset, we shall examine certain fundamental questions such as: Why do "consumers" need "protection?" Against whom and by whom? What motivates the "protectors"? What is the nature and extent

of the “protection”? How far has the common law been displaced by statutes and administrative devices, as instruments of social change? With these questions in mind, we shall examine a complete range of the traditional materials: the development of deceit from common law through F.T.C.; the problems of regulating advertising; truth-in-lending; regulation of selling techniques; the role of the lender; debt collection; etc. Day (LAW C 577)—Mr. Waters.

### **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. Young; Evening (Contracts II—LAW E 501)—Mr. Bogen.

### **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) and Evening (LAW H 513)—Mr. Keller.

### **Corporate Taxation II (3)**

This course will contain an extensive treatment of acquisitive reorganizations, recapitalizations and corporate divisions, and the non-recognition and basis provisions associated with such transactions. The course will also cover subchapter S corporations and other selected topics in corporate taxation, such as net operating loss carryovers and collapsible corporations. P: Business Associations, Corporate Taxation I, Income Taxation. (LAW C 576) at 5 p.m.—Mr. D. Goldberg.

### **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)—Mr. Woodey, Ms. Leviton (at 5 p.m.); Evening (LAW J 505)—Mr. Capowski.

### **Courts Administration Seminar\* (3)**

The purpose of the seminar is to provide law students with a broad look at the state of the art of court administration in the last quarter of the 20th Century. The intent is not to teach court administrators, rather, it is to expose future lawyers and future judges (and perhaps future court administrators) to some basic concepts of court administration, including history of the concept, roles of judges, lawyers and others in court administration, and particular areas to which principles of court administration may be applied.

Throughout the seminar, attention will be directed to the relationship between principles of sound court administration and improvement (reform) of court systems. Each student will be required to write a research paper on some aspect of court administration. Day (LAW D 536)—Mr. Adkins.

### **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 Transactions.

Day (LAW C 514)—Mr. H. Smith.



### **Criminal Justice Clinical Program (6) or (7)**

All students enrolled in the Criminal Justice Clinical Program take a classroom trial practice course with a total enrollment of 20 students. The trial practice course is taught in the fall semester to all 20 students. Three credits will be given for this portion of the program. Eight of these students simultaneously enroll in the Criminal Law Clinic. They receive three additional credits in the fall semester in the Criminal Law Clinic. The remaining 12 students enroll in the Criminal Law Clinic for an additional 4 credit hours in the spring semester. The classroom trial practice course is taught in the traditional manner, utilizing simulations and, in some instances, a discussion of experiences occurring in the clinical portion of the course. The Criminal Law Clinic involves the representation of clients with a caseload consisting of post-conviction hearings, misdemeanor and civil rights litigation. Referral arrangements have been established with the Baltimore Public Defender's Office and the Baltimore Legal Aid Bureau.

Students receive a separate numerical grades for the trial practice course and for the Criminal Law Clinic.

The Criminal Justice Clinical Program is available only to third year students. Students enrolled in this program are not permitted to enroll in another clinical program during the same semester.

Day (LAW D 537)—Ms. Bracy, Mr. Dantes.

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

### **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)—Mr. Tonry.

### **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; Evening (LAW F 511)—Mr. Tomlinson.

### **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) and Evening (LAW H 516)—Mr. Ester.

### **Employment Discrimination (2)**

This course will survey the federal, state and local equal employment laws prohibiting race, sex, religion, national origin, age and handicap discrimination. The historical development of these laws and their underlying theories of affirmative action, reverse discrimination, disparate treatment and adverse impact will be examined. The course will also provide practical guidance in prosecuting or defending discrimination claims before the EEOC and in federal court. P: Constitutional Law.

Evening (LAW J 543)—Mr. Mazaroff.

### **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.

Day (LAW C 517)—Mr. Gray.

## **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) at 5 p.m.—Mr. Kiefer

## **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, and the generation skipping tax. Day (LAW C 521)—Mr. D. Goldberg; 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)—Not offered 1979–80.

## **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.

Day (LAW C 523)—Not offered 1979–80.

## **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. Click, Mrs. Soled;  
Evening (LAW H 524)—Mr. Plant.

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

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

This seminar analyzes selected issues in the area of family law. Special emphasis is placed on the examination and evaluation of the rationales underlying intervention by the State into particular aspects of family life. The impact of the legal system on the family unit in stress will also be explored. Topics covered will include the nature of marriage and its alternatives, State intervention in the on-going family, the dynamics of marriage dissolution, alternative dispute resolution devices (arbitration, conciliation, family courts), child custody issues and lawyer-client-therapist interaction in alternative delivery models for family law practitioners. The perspectives of philosophy and the behavioral sciences will be important to this seminar. A student may not take both this seminar and Domestic Relations.

A paper will be required.

Students taking this seminar are encouraged to consider enrolling in the General Practice Clinic where the caseload will directly involve issues relevant to this seminar.

Day (LAW D 511)—Mr. Kerr.

## **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, Mr. Young; Evening (LAW H 525)—Mr. Fergenson.

### **Federal Tax Procedure (2)**

This course is designed for students with an interest in the general practice of law as well as those who may wish to concentrate in taxation and related corporate, estate and commercial fields. The course provides a survey of practice and procedures involving the Internal Revenue Service. It features a review of the tax related operations of the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice, the Congress and the Courts. It includes coverage of both civil and criminal tax procedures, investigations, administrative and judicial reviews as well as tax liens, tax collection matters, rulings, formulation of legislation, ethical problems and other matters relating to the tax aspects of law practice. Evening (LAW J 501)—Mr. Garbis.

### **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 reversion, 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. The two-credit section is not offered in 1979–80.

(LAW C 527) at 5 p.m.—Mrs. Soled.

### **General Practice Clinic (3), (4) or (7)**

This clinic, open to both second and third year students, includes the former Developmental Disabilities Law Clinic as a portion of its trial caseload which includes family law, consumer, employment security and related cases. If a student requests a case(s) in other substantive areas where

he/she has special ability or interest, his/her wishes are accommodated as fully as is consistent with effective client representation. The clinic's cases result primarily from referrals through the Baltimore Legal Aid Bureau.

Students provide representation to clients with legal problems in the various clinic specialties. This representation necessarily includes actual experiences in interviewing, counseling and representing clients at trial, in addition to negotiating with local attorneys. All clinical students simultaneously participate in a classroom component teaching interviewing, counseling, negotiating, and trial practice. The classroom component consists of simulation, discussion of actual cases and includes various reading assignments. The major portion of this component is taught in the first half of the semester. Students who have taken courses in these subject matters previously are not expected to attend this portion of the program. The clinics also include a reflective seminar in which students discuss in an informal setting their experiences as lawyers. Those students enrolling in the clinic for the higher credit options are also involved in projects which include research and writing.

Students enrolled in this program are not permitted to enroll in another clinical program during the same semester.

Day (LAW D 509)—Mr. Kerr, Mr. Kolb, Ms. Leviton.

### **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 business are considered. Day (LAW C 563)—Mr. H. Smith.

### **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) at 5 p.m.—Dr. Schramm.

### **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. D. Goldberg, Mr. Keller; Evening (LAW G 506)—Mr. D. Goldberg.

### **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. Written work done for more than two credits ordinarily entails review by a panel of three faculty members (including the principal supervisor) and an oral defense of the work.

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. Written work for more than two credits must also be authorized in advance by the Curriculum Committee. Procedures to obtain Committee approval must be initiated in writing in such time that the Committee can complete its review by the end of October for the following spring semester or by the end of March for the following fall semester. Day (LAW C 518) and 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 1979–80.

### **Insurance (2)**

This course examines the nature of insurance and the insurance contract. The topics covered include: the role of risk classification, marketing, the principle of indemnity and the notion of an insurable interest, subrogation, the risks transferred, rights at variance with policy provisions, claims processes, and justifications for and the nature of regulation of insurance institutions. Day (LAW C 530)—Mr. Abraham.

### **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, multinational corporations, 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. (LAW C 587) at 5 p.m.—Mr. Isenbergh.

### **Jurisprudence Seminar and Course\* (3) or (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. The offering is available either as a three-credit seminar with a required paper and no examination, or as a two-credit course with a required final examination but no paper. Combined seminar and course enrollment is limited to 25 students, with preference given to up to 15 seminar students.

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

### **Juvenile Law Clinic (4), (7) or (11)**

This Clinic is designed to involve the student in the practice of law under the close supervision of a faculty supervisor. Following an initial training period, the student prepares and tries assigned cases. The majority of cases assigned involve charges of delinquency (ranging from murder to trespass) and are tried in a local juvenile court. Other cases are tried in Federal District Court. In nearly every instance, the case involves a wide range of criminal matters. Although the majority of cases are tried in the juvenile court, factual and legal investigation, preparation of witnesses and motion practice are nearly identical to analogous practice in the criminal court. The juvenile setting, however, has the advantage of providing a forum in which cases move quickly from initial proceedings to ultimate resolution. Each student meets frequently with the faculty supervisor in individual and group sessions to discuss trial work and projects. These discussions focus upon professional responsibility issues that develop during the course of the students work.

Only third year students may enroll in the Juvenile Law Clinic for 11 credits. These

students will be given intensive training in litigation skills, court procedure and certain areas of substantive law relevant to the work of the Clinic. Following initial training, the student will prepare and try assigned cases. Preparation entails factual and legal investigation, preparation of witnesses, drafting of necessary motions and memoranda, trial of the case and in some instances appellate work that results from the case. In addition, a student enrolled for 11 credits will engage in a major written project which may involve the preparation and argument of an appellate brief in the Maryland appellate courts or in the United States Courts of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit or District of Columbia. Other projects may include major trial litigation, legislative drafting, or empirical research.

A student enrolled for 7 credits will be given a modified skills training program and will be assigned a case load comparable to that in the 11 credit component. There is, however, no major writing requirement.

A student enrolled in the 4 credit component will receive the same skills training provided in the seven credit component. Case loads will, however, be reduced to reflect the difference in credit and there is no major writing requirement.

A second year student may enroll in the Clinic in either the 7 or 4 credit component. Because second year students cannot represent clients in juvenile court pursuant to Rule 18, Rules Governing Admission to the Bar of Maryland, their case work involvement will be limited to investigation and preparation for trial in conjunction with either a third year student or a team of third year students. A second year student who completes either the 4 or 7 credit component of the Clinic can enroll in the Clinic again as a third year student for either 4 or 7 credits and will be given an enrollment preference at that time.

Enrollment is limited and must be approved by the faculty director.  
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 covers an analysis of the collective bargaining process and of collective bargaining agreements with emphasis on the role of arbitration in this process.

Evening (LAW H 565)—Mr. Rubenstein.

### **Land Use Planning (2)**

This course addresses legal, political and economic ramifications of governmental moderation of land use.

Day (LAW C 535)—Mr. Power; Evening (LAW H 535)—Mr. Brownell.

### **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. Bersoff.

### **Law and Economics Seminar and Course (3) or (2)**

This course provides an introduction to microeconomics, the part of economic analysis most relevant to lawyers, and a survey of the possible applications of economic analysis to law. Consideration is given to the conditions of efficient resource allocation, the role of prices, causes of market failure, and criteria for corrective intervention by government. The course will provide a basis for application of economic analysis to the common law as well as to the traditional fields of antitrust, regulated industries, and taxation. No prior work in economics is required.

This offering may be taken either as a two-credit course (in which an examination will be given) or, by a limited number of students, as a three-credit seminar (for which a paper will

be required). This offering is distinct from Law and Economics Seminar: Environmental Control, and a student may take both. Day (LAW D 548)—Mr. Click.

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

The seminar is devoted to the relationship of law and economics.

(LAW) C 562)—Not offered 1979–1980.

**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)—Not offered 1979–80.

**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 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/her 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 1979–80.

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

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

These first-year courses integrate the techniques, skills and principles of legal method and basic legal process with the substantive law of contracts. They are taught in small group sections facilitating student participation to an optimum extent. The legal method-process component is designed to give beginning law students an introduction to legal institutions and processes and an understanding of the skills necessary in the professional use of case law and legislation. The principal subjects considered are: the sources and forms of Anglo-American law, the analysis and synthesis of judicial precedents, the interpretation of statutes, the coordination of judge-made and statute law, and the use of legal reasoning. In addition, the student receives basic training in legal writing, research and advocacy. 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. Hall, (LMP-Contracts II—LAW A 513)—Mr. Reynolds; Evening (LMP—Contracts I—LAW E 512)—Mr. Bogen, Mr. Waters, Ms. Williams.

**Legal Method-Process-Criminal Law (5)**

**Legal Method-Process-Criminal Procedure (3)**

These first year courses integrate the techniques, skills and principles of legal method and basic legal process with the law of crimes and criminal procedure. See Legal-Method-Process-Contracts for a description of the legal method-process component (including small group sections and moot court).

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

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

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

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

These first year courses integrate the techniques, skills and principles of legal method and basic legal process with the law of procedure. See Legal-Method-Process-Contracts for a description of the legal method-process component (including small group sections and moot court).

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, skills and principles of legal method and basic legal process with the law of property. See Legal-Method-Process-Contracts for a description of the legal method-process component (including small group sections and moot court).

Day (LMP-Property I—LAW A 514)—Mr. Click, Mr. King.

Day (LMP-Property II—LAW A 515)—Mr. Click, Mr. King.

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

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

These first year courses integrate the techniques, skills and principles of legal method and basic legal process with the law of torts. See Legal-Method-Process-Contracts for a description of the legal method-process component (including small group sections and moot court).

Day (LMP-Torts I—LAW A 516 and LMP-Torts II—LAW A 517)—Mr. Abraham.

### **Legal Problems of the Elderly Seminar\* (3)**

The impact of the legal system and government programs on the elderly is studied in this seminar. 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.

Day (LAW D 529)—Mr. Kolb.

### **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)—Mr. Hall; Evening (LAW H 543)—Mr. Reynolds.

### **Legal Profession (2)**

The activities and responsibilities of the lawyer and his or her relationship 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/her client, the provision of adequate legal services, and the reconciliation of the lawyer's obligations to his/her 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.

### **Legal Services Clinic (3), (4) or (7)**

This course, open to third and second year students, 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. The Legal Services Clinic currently has two specialized caseloads which include housing and social security disability cases. The vast majority of the clinic's cases are the result of referrals from either the Baltimore Legal Aid Bureau



or the Maryland Public Defender system.

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. All clinical students simultaneously participate in a classroom component teaching interviewing, counseling, negotiating, and trial practice. The classroom component consists of simulation and discussion of actual cases and includes various reading assignments. The major portion of this component is taught in the first half of the semester. Students who have taken courses in these subject matters previously are not expected to attend this portion of the program. Each of the clinics also includes a reflective seminar in which students discuss in an informal setting their experiences as lawyers. Those students enrolling in a clinic for the higher credit options are also involved in projects which include research and writing.

Students enrolled in this program are not permitted to enroll in another clinical program during the same semester.

Day (LAW D 519)—Mr. Capowski.

### **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.

(LAW D 504)—Mr. Evans et al.

### **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 seminar 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 1979–80.

### **Mass Communications Law Seminar\* and Course (3) or (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. This may be taken as either a two-credit course (for which an examination will be required), or as a three-credit seminar (for which a paper will be required).

DAY (LAW D 549)—Mr. E. Goldberg.

### **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 J 503)—Not offered 1979–80.

### **Legal History (2)**

This course deals with the history of American law from the 18th to the middle 19th centuries. It examines the complex relationship between legal institutions and the economic, political, and social transformation of American society and values.

Day (LAW C 541)—Mr. King.

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

This course deals with most of the important areas of unfair competition other than antitrust problems. Some attention is given to 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 focused on 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)—Mr. Fergenson; Evening (LAW H 545)—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 seminar. A major concern is the extent to which moral and political considerations may properly figure in legal argument. The

seminar is a combination of lecture and seminar formats.

Day (LAW D 507)—Mr. Postema.

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

This seminar is a detailed consideration of freedom of expression with a somewhat less exhaustive review of certain related topics.

Day (LAW C 526)—Mr. Quint.

### **Problems of International Law Seminar\* and Course (Law of the Sea) (3) or (2)**

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 1979–80, this seminar will cover primarily the law of the sea problems. It will discuss problems relating to the exclusive economic zone, 1976 U.S. 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. A limited number of students will be able to take the seminar as a two-credit course with a required final examination but no papers.

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, Mr. Gibson; Evening (Procedure I—LAW F 502)—Mr. Gibson.

Day (Procedure II—LAW A 503)—Mr.

Auerbach, Mr. Gibson; Evening (Procedure II—LAW F 503)—Mr. Auerbach.

### **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. Power, Mrs. Soled; Evening (Property I—LAW E 504)—Mr. E. Goldberg; 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. (LAW C 546)—Not offered 1979–80.

### **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 the drafting and negotiation of financing and leasing agreements and other documents commonly utilized in real estate transactions. The course has a limited enrollment. Class is divided 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, including basic documentation and security devices. Mrs. Soled's section will focus upon contracts for the sale of land, execution and delivery of deeds, land descriptions, security devices with emphasis on the real estate mortgage, and the Maryland ground rent system. Mr. Deutschman's and Mr. Frank's sections will examine these subjects but in lesser detail; substantial

attention in these sections also will be given to structuring the real estate investment, with emphasis on tax and finance considerations. Day (LAW C 547)—Mr. Deutschman, Mrs. Soled; Evening (LAW H 547)—Mr. Frank.

### **Securities Regulation (2)**

An analysis of existing and proposed federal legislation designed to protect the public in connection with investments in securities, including particularly the federal regulation of securities distribution and related practices. 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. C: Business Associations. Day (LAW C 550)—Mr. Gray.

### **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)—Not offered in 1979–80.

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

This seminar attempts to analyze 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, detente, disarmament, and SALT, Helsinki: Declaration, East-West trade relations and other selected programs of current interest. Evening (LAW H 590)—Mr. Chiu.

### **State and Local Government Seminar\* (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.  
Day (LAW C 549)—Mr. Gibson.

### **Taxation of Partnerships and Partners**

A study of the income tax problems encountered in the organization and operation of partnerships, including problems created by the death or retirement of a partner, sale of partnership interest, and distribution of partnership assets. The role of limited partnerships in tax sheltered arrangements is considered. P: Income Taxation.  
(LAW D 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 in 1979–80.

### **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)—Not offered 1979–80.

### **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.

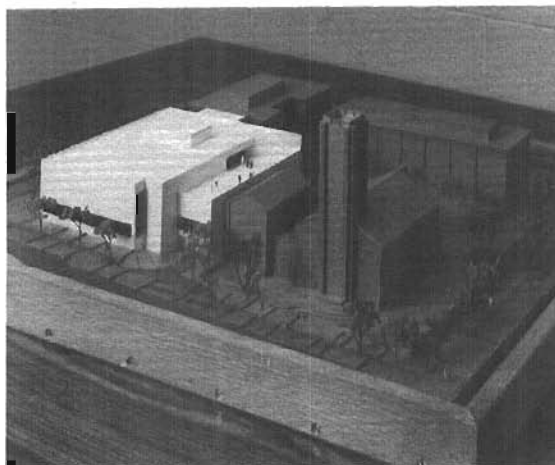
Day (Torts I—LAW A 506); Day (Torts II—LAW A 507)—Mr. Ester, Mr. Gray, Mr. Isenbergh; Evening (Torts I—LAW E 506 and Torts II—LAW E 507)—Mr. Gray.

### **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)—Mr. Dash; Evening (LAW H 554)—Mr. Bernstein, Mr. Semmel, Mr. Weiner.

### **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. Hallock.



## 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

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.

Applicants for admission are required to have a bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited college or university or be eligible to apply through the combined degree or age 23 exceptions to the bachelor's degree requirement as described below.

Beginning students are admitted only once a year, at the opening of the fall semester in August. 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 after March 1 may seriously prejudice the applicant's chances of acceptance. Because of the substantial processing time at Law School Admission Services (LSAS), receipt of the LSDAS registration and transcripts by LSAS subsequent to January 15 may also prejudice chances of acceptance. Applicants for admission to advanced standing may be admitted at the beginning of either semester, but only after the completion of at least one year of study at another ABA approved law school.

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 or three 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, and candidates are informed promptly of the 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, 1980, will be returned. Accepted applicants are not required to make a seat deposit, and tuition is paid at registration in late August.

The University of Maryland, like other law schools, accepts more applicants than eventually enroll. About 1,500 applications were received for the class of 250 day and evening students entering in August, 1979. The average LSAT score and undergraduate grade point average of all applicants accepted by June 1 for the fall 1979 entering class was 629 and 3.32 respectively. There is every indication that the highly competitive standards of admission will continue for the class entering in 1980.

Admission standards for the evening division are the same as the standards applicable to the full-time 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.

## Admissions Criteria

The admission decision is made by a Committee on Admissions composed of members of the law faculty who work within guidelines established by the faculty. In recent years, many more qualified individuals apply to law school than can be accepted. Therefore, the function of admissions committee is not simply the identification of those applicants who are likely to succeed in law school, but rather to select the applicants whose acceptance to law school will contribute the most to

the welfare of the community in a broad sense. The most important function of the law school is to provide trained attorneys who will perform the various roles of their profession at the highest level. In general the selection of the applicants who will best perform these roles is likely to contribute most to the welfare of society. Although studies are being done to attempt to measure lawyer competence and to investigate factors which might predict it, there is at present no agreement on a basis for measuring relative lawyer competency. This has led us to substitute performance in training for the bar rather than performance in the practice of law as the most significant criterion for judging the likely contribution which an applicant will make to the general welfare. This chain of reasoning has led us to place great weight on statistical predictors of success in law school, but we recognize (1) the limitations of the predictors, (2) the distinction between success at law school examinations which measure a narrow range of the total skills needed by the lawyer and actual performance as an attorney and (3) other concerns which may make acceptance of a particular qualified applicant more beneficial to society than acceptance of a different applicant who may be more skillful at law study. This recognition results in including a wide variety of factors in the admissions process and a careful review of the entire record of each applicant.

### **Academic Record**

In considering applicants for admission to law school, the admissions committee begins with the cumulative undergraduate grade-point average and score on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). These numerical factors provide a starting point for evaluation of a file, and will normally be determinative in the absence of significant other factors. However, we know that the numerical predictors, even if optimally combined, provide no better than substantial statistical correlation with law

school performance, and that, in some individual cases, they predict very poorly.

*LSAT.* In evaluating the LSAT the Committee may consider the following factors as affecting the reliance upon it as a predictor of law school performance; physical handicaps, LSAT re-takes, and history of performance on other standardized tests.

*Grades.* In evaluating the undergraduate record the committee may consider the following factors as affecting the reliance placed upon it as a predictor of law school performance: nature and challenge of academic work—including college grading practices, quality of college student body, and course selection patterns; trend of college grades; graduate study; outside work while in college; time interval between college graduation and application to law school; and physical, social or economic hardships.

*Other.* In addition to the factors mentioned above, certain specific information may be useful in predicting an applicant's successful performance in law school: information conveyed in letters of recommendation; demonstrated motivation for law study and practice; and writing ability score.

Letters of recommendation are not required unless specifically requested by the Committee on Admissions; however, applicants are encouraged to have them submitted. 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 recent 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.

### **Personal Statement**

Although written statements by the appli-

cant are not required, they may be very helpful to supplement the information provided on the form, particularly if the questions on the application do not elicit information which the student feels relevant to a judgment on his or her admission. If a statement is submitted, the committee will consider it. Where the committee can perceive a clear connection between other information submitted and the probable success of the applicant in law school, it will take the information into consideration.

Visits for the purpose of acquiring information about law school are welcome. We do not, however, use the interview process for acquiring information about the applicant except upon request of the Committee. Applicants should use the written statement which will be seen by all members of the Committee to convey such information. Personal qualities are best conveyed through references. Experience has shown that subjective impressions developed in an interview are often misleading and may be unfair.

### **Professional Qualities and Special Purposes**

There are other factors which are substantially unrelated to the prediction of law school academic performance, but which nonetheless influence selection for admission. Some of the factors indicate qualities important to the legal profession while others are useful to enrich the educational atmosphere of the school.

Among the factors which we consider significant indications of qualities important to the profession are: handicaps overcome; leadership; community service; special skills or background; and stability, integrity, and maturity.

Factors considered for their contribution to the educational atmosphere of the school or for other special purposes include:

*Minority Status.* Racial discrimination is a major problem in American society.

Victims of that discrimination may provide an essential unique perspective on the law, yet that very discrimination may make it more difficult for them to obtain as high an academic record as other applicants. Thus, sole reliance on the record would tend to perpetuate past discrimination. Moreover, as noted in other paragraphs overcoming social handicaps and the possession of a background which, when combined with legal training, promises to make a special contribution to the community are considered in the admissions process. These factors are particularly relevant to black applicants. Therefore special attention is given the applications of black students. Occasionally, an applicant from another minority group may present similar circumstances and receive comparable consideration. All applicants to law school are carefully screened so that only those with a reasonably high probability for academic success are accepted.

*Diversity of Experience or Background.* Our application form provides the applicant with an opportunity to make a statement on matters relevant to admission. We expect our applicants will come from different backgrounds and will have many different reasons for wanting to study law. We are not seeking to cast our students into one particular acceptable mold. Indeed, if an applicant will provide a background of work experience, life experience, unusual skills or talents, college activity, political activity or other unusual qualifications which will add an additional and unusual perspective to the law school student body, this will work in his or her favor.

*Residency.* The Law Faculty and the Admissions Committee strongly believe in the value of substantial out-of-state representation in the student body. Among its other advantages, it promotes the diversity of experiences in the student body which we consider so valuable. Under current policy, non-residents of Maryland





may constitute up to fifteen per cent of each entering class. Recently, this limitation has not resulted in different admission standards for residents and non-residents of Maryland.

*Acceptance in a Prior Year.* Acceptance at Maryland Law School is good only for the year for which accepted, even if the circumstances preventing attendance were beyond the applicant's control. If enrollment was prevented by circumstances the accepted applicant could not control, this may be a factor in the applicant's favor on a subsequent application. A prompt declination of a prior acceptance, for whatever reason, will not adversely affect a subsequent application.

*Combined Program.* 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 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 stronger record than is required for the admission of an applicant who has received the bachelor's degree.

*Age 23 Program.* 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.

*University of Maryland, Eastern Shore Honors Program.* The Law School and other professional schools on the Baltimore City campus have joined with the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore (UMES) in development of a four year undergraduate Honors Program at the UMES campus. Students completing requirements of the Honors Program law track, requirements which include an acceptable score on the LSAT, will be admitted to the Law School for the academic year following graduation from UMES. Candidates for admission to the Law School must complete admissions application procedures as described above.

For additional information write to the Chairman of the Honors Program Committee, UMES, Princess Anne, Maryland 21853.

### **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 \$25.00

In your LSAT/LSDAS registration packet you will find Law School Application Matching Forms. To preserve your rights to privacy, Law School Admission Services (LSAS) has agreed not to release your LSDAS report to any school that does not furnish LSAS your Law School Application Matching Form. Maryland Law School cannot process your application without a Law School Application Matching Form. Therefore, please attach or enclose the form *with your application*. If you do not, the processing of your application will be delayed until the form is received. Applicants who have had the LSDAS report submitted in support of an application for admission to the 1977, 1978, or 1979 entering class need not complete the matching form.

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 Law School Admission Services, 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  
Box 2000  
Newtown, PA 18940

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 within the most recent three years (1977, 1978, 1979) 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 June 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  
Box 2000  
Newtown, PA 18940

Note that the completed test registration form must reach Law School Admission Services 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.

### **Advanced Standing and Visiting Student Admission**

#### *Advanced Standing Applicants*

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, including registration with LSDAS; an LSDAS report must be forwarded to the Law School unless it had been submitted in support of an application made since Sep-

tember, 1977. 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 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, 1980.

### *Visiting Student Applicants*

Students in good standing at another ABA accredited law school may apply to attend Maryland Law School with the intention of applying credits earned at Maryland toward degree requirements at the sending law school. Such candidates should comply with application timing described above for advanced standing candidates.

In addition to submitting a completed application and application fee, the visitor candidate must have submitted a letter from the dean of the sending law school

stating that credits earned at Maryland will be accepted toward degree requirements of the sending law school, and stating other conditions if any; an official transcript of work completed at the sending law school; and an LSDAS report. The LSDAS report may be sent to Maryland either from Law School Admissions Services or (a photocopy) from the sending law school.

### **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*, 1979-80 edition; published in October 1979 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 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

## **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, 1979-80)

### Day Division

Tuition, In-State	\$700.00
Tuition, Out-of-State	\$1337.50
Supporting facilities fee	30.00
Instructional resources fee	21.00
Student activities fee	6.00
Student health fee	10.00

### Evening Division

Tuition, In-State	\$525.00
Tuition, Out-of-State	1,003.00
Supporting facilities fee	6.00
Instructional resources fee	16.00
Student activities fee	4.50

### Miscellaneous Charges

Application fee, to accompany application (becomes matriculation fee upon registration)	25.00
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)	105.96

Students accepted for enrollment in the Part-time Day Division Program should contact the Assistant Dean for Administration for a current fee schedule.

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 day division students (nine or more semester hours). Students with equivalent insurance 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.
9. Students participating in the in-house law clinics are required to carry liability insurance which is currently paid for by the School of Law.

## Registration

To attend classes at the UMAB campus, it is necessary to process an official registration. All students are required to register each term in accordance with current registration procedures. Fees are due and payable on the dates specified for registration. Registration is not completed until all financial obligations are satisfied. Students who do not complete their registration, including the payment of their bill on the registration days, will be subject to a late registration fee.

Courses taken concurrently with a UMAB registration at another campus or institution must have program approval in advance by the appropriate UMAB officials. Off-campus registration forms are available in each dean's office and the



#### Registrar's Office.

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

Students who arena register or preregister and subsequently decide not to attend UMAB must notify the Registrar's Office, Howard Hall, Room 135, in writing, prior to the first day of classes. If this office

has not received a request for cancellation by 4:30 p.m. of the last day before classes begin, the university will assume the student plans to attend and accepts his or her financial obligation.

After classes begin, students who wish to terminate their registration must submit an application for withdrawal to the Registrar's Office. Students are liable for all charges applicable at the time of the withdrawal.

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

Any enrolled student may request at registration the postponement of payment of one-half his/her fixed charges for thirty (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 ten days after a payment is due, the student automatically is debarred from attendance at classes and will forfeit the other privileges of the School.

One-half of academic yearly fees are payable on the dates for each registration, August 24, 1979 for the fall semester, and January 11, 1980 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 semester in which they plan to graduate.

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 \$5.00 for checks up to \$50.00, \$10.00 for checks over \$50.00 and under \$100.00, and \$20.00 for checks over \$100.00.

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 \$50.00 per semester hour carried; an additional fee of \$532.00 per semester in the day division and \$408.00 per semester in the evening division will be charged to out-of-state students.

### **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 outstand-

ing 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
<b>Sixteen-Week Semester</b>	
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
<b>Six- or Eight-Week Session</b>	
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**

An initial determination of in-state status for admission, tuition, and charge-differential purposes will be made by the University at the time a student's application for admission is under consideration. The determination made at that time, and any determination thereafter, shall prevail in each semester until the determination is successfully challenged prior to the last day available for registration for the forthcoming semester. A determination regarding in-state status may be changed for any subsequent semester if circumstances warrant redetermination.

Petitions for review of eligibility and questions concerning the University policy should be directed to the Office of Admissions and Registrations, Howard Hall, Room 132, University of Maryland at Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.



Students classified as in-state for admission, tuition and charge-differential purposes are responsible for notifying the Office of Admissions and Registrations in writing within fifteen (15) days of any change of circumstances which might affect their classification at the Baltimore City Campus.

A complete policy statement may be obtained from the Committee on Admissions or the Office of Admissions and Registrations.

## 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. Married students are expected to commit the earnings and resources of the spouse to meet the basic law school and living expenses. For the 1979-80 academic year, basic costs, including tuition and fees, are expected to be approximately \$4,700 for a single student and \$7,000 for a married student. Expenses for nonresidents are expected to be \$1,300 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 February 15. 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.
3. Applicants for financial aid 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 Professional Schools Scholarship. The deadline for receipt by the State Scholarship Board of these applications is February 15.

## 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 79, unless special need or merit is shown. A student who maintains at least a 79 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*—Estab-

lished in 1957 under the will of the late Walter L. Clark, an alumnus and former member of the School of Law faculty.

*Morris Goldseker Scholarship and Loan Program.*—In 1978 the Morris Goldseker Foundation, Inc. provided the Law School with a grant of \$30,000 to assist students demonstrating financial need. Available to the school in equal parts over the next three academic years, one half of the grant will be awarded as scholarship and one half will be awarded as loan.

*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 a 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.

*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**

Applicants demonstrating substantial financial need are eligible for grant assistance.

**Maryland State Grants.** Grants are made to disadvantaged students who are residents of Maryland with priority consideration to minority disadvantaged students.

**Dean’s Scholarships.** Funds provided by each school are awarded primarily to non-resident students although Maryland residents may also participate in the program.

**Desegregation Grants.** First-year minority students who are Maryland residents are eligible for these funds. Desegregation grants will normally be used to reduce the amount of loan included in the financial aid award.

**Work Study.** The College Work-Study Program provides jobs for students who need financial aid and who must earn a part of their educational expenses. Jobs are arranged either on-campus or off-campus with a public or private nonprofit agency. If you are found to be eligible, you may be employed for as many as 20 hours a week.

### **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. Rhyhart Student Aid Fund*—Established in 1967 by the Bar Association of Baltimore City upon the retirement of Judge Rhyhart, the first chief judge of the People's Court of Baltimore City.

*Stein Memorial Fund*—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.

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

*National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) Program*—The law school receives an annual NDSL appropriation from the federal

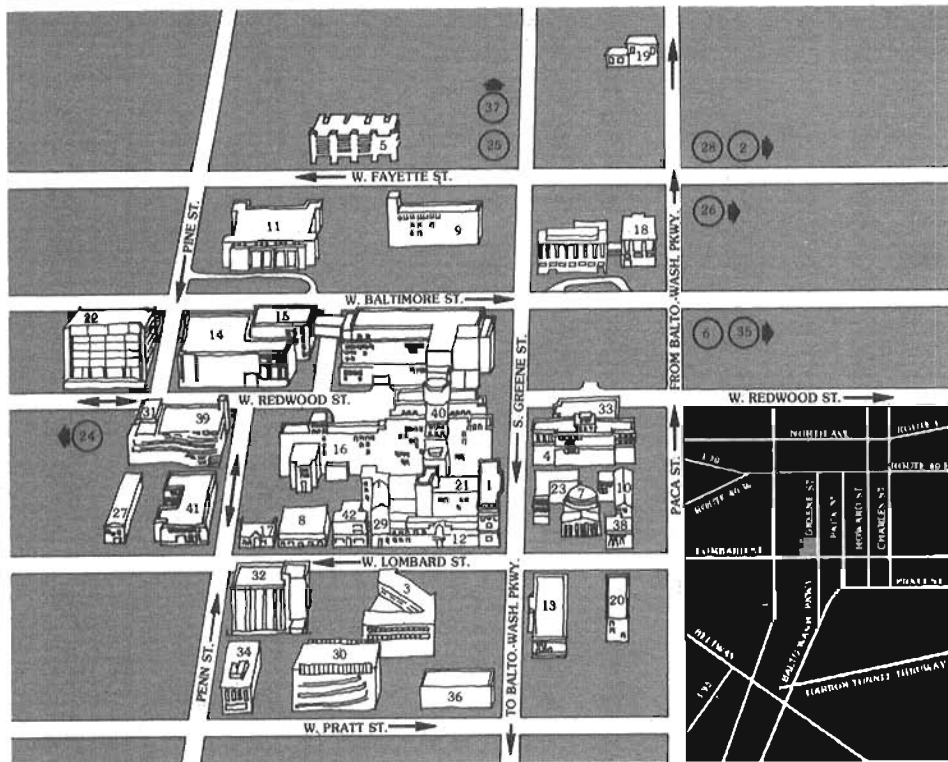
government which is used as part of the school's total loan funds.

*Federally Insured Student Loan Program (FISL)* (in Maryland known as the *Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation*)—Students may obtain education loans through private lending institutions, such as banks or credit unions. In all cases, federal assistance in the payment of the 7 percent 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. 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.



# Campus Map



## BUILDING KEY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE

1. Allied Health Professions Building, 32 S. Greene Street
2. Alpha House, 828 N. Eutaw 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
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  
Physical Therapy Office, Campus Police, Center for the Graduate Social Work Education of the Hearing Impaired.
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, 660 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, F 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. Paca Street
20. Lombard Building, 611 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. Mancken 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. Nilsson House, 826 N. Eutaw 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, 665 W. Lombard Street
33. School of Social Work and Administration Building, 625 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. Turk House, 106 N. Greene Street (off campus)  
Residential facility for alcoholism programs of the University of Maryland Hospital. (Also Alpha and Nilsson 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, faculty, social work and community planning offices, classrooms.

## 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*  
James F. Forsyth, *Assistant Dean*  
George M. Regan, *Assistant Dean*  
Doreen Sekulow, *Assistant Dean*  
Lois W. Wehr, *Assistant Dean*

## Board of Regents

Peter F. O'Malley, *Chairman*  
Hugh A. McMullen, *Vice Chairman*  
Samuel H. Hoover, *Secretary*  
A. Paul Moss, *Treasurer*  
Mary H. Broadwater, *Assistant Secretary*  
John C. Scarbath, *Assistant Treasurer*  
The Honorable Wayne A. Cawley, Jr.,  
*Member Ex officio*  
Percy M. Chaimson, *Member*  
Ralph W. Frey, *Member*  
Hanne J. Lundsager, *Member*  
Allen L. Schwait, *Member*  
Dorina A. Shelton, *Member*  
The Honorable Joseph D. Tydings, *Member*  
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## The Faculty of Law 1979-80

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William H. Adkins, II, *Lecturer, A.B., 1949, Williams College; LL.B., 1952, Harvard University.*  
Bernard Auerbach, *Professor of Law, A.B., 1945, Yeshiva University; J.D., 1950, New York University; LL.M., 1959, Yale University.*  
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- Donald N. Bersoff, Associate Professor of Law, *B.A.*, 1958, *M.A.*, 1960, *Ph.D.*, 1965, *New York University*; *J.D.*, 1976, *Yale University*.
- David S. Bogen, Professor of Law, *A.B.*, 1962, *LL.B.*, 1965, *Harvard University*; *LL.M.*, 1967, *New York University*.
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- 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*.
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- Morton P. Fisher, Jr., Lecturer, *A.B.*, 1958, *Dartmouth College*; *LL.B.*, 1961, *Yale University*.
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- Oscar S. Gray, Professor of Law, *B.A.*, 1948, *J.D.*, 1951, *Yale University*.
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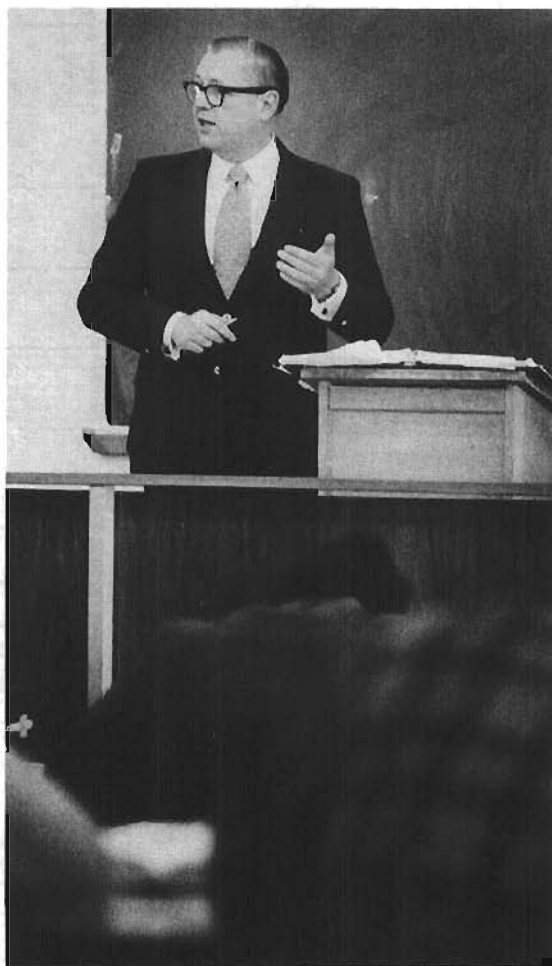
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## Academic Calender 1979-80

### Fall Semester—1979

Registration

*Friday, August 24*

Classes Begin

*Monday, August 27*

Labor Day Holiday

*Monday, September 3*

Thanksgiving Recess Begins After Last Class

*Wednesday, November 21*

Instruction Resumes

*Monday, November 26*

Last Day of Classes

*Friday, December 7*

Examination Period Begins

*Wednesday, December 12*

Examination Period Ends

*Friday, December 21*

### Spring Semester—1980

Instruction Begins

*Monday, January 14*

King's Birthday Holiday

*Tuesday, January 15*

Spring Recess Begins After

Last Class *Friday, March 28*

Instruction Resumes

*Monday, April 7*

Last Day of Classes

*Friday, May 2*

Examination Period Begins

*Wednesday, May 7*

Examination Period Ends

*Friday, May 16*

Commencement Exercises

*Thursday, May 29*

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