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### Suffolk University Law School Catalog, 1995-1996

Suffolk University Law School

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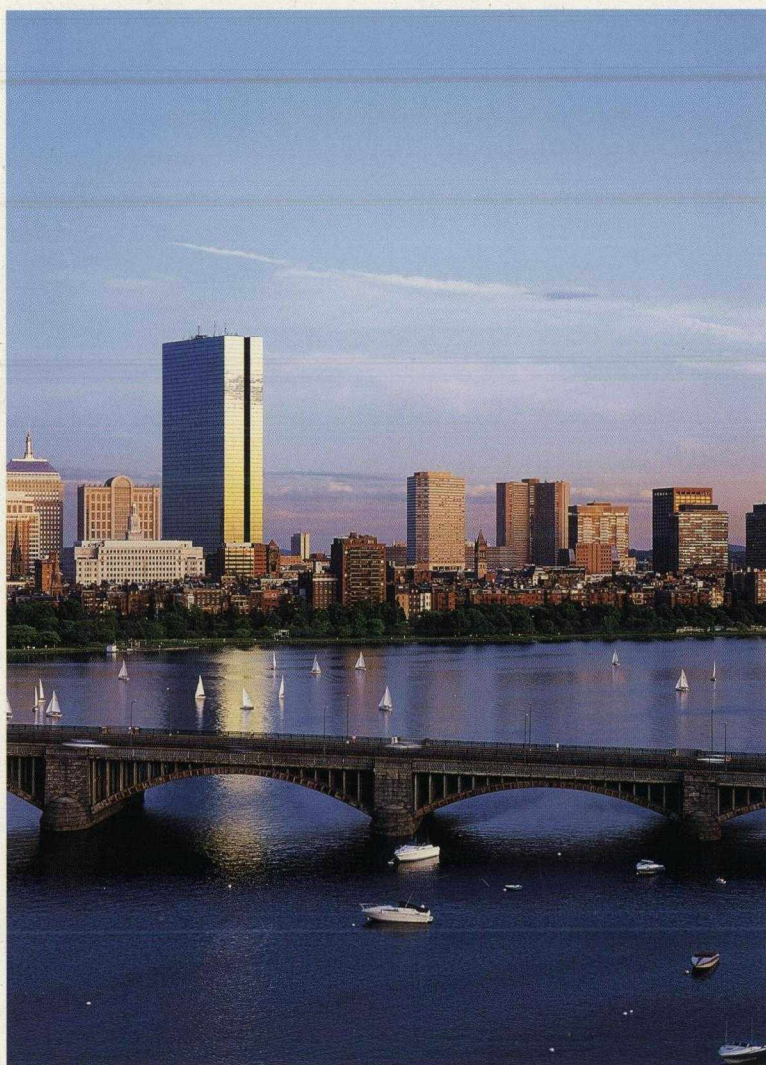
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*Suffolk University Law School*



1906-1996  
*Path of the Law*

Boston, Massachusetts



**Suffolk University Law School**

Beacon Hill  
Boston, MA 02114-4280  
September, 1995, Volume LXXVII  
617-573-8000

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*It is incumbent upon each enrolled student at the Law School to thoroughly read this publication, and to be especially familiar with the contents of the Policies, Rules and Regulations sections which are contained herein.*

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# Suffolk University Law School

*In 1906, Suffolk University Law School opened its doors. It was the dream of the School's founder that these doors would be a welcoming portal for all who wished to study the law, regardless of economic status, education or place of birth. Now approaching its centennial year, Suffolk University Law School has not wavered from its founding promise. The path to education that was cleared by John Adams and widened by founder Gleason Archer has become a broad avenue of opportunity.*

Cover photo:

*The City of Boston and the Longfellow Bridge as seen from nearby Cambridge.*









*When John Edward Fenton, Jr. left his position as Chief Administrative Justice of the Massachusetts Trial Court to become the dean of Suffolk University Law School in 1994, he described the feeling as that of "a homecoming." Throughout a distinguished judicial career that spanned more than two decades, Dean Fenton had served as a faculty member at the Law School. Now, as dean, he looks forward to helping shape the direction of the Law School.*



## *A Grand and Glorious History*

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The Law School has a grand and glorious history and a most exciting future. We have a proud tradition of educating highly skilled lawyers who have established themselves as leaders in all areas of legal practice. Graduates of the School have served as federal and state judges, members of Congress, members of state legislatures, as well as in positions in national, state, and local government.

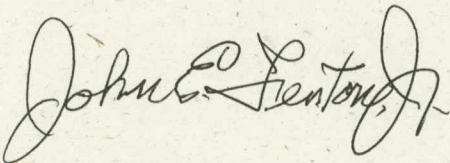
Now we are poised at the beginning of a new era. We have enhanced our curriculum; we are building a new facility for the Law School—one of the first in the nation to be designed specifically for legal education in the next millennium; and we have renewed our commitment to give our students the knowledge, skills and the solid ethical foundation they will need to serve their clients and their communities in a rapidly changing world.

Suffolk University Law School has always had an excellent reputation in New England. This reputation is now expanding both nationally and internationally, largely due to our unwavering emphasis on skill development and practice. We are, in fact, one of the few law schools in the nation that bases its educational mission on the dual foundations of strong legal skills and a firm commitment to public service. It is extremely important that the men and women who graduate from a law school understand the full nature of their professional responsibility. They are bound to represent clients with skill and vigor, and to zealously protect their interests. They also have a responsibility to understand the traditions and values of the legal profession and their obligations before the judiciary. At Suffolk University Law School, our curriculum reflects the full breadth of this professional responsibility.

The faculty and I believe that we must be available to students outside as well as inside the classroom. We devote a significant amount of time to making Suffolk a comfortable place for students—a thriving community—in addition to a rigorous academic environment.

I invite you to visit us and experience Suffolk University Law School for yourself.

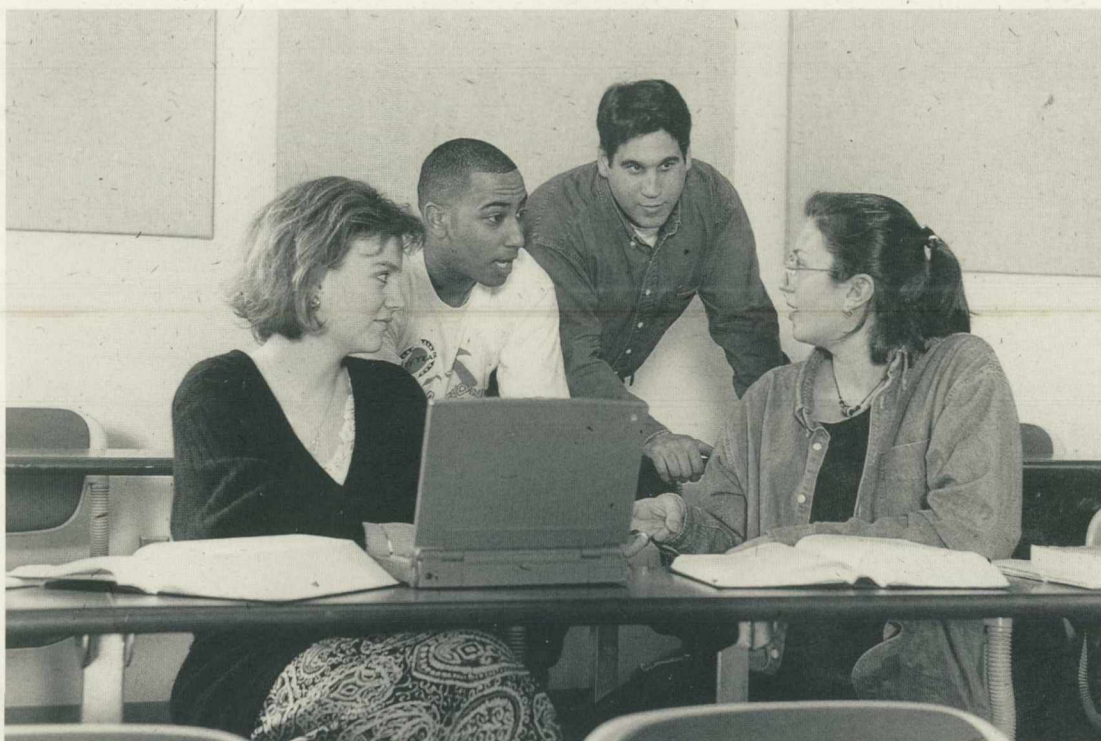
Sincerely,



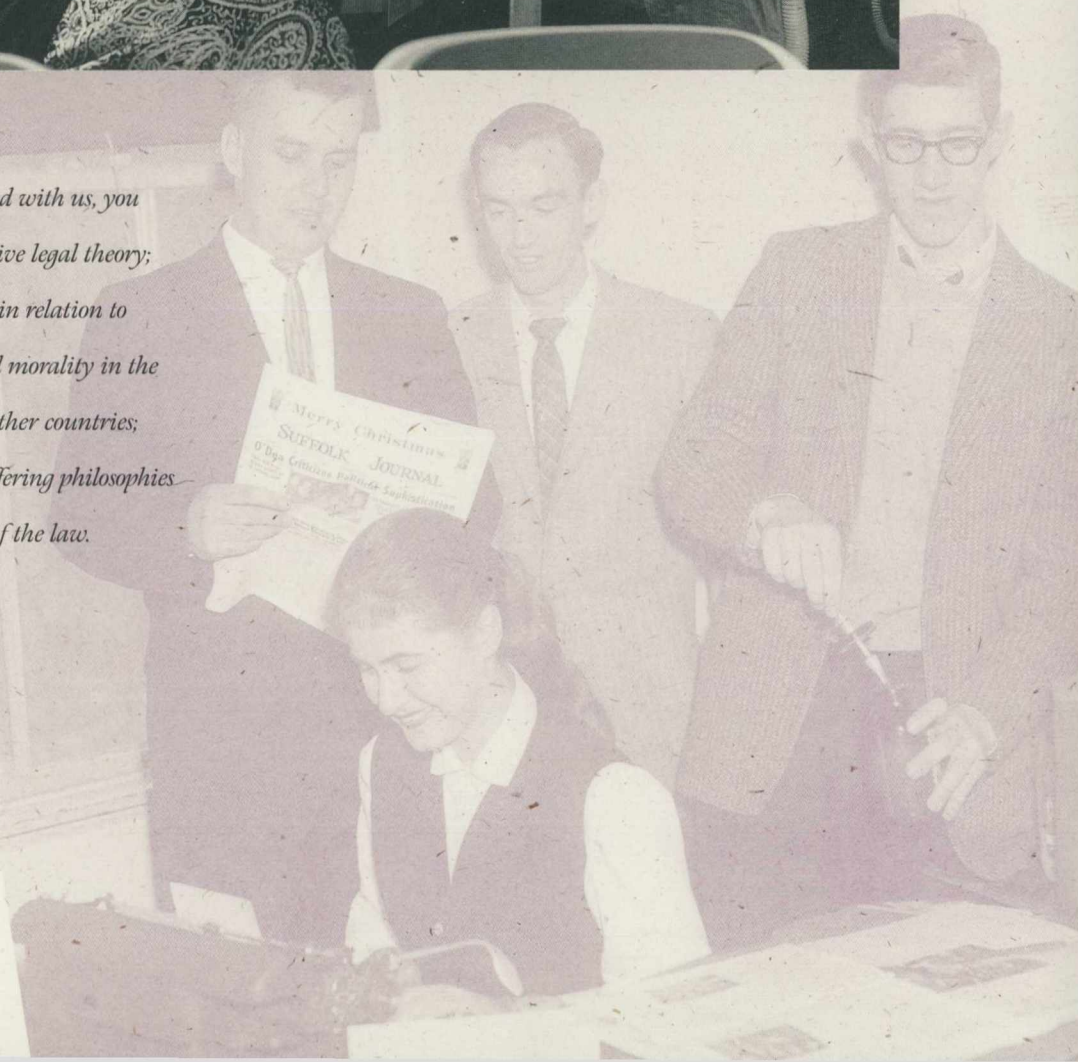
John E. Fenton, Jr.

Dean





*In the years you spend with us, you delve into comparative legal theory; you explore the law in relation to politics, religion and morality in the United States and other countries; you grapple with differing philosophies on the very nature of the law.*





## *The world is changing, and with it, the legal profession*

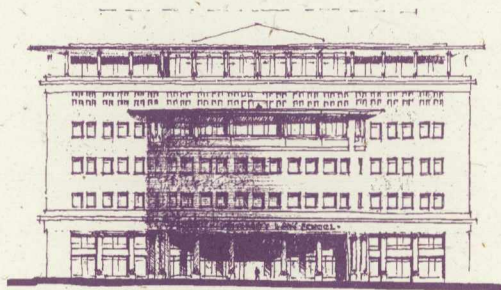
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The world is changing, and with it, the legal profession. Lawyers now have tools available to them that were unimaginable just a few short years ago: instant access to worldwide information databases, technology that permits legal researchers to transmit pertinent case law directly into the portable computers of trial counsel as they prepare to argue a motion in court, and instant production of trial transcripts coded to audiovisual recordings of legal proceedings.

At Suffolk University Law School, we began to prepare for the information revolution at the beginning of the decade. We realized that the training of lawyers for the next century would require an educational facility unlike any that now exists. The new law school building we are creating will contain much more than classrooms, faculty offices and common areas that respond to the most advanced concepts in legal education. Its very structure—the essence of its design—has been created by the need to provide our students, faculty and alumni with sophisticated access to the worldwide information infrastructure.

The latest technology is only the beginning. Our graduates also emerge with new ways of thinking, reasoning, writing and communicating. You gain far more than the practical tools and the depth of knowledge to meet the everyday challenges of your chosen profession. In the years you spend with us, you delve into comparative legal theory; you explore the law in relation to politics, religion and morality in the United States and other countries; you grapple with differing philosophies on the very nature of the law.

By the time you graduate, you are a skilled advocate, you have a deep awareness of the many dimensions and responsibilities of practice, and you have reflected on your own relationship to the law and society. You have also been educated in the center of Boston—the birthplace of American jurisprudence.



Architectural rendering of proposed Law School.



### *Suffolk University Law School; Beacon Hill, Boston*

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There is perhaps no more appropriate place to study the law than on the very soil that nourished the seeds of the Massachusetts judicial system — a system that became the basis for the judicial system of the United States. Throughout its history, the path of Suffolk University Law School has been interwoven with the legal history of Massachusetts, as well as with the lives of those who have lived and worked on Beacon Hill. From 1692 to 1892, the state's highest court occupied five different buildings — The Townhouse, the Old State House, the Queen Street Court House, the Bulfinch Court House, and the Willard Court House — all of which were located within several hundred yards of Suffolk University Law School.

On January 8, 1897, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered a famous speech in Boston, entitled "The Path of the Law." Justice Holmes was one of several prominent Boston residents — including John Adams and John Hancock — who helped to shape the legal and political history not only of this city, but of the nation. Charles Sumner, the 19th century lawyer, abolitionist, and senator, lived on Beacon Hill, a neighbor of Julia Ward Howe — the outspoken feminist, abolitionist, suffragist, poet, humanitarian and reformer.



This beacon, located behind the State House, marks the site of the original beacon for which Beacon Hill is named.

Overlooking their historic homes as well as Suffolk University's Archer Building is a 60-foot column topped by an eagle perched on a globe. The column rests on the site of the original wooden pole and beacon (for which Beacon Hill is named) — erected in the 17th century to warn Boston citizens of impending attack.

The Archer Building was dedicated by Calvin Coolidge in 1920. Suffolk University's Law Library, together with the Social Law Library and the State Library (both located within one block of the Law School), form one of the country's best legal and legislative resources. The State House itself was designed by Charles Bulfinch.





*Suffolk University's Archer*

*Building, located directly behind  
the Massachusetts State House,  
was dedicated by Calvin Coolidge  
in 1920.*



## *One of the country's best legal and legislative resources*

---

Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, laid the cornerstone of the Massachusetts State Capital, which is more commonly known as "The State House." Statues of Henry Cabot Lodge, Anne Hutchinson, Daniel Webster, and Mary Dyer stand guard on the grounds.

The site of the planned new Suffolk University Law School building is on the corner of Tremont and Park Streets, a few blocks from the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, all of the Commonwealth's appellate courts, and the Suffolk County Superior Court. The new school is also at the beginning of Boston's Freedom Trail, opposite Park Street Church, where William Lloyd Garrison gave his first anti-slavery address on July 4, 1829. Adjacent to the Church is the Old Granary Burying Ground, set aside from the Boston Common in 1660.

Several other important Freedom Trail sites surround the Law School campus. The Old South Meeting House was a focus of activity in the days prior to the Revolutionary War. It was here that Samuel Adams, James Otis and Joseph Warren spoke out against British rule. The Old State House, built after its wooden predecessor was destroyed in the fire of 1711 was used



Opposite the grounds of the State House stands a memorial to the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, one of the few black regiments to fight in the Civil War.

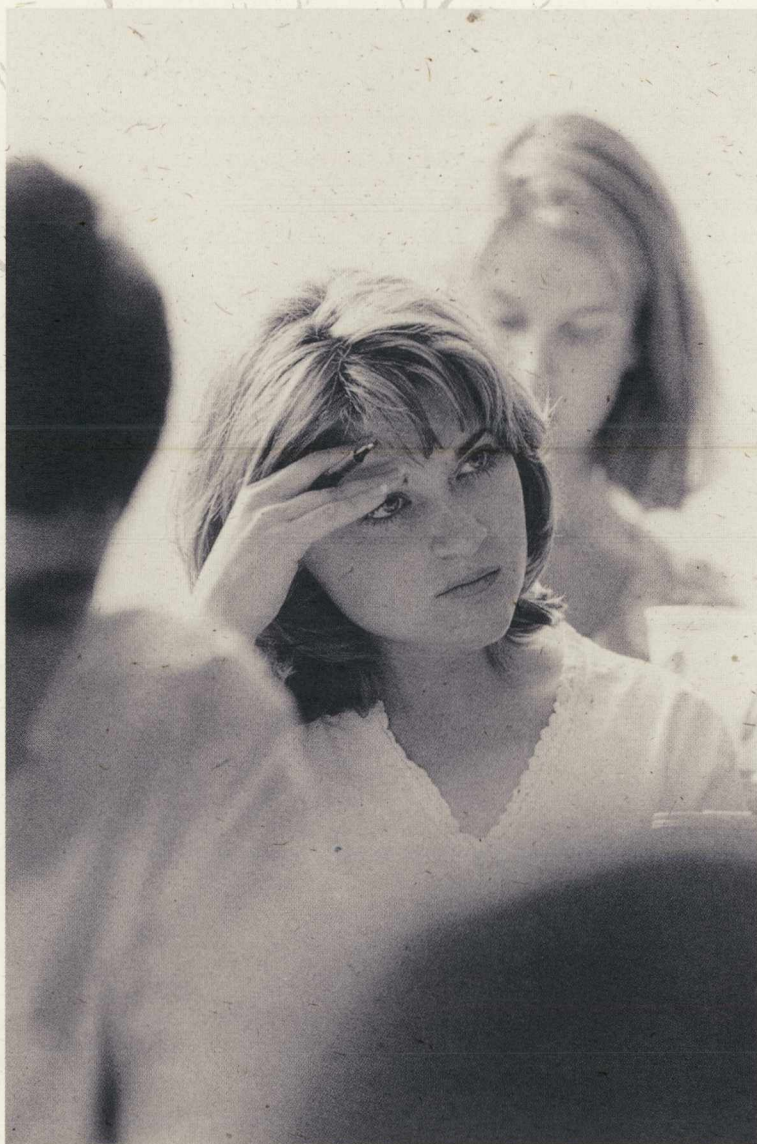
before the Revolution by both town and provincial British government. Now a museum, it houses many documents and artifacts of the nation's early history. The revival of the Quincy Market and Faneuil Hall area has created a vibrant community of merchants and food sellers reminiscent of its original character during the Revolutionary period. Built in 1742, Faneuil Hall has always been part market, part meeting hall, and is now one of the country's leading tourist attractions. The outlying streets are still surrounded by vendors' pushcarts; and in the second floor meeting hall—the "Cradle of Liberty" where angry colonists denounced the British—is a portrait of Daniel Webster delivering his famous "liberty and union now and forever" speech.





*P*ark Street Church and the Boston Common. The beginning of the Freedom Trail, which winds visitors through a walking tour of Boston's history.





*Students*



## *Suffolk University Law Students Past and Present*

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When you enter Suffolk University Law School, you join a student community comprised of people from more than 40 states and seven countries. You learn from an accomplished, committed faculty through intensive practical training opportunities. You can take advantage of flexible day or evening course schedules.

Some of your fellow students are professional men and women — citizens of Boston and surrounding towns — who must earn their living by day and attend classes at night; others have just completed undergraduate programs at some of the most prestigious colleges and universities in the nation. More than half of our students are women, and 13 percent of entering students are members of minority groups.

The Law School's 13,000 alumni work in private practice, corporations, public interest organizations and the military, as well as in the executive, judicial and legislative branches of government. They can be found in 47 states and seven countries.

The Law School has extended its boundaries well beyond Boston and the nation, developing ties with universities and members of the legal profession around the world. Recently, Suffolk University President David J. Sargent, a former dean of the Law School, was invited to deliver a lecture at the Law School of Fudan University in Shanghai, China and to become an honorary member of the faculty there. In the fall of 1993, the Law School hosted a major international symposium entitled "Law and Science at the Crossroads: Biomedical Technology, Ethics, Public Policy and the Law." More

than 150 participants from 24 states and five countries came together at the Law School to discuss the legal, ethical, and public policy implications of dramatic advances in organ transplantation, fetal tissue research and experimentation, reproductive technology, and genetic engineering.

*"Suffolk equips its graduates for the practice of law by teaching the 'why' of the law. Members of the faculty and administration take a personal interest in their students. The alumni reciprocate with enthusiastic involvement in perpetuating the law school's continued success."*

Honorable Joan N. Feeney, JD '78  
United States Bankruptcy Judge,  
District of Massachusetts

### **Walter F. Dawson, JD '76**

For Walter F. Dawson, Suffolk University Law School was the obvious choice. "I didn't apply anywhere else," says Dawson, who was an electrical engineer at Raytheon for 18 years before beginning law school. "With a family to support — I have four sons — I needed to continue working as an engineer during the day." Dawson says that he chose Suffolk University for two reasons: the evening classes and its excellent reputation. "I received a solid legal education at Suffolk that was exciting and challenging as well."



After he graduated, Dawson combined his engineering career with a part-time general law practice. "I was always interested in the law, but I also loved engineering." In 1980, Raytheon offered him a position as a patent attorney in the company's legal department. "Patent attorneys need to have backgrounds in science, so the job was perfect for me." In addition to his law degree, Dawson has a master's degree in electrical engineering, and specializes in electronic systems, including radar and electronic display.

After fifteen years in the Raytheon patent department, Dawson accepted an offer from a private law firm, Pearson & Pearson. "I wanted to broaden my work in the area of intellectual property." In my new job, I am involved in patent and trademark law, as well as technology and software licensing."

*"Suffolk Law School thoroughly prepared me for the challenges and rigors of the practice of law. Whether grappling with a complex issue of law or sorting through a maze of facts, I draw upon my Suffolk experience every day of my practice to guide me in delivering legal services."*

Henry A. Sullivan, JD '84  
Mintz, Levin, Cohen, Ferris,  
Glovsky and Popeo, Boston, MA

**Lawrence C. Moulter, JD '80**  
*President and Chairman,  
New Boston Garden Corporation*  
Larry Moulter enrolled in Suffolk University Law School—taking evening classes—while he was working as chief of staff for Massachusetts Lt. Governor Thomas O'Neill III.

"I never had the notion that I was going to be a practicing lawyer," said Moulter. "I wanted the analytical framework, the thinking style of a legal education. Suffolk

University Law School filled the bill more than I ever imagined. It had many graduates who were in the world of politics and government, the world I was in at the time. Each professor brought something special to the classroom. At the Law School, especially in the evening program, you tend to get a more dedicated pursuer of the law. The intellectual exchanges and the differing perspectives were very useful to me."

Later, when he became president and chairman of the New Boston Garden Corporation, Moulter's superb negotiating skills stood him in good stead. He was instrumental in building the consensus that created the new FleetCenter, the \$160 million indoor sports and entertainment complex that will become the largest arena in New England when it replaces the Boston Garden in September 1995.

**Maria Durant, BA '88, JD '91**

A summer position with a litigation firm helped to shape the career path of Maria Durant. "The Law School career services office helped me find a job with Dwyer & Collora, the former firm of U.S. District Court Judge Nancy Gertner," said Durant. "That three-month position allowed me to get my feet wet and learn what litigation was all about. I discovered that this is what I wanted to do for the rest of my life."

Now an associate at the same firm, Durant practices in the areas of both civil and white collar criminal litigation. "Suffolk Law School prepared me for the realities of all areas of my practice, a large segment of which is in the federal court system," she says. "The Trial Practice course was taught by a former judge of the Superior Court. He gave us a valuable perspective from the bench."



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As a law student, Durant was managing editor of the *Law Review* and also worked as an affirmative action assistant for the state. She won the Best Brief Award in the first-year Moot Court program, as well as honorable mention for oral advocacy. "The Law School demands a lot of its students," she says. "If I had it to do over again, I'd make the same choice. Suffolk has done great things for me."

**Brian Brandt, JD '96**

Brian Brandt has not yet graduated from Suffolk University Law School, but he has already been invited to speak at an international law student conference in Mexico City. "Suffolk University Law School has given me tremendous opportunities to have extracurricular experiences in my two fields of interest—international business law, and pro bono work with Hispanic clients," says Brandt.

Brandt began his odyssey to Mexico as co-president of the School's International Law Society, organizing speakers on such topics as international human rights, immigration and comparative legal theory. From there, he was elected vice president of the International Law Students Association, Inc., a national board governing international law societies throughout North America. It was in this capacity that he was invited to the conference in Mexico, organized by the Mexican Law Students Association. He will be joined by other law students representing schools in Latin America, South America, Central America, North America and Europe.

**Hung Tran, JD '98**

For Hung Tran, Suffolk University Law School has provided a different kind of pathway. Tran came to the United States from his native

Vietnam when he was 12 years old, four years after the death of his father. "My father had started law school in Vietnam, but never was able to finish because of the war," says Tran.

Tran attended Boston College as an undergraduate, maintaining a high grade point average. "Suffolk University Law School offered me a full, three-year scholarship," says Tran. "I was elated to be given this very special opportunity to study the law." Tran now lives in Dorchester with his mother, who works in a laundromat, and his younger brother.

Like many of his fellow students, Tran is struck by the cooperative atmosphere at the Law School. "Everyone helps each other to do better," he says. Tran has already had internships with two Boston law firms. "I have more time to work now that my family has made the transition to a new society," says Tran. "I look forward to graduation and my first real job as a lawyer." For Hung Tran, achievement of those goals will have a special meaning. "My father never was able to become a lawyer," says Tran. "My mother and I are happy and thankful that I now have this opportunity."

**Christopher Biotti, JD '97**

Christopher Biotti came to Suffolk University Law School via Harvard University and the world of professional hockey. He was drafted by the Calgary Flames after college, played with the National Hockey League for three years, and then was discovered by the Italian professional ice hockey league. "I moved to Italy and lived near the Dolomite Mountains, where

Hemingway wrote," says Biotti. In addition to perfecting his ice techniques, he learned German and brushed up on his Italian.

"After three years in Italy, I was ready for a 'rebirth,'" he says. "I wanted a second career, one that would be more intellectually challenging. I had always been interested in the law, and missed Boston. I found what I wanted at Suffolk University, and I'm enjoying my rediscovery of the city as well."

About to enter his second year at the Law School, Biotti is convinced that he made the right choice.

"The revisions to the curriculum are wonderful," he says. "I believe that students should be given the chance to take responsibility for both their education and their career direction. Suffolk has given me the flexibility to think about where I would like to be three years from now and structure my courses accordingly." He is also excited about the plans for a new law school building. "I'm going to join the Boston Atheneum, not only as a research source, but also because it will have the best view of the new law school building."

Biotti is now focusing his career goals on international law as well as sports and entertainment law.

"I enjoyed the Sports Law Symposium sponsored by the Law School this past year," he says. "Brian Burke, senior vice president of the NHL, was one of the panelists, and he introduced me to the entire audience. I was surprised that he knew who I was."

Despite his busy academic schedule, Biotti still finds time for his favorite sport. "I play with a group of Harvard alumni every Sunday," he says. "They're pretty good!"



## *Colleges and Universities Represented in the Law School*

In 1995, members of the entering class were chosen from the following colleges and universities:

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Adelphi University   | Cornell University              |
| Alabama Agri Tech University   | Curry College                   |
| Albany College of Pharmacy   | Dartmouth College               |
| Albertus Magnus College  | Denison University              |
| Alfred University  | DePaul University               |
| Albright College   | Dickinson College               |
| Allegheny College  | Drew University                 |
| American College—Paris   | Drexel University               |
| American International College   | Duke University                 |
| American University  | Embry-Riddle University         |
| Amherst College  | Eastern Michigan                |
| Anna Maria College   | Emerson College                 |
| Arizona State University   | Emmanuel College                |
| Assumption College   | Emory University                |
| Atlantic University  | Fairfield University            |
| Auburn University  | Fitchburg State College         |
| Babson College   | Florida Agricultural University |
| Bard College   | Florida Atlantic University     |
| Barnard College  | Florida Institute of Technology |
| Barry College  | Florida State University        |
| Bates College  | Fordham University              |
| Bentley College  | Framingham State                |
| Berklee College of Music   | Franklin & Marshall College     |
| Berkley College  | Franklin Pierce College         |
| Birmingham Southern University   | George Mason University         |
| Boston College   | George Washington University    |
| Boston University  | Georgetown University           |
| Bowdoin College  | Georgia Tech                    |
| Brandeis University  | Gettysburg College              |
| Bridgewater State College  | Greensboro College              |
| Brooklyn College   | Hamilton College                |
| Brown University   | Hampshire College               |
| Bryant University  | Hampton Institute               |
| Bryn Mawr College  | Hartwick College                |
| Bucknell University  | Harvard University              |
| California State University/Chico, Long Beach, Los Angeles, North Ridge, San Bernadino | Haverford College               |
| California State Polytechnic University  | Hobart College                  |
| Calvin College   | Hofstra University              |
| Carlton University   | Hunter University               |
| Case Western Reserve University  | Indiana Institute of Technology |
| Catholic University of America   | Indiana University              |
| Central Connecticut State University   | Ithaca College                  |
| City College   | Johns Hopkins University        |
| Clark University   | Johnson State College           |
| Clemson University   | Johnson & Wales College         |
| Colby College  | Keen State College              |
| Colgate University   | Kent State University           |
| College of William and Mary  | Kenyon College                  |
| College of the Holy Cross  | Kings College                   |
| Colorado College   |                                 |
| Columbia University  |                                 |
| Concordia University—Loyola  |                                 |
| Connecticut College  |                                 |

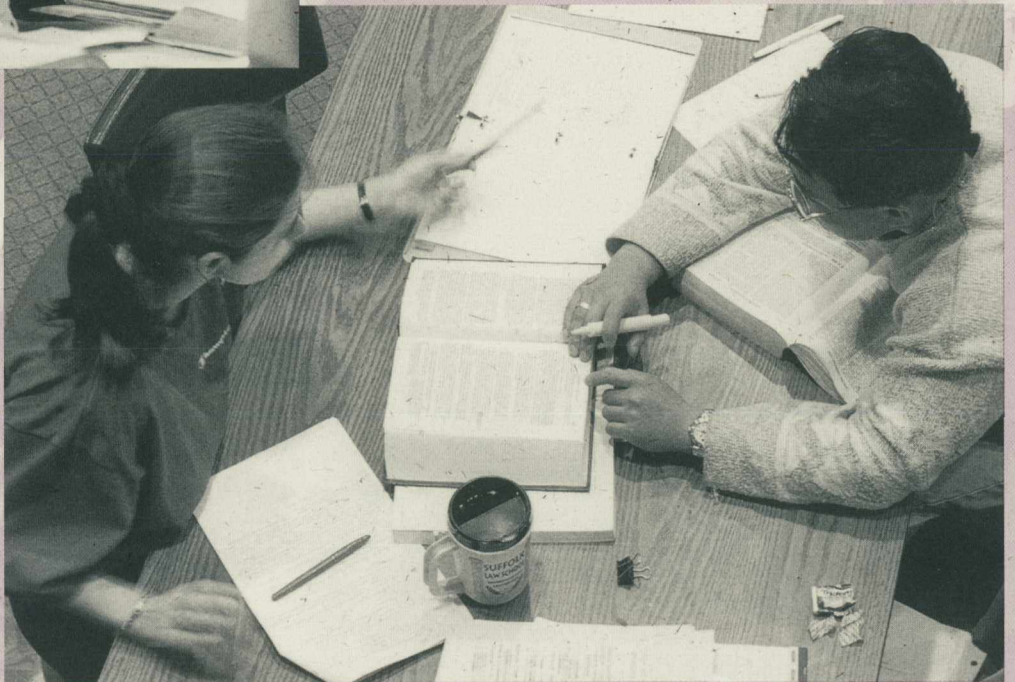


Lafayette College  
 Lake Forest College  
 Lawrence University  
 Lehigh University  
 Lesley College  
 Lycée Français—Brussels  
 Mary Washington College  
 Marymount College  
 Manhattanville College  
 Marquette University  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
 Massachusetts Maritime Academy  
 McGill University  
 Merrimack College  
 Miami University—Oxford  
 Middlebury College  
 Michigan State University  
 Moscow State University  
 Mount Holyoke College  
 Mount St. Mary College  
 Muhlenberg College  
 National Taiwan University  
 Newcomb College—Tulane University  
 New England College of Optometry  
 New York Institute of Technology  
 New York University  
 North Carolina Agricultural  
     State University  
 North Texas State University  
 Northeastern University  
 Norwich University  
 Notre Dame University  
 Nova University  
 Oberlin College  
 Occidental College  
 Ohio State University  
 Ohio Wesleyan University  
 Ohio University  
 Old Dominion  
 Oral Roberts University  
 Oregon State  
 Pennsylvania State University  
 Pepperdine University  
 Portsmouth Polytechnic  
 Prairie View AM University  
 Princeton University  
 Providence College  
 Purdue University  
 Quinnipiac College  
 Rand Afrikaans University  
 Reed College  
 Regis College  
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Rhode Island College  
 River College  
 Rochester Institute of Technology  
 Roger Williams College  
 Rollins College  
 Rutgers University  
 Sacred Heart University  
 St. Anselm College  
 St. Johns University  
 St. Joseph College  
 St. Lawrence University  
 St. Michael's College  
 San Jose State  
 Scripps College  
 Seton Hall University  
 Siena College  
 Simmons College  
 Skidmore College  
 Smith College  
 Southern Connecticut State  
 Southern Methodist University  
 Southern Illinois University  
 Stanford University  
 Stonehill College  
 Suffolk University  
 SUNY Centers/Albany, Binghamton,  
     Buffalo  
 SUNY Colleges/New Paltz, Plattsburg,  
     Potsdam, Purchase, Stony Brook  
 Swarthmore College  
 Syracuse University  
 Tel Aviv University  
 Temple University  
 Thomas Edison College  
 Trinity College  
 Tufts University  
 Tulane University  
 Union College  
 Universidad de A.H. Madrid  
 University of Alaska—Fairbanks  
 University of Arizona  
 University of Bombay  
 University of California/Berkeley, Davis,  
     Irvine, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara,  
     Santa Cruz  
 University of Chicago  
 University College—Cork  
 University of Colorado

University of Connecticut  
 University of Delaware  
 University of Denver  
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 University of Santa Cruz  
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 University of Tampa  
 University of Toronto  
 University of Vermont  
 University of Virginia  
 University of Washington  
 University of West Florida  
 University of Western Ontario  
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 Vassar College  
 Villanova University  
 Washington University  
 Wellesley College  
 Wesleyan University  
 West Virginia University  
 Western New England College  
 Westfield State  
 Wheaton College  
 Williams College  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute  
 Worcester State College  
 Yale University









### ***Student Organizations***

American Bar Association Law  
Student Division

American Trial Lawyers Association

Asian Law Student Association

Black Law Student Association

Brehon Law Society

Catholic Lawyers Guild

Christian Law Society

Consumer Law Society

Dicta

Environmental Law Society

Federalist Society

Gaelic Law Association

Hellenic Law Society

Intellectual Property Law Society

International Law Society

Jewish Law Society

Latino Law Student Association

MLGBA (Massachusetts Lesbian/Gay  
Bar Association)

Medical Law Society

Moot Court Board

National Lawyers Guild

Patent and Related Law Society

Phi Alpha Delta

Phi Delta Phi

Real Estate Law Society

Sports and Entertainment  
Law Society

Student Bar Association

Suffolk Law Republicans

Suffolk University Law Review

Suffolk Urban Remedy Foundation

Transnational Law Review

Women's Law Caucus

Yearbook





*Faculty*



*Suffolk University Law School Faculty and Administration*

---

Think of the law professors at Suffolk University as your guides along the paths of knowledge. In addition to a distinguished and accomplished full-time faculty, the Law School attracts adjunct professors in both its day and evening divisions. You learn about trial practice from sitting judges, explore international business law with corporate counsel, and debate tort law with litigation partners in major Boston firms. Your professors not only ground you in the solid traditions of the law, they help you discover new directions in legal practice.

Distinguished Professor of Law Thomas F. Lambert, Jr. is a respected advocate for the rights of individuals. During a long and notable career, Professor Lambert served as the trial counsel on the staff of the U.S. Chief of Counsel during the Nuremberg War Crimes Trial.

"Every law course, if it is well taught, is also a course in ethics, jurisprudence, and history," says Professor Lambert, who teaches advanced torts and product liability. "I love tort law. Tort law encompasses all of the protections that are central to our civilization. It is the subject of life and the gateway to the law."

New pathways to practice are being forged by Professor Michael Rustad. "Suffolk University has among the best qualified students in the country in the area of high-tech law," says Professor Rustad. "Many of my students in the evening sections have degrees in engineering and the hard sciences. They work as patent agents, legal assistants and paralegals in high-tech law firms. They are an amazing resource in all aspects of software design and marketing."

Professor Rustad is in the process of working with the Law School administration to develop a concentration in high tech law. He is a member of the American Bar Association Business Law Section Subcommittee on Software Contracting and is helping to draft the new software law that will be incorporated into the Uniform Commercial Code. "I am working on a number of publications and research projects in the field," says Professor Rustad. "Whenever I can, I co-author publications with my students — always making sure they get full recognition for their work!"

*"...The atmosphere here is unusual among law schools. As soon as you walk into the building, you feel a sense of cooperation, openness, friendliness and supportiveness that is striking."*

Professor Rustad is also a nationally known expert in product liability as well as the remedy of punitive damages, among the most controversial doctrines in American tort law. His research has been cited by the U.S. Supreme Court; he has testified on the subject before both houses of Congress, and is a sought-after media commentator.

"I have taught at five different law schools around the country," says Professor Marie Ashe, a former public defender. "And I find the levels of intelligence, dedication and capability of the students at Suffolk University Law School to be very high indeed. The atmosphere here is unusual among law schools. As soon as you walk into the building, you feel a sense of cooperation, openness, friendliness and supportiveness that is striking."



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Professor Ashe has published extensively in the areas of jurisprudence and gender and the law, with a special focus on family and reproductive issues. She held an endowed chair at West Virginia Law School, and was director of clinical programs there before coming to Massachusetts. In addition to her teaching duties at Suffolk, she is serving as a consultant to the administration on the clinical programs. "There are strong clinical programs in place here at Suffolk," she says. "And we are looking at ways to expand their scope."

*The Suffolk University Law School faculty combines scholarly attainment with a strong commitment to classroom teaching and an approachability rarely found in the law school environment.*

Professor Charles E. Rounds, Jr. has just helped to design a new course in fiduciary relations. "No other law school in the country has this course," says Professor Rounds, a recognized expert in the law of agency and trusts. "We have extracted the essence of the common law principles of agency, trusts, and the equitable property interest and are presenting these concepts in an efficient and innovative way."

Professor Rounds recently completed the monumental task of editing the Seventh Edition of *Loring: A Trustee's Handbook*, the essential reference guide of all lawyers in the field, first published one hundred years ago. "The *Handbook* is not a treatise on the law of trusts, nor was it ever intended to be such," says Professor Rounds. "The concept is that of a handy, ready reference: a gateway to the treatises, restatements, law review articles, uniform statutes and seminal cases."

In addition to teaching fiduciary relations, Professor Rounds is counsel to the Franklin Trust, a charitable organization founded 200 years ago by Benjamin Franklin. In May 1995, Professor Rounds was called to testify before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress regarding the federal government's policy of supporting economically targeted investments. His fellow panelists included members of the Yale faculty and representatives from the U.S. Department of Labor, private investment groups, and national organizations.

In addition to 61 full-time faculty and 10 full-time legal writing instructors, the faculty includes nine clinical instructors, 16 clinical supervisors, 76 adjunct professors and two Legal Practice Skills specialists.

The Suffolk University Law School faculty combines scholarly attainment with a strong commitment to classroom teaching and an approachability rarely found in the law school environment.

The faculty's research activities are evident in the rich variety of current projects, which include antitrust law and policy, international law and jurisprudence, civil rights law and alternative dispute resolution. Faculty members contribute regularly to leading legal journals and symposia.



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President

Francis X. Flannery, BSBA, MBA,  
CPA, Vice President and Treasurer

James Campbell, AB, MBA,  
Vice President for Development

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LLM, Associate Dean

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Director of Career Services

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Associate Director of Career Services

Maureen Ricciuti, BA, MA,  
Assistant Director of Career Services

Eleanor Mazzaglia, BA, MS,  
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Director of Development

Kristen White, BA, MEd,  
Associate Director of Development,  
Law School

Jean Neenan, Associate Director,  
Law School Alumni Relations



# Faculty

## Resident Faculty

- Marie Ashe, BA, Clark University; MA, Tufts University; JD, University of Nebraska; Professor of Law
- Jeffery Atik, AB, University of California-Berkeley; PhD, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid; JD, Yale University; Professor of Law
- R. Lisle Baker, AB, Williams College; LLB, Harvard University; Professor of Law
- Carter G. Bishop, BS, Ball State University; MBA, JD, Drake University; LLM, New York University; Visiting Professor of Law
- Karen Blum, BA, Wells College; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Harvard University; Professor of Law
- Eric D. Blumenson, BA, Wesleyan University; JD, Harvard University; Professor of Law
- Alvan Brody, BA, LLB, LLM, Harvard University; Professor of Law
- Barry Brown, AB, MEd, JD, Harvard University; Professor of Law
- Charles M. Burnim, BS, University of Massachusetts; JD, Boston University; Professor of Law
- Brian T. Callahan, AB, LLB, Boston College; Professor of Law
- Stephen J. Callahan, AB, Middlebury College; JD, Suffolk University; Professor of Law, Coordinator of Clinical Programs
- Rosanna Cavallaro, AB, JD, Harvard University; Assistant Professor of Law
- Gerard J. Clark, BA, Seton Hall University; JD, Columbia University; Professor of Law, Director of Internship Program
- William T. Corbett, AB, Providence College; MBA, Boston College; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Boston University; Associate Dean and Professor of Law
- Joseph D. Cronin, AB, MA, Boston College; JD, Boston University; Professor of Law
- Kate Nace Day, BA, Manhattanville College; JD, University of California, Berkeley; Professor of Law
- Victoria J. Dodd, BA, Radcliffe College; JD, University of Southern California; Professor of Law (on leave 1995-1996)
- Malcolm M. Donahue, AB, Harvard University; JD, Boston University; LLD (hon.), Roger Williams College; Professor of Law
- Steven M. Eisenstat, BA, MEd, State University of New York-Buffalo; JD, Northeastern University; Professor of Law
- Clifford E. Elias, BA, Yale University; JD, Boston University; Professor of Law
- Valerie C. Epps, BA, University of Birmingham, England; JD, Boston University; LLM, Harvard University; Professor of Law (on leave 1995-1996)
- Linda C. Fentiman, BS, Cornell University; JD, State University of New York-Buffalo; LLM, Harvard University; Professor of Law (on leave 1995-1996)
- John E. Fenton, Jr., AB, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Boston College; LLM, Harvard University; Dean and Professor of Law
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- Joseph Glannon, BA, MAT, JD, Harvard University; Professor of Law
- Dwight Golann, BA, Amherst College; JD, Harvard University; Professor of Law
- Marc D. Greenbaum, BA, Rutgers University; JD, Boston College; Professor of Law
- Stephen C. Hicks, MA, LLB, Downing College, Cambridge, England; LLM, University of Virginia; Professor of Law
- Catherine T. Judge, BBA, Boston University; JD, LLM, Suffolk University; Professor of Law
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- Russell G. Murphy, BA, University of Massachusetts; JD, Suffolk University; Professor of Law



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Robert Wasson, AB, JD, Harvard University; Professor of Law

Timothy Wilton, AB, JD, LLM, Harvard University; Professor of Law

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Leonard L. Lewin, BA, JD, Suffolk University

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Thomas Turano, BS, MS, University of Rhode Island; ScM, Brown University; MS, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; JD, Suffolk University

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Eric D. Blumenson, BA, Wesleyan University; JD, Harvard University, Professor of Law

Christine Butler, BA, Salem State College; JD Suffolk University

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Ellen M. Caulo, BA, JD, Boston College; Director, Prosecutor Program  
Sarah Landis, BA, Radcliffe College; JD, Suffolk University, Professor of Law (on leave)

Maureen Monks, BA, University of Connecticut; JD, Boston University

John David Schatz, BA, University of Massachusetts; JD, Suffolk University

Douglas Smith, BA, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; JD, University of Texas

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Kathleen Adams, BA, Boston College; JD, Suffolk University

Michael Bolden, BA, Bates College; JD, Suffolk University

Todd Brown, BA, Skidmore College; JD, Boston College

David Coffey, BS, Northeastern University; JD, Suffolk University

Cheryl L. Conner, BA, Mount Holyoke College; MA, University of Michigan; JD, Harvard University

John Courtney, BA, University of Notre Dame; JD, Suffolk University

Francis Doucette, BA, University of Massachusetts, Boston; MA, PhD, Harvard University; JD, Northeastern University

Edward Harrington, BA, Providence College; JD, Suffolk University

Daniel Hourihan, BS, Northeastern University; JD, Suffolk University

Karen Hurvitz, BA, University of Pennsylvania; JD, LL.M., Georgetown University

Sherry Leibowitz, BA, Brandeis University; JD, Boston University

Marianne Lynch, BA, Northeastern University; JD, New England School of Law

Joseph Pagliarulo, BS, Stonehill College; JD, Suffolk University

Robert Ryan, BA, JD, Suffolk University

Thomas Ryan, BS, Providence College; JD, Suffolk University

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Bernadette Twomey Feeley, BS, JD, Suffolk University

Colleen Arnott Less, BA, University of Massachusetts; JD, Suffolk University

Steven S. Locke, BA, Lafayette College; JD, Boston College

Betsy Gould Roberti, BA Wesleyan University; JD, Suffolk University

Terry Jean Seligmann, BA, Mt. Holyoke College; JD, New York University

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Sonia Ensins, BA, University of Massachusetts; MLS, Simmons College; Reference Librarian

Ellen V. Delaney, BA, Boston College; MLS, Simmons College; JD, New England School of Law; Legal Reference Librarian

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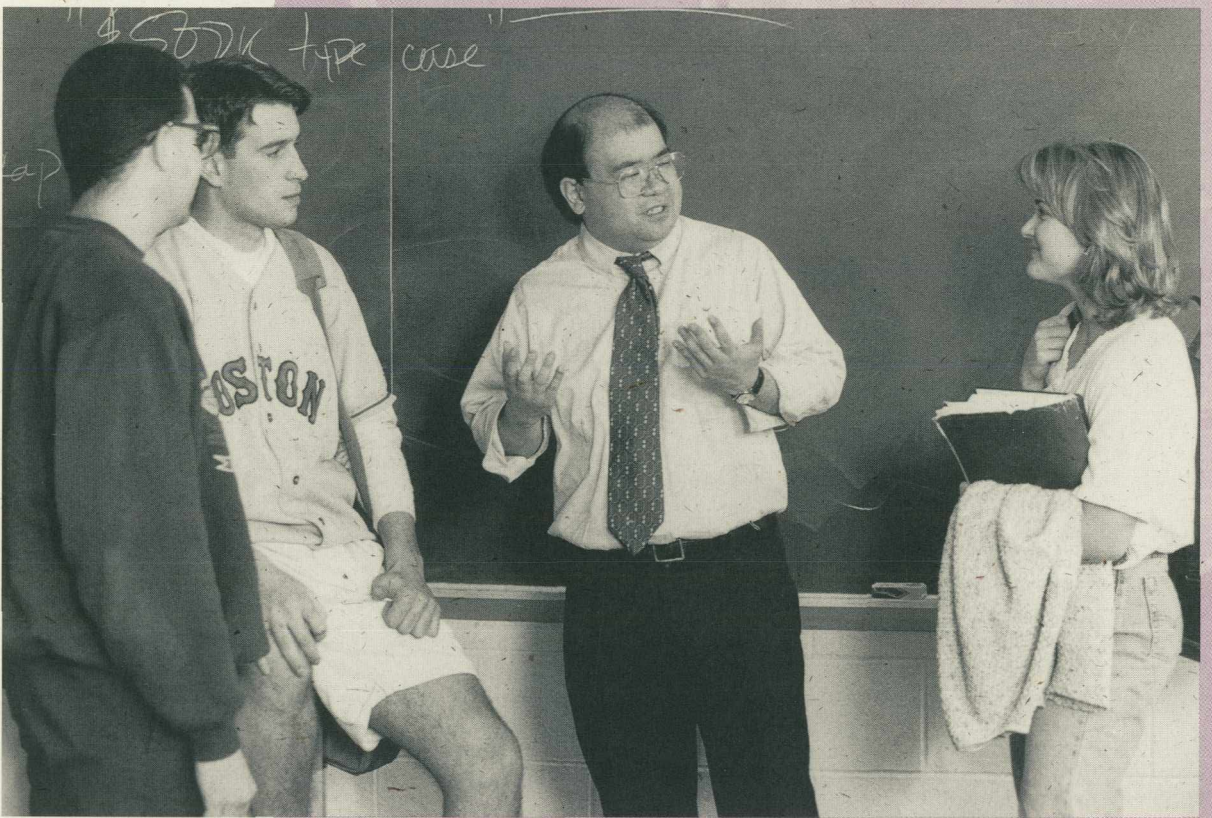
Edward J. Bander, AB, LL.B., Boston University; MLS, Simmons College

Alfred I. Maleson, BS, John Hopkins University; JD, University of Maryland; LL.M., Harvard University

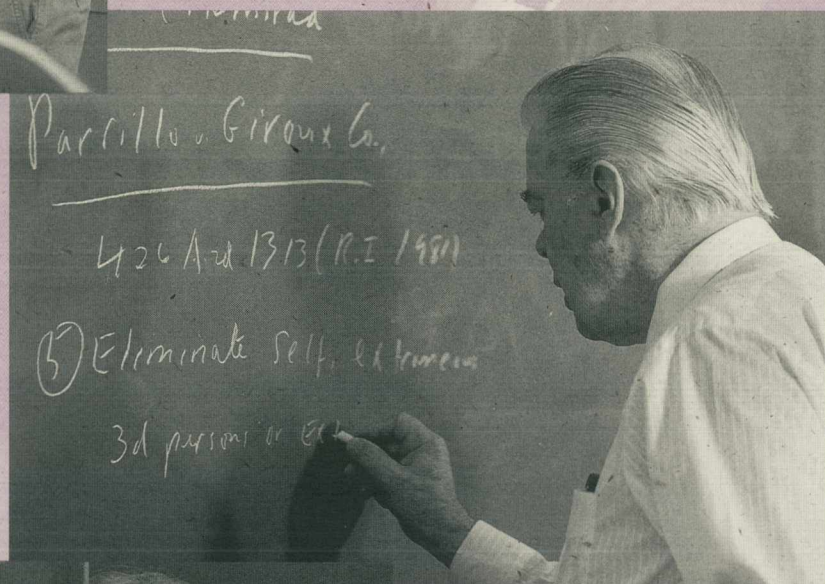
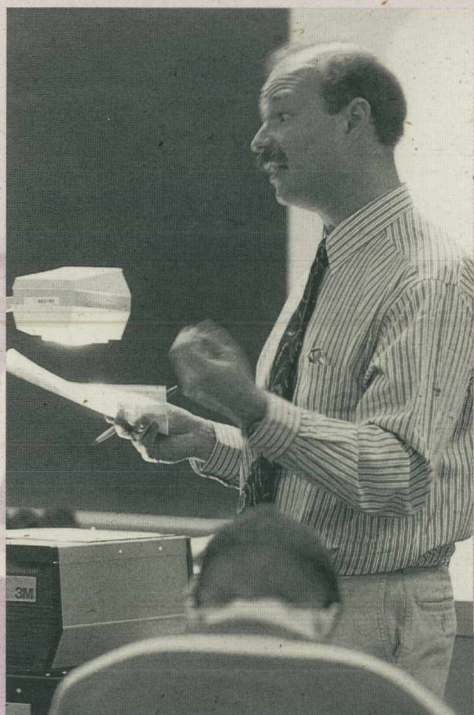
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Patricia Brown, BA, MBA, JD, Suffolk University; MTS, Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary; Law Librarian Emeritus

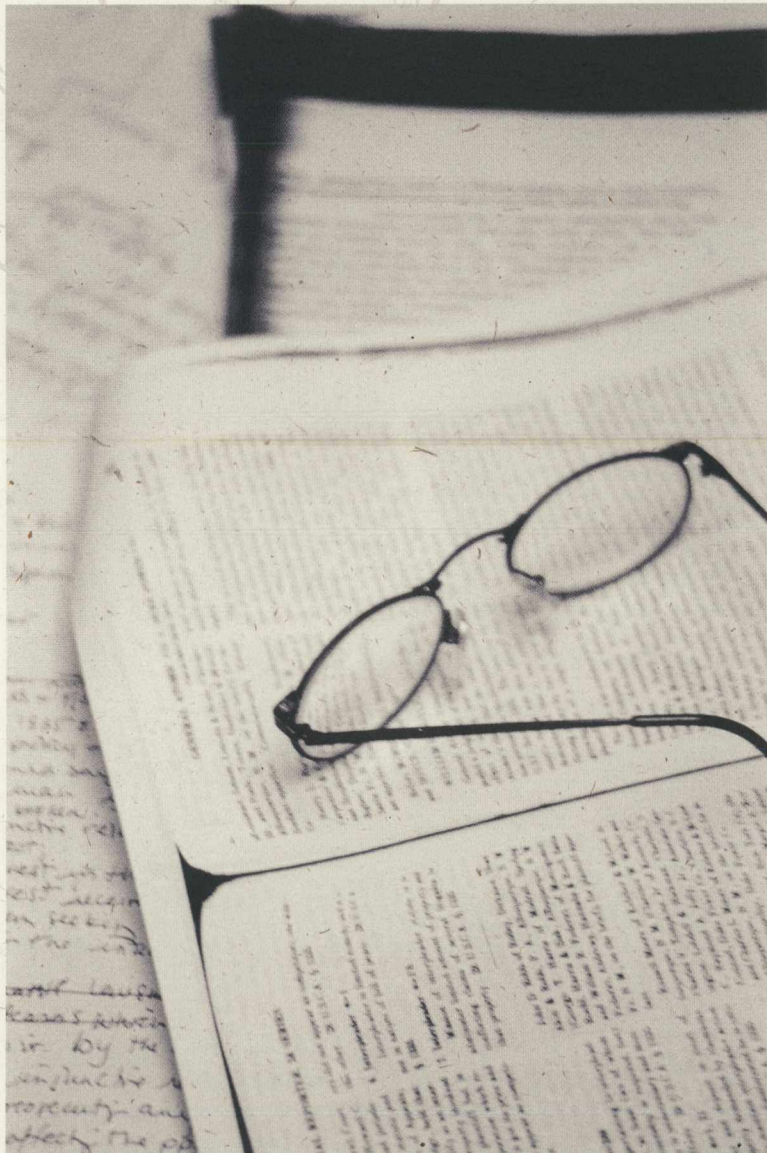












Programs



## Suffolk University Law School Programs of Study

### PRELEGAL STUDY

Applicants must possess a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university prior to the time of matriculation. The faculty does not specify particular subjects for a prelegal education. Students apply from many universities with varied curricula. The great diversity found in the content of particular subjects makes it impractical to designate certain disciplines as the "best" preparation for the study of law. Concentration in one or more of the liberal arts, sciences and/or humanities, such as history, government, philosophy, literature, mathematics, or economics is desirable. The importance of proficiency in English, both written and spoken, cannot be overemphasized.

### JURIS DOCTOR

#### Day and Evening Programs

Suffolk University Law School offers fully accredited Day and Evening Division Programs leading to the Juris Doctor degree. Admission requirements, course of study, competitive opportunities and graduation requirements are identical for both programs. The curriculum includes a basic core of courses which expose the student to the fundamental concepts of law and jurisprudence. A wide range of elective courses and seminars offers students the opportunity to expand their basic legal knowledge in specialized areas. Clinical programs and trial practice courses provide practical techniques and experience in the practice of law, while legal writing and research programs allow for necessary skill development.

The Day Division of Suffolk University Law School comprises approximately 950 students. The program of study leading to the degree of Juris Doctor requires 84 credit hours of study to be completed in three years. Applicants for the first year of law school are only accepted for admission in August of each year.

The Day Division enrolls students who are able to substantially devote all their time to the study of law. This program requires the traditional three years (six semesters) to complete.

The Evening Division is designed for students who want to pursue a legal education on a part-time basis. It can be completed in four years (eight semesters) of part-time study. Evening Division students are awarded the same degree as that earned by Day Division. Evening Division students usually attend classes three evenings a week, beginning at 6pm.

Day and Evening Division applicants are only accepted into the regular degree seeking program. Applicants may not audit courses or apply for a conditional acceptance. A total of 84 semester hours is required to earn the JD degree.

As a candidate for admission you must choose to apply to either the Day or the Evening Division. Students who have completed the first academic year in the Law School, and who are in good academic standing, are eligible to transfer internally to either the Day or the Evening division.

Entering students take the traditional core subjects: Contracts, Property, Torts, Constitutional Law, Civil Procedure and Criminal Law. They also participate in a highly structured Legal Practice Skills Program designed to prepare them for writing and research work expected of the modern practitioner.

In later years, additional core courses expose students to basic concepts of commercial law, criminal law, business associations, evidence, fiduciary relations and professional responsibility.

The basic coursework consists of a mix of required courses, electives and clinical programs. The elective component of the program

includes more than one hundred courses and is one of the largest in American legal education.

A full program of elective courses is also offered in optional summer sessions. Students who have completed one year of study in an American Bar Association-approved law school may apply for admission to the summer program.

Some states now require, under the rules for admission to the local bar, such procedures as Law Student Qualifying Certificate and/or other formalities before an applicant begins the study of law. All students should check with the local bar examination authority concerning requirements for the relevant state bar examination.

### JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS

#### Juris Doctor/Master of Public Administration

Suffolk University Law School and the Suffolk University School of Management offer a Joint JD/MPA program integrating professional education in law and public management. It is ideal for those wishing to obtain the skills necessary for management in the public and non-profit sectors. The JD/MPA program is open only to Day Division students.

Candidates for the JD/MPA program must meet the admission criteria for both the MPA, as determined by the School of Management, and the JD, as determined by the Law School. Applicants may apply to both schools before entering Suffolk University, may apply to either school during their first or second year of enrollment in the Law School, or as a first-year MPA student.

The curriculum requirements for the JD/MPA program are determined by the respective schools. The JD/MPA degrees will be granted upon completion of 120 semester hours of work. Of this



## Joint Degree Programs

|  | Year: | Fall Credits: | Spring Credits:    | Total Credits: |
|--|-------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| <b>JD/MPA</b><br>120 Total Credits<br>(80 Law School,<br>40 SOM)                       | 1     | 15            | 15                 | 30             |
|  | 2     | 15            | 15                 | 30             |
|  | 3     | 15            | 15                 | 30             |
|  | 4     | 15            | 15 <sup>1</sup>    | 30             |
| <b>JD/MBA</b><br>117 total credits<br>(72 Law School,<br>45 SOM)                       | 1     | 15            | 15                 | 30             |
|  | 2     | 14-15         | 14-15              | 29             |
|  | 3     | 14-15         | 14-15              | 29             |
|  | 4     | 14-15         | 14-15 <sup>1</sup> | 29             |
| <b>JD/MSIE</b><br>DAY DIVISION<br>110 total credits<br>(80 Law School,<br>30 CLAS)     | 1     | 15            | 15                 | 30             |
|  | 2     | 12-15         | 12-15              | 27             |
|  | 3     | 12-15         | 12-15              | 26             |
|  | 4     | 12-15         | 12-15 <sup>2</sup> | 27             |
| <b>JD/MSIE</b><br>EVENING DIVISION<br>110 total credits<br>(80 Law School,<br>30 CLAS) | 1     | 11            | 10                 | 21             |
|  | 2     | 10-12         | 10-12              | 22             |
|  | 3     | 10-12         | 10-12              | 22             |
|  | 4     | 10-12         | 10-12              | 23             |
|  | 5     | 10-12         | 10-12 <sup>2</sup> | 22             |
| <b>JD/MSF</b><br>117 total credits<br>(78 Law School,<br>39 SOM)                       | 1     | 15            | 15                 | 30             |
|  | 2     | 14-15         | 14-15              | 29             |
|  | 3     | 14-15         | 14-15              | 29             |
|  | 4     | 14-15         | 14-15 <sup>1</sup> | 29             |

<sup>1</sup> Students may enroll in summer sessions offered at the Law School or at the School of Management. Credits earned in summer sessions for the joint JD/MPA, JD/MBA or JD/MSF programs may not exceed 13. All credits earned in the Law School or School of Management summer sessions will be applied to the final semester only. These credits may be used to reduce the credit requirements of the final semester and cannot be used to eliminate the final semester of the program.

<sup>2</sup> Students may enroll in summer sessions offered at the Law School or at the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Credits earned in summer sessions for the joint JD/MSIE for full-time day students may not exceed 10 credits, and for part-time evening students may not exceed eight credits. All credits earned in the Law School or College of Liberal Arts and Sciences summer sessions will be applied to the final semester only. These credits may be used to reduce the credit requirements of the final semester and cannot be used to eliminate the final semester of the program.

number, 80 semester hours must be completed in the Law School, and a minimum of 33 credit hours must be completed in the School of Management MPA curriculum with the remaining 7 credit hours completed within the MPA or Law School curriculum. Specific programs and course selections are arranged through the Associate Dean's Office.

The joint JD/MPA credit allocation is 15 credits per semester or 30 credits a year for four years to equal the total 120 credits (four years full-time study).

All SOM graduate programs are nationally accredited by either the AACSB or NASPAA.

### **Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration**

Suffolk University Law School and the School of Management offer a joint program in law and business management that results in combined JD/MBA degrees after four years of full-time study. This is the largest of the joint degree programs. It is intended for individuals who wish to pursue careers where both types of professional education would be beneficial.

Candidates for admission to the joint JD/MBA program must meet the entrance criteria established by the Law School and the School of Management for their respective tracks. Applicants may apply to both schools simultaneously, or they may apply to the program during their first or second year of enrollment in the Law School or as a first-year MBA student.

The curriculum requirements of the JD/MBA programs are determined by the respective schools. Currently, 117 credits are required; of these, 72 credits must be taken in required and elective Law School courses and 45 must be taken in School of Management courses. Final programs are approved by the Associate Deans of each school.



The joint JD/MBA credit allocation allows for one year of 30 and three other years at 29 credits per year with a semester range of between 14 to 15 credits to total 117 credits.

**Juris Doctor/Master of Science in International Economics**

The Juris Doctor/Master of Science in International Economics (JD/MSIE) combines the study of law with that of international economic institutions, markets and trends. It is designed for students who expect to practice law in fields requiring an understanding of the global economy. The joint degree program includes all core courses currently required of candidates for the Juris Doctor (JD) degree. Through a careful integration of the JD and MSIE curricula, the program permits students to earn both degrees in four years (Law School Day Program) or five years (Law School Evening Program) instead of the five or six years required to complete both degrees separately. This acceleration is achieved through the substitution of appropriate Law School electives for some MSIE courses. MSIE courses are offered in the evening.

The joint JD/MSIE credit allocation is listed for both day and evening students. For day students, there is a one-year allowance of 30 credits (Law School) and two years at 27 credits and one year at 26 credits with semester credit ranges from 12-15. The joint JD/MSIE credit allocation for evening students allows one year at 21 (Law School), three years at 22 and one year at 23 credits with semester credits ranging from 10-12 credits.

All candidates for admission to the joint program must satisfy the admission requirements for the JD degree program and for the MSIE degree program. Applicants must submit an application for admission to each school, a statement of professional goals, a current resume, two letters of recommendation, transcripts of all prior academic work, and LSAT. International

students must also submit TOEFL scores and a statement of financial resources.

Candidates must have completed undergraduate courses in principles of economics and statistics prior to enrolling in the program. In certain cases, an interview may be required.

**Juris Doctor/Master of Science in Finance**

A candidate for the JD/MSF program must meet the admission requirements for both the Juris Doctor, as determined by the Law School, and the MSF, as determined by the Finance Department in the School of Management.

A candidate must obtain a total of 117 credits for the joint degree. In order to qualify for the JD/MSF degree, a candidate must obtain 78 credits in the Law School and 39 credits from the core curriculum and electives in the Finance Department. Applicants may apply during the first two years of Law School or after the first year as an MSF student.

The joint JD/MSF credit allocation is similar to the JD/MBA program,

with one year at 30 (Law School) and the remaining three years at 29 credits per year with a range of 14-15 each semester.

The Law School requires candidates for admission to have a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, and to take the Law School Aptitude Test (LSAT) and the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) by February of the year of application. Applications must be submitted to the Law School by March 1st.

All summer credits to be applied to the final semester in any of the joint degree programs have been determined based on the semester credits of each individual program so as not to permit students to enroll in fewer than two credits in the final semester.

*All joint degree candidates are subject to section II (G) of the Rules and Regulations limiting credit for ungraded activities to two credits per semester. Any student who is not in good academic standing is disqualified from the joint degree programs. (See section on Rules and Regulations on page 109 of this text.)*

**Joint Degree Program Requirements**

|                   | JD/MBA:        | JD/MPA:        | JD/MSF:        | JD/MSIE:                   |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| LAW SCHOOL        | 72             | 80             | 78             | 80                         |
| GRADUATE PROG.    | 45             | 40             | 39             | 30                         |
| TOTAL Credit Req. | 117            | 120            | 117            | 110                        |
| DAY OR EVENING    | Day            | Day            | Day            | Day or Evening             |
| POINT OF ENTRY    | 1 <sup>1</sup> | 1 <sup>1</sup> | 1 <sup>1</sup> | 1 <sup>1</sup>             |
| EXAMS Req.        | LSAT           | LSAT           | LSAT           | LSAT<br>TOEFL <sup>2</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> Application to one of the four joint degree programs noted above may be as follows: During the first or second year of study in the Law School; or During the first-year of full-time study in one of the graduate programs noted herein.

<sup>2</sup> Required for international students.



### ACCELERATED MBA PROGRAM FOR LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES

The Accelerated MBA Program for Law School Graduates is open to graduates of ABA-approved law schools. Students in their final year of Law School (third-year day students, fourth-year evening students) can apply for provisional acceptance into this program, but acceptance is conditional on proof of the student's satisfactory completion of his or her Juris Doctor (JD) or equivalent degree. The Accelerated MBA Degree Program for Law School Graduates consists of 42 credit-hours of School of Management MBA-level courses.

Under this program, law school graduates receive advanced placement credits based on their previous law school coursework, shortening the MBA program by five courses. Students in this program can complete their SOM coursework on either a full-time, a part-time basis or Saturday only basis (Executive MBA). Students in this program with prior undergraduate or graduate-level business school coursework may also be eligible for waivers or transfer credits in accordance with current policies subject to the usual requirements that a minimum of 10 SOM MBA-level courses be satisfactorily completed.

### SIX-YEAR PROGRAM

Undergraduate students currently enrolled in Suffolk University who have earned three quarters of the credits required for a bachelor's degree and have outstanding academic records are eligible to apply for the combined degree program. The combined degree program is only open to those students who have attended Suffolk University since their freshman year on a full-time Day Division basis. Under this program, students may receive their college degree upon the satis-

factory completion of the first year of law school. Applicants for admission under this program should follow the normal application procedure, indicating on the application form that they are applying for admission under the Six-Year Program.

Students enrolled in the Six-Year Program are subject to the prevailing Law School tuition fees during their tenure at the Law School.

Inquiries concerning the Six-Year Program should be addressed to the Director of Admissions of the University, or the Dean of the appropriate College division.

### SUMMER PROGRAM

Suffolk University Law School offers a summer program open to students who have completed the first year of law school in good standing at an American Bar Association accredited law school. All applicants to the program must present a letter of good standing from the dean of their law school.

Any student may take up to five credits (ten classroom hours per week) without special permission. Any student wishing to take six or seven credits (12 to 14 classroom hours per week) must petition an associate dean for special administrative approval.

Any student wishing to use the summer evening law school program for acceleration purposes is advised that the residence and classroom hour requirements of the student's law school must be fulfilled.

Any Evening Suffolk student wishing to accelerate through the use of the summer evening law school program is advised that the approval of the associate deans' office must be obtained.

Any Evening Suffolk student intending to accelerate his or her program by one semester must complete 9-12 credits over two or three summer sessions.

Any Evening Suffolk student attending one summer session should enroll in at least five credits (two courses) to reduce his or her final semester credit requirement to fewer than seven credits.

Any Day Suffolk student attending only one summer session should enroll in at least five credits to reduce his or her final semester credit requirements to fewer than ten credits.

Any Day or Evening Suffolk student may apply credits earned during a summer session to his or her last semester without approval from the Petitions Committee.

Regular students who through adding or dropping courses do not take the normal annual course load during any academic year may be reclassified as special students for annual tuition payment purposes. In no event shall the annual tuition cost for such student be less than that for regular students. A student taking ten credit hours or more per semester in the Day Division or seven credit hours or more in the Evening Division per semester shall be classified as a regular student.

Summer Law School applications and bulletins are available early in the spring through the Law School Registrar's Office. The course offerings in the summer program are subject to minimum enrollment requirements.



## *Clinical Programs and Internships*

Suffolk University Law School offers a variety of civil and criminal clinical programs in which students represent clients under the direct supervision of experienced attorneys and Law School faculty. The focus of all the clinical programs is on "reflective practice." The programs provide opportunities for students to become acquainted with the challenges of practice. They also provide stimulation and structure that encourages careful consideration of ethical and professional responsibility issues that present themselves in a wide range of contexts.

### **VOLUNTARY DEFENDERS PROGRAM**

The Suffolk Voluntary Defenders Program is one of several clinical programs offered to Suffolk students. The focus of the program is an in-house public defender office, in which third-year students represent indigent criminal defendants in the Massachusetts District Courts. In this way, students witness the criminal justice system first hand, obtain experience in trying criminal cases, and provide a valuable service to their clients and the Commonwealth.

The program consists of a field work component and a classroom component. In the classroom, Defenders become familiar with District Court procedure and develop trial skills through role playing exercises.

In the courts, students provide their clients' total representation in all phases of the District Court process, including arraignments, bail hearings, suppression and discovery hearings, negotiations, trials and sentencing. Law reform efforts are encouraged. Suffolk Defenders provide representation in adult and juvenile cases in the District Courts of Dorchester, Quincy, Somerville, and the Boston Municipal Court.

Defenders are fully responsible for conscientious and thorough representation of their clients, and are assisted by interviews and bi-weekly section meetings with their supervisor. Supervisors will also attend trials, evaluate each student's performance, and make suggestions for improvement. In addition, there are full class meetings focusing on particular problems in the defense of criminal cases.

The program is a year-long, six credit course. Students with specific questions concerning the program are welcome to meet with the Director of the Defenders Program. Evidence is a prerequisite and completion of a course covering criminal procedure is strongly advised.

### **THE PROSECUTOR PROGRAM**

Students in the Prosecutor Program learn the techniques of trial advocacy and the role of the District Attorney by representing the Commonwealth in criminal cases in the Massachusetts District Courts. Students are assigned to a District Court where they work under the supervision of an Assistant District Attorney. In this program, students appear weekly, are assigned cases, and handle all aspects of prosecution. They learn how a criminal case progresses through the judicial system, from arrest of the defendant to pre-trial complaint screening and interviewing witnesses, arraignment and bail hearing, pre-trial discovery and motions to suppress, plea negotiations and sentence recommendations with the defense attorney and trial of the case.

Court appearances are supplemented by classes in the Law School covering such areas as District Court procedure and trial advocacy. Trial skills are developed

through role playing exercises which include techniques of direct and cross examination, use and introduction of physical evidence, impeachment of defense witnesses, use of expert witness, impaneling jury cases, and opening statements and closing arguments. The classroom component consists of lectures, demonstrations, section meetings with supervising assistant district attorneys, individual counseling and small discussion groups.

To be eligible for these programs, the student must be in his/her final year of law school and have successfully completed a course in Evidence. Completion of a course covering criminal procedure is also strongly advised. The student appears in court under Supreme Judicial Court Rule 3:03, which provides that a senior law student, with the written approval of the dean of his/her character, legal ability and training, may appear without compensation on behalf of a regular or special assistant district attorney in criminal proceedings in any district court and with special permission by the presiding judges in higher courts of the Commonwealth. The program is a full-year, six-credit course.

### **SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY LEGAL ASSISTANCE BUREAU**

The Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau (SULAB) is a civil clinical program for students in their final year. It has two components; the Family Unit located at the main office of Greater Boston Legal Services (GBLS), and the Housing Unit located at the Chelsea office of GBLS. Each component is a full-year, six-credit program in which the students represent low-income clients from initial interview to settlement or trial. The student is fully responsible for all aspects of representation but works in



close cooperation with an attorney-supervisor. In addition to one-to-one meetings with the supervisor, the students attend a weekly class designed to present the substantive law and lawyering skills necessary to the representation of the client, such as interviewing and counseling, drafting, negotiation, and examination of witnesses. The class is also a forum for group discussions of problems arising in particular cases, including ethical issues.

In the Family Unit the students generally represent clients seeking a divorce in the Probate Courts of Suffolk and Middlesex counties. The students in the Housing Unit typically represent tenants in summary process proceedings in the Chelsea District Court.

#### **S.U. CLINICA LEGAL PROGRAM**

S.U. Clinica Legal is a unique civil clinical program associated with the Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau. The program provides legal assistance in housing cases to indigent tenants in Chelsea, Massachusetts. The program is staffed by second- and third-year students most of whom are fluent in Spanish or an Asian language who can provide legal representation to the growing Latino and Asian population in their primary language. In addition to a two-hour weekly class, student attorneys have office hours one morning or afternoon a week to do intake and work on cases under the supervision of an experienced attorney. The students assume full responsibility for their cases and their representation includes interviewing and counseling, drafting pleadings, negotiating with counsel, and the trial of the case in Chelsea District Court.

The object of the program is to give students practical experience in a community-based setting while providing a much needed service to the residents of Chelsea. In addition to its emphasis on lawyering skills, the clinic focuses on the role of the lawyer and the resolution of ethical issues arising in lawyer-client relationships. Second- and third-year students in good standing are eligible to participate, but they must have completed or be enrolled in a course in Evidence or Trial Practice.

#### **S.U. CLINICA LEGAL EVENING CLINIC**

The course is a full year six-credit offering designed to provide evening students with experience in landlord-tenant matters with full clinical opportunity. Students are certified to practice and represent indigent tenants in housing cases, such as summary process evictions in the Chelsea District Court and administrative hearings before local housing authorities. Student attorneys spend two hours one evening per week at the S.U. Clinica office in seminar meetings, as well as meeting with clients and working on cases. They also meet periodically at the law school with the clinical supervisor, who oversees all aspects of their representation of clients. There is instruction in landlord-tenant law; however the focus of the course is on the development of lawyering skills such as interviewing and counseling, development of case theory and strategy, negotiation, problem-solving and trial tactics. The program is supervised by a member of the clinical faculty. Students in the last two years of law school are eligible. Because of the nature of our client community, students fluent in Spanish will be given preference in the selection process.

#### **BATTERED WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROGRAM**

The Battered Women's Advocacy Program (BWAP) is a one-semester, three-credit clinical course offered primarily to law students in their last two years of law school. Similar to other clinical programs, BWAP combines classroom lectures/discussions with actual client representation under the supervision of an attorney working in the area. The majority of clients are women seeking protection from abusive spouses or partners, but all victims of domestic violence are represented. Students appear in court to represent their clients in ex-parte and contested hearings to obtain restraining orders to prevent further abuse, and to determine future child custody, support and related matters.

Students are assigned to district courts in Suffolk and Middlesex counties and staff a "crisis line" at the Law School to give legal advice to domestic violence victims in order for them to understand and to pursue their civil and criminal remedies, and to offer representation at court proceedings.

Weekly classroom lectures and discussions focus on different areas of the law relative to family violence which include the domestic abuse prevention statute, criminal charges, divorce and separation, and custody and support issues as well as attorney-client privilege and professional ethics. Additionally there are guest lectures by shelter workers, counselors, and criminal lawyers. All students meet on a regular basis with their attorney-supervisors for in-depth discussions of their cases.

Students appear in court under Supreme Judicial Court Rule 3:03 which enables them to represent clients without compensation in both civil and criminal cases.



Applications become available in March and the deadline to apply is April for all full-year and one-semester clinics starting in the fall. The Battered Women's Advocacy Program also has applications available in November for the spring semester. For more information on any of the above Clinical Programs, students may call (617) 573-8100 or go to the Clinical Programs Department at 56 Temple Street.

### **LEGAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAM**

The Legal Internship Program provides opportunities for students to gain two or three credits per semester for supervised legal work performed for a government or nonprofit agency. The student must perform 45 hours of uncompensated legal service for the agency per credit-hour as well as satisfy the requirements of an academic component that varies from program to program, as described below.

#### ***The Internship Placement Process***

The Director and the Career Services Office have listings and descriptions of internship opportunities written by the soliciting agencies offered to Suffolk students. Those placement opportunities include: clerking for judges in various courts, working for lawyers in local, state and federal agencies, most of which are within a few blocks of the law school, and working in public interest law for nonprofit agencies.

Internships afford the student an opportunity to concentrate in a particular field of substantive law including criminal law, labor, municipal, immigration and many others. The wide variety of internship opportunities provide unique experiences in such diverse skills as trial practice, negotiation, interviewing and fact gathering. In addition, students may make unsolicited inquiries to agencies that

have not sought assistance in order to achieve placements. Placements are subject to the approval of a faculty supervisor. Students are encouraged to give careful consideration, with the assistance of the Career Services Office and the faculty supervisors, to which internship best serves their individual educational and career goals. Students must meet with a faculty supervisor before initiating the internship process.

Once the student and faculty supervisor have settled on the appropriate setting, the student is responsible for the establishment of the field relationship. Field supervisors are required to make a written commitment to carry out the requirements of high-quality supervision for the student.

#### ***Formal Requirements***

The requirements for the program are:

1. The student may not be contemporaneously enrolled in any other clinical program.
2. Internship agencies are limited to governmental and nonprofit organizations.
3. There must be no monetary compensation.
4. Student service must be supervised by a lawyer employed by the placement agency.
5. A faculty supervisor must approve the placement.
6. The student must submit biweekly journals cataloguing their activities for the placement agency and signed by the supervisor.
7. Student must complete the academic requirements as dictated by the faculty supervisor.

For more information, contact the Director, Professor Gerard Clark.

### **LEGAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS**

#### ***AIDS and the Law Internship***

Students enrolled in Professor Eisenstat's AIDS and the Law seminar may serve internships with the AIDS and the Law Institute of Massachusetts.

#### ***Children's Law Internship***

Under the direction of Professor Finn, the Children's Law Internship focuses on the practice issues particular to child custody, criminal and civil child protection and juvenile offender law. Placements are in defender and prosecution offices, juvenile courts, child welfare agencies, child advocacy organizations and those courts which hear cases involving this concentration. Students enrolled will attend a weekly one-hour seminar taught by Professor Finn.

#### ***Criminal Law Internship***

Under the direction of Ellen Caulo, Director of the Prosecutor's Program, students may be placed in the district attorney's offices of the various counties of the state or the criminal division of the U.S. Attorney's Office. Students enrolled will be required to attend a class in prosecutorial techniques taught by Director Caulo.

#### ***Employment Law Internship***

Students enrolled in any of the employment courses taught by Professors Greenbaum or Yamada, including Employment Law, Labor Law, Public Sector Labor Law, Employment Discrimination may serve an internship at a wide variety of governmental agencies. Placements include the U.S. Department of Labor, the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, Massachusetts Commission against Discrimination and many others.



### **Immigration Law Internship**

Students may serve an internship at the U.S. Immigration Court as well as a number of refugee and immigrant assistance agencies. During 1995-1996, interested students should see Professor Clark.

### **Interviewing and Counselling Internship**

Students enrolled in Professor Pizzano's interviewing and counselling course may be placed with governmental agencies that engage in client screening and in-take including legal services offices and agencies that provide information to the public such as consumer advocacy organizations.

### **Legal Profession Internship**

Students may serve internships under attorneys for governmental or non-profit agencies or for judges. The student must enroll in the Legal Profession Internship class taught by Professor Clark and comply with the requirements of that class.

### **Mediation Internship**

Students enrolled in Professor Baker's Mediation course can serve internships in governmental agencies that provide mediation services including the Massachusetts Commission against Discrimination, the State Board of Arbitration, and Conciliation and Probate Courts.

### **Rhode Island Internship**

Under the direction of Professor Finn, students may take advantage of a wide variety of placements in state and municipal government in Rhode Island. Placements include the Attorney General's Office, Public Defender and clerking for judges in various courts. Students enrolled will attend a weekly one-hour seminar taught by Professor Finn, in which particular attention will be devoted to the rules of practice and ethics in Rhode Island.

Please refer to course listings section in the back of this book for complete descriptions of internship programs.

## **MOOT COURT**

Suffolk University Law School is committed to providing its students with significant opportunities to develop legal skills outside of the classroom through Moot Court Competitions.

### **Moot Court Competitions**

The Moot Court Board is an honor board comprising executive members from the third-year day and fourth-year evening classes, and staff members from the second-year day and third-year evening classes. Selection to the Board is made on the basis of high academic achievement and proficiency in oral advocacy and legal writing. The Moot Court Board enables Suffolk University law students to develop and enhance skills in trial and appellate advocacy as well as legal research and writing. The Board organizes and administers four annual intraschool competitions:

- Justice Tom C. Clark Competition
- Walter McLaughlin Oral Advocacy Competition
- Second-Year Day/Third-Year Evening Mock Trial Competition
- Third-Year Day/Fourth-Year Evening Mock Trial Competition

The Board also supports regional and national interschool appellate advocacy and trial teams. These teams have enjoyed numerous successes in the following competitions:

- ABA National Trial Competition
- ATLA Trial Team (SULS won 1995 national competition)
- Constitutional Law Team
- Environmental Law Team
- Information Technology and Privacy Law Team
- Insurance Law Team
- Intellectual Property Law Team
- Jessup International Law Team (SULS won 1995 regional competition)
- National Invitational Trial Tournament of Champions (1994—SULS won 5th place)
- National Moot Court Team
- Patent Law Team
- Securities Law Team
- Tax Law Team

With a total of four internal and 13 external Moot Court teams competing annually, Suffolk University Law School may comprise the most diverse Moot Court program in American legal education.



## Law Reviews

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### **The Suffolk University Law Review**

The *Suffolk University Law Review* is a legal periodical published four times during the year. The editors and staff of the *Law Review* are chosen from the second-year day classes and the third- and fourth-year evening classes. Designed primarily as a reference work, the *Law Review* contains both Lead Articles and student authored works. Lead Articles, which vary greatly in topic and scope, are written by prominent jurists, attorneys, and legal scholars. Student written works include notes, which discuss broad aspects of the law, case comments, which analyze recent decisions of impact, topical surveys, which summarize recent decisions, and statutory surveys, which analyze and trace the development of new legislation.

Individuals and libraries throughout the United States and abroad subscribe to the *Law Review*. Although the *Law Review* generally publishes articles of national appeal, one issue of each volume is devoted entirely to Rhode Island law. The only such service available to the Rhode Island Bar, the Annual Survey of Rhode Island law contains both Lead Articles and various student authored works.

*Law Review* membership is a valuable adjunct to a legal education. Under the supervision of an editor, *Law Review* staff members develop their legal writing, research, and analytical skills in the course of writing an article of publishable quality, and enhance their knowledge of substantive law. Members of the legal community traditionally judge the quality of a law school by the work produced in the *Law Review*, and *Law Review* membership is recognized as a mark of distinction.

### **The Suffolk University Transnational Law Review**

The *Suffolk University Transnational Law Review* is a legal periodical published twice a year. The *Transnational Law Review* publishes a wide variety of articles in each volume. Although noted legal scholars author the lead articles, the notes, case comments, and recent development surveys are written by the staff. Because of its value as a research tool and international forum, many individuals and libraries around the world subscribe to the *Transnational Law Review*. Consequently, the articles focus on broad national and international issues.

The *Suffolk University Transnational Law Review* is a student-staffed academic periodical which publishes a wide variety of articles and notes on international legal topics. The International Law Society hosts a variety of educational programs at the Law School which focus on global issues. An increasing number of foreign scholars visit the Law School each year. The list includes Dr. Alfred Ebenbauer, Rector of the University of Vienna, Austria; Dean Roderico Segura Tujillo, University of Guatemala; Dean Vladimir Boockov and Vice Dean Zoya Tischenko from the Russian International Law School; and Justice Noelle Lenoir from the French Constitutional Council.

Staff members are selected from the second- and third-year day classes and the third- and fourth-year evening classes after participation in the summer writing competition. Membership on the *Transnational Law Review* affords a staff member an invaluable opportunity to develop research and writing skills. By participating in the production process, staff members gain expertise in interna-

tional legal issues and project that knowledge to the community through development of publishable articles. In addition to satisfying the Law School's writing requirement, staff members may receive two credits per semester for their work on the *Review*. Moreover, because selection of a student to a staff position traditionally indicates scholastic excellence, membership on the *Transnational Law Review* is regarded by the legal community as a distinguished achievement.

### **The Advocate**

The *Advocate* is a periodical publication of Suffolk University Law School. The objectives of the *Advocate* are to publicize the activities and outstanding achievements of the Law School and to present articles by students, faculty and guest writers on contemporary subjects pertaining to the law. Guest editorials by students and faculty are welcomed by the *Advocate*. The *Advocate* will continue to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas among members of the legal community.





*Resources*



## *Resources of Suffolk University Law School*

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### **OFFICE OF CAREER SERVICES**

The Law School maintains a Office of Career Services for use by Suffolk Law students and alumni. A staff of six oversee numerous services and programs designed to benefit students and alumni. These services include assisting students in securing part-time, summer and permanent employment. Assistance is also provided for students seeking volunteer and work-study positions. Emphasis is placed on preparing a resume and supporting documents as well as sharpening interviewing skills and job search strategies.

The resources of the office, which are available to all students and alumni, include: professional directories, notices of employment opportunities, lists of law firms by areas of specialization, alumni directories, judicial clerkship information, and statistical information on the employment status of recent graduates. The library also contains books on job search strategies, interviewing techniques, salary negotiation and compensation, as well as statistical information about law firms nationwide. In addition, the Office of Career Services receives periodicals which provide timely information on legal issues. All alumni who are seeking a new position or alternative career may also take advantage of and utilize the services of the Office.

One of the programs coordinated by the Office of Career Services is the Fall On-Campus Recruitment Program, which extends from September through December. The Office of Career Services invites law firms, corporations, and public interest offices, as well as state and federal agencies to interview students for summer and

permanent positions. Each fall and spring a variety of panel discussions focusing on different specialty areas of the legal profession are held at the Law School. All students are encouraged to attend career-related programs sponsored by the Office.

An additional service of the Office of Career Services is the Alumni Network Register. Over 700 alumni have volunteered to meet with current students to discuss their specialty areas within the law and pertinent job search strategies. In addition, a Career Services newsletter for students is published weekly during the academic year and an alumni newsletter is published bimonthly.

Suffolk is a member of the Massachusetts Law School Consortium comprising all seven ABA accredited law schools in the state. The Consortium sponsors various programs, including a national law firm and corporate recruiting program held at Suffolk University; two Government and Public Interest Career Days; and a Law-Related Career Program. The Career Services Office is also a member of the Northeast Law Placement Consortium, along with five other Northeast region law schools. This Consortium provides listings of employment opportunities in a Spring Career Bulletin. The Law School is also a charter member of the National Association for Law Placement and staff members actively participate in the national meetings of the association.

Virtually every aspect of the legal profession is represented among the alumni, numbering more than 13,000. Graduates may be found in private practice, corporations, public interest organizations, and in the military, as well as in the executive, judicial and legislative branches of government in 47 states and seven foreign countries.

The employment profile of recent Suffolk University Law School graduates can be highlighted by reviewing the 1994 class profile, the most recent graduating class for which data is available.

This class has achieved significant opportunities in 22 states and three foreign countries. Over two-thirds of the graduates are employed as private practitioners; attorneys employed by federal, state or local government; serving as a law clerk to a member of the judiciary; employed as a public interest attorney or as a military lawyer. Others can be found in academic pursuits, private businesses and public service positions.

### **CENTER FOR ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES**

The faculty of Suffolk University Law School is committed to expanding the opportunities of the bar in the field of continuing legal education. The establishment of the Center for Advanced Legal Studies in 1982 at Suffolk was based upon a recognition that legal education is a lifetime activity for every lawyer. The resources of the Law School's faculty, its two law libraries, its research facilities, and its physical plant are ideally suited for the work of continuing legal education. The center makes these resources available to the bench and the bar as part of Suffolk's ongoing commitment to legal education.



The Center for Advanced Legal Studies serves the practicing lawyer and judge. The center provides a thoughtful and academic approach to continuing legal education. Participants are provided with an in-depth examination of legal developments in every program. However, these are also practical courses in the sense that the center's offerings are designed to meet the intellectual needs of the practicing lawyer. Maximum opportunity is provided for discussion of the material in the context of actual practice problems. All course materials provide participants with useful resources that are helpful in the day-to-day practice of law.

Continuing legal education programs have included such diverse courses as: Avoiding Evidence Pitfalls, Elder Law, Admiralty Law, Law & Feminism, Maximizing Mediation's Opportunities, Accountants' Liability, Advising Clients About Retirement, Property Division in Divorce, Expert Witnesses, NAFTA, Writing for Litigators, AIDS/HIV, A Lawyer's Guide to the Internet, Police Misconduct Litigation, Long Term Care Insurance, Selected Forensics Issues in Criminal Law, Sexual Abuse: Memory, Truth & Proof, Proving or Disputing Damages in P.I. Cases, Consider the Children, How to Try a Discrimination Case to a Jury, Pushing the Limits of Free Speech, Highlights & Sidelights of Torts, When Is a Secret Not a Secret, Hot Topics in Government Regulation, Distributions from Qualified Plans and Conflicts of Interest and Conflicted Lawyers in a Collaborative World.

While the work of the center is primarily intended for the benefit of practicing lawyers, law students benefit by having access to the center's course materials and tapes which are donated to the law library. Students who are interested in attending programs may do so on a space-available basis and many students have taken advantage of this opportunity to enhance their education.

The work of the center is supervised by a faculty committee. For further information call (617) 573-8627 or 573-8207. The center is located on the third and fourth floors of 56 Temple Street in Boston.

#### **LIBRARY RESOURCES**

Maintaining one of the best law libraries in New England, Suffolk University Law School provides students with outstanding opportunities to develop their research skills. Two computer laboratories and a computerized library facility offer the instruction and equipment necessary to refine skills in the growing fields of computerized research and computer applications.

Suffolk University Law School has two libraries. The Mugar and Pallot Law Libraries are comprehensive research facilities that exist primarily to support and enhance the work of law students and faculty.

The libraries' collection of more than 300,000 volumes is augmented by WESTLAW and LEXIS Permanent Learning Centers, state-of-the-art video facilities, CD-ROM technology, and two computer laboratories. The Law School libraries have the distinction of being United States Government Depositories and can make documents available from numerous federal agencies.

While the facilities are important and impressive, the staff's commitment to service is the library's fundamental strength. The staff's first priority is to create an atmosphere in which students feel completely comfortable when learning to do legal research. The staff also provides training in LEXIS, WESTLAW and other computer systems, conducts database and interlibrary loan searches, and welcomes the opportunity to work one-on-one with students.

#### **MEDIA FACILITIES**

The Law School media facilities include a fully equipped television studio, viewing rooms in the media center and the law libraries, as well as access to cable and satellite downlink programming. In addition, there are multimedia classrooms and moot court rooms with extensive taping and playback capabilities. Moot court sessions and trial practice courses are routinely videotaped for student and faculty review.



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## COMPUTER RESOURCE CENTER

The Suffolk University Law School Computer Center is devoted to assisting students and alumni by providing reference material, training, general information and troubleshooting. Equipment available consists of IBM-compatible personal computers, Macintosh computers and HP laser printers. All PC's run on a Novell network and have access to Westlaw, Lexis and the University UNIX machine accessing Pine e-mail and the Internet. Available software includes WordPerfect, Word for Windows and Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI). Training in WordPerfect, e-mail and the Internet is available through the Computer Center.

## COUNSELING CENTER

Counseling services available for law students include: (1) individual and group counseling relating to academic achievement, personal adjustment and career exploration; (2) psychological and vocational testing; (3) consultation services available to any individual, group, office or organization, student or faculty to aid in developing the University environment. Examples of Counseling Center services presently being offered include a series on student life issues, support groups for gay and lesbian students and adult children of alcoholic parents.

In addition, two workshops per semester are being offered which are designed specifically for law students. These workshops will take place in the Law School in early November and April. Times, dates and locations will be announced.

Counseling Center services are available Monday through Friday from 9am to 4:30pm and on Wednesdays to 8pm. Appointments can be made in the Archer Building Room 301 or by telephone (ext. 8226). Strict confidentiality is maintained at all times.

## ATHLETIC FACILITIES

The new Cambridge Street Athletic facility presents to the Suffolk University community the opportunity to engage in a broad-based program of athletic, physical fitness, and recreational activities.

The regulation-size gymnasium allows for intercollegiate competition in both basketball and volleyball for the University's men's and women's programs as well as two adjacent courts to accommodate intramural programs in both of those offerings. Aerobic and fitness classes are available as well as open gym time for those desiring less structured activity. The hours between 3pm and 7pm on Monday through Friday are designated for practice by the men's and women's varsity teams. Intramural team competitions for undergraduates are slated from 1pm to 3pm and for Law School team activity between the hours of 7pm and 9pm. Aerobic programming is scheduled from 8am to 9am, 1pm to 2pm and 5pm to 6pm.

The fitness center, located on the second floor of the building accommodates a wide range of fitness and cardiovascular equipment; specifically, an eight-station universal machine, two challenger treadmills, six bicycles, two biosteps, two concept II rowing machines, free weights (both dumbbells and olympic barbells), as well as nine Body Master circuit training strength equipment machines. Specific operational hours for both the gymnasium and fitness center are posted at each location as well as outside the athletic office, also located on the second floor.





*Admissions*



## Admission, Financial Aid and Tuition

### APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Applications for both the Day and Evening Division must be received in the Law School Admissions Office by March 1, 1996 for the Fall 1996 entering class. The Law School grants admission only in August each year.

Each application must be accompanied by a \$50 application fee.

*Applicants to the Law School must take the Law School Admission Test and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service.*

All applicants to the school must supply a letter of good standing from the dean (or other official, authorized to certify student's records) of their undergraduate college as one of their letters of recommendation. A second recommendation should come from a college instructor if the applicant has graduated from college within the past three years. For persons who graduated more than three years ago, it is suggested that the second letter be provided by a current employer.

Applicants desiring to emphasize or explain any unusual circumstances in their background may submit supplementary personal information.

#### Law School Admission Test

Applicants are required to have an official report of their score on the Law School Admission Test sent directly to Suffolk University Law School by the Law School Admission Services. The test is administered four times per year. Candidates seeking admission for the 1996 entering class must take the LSAT no later than February 10, 1996.

*Applicants who took the LSAT more than three years prior to submitting their application must retake the test in order to be considered for admission.*

Information about the exact date and location of test centers is provided in the 1995-96 LSAT/LSDAS Information Book which may be ordered from:

Law School Admission Services  
Box 2000  
Newtown, PA 18940-0998  
(215) 968-1001

#### Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS)

The LSDAS provides participating law schools with a report containing LSAT results, a summary of an applicant's academic work, and copies of college transcripts. Central processing of transcripts eliminates the need for applicants to send separate transcripts to multiple law schools.

### ADMISSION PROCESS

The Law School does not use an automatic minimum cutoff system in its evaluation of an applicant's grade-point average or LSAT score. Based on an initial objective review only, the grade-point average is given more weight. Subsequent subjective review includes analysis of class rank, grade trends, year of graduation, range as well as depth of courses, and extracurricular activities. Work experience since graduation is evaluated on the basis of growth since college, maturity, and responsibility. Applicants are required to supplement the application with an autobiographical essay (personal statement) discussing the subjective factors which they feel are particularly important to the review of their application.

*The Admissions Committee also requires an undergraduate college Dean's Certificate of Good Standing and one recommendation from a professor or employer.*

The Faculty Admissions Committee operates on a modified rolling admission basis. A candidate is notified as soon as an

admission decision is made. The review of completed files begins as early as mid-November with some notification letters being sent during December. Although the application deadline is March 1st, it is to the applicant's advantage to complete his or her file early. Most candidates must wait until the Spring for a final decision.

### Interviews

Personal interviews are not required. On occasion, some applicants are asked to meet with the Director of Admissions in order to clarify a question concerning their application. Applicants are welcome to visit the school to meet with students or a member of the admissions staff and to attend classes for a day. Tours are arranged through the Admissions Office.

### Diversity

Suffolk University Law School seeks to provide equal educational opportunities for all applicants. In particular, the Law School seeks to enrich the experience of all students by attracting people from a wide range of racial, social, and economic backgrounds.

### Advance Tuition Deposit

All applicants accepted to the Law School will be required to pay a \$200 tuition deposit by April 1st or within two weeks of notification of acceptance. This deposit secures a place in the first-year class. A second deposit of \$300 is due June 3rd to confirm enrollment.

### READMISSION

Any student who has withdrawn or been dismissed from Suffolk University Law School who wishes to return must file a complete application for admission with the Admissions Office. The application must be accompanied by a non-refundable \$50 application fee.



In addition to all other requested materials, applicants for readmission should include two letters of recommendation which emphasize activities and development since leaving the Law School and the reasons for anticipating successful performance upon resuming law studies. The reapplicant's personal statement should also emphasize these factors and any others that the Faculty Administrative Committee might consider in reviewing the application.

Applicants for readmission are not required to retake the LSAT, so long as a previous score is on file with the prior application and the LSAT was taken during the last three years. If the LSAT score is over three years old, the applicant must retake the LSAT. Interviews are not required or encouraged. However, when appropriate, provision will be made for a reapplicant to meet with members of the Faculty Administrative Committee.

Applications for readmission must be submitted through the Admissions Office. All requested materials must be received by March 1, 1996. Applications which are not submitted by the deadline will not be considered, except in unusual circumstances. Decisions on readmission are made on a rolling basis, and are normally completed by early May.

Applicants for readmission should be aware of two additional restrictions on readmission. The Law School Regulations Section VI(B) provide that no application for readmission to the Law School by a student dismissed for academic or disciplinary reasons may be filed until the expiration of one full academic year from the date of dismissal, unless otherwise specified by the faculty at the time of dismissal. Readmission of students dismissed for academic or disciplinary reasons, if granted, shall not be until the expiration of two full

academic years from the date of dismissal, unless otherwise specified by the faculty at the time of dismissal. In addition, no student dismissed for academic, administrative, or disciplinary reasons may apply for readmission to the Law School more than one time.

Students previously enrolled who are considering reapplying to the Law School are encouraged to contact the Admissions Office to assure compliance with the application requirements.

### TRANSFERS

A student who has maintained a satisfactory record at another American Bar Association (ABA) accredited law school may apply for admission as a transfer student, after the completion of one full academic year.

Credit for courses previously taken will be determined after the student has been admitted. Credit is not usually granted if more than five years have elapsed since the student last attended law school. Transfer applicants must complete the regular application process; the application deadline is June 3rd. No decision will be made on transfer applications until final transcripts of prior law school work have been received. Transfer applicants must provide a letter of good standing from the dean of their law school. An application from a student with an unsatisfactory record at another law school will not be considered.

### NONMATRICULANTS

Law students in good standing at another American Bar Association approved law school may attend the Law School as a nonmatriculant provided the credit earned is to be transferred to the other law school.

Law students wishing to attend the Law School as nonmatriculants must support their application with a letter from the dean of their school granting permission to attend Suffolk and an official law school transcript. The letter from the dean must state that credits earned at Suffolk University Law School will be applied toward the candidate's degree requirements at his or her original law school and that the student is in good standing.

Nonmatriculating students may not transfer to degree status.

### ADMISSION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS, GRADUATES AND ATTORNEYS

Over the past few years, the number of foreign students applying to the Law School has increased significantly. As a result, the International Law curriculum has expanded to include such courses as Comparative Legal Studies, Conflict of Laws Seminar, European Union Law, Human Rights, Immigration Law, International Law, International Business Transactions, International Finance, International Trade Regulation, Legal Philosophy, Military Law Seminar, and Patent High Technology Law. In addition, clinical internships are offered in a number of nonprofit organizations that engage in a variety of international legal work, including the International Institute and the Catholic Charitable Bureau's Refugee Asylum Program.

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must take the Law School Admission Test. Information concerning this test may be obtained from Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940-0998, USA, (215) 968-1001.

Applicants who are residents of non-English-speaking countries must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). Information concerning this test



may be obtained by writing to TOEFL, Educational Testing Service, Box 899, Princeton, NJ, 08540, USA.

Applicants from foreign undergraduate and graduate programs must register with the World Education Services. Only upon receipt of a WES evaluation will an application be considered. Information regarding World Education Service can be obtained by writing to WES, P.O. Box 745, Old Chelsea Station, New York, NY 10113-9745, USA or by calling (212) 966-6311, fax (212) 966-6395.

Those students who are accepted into the Law School will be required to submit official undergraduate and graduate transcripts, complete with school seal or stamp and signature of the school dean or official. Transcripts must either be in English or must be translated into English at the student's expense.

Attorneys from Common Law jurisdictions may be given a maximum of one year's advanced standing at the discretion of the Foreign Student Committee. Full particulars of education and experience must accompany the application for admission to the JD program.

Each state within the United States sets its own standards with respect to eligibility requirements for foreign-educated lawyers who wish to take the state bar examination. A foreign-educated lawyer should check with the Bar Examiners in the state in which he or she intends to practice to determine bar eligibility requirements.

Students may be admitted as Special Students to take courses required for the bar examination of another jurisdiction.

Every foreign-educated attorney who intends to practice in Massachusetts should apply to the Board of Bar Examiners, 77 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110 for a ruling on the precise requirements necessary for bar examination eligibility in their case. In the event that a foreign-educated attorney is not required to complete a JD degree, he or she may be admitted to the Law School as a Special Student to take courses required for the bar examination in Massachusetts or in other jurisdictions.

Admission to the Law School as a foreign student with advanced standing shall preclude admission to any joint degree program.

In all other respects, foreign students are required to conform to the normal deadlines, standards, and requirements for the JD.

## REGISTRATION

Registration forms are mailed to applicants who have been admitted to regular classes as well as returning students prior to the commencement of each semester.

A student who requires a special program of courses should make an appointment for a personal interview with the Law Registrar well in advance of the start of the semester.

### Day Division

A day student may not register for more than 15 credits or fewer than 13 credits in any one semester, nor register for credits which result in more than 30 credits or fewer than 27 credits in any one year without the prior approval of the Petitions Committee.

### Evening Division

An evening student may not register for more than 12 credits or fewer than 9 credits in any one semester, nor register for credits

which result in more than 24 credits or fewer than 21 credits in any one year without the prior approval of the Petitions Committee.

## TRANSCRIPT REQUESTS

The first transcript is prepared at no charge to the student. All other requests are prepared at \$2.00 with an added \$1.00 charge for each additional transcript ordered at one time.

Two to three days of normal processing and three weeks of processing at the end of each semester should be allowed.

Requests for transcripts should be directed to:

Office of the Law Registrar  
Suffolk University Law School  
41 Temple Street  
Boston, MA 02114

## TUITION AND FEES

### Tuition

Tuition for the regular Day Division in 1995-1996 is \$16,580 per year.

Tuition for the regular Evening Division in 1995-1996 is \$12,436 per year.

Tuition for the JD/MPA, JD/MBA, JD/MSIE and JD/MSF programs in 1995-1996 is \$16,580 per year.

Tuition for Special Students (any student other than those enrolled in the regular Day or Evening Division) is \$625 per credit hour.

Regular students who through adding or dropping courses do not take the normal annual course load during any academic year, may be reclassified as a Special Student for annual tuition payment purposes. In no event shall the annual tuition cost for such student be less than stated above for regular students. A student taking ten credit hours or more per semester in the Day



Division or seven credit hours or more in the Evening Division per semester shall be classified as a regular student.

Regular students in the Evening Division who wish to accelerate through the use of the Summer School program should consult the Law Registrar's Office to ascertain the minimum residency requirements and the Bursar's Office to determine the tuition adjustment, if any.

All tuition charges are subject to change by action of the Board of Trustees. Any such change may be made applicable to students already-enrolled in the University.

#### **Tuition Liability**

Students who are obliged to withdraw from the Law School or to drop courses before the end of the fourth week of the fall or spring term may, on approval of the Law Registrar and the Bursar's Office, receive a reduction of their tuition liability.

Tuition liability is determined according to the following schedule:

#### **Tuition Liability**

| Withdrawal or Dropforms filed & approved within: | Student's liability of: |
|--|-------------------------|
| One week<br>(of opening of term)                 | 20%                     |
| Two weeks  | 40%                     |
| Three weeks                                      | 60%                     |
| Four weeks                                       | 80%                     |
| Over Four weeks                                  | 100%                    |

All adjustments in the student's tuition liability will be based on the date on which the Withdrawal Form or Drop Form is received by

the Law Registrar's Office. The Summer Session tuition liability is published separately.

Non-attendance does not constitute withdrawal or dropping a course. Reasonable collection costs, including attorney fees, may be added to delinquent accounts.

#### **Fees**

##### **Application Fee:**

Each application for admission to the Law School must be accompanied by an Application Fee of \$50. This fee is not a part of the tuition, and will not be refunded.

##### **Student Bar Association Fee:**

Student Bar Association dues, in the amount of \$80 per year for day students and \$60 per year for evening students are required.

##### **Late Registration Fees:**

\$50 for registration during the first two weeks of classes

\$100 for registration during the third and fourth weeks of classes

\$250 for registration after the fourth week of classes

#### **Tuition Payment**

While the tuition and fees for each semester are due at the time of registration, students who find it necessary may arrange for a deferred tuition payment plan. It must be clearly understood, however, that each student who registers is obligated for the tuition charges for the full semester. There are two payment plans available:

##### **Plan 1:**

One payment of all charges (for full semester) before registration for each semester.

##### **Plan 2:**

Two payments—one half before registration; one half within sixty days after registration.

A service charge of \$25 per semester is added to the tuition bill under Plan 2. A late payment fee of \$25 is assessed for late payment of tuition.

The University accepts the use of MasterCard and VISA for the payment of tuition and fees in excess of \$50.

Monthly payment plans are available with the following agency:

Knight College Resource Group  
855 Boylston Street  
Boston, MA 02116  
1-800-225-6783

Students who plan to borrow money from banks or elsewhere for their law school costs are urged to submit their applications early enough to meet the payment due dates. Students will be assessed a \$25 deferred payment charge for funds not received by the due date.

#### **Student Health Insurance**

Massachusetts State Law requires that all students enrolled in the Law School for nine credits or more per semester have adequate health insurance coverage. The Student Health Services Department of Suffolk University provides and maintains health insurance information.

For the 1995-1996 academic year, students will be charged \$600 for health insurance coverage unless a health insurance waiver form indicating comparable coverage is filed with the Student Health Services Department by 9/14/95. Waivers submitted after this date will incur a 10% surcharge.

#### **FINANCIAL AID INFORMATION**

##### **General Policies**

Suffolk University Law School will attempt to provide financial assistance insofar as funds permit to all students with demonstrated need. Any student applying for aid must: be a U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen; not be in default on a



Federal Perkins (NSDL) Loan, Federal Stafford Loan: Subsidized or Unsubsidized, or Federal SLS Loan; not owe a refund on a Federal Pell Grant or SEOG Grant; be making satisfactory academic progress in accordance with the regulation of the Law School set forth in this catalogue; be registered with Selective Service, or be exempt; be enrolled in a degree-seeking program.

Failure to meet these standards may result in ineligibility for Federal Title IV funds (including loan funds and/or institutional funds).

Suffolk University Law School participates in a number of student financial aid programs in order to assist students in financing the costs of their legal education. Financial aid awards (scholarships, grants, loans and employment awards) are made to assist students in financing educational costs when their personal and family resources may not be sufficient.

The difference between the total cost of education (tuition, books, living and personal expenses) and the total possible family contribution is expressed as financial need. Particular family circumstances and student summer and academic year earnings have a bearing on financial need.

Applicants/students wishing to apply for *all* types of financial aid (Federal Funds and Institutional Funds) should complete *all* the forms listed below, including the Financial Aid *PROFILE* Form (*PROFILE*). Parental information is also required for applicants/students who will not be age 27 by December 31, 1996. The *PROFILE* is utilized to determine the students' need for institutional funds.

Those wishing to apply only for federal funds (Federal Stafford Loan: Subsidized or Unsubsidized, etc.) are required to complete the

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form and all other forms listed, except the *PROFILE*. *No parental information is required if applying for federal funds only.* The FAFSA form is utilized to determine the students' need for federal funds.

#### **Application Procedures**

All applications for financial aid should be sent to the Law School Financial Aid Office. Inquiries and requests for information should be directed to:

Office of Financial Aid  
Suffolk University Law School  
41 Temple Street  
Boston, MA 02114-4280  
(617) 573-8147

#### **Financial Aid PROFILE Form (PROFILE)**

Financial aid applicants who wish to be considered for *all* types of financial aid (grants, scholarships and loans) are required to register and complete a Financial Aid *PROFILE* Form with the College Scholarship Service (CSS). Registration forms are available in September for the next academic year and can be obtained from the Office of Financial Aid, from a college participating in *PROFILE* or by calling CSS directly at (609) 771-7725. Applicants can then mail or fax their completed registration forms to the College Scholarship Services at P.O. Box 6920, Princeton, NJ 08541-6920. Fax (609) 771-7733. For an additional fee, CSS will also accept telephone registration at (609) 771-7735. Shortly after registering, CSS will mail a customized *PROFILE* form to the applicant for completion. Completed *PROFILE* forms should be forwarded to College Scholarship Services with the appropriate fee. Approximately four weeks later, CSS will send a needs analysis calculation to the school(s) listed. Suffolk University Law School's CSS code number is 3790. Since the

entire application process for *PROFILE* is in two steps, it is recommended that you register as soon as possible to allow you to receive the customized *PROFILE* form, complete it and mail back to CSS by our deadline or earlier.

The Financial Aid *PROFILE* is utilized to determine the student's eligibility for Institutional funds. Parents' information is required to be completed on the *PROFILE* regardless of dependency or marital status, unless the student will be age 27 by December 31, 1996. *Do not use estimated figures on the PROFILE form.*

#### **Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)**

Under the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, schools are required to utilize the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form to determine eligibility for Federal funds (Federal Stafford Loan: Subsidized or Unsubsidized, etc.). All applicants are required to complete the FAFSA if applying for Federal funds. They are available in the Office of Financial Aid (usually in December for the next academic year); or by contacting: Federal Student Aid Information Center, P.O. Box 84, Washington, DC 20044 (1-800 4 FED AID; 1-800-433-3243). There is no fee assessed with the FAFSA. You must indicate Suffolk University Law School's complete and correct name and school code E00517 or name and address. Suffolk University Law School, 41 Temple Street, Boston, MA 02114-4280. Approximately four weeks later, the Department of Education will send you a Student Aid Report (SAR). After checking for accuracy, submit the signed SAR to the Office of Financial Aid.



## Financial Aid Deadlines

|  | Entering Students: <sup>1</sup> | Continuing Students: <sup>3</sup> |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>PROFILE Needs Analysis Form</b>   |                                 |                                   |
| Step 1: Register with CSS to receive your customized PROFILE form.   | 2/1/96                          | 3/19/96                           |
| Step 2: Mail completed PROFILE form to CSS.  | 3/1/96                          | 4/19/96                           |
| <b>FAFSA Needs Analysis Form</b>   | 3/1/96                          | 4/19/96                           |
| <b>Suffolk University Law School Financial Aid Application and Verification Form</b>   | 3/1/96                          | 4/19/96                           |
| <b>Signed copies<sup>2</sup></b> including all schedules of student's (and spouse's if married) 1995 federal income tax form and W-2's and/or 1099 forms. Electronic copies of W-2 forms will not be accepted. | 3/1/96                          | 4/19/96                           |
| <b>Financial Aid Transcripts</b> from all previously attended colleges/universities  | 3/1/96                          | 4/19/96                           |
| <b>If applicable, official statement</b> from the source of non-taxable income received during 1995 (e.g., AFDC, Social Security, Veteran's Benefits, Child Support, etc.)                                     | 3/1/96                          | 4/19/96                           |
| Students who will not be age 27 by December 31, 1996 and wish to be considered for institutional aid as well as federal funds should submit:   |                                 |                                   |
| <b>Signed copy</b> including all schedules of parents' 1995 Federal Income Tax Return along with W-2's and/or 1099 forms (regardless of marital or dependency status).   | 3/1/96                          | 4/19/96                           |
| <b>Loan application(s)</b> , including Federal Stafford Loan: Subsidized or Unsubsidized, private credit-based loan (if applicable).   | 6/7/96                          | 4/26/96 <sup>3</sup>              |

<sup>1</sup> For decision by 4/15/96

<sup>2</sup> Prospective spouse must submit forms if marriage will occur after May 1st)

<sup>3</sup> Continuing students seeking loans for summer study or employment through Federal Work-Study must submit forms listed by March 15, 1996, as well as a separate Summer School and/or Summer Work-Study Request Form available in the Spring semester.

## Important Reminders for Either of the Needs Analysis Forms

The *PROFILE* and/or FAFSA forms should not be submitted prior to January 1, 1996, but as soon as possible thereafter so that information may be based on completed 1995 Federal tax return forms. *All students must use actual earnings from 1995 federal tax returns rather than estimated figures.* Thus, the *PROFILE* and/or FAFSA forms should be sent as soon as possible.

Do not send the *PROFILE* or FAFSA to Suffolk University Law School. They should be mailed in the pre-addressed envelope(s) provided with the form(s).

## First-Year Students

Application for financial aid is a separate procedure but should be undertaken simultaneously with the admission application. Applicants should not wait for an admission decision before filing for financial aid.

Admissions candidates applying for all types of financial aid are required to submit a *PROFILE* and FAFSA needs analysis form.

If you are only applying for Federal funds, the FAFSA needs analysis form is required. You may choose to apply for Federal funds only by completing the FAFSA form or to apply for Federal funds and Institutional funds by completing both the FAFSA and *PROFILE* forms.

In order to receive a financial aid decision prior to April 15th, you should submit the *PROFILE* and FAFSA forms by March 1, 1996.

In addition to the *PROFILE* and FAFSA, entering students must complete and submit the forms listed by the designated deadline. It is the student's responsibility to make sure that all forms are accurate and complete.



### Continuing Students

Continuing students must reapply for financial aid each year. *PRO-FILE*, FAFSA and Suffolk University Law School financial aid forms for continuing students are available from the Law School Financial Aid Office and should not be filed later than April 19, 1996.

Students can expect to receive similar financial aid awards each year if their financial situation remains relatively constant. However, renewal of federal funds is contingent upon the current law, the level of federal allocations, and upon evidence of satisfactory academic progress in accordance with the regulations of the Law School.

### DEADLINE DATES

Law students who wish to be considered for all types of financial assistance must file the aforementioned forms. It is the student's responsibility to make sure that all forms are accurate and complete. We will not accept fax copies.

Please note that due dates are used to determine timely applications for primary consideration and are not intended to prohibit late applications. *Applications received after the deadline will be reviewed for Federal Stafford Loan: Subsidized or Unsubsidized and/or private loan eligibility only.*

In general, you are eligible to apply for financial aid consideration if:

- you are a U.S. citizen or an eligible non-citizen (see FAFSA for definition)
- you are not in default on a Federal Perkins (NDSL) Loan, Federal Stafford: Subsidized (GSL), Federal PLUS/SLS/ALAS, or Federal Stafford: Unsubsidized Loan and/or you do not owe a refund on a Federal Pell Grant or SEOG grant
- you are making satisfactory academic progress
- you are registered with Selective Service, or are exempt
- you are enrolled in a degree-seeking program at a recognized institution

### AWARD PROCESS

Every applicant for financial aid will first be considered for student loan eligibility. Since scholarship/grant funds are extremely limited, most aid is awarded in the form of loans or employment. Students need to be cognizant of the fact that being enrolled at the graduate level precludes receiving Pell Grant, State Scholarship, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) funds. Suffolk University Law School reserves the right to adjust or revoke any or all financial aid funds awarded should any change in family circumstances occur, or if it comes to our attention that any student knowingly withheld financial information.

During award year 1995-1996, the following student expense budget will be used to determine total educational costs for nine months.

#### Tuition and Fees

|                       | Day:          | Evening:      |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Tuition               | \$16,580      | \$12,436      |
| Books & Fees          | 1,741         | 1,721         |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>18,321</b> | <b>14,157</b> |
| Living Costs:         |               |               |
| At Home (\$6,123)     |               |               |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>24,444</b> | <b>20,280</b> |
| Off-Campus (\$12,827) |               |               |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>31,148</b> | <b>26,984</b> |

### AWARD NOTIFICATION

The Office of Financial Aid is notified as applicants are accepted to the Law School. Once notification is received, the forms submitted thus far will be processed for review or a notice sent to the student indicating missing information. Award notifications are sent two to four weeks after the file has been reviewed.

Returning students are generally notified of their financial aid eligibility beginning in the month of July as spring grades become available. A complete application is necessary for consideration and each applicant is automatically reviewed for all possible forms of aid administered by the Law School, unless otherwise requested by the student. Timely applicants receive primary consideration for scholarship/grant and employment awards. Reconsideration of financial aid decisions generally takes place in the fall unless emergency circumstances warrant otherwise. All appeals or requests for reconsideration should be made in writing to the Director of Financial Aid by September 29, 1995. Funds awarded after reconsideration apply only to the spring semester.

### PRO-RATA REFUNDS

Under the 1992 Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, schools are now mandated to follow a "pro-rata refund policy." A pro-rata refund policy is defined as a policy which provides for a refund of at least the largest of the amounts provided under the requirements of state law; requirements of the school's accrediting agency; or the pro-rata refund calculation.



## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Effective July 1, 1995, students requesting a leave of absence must do so in writing and submit the request to the associate deans' Office. For student loan purposes, the leave may not exceed 60 days. A student who has been granted a leave of absence is not considered withdrawn from school and is considered to be on an approved leave of absence. If a student fails to return from an approved leave of absence, the student is considered to be withdrawn.

A requested leave of absence extending beyond the 60 days is not considered an "approved" leave of absence for student loan purposes, regardless of being approved by the associate dean. The student must be reported as withdrawn and will not have in-school deferment benefits.

For more information on leaves of absence, please refer to the Rules and Regulations, Section V, page 103 of this bulletin.

## PARENTS' FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Applicants/students who will not be age 27 by December 31, 1996, are required to submit parental information if the applicant/student wants to be considered for all types of financial aid. Applicants/students who only want to be considered for Federal funds are not required to submit parental information.

## CONFIDENTIALITY

All information provided to the Office of Financial Aid is regarded as confidential and cannot be released without the expressed written consent of the student applicant.

## VERIFICATION

The federal government now requires greater controls on the determination of loan eligibility. One of the requirements is verification. The financial aid officer is required to verify the information that you have submitted, particularly with regard to certain items: adjusted gross income, taxes paid, number in household and number enrolled in post-secondary education.

## SCHOLARSHIPS/GRANTS

The major source of Law School scholarship/grant awards is the General Trustee fund. Scholarship funds are made available on the basis of both demonstrated academic scholarship and financial need. Students who file all the required financial aid forms will automatically be considered for grant monies from this fund. The following is a partial list of past contributors to this fund and mention is made in appreciation of their support:

The late Gleason L. Archer, Founder and Dean of Suffolk Law School and first President of Suffolk University, whose foresight, business acumen, enthusiasm and energy led to the establishment of Suffolk University;

The late Hiram J. Archer, Professor of Law and Trustee of Suffolk University;

Marion B. McGinnis in memory of her father, Thomas J. Boynton;

The Trustees in memory of the late William F. A. Graham, Esq., of the Class of 1924, a Trustee of Suffolk University;

The Trustees in memory of Judge William H. Henchy, a former Professor of Law and Life Trustee of Suffolk University;

The Trustees in memory of the Honorable John B. Hynes, former Mayor of the City of Boston, Trustee and Treasurer of Suffolk University.

*The Law School is pleased to offer other funds to students who meet the donors' designated criteria. The following is a list of those funds.*

### *Judge Salvatore E. Aloisi Scholarship*

Established by family members in memory of Judge Salvatore E. Aloisi. This scholarship will aid worthy and needy Law School students. Final selection of scholarship recipients will be made by the President of the University or, in his absence, the University Treasurer. In their absence, the selection will be made by the Dean of the Law School.

### *Allen Ash*

Established in memory of the late Judge John E. Fenton Sr. Recipients of these awards must be students from the Lawrence area of Massachusetts who demonstrate financial need.

### *Bevilacqua Scholarship*

Established by Robert J. Bevilacqua and the late Joseph Bevilacqua. To provide scholarships to Rhode Island residents on the basis of need.

### *Charles Borstel Memorial Scholarship*

Funds are raised by the Class of 1991, friends and family to provide scholarship assistance for deserving law students.



*Leo L. and Alice P. Bottari Scholarship*

Established by the estate of Alice P. Bottari. Leo L. Bottari was a 1942 graduate of Suffolk University Law School. This fund provides financial assistance to students from the Greater Boston area who are of either Sicilian or Irish descent.

*UST/Nicholas A. Buoniconti Scholarship*

Established by Nicholas Buoniconti JD '68, LLD '93/UST Corporation to provide financial aid to an entering student with preference given to graduates of Cathedral High School of Springfield, MA or residents of Springfield, MA or residents of Western Massachusetts.

*Garrett H. Byrne Scholarship*

Established by friends and colleagues of Garrett Byrne JD '24, DJ '55, LLD '79. Recipients of awards from the income of the Byrne Scholarship fund are selected on the basis of distinguished academic performance and expressed desire to perform public service.

*Lawrence L. and Barbara G. Cameron Scholarship*

Established at Suffolk University Law School as a lasting tribute to Judge Cameron's (JD '51, DJ '67) career of public service and to his commitment to Suffolk University. The scholarship will assist qualified students whose economic circumstances might otherwise preclude their attendance at the Law School.

*Michael Cappiello Scholarship*

Established by Michael Cappiello JD '49 to assist first-year students. These awards are to be made preferably to residents of the Town of Bourne or children and/or descendants of members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.

*Antonio "Tup" Caprio Scholarship*

Established by Frank Caprio JD '65, LLD '91, family and friends. To provide financial aid to students who are residents of Rhode Island.

*Alexander J. Cella Scholarship*

Established in memory of Alexander J. Cella by alumni, friends and colleagues in memory of Professor Alexander J. Cella, JD '61. Awarded to an evening law student who graduated from a Massachusetts high school on the basis of financial need.

*Carol DiMaiti Scholarship*

This fund was established by family and friends of the late Carol DiMaiti, JD '85. All first-year students are eligible for the award by their participation in the Moot Court Program. Additionally, the best brief writers from each LPS section are also invited to apply. Following submission of all applications, which include resumes and personal statements, the finalists are personally interviewed by the Scholarship Advisory Committee, and a winner is selected. The amount of the award is increased by a \$1,000 gift from the trustees scholarship fund each year.

*Frank J. Donahue Memorial*

Established by the family and friends of the late Judge Donahue. The income from the fund is used to provide support for needy students. Each year the fund is augmented by the proceeds from the Judge Thomas J. Paolino dinner held in Providence, Rhode Island.

*Thomas J. Drinan Memorial Fellowship*

Established by family and friends in memory of Thomas J. Drinan, JD '76. Awarded annually to fund the summer employment of a Suffolk University Law School student who has demonstrated a desire to work in the public interest criminal justice field.

*John J. Droney Scholarship*

Established by family and friends in memory of John J. Droney, JD '42, LLM '47. This award is made to a deserving evening student wishing to enter the criminal law field, particularly as a prosecutor.

*J. Newton Esdaile Scholarship*

Established by J. Newton Esdaile, LLD '88, family and friends to provide scholarship assistance to deserving law students.

*Feder-Wechsler Scholarship*

Established as a lasting tribute to Isaac Feder, his parents, Mollie and Samuel Feder, his sister, Jeanette Feder, Arthur A. Wechsler, and his son Jay R. Wechsler. The scholarship will assist students whose economic circumstances might otherwise preclude their attendance at the Law School. Preference will be given to students who are from Israel; who are Jewish; who are residents of Florida; or who are of Cuban descent.

*John E. Fenton, Sr. Scholarship*

Established by family and friends to provide scholarship assistance to law students.

*John E. Fenton, Jr. Scholarship*

Established by family and friends in honor of the Honorable Judge Fenton to provide scholarship assistance to law students.



*Professor Charles B. Garabedian Memorial Scholarship*

Established by family and friends in his memory. Awarded to academically qualified and deserving students on the basis of financial need who are entering their third year of study.

*Paul A. Gargano Scholarship*

Paul A. Gargano, BA '60, JD '63, established this fund to provide financial assistance to Law School students whose economic circumstances might otherwise preclude their attendance at the Law School.

*Joseph P. Geary Memorial Scholarship*

This scholarship fund was established by family and friends in memory of Joseph P. Geary. The fund provides scholarship assistance to a second- or third-year Law School student from the Greater Lowell area. The recipient is selected by the Geary Scholarship Committee.

*John A. Gifford Scholarship*

This scholarship fund was established in memory of John A. Gifford, JD '36. The income of the fund will be used annually to fund one partial tuition scholarship for a full-time Law School student. The funds will be awarded based on need.

*Roland E. Gingras Scholarship*

This scholarship fund was established at Suffolk University Law School in memory of Roland E. Gingras, JD '44, by the estate of his sister, Jeanne D. Gingras. The income of the fund will be used for scholarships or other forms of financial aid to academically qualified and deserving students on the basis of financial need.

*John and Ethel Goldberg.*

(Administered by The Boston Foundation.) The first gift of \$100,000 was granted directly to the University through the estate of Ethel Goldberg, of which the Honorable Benjamin Gargill, JD31, LLD85 was trustee. The grant was made for the purpose of renovations to the building at 56 Temple Street which now bears the name of John and Ethel Goldberg.

Subsequent gifts received have been through the permanent fund managed by The Boston Foundation. The purpose of the fund is to provide support to the Law School for administrative use with respect to scholarship, maintenance or renovation needs.

*George Goldstein Memorial Scholarship*

This scholarship fund was established in memory of George Goldstein, JD '37. All income earned on the principal is to be used annually to assist an evening division Law School student. Awards should be based on financial need.

*Harold B. Goodwin, Jr. Legal Scholarship*

Established by friends and classmates of Harold B. Goodwin. This award is to be used for students who participate and advance to the final round of the second year competition in the trial advocacy program.

*Joseph P. Graham Scholarship*

Established in memory of Joseph P. Graham. This fund is to be used for scholarship assistance for students from the west end of Boston or any resident of Boston who is a law student.

*Philip Hurwitz Scholarship*

Established in memory of Philip Hurwitz, JD '30, to provide scholarship assistance to deserving law students.

*Santi and Mary Inguanti Scholarship*

Established to provide scholarship assistance to Law School students.

*Thomas Vreeland Jones Scholarship*

Established by family and friends in memory of the first black law school graduate. To provide financial assistance to black law students.

*Stan Kava Scholarship*

This scholarship fund was established by Lt. Col. Stanley F. Kava, JD '39. The purpose of the fund is to provide financial assistance to two first-year Law School students (one day division and one evening division) who maintain the highest grade point average. The determination of the recipients will be made by the Dean of Suffolk University Law School.

*John J. Labanara Scholarship*

Established by family in memory of John J. Labanara, JD '71. The fund provides assistance to qualified Law School students who are residents of Belmont or the Greater Boston area.

*Judge Harry M. Lack Scholarship*

This scholarship fund was established in memory of The Honorable Harry M. Lack, JD35. The purpose of the fund is to provide financial assistance to a student enrolled in the evening division of the Law School. The recipient is selected on the basis of financial need.



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*Law School General Alumni*

This fund is to be used for scholarship assistance to deserving law students.

*Isidore M. Libman Scholarship*

Established by Isidore Libman, JD '27, LLD '87, family and friends to provide financial assistance to worthy and needy students enrolled at Suffolk University Law School with preference given, if possible, to a student who is an immigrant or the child of an immigrant.

*Brian L. Macdonald Scholarship*

Established by the family and friends in memory of Brian L. Macdonald, JD '76, to provide scholarship assistance to a graduate of Boston College.

*Edward I. and Sydell Masterman Scholarship*

The income to be used for scholarships for deserving law students.

*A. Mattei Scholarship*

Established by the late Al Mattei and family and friends. To be awarded to deserving law students.

*Manuel V. McKenney Scholarship*

This award is made to a deserving black student studying at Suffolk University Law School based on scholarship achievement in undergraduate studies.

*Dorothy McNamara Scholarship*

Established by grateful alumni. This award is made to Suffolk University graduates to attend Suffolk University Law School.

*Thomas B. Munro Memorial Scholarship*

Established by James Munro, Jr., JD '67. Recipients of these awards must be students enrolled in the evening division of Suffolk University Law School.

*James W. O'Brien Foundation Scholarship*

Funds for this scholarship are provided by the James W. O'Brien Foundation to be used as scholarship aid to qualified students at the Law School based on financial need.

*Amelia Peabody Scholarship*

Established by the Amelia Peabody Charitable Fund. The award provides scholarship assistance to deserving law students in the day division of the Law School.

*R. Natalie and Leonard Poretsky Scholarship*

Established by Mr. and Mrs. Poretsky to provide scholarship assistance to deserving law students.

*Winfield S. Quimby Scholarship*

This fund was established by the estate of Winfield S. Quimby to provide scholarship assistance to worthy and needy Law School students.

*Sidney J. Rosenthal Scholarship*

This scholarship fund was established by Sidney J. Rosenthal, AA '55, JD '56. Income from the fund is to be used to provide financial assistance annually to worthy and needy students who are enrolled at Suffolk University Law School. The recipient(s) of the scholarship are to be selected by the Dean of the Law School.

*C. Edward Rowe Scholarship*

Funds from this scholarship are awarded to worthy and needy Suffolk University Law School students in honor of Judge Rowe, a long-time member of the Board of Trustees and distinguished alumnus of the Law School.

*Joseph and Esther Schneider Scholarship*

Established by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schneider to provide scholarship assistance to deserving law students with a preference given to the evening division.

*Abner R. and Harriet H. Sisson Scholarship*

Established by Abner R. Sisson, LLB '28, LLD '86. Income to be used to award scholarships to deserving law students.

*Paul T. Smith Scholarship*

Established in memory of distinguished graduate and trustee of Suffolk University by family and friends. Income to be used to award scholarship assistance to deserving law students.

*Peter Sorgi Scholarship*

Established by Peter Sorgi. This fund is to be used for scholarship assistance to deserving law students.

*Steinberg Scholarship*

Established by the late Louis Steinberg. This scholarship is given to the student in the fourth year evening division who has achieved the highest cumulative average for the three preceding years.

*Charles W. and Anne L. Sullivan Family Scholarship*

Established by Charles W. and Anne L. Sullivan and family to provide for scholarship awards to deserving law students.

*Trifiro-Sargent Scholarship*

Established by Richard J. Trifiro, JD '57, LLD '87, to provide financial assistance to worthy and needy students enrolled at Suffolk University Law School.

*Harold and Edith Widett Scholarship*

Established by Harold Widett, JD '32, DJ '57, to provide scholarship assistance to deserving law students.



## GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Gifts and bequests to Suffolk University Law School may be made outright, restricted or unrestricted. They may be in the form of cash, securities, real or personal property, and insurance. Gift opportunities also include annuities, charitable trusts and other life income plans, which provide income for life to the donor, along with certain tax benefits. Names and endowed funds may be established to honor or memorialize an esteemed person, family member, or the donor.

Those interested in making bequests to Suffolk University Law School are provided the following suggested forms which should be adapted or rewritten by legal counsel.

### *Unrestricted General Legacy*

I bequeath to Suffolk University Law School, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts, the sum of (insert dollar amount) for its general purposes.

### *Gift for Specific Purpose*

I bequeath to Suffolk University Law School, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts, the sum of (insert dollar amount) to be added to its endowment with the net income therefrom to be used for (insert specific law school purpose). If in the opinion of the University's Board of Trustees, the purposes of the University would be better served by using the income or principal, or both, for the Law School's general purposes, the income or principal, or both, may be so used.

### *Specific Legacy*

I bequeath my (insert description of property) to Suffolk University Law School, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts.

### *Gift of Residuary Estate*

I devise and bequeath the residue of property owned by me-at my death, real and personal and wherever situated to Suffolk University Law School, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts, for its general purposes (or name a particular purpose).

Further information may be obtained from the Director of Special Gifts, Suffolk University, 8 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02108, (617) 573-8444 extension 2770.

## PRIZE FUNDS

### *Cella Book Award.*

Book award to the student who excels in administrative law.

### *The Daniel J. Fern Law Prize*

Established by Daniel J. Fern, JD '31. Prizes are awarded annually at commencement to two graduating students (one day division, one evening division) who have demonstrated academic excellence by sustaining the highest cumulative average.

### *Harry Kalus Prize*

Book award to a graduating law student who excels in Massachusetts practice.

### *The Irving J. Pinta Memorial Award*

Established by Mrs. Rhoda Pinta and family for a student who has completed the second year day division or the third year evening division and has been elected to represent the Law School on one of the recognized National Moot Court Law Teams and has accepted the obligation of such participation.

### *Seymour Schneider Prize*

This prize is awarded to a law student who has demonstrated exceptional work in the field of constitutional rights for the individual.

### *White, Inker and Aronson, P.C. Family Law Essay Prize*

Each year the law firm of White, Inker and Aronson, P.C. donates two prizes of \$500 each to be awarded to those students who write the best essays on family law topics.

### *The Leo Wyman Memorial Prize*

This prize is awarded annually to a graduating third year student who, in the judgment of the faculty, has contributed in advancing the civic and professional responsibilities of a lawyer.

## FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM (FFELP)

Students applying for financial assistance meet a substantial portion of their need through one or more of the following loan programs.

### *The Federal Stafford Loan*

(formerly Guaranteed Student Loan—GSL), Subsidized and Unsubsidized. Graduate students are eligible to apply for \$8,500 subsidized and \$10,000 unsubsidized from the Federal Stafford



Loan Program. The aggregate for graduate students is \$65,500 for the subsidized and \$138,500 combined for both the subsidized and unsubsidized loan (including amounts borrowed for undergraduate study).

Eligibility for the *subsidized* Federal Stafford Loan is based on the need figure determined by the information provided on the FAFSA form and does not accrue interest while the student is enrolled in school. Students who do not demonstrate full need or a portion thereof can apply for the unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loan, which does accrue interest from the date of disbursement. Students must first apply for the subsidized Federal Stafford Loan.

The Federal Stafford Loan enables students to borrow from commercial lenders in order to finance their educational expenses. While the majority of these loans are made by banks and other financial institutions, they are guaranteed by a state agency and insured by the federal government. Eligibility for the Federal Stafford Loan is determined by the Office of Financial Aid when the student submits a complete financial aid application. *Students who are eligible must submit a separate Federal Stafford Loan application, subsidized and/or unsubsidized, which can be obtained at most banks or from the Office of Financial Aid.*

As of July 1, 1994, the interest rate for first time borrowers is variable adjusted annually on July 1, not to exceed 8.25%. As of January 1, 1995, repeat borrowers are being converted to a variable rate not to exceed the previous fixed rate. Students will be granted a six month grace period; that is, loan

repayment does not begin until six months after graduation, after withdrawal, or after attendance status becomes less than half time. Students then have up to ten years to repay, with a \$50 minimum monthly payment. Fees are deducted from the loan at the time of disbursements, depending on loan type (subsidized or unsubsidized) and lender (approximately 4%). *Loan application processing by the lender generally takes four to six weeks before check disbursement.*

Deferment of repayment of principal and interest is allowed during any period in which the borrower is pursuing a full-time course of study. While the borrower is in school, in grace period, or in deferment status, the interest is paid by the federal government for the subsidized Federal Stafford Loan only. The unsubsidized Federal Stafford accrues interest from the date of disbursement and can be paid monthly, quarterly, or capitalized and added to the loan principal.

*Federal Perkins Loan Program* (formerly National Direct Student Loan Program—NDSL). Federal funds are directly administered and awarded by the Law School Financial Aid Office.

The current interest rate for a Federal Perkins Loan is five percent. No interest is charged for these loans until repayment begins nine months after a student ceases to be enrolled at least half-time whether due to graduation, withdrawal, or less than half-time attendance. Details on repayment schedules are available in the Bursar's Office, 8 Ashburton Place, Room 753, Boston, MA 02108 (617) 573-8407.

This loan is need-based and cannot exceed a combined total of \$30,000 for undergraduate and graduate studies. Cancellation of a Federal Perkins Loan is allowed under certain conditions, e.g., teaching emotionally, economically, or mentally handicapped students; death; or permanent disability.

Federal Perkins Loan eligibility is determined by the Office of Financial Aid and students are notified of eligibility in their award letter. The Federal Perkins Loan requires no additional application. Students sign a promissory note during the school year.

#### **SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL LOAN PROGRAM**

Each year a portion of the General Trustee Fund will be set aside as loan funds. The monies will be offered to students at low or no interest. All payments will be deferred until six months after graduation, at which time payments of principal and interest, if any, will begin. The repayment period shall not exceed five years. Priority will be given to students in their final year of law school. Trustee Loan funds may be awarded in lieu of or in conjunction with other financial assistance. Selection will be premised on the assumption that all federal loans that a student is eligible to receive have been sought and that this will be a loan of last resort. There is no separate loan application for Trustee loans, but a promissory note must be signed after the semester begins. All financial aid applicants are automatically considered.



### PRIVATE LOAN FUNDS

A number of lenders offer educational loans to credit-worthy borrowers without regard to demonstrated financial need. The Office of Financial Aid provides information on several of these programs; as well as application forms.

### CREDIT STANDARDS

Some students may find that the Federal Stafford Loan does not meet all of their expenses and may need to apply for private loan funds. Most private loans are credit-based and are approved after the lender determines the student to be credit-worthy. Therefore, it is suggested that students obtain a copy of their credit report to determine if any negative information is listed and resolve those issues before the school year begins. Credit Reporting agencies are listed in the yellow pages of the telephone directory.

### BAR EXAMINATION LOANS

The Access Group and LawLoans Programs offer loans to graduating students to cover expenses while studying for the bar examination. Students should check eligibility requirements on the loan application and follow the application deadline. Applications and information are available in the Office of Financial Aid.

### ENTRANCE/EXIT COUNSELING

In accordance with federal regulation § 682.604, effective August 24, 1989, all students who borrow Federal Stafford Loan: Subsidized or Unsubsidized (GSL) or Federal Supplemental Loans while enrolled at Suffolk University Law School

must complete an entrance/exit interview with the Office of Financial Aid. You should complete the entrance interview before your loan check can be negotiated. For exit interviews, you must complete your interview in the last semester of your graduating year.

### LOAN REPAYMENT AND LOAN CONSOLIDATION

Education loans help make a legal education financially possible for many students, but at the same time students incur long-term obligations that will affect their future.

Students are advised to plan carefully. Before beginning law school, a student should estimate the total anticipated amount of borrowing in determining the amount of monthly loan payment this borrowing will require, and compare the monthly loan payment to anticipated monthly income and budget expenses. Banks, lending institutions, and the Office of Financial Aid can help advise students on loan repayment obligations. *Student loans must be repaid.*

Some lenders may offer an incentive to reduce the interest rate for a portion of the repayment period if the borrowers first make a certain number of timely monthly payments. For example, Sallie Mae offers Stafford loan borrowers who pay on time for the first 48 months of repayment a full two-percent-age-point interest rate reduction for the remaining term of all eligible Stafford loans in the borrower's account. This applies to Stafford loans disbursed on or after January 1, 1994, or that enter repayment on or after July 1, 1994.

For graduated students who would like to reduce their monthly loan payment, loan consolidation offers a repayment option for those whose federal loan debt totals \$7500 or more. Federal loans include Federal Stafford: Subsidized or Unsubsidized (GSL), Federal SLS, and Federal Perkins (NDSL). Consolidation allows students to combine their loans and reduce monthly payments by extending the length of repayment. Extending repayment can dramatically increase total costs overall, however, as interest is charged over the full term of the consolidated loan. Depending on the program, loan consolidation may also mean loss of deferment and/or forbearance options, as well as a prepayment penalty.

As of January 1, 1993, borrowers whose loans are over 90 days delinquent, have defaulted, or married couples are now eligible to consolidate their loans.

### REFUND POLICY

Suffolk University's policy requires each semester's tuition be paid in full before an educational loan refund can be issued. Refunds due to Institutional aid are scheduled to be mailed after the four-week Add/Drop period. Refunds from Stafford Loans: Subsidized or Unsubsidized will be mailed after the semester begins. Refunds from the private credit-based loans will be mailed in a timely manner if the check has been negotiated and it creates an overaward. Students may contact the Director of Financial Aid with questions or concerns.



## LOAN FORGIVENESS

In 1989, Suffolk University Law School Trustees approved a loan forgiveness program for graduates who pursue low-income, public service, law-related employment. Graduating students apply six months after graduation. From the applications received, the Committee will select two students who will have their Federal and Suffolk loans "forgiven." Decisions will be based on the type of employment, salary, and prior loan debt (undergraduate and graduate combined). For more information, contact the Office of Financial Aid.

## FEDERAL WORK STUDY PROGRAM

Continuing students who have substantial financial need may be given work-study employment in law oriented work for a public or nontaxable private corporation provided that work is in public interest and does not exceed 20 hours per week during the academic year and 40 hours per week during summers and vacation periods.

First year students are not eligible to receive work-study funds during the academic year but are allowed to apply for summer work-study funding upon the completion of their first year.

Continuing and first year students who wish to apply for summer work-study should have all financial aid forms completed by March 15, 1996 and complete an additional summer work-study application. The Law School Career Services Office will keep a listing of available work-study positions and agencies which have employed Suffolk University Law School students in the past. Students are allowed to work at

the agency of his/her choosing provided the agency has no outstanding obligations with the University. Since all federal, state and city agencies are eligible, there is little difficulty in securing a position. The student is responsible for arranging employment. When hired, the student makes an appointment with the Financial Aid Office to obtain the contracts, work authorization and payroll documents necessary to begin working.

Under the work-study program, the federal government currently provides 75% of the funds for a student's salary. The employing agency *must* provide 25%.

## DAVID J. SARGENT FELLOWSHIP

The David J. Sargent Fellowship was established as a lasting tribute to former dean and current president David J. Sargent's contributions and continuing commitment to the advancement of quality legal education, not only at Suffolk University Law School, but regionally and nationally.

A Sargent Fellow receives a full tuition grant upon enrolling at Suffolk University Law School and each year thereafter providing academic achievement is maintained.

Upon admission to the Law School, outstanding applicants are identified as potential candidates for a David J. Sargent Fellowship and invited to make application. Criteria for an invitation to apply include academic achievement and aptitude for legal study. Distinctive achievements, special honors, awards, and leadership potential are considered.

Upon completion of the application, the Dean of the Law School makes recommendations to the Fellowship Advisory Committee. The Fellowship may be offered to the candidate who is ranked highest by the Fellowship Advisory Committee.

The Fellowship Advisory Committee may choose to interview candidates, at its discretion.

## SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Suffolk University Law School's 13,000 graduates can be found in every area of legal practice. Graduates are represented in 47 states and seven foreign countries. They work in private practice, corporations, public interest organizations and the military as well as in the executive, judicial and legislative branches of government.

The graduates' enthusiasm for their law school can be seen in the many active alumni associations throughout the United States, including those in New York, Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Miami, Phoenix, Los Angeles and San Francisco as well as throughout New England.

The Law School maintains a staff who work exclusively on alumni activities. The Law School Alumni offices are located on the first floor of the Donahue Building.



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Estate Management

**Harry Zohn**

Professor of German, Shiffman  
Humanities Center, Brandeis  
University



## Curriculum and Course Descriptions

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### METHOD OF LEGAL STUDY

The study of law requires an ability to analyze and organize complicated fact situations. The law faculty assists students in learning how to approach a complicated fact pattern either through the study of adjudicated cases or the use of carefully constructed problems. Students are challenged by the questions and comments of the professor and their fellow students as they work with cases or problems. From time to time the professor may clarify or lecture on some points of fact or law, but the ultimate responsibility for developing the skills of legal analysis rests on the student. It is the students' role to prepare the course assignments carefully, to utilize the resources available in the law libraries, to attend class and be prepared to actively discuss the assigned materials. In class, students must analyze the presentation of their classmates, compare the work of others to their own, and be prepared to respond intelligently to the questions asked of the professor. Thus, the students' role is an active one, and the value of their legal education will depend in large measure on the enthusiasm, dedication and responsibility with which they approach their work.

The faculty of the Law School has concluded that a balanced law school curriculum, maintaining a mix of required courses, elective courses and clinical programs, will best prepare the student to become an effective member of the legal profession. The curriculum is designed to provide each law student with the basic knowledge essential for a successful practitioner while also providing opportunities for individual concentration in specialized areas of the law.

### DAY DIVISION REQUIREMENTS

The Day Division course of study consists of three academic years of full-time study. Under the Regulations of the School, Standards of the American Bar Association, and the Rules of the Board of Bar Examiners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, only those students who can devote substantially all of their working time to the study of law are eligible to enroll in the full-time Day Division and to complete their law study in three years.

#### **Semester Hour Requirements**

The academic year consists of two semesters, the first or Fall Semester, commencing in August, and the second or Spring Semester, commencing in January. The Day Division requires six semesters of class work. A total of 84 semester hours is required to receive the Juris Doctor degree.

### EVENING DIVISION REQUIREMENTS

Students who cannot devote a substantial portion of all of their time to the study of law may apply for enrollment in the Evening Division and complete the work for the Juris Doctor degree in four years (eight semesters).

#### **Semester Hour Requirements**

The academic year consists of two semesters, the first or Fall Semester, commencing in August, and the second or Spring Semester, commencing in January. The Evening Division requires eight semesters of class work. A total of 84 semester hours is required to receive the Juris Doctor degree.

#### **Class Hours**

Classes in the Evening Division are usually conducted on week nights between 6pm and 10pm. This may vary to accommodate unusual situations.



### Day Division requirements

|   | Required Curriculum:             | 1st Sem.<br>Hours: | 2nd Sem.<br>Hours: |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| FIRST-YEAR<br>DAY DIVISION                            | Contracts                        | 3                  | 3                  |
|   | Torts                            | 3                  | 2                  |
|   | Property                         | 2                  | 3                  |
|   | Civil Procedure                  | 2                  | 2                  |
|   | Criminal Law                     | 3                  | —                  |
|   | Constitutional Law               | —                  | 4                  |
|   | Legal Practice Skills            | 2                  | 1                  |
|   | <b>Total</b>                     | <b>15</b>          | <b>15</b>          |
| BEYOND THE<br>FIRST-YEAR <sup>1</sup><br>DAY DIVISION | Business Associations            | 3                  | 3                  |
|   | Commercial Law                   | 3                  | 3                  |
|   | Evidence                         | 4                  | —                  |
|   | Fiduciary Relations <sup>2</sup> | 2                  | —                  |
|   | Professional Responsibility      | 2                  | or 2               |
| SECOND-YEAR <sup>1</sup><br>DAY STUDENTS              |                                  | 13-15              | 13-15              |
| THIRD-YEAR <sup>2</sup><br>DAY STUDENTS               |                                  | 13-15              | 13-15              |

<sup>1</sup> Second-year students must enroll in at least 10 credit hours of required courses during the second year with the remaining required courses to be completed during the third year of study. When selected, all required courses must be completed in their entirety and within the same student section. The course in Fiduciary Relations must be taken in the Fall 1995 semester by all second-year Day students.

<sup>2</sup> Third-year Day students who deferred Wills and Trusts are required to enroll in Fiduciary Relations.

The Evidence course in the Day Division will be offered only in the Fall semester of 1995.

Second and third year students may not enroll in fewer than 13 credits nor more than 15 credits in a semester, and may not enroll in fewer than 27 credits nor more than 30 credits in the second and third years.

Note: No more than twelve credits from clinical programs can be counted toward the degree.



Evening Division requirements

| Required Courses:   |                                  | 1st Sem.<br>Hours: | 2nd Sem.<br>Hours: |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| FIRST-YEAR<br>EVENING<br>DIVISION                             | Contracts                        | 3                  | 3                  |
|   | Torts                            | 2                  | 3                  |
|   | Civil Procedure                  | 2                  | 2                  |
|   | Criminal Law                     | 3                  | –                  |
|   | Legal Practice Skills            | 1                  | 2                  |
|   | <b>Total</b>                     | <b>11</b>          | <b>10</b>          |
| SECOND-YEAR<br>EVENING<br>DIVISION                            | Commercial Law                   | 3                  | 3                  |
|   | Property                         | 2                  | 2                  |
|   | Constitutional Law               | 3                  | 2                  |
|   | Fiduciary Relations <sup>1</sup> | –                  | 2                  |
|   | Elective (s)                     | 2-4                | or 0-3             |
|   | <b>Total</b>                     | <b>10 - 12</b>     | <b>9 - 12</b>      |
| BEYOND THE<br>SECOND-YEAR <sup>1</sup><br>EVENING<br>DIVISION | Business Associations            | 3                  | 3                  |
|   | Fiduciary Relations <sup>2</sup> | 2                  | –                  |
|   | Evidence                         | 2                  | 2                  |
|   | Professional Responsibility      | 2                  | or 2               |
| THIRD-YEAR <sup>1</sup><br>EVENING<br>STUDENTS                | <b>Total</b>                     | <b>9-12</b>        | <b>21-24</b> 9-12  |
|   |                                  |                    |                    |
| FOURTH-YEAR<br>EVENING<br>STUDENTS                            | <b>Total</b>                     | <b>9-12</b>        | <b>21-24</b> 9-12  |
|   |                                  |                    |                    |

<sup>1</sup> Third-year Evening students must enroll in at least nine credit hours of required courses with the remaining required courses to be completed in their entirety and within the same student section.

<sup>2</sup> The course in Fiduciary Relations must be taken by all third-year Evening students in the Fall 1995 semester. Fourth-year Evening students who deferred Wills and Trusts in the third year are required to enroll in Fiduciary Relations in the Fall 1995 semester.

Third and fourth year Evening students may not enroll in fewer than nine credits nor more than 12 credits in a semester, and may not enroll in fewer than 21 credits nor more than 24 credits in an academic year.

Note: No more than twelve credits from clinical programs can be counted toward the degree.



# Required Courses

## **Business Associations**

*Profs. Pizzano, Sherman, Vacco; Six Credits*

Introduction to partnerships and corporations; law of Agency; organization of the corporation; promotion and pre-incorporation problems; de facto corporation; ultra vires, control of the corporation, corporate capital and financing; classes of stock; dividends, derivative suits; mergers, reorganizations and liquidation; federal laws, Blue Sky laws, professional responsibility of the lawyer advising the business client. Although Business Associations may be taken in either the second or third year of the Day Division, the faculty strongly urges students to take this course in their second year.

## **Civil Procedure**

*Profs. Blum, Eisenstat, Finn, Glannon, Murphy, Polk, Simard, Wasson; Four Credits*

Litigation of the modern unitary civil action. Jurisdiction of state and federal courts; law applied in federal courts; pleading, pretrial motions, and discovery; trial by jury and evidentiary law; the binding effects of adjudications.

## **Commercial Law**

*Profs. Callahan, Lemelman, McJohn, Rustad; Six Credits*

A survey of the Uniform Commercial Code with emphasis on selected portions of Sales (Article 2) and Commercial Paper (Article 3) as well as discussion of appropriate portion of Bank Collections (Article 4), Letters of Credit (Article 5), Bulk Transfers (Article 6), Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading and other Documents of Title (Article 7), Secured

Transactions (Article 9) and related consumer statutes and case law. It is intended that this course shall be a survey course introducing the student to the concepts of commercial transactions, sales and financing.

## **Constitutional Law**

*Profs. Ashe, S. Callahan, Clark, Cronin, Day, Wilton, Mr. Kline; Four Credits Day, Five Credits Evening*  
Survey of the history and developments of constitutional law in the United States, including the federal system, the commerce clause, intergovernmental relations, due process, equal protection, police power, taxation. Analysis of selected decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

## **Contracts**

*Profs. Bishop, Judge, McEttrick, McMahon, Perlmutter, Wittenberg; Six Credits*

Contracts defined and classified; capacity of parties; nature and legal effect of offer and acceptance; consideration; fraud, mistake and undue influence; statute of frauds; types of illegality; interpretation of language; operation of law; effect of express and implied conditions; performance of conditions; waiver of conditions; rescission of contracts; performance; excuses for nonperformance, including novation, alteration and impossibility of performance, breach of contract and remedies; damages, nominal and compensatory; quasicontracts, introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code; professional responsibility of the lawyer in contract law.

## **Criminal Law**

*Profs. Ashe, Blumenson, S. Callahan, Cavallaro, Mr. Pappalardo; Three Credits*

The course emphasizes the general principles, sources, and purposes of the criminal law, including the following doctrinal issues which apply to crimes in general: the act requirement, the mens rea requirement, causation, liability for attempted crimes, accomplice liability, defenses, and criminal code interpretation. Additionally, the course studies one or more specific crimes in depth, including homicide, and repeatedly raises the question, how well does American criminal law fulfill its goals?

## **Evidence**

*Dean Fenton, Profs. Burnim, Elias, Ortwein, Judge Irwin; Four Credits*

Establishment of facts other than by evidence; law and fact, functions of the judge and the jury; testimonial, circumstantial and real evidence, relevancy, competency and privilege; examination and cross examination of witness; best evidence rule, parole evidence rule; hearsay rule and exceptions; burden of proof and persuasion.

## **Fiduciary Relations**

*Profs. Rounds, Sandoe; Two credits. (Fall 1995)*

Fiduciary Relations completes the student's exposure to fundamental common law principles begun with the Contracts, Torts and Property courses. Most of the semester is spent covering the fundamentals of Trust Law, although several classes are devoted to those common law Agency concepts that pertain to the fiduciary relationship. Throughout the semester, distinctions between the Trust relationship and the Agency relationship and between



Trust/Agency relationships and the other common law relationships covered in Contracts, Torts and Property are examined.

Topics covered in Fiduciary Relations include the following: trust creation, trust property, the power of appointment, the Rule Against Perpetuities, trust modification and termination; resulting trusts; constructive trusts; the charitable trust; the commingled trust fund; merger; the equitable property interest; rights of settlor, trustee and beneficiary; rights of third parties, such as creditors, to the beneficial interest; trustee powers; trustee duties; trustee liabilities. Fiduciary Relations is a prerequisite to the Advanced Trusts course.

#### **Legal Practice Skills Program**

*Dr. Siegel, Director; Three Credits*

The Legal Practice Skills Program is a two-semester, three credit program for first year students including (a) an orientation to law school, the sources of law, and the study of law; (b) instruction in the use of the law library and legal research tools; (c) practice in issue analysis and the writing of legal memoranda; (d) preparation of trial briefs and oral arguments; (e) an introduction to computerized legal research systems; and (f) presentation of law school examination study and answering techniques.

The program is designed to prepare the student for the writing and research work expected of the modern practitioner. The program sponsors several Skills Specialists to help students, by appointment, with on-going writing problems. The program further sponsors a series of Fall and Spring lectures

focused on briefing, outlining, and exam-study skills. These lectures are open to all Legal Practice Skills students.

#### **Professional Responsibility**

*Profs. Cavallaro, Clark, Kindregan, Ortwein, Judge McLeod-Griffin, Mr. Rosenfeld, Ms. Vecchione; Two Credits*

A course designed to expose students to the dilemmas that confront the legal professional as well as the standards and guidelines available to help resolve those issues. The objective is to assist the student in developing an understanding of the roles of the lawyer into the Twenty-First Century. In addition to general consideration of the concept of professionalism, the focus will be on the requirements necessary for admission to the legal profession, issues relating to the delivery of legal services, such as: Pro Bono Representation, Solicitation, Advertising, and Specialization, issues relating to the attorney-client relationship, such as: Confidentiality, Zealous Representation and concerns of conflict of interest situations. Guest lecturers, problems, movies, role-playing, and videotapes will all be used to stimulate classroom discussion.

Each student will be required to read one work of fiction or nonfiction and write an analysis of the manner in which that work impacts on the student's view of legal issues and/or the legal profession. In addition, a take-home exam is presented at the end of the semester.

#### **Property**

*Profs. Brown, Keenan, Kelley, Rivera; Five Credits Day, Four Credits Evening*

A study of the acquisition, ownership, and transfer of property both personal and real, including an analysis of ownership concept, rights of possession, donative transactions, future interest, concurrent interest, landlord and tenant, conveyancing system and governmental regulations.

#### **Torts**

*Profs. Brody, Eisenstat, Glannon, Hicks, Yamada; Five Credits*

General principles, sources and policies of modern tort law, including intentional torts (such as assault, battery and false imprisonment), negligence, strict liability, and products liability. Special attention is paid to the elements of recovery in negligence, including the standard of care, duty problems, and causation, to defenses, including comparative negligence and assumption of risk, and to principles of joint liability, contribution, and imputed liability. Recent statutory changes in these tort principles are also addressed.



## Electives

Note—Some courses fall under more than one category and are therefore listed more than once.

### **Commercial Law**

Advanced Commercial Finance  
Advanced Contracts (Seminar)  
Advanced Corporations  
Antitrust Law  
Banking Law  
Bankruptcy Law  
Bankruptcy Law (Seminar)  
Business Planning  
Close Corporations (Seminar)  
Corporate Finance  
Corporate Taxation  
Secured Transactions

### **Constitutional Law**

Church and State Seminar  
Civil Rights—Non-Traditional Families  
Civil Rights Litigation: § 1983  
Constitutional Law—Criminal Procedure  
Constitutional Law—Directed Research  
Constitution and Race  
Constitutional Theory and Interpretation  
Employment Discrimination  
Equality: Gender and the Law Seminar  
First Amendment Seminar  
Media Law Seminar  
Mental Disability and the Law  
Police Misconduct Litigation  
State Constitutional Law

### **Criminal Law**

Administration of Criminal Justice  
Criminal Law Internship  
Criminal Trial Practice  
Criminal Trial Tactics  
Federal Criminal Procedure  
Federal Criminal Prosecution  
Prisoners' Rights  
State Criminal Practice

### **Family Law**

Children and the Law I  
Children and the Law II  
Children's Law Internship  
Elder Law  
Estate Administration

### **Family Law**

Family Law Practice (Seminar)  
Financial Aspects of Divorce  
Human Reproduction and the Law  
Legal Counseling for the Elderly  
Probate Trial Practice

### **Governmental Regulation**

Administrative Law  
AIDS and the Law  
AIDS and the Law Internship  
Antitrust Law  
Consumer Law  
Contemporary Issues in American Law and Politics  
Federal Courts  
Environmental Crimes  
Government Contracts  
Immigration Law  
Immigration Legal Internship  
Law and Education  
Law, Science, Medicine, Mental Disability and the Law  
Legal Rights of the Disabled  
Legislation  
Local and State Government Law  
Massachusetts Practice  
Military Law  
Military Law Seminar  
Public Interest Litigation Workshop  
Patent Law and High Technology  
Practice Before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; Patent Prosecution  
Public Sector Labor Law  
Regulated Industries  
Securities Regulation  
State and Local Government Law  
State Practice  
Trademark Law

### **International and Comparative Law**

Comparative Law  
Conflict of Laws  
Conflict of Laws (Seminar)  
European Union  
Immigration Law



International Business Transactions I and II  
 International Environmental Law  
 International Finance  
 International Human Rights Seminar  
 International Law  
 International Trade Regulation  
 Jurisprudence  
 Modern Legal Philosophy

#### **Labor and Employment**

Collective Bargaining (Seminar)  
 Employer Law Practice  
 Employment Discrimination  
 Employment Law  
 Employment Law Internship  
 Labor Law  
 Public Sector Labor Law  
 Workers' Compensation

#### **Practice**

Accounting for Lawyers  
 Advanced Legal Research  
 Advanced Evidence  
 Advanced Trusts  
 Alternative Dispute Resolution  
 Bio-Medical Ethics and Public Policy  
 Complex Litigation  
 Computers/High-Tech Seminar  
 Connecticut Practice  
 Counseling Technology  
 Dispute Resolution  
 Drafting Wills and Trusts  
 Equitable Remedies  
 Estate Planning  
 Federal Courts  
 High-Tech Practicum  
 Interviewing and Counseling  
 Judicial Internship Program  
 Law and Economics  
 Law Practice Management I: Planning for Law as a Career and an Enterprise (Seminar)  
 Law Practice Management II: Operating the Legal Enterprise (Seminar)  
 Lawyer as Investment Advisor  
 Legal Technology  
 Legal Writing  
 Litigating Technology Disputes

Mass Media Law  
 Massachusetts Practice  
 Mediation  
 Mediation Internship  
 Modern Legal Theory  
 Negotiation for Lawyers  
 New Hampshire Practice  
 Non-Profit Organizations  
 Practice and Procedure  
 Remedies (Seminar)  
 Seminar on Alternative Dispute Resolution: Arbitration, Mediation and Negotiation  
 Rhode Island Practice  
 Using Computers to Enhance Legal Skills  
 Wills

#### **Professional Specializations**

Admiralty  
 Advanced Entertainment Law (Seminar)  
 Advanced Topics in Patent Law  
 Antitrust Law  
 Biomedical Ethics and Public Policy  
 Computers and the Law  
 Construction Law  
 Copyright and Unfair Competition  
 Entertainment and Sports Law  
 Insurance  
 Intellectual Property  
 Law in Literature and Film  
 Licensing: Intellectual Property Rights  
 Techniques of Legal Reasoning and Writing  
 The Lawyer in Film and Reality  
 Sports Law Seminar  
 Women and the Law

#### **Property Law**

Conveyancing and Mortgages  
 Education Law  
 Environmental Law  
 Environmental Law—Litigation  
 Landlord—Tenant Law Seminar  
 Land Transfer and Finance

Land Use  
 Real Estate Litigation  
 Real Estate Mortgages  
 Real Estate Transactions

#### **Taxation**

Corporate Taxation  
 Current Tax Problems (Seminar)  
 Directed Research and Writing  
 Seminar on Current Tax Problems  
 Estate and Gift Taxation  
 Federal Income Taxation I  
 Federal Income Taxation II  
 Federal Income Taxation III  
 Partnership Taxation  
 State and Local Taxation  
 Taxation of Business Ventures  
 Taxation of International Transactions

#### **Torts**

Advanced Torts  
 Business Torts  
 Corporate Liability  
 Consumer Law  
 Consumer Law (Seminar)  
 Health Care Law  
 Health Law (Seminar)  
 Medical Malpractice  
 Medical Malpractice and the Law  
 Products Liability  
 Products Liability (Seminar)  
 Workers' Compensation

#### **Trial Advocacy**

Advanced Evidence  
 Appellate Procedure  
 Judicial Administration  
 Legal Process  
 Practical Trial Evidence  
 Trial Advocacy—Intensive  
 Trial Practice—Civil  
 Trial Practice—Criminal  
 Trial Practice—Probate & Family Court



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**Accounting for Lawyers**

*Mr. Armstrong; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

This course provides an introduction to the basic accounting principles and procedures which a practicing attorney will meet. After an introduction to the environment of accounting, an overview of the general purpose financial statements is presented. Next, an explanation and illustration of the procedures followed by a discussion of accounting for inventories, and tangible and intangible assets. Selected aspects of accounting issues related to partnerships and corporations are discussed. The course concludes with a review of the Statement of Cash Flows and an extended discussion of ratio analysis of corporate financial statements. (Designed for students with no previous study of accounting principles.)

**Administration of Criminal Justice**

*Judge Abrams; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

The course covers the major stages of the administration of justice from the time a crime is committed until final disposition and concerns itself with the laws and procedures of six functional areas: police protection, prosecution of offenders, criminal court systems, probation services, correctional institutions and parole supervision of released offenders. Police Techniques and the function of prosecutors and defense counsel are discussed. Recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions addressing criminal procedure and substantive law will be reviewed.

**Administrative Law**

*Profs. Donahue, Nolan, Rivera;  
Three Credits. (Fall 1995,  
Spring 1996)*

A study of the organization, function and procedures of state and federal administrative agencies, including the investigatory rule-making, adjudicatory and enforcement functions of such agencies, and judicial review of administrative action.

**Admiralty**

*Mr. Flanagan; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

American maritime law. The jurisdiction of courts sitting in admiralty; choice of law in maritime cases. Maritime remedies; collision; carriage of goods by sea; maritime liens.

**Advanced Contracts Seminar**

*Prof. Perlmutter; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

The primary focus of this new seminar will be the major current analytic approaches to the law of Contracts, including legal realism, critical legal studies, economic analysis, relational contracts, neo-classical analysis, the will theory and other conceptual and philosophical constructions. Participating students will be introduced to the various concepts through the examination and discussion of a series of secondary materials, such as articles, books and essays, and the analysis of specific cases utilizing these analytical methods, in the selected areas of the traditional courses in Contracts. Students will have an opportunity to become familiar with both the strong tradition of scholarship in the Contracts area as well as with the current literature.

In addition to participation in the weekly meetings, major student responsibility will be the preparation and presentation of a paper on an appropriate topic. Final course grades will also be based on a take-home research written essay exercise which will be assigned during the semester.

The seminar will meet on Monday/Thursday from 4:00pm–5:15pm. Participation in the seminar may be used to satisfy the Law School's Writing Requirement. Enrollment will be limited to 15 students.

**Advanced Commercial Finance**

*Prof. Lemelman; Two Credits. (Not offered 1995–1996.)*

Specific problems of the rights of and relationship of secured parties under Article Nine of the Uniform Commercial Code relating to (1) Bankruptcy Law; (2) Consumer Law; (3) Seller's Rights under Article Two; (4) Constitutional Law; (5) Lien Holder Law; (6) Real Estate Mortgage Law as well as an analysis of recent significant judicial decisions relating to secured transactions. Prerequisite: Commercial Law. This course will fulfill the writing requirement.

**Advanced Corporations**

*Prof. Sherman; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course will deal with the problems of fiduciary duty requirements affecting the directors and officers of publicly held corporations. Consideration will also be given to the role of lawyers, accountants, and investment bankers in advising directors and officers in corporate transactions, particularly in the sale of corporate assets; the privatization of the corporation; the merger or acquisition of the corporation; and other actions affecting the rights of the shareholders. Problems of valuation of corporate assets and so-called



"golden parachute" arrangements will be considered. The course will be conducted against the background of the federal and state securities laws and state corporate governance statutes. Business Associations is a prerequisite and either Securities Regulations or Corporate Finance should be completed or taken concurrently. The students will have a choice of writing a paper or taking an examination.

#### **Advanced Entertainment Law II Seminar**

*Ms. Gaglini; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This course is designed for students seriously interested in the finer points of the Music Business and beyond. Using the negotiation skills of Entertainment Law I, Production Agreements will be discussed and negotiated in detail. The course will explore the world of publishing, how copyright law lays its foundation in the entertainment world and how "sampling" and latest case law come to grips with today's reality of recording studios and practices. If you ever wondered how artists get paid from radio airplay, this course may be of interest to you. Requires satisfactory completion of a take-home final exam. Students may not submit a research paper in lieu of the exam.

#### **Advanced Legal Research**

*Two Credits.*

This course is designed to introduce upperclass law students to sources and methods of legal research that lie beyond those covered in the first year of law school, e.g., legislative history, administrative law, etc. Attention will also be devoted to effective uses of computer assisted legal research and to extralegal research tools and techniques that are such a significant part of mod-

ern legal practice. Students will be required to develop a Pathfinder/Research Guide on a topic of interest. Limited to 15 students.

#### **Advanced Topics in Patent Law**

*Mr. Koenig; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

The basic patent law course (or equivalent) is a recommended foundation for this course, which is designed to provide an understanding of the patent system "in action." Basic elements of the legal framework are covered, as needed, but the emphasis is on the real-life dynamics of the patent system, in corporate and law offices, in the Patent and Trademark Office, and in infringement litigation, at trial and before the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. In-class exercises in patent claim drafting, claim interpretation, and selected litigation topics are intended to simulate aspects of actual patent practice. Students must submit a paper, in lieu of an examination.

#### **Advanced Torts**

*Prof. Lambert, Mr. Burke; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

Concentrated study of the elements of actionable negligence (duty, breach, harm, causation, both factual and legal).

Emphasis is on the risk theory of negligence both as to persons and results within the risk. Focus is on current problems in tort litigation drawn from such fields as insurers' liability for bad faith delay or refusal to pay benefits, psychic injuries, premises liability, medical malpractice and professional negligence, misrepresentation and business torts. Emphasis is on elements of recoverable damages and trial techniques in proving damages. Limited enrollment, 40 students only.

#### **Advanced Trusts**

*Prof. Sandoe, Ms. Beineke; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

A study of the management and *intervivos* donative transfer of real and personal property with particular emphasis on the private express trust and powers of appointment. This course will expand upon and provide a more in depth treatment of the basic trust and powers concepts covered in the Fiduciary Relations course and compare the elements and functions of trusts and powers to others *intervivos* and post-mortem management and donative transfer devices — deeds of conveyance, contracts, life insurance, joint tenancies, gifts, wills and intestate statutes.

When combined with the courses in Wills and Fiduciary Relations, this course will provide an integrated treatment of the principals of *intervivos* and post-mortem property transfer and a foundation for advanced level courses such as Drafting Wills and Trusts, Estate Planning, Estate Administration, Estate and Gift Taxation and Federal Income Taxation III: Trusts and Estates.

The course in Fiduciary Relations is a prerequisite and the course in Wills is a suggested prerequisite.

#### **AIDS and the Law**

*Prof. Eisenstat; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This seminar will examine the legal implications of the AIDS epidemic. After first reviewing the current medical and epidemiological data concerning HIV infection and AIDS, the course will then explore issues concerning employment discrimination, insurance and medical coverage, access to health care, tort and criminal liability, immigration, and public health control measures including the mandatory HIV antibody testing of specific groups.



Enrollment is limited to 20 students. (See also the course description of the Internship Program.) These placements are limited and approval from Professors Clark and Eisenstat is required.

#### **Alternative Dispute Resolution**

*Prof. Golann; Three Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course examines the methods by which lawsuits and other legal disputes can be settled without formal court adjudication. It covers modern techniques of negotiation and formal alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes such as mediation, arbitration and the minitrial. Attention will be given to court-connected settlement programs and the increasing use of ADR clauses in business contracts. The class will also discuss the policy issues raised by the expanding use of ADR.

#### **Alternative Dispute Resolution: Arbitration, Mediation and Negotiation Seminar**

*Mr. Downes; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

A survey of the various mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of legal and societal problems beyond traditional litigation. While some disputes can be properly addressed only in the courts, many others can be fairly and equitably resolved through negotiation, mediation or arbitration. The seminar aims to acquaint students with both the theory and the practice of alternative dispute resolution, and to introduce them to the practical, professional skills lawyers need as they attempt to assist clients in problem resolution. Guest speakers include members of the judiciary, the bar, and ADR professionals. Readings and class participation are essential components of the seminar. A paper is required in lieu of an examination. May qualify for the writing requirement.

#### **Antitrust Law**

*Prof. Polito; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

This course examines public and private enforcement, and judicial interpretation, of the laws regulating competition and monopoly. The issues on which antitrust bears include international competitiveness, industrial policy, mergers, acquisitions, and joint ventures. Other subjects include cartels, trade association activities, discounting, resale price maintenance, patent licensing, boycotts, predatory pricing, and misuse of governmental processes.

The class will review the evolution over the past century in antitrust thinking, policy, and law. This is in part a study in the history of ideas, the political economy of governmental policy, and the process of legal and economic change.

#### **Appellate Procedure**

*Judge Thayer; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

This course will familiarize students with the basic structure of the Federal and State appellate court systems, as well as their interrelationship, and is designed to educate future trial and appellate litigators on the fundamental principles of appellate practice and procedure. This is not a course in oral advocacy, but rather a course on the substantive and procedural issues legal practitioners encounter when representing clients at both the trial and appellate levels. Topics to be covered also include: How to Preserve an Issue for Appeal, Who May Appeal, When is an Issue Appealable, How to Initiate an Appeal, Appellate Jurisdiction of Courts, and the Standard of Appellate Review.

#### **Banking Law**

*Two Credits.*

This course will examine the history and formation of banks and related financial institutions; geographic expansion through branch banking, interstate banking and the bank holding company; and regulation of the business of banking including lending, trust activities and capital requirements.

Within this historical framework, recent legislative reforms of financial institutions, including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA) and the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) will be analyzed. Current issues relating to bank antitrust, expansion of banking activities, regulatory responses to failing and failed banks including supervisory enforcement powers, and international banking will be covered.

#### **Bankruptcy**

*Prof. Lemelman, Judge Hillman, Judge Queenan; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

The course covers the history and philosophy of the Bankruptcy Acts of 1978, 1984 and 1986 and the Bankruptcy Rules all as interpreted by the Supreme Court and the other inferior courts. It includes relief under chapters 7, 11 and 13 of the Bankruptcy Code, complaints, motions and applications, as well as defenses thereto and the theory behind the offensive and defensive use of same.

The course deals extensively with the jurisdiction and organization of the courts, the U.S. Trustees, rights and duties of debtors and creditors, the automatic stay, executory contracts, title and avoidance power of the trustee, preferences and fraudulent transfers, liquidation and distribution including claims,



priorities and exemptions, discharge and dischargeability, and plans and their confirmation. Either Business Associations or Commercial Law is a prerequisite.

#### **Bankruptcy Seminar**

*Prof. Wittenberg; Two Credits.*

This course deals with the history and philosophy of the Bankruptcy Acts of 1978, 1984 and 1986 and the Bankruptcy Rules all as interpreted by the Supreme Court and the other inferior courts. It includes petitions in Chapters 7, 11, and 13, complaints, requests, motions, applications, as well as defenses thereto and the theory behind the offensive and defensive use of the same.

Covered are straight bankruptcies, reorganizations under Chapter 11, regular income debtors and small proprietors, Chapter 13, and involuntary petitions.

The course deals extensively with the organization of the courts, the U.S. Trustees, jurisdiction, title and avoidance powers of the trustee, fraudulent conveyances and preferences, liquidation and distribution including priorities and exemptions, discharge and dischargeability, and plans and their confirmation. Either Business Associations or Commercial Law is a prerequisite.

Limited to 15 students. The course will fulfill the legal writing requirement.

#### **Biomedical Ethics and Public Policy**

*Prof. Brown; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

A research and writing seminar, the purpose of which is to review the rapidly developing area of biomedicine and to compare these developments to issues related to law, ethics and public policy. Students will examine the following topic areas: (a) Organ and fetal tissues transplantation and research,

focusing upon existing law, including issues of informed consent, privacy, medical goals and individual rights; (b) Genetic engineering of tissues and organs, including genetic therapy and experimentation, proprietary and commercial issues, insurance and confidentiality; and (c) Ethical and public policy concerns with respect to the developing medical technology, including the integration of the roles of government and the private sector.

The course will be open to no more than ten students, who will each work on research topics for a major writing which will satisfy the writing requirement. Two credits once a week, two hours.

#### **Business Planning**

*Prof. Vacco; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

General survey of the basic factors to be considered in the organization, financing, operation and liquidation of the small business venture. These factors will be examined within a choice of business entity frameworks. Proprietorships, partnerships, limited partnerships, business trusts, close corporations and professional corporations will be covered. There will be an emphasis on federal taxation of these entities. Students are afforded the option of submitting a paper and making a class presentation on its contents or taking a final examination. The paper may be used to satisfy the writing requirement.

#### **Business Torts**

*Prof. Kaplan; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

This course examines certain situations arising in the conduct of a competitive business. The legal field lies between antitrust, on the one side, and the monopoly laws of copyright and patent, on the other. It comprises such subjects as

false advertising, disparagement of goods, predatory practices, product and producer identity, trade secrets, misappropriation, and publicity rights.

#### **Chemical Health Hazards and Corporate Liability**

*Ms. Peck; Two Credits.*

A critical analysis of the remedies currently available to victims of chemical health hazards under traditional tort theories of nuisance, negligence, or abnormally dangerous activities. Seminars will focus on litigation engendered by DES, asbestos, Agent Orange, and the toxic carcinogens found at Love Canal: dioxin, benzene, and PCBs. Individual conferences on a written project of substantial complexity. Presentation of seminar papers in class. Limited to 10-15 students.

#### **Children and the Law I**

*Prof. Polk; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

This seminar examines the attorney's role as litigator, mediator, and advisor in the context of child welfare systems and courts which are overwhelmed, outmoded and unclear about the rights of children. It presents trial and appellate strategies related to: custody issues; neglect and physical or sexual abuse; placement in foster care, termination of parental rights and adoption; and emerging issues of cultural difference, poverty, homelessness, prenatal drug exposure, and pediatric AIDS. Students submit written analyses of the above topics and recommendations for legislation or systems change. May qualify for writing requirement; limited enrollment.



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**Children and the Law I**

*Prof. Finn; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course is a survey of issues in the law related to neglect, abuse, delinquency, status offenses, termination of parental rights, corrections and social services. Taught by a problems approach, the course involves an examination and cannot be used to satisfy the writing requirement. No limit on enrollment; no prerequisite. Registration for both Prof. Polk's and Prof. Finn's Children and the Law I is prohibited. (See also description of Legal Internship Program.)

**Children and the Law II**

*Prof. Finn; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This seminar is structured as an advanced course in the law related to child protection and the defense and prosecution of juvenile offenses. The student will be able to concentrate on the area of children's law he or she prefers while completing a series of written exercises through the course of the semester. Completion of Children and the Law I or prior experience with the children's justice systems is required. May qualify for the writing requirement; enrollment limited to 15 students.

**Church and State Seminar**

*Two Credits.*

This seminar will focus on issues arising under the Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses of the First Amendment. The course will explore particular problems to develop a general theory of the Religion Clauses of the First Amendment and of the constitutional ideologies underlying these clauses. The course will further encompass the historical background of the Religion Clauses, as well as the study of numerous Supreme Court decisions concerning government aid to religious institutions, conscientious objection,

government regulations that burden religious conduct, government attempts at defining "religion," disputes over church property and similar topics.

**Civil Rights Litigation: § 1983**

*Prof. Blum; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course will concentrate on suits brought against state and local government actors for violations of federal constitutional and statutory rights. Emphasis will be on recent Supreme Court case law developments in the area of § 1983 litigation, with particular attention to what rights are enforceable under § 1983, government liability under § 1983, and immunities available to officials and governmental entities named as defendants in § 1983 actions. This course is recommended, though not required, for students who will be taking Police Misconduct Litigation in the spring.

**Civil Rights/Non-Traditional Families**

*Prof. Wasson; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

The course examines the legal situation of lesbians and gay men in the context of laws regulating lesbian and gay sexuality; lesbian and gay identity in high schools and universities and how such laws affect lesbian and gay social and political institutions; anti-discrimination laws in public and private employment (including the CIA, FBI, security clearances and the military); legal recognition of lesbian and gay relationships through domestic partners legislation, adoption and guardianship, employee benefits and property divisions; and the formation of lesbian and gay families through adoption, foster care, artificial insemination, surrogacy, child custody and visitation.

The course is designed for students merely curious about the subject matter, those interested in advocating for civil rights and civil liberties, and those desirous of being better prepared to respond to the legal needs of clients who may be gay or lesbian.

The course will be taught in seminar form. Students will submit a paper in lieu of an examination, which may be used to satisfy the writing requirement.

**Close Corporations Seminar**

*Prof. Sherman; Three Credits.*

This seminar will consider several issues unique to the incorporation of businesses with a small number of shareholders. Among such issues that may be treated are: close corporations statutes affecting control and restrictions and transferability; majority and minority shareholder duties to each other and the corporation; valuation issues; shareholder agreements and the role of the lawyer in forming, advising and representing close corporations and their shareholders.

A paper will be required on a topic selected by the student and approved by the instructor. The paper will satisfy the writing requirement. Enrollment is limited to 15 students. At least one semester of Business Associations is a prerequisite.

**Comparative Law**

*Mr. Cetkovic; Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course surveys a wide spectrum of foreign and domestic subjects of transnational significance. The students will examine the essential characteristics of the dominant "civil law" systems in Europe, Latin America and East Asia. Topics will range from legal history and education, to the substantive and procedural aspects of



modern civil law contracts, torts and public law. The legal environment of private international transactions and disputes, involving foreign law, will be analyzed. Readings will be assigned. Papers required. May qualify for writing requirement.

#### **Computers and the Law**

*Mr. Bauer; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course will survey the legal problems generated by the development and widespread use of the computer. The emphasis will be on how the law responds to a specific technological development that does not always fit established doctrine. Topics will include computer contracts and licenses, protection of property rights (trade secrets, copyright and patent) taxation, government regulation, data communications, computer crime, social implications, management problems, dispute resolution and international relations. A knowledge of computer technology will be helpful but is not required. Students will be assigned to teams for class participation. There will be an examination.

#### **Computer Law and High Technology Law Seminar**

*Prof. Rustad; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

Information superhighways, electronic libraries, computer networks and other high technologies raise a myriad of legal and policy issues which will be explored in this seminar. After the initial lectures, students will break into discussion groups on selected topics. In 1995–1996, highlighted topics will include Law on the Internet; Torts in Cyberia; Software Licensing in the “Hub and Spoke” of Revised Article Two of the Uniform Commercial Code; Contracting in a Digital World; Computer System Network Liability; the Uniform Commercial Code and Intellectual Property; Bulletin Board Liability;

Computer Malpractice; Legal Problems with Computer Viruses; and the Clipper Chip Controversy. Students will use the new information technologies such as e-mail, listservs, and LEXIS’s Counsel Connect. Students will be encouraged to use computer-assisted presentation programs when sharing their research findings with the class. Quizzes on the required reading and a research paper will be required instead of a final examination. Paper may satisfy writing requirement. Enrollment limited to 20 students.

#### **Conflict of Laws**

*Prof. Donahue; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This course will focus on those problems the courts have to deal with in those cases where the facts cross state lines. The course will survey choice of law problems in various fields of law including torts, contracts, property, wills, trusts, workers’ compensation and family law. The concept of domicile will be explored in depth.

Constitutional considerations as well as constitutional limitations on state courts’ choice of law will also be considered. An examination is ordinarily required, and the writing requirement may be satisfied in the course.

#### **Conflict of Laws—Seminar**

*Two Credits.*

A survey of Conflict of Laws taught primarily by the problem method. This is a basic course with no prerequisites. Problems will be assigned and readings suggested to cover typical issues involving jurisdiction, foreign judgments, choice of law, and international transactions. The class discussion will focus on these problems. Students may elect to write a paper in lieu of an examination.

#### **Constitutional Law—Criminal Procedure**

*Prof. Cronin; Three Credits. Justice Joseph R. Nolan. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

This course involves analysis and discussion of decisions in the area of intersection between the Constitution and the criminal process with special emphasis on arrest; search and seizure; privilege against self-incrimination; entrapment; pre-trial identification; bail; prosecutorial discretion; grand jury; professional responsibility; habeas corpus. Enrollment open to day students only.

#### **The Constitution and Race—Seminar**

*Prof. Day; Three Credits.*

This seminar is designed to explore legal, historical, and cultural perspectives on the problem of race. The course will trace the development of American Constitutional law affecting race, from the Founding to the Second Reconstruction. A variety of themes will be developed: examining race from the perspective of a northern and southern city; understanding the distinction between sentiment and interest; assessing the interrelation between the concepts of liberty and equality; understanding the tension between unity and diversity; determining a proper focus, for example, the condition of the victims or the nature of racist acts; and assessing the extent to which the law has responded to people of color.

Students will be expected to submit a seminar paper that will be presented in class. This paper may be used to fulfill the writing requirement. Reading material for the course will be filed on reserve. Enrollment is limited to 15 students.



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**Constitutional Theory and Interpretation**

*Prof. Day; Two Credits.*

This seminar explores the foundations that support and unify the doctrinal structure of Constitutional Law. The course is organized according to doctrinal categories. The materials, however, examine the underlying theories about the ideology of law.

These theories include: civic republicanism of the 18th century; the philosophical theories of natural rights, utilitarianism, and positivism; and, the contemporary movements of law and economics, critical legal studies, and feminism. The selections take opposing positions to expose the existing conflicts in theory and interpretation.

Each student is expected to prepare and present a research paper that may satisfy the writing requirement. Constitutional Law is a prerequisite.

**Construction Law**

*Mr. Nash; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course will examine those legal principles which have emerged from the common law and which together with statutory law presently govern modern construction law. Practical solutions to everyday construction problems will be offered from the teacher's own experience. Limited enrollment to 20 students.

**Consumer Law**

*Profs. Golann, McEttrick; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

The field of consumer law has recently been transformed by the enactment of both state and federal legislation. Familiarity with these developments is essential to any

attorney who wishes to represent consumers or the businesses which deal with them, particularly the financial services industry. In states such as Massachusetts, consumer statutes are also widely used in purely commercial litigation. This course will survey both the common law and the statutory remedies available to consumer purchasers and to consumer and business litigants, with an emphasis on Massachusetts G.L. Chapter 93A.

**Consumer Law Seminar**

*Prof. Wittenberg; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This seminar is intended to survey a broad variety of consumer law-related issues. Special focus will be placed on the various statutory remedies available to the aggrieved consumer. Students will be expected to research the applicable law and produce a comprehensive, high-quality paper in their respective areas of related interest. No examination.

**Connecticut Practice**

*Mr. MacKay; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

A practice-oriented introduction to the rules of civil practice and procedure in the Connecticut courts. Using the Connecticut Practice Book and sample forms, students will represent a hypothetical client in a civil action, including the preparation of all pleadings, motions and discovery from the inception of the action to the post-judgment, appellate stage. Recommended for students planning to practice in Connecticut. Required text is the *Connecticut Rule of Court* (West, 1994).

**Contemporary Jurisprudence Seminar**

*Prof. Ashe; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This seminar will explore perspectives expressed in jurisprudential writings of the past decade. Readings will consist of law review articles and other materials which will be made available by the instructor.

Weekly readings and short weekly writings will be required. Students will prepare seminar papers which may satisfy the writing requirement and will also present their work to the class. Enrollment limited to 16 students.

**Contemporary Issues in American Law and Politics**

*Prof. Murphy; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This seminar utilizes current court cases, legislative proposals and political controversies to explore the role of law and lawyers in contemporary American society. Selected cases from the U.S. Supreme Court docket provide a starting point for course coverage. National political discourse (health and welfare reform, crime, immigration, political corruption) will further define course content. Students will be asked to make presentations on the issues chosen for discussion. Limited to 20 students. Writing requirement can be satisfied.

**Conveyancing and Mortgages**

*Prof. Kelley, Mr. Cuffe; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

A practical approach to the basic elements of conveyancing; title examinations, use of plans; elements of the purchase and sale contract; title standards and statutes; overview of zoning and subdivision control and other use



restrictions; consumer protection and brokerage problems; escrow and non-escrow closings; identification of important problems in the use and re-use of land; preparation of abstract, deed, mortgage, mortgage notes, settlement and other closing documents for a typical transaction. Registration for conveyancing and Mortgages and Real Estate Mortgages is prohibited.

#### **Copyright and Unfair Competition**

*Prof. Kaplan; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

This course considers problems, practical and theoretical, that arise in the creation, marketing, and distribution of literary, artistic, musical, and computer related works. Attention centers on the law of copyright, but the course also considers related branches of law, especially the law of unfair competition.

#### **Corporate Finance**

*Mr. Ambrosini; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course is designed to develop the student's awareness of the legal problems and solutions involved in financing the corporation or similar business entity. Students should have taken Accounting for Lawyers or familiar with accounting principles in analyzing financial statements. Topics covered will include: basics of evaluating corporations and their securities; the process of designing the right financing for the desired task; packaging and marketing the financing; disclosure duties; liabilities of officers and directors; and securities litigation. The course will familiarize students with basic principles of federal and Massachusetts securities, corporate and other laws relating to financing and give students a chance to apply these principles to a number of problems.

#### **Corporate Taxation**

*Profs. Bishop, Thompson; Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course and Partnership Taxation are the two courses dealing with the federal income taxation of business associations. This course is an introduction to the federal income taxation of corporations and their shareholders. The course deals with the income tax aspects of the formation of a corporation, dealings between a corporation and its shareholders and debt holders, partial and complete liquidations of a corporation, spin offs, split offs and split ups of a corporation, and corporate reorganizations. Federal Income Taxation I is a prerequisite to this course, unless waived by the professor.

#### **Counseling Technology—Leading Emerging Enterprises**

*Mr. Chow; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This seminar will involve lectures and student projects on legal issues and business considerations common to the technology-based entrepreneur including intellectual property portfolio building, choice of organization and equity structure, contractual arrangements with customers, suppliers and joint venturers, tax and financing law, as well as international considerations. The projects will involve research and writing on selected current issues.

#### **A Criminal Case From Arrest to Trial** *Judge Donahue, Two Credits.*

This course follows a defendant from arrest to trial, with appropriate Court documents and motions supplied to students. Guest lecturers include a District Court Judge, a criminal lawyer, and a probation officer. There are weekly case assignments and there will be one final exam. The course is limited to 35 students.

#### **Criminal Trial Tactics**

*Mr. Zisson; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

Students will participate in all aspects of a criminal jury trial using materials designed to create pragmatic tactical issues. Some of the areas to be covered include the initial client interview and fee setting, opening statement, direct and cross examination of witnesses, various modes of impeachment, rehabilitation of witnesses, use of chalks and demonstrative evidence, use of experts and final argument. The course shall be taught from a prosecution as well as defense perspective. Students will prepare for each week's assignment as if they were preparing for an actual court appearance. They will be critiqued on their performance by the professor as well as by guest trial attorneys. Lectures will be given on particularly subjects such as the cross-examination of expert witnesses. There are no prerequisites for the course but a knowledge of evidence will be helpful.

#### **Directed Research and Writing Seminar on Current Tax Problems**

*Prof. Sherman; Six Credits.*

This seminar will provide a structure within which students with extensive backgrounds in tax law or who are currently taking a substantial concentration in tax law can research and write a serious, in depth paper on a topic of current concern in federal, state or international tax area. Regular and frequent meetings with the instructor will be required. Participants will be expected to produce a paper of publishable quality showing extensive research, analysis in depth, and polished writing. The paper will satisfy the writing requirement. Limited to eight students.



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### **Drafting Wills and Trusts**

*Prof. Rounds; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

An introduction to the fundamentals of drafting legal documents with an emphasis on drafting testamentary instruments; will substitutes, particularly the living trust; investment management agreements; and powers of attorney. This seminar would be helpful to any student intending to enroll in an estate planning course. Wills and Trusts is a prerequisite to this seminar.

### **Elder Law**

*Mr. Moschella; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

The theory and practice of the specialized area of elder and disability law will be explored as the centerpiece of a family law practice in the 1990s. The world's elderly population is growing faster than the population as a whole. As a result, more than 410 million elderly people will be living worldwide by the year 2000, compared with 290 million in 1987. More Americans are age 65 ("young-old") than in any past era. Those over 85 ("old-old") are the fastest growing age cohort. Who takes care of our elderly parents and the disabled children of the elderly raises challenging legal and public policy questions that family practitioners must be skilled in recognizing and responding to in a sensitive and highly skilled manner.

Health care reform in relation to the long-term care debate will be explored, as well as emerging new products such as long-term care and viaduct insurance policies.

The conceptual framework of estate planning for the elderly and families with disabled children will be explored to understand complex "transfer of assets" rules and

entitlement programs so that families do not become impoverished from paying for rising health care costs in the '90s.

The evolving and changing role of the family attorney in planning for his or her client's incapacity will be explored, with special emphasis on the contemporary standards of competency and capacity.

Additional specialized topics with invited guest speakers from other disciplines will discuss topics such as (1) abuse of the elderly and disabled; (2) age discrimination; (3) alternatives to nursing home care and the emergence of assisted living, adult foster care and other housing models for the elderly and disabled to live in the community.

A paper on a pre-approved topic is a course requirement. The paper is in lieu of a final exam and requires regular meetings with instructor and field study where appropriate. The class is highly interactive and requires regular attendance. The text is *Elder Law cases and Materials* by Lawrence A. Frolik, Esq. and Allison Patrucco Barnes, Esq. (Michie Company, 1992).

### **Employment Discrimination**

*Prof. Greenbaum; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

This course will study the various laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, including Title VII or the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Civil Rights Acts of 1866, 1870 and 1871. Also included are studies of the various requirements imposed upon government contractors by Executive Order 11246. Special emphasis will be placed upon the procedures and problems of proof applicable to employment discrimination litigation.

### **Employment Law**

*Profs. Greenbaum, Yamada;  
Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

Employment law consists of three closely related legal frameworks: the common law of employment, collective bargaining, and direct statutory regulation of particular aspects of the employer-employee relationship. This course is designed to provide an overview of this tripartite structure and the fundamental issues with which it is concerned, such as the balancing of individual rights and managerial rights, productivity and job security; protection against unequal or unfair treatment; and the imposition of minimum standards regarding compensation and working conditions. This course is designed to serve as a comprehensive overview of employment law for the generalist, as treatment; and the imposition of minimum standards regarding compensation and working conditions. This course is designed to serve as a comprehensive overview of employment law for the generalist, as well as a basic grounding in labor and employment law for the specialist, who may choose to continue with more detailed examination of particular areas of employment law in other courses.

### **Employment Law Practice**

*Mr. Brown; Two Credits  
(Spring 1996)*

This seminar will examine employment law issues as they arise in the context of the employment relationship, including the hiring process, the working period and the terminating of employees. It will cover such topics as contracts of employment; employee handbooks; privacy and related issues involved in screening and testing; free speech and unionization;



grievance resolution in unionized and union-free environments; causes of action arising from termination; separation agreements and references; and the obligation of former employees not to complete or disclose confidential information. Employment Discrimination or Employment Law or Labor Law or equivalent experience is a prerequisite. Students will be required to submit a final paper in lieu of examination.

#### **Entertainment Law I**

*Ms. Gaglini; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

This course is designed for students interested in transactional lawyering and the Music Business. Students will learn how to negotiate by using custom of the industry information of Management and Recording Agreements. Calibration of musician's royalties will be learned in detail as well as those federal and state laws interconnected with the Music Business. This course and Advanced Entertainment Law bring Boston closer to Hollywood. Requires satisfactory completion of a take-home exam. Students may not submit a research paper in lieu of the exam. Enrollment limited to 20 students.

#### **Environmental Crimes**

*Mr. Antonelli; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course will provide an overview of the major federal environmental criminal statutes and federal historic preservation laws. Existing statutory efforts such as the Clean Water Act, RCRA, CERCLA, the Clean Air Act, the Antiquities Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, federal preservation tax incentives, and other environmental statutes are analyzed. Methods will include lecture discussions with visual aids as well as

guest speakers from the Department of Justice, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Department of the Interior. Class materials will be provided by the course sponsor, the National Park Service. Environmental Law is not a prerequisite, although it is recommended. This course will require a final exam.

#### **Environmental Law**

*Prof. Ferrey, Mr. Schohn,  
Ms. Schram; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

Examines the legal and policy issues surrounding the rapidly developing areas of environmental law — air and water pollution, energy development/conservation — with a special emphasis on the law of toxic and hazardous waste control. This course refines and applies to current environmental problems a combination of skills acquired in the first-year curriculum. Through class discussions and case analysis, the course prepares students to practice as corporate counsel, prosecuting attorneys, public interest attorneys or government counsel in this burgeoning area of the law. May include a paper that satisfies the writing requirement in lieu of an examination.

#### **Environmental Law—Litigation**

*Mr. Parker; Three Credits;  
(Fall 1995)*

By design, this course will equip you to litigate cases under the major environmental statutes in air and water pollution control, hazardous waste management and Superfund. The course will involve working through hypotheticals and preparing basic litigation papers, including complaints, answers and dispositive motions and memoranda. You will analyze actual cases from the perspectives of enforcement and defense

counsel using current federal laws, regulations, policies and guidance. The course will require you to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of several hypothetical cases, conduct negotiations in role play exercises and presentation of oral argument. Substantial memorandum or paper required. Environmental Law is not prerequisite although it is recommended.

#### **Equality: Gender and the Law**

*Prof. Day; Three Credits (Fall 1995)*

Drawing on the insights of feminist legal theory of the past decade, this course offers a series of perspectives for examining the relationship between gender, the principle of equality, and the law and the role of laws in maintaining a gendered society. The course examines six such perspectives: formal equality, substantive equality, subjugation or dominance theory, woman's different voice(s), autonomy, and non-essentialism. Each perspective is explored using cases and readings drawn from a cross-section of legal materials.

No limit on enrollment; no prerequisite. Depending on student enrollment, this course will require either a final examination or a substantial research paper.

#### **Equality: Gender and the Law Seminar**

*Prof. Day; Two Credits (Fall 1995)*

Drawing on the insights of feminist legal theory of the past decade, this seminar offers a series of perspectives for examining the relationship between gender, the principle of equality, and the law and the role of laws in maintaining a gendered society. The seminar examines six such perspectives; formal equality, substantive equality, subjugation or dominance theory, woman's different voice(s), autonomy and



non-essentialism. Each perspective is explored using cases and readings drawn from a cross-section of legal materials.

Enrollment limited to 20 students. This seminar will require either two short papers or a substantial research paper.

#### **Equitable Remedies**

*Profs. Golann, Judge, McEttrick; Three Credits*

History, jurisdiction and powers of equity courts; the adequacy of the remedy at law; injunctive relief against injuries to land, business, personality, and to social, domestic and political relations, specific performance of affirmative and negative contracts, defenses of laches, unclean hands, misrepresentation, mistake and hardship; reformation and rescission; equitable servitudes, equitable conversion.

#### **Estate Administration**

*Prof. Sandoe, Ms. DeVaughn; Three Credits (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A study of estate administration including practice and procedure before the Registries and Probate Courts of the Commonwealth, with particular emphasis on the duties and responsibilities of the fiduciary. Suggested prerequisite: Wills.

#### **Estate and Gift Taxation**

*Mr. Houlihan, Mr. Pollano; Three Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

This course will analyze, describe and focus on the types of property and property rights that are included in and excluded from the Federal Gross Estate. An emphasis is placed on understanding the concepts and rationale underlying the relevant Internal Revenue Code sections and pertinent Regulations relating to testamentary transfers, outright inter vivos transfers and those trans-

fers made in trust. Class discussion will also involve the implementation of knowledge obtained in an estate and gift tax planning context. A brief, practice application highlighting the computation of the gift tax and estate tax along with issues and elections confronting the executor and/or trustee will also be highlighted and discussed.

#### **Estate Planning**

*Mr. Quinan, Mr. Tarlow; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

An examination of the manifold problems confronting the draftsman in providing for the intelligent and effective disposition of property and the diverse considerations, both legal and extralegal, that bear on the resolution of those problems. Particular emphasis is given to the employment of various types of trust, the administrative problems of fiduciaries and the impact of federal income, gift and estate taxation. Limited to 20 students. Wills and Trusts is a prerequisite; Estate and Gift Taxation recommended.

#### **European Union**

*Prof. Atik; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

An introduction to the law of the European Union, with an emphasis on those laws, regulations, and rulings promoting the integration of the European economy. The course will examine the fundamental economic principles of the EU, including free movement of goods, free movement of workers, the right to provide services, and establishment rights. Comparisons will be drawn to counterpart U.S. federal principles. The course will also review post-1992 regulation of the European internal market, including competition (antitrust) policies.

#### **Evidence—Advanced**

*Dean Fenton, Mr. Hurley; Two Credits; (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A seminar focusing upon selected problems governing the introduction of evidence in civil and criminal cases. An analysis of certain of the Federal Rules of Evidence and the proposed Rules of Evidence in Massachusetts. Written problems will be distributed and discussed. Each student must prepare a paper (which will be eligible to satisfy the writing requirement) on an approved topic and the initial drafts of these papers will provide the framework for part of the seminar. The basic course in Evidence is a prerequisite. Enrollment will be limited to 15 students.

#### **Evidence Seminar**

*Prof. Elias; Two Credits; (Spring 1996)*

This course will focus on problem-solving in selected areas of evidence. In each area, there will be a brief review and update on the substantive law of evidence. Thereafter, there will be a series of problems designed to replicate fact patterns arising in trials. Limited to 20 students. No examination; course paper required, which may be submitted in satisfaction of the writing requirement. Preference given to students in their final year.

#### **Family Law**

*Profs. Kindregan, Perlin, Ms. Triantafillou, Mr. Lewin; Three Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

Survey of Family Law Issues including the historical underpinnings of marriage and divorce; state regulation of marriage and divorce; jurisdictional requirements including venue and domicile; grounds for divorce and separate support; alimony; division of marital property; custody and visitation of children; adoption; state intervention in child custody matters; domestic violence; assisted conception; domestic partnership; and the constitutional issues attendant to all of the above.



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**Family Law Practice Seminar**

*Judge Ginsburg; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

The Family Law Practice seminar is designed to develop a sensitivity to the realities of family law practice. Students are presented with everyday problems and are helped to understand the process by which a concrete practical resolution is obtained. The topics covered include all aspects of family law beginning with the initial client interview and ending with a pretrial conference. Sample topics include the psychodynamics of divorce, attorney's fees, custody, termination of parental rights, alimony, child support, the theory and practice of property division, and ethical considerations of family law practice. Noted guest speakers share their insights into various aspects of family law and the students have the opportunity to conduct an interchange with the noted guests and with the professor on the various topics.

This course requires either a paper or an examination. Family Law is a prerequisite.

**Federal Courts**

*Profs. Simard, Wasson; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A study of the federal judicial system and its role in the governmental scheme. Some or all of the following topics will be covered: separation of powers, congressional power to curtail federal jurisdiction, Supreme Court review of state courts, the case and controversy requirement, federal post conviction review, habeas corpus, federal question jurisdiction, state court jurisdiction in Art. III cases, sovereign immunity, immunity in suits against state and federal offices, abstention, injunctions against suit, remnants of the three-judge district court.

**Federal Criminal Litigation Seminar**

*Mr. Denniston; Two Credits.*

This seminar will focus in the investigation and litigation of federal criminal cases and practice, procedure and tactics in such cases. The seminar will cover the grand jury and its role in the investigative process; the Department of Justice and the various federal investigative agencies and their role; representing the government, targets and witnesses in connection with federal investigations; indictments; the federal law of arrest; issues relating to federal investigative procedures, including wire-tapping, consensual monitoring, search and seizure and self-incrimination; bail and pre-trial detention; pre-trial motions; federal jurisdictional issues; the trial of a federal criminal case; and the federal sentencing guidelines. The course will be taught from both the defense and prosecution perspectives and will include guest speakers from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Department of Justice; the federal criminal defenders program; and the federal judiciary. Enrollment limited to 20.

**Federal Criminal Procedure**

*Mr. Kennedy; Two Credits.  
(Not offered 1995-1996)*

Basic procedures involved in the administration of a criminal case in the federal court. Specifically, topics covered will be: classification of federal crimes, investigation of federal crimes, grand juries, accusatory pleadings, arrest and related problems, search and seizure, initial appearance and bail, pretrial motions, trial problems, and sentencing. Registration for both Federal Criminal Practice and State Criminal Practice is prohibited.

**Federal Income Taxation I**

*Assoc. Dean Corbett, Profs.  
Thompson and Polito; Three Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

This is the first part of an introductory course in the fundamentals of federal income taxation. Students who wish a comprehensive introductory course should plan to take this course, followed by Federal Income Taxation II. The materials covered in Federal Income Taxation I include sources of federal tax law and tax research materials, identification of income subject to taxation, identification of the taxpayer liable for the tax, deductions allowed in computing taxable income, and restrictions on the allowance of certain deductions and losses.

**Federal Criminal Prosecution**

*Mr. Dennison; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

This seminar will focus in the investigation and litigation of federal criminal cases and practice, procedure and tactics in such cases. The seminar will cover the grand jury and its role in the investigative process; the Department of Justice and the various federal investigative agencies and their role; representing the government, targets and witnesses in connection with federal investigations; indictments; the federal law of arrest; issues relating to federal investigative procedures, including wire-tapping, consensual monitoring, search and seizure, and self-incrimination; bail and pre-trial detention; pre-trial motions; federal jurisdictional issues; the trial of a federal criminal case; and the federal sentencing guidelines. The course will be taught from both the defense and prosecution perspectives and will include guest speakers from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Department of Justice; the federal criminal defenders program; and the federal judiciary.



### **Federal Income Taxation II**

*Assoc. Dean Corbett, Prof. Thompson; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This is the second part of an introductory course in the fundamentals of federal income taxation. The materials covered include tax accounting, capital gains and losses, gains on depreciable property; the distinction between capital and ordinary deductions; timing and characterization of income and deductions; disallowances of certain losses; and non-recognition provisions. Federal Income Taxation I is the first half of the introductory course in federal income taxation and is a prerequisite to this course.

### **Federal Income Taxation III: Trusts and Estates**

*Three Credits. (Not offered 1995-1996)*

This course will present an in-depth study of the federal taxation of trust and decedent's estates. The course will cover simple and complex trusts; short term trusts; the throwback rule; distributable net income deduction and the two tier system and some of the basic elements of estate planning relative to trust and estate income taxation, as well as the use of trusts and estates as income splitting devices. Federal Income Taxation I is a prerequisite and Taxation II should be taken concurrently if not previously completed. The course in trusts is also a prerequisite or it may be taken concurrently. There will be a paper based on a problem handed out at the beginning of the course. This paper will satisfy the writing requirement.

### **Federal Income Taxation III**

*Ms. Beineke; Three Credits. (Not offered 1995-1996.)*

This course will present an in-depth study of the federal taxation of trust and decedent's estates. The course will cover simple and complex trusts; short term trusts; the throwback rule; distributable net income deduction and the two tier system and some of the basic elements of estate planning relative to trust and estate income taxation, as well as the use of trusts and estates as income splitting devices. Federal Income Taxation I is a prerequisite and Taxation II should be taken concurrently if not previously completed. The course in trusts is also a prerequisite or it may be taken concurrently. There will be a paper based on a problem handed out at the beginning of the course. This paper will satisfy the writing requirement.

### **Financial Aspects of Divorce**

*Profs. Thompson, Kindregan; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course will examine the present day theories of marriage as an economic partnership. Consideration will be given to how present day thinking affects the economic outcome of divorce. Specifically, the course will cover ante-nuptial agreements, various forms of alimony, child support including guidelines, the equitable division of property including the identification, valuation and division of various forms of marital property, tax effects of support and property division, and bankruptcy and divorce. A paper is required.

### **First Amendment Seminar**

*Mr. Kline; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

The seminar will examine the theoretical basis of the Supreme Court's First Amendment holdings. The course will focus on free speech issues involving political speech, hate speech, commercial speech, pornography and freedom of the press. Enrollment limited to 20. Exam.

### **Government Contracts**

*Two Credits.*

The course will survey both Massachusetts and federal law on contracting by and with government including: the differences between government and private contracts; the formation, administration, and termination of government contracts; and the remedies available to the contracting parties. The Massachusetts materials will emphasize the regulations, under the Ward Commission legislation, of the design and construction of public works and public buildings. No prerequisite. All students will be required to take a final examination.

### **Health Care Law**

*Associate Justice Thayer; Two Credits (Spring 1996)*

This seminar is designed to familiarize the student with the law and ethical considerations relating to certain health care issues. Topics to be covered include: informed consent in the doctor-patient relationship; personhood; human reproduction, i.e., abortion, sterilization, artificial insemination and surrogacy; fetal maternal conflicts; genetic screening and engineering; right to die; euthanasia; suicide and assisted suicide; living wills and other directives; and organ transplants. Class participation and attendance is a requirement of the course. A paper will be required.



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### **Health Law Seminar**

*Prof. Elias; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

There are three parts to this course. The first consists of a series of lectures and discussions on the health care delivery system. The second will focus on research and writing in the health care field. During this period, there are requirements for teacher approval of the topic and for tutorial conferences. The third includes resumption of the discussions, and presentations by the students on their topics.

Limited to 20 students. No examination; course paper required, which may be submitted in satisfaction of the writing requirement. Preference given to students in their final year and to students with experience in the field.

### **High Tech Practicum**

*Ms. Sherry; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This survey course will investigate the various aspects of the law applicable to computer technology, including intellectual property law, in the context of the formation and operation of a high technology company. The course will include practical assignments and discussion of the construction of a proprietary rights program, legal questions relating to the hiring and retention of employees, marketing and distribution of technology-based companies. The emphasis will be on practical considerations in representing a high technology company, and the implications of judicial, statutory and regulatory developments for business strategies and practices. Courses in copyright law and other computer-related law

courses are recommended, but not required. A final examination will be given; a paper may be submitted in lieu of the examination upon the instructor's approval and may qualify for satisfying the writing requirement.

### **Human Reproduction and the Law**

*Dr. Borten; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course will focus on the legal implications of recent innovations in the field of human reproduction. Issues include contraception, abortion, sterilization, artificial conception, genetic, screening, embryo preservation, and in-vitro fertilization. Emphasis will be placed on specific problems affecting the rights and relationship of the involved parties. Analysis and discussion of recent decisions affecting the field of reproductive technology as well as ethical and policy considerations will be explored. Students will be required to submit a final paper in lieu of examination. Limited to 20 students.

### **Immigration Law**

*Mr. Johnson; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

A study of the immigration, nationality, and naturalization laws of the United States and the constitutional sources of limitations pertaining to the legislative power over such laws. The topics discussed are: the immigrant selection system; the issuance of non-immigrant and immigrant visas; grounds of excludability of aliens and waiver of excludability; grounds for deportation; change of status within the United States, including legalization, refugee and asylum status; review of immigration

decisions through administrative procedures, administrative appeals, and the courts; citizenship by birth and by naturalization; revocation of nationality and expatriation; and employer penalties for hiring illegal aliens.

### **Immigration Legal Internship**

*Two Credits.*

This internship may be pursued separately from the regular course on immigration law or while enrolled in the course. Enrollment is limited and approval from Professors Clark and Epps is required. (See also description of Legal Internship Program.)

### **Insurance Law**

*Prof. McMahon; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

Regulation of insurance business; insurable interest; the insurance contract; the interests protected by contracts of insurance; construction of policies; rights under policies; rights by subrogation. There are no prerequisites for this course. An examination will determine the grade.

### **Intellectual Property Law**

*Prof. McMahon; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A survey of the law of the protection of ideas, trade secrets, inventions, artistic creations, and reputation. The course will briefly review the bases for patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection, the distinction between the various forms of intellectual property and the statutory and common law methods of enforcing rights. There are no prerequisites for this course. An examination will determine the grade.



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**International Business Transactions**

*Prof. Atik; Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

A survey of the legal aspects of international business transactions. The course begins with a review of private international law principles and a description of the major institutional features of the global business environment. Specific topics examined within the course will include choice-of-law; jurisdiction and the resolution of international business disputes; international lending; letters of credit; export controls; licensing of intellectual property; foreign direct investment; and international trade in goods and services. In addition to legal considerations, international economics and organizational theory will be used to inform the choice of optimal transactional forms. The role of the international business lawyer will be stressed throughout. A number of sessions will be devoted to analyzing common transactional instruments, such as technology licenses, joint-venture agreements and international loan agreements.

**International Business Transactions I**

*Mr. Myrick; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

A survey of some of the legal aspects of international business transactions. This course will include an examination of the foundations of international commerce and economics, structural approaches and business organizational models to accomplish international business, choice of law, international sale of goods (with an emphasis on the documentary sales transaction, including letters of credit, bills of lading, INCOTERMS, etc.) and the institutions and operations of the European Union which impact international trade. Aspects of the GATT agreements, the WTO and

various treaties will be considered. Some consideration of the influence of intellectual property will be included. Enrollment limited to 20. Paper required which can be used to fulfill the writing requirement.

**International Business Transactions II**

*Mr. Myrick; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

A survey of the national and international controls and other influences on international business. This course will include tariff classification and administration, non-tariff barriers to trade, international technology transfer and licensing, intellectual property, dumping, countervailing duty, investment controls, and export licensing. Aspects of the GATT, the WTO and various other treaties will be considered. Enrollment limited to 20. Paper required which can be used to fulfill the writing requirement.

**International Environmental Law**

*Ms. Schram; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

The environmental law course is presented at an introductory level. It focuses on the response of the law to environmental challenges, including air quality, water quality, toxics, contaminated property, land use, and resource management. The course will provide an overview of federal statutory laws as well as common law in this area. A significant amount of time will be spent studying the regulatory/ administrative approaches to protection of human health and the environment. There will be a brief review of alternative rulemaking and international environmental law. Finally, we will scrutinize the current debate regarding the efficacy of various federal statutes and regulations, and the proposed changes in Congress.

**International Finance**

*Prof. Atik; Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

A survey of international banking and securities transactions and their regulation. The course reviews international financial instruments and institutions. Specific topics examined include bank regulation, capital adequacy, foreign exchange markets, the international payment system, Eurobonds, securitization, the global money and securities markets, derivatives and swaps.

**International Human Rights Seminar**

*Ms. Dorn; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This seminar explores the development and existence of that body of law which creates and protects fundamental human rights in the international arena. The origins of human rights, current existence of those rights and the philosophical underpinnings of human rights law, including the questions of cultural relativity and State sovereignty, are examined. Major human rights instruments, including the International Bill of Rights and Covenants relating to racial discrimination, women's rights, children's rights and regional conventions are analyzed in depth. The mechanisms for protecting human rights are explored, including the role of the United Nations and European Court as well as the Helsinki and Strasbourg processes.

Additional topics include humanitarian intervention; use of human rights law in domestic litigation; human rights in United States foreign policy, and the recent World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. The law of human rights is studied in the context of those current political, economic and social forces which combine to impact the treatment accorded to citizens by their governmental entities.



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A paper is required on a topic selected by the student and approved by Professor Dorn. The paper will satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement. Enrollment is limited to 20 students. There are no prerequisites.

#### **International Law**

*Ms. Dorn; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A survey of public international law, its nature, sources and application. Some or all of the following topics will be addressed: international agreements, international organizations, including the United Nations, states and recognition, nationality and alien rights, territorial and maritime jurisdiction, state responsibility and international claims, including expropriation and the act of state doctrine, the laws of war, and the developing law of human rights. Examination or paper which may satisfy writing requirement.

#### **International Trade Regulation**

*Prof. Atik; Three Credits (Fall 1995)*

A survey of legal issues in the regulation of international trade in goods and services, with an emphasis on the World Trade Organization/GATT structure and corresponding U.S. trading rules. The course will also review the trade, services, intellectual property and investment aspects of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

#### **Interviewing and Counseling**

*Prof. Pizzano; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

This course is designed to raise the student's level of awareness of the interaction between the lawyer and client and train the student in the preventive law and counseling functions of law practice. Among topics to be included are: the initial interview active and passive listen-

ing, the reluctant client, decision making, lawyer and client, who's in charge, and selected ethical considerations. Techniques will include extensive role-playing by each student, student observation, and critique by the students and the instructor. A paper in lieu of an examination will be required, which may qualify for satisfaction of the writing requirement. (See also the course description of the Legal Internship Program). These placements are limited, and approval from Profs. Clark and Pizzano is required.

#### **Judicial Administration**

*Ms. Reed; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

An introduction to the Massachusetts courts system, including a detailed examination of court structure, management and operations. Seminar will focus on the position of the court system within state government and the interrelationship of the judicial, executive and legislative branches. Lectures will cover such topics as court budgeting, facilities, automation, security and case management. Development of practical skills in dealing with courts, court procedures and court personnel will be emphasized. Enrollment limited to 20.

#### **Judicial Internship Program**

*Prof. Blumenson; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

In this program, students are assigned to a series of Superior Court judges, and spend a minimum of six hours per week as a "judicial intern" observing court, discussing cases with the judge, at times writing memoranda, and generally obtaining "a view from the bench." Additionally, the student must submit a research paper on a subject concerning the administration of justice, which may include observations drawn from the students' experience as well. Students apply for admission

through an application form available from Professor Blumenson's office in December; admission also depends on the continued availability of Superior Court internships.

#### **Jurisprudence**

*Justice Nolan; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995). Prof. Wasson; Two Credits (Spring 1996)*

Jurisprudence and legal philosophy involve the jurist's quest for a systemic vision that will order and illuminate the dark realities of the law and are efforts to understand the legal order and its role in human life.

These courses examine the extent to which the legality of a law is or should be limited to its pedigree — was it adopted in the proper way by the proper authority (i.e., positivism), versus the extent to which the legality of a law is or should be determined by the extent to which it comports with some moral standard (i.e., natural law). If only the former be involved, then is law nothing more than the command of the sovereign backed by some kind of sanction? If only the latter be involved, then is there some objectively determinable, universal and everlasting standard against which the law can be judged, or are we left with a "free for all" in which each person applies his or her own sense of morality on an ad hoc basis?

Can the problem of individual subjectivity be avoided through formalism, or has legal realism shown that to be a sham? Can formalism be resuscitated through some form of legal process theory via Hart & Sacks, reasoned elaboration via Llewellyn or Wechsler, some form of majoritarianism under Frankfurter or Ely, or some kind of rights theory under Dworkin or Rawls?



Modern critiques of legal reasoning via critical legal studies, feminist jurisprudence, critical race theory and law and economics are considered for their contribution to jurisprudence and legal philosophy.

#### **Labor Law**

*Prof. Greenbaum, Mr. Cochran; Three Credits (Spring 1996)*

This course will examine the regulation of labor-management relations in the private sector. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the union organizing campaign, the means of designating a union as exclusive bargaining representative, the regulation of strikes, lockouts, picketing and other forms of concerted activity, the duty to bargain collectively and resolution of disputes through grievance-arbitration process.

#### **Land Transfer and Finance**

*Prof. Brown; Three Credits.*

A detailed examination of the structural forms and financial mechanisms involved in modern real estate transactions. Beginning with a study of the legal aspects of residential transfers, the course will proceed to examine the lawyer's role in real estate syndication, sale and leaseback and ground lease transactions, as well as the organization of cooperative, condominium and complex developments such as shopping centers and urban renewal projects. This course is designed to introduce the student to the lawyer's role in all phases of real estate development. It is not a basic mortgage course, but includes a review of basic mortgage law and consideration of more complex financial and tax problems relative to large scale real estate development. Emphasis in class will be placed upon developing the drafting and negotiating skills essential to such complex real estate transfers. Writing requirement may be fulfilled by permission of the instructor. Take home examination required. Tax I is a prerequisite. Limited to 25 students.

#### **Landlord-Tenant Law Seminar**

*Prof. Ortwein; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

The course is designed to allow students an opportunity to learn and experience both substantive and practical aspects of landlord-tenant law. Although, generally the material will be national in scope, nevertheless, special emphasis will be placed on Massachusetts law and practice. Simulations, role-playing exercises, guest speakers, and video presentations as well as lecture and classroom dialogue will all be utilized in order to maximize student involvement in the learning process in the most meaningful and realistic way. Students will be offered an opportunity to participate in skills training exercises such as interviewing, counseling, and negotiation in the landlord-tenant context. Ethical issues which pervade this area of practice will also be explored.

The course will be divided into three segments: General Principles of Substantive Law; Massachusetts Summary Process Procedure; Special Landlord-Tenant issues (e.g., Public Housing, Rent Control, Condominium Control). Enrollment will be limited.

#### **Land Use**

*Prof. Keenan; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

The subject matter of this course includes an analysis of case law and relevant legislative materials relating to various topics including variances, special permits, nonconforming uses, amendments, spot zoning, interim zoning, contract zoning, exactions and impact fees, condominiums and zoning, growth controls, cluster zoning, intergovernmental zoning conflicts, inclusionary and exclusionary zoning. The course will also consider the taking issue and subdivision control. The legal writing requirement

may be fulfilled as an adjunct to the course, but the final grade is based solely on final examination performance.

#### **Law and Economics**

*Prof. Mr. McJohn; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This seminar will examine some of the ways that commentators and courts have used economics to understand and evaluate the law. The course will focus on understanding the basic tools of economic analysis and using them to examine the law, and the effects of the law on members of society, in various substantive areas. We will analyze various legal rules to see if they promote economic efficiency and maximization of social wealth.

#### **Law and Education**

*Ms. Greiman; Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

Education law is a varied field, covering the many legal issues that arise in institutions of learning on the elementary and secondary levels as well as on the higher education level. This course will examine both the public and private sectors, including such issues as affirmative action, freedom of speech, student dismissals, tenure, institutional closings, religion and the schools, and business planning. Course materials include textbook and supplementary materials drawn from a number of sources. Enrollment is limited to 20 students. In lieu of an examination there will be a paper that may be used to satisfy the writing requirement.

#### **Law and Medicine**

*Prof. Elias; Two Credits.*

The focus of this course will be on the physician-patient-hospital relationship. Some of the topics to be explored will be the delivery of the health care; the legal structure of hospitals; role of hospital trustees; tax status of voluntary hospitals; corporate liability; medical staff issues; the reimbursement system; patient rights; death, dying and the



right to accept or refuse treatment; advance directives. Limited to 20 students. No examination; paper required, which may be submitted to satisfy the writing requirement. Preference given to students in their final year and to students with a background in the field.

#### **Law and Psychology Seminar**

*Prof. Ashe; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This seminar will provide the opportunity for students to research and write about topics relating to intersections of psychology and civil and criminal law.

Weekly readings and short weekly writings will be required, as well as preparation of a seminar paper which may satisfy the writing requirement. Students will be expected to present their work to the class. Enrollment limited to 16 students.

#### **Law in Literature and Film**

*Prof. Ortwein; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

Law and lawyers have been portrayed in literature and film in many ways from various perspectives over the years. Is law the perfect metaphor or interesting in its own right? The purpose of this course is to examine and criticize that portrayal as it appears in selected pieces of literature (essays, humor, fiction, plays, poetry, short stories, etc.) and certain movies. We will attempt to use our legal insights to help understand the literature and perhaps draw on literary insights to help us better understand the law. What visions of law and lawyers are portrayed by the artists, and are those visions accurate? Does the work reflect the developing state of the law and changing societal attitudes towards law and lawyers?

The course is designed as a seminar with limited enrollment of students who have a choice of writing three essays or one paper.

#### **Lawyer as Investment Adviser**

*Assoc. Dean Corbett, Mr. O'Connell; Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course is designed to provide the student with a thorough background of the federal and state law that governs the lawyer's activities as an investment adviser. The student will be exposed to the fundamental principles of the world of investing with particular emphasis on the "prudent person" investment rules enshrined in probate law. The student will also receive an overview of relevant income tax, estate and gift tax, and probate law provisions that have a direct effect on investment decisions made by the lawyer in the course of his or her practice.

The successful completion of Tax I is a prerequisite for this course. Knowledge of financial principles will assist the student but is not a prerequisite for the course.

Each student will be required to submit a paper which may qualify to satisfy the writing requirement. Each student will also participate in an investment exercise where he or she will experience the responsibilities of planning and managing a \$500,000 portfolio.

#### **Law Practice Management I: Planning for Law as a Career and an Enterprise (Seminar)**

*Prof. Baker, Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

Successful lawyers like their work, but too often chance upon the right legal career. The process of learning from experience after graduation can be enhanced beforehand. To that end, the course helps the student assess his or her talents, experiences, and values, as well as areas of legal interest, to determine a preferred role in the legal profession, resulting in a written career plan. Once the desired legal service has been chosen, building a practice around it requires an understanding of

basic business strategy. To help gain it, the student designs a new law practice consistent with the career plan, focusing initially on determining the need for the selected legal service, then planning how best to meet that need, and finally testing the design by analyzing the cost and revenue implications of the choices made, resulting in a written professional plan. In addition to written work, the course will involve field interviews and oral reports. Limited enrollment.

#### **Law Practice Management II: Operating the Legal Enterprise (Seminar)**

*Prof. Baker, Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

Once the law practice strategy has been chosen, the attorney has to make sure that it works by rendering superb professional service to his or her client. A premise of the course is that the attorney-client relationship, and the obligation it implies, is too important to be left to chance, but can benefit from the support that a well planned law firm can provide. During this semester, students will focus on organizational and operational issues involved in fulfilling the attorney's obligations to his or her client, as well as key problems of firm leadership, and malpractice avoidance, as well as basic management and finance. As in the fall course, (which is recommended but not required) writing, field interviews and oral presentations will be involved. Limited enrollment.

#### **Law, Science, Medicine and Mental Disability and the Law**

*Prof. Fentiman; Three Credits. (Not offered 1995-1996.)*

This course examines a number of emerging issues in the area where law, science, and medicine intersect. These issues include genetic engineering and reproductive rights and technology, focusing on abortion, sterilization, in vitro fertilization, and surrogate parenting; govern-



ment control of science and medicine, looking at EPA, FDA and OSHA decision-making in regard to risk/benefit assessment of hazardous substances; medical treatment of seriously ill newborns and the aged; and the problem of medical advances outstripping legal doctrine, with the topics to be discussed including informed consent in health care decision making, the rights to die and refuse treatment, and the difficulties involved in allocating scarce resources, such as organs for transplant. Throughout the course, a comparative analysis of the legal, medical, and scientific professions is undertaken and the legal, ethical and policy considerations arising from the use of new medical and scientific technologies will be discussed. The course requires a paper, which may be offered to satisfy the writing requirement. Enrollment is limited to 20 students. (Professor Fentiman will be on leave during the 1995-1996 academic year.)

#### **Lawyer in Popular Culture**

*Prof. Kindregan; Two Credits.*

The image of the American Lawyer has been shaped in considerable part by portrayals in film and literature. The purpose of this seminar is to develop a better understanding of the role of the Lawyer in modern society by reviewing these portrayals in a number of classic movies and novels, and comparing these portrayals to the reality of contemporary legal practice. The focus will be on legal ethics, attorney-client relationship, evidence, the lawyer's obligation to society and to the client, the role of the court, and whether the lawyer is being accurately portrayed to the public by the film industry. Each student will be required to provide an analysis of one major film or novel and its portrayal of legal issues and of lawyers. This is a limited enrollment seminar.

#### **Legal History**

*(TBA)*

A seminar devoted to the consideration of selected topics in Anglo-American constitutional and legal history. The selected topics will include the background and the making of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights with special emphasis upon judicial review and the separation of powers; changes in American law as a result of nineteenth century economic and social developments; and transformations in the law and in the patterns of legal thought produced by the emergence of government regulation, bureaucracy, and the welfare state in the twentieth century. Readings, oral participation in class discussions, and a research paper on an approved topic, which may be used to satisfy the legal writing requirement, will be required of all seminar members.

#### **Legal Rights of the Disabled**

*Mr. Aptaker; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

An overview of the legal rights, entitlements and protections for persons with mental or physical disabilities. The course explores major legislation dealing with discrimination and the process of law reform. The course covers statutory developments and case law in the areas of guardianship, civil commitment, the right to treatment and to refuse treatment, special education, access to public facilities and community services and current topics in disability law. Enrollment limited to fifteen students.

#### **Legal Technology—Using Computers to Enhance Legal Skills (Seminar)**

*Prof. Baker; Three Credits.*

In the last few years, the micro-computer has moved from secretarial stations directly onto the desk of active practicing attorneys. This course is designed to introduce law students to some of the capabilities of the microcomputer as a way of enhancing the legal skills they acquire elsewhere in the curriculum. Students will be exposed to basic applications such as word processing, spreadsheet, databases, document assembly, and telecommunications, including on-line research, and if time permits, practice management, expert systems, and hypertext authoring systems, all in the context of rendering high quality legal service. In addition, while this course is designed to complement and not duplicate other courses, some attention will be paid to legal issues relevant to the use of technology for legal work, and students should expect to undertake an extensive writing project involving the use of the computer. No particular background in computers is required for enrollment, but the classes will be interactive in nature to draw on the combined skills of the instructor and the students. Because enrollment is limited by facility capacity, preference will be given to students enrolled in either Law Practice Management or the course in Computers and the Law.

#### **Legal Writing**

*Prof. Brody, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Janda; Three Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A comprehensive review of the principles of good legal writing. Major assignments include drafting a legal document and writing a brief. Individual conferences supplement the lectures. Successfully completing the course satisfies the writing requirement. Enrollment is limited to 15.



### **Legislation**

*Mr. Walsh, Mr. Rizoli; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This course is designed to acquaint the student with the significance of law making and statutes in our legal system. Its essential perspective is the role of the lawyer in the legislative process, in the resolution of legal problems through legislation, and in the development, interpretation and application of legislation.

This course will be concerned with a study of the legislative process; the organization, structure, and procedure of legislative bodies including the powers of investigatory committees and the rights of witnesses before such committees; legislative contempt power; legislative grants of immunity to witnesses; and related procedural matters. It will also consider such constitutional issues as the prohibition against bills of attainder, legislative immunities for speech or debate, and executive privilege with special emphasis upon Watergate and Watergate-related cases. Finally, it will deal with the pervasive role of statutes in modern law; principles of statutory draftsmanship; problems of statutory construction and interpretation; and the relationship between the legislative branch and the judiciary under our system of separation of powers.

### **Licensing: Intellectual Property Rights**

*Mr. Frank; Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

Licensing Intellectual Property Rights is a course that will explore the various elements, terms and considerations employed in drafting the various types of intellectual property licenses, including those in high-tech, as well as cover relevant and current case law, address a multitude of associated liability and business issues, help to understand potential litigation issues, and

additionally cover these issues as directed to different license objectives in today's complex business environment.

### **Litigating Technology Disputes**

*Mr. Chow; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This seminar will involve lectures and student projects on selected substantive and procedural law and general strategic and tactical aspects of litigating disputes involving technology-based enterprises, including disputes over intellectual property rights (patents, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets), restrictions on competition, contract performance and product liability issues. The projects will involve research and writing on selected current issues.

### **Local and State Government Law**

*Ms. Conner; Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

Government involvement in contemporary social problems occurs at every level—from the neighborhood to the nation. This course considers local government's many functions (from licensing and zoning to education and public safety) and its powers; its relationships to state and federal governments; political theories of democratic participation in local government; the evolution of varieties of local entities to accommodate regional needs; and the impact of particular organizations and arrangements on the quality of governmental services.

### **Mass Media Law**

*Ms. Landergan; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive survey of mass media law ranging from libel to Federal Communications Commission law. The sections on broadcasting treat issues not always addressed in traditional media law courses, such as governmental regulations applicable only to the broadcasting

media, new technologies, cameras in the courtroom, and international broadcasting developments. The sections on the First Amendment, newsgathering, defamation, privacy and copyright provide a basic foundation applicable to all media.

On a practical level, this course provides students with a basic legal framework for representation of television stations, radio stations, the cable industry, new technologies, newspapers and magazines. It would also provide a useful background for students interested in pursuing a job with a governmental regulatory entity. Finally, some of the substantive law such as privacy and defamation, could prove relevant to lawyers representing individuals in private practice.

Option of a final paper or final open book examination.

### **Massachusetts Practice**

*Prof. Perlin, Mr. McLaughlin, Judge Ronan; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

The course in Practice and Procedure deals particularly with Massachusetts practice at both trial and appellate levels and involves consideration of the following: jurisdiction of the various courts, venue, commencement of action, forms substance and service of summonses including writs of attachment of real and personal property, trustee process, action to reach and apply, arrest, supplementary process parties, complaints, motions to dismiss, answers, amendments, counterclaims, interrogatories, request for admission, production of documents, and entry upon land for inspection and other purposes, methods for termination of litigation prior to trial, physical and mental examination of person, depositions, motions for a new trial, proceedings before masters, appeals, reports judgment, execution. Examination required.



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**Massachusetts Commercial Transactions Seminar**

*Prof. Wittenberg; Two Credits.  
(Not offered 1995-1996)*

Seminar on Massachusetts case law and statutes relating to both common law and commercial contracts (Article 2 of Uniform Commercial Code). Enrollment is limited to 20 Students. This course requires a paper that may be used to satisfy the writing requirement.

**Medical Malpractice**

*Ms. Dacey-White; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course will be divided into two parts: The first part will focus a review of the law in the area of medical malpractice. These issues are negligence, informed consent, hospital liability, *respondeat superior*, the discovery rule and the proximate cause of the injuries. There will be a brief overview of risk management in the area of both a hospital setting as well as the office setting. The mechanic of it and its purpose will be discussed.

The second part of this course will focus on the mechanics of a medical malpractice lawsuit: the evaluation of the case, the retaining of an expert, the Offer of Proof, the medical malpractice tribunal, the discovery process, the decision-making process of whether to settle, try or use ADR. During the course there will be a review of medical records. How to use them, what to look for, and where to find certain documents in the record or in the hospital. Also, during the course the issue of demonstrative evidence and its appropriateness will be discussed.

**Mediation**

*Prof. Baker; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

The field of alternative dispute resolution, or as some would call it, appropriate dispute resolution, is burgeoning. Many civil cases which would otherwise have gone to trial are being referred to court-annexed mediators for consensual resolution, and disputes of other kinds are increasingly being made the subject of mediation rather than adjudication by courts or arbitrators. This course is designed to expose students to the parameters of the mediation alternative through a combination of research and observation as well as simulations and exercises, capped by a paper in lieu of an examination. Enrollment is limited to 18 students who have not taken the Alternative Dispute Resolution Seminar. A familiarity with computers is not required, but the course may, if feasible, involve some introduction to software relevant to assisted negotiation.

Students may also enroll in a legal internship program for an additional two credits which will place them with a governmental agency that performs mediation services, contemporaneously with the course. (See also the course description of the Legal Internship Program). These placements are limited and approval from Professors Baker and Clark are required.

**Medical Practice and the Law**

*Dr. Borten; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course will explore the regulations and legal problems surrounding a medical practice. The focus will be on the legal representation of a medical practitioner in all aspects related to the practice of medicine. Emphasis will be placed on the interaction between the physician and patients, hospitals,

the state, insurance companies, health maintenance organizations and physician practices. Issues to be examined include confidentiality, privileges, hospital privileges, peer review, licensing, disciplinary actions, ERISA, enterprise liability, economic credentialing, employment contracts and restrictive covenants. Analysis and discussion of recent administrative and court decisions affecting a physician's practice will be reviewed. Students will be required to submit a final paper in lieu of examination. Limited to 20 students.

**Mental Disability and the Law**

*Prof. Fentiman; Three Credits.  
(Not offered 1995-1996.)*

This course addresses a number of complex issues which arise in the legal system's treatment of the mentally disabled. These include: the criteria for involuntary civil commitment of the mentally ill, the rights of mental patients to treatment and to refuse treatment, the insanity defense, the guilty but mentally ill verdict, diminished capacity, competency to stand trial and to be executed, informed consent, confidentiality and the nature of the therapist-patient relationship, and the prediction of dangerousness of the mentally ill. Enrollment is limited to 20 students. This course requires a paper, which may be offered in satisfaction of the writing requirement.

**Military Law Seminar**

*Two Credits (TBA)*

This course will examine what might be termed military "disciplinary" law. In addition to the court-martial system, the entire array of administrative and non-judicial sanctions will be studied. Throughout the course, comparisons between the military and civilian justice systems will be made with respect to the overall goals



of each, due process afforded, the roles of the main "players," differences in substantive law and judicial interpretation, and practical factors, such as how military panels differ from civilian juries and how the differences affect the outcomes produced by each. The course will attempt to convey an understanding of the current United States military justice system by examining its historical roots as well as its constitutional, statutory, and regulatory underpinnings. The course will also examine current debate involving the military legal system, such as the relative importance of discipline and justice, proposals to grant Article III status to military judges, and issues relating to command influence.

#### **Modern Legal Theory**

*Prof. Hicks; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

This course will focus on the intellectual and historical development of the conception of law as a form of the experience of social order. A critical approach to contemporary legal theory will be adopted with reference to such topics as legal reason, law and politics, law and nature as described by major thinkers through the ages and as received by the Anglo-American tradition. Readings and paper required. May qualify for writing requirement.

#### **Negotiation for Lawyers**

*Prof. Perlmutter; Two Credits.*

The course will focus on negotiation issues and the lawyering process, including goal defining and objective setting; dealing with adversaries and allies; advising clients; ethical issues in negotiation; preserving professional relationships while acting on a client's behalf; settlement; understanding cooperation; competition and compromise; realistic evaluation of the strength

and weakness of positions; settlement agreements and releases. Students will have the opportunity to engage in negotiations in simulated settings and will be evaluated on the basis of their success. Guests and media sources will be utilized to explore a variety of settings and contexts, including special problems presented in negotiation by and with professionals of the opposite sex and the range of negotiation styles and strategies commonly utilized in legal and business activities. Readings will be used primarily to support practical and realistic negotiation exercises. Enrollment limited to 16 students.

#### **Non-Profit Organizations**

*Prof. Polk; Three Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This seminar explores legal complexities faced by non profit organizations in an environment which demands greater oversight of their activities by the I.R.S. and the courts. It will examine statutory schemes under which various forms of non profits exist, fiduciary responsibilities of officers and directors, limits on the political and fundraising activities of tax exempt entities, audit and related fiscal matters, contracting with governmental agencies, contracting for services, regulatory requirements, and emerging issues related to drugs, AIDS, and racism. Students will submit a fully documented written analysis of an existing non-profit's legal status and condition with recommendations.

#### **Partnership Taxation**

*Prof. Thompson; Three Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course and Corporate Taxation are the two courses dealing with the federal income taxation of business associations. This course is an introduction to the federal

income taxation of partnerships and their partners. The course deals with the income tax aspects of the formation of a partnership, dealings between a partnership and its partners, the pass through of income and deductions from a partnership to its partners, termination of a partnership, and transfers of partnership interests. Federal Income Taxation I is a prerequisite, unless waived by the professor.

#### **Patent Law and High Technology**

*Mr. Mirabito; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

For many companies, technology is their most important asset. Attorneys representing such companies are involved in advising their clients in many diverse issues which impinge on the technology/legal interfaces. Such issues include the methods of protection of that technology by patents or otherwise, the rights of former employees to establish companies in competition with their former employers, the structuring of legal instruments with outside suppliers or purchasers; relevant U.S. laws restricting the sales of their products or technology abroad, and the sources and legal methods of financing growing high-tech firms. This course will be predominantly concentrated in the area of patent protection (the acquisition, use, and defense of those patents), but will also deal to a lesser extent with the myriad of legal issues alluded to above. Prospective students are advised that because the course is heavily technically-oriented, they should possess a technical or scientific background. Enrollment is limited to 25.



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**Police Misconduct Litigation**

*Prof. Blum; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course will focus primarily on police misconduct litigation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Materials for the course will include cases on excessive force, jail suicides, high-speed pursuits, use of canine units, police response to incidents of domestic violence and failure to provide police protection. There will be extensive examination of the problems encountered in establishing, as well as defending against, claims asserting individual officer liability and supervisory or municipal liability based on failure to train or discipline. Considerable attention will be given to the particular defense of qualified immunity for individual officers and its application in various contexts. Recommended, but not required, as a prerequisite to this course is the elective in Civil Rights Litigation offered by Professor Blum in the fall semester. Students may satisfy the writing requirement through this course.

**Practice Before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Patent Prosecution**

*Mr. Truano; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

The course will focus on the various issues that arise in practicing before the U.S. Patent Office. The course will concentrate on patent application drafting, filing and prosecution including responses to various Office Actions and the filing of appeals with the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. Client intellectual property counseling and patent litigation as well as reexamination, reissue and interference practice, will also be discussed. Students will be required to draft a patent application and an appeal brief. The course is limited to 20 students. A prerequisite for the course is Introduction to patent law. The course satisfies the writing requirement.

**Practical Trial Evidence**

*TBA; Two Credits.*

This course will focus intensively on the skills of witness examination: direct, cross, and redirect. The course has three goals: (1) to develop the student's ability to conduct an effective examination; (2) to help the student recognize an improper examination by the opposing side and respond to it appropriately; and (3) to make the major doctrines studied in Evidence—relevance, hearsay, authentication, character, and the best evidence rule, among others—come alive by studying them in their natural trial context. The course differs from the Trial Advocacy courses (Intensive, Civil, Criminal, and Probate and Family Court) in that it does not focus on the aspects of trial other than witness examination (that is, it does not focus on voir dire of the jury panel, opening statements, and closing arguments, and there are no full-scale mock trials at the end of the course). The course will be taught largely through role-playing by the students of the roles of counsel, witnesses, and judges. The course will be graded pass/fail on the basis of performance in class on assigned exercises, and on short written assignments that will be assigned with some regularity. Limited to 16 students.

**Prisoners' Rights**

*Mr. Rufo; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course studies the evolution and existence of a body of law known as prisoner's rights. With a recurring theme of the lawyer's role in this area, the focus is on the constitutional principles involved in the litigation of these rights. Individual constitutional rights will be examined along with the other topics such as bail, rights after release, judicial remedies, prison regulations, and the parole system.

Constitutional Law is a prerequisite and a final exam in the form of a paper may qualify as the legal writing requirement.

**Problems in Jurisprudence**

*Prof. Hicks; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This seminar will focus on particular problems in legal theory, such as civil disobedience, the relationship of law and morality, the nature of justice, law and social change, and punishment and responsibility. Consideration will also be given to theories of legal education and to the major schools of legal thought and their relationship to the above problems. Readings and paper required. May qualify for writing requirement.

**Products Liability**

*Prof. Lambert; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A little history, then a study of the liability of the supplier of defective products, services and structures. Theories of recovery (negligence, express and implied warranty, strict liability). Nature of defect (manufacturing design, failure to warn). Unavoidably unsafe products. Crashworthiness. Which plaintiffs may invoke strict liability? Strict liability for economic harm and commercial losses. Available defenses are contributory negligence, patent danger, assumption of risk, misuse, trend towards comparative fault. Defendants subject to strict liability: manufacturers, retailers, other distributors, commercial lessors, used products; suppliers of professional and commercial services; real estate transactions; product endorers. Limited enrollment, 40 students only.

**Products Liability Seminar**

*Prof. Wittenberg; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

A little history, then a study of the liability of the supplier of defective products, services and structures. Theories of recovery (negligence, express and implies warranty, strict



liability). Nature of defect (manufacturing design, failure to warn). Unavoidably unsafe products. Uncrashworthiness. Which plaintiffs may invoke strict liability? Strict liability for economic harm and commercial losses. Available defenses are: contributory negligence, patent danger, assumption of risk, misuse, trend towards comparative fault. Defendants subject to strict liability: manufacturers, retailers, other distributors, commercial lessors, used products, suppliers of professional and commercial services, real estate transactions, and product endorser.

Enrollment limited to 15 students. The course will fulfill the legal writing requirement.

#### **Public Sector Labor Law**

*Prof. Greenbaum; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This course will examine the regulation of labor-management relations in the public sector. Among the issues to be considered are the rights of public employees to form labor organizations, the scope of the duty to bargain, the right of the public employee to strike, impasse procedures, and limitations on the availability of arbitration as a means of resolving disputes arising under public sector collective bargaining agreements. Emphasis will also be placed upon the constitutional protections afforded public employees. May satisfy the writing requirement.

#### **Real Estate Litigation**

*Chief Justice Sullivan; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

This course will explore the areas of real estate law which frequently reach the courts in Massachusetts including a preliminary discussion of procedure, i.e., the pleadings, discovery, motions to dismiss and summary judgment. Attention will be focused on proceedings to register title to land (G.L. c. 185), zoning (G.L. c. 40A), subdivision

control (G.L. c. 41, § 81L et seq), purchase and sale agreements, tax title foreclosures, complaints to remove clouds on title and mortgage foreclosures. If time permits, discussion also will involve inverse condemnation and restrictions.

#### **Real Estate Mortgages**

*Judge Nolan; Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

This course includes at the start a thorough review of property law. Following this, mortgage deeds and mortgage notes are examined. Transfers from the mortgagor and assignments from the mortgagee, second mortgages, and foreclosures are then studied.

Registration for Conveyancing and Mortgages and Real Estate Mortgages is prohibited.

#### **Real Estate Transactions**

*Mr. Dreyer; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

Problems in acquiring, developing and disposing of real estate; entitlement for and means of financing the acquisition and development of real estate; consideration of related tax problems.

#### **Regulated Industries**

*Prof. Atik; Three Credits. (Not offered 1995-1996.)*

A survey of federal and state economic regulation, with an emphasis on price controls and entry and exit restrictions. The course will focus on those private sector industries "affected with a public interest" which are subject to comprehensive regulatory oversight, such as energy, transportation, broadcasting and utilities. Contemporary constitutional, political and economic premises for regulation will be reviewed and debated, and the competing justifications for regulation and deregulation will be considered.

#### **Secured Transactions**

*Prof. B. Callahan; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A survey of commercial lending transactions, with particular emphasis on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, consumer legislation, relationship to real estate mortgage transactions, relationship to bankruptcy problems, fraudulent conveyances, bulk transfers, federal tax liens, etc.

#### **Securities Regulations**

*Mr. Ambrosini; Three Credits. (Fall 1995)*

An introduction to the federal securities laws, with particular attention focused on the registration, disclosure and liability provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Securities and Exchange Commission in civil enforcement actions will be studied.

#### **Sports Law Seminar**

*Prof. Perlmutter; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This seminar will focus on issues of amateurism, the organization of amateur sports in the United States, eligibility and the right to participate, regulatory authority and the limitations thereon, professional sports leagues, player agency relationships (including the regulation thereof), professional league contracts and arbitrations provisions, and other related issues based upon the direction of meeting discussions and research areas being pursued by individual seminar participants. The seminar is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the subject. Major student responsibility will be the preparation of a substantial written work which may be used to satisfy the writing requirement. Papers will be presented and discussed in the seminar in the latter part of the semester so that students can have the benefit of the input of others. Enrollment limited to 15.



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**State Constitutional Law**

*Mr. Clay; Three Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This survey and analysis of reliance on state constitutional law encompasses consideration of its role in the federal system, the factors and principles which underlie the current renaissance, and the responses of the U.S. Supreme Court. It also includes an examination of the benefits, risks and dilemmas for counsel and client inherent in that reliance. Opinions from state supreme courts in civil and criminal cases are critiqued in order to identify criteria which may be used in interpreting provisions of state constitutions and in structuring arguments to trial and appellate courts. Students have an opportunity to study opinions based on state constitutional law in topics they select. Completion of Constitutional Law is preferred, but not required. No limit on enrollment. No writing requirement. Examination.

**State Criminal Practice**

*Mr. Leary, Mr. Zisson; Two Credits  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

This course will cover all aspects of a criminal trial, including arrest bail, lower court proceedings, grand jury proceedings, indictment, discovery motions, motions to dismiss, problems during trial, and post-trial motions. The purpose of this course is to familiarize the student with criminal forms and procedures in the District and Superior Courts. Guest lecturers include a District Court Justice, trial attorneys and a probation officer. Registration for both State Criminal Practice and Federal Criminal Practice is prohibited.

**State and Local Government Law**

*Prof. Rivera; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995)*

The course will explore the interaction of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government, the interrelationship between state and federal governments, state infrastructures and popular control mechanisms of government action.

The course will consider state and local finance, governmental liability and intragovernmental power distribution. Discreet subject areas covered include civil rights, voting rights and school finance.

**State and Local Taxation**

*Prof. Bishop; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

Analysis of major recent U.S. Supreme Court cases regarding constitutional limitations on state taxation efforts. Course includes an analysis of state corporate franchise and income taxation schemes (including problems of apportionment and nexus), and gross receipts, sales, use, property, and personal income taxation.

**State Practice**

*Two Credits.*

Courses are offered in the State Practice of several states. These courses consist of an analysis of court structure, jurisdiction, rules, appellate process, interpretation and construction of the state constitution, summary of state civil procedure and practice before state administrative agencies. Courses available for: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

**Taxation of Business Ventures**

*Mr. Pollano; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

Course will acquaint the student with the basics of federal income tax planning relative to the decision making process involved in selecting the most advantaged entity in which to conduct a business. Federal tax issues associated with the operation, organization, contribution and distribution of property, compensation of the principals, and the dissolution and transfer of ownership will be highlighted. The various business entities discussed include partnerships, S corporations, and C corporations. Course is suited for students contemplating a career in tax law or corporate law. Tax I is a prerequisite, unless waived by the professor.

**Taxation of International Transactions**

*Prof. Polito; Three Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This three credit course will survey the body of law governing U.S. taxation of international transactions. The course will consider U.S. individual or entity conducts business or invests in the United States). Topics will include the reach of U.S. tax jurisdiction, classification of income as foreign or domestic source, determining individuals' residence for U.S. tax purposes, U.S. taxation of income effectively connected with foreign taxpayers' U.S. business activities, the U.S. withholding tax regime for foreign persons' other U.S. income, foreign tax credits, treatment of entities that U.S. taxpayers use to invest abroad, and tax treaties between the United States and other countries.



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The course will also consider contemporary policy issues and legislative proposals, including the ongoing controversy over transfer pricing (the prices that related parties charge one another in international transactions among themselves and how it affects taxable income) and legislative proposals to overhaul the tax treatment of foreign investments by United States individuals and entities. Federal Tax I and Federal Tax II are prerequisites.

#### **Tax Practice and Procedure**

*Mr. O'Donovan; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

This course will examine the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") as an administrative agency, its regulatory and rule making processes, tax returns, appellate practice within the Service, deficiency assessment procedures, claims for refunds and considerations relating to choice of forum issues inherent in deficiency and refund proceedings and tax collection issues, including tax liens and levies and transferee liability.

#### **Techniques of Legal Reasoning and Writing**

*Dr. Siegel; Three credits. (Fall 1995)*

A study of famous (and not so famous) judicial opinions in order to identify effective and ineffective legal reasoning and writing. This course will use judicial texts as a source to (1) review basic syntax, grammar and construction, and (2) analyze legal reasoning and traditional rhetoric.

The majority of the course will focus on identifying and mastering the techniques of classical rhetoric and reasoning. Students will learn to recognize (and create) the traditional syllogism and such traditional conventions as argumentum ad verecundiam (assumed authority),

ignoratio elenchi (red herring), reductio ad absurdum (reduction to the absurd), argumentum ad misericordiam (appeal to pity), and petitio principii (circular reasoning) — just to name a few. By examining examples of legal reasoning and unmasking its unexpressed, but dispositive, assumptions, students will learn how to "deconstruct" in order to "construct."

Students will work individually and in groups, reading judicial opinions in order to (1) improve their ability to read, analyze, persuade and write, and (2) identify fallacious techniques of argumentation and master ethical legal reasoning. At least one project will require students to select a Supreme Court decision which they believe was wrongly decided, identify, diagram, and explain the operant logical organization and techniques of the majority, concurrence(s) and dissent(s) — and draft a better reasoned, structurally annotated, decision of their own. This course requires substantial written work. Class size is limited.

#### **Trademark Law**

*Prof. McMahon; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1996)*

A more in-depth treatment of the law of trademarks, both in the United States and abroad. The course will cover how trademark rights are obtained, protected and enforced, both here and under foreign legal systems. It will also examine trends toward harmonization of the laws of various countries as the world moves toward a unified commercial law regime.

#### **Trial Advocacy—Intensive**

*Prof. Wilton; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

This course teaches the student how to conduct a trial. Using the method of student performance and critique as well as instructor demonstration, students will learn to deliver opening statements and closing arguments and to conduct witness examinations. Among other topics, we will study techniques of direct and cross examination, impeachment of a witness, refreshing recollection, introduction of real evidence and documents and the use of demonstrative evidence. We will also focus on the application of evidence rules in the trial context. Students will conduct a full trial from a civil or criminal casefile. Written critiques of a classmate's trial performance and of a student's own videotaped trial performance are required. There is no examination. Grading is pass-fail only. Limited to 20 students.

#### **Trial Practice**

*Judge Hallisey; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A condensed NITA Learning-By-Doing course compressed to two-hour dimensions for those not able to take the NITA three-hour course.

The first half of the course consists of study and practice of opening statements, direct examination, including foundations, objections, cross-examinations, impeachment and closing arguments. The course also emphasizes the importance of professional ethics, code of conduct, courtroom customs, manners, decorum and courtesy.

The second half consists of videotaping mini-trials, followed by comments and critiques by instructor, fellow students and self-critique (on viewing videotape). The goal is for students to begin to feel more comfortable participating in a simulated jury trial.



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**Trial Practice—Civil**

*Judge Doerfer, Judge Nolan, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Landers; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

Covers trial problems from opening to closing arguments, including direct and cross examination, impeachment and rehabilitation of witnesses, use of demonstrative and real evidence, expert witnesses, problems regarding the use of documents, relationships among lawyers, judges, jury and trial protocol.

Applied Evidence is stressed throughout. Each student will perform as trial counsel, both plaintiff and defense, and performances will be critiqued. Helpful trial materials and outlines will be shown and distributed. Student trials may be videotaped and available for later viewing. Evidence is a required prerequisite. For a final examination, students may be required to participate as counsel in a full mock trial.

**Trial Practice—Criminal**

*Prof. Burnim; Three Credits. (Spring 1996)*

All students perform in a moot court trial setting from materials prepared and gathered by the professor who is experienced in both the prosecution and defense of criminal cases. All phases of the criminal trial will be covered including voir dire of jurors, opening and closing arguments, direct and cross examination, impeachment and rehabilitation of witnesses, use of demonstrative and real evidence, pretrial motions to suppress concerning illegal search and seizure, Miranda warning, and identification situations. Each student will have frequent opportunities to actually perform as trial counsel, both prosecution and defense, and performances will be critiqued. Demonstrations will be

performed by the professor and visiting trial lawyers. It is expected that student performance will be videotaped and available to students for playback viewing. Evidence is a recommended prerequisite.

**Trial Practice—Probate and Family Court**

*Judge Ginsburg; Two Credits. (Spring 1996)*

This course deals in reality and not theory. Its methodology is a hands-on course. Its design is to improve communication and advocacy skills as a trial lawyer and a trial advocate in the probate and domestic relations area. It will cover trial practice in domestic relations cases, including divorce, custody, adoptions, estates, guardianships, conservatorships, contempts, modifications, pre-trial conferences and the development of negotiation and mediation skills. This is a practical skills learning process. We shall try to learn by doing. The individual development and conversion from a student to a lawyer is the aim of the course. Direct and cross-examination skills are developed. The development of a personal style of advocacy is explored. The course is intended to bridge the gap between law school and the actual practice of law in the areas covered. Enrollment will be limited in order to afford full participation by students in the areas of trial practice.

**Wills**

*Prof. Sandoe, Ms. Beineke. Two Credits. (Fall 1995)*

A study of the post-mortem transfer of real and personal property by operation of wills and the intestate statutes. Consideration is given to: the execution, revocation and revival of wills, will construction and contest; the protection of family members and creditors rights; and the construction, operation and limitations of intestate statutes.

This course may be taken concurrently with the course in Fiduciary Relations.

**Workers' Compensation**

*Prof. Nolan, Judge Martin; Two Credits. (Fall 1995, Spring 1996)*

A consideration of the no-fault workers' compensation laws of Massachusetts and in the United States generally from substantive and procedural aspects. The course attempts to integrate the remedies available with related sources of compensation and benefit on both state and federal levels. Examination.

**Women and the Law**

*Two Credits.*

This course will examine a broad range of legal issues that affect women primarily or exclusively, including childbearing and reproductive health, cohabitation, marriage, divorce and their implications for women, sex discrimination in the workplace, maternity leave, sexual harassment, prostitution, special problems of the black woman, special problems of the lesbian woman, and violence against women.



# Rules and Regulations

Originally adopted by the Faculty,  
May 28, 1992, and as amended  
through May 19, 1995.

## Suffolk University Law School

### I. DEGREE REQUIREMENTS:

#### A. General Requirements

A candidate for the degree of Juris Doctor must be in good academic standing and comply with the following requirements:

1. A candidate must have completed at least three years of full-time study in law school or have completed at least four years of part-time study in law school. A student in good academic standing may, in compelling instances and with the permission of an associate dean, complete his or her final year of study at another ABA accredited law school.
2. A student admitted with advanced standing based on course work completed at another ABA accredited law school must complete at least two years (four semesters) of study at Suffolk University Law School in order to receive the Juris Doctor degree from Suffolk University. In exceptional circumstances this requirement may be reduced in the discretion of an associate dean.
3. A candidate must have a cumulative weighted average of at least 75%, and not have unsatisfactory grades outstanding in more than three courses, of which not more than two are failures.

[For students entering in August, 1994 or thereafter, a candidate's complete law school record must (i) show a cumulative weighted average of at least 2.00; (ii) show unsatisfactory grades outstanding in no more than three courses; and (iii) show no more than one outstanding grade of "F."]  
[11/18/93]

4. Degrees are awarded by the Trustees at Suffolk University on the recommendation of the faculty. Recommendation may be withheld by the faculty for good cause other than failure to meet the foregoing requirements.

#### B. Day Division Residence Requirements

The Day Division course of study consists of three academic years of full-time study. Under the Regulations of the School, the Standards of the American Bar Association, and the Rules of the Board of Bar Examiners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, only those students who can devote substantially all their working time to the study of law are eligible to enroll in the full-time Day Division and to complete their law study in three school years.

*Note: ABA Standard 305(c) prohibits remunerative employment by Day Division students in excess of 20 hours per week.*

**Semester Hour Requirements—**  
The academic year consists of two semesters, the First or Fall Semester, commencing in August, and the Second or Spring Semester, commencing in January. The Day Division requires six semesters of class work. A total of 84 semester hours is required in order to earn the Juris Doctor Degree.

*Note: In addition to the degree requirements of credit hours established by Suffolk University Law School, the American Bar Association as a national accrediting authority has imposed a residency requirement on all law schools subject to its accreditation. This requirement, which Suffolk University Law School must adhere to, requires all full-time students (Day Division) to have 70 days per semester (of at least 10 credits) in residence for a total of six semesters in order to graduate.*

#### C. Evening Division

The academic year consists of two semesters, the first or Fall Semester, commencing in August, and the second or Spring Semester, commencing in January. The Evening Division requires eight semesters of class work. A total of 84 semester hours is required in order to earn the Juris Doctor Degree.

*Note: In addition to the degree requirements of credit hours established by Suffolk University Law School, the American Bar Association as a national accrediting authority has imposed a residency requirement on all law schools subject to its accreditation. This requirement, which Suffolk University Law School must adhere to, requires all part-time students (Evening Division) to have 70 days per semester (of at least eight credits) in residence for a total of 8 semesters in order to graduate.*

### II. ACADEMIC STANDARDS

#### A. Course Loads

##### 1. Day Division

No Day Division student may register for more than 15 credits or less than 13 credits in any one semester, or register for credits which result in more than 30 credits or less than 27 credits in any one year without prior approval of the Petitions Committee.

Second year Day Division students must enroll in at least 10 credit hours of required courses during the second year with the remaining required courses to be completed during the third year of study. When selected, all required courses must be completed in their entirety and within the same student section.



## **2. Evening Division**

No Evening Division student may register for more than 12 credits or less than 9 credits in any one semester, or register for credits which result in more than 24 credits or less than 21 credits in any one year without prior approval of the Petitions Committee.

Third year Evening Division students must enroll in at least nine credit hours of required courses with the remaining required courses to be completed in their entirety and within the same student section.

### **B. Attendance and Assignment Policy**

Each student is expected to perform all class assignments and to attend class meetings regularly. Failure to do so may result in exclusion from an examination, which may result in a grade of No Credit (60% or, for students entering after August 1994, F), probation, suspension, or dismissal.

*Note: Current administrative policy permits a student to miss no more than four class hours in a two credit course, or more than six class hours in a three-credit course.*

A student must take the courses and examinations for the section in which he or she is enrolled.

### **C. Academic Standing Requirements**

#### **1. First year students**

- a. A first year student is not in good academic standing if his or her grade point average for the first year falls below 2.00 or if he or she receives a final grade below C in more than one course.

- b. A student who is not in good academic standing after the first year, but who does not come within subsection (1)(c), shall be placed on probation for the following semester, and shall continue on probation as long as his or her cumulative average is below 2.00.

- c. A first year student whose cumulative average for the year falls below 1.60 or receives final grades below C in three or more courses will be dismissed.

In extraordinary circumstances, the Academic Standing Committee may vote to allow the student to continue on probation. The Committee shall not allow the student to continue on probation unless it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the student is likely to succeed in the study of law.

- d. Students on probation after the first year shall be offered the opportunity to participate in an assistance program supervised by the Academic Standing Committee.

- e. A student whose cumulative average for the first year falls below 1.60 or who receives a final grade below C in three or more first year courses, but is allowed by the Academic Standing Committee to continue, shall be required to participate in an assistance program prescribed by the Academic Standing Committee during the following year of law study.

- f. A first year student whose cumulative average for the first year falls below 1.60 or who receives a final grade below C in three or more first year courses, but is allowed to continue will ordinarily be required to retake all courses in which a grade of D or lower was received. For good cause shown, the Academic Standing Committee may vote to exempt a student from repeating one or more of such courses.

#### **2. Second year evening students**

- a. A second year evening student is not in good academic standing if his or her grade point average for the year falls below 2.00 or if he or she receives a final grade below C in more than one course.

- b. An evening student who is not in good academic standing after the second year in the evening division, but who does not come within subsection (2)(c), shall be placed on probation for the following semester, and shall continue on probation as long as his or her cumulative average is below 2.00.

- c. A second year evening student whose cumulative average for the year falls below 1.60 or receives final grades below C in three or more courses will be dismissed. In extraordinary circumstances, the Academic Standing Committee may vote to allow the student to continue on probation. The Committee shall not allow the student to continue on probation unless it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the student is likely to succeed in the study of law.



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### 3. *Upperclass students*

- a. An upperclass student is not in good academic standing if his or her grade point average for any semester falls below 2.00 or if he or she receives final grades below C in more than one course in any semester.
- b. An upperclass student who is not in good academic standing after a semester, but who does not fall within paragraph (3)(c), shall be placed on probation for the following semester. The student shall continue on probation as long as his or her cumulative average remains below 2.00.
- c. An upperclass student whose cumulative average for the semester falls below 1.60 or receives final grades below C in three or more courses will be dismissed. In extraordinary circumstances, the Academic Standing Committee may vote to allow the student to continue on probation. The Committee shall not allow the student to continue on probation unless it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the student is likely to succeed in the study of law.
- d. An upperclass student whose grade point average for the semester falls below 2.00 or receives final grades below C in more than one course while on probation will be dismissed. In extraordinary circumstances, the Academic Standing Committee may vote to allow the student to continue on

probation. The Committee shall not allow the student to continue on probation unless it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the student is likely to succeed in the study of law.

- e. If a student who is not on probation but has been on probation previously is not in good academic standing for a semester, he or she shall come before the Academic Standing Committee, which shall determine, based on the student's overall academic record and the reasons for the failure to maintain good academic standing, whether or not the student shall be dismissed or continue on probation.
- f. Any student who fails to achieve good academic standing for the relevant year or semester three times will be dismissed, unless at least five members of the Academic Standing Committee vote that the student be allowed to continue on probation. (For example, a student would fall into this category if his or her grades for the first year were below the standards for good standing, his or her grades for the second semester of the second year were below the standards for good standing, and his or her grades for the first semester of the third year were below the standards for good standing). In the event the student is allowed to continue, the Academic Standing Committee shall set the conditions of such probation.

### 4. *Academic Standing Committee*

- a. Petitions for permission to continue will be considered by the Academic Standing Committee, consisting of six faculty members and an Associate Dean. The Associate Dean, who shall be a member of the Law Faculty, shall serve as Chair of the Committee, and shall only vote in the case of a tie. The Registrar shall deliberate with the Committee, but shall not vote on petitions. Members will serve for three years. Two faculty members will be replaced each year to provide continuity.
- b. The student shall be afforded an opportunity to submit a petition in writing to the Committee and to be heard before the Committee prior to its decision. If extenuating circumstances are claimed, full documentation of the circumstances must accompany the petition. If such reasons involve physical or psychological incapacity before or during examinations, full documentation of the problem from a treating professional must accompany the petition.
- c. If the Committee allows a student to continue on probation, it may impose conditions, including, but not limited to repeating a course, periodic meetings with a faculty advisor, an assistance program prescribed by the Committee, limitations on employment or extracurricular activities or taking a semester or year's leave prior to continuing.



## 5. General provisions

- a. No student may graduate with final grades below C outstanding in more than three courses, or with an average below 2.00, or with a final grade of F outstanding in more than one course.
- b. A student, whether or not in good academic standing, shall be required to repeat any first year course in which he or she receives a grade of F. For evening students, this includes Constitutional Law and Property, though offered in the second year.
- c. An upperclass student taking a reduced program shall not be in good academic standing if his or her grade point average for the semester falls below 2.00 or if he or she receives grades below C in more than 30% of the total credit hours carried. A first year student taking a reduced program shall not be in good academic standing if his or her grade point average for the first year falls below 2.00 or if he or she receives grades below C in more than 30% of the total credit hours carried.
- d. In determining academic standing a grade of No Credit shall be considered a 60%, or, for students entering after August 1994, an F.
- e. Any day student who is taking more than three first year courses shall be considered a first year student for purposes of determining academic standing. Any evening student who is

taking more than two first year courses (including Constitutional Law or Property Law) shall be treated as a first year student for purposes of determining academic standing.

## 6. Conforming provisions for students under the prior grading system

- a. Students under the prior numerical grading system shall not be in good academic standing if their grade point average for the relevant period falls below 75, or they receive final grades below 75 in the designated number of courses.
- b. Students under the prior grading system shall be subject to § (2)(c) and (3)(c) if they receive grades below 75 in three or more courses, or if their average for the relevant semester falls below 74.
- c. No student under the prior grading system may graduate with grades below 75 in more than three courses of which not more than two may be F, or with an average below 75. [5/19/95]

## D. Dean's List

Any student whose weighted average is 83.00 (or, for students entering after August 1994, 3.00) or above for any academic year is eligible for the Dean's List.

## E. Graduation with Honors

A student who has complied with all requirements for the degree of Juris Doctor, and whose scholastic achievements, in the judgment of the Faculty, have been outstanding, will be recommended for the

degree with honors. The graduating student with the highest cumulative average in the day and evening divisions will be awarded the degree summa cum laude; the Faculty may in its discretion also award the graduation honors summa cum laude to additional students.

Under current practice, the faculty follows the following guidelines:

- 83.00-86.99 (Cum Laude)
- 87.00-89.99 (Magna Cum Laude)
- 90.00+ (Summa Cum Laude)

For students entering in August, 1994 or thereafter, honors will be determined as follows:

- 3.00-3.32 cumulative avg. (Cum Laude)
- 3.33-3.66 cumulative avg. (Magna Cum Laude)
- 3.67-4.33 cumulative avg. (Summa Cum Laude) [11/18/93]

## F. Academic Integrity

1. Any violation of academic integrity shall be viewed as a serious infraction of the Rules and Regulations of the Law School. Violations of academic integrity shall include, but are not limited to, dishonesty in the examination process and plagiarism in written work. Plagiarism is the representation of the language, ideas or format of another as one's own in any writing submitted for academic purposes.



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2. Use of the work of another without proper attribution constitutes plagiarism whether or not the writer acts with an intent to mislead or deceive. However, such intent, or the lack of it, may be considered in determining the proper sanction if a violation is established.
  3. It is not permissible to paraphrase more than a few words of the work of another. Any idea which is paraphrased from the work of another must be properly acknowledged. It is impermissible to use quotations from sources, even with acknowledgement, unless the quotation is placed in quotation marks and acknowledgement is given to the specific page or pages where the quoted material is found.
  4. It is also impermissible to copy substantial parts of the sentence structure, paragraph structure, or organizational format of the work of another, even if some words or ideas are changed from the original. Such borrowing is impermissible even if citations to the source are included in the text. A general citation of a source, without quotation, is not sufficient to acknowledge the borrowing of the words or intellectual structure of another's work. Such citations indicate that the source supports the idea in the citing text, not that the words or structure of the cited work are used. Quotations must be given verbatim and indented or placed in quotation marks.
  5. No student may submit the same written work, or substantially the same paper, in satisfaction of more than one academic requirement. If, in unusual circumstances, a student is authorized to submit the same work, or parts of the same work, in satisfaction of more than one requirement, written consent of all persons to whom the work is to be submitted must be obtained in advance, and retained by the student and all persons to whom the writing is submitted. It is permissible, with the consent of the professor, to use a paper submitted for course credit to satisfy the writing requirement as well.
  6. It is a violation of this regulation to provide any written work to another student, with the knowledge that it will be submitted as his or her original work in satisfaction of any course requirement or for any other school-related purpose.
  7. Academic credit may be withheld for any work which violates this regulation. Academic credit awarded for work which is later discovered to have been submitted in violation of this regulation may be withdrawn. A degree awarded in part on the basis of such course credit may be revoked.
  8. The presumptive sanction for a deliberate act of plagiarism is suspension or dismissal from the Law School.
  9. This regulation applies to all work submitted by a student for any course or school-related activity. This includes not only course papers and examinations but also written work for the law reviews, moot court competitions and similar law school-related activities. Where original work is expected, the regulation applies to drafts as well as final submissions. The regulation does not apply to those unusual situations in which the student is not expected to submit original work. For example, it might not apply to drafting pleadings in a clinical setting.
  10. Students are responsible for compliance with these requirements. A student who has any doubt about the propriety of his or her use of sources, or as to whether the work is expected to be original work, should consult with the relevant professor or supervisor before or at the time of submission of the work in question.
  11. By submitting any written work for academic credit or for any school-related purpose, the student represents that the work submitted complies with the provisions of these regulations.
- G. Credit for Clinical and Other Ungraded Activities**
1. No more than twelve credits from clinical programs may be counted toward the degree.
  2. No student may receive more than two units of credit in a semester for ungraded activities other than regularly scheduled courses or clinical programs. Examples of ungraded activities to which this subsection applies



include independent study, Law Review, Moot Court, a Moot Court team, research assistant, and Transnational Law Review.

[Example: It is permissible to take a clinical program for six credits and receive two additional credits for a research assistantship or other ungraded activity in the same semester. It is not permissible to get two credits for a research assistantship and two additional credits for being on a Law Review in a single semester.][5/19/95]

#### **H. Legal Writing Requirement**

To meet the writing requirement a student must, at any time before graduating, complete a substantial piece of legal writing demonstrating both proficiency in writing skills and mastery of subject matter.

This requirement may be met only in one of the following ways:

1. By writing a paper under close supervision or oversight by a member of the full-time faculty, certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of this requirement. For example, a paper written for a course or seminar, or work as a research assistant to a full-time faculty member may qualify under this subsection. (If in the judgment of the overseeing faculty member, two or more pieces of written work cumulatively are the equivalent of a substantial piece of legal writing, they may qualify);

2. If the student is a member of the Law Review, by writing a note, a case comment or two surveys, accepted for publication or certified by the Board of Editors as of publishable quality;
3. If the student is not a member of the Law Review, by writing a case comment selected through the summer author competition and accepted for publication in the Law Review;
4. If the student is a member of the Transnational Law Review, by writing a note or a comparative law survey accepted for publication or certified by the Board of Editors as of publishable quality;
5. If the student is a member of the Moot Court Board, by completing a bench memorandum, brief, or other writing under close supervision or oversight by a full-time faculty member and certified by the faculty member or the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Board as meeting the standards of this requirement. "Other writing" may include a writing for the Moot Court Journal, if it is accepted for publication in the Journal, or certified by the Board of Editors as of publishable quality, and otherwise meets the standards of this requirement;
6. By writing a brief for any inter-scholastic moot court competition, participation in which is sanctioned by the Law School, which brief is to be regarded as

a draft and revised, following its submission to the competition, under close supervision or oversight by a member of the full-time faculty, in a manner consistent with the requirement of the applicable competition, and certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of this requirement; or

7. By submitting a paper to a member of the adjunct faculty in a course or seminar, with the approval of an associate dean and certified by the adjunct faculty member as meeting the standards of this requirement.

For purposes of this requirement the following words have the following meanings:

1. (a) "Substantial" means a writing ordinarily of not less than four thousand words, consisting of not less than twenty (20) typewritten pages of double space text exclusive of footnotes and bibliography. The inclusion of footnotes is assumed in any qualified legal writing except bench memoranda and briefs.  
(b) "Proficiency" means, at a minimum, an ability to produce a well-organized writing which clearly, simply, forcefully, precisely and concisely communicates the ideas sought to be communicated. "Proficiency" also connotes a mastery of word usage, paragraph development, and transitions.



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2. Before certifying a writing as meeting the standards of this requirement, the quality of the writing, its originality, the effectiveness of the research, and the accuracy of statements and citations are to be considered. Unless otherwise instructed by the professor, the student's citations must conform to those in *A Uniform System of Citation*.
  3. "Member of the full-time faculty" or "full time faculty member" includes Legal Practice Skills Instructors.
  4. A writing that is in whole or in part a product of plagiarism does not meet the standards of this requirement. See Regulation II(F). [5/19/95]

Each student must file with the Registrar a notice of the way in which the requirement will be satisfied. This notice must be filed no later than the beginning of the student's final year in law school.

*Forms for this purpose are available at the Registrar's Office.*

#### **I. Elective Add/Drop Period**

During the first two weeks of classes a student who has registered for an elective course or courses may add to and/or drop the course or courses. Course changes are not allowed before the first day of classes or after the close of the designated add/drop period. Failure to withdraw within the add/drop period may result in a grade of No Credit.

#### **J. Extensions Beyond End of Semester**

Any paper or other project required for a final grade in a course must be submitted no later than the end of the examination period for the semester in which the course is taken. If, for compelling reasons, the instructor allows an extension of time to complete the paper or project, the extension may be for a period no longer than 90 days from the end of the examination period. No further extension may be granted. During any extension, the course grade will be recorded temporarily as "Incomplete." However, if by the end of the examination period or extension the paper or project has not been submitted, a grade of NO CREDIT will be recorded.

#### **K. Special Students**

Special programs of study not prescribed by the faculty must be approved in advance of registration by an associate dean.

A regular student who by adding or dropping courses does not take a normal course load during any academic year may be reclassified as a special student for annual tuition payment purposes. In no event will the annual tuition cost for such student be less than stated above for a regular student. A student taking ten (10) credit hours or more per semester in the Day Division or seven (7) credit hours or more in the Evening Division per semester is a regular student for purposes of tuition.

#### **L. Electives at Other Law Schools**

Any student in good standing, with the prior approval of an associate dean, may enroll in and receive credit for an elective course or courses pursued at another ABA accredited law school, provided such courses are not regularly offered at Suffolk University Law School. This rule applies to both domestic summer school programs and international law programs. The student will be responsible for any additional tuition and costs payable to the host law school, in addition to all tuition and costs of Suffolk University Law School. If the remaining courses in a student's program which are taken at Suffolk University Law School total less than ten credits (Day Division) or seven credits (Evening Division) per semester, the tuition payable to Suffolk University will be calculated at the special student rate per credit.

### **III. GRADING AND EXAMINATIONS**

#### **A. Grading System**

All courses and papers are numerically graded on a scale of 100%. Faculty members may award classroom participation points in those courses which are graded anonymously. In courses which are not graded anonymously, such as seminars or skills courses, faculty may request a half-step grade increase for a student's class participation provided such participation was not already accounted for in the original grade submitted.



A student's class standing is determined on the basis of his or her weighted average, which is cumulated after the first year. Reports of grades are made by percentages which are equivalent to the following letters:

#### Grading System

Letter grades are equivalent to the following percentages:

|    |                            |
|----|----------------------------|
| A  | 90% and above              |
| B+ | 87% - 89%                  |
| B  | 83% - 86%                  |
| B- | 80% - 82%                  |
| C  | 75% - 79% (satisfactory)   |
| D  | 70% - 74% (unsatisfactory) |
| F  | Below 70% (failure)        |
| NC | No Credit                  |

Students entering in August, 1994 or thereafter:

|    |      |                             |
|----|------|-----------------------------|
| A+ | 4.33 |                             |
| A  | 4.00 | Excellent                   |
| A- | 3.67 |                             |
| B+ | 3.33 |                             |
| B  | 3.00 | Superior                    |
| B- | 2.67 |                             |
| C+ | 2.33 |                             |
| C  | 2.00 | Satisfactory                |
| D+ | 1.67 | Unsatisfactory <sup>1</sup> |
| D  | 1.00 | Unsatisfactory <sup>1</sup> |
| F  | 0.00 | Unsatisfactory <sup>1</sup> |

Once course grades are submitted by the instructor to the Registrar they may not be altered (other than to correct a clerical error), except by vote of the Law Faculty.

#### B. Class Standing

Official class standings are compiled only at the close of each academic year, within each class and section. However, unofficial class standings are compiled after the first semester. Only official class standings may be recorded on a transcript.

For students entering in August, 1994 or thereafter, cumulative and yearly grade point averages (GPA's) will be computed and recorded by a "0.0 to 4.33 system." A student's official transcript will also show the letter grades awarded for all courses taken and will translate those letter grades into yearly and final cumulative grade point averages (GPA's). For the top twenty-five students within each class and section in the day and evening divisions respectively, the official transcripts will show the actual rank, e.g., "class rank 8th of 300." For students below the top twenty-five but in the top half within each class and section in the day and evening divisions respectively, the official transcripts will show the decile, e.g., "top 10%," "top 20%," "top 30%," "top 40%," and "top 50%." For students in the bottom half within each class and section in the day and evening divisions respectively, the official transcripts will show no special class rank or decile information.

#### C. Examination Numbers

Examination numbers are used in all examinations. Final course verifications/examination number reports are mailed to each student before the end of each semester and before the examination period. Only those students who have fulfilled their financial obligations to the University will receive examination numbers.

A student must take the courses and examinations for the section in which he or she is enrolled.

*The Faculty has promulgated a set of Examination Rules & Regulations which govern all examinations. A copy of the Examination Rules & Regulations are contained in the Student Handbook. Copies are also available in the Registrar's Office.*

#### D. Failure to Take Examinations

No student may omit an examination scheduled for his or her program of study or take an examination not so scheduled. If for some compelling reason beyond his or her control the student must omit a scheduled examination, a written statement setting forth the reasons therefor must be promptly submitted to the office of the associate deans. If the compelling reason exists in advance of the examination, the written statement must be submitted before the examination. An associate dean will approve or disapprove the omission. An unapproved failure to take a scheduled examination will be recorded as a grade of NO CREDIT, which is equivalent to a grade of 60% (or, for students entering after August 1994, an F).

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the "General Requirements" and "Academic Standing Requirements" described above.



No record will be made or credit given for an unapproved taking of any examination. Where a student has omitted to take a required examination with approval, the grade for the course will be recorded temporarily as an "X". Where a student fails to complete a paper or other project for a course by the end of the term, the grade for the course will be recorded temporarily as "I" for "incomplete."  
[07/29/92] A permanent grade of 60% (or, for students entering after August 1994, an F) will be recorded if the student fails to take the next regularly scheduled examination in the course.

A student who without permission fails to take an examination may be dismissed administratively.

#### **E. Reexaminations**

A student in good academic standing may take a reexamination in any course in which he or she has received an unsatisfactory grade. A student who wishes to take a reexamination must register for the reexamination at least thirty days before the examination period begins. Reexamination must be in the same division, unless an associate dean waives this requirement for good cause.

Reexaminations shall be graded on a satisfactory/unsatisfactory basis. The grade on the reexamination shall appear on the student's transcript along with the original unsatisfactory grade, but only the original grade will be counted in the student's overall grade point average. However, if a student

receives a "Satisfactory" on the reexamination, he shall be deemed to have a satisfactory grade in the course for purposes of the regulation (Regulation I(A)(3)) barring graduation with unsatisfactory grades in more than three courses.

Students taking reexaminations must take the examination prepared by the professor who gave the original examination, unless exempted from this requirement, in writing, by an Associate Dean. No such exemption is required, however, if the professor is no longer teaching the course.

Grades received in reexaminations are final. Only one reexamination may be taken in any one course.  
[5/19/95]

[These rules apply to a reexamination for an initial examination in which an unsatisfactory grade was received and which initial examination was taken after August 1995. For the rules regarding a reexamination for an initial examination taken prior to August 1995, please consult with the Law Registrar.]

#### **F. Typing Examinations**

A student may type any or all law examinations as an alternative to writing in longhand. Each student must provide his or her own typewriter, electric or manual, and must apply for the option in writing during an announced registration period prior to the commencement of examinations.

*Note: Detailed regulations governing the examination process are published by the Registrar's office. Students are responsible to know and comply with such regulations.*

#### **G. Privacy**

*Note: In accordance with the provisions of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (Section 438 of the General Education Provisions Act, 20 USC 1232g), commonly known as the "Buckley Amendment," Suffolk University has adopted regulations to protect the privacy rights of its students. A copy of these regulations are available in the Registrar's Office.*

### **IV. SUMMER LAW PROGRAM**

#### **A. Eligibility**

Suffolk University Law School offers a ten week summer program open to students who have completed the first year of law school in good standing at an American Bar Association accredited law school. An applicant to the program must present a letter of good standing from the dean of his or her law school.

*Note: For purposes of the ABA residency requirement, the summer law program is equivalent to one-half semester.*

#### **B. Course Load**

Any student may take up to five credits (ten classroom hours per week) without special permission. Any student wishing to take six or seven credits (12 to 14 classroom hours per week) must petition an associate dean for special administrative approval.



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**C. Acceleration through Summer Law Program**

Any evening Suffolk student wishing to accelerate through the use of summer evening law school program is advised that the approval of an associate dean must be obtained.

Any evening Suffolk student intending to accelerate his or her program by one semester must complete 9-12 credits over two summer sessions.

**D. Application of Summer Credits to Final Semester**

Any Evening Division Suffolk student attending one summer session must enroll in at least five credits (two courses) to reduce his or her final semester credit requirement to fewer than seven credits and thus qualify for reduced tuition.

Any Day Division Suffolk student attending only one summer session must enroll in at least five credits (two or three courses) to reduce his or her final semester credit requirements to fewer than ten credits and thus qualify for reduced tuition.

Any Day or Evening Division Suffolk student may apply credits earned during a summer session to his or her last semester without approval from the Petitions Committee.

**V. LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND WITHDRAWALS**

If a student is currently unable to continue the study of law, the Dean or an Associate Dean may grant the student a leave of absence for up to one year. A student granted a leave of absence is entitled to return to the Law School at the end of the term of the leave without reapplying for admission. A leave of absence will be granted to a first year student only under extraordinary circumstances.

A student who wishes to withdraw from the Law School must file a written request to do so and obtain permission from an associate dean. No student may withdraw after the examination period begins or while consideration of his or her academic standing is pending.

Effective July 1, 1995, students requesting a leave of absence must do so in writing and submit the request to the associate deans' Office. A student who has been granted a leave of absence is not considered withdrawn from school and is considered to be on an approved leave of absence. If a student fails to return from an approved leave of absence, the student is considered to be withdrawn.

A requested leave of absence extending beyond the 60 days is not considered an "approved" leave of absence *for student loan purposes* regardless of being approved by the associate dean. The student must be reported as withdrawn and will not have in-school deferment benefits. It is the responsibility of the student who is requesting the leave of absence to consult with the Financial Aid Office regarding the impact that the leave of absence may have on the student's student loan(s).

**VI. READMISSIONS**

**A. Consideration of Reapplications**

A student who has previously withdrawn from the Law School, or who has been previously dismissed for academic, administrative or disciplinary reasons, and wishes to reenter the Law School must apply for readmission. Such applications will be considered by the Faculty Administrative Committee. In the case of a student dismissed for disciplinary reasons, the Administrative Committee will make a recommendation to the faculty, which will determine whether to readmit the student. A student who is readmitted to the Law School is subject to the academic requirements and regulations in force upon reentry.



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### **B. Time Restrictions on Certain Reapplications**

No application for readmission to the Law School by a student dismissed for an academic or disciplinary reason may be filed until the expiration of one full academic year from the dismissal, unless otherwise specified by the faculty at the time of dismissal. A student dismissed for an academic or disciplinary reason, if readmitted, may not enroll until the expiration of two full academic years from the date of dismissal, unless otherwise specified by the faculty at the time of dismissal. This provision does not apply to a student who takes a leave of absence, withdraws with permission or is suspended from the Law School.

### **C. Procedure**

An application for readmission must be submitted through the Admissions Office. All required application materials must be received by the Admissions Office by the deadline for completing first time applications in order for the applicant to be considered for readmission for the academic year beginning the following August. Applications which are not submitted by the deadline will not be considered, except in unusual circumstances. [05/27/93]

### **D. Limit on Reapplication**

No student dismissed for an academic, administrative or disciplinary reason may apply for readmission more than once.

## **VII. JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS**

### **A. Juris Doctor/Master of Public Administration**

A candidate for the JD/MPA program must meet the admission criteria for both the MPA, as determined by the School of Management, and the JD as determined by the Law School. No student will be considered for admission to the School of Management until the Law School Admissions Committee has acted favorably.

The curriculum requirements for the JD/MPA program are controlled by the respective schools. The JD/MPA degrees will be granted upon completion of 120 semester hours of work. Of this number, 40 semester hours must be completed in the Law School and 30 in the MPA program. Eighteen semester hours of electives are also required. At least nine semester hours must be taken in the Law School. The remaining nine hours may be completed in either the Law School or MPA program. In addition, candidates are required to complete a non-credit colloquium meeting during the first year of law school.

### **B. Juris Doctor/Masters of Business Administration**

A candidate for the JD/MBA program must meet the general admissions standards of both the Law School and the School of Management. In addition, a candidate must meet additional requirements established by the Law School Admissions Committee.

A candidate must obtain a total of 117 credits for the joint degree. In order to qualify for the joint degree, a candidate must obtain 84 credits in the Law School, of which 12 may be awarded for courses taken in the School of Management. A candidate must also obtain 57 credits in the School of Management, of which 45 must be in the business or related curricula and 12 may be taken in the Law School. The degree will be awarded upon completion of the entire four year program.

The joint JD/MBA program is only open to full time students.

### **C. Juris Doctor/Master of Science in International Economics**

A candidate for the JD/MSIE program must meet the admission requirements for the JD, as determined by the Law School, and the MSIE degree program, as determined by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. For admission to the MSIE degree program, students must have taken undergraduate courses in Principles of Economics and in Statistics.

The JD/MSIE degree program requires the student to complete 110 credit hours, at least 80 hours of which must be awarded for courses taken in the Law School. For the JD/MSIE degree program, the six hours of MSIE thesis are waived. In lieu of a thesis it is recommended that JD/MSIE students take the following law courses: European Community Law and Legal Aspects of International Business Transactions.



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Course requirements for the JD/MSIE program may be obtained from the Law Registrar's Office or the Law School Admission's Office.

**D. Juris Doctor/Master of Science in Finance**

A candidate for the JD/MSF program must meet the admission requirements for both the JD, as determined by the Law School, and the MSF, as determined by the Department of Finance in the School of Management.

A candidate must obtain a total of 117 credits for the joint degree. In order to qualify for the joint degree, a candidate must obtain 78 credits in the Law School and 39 credits from the Core Curriculum and Electives in the Department of Finance.

All joint degree candidates are subject to section II(G) of these rules and regulations, limiting credit for ungraded activities to two credits per semester.

Any student who is not in good academic standing is disqualified from the joint degree programs.

**VIII. TRANSFERS BETWEEN DIVISIONS**

The Law School does not allow a student to transfer between divisions unless the student can present a compelling reason for such a transfer. A request for transfer should take the form of a petition addressed to an associate dean.

If the request is granted a determination will be made as to what percentage of the residence requirement of the division transferred from has been completed.

This percentage determines the requirements residence to be completed in the division transferred to.

**IX. SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY**

*The Law School has promulgated a formal sexual harassment policy for handling allegations of sexual harassment. Copies of the policy and the applicable procedures are contained in the Student Handbook and are also available from the Dean's Office.*

**X. STUDENT CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE**

**A. Standard**

A student may be placed on disciplinary probation, suspended, or dismissed for conduct unbecoming to a student of the law. Conduct unbecoming to a student of the law includes (1) violating any rule or regulation of the Law School or University, (2) engaging in illegal activity entailing moral turpitude, (3) dishonesty, fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, academic dishonesty in the examination process, and plagiarism, or (4) any other conduct which reflects adversely on a student's fitness to practice law.

**B. Disciplinary Procedure**

*The Law School has promulgated a formal disciplinary procedure for handling allegations of student misconduct. The procedure is set forth in full in the Student Handbook. Copies of the disciplinary procedure are also available from the Dean's Office.*

**XI. CHANGES TO REGULATIONS**

The Law Faculty reserves the right to change the schedule of classes, the program of instruction, the requirements for credits or degrees, and any rule or regulation established for the government of the student body in the school. Any such change may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the Law School.

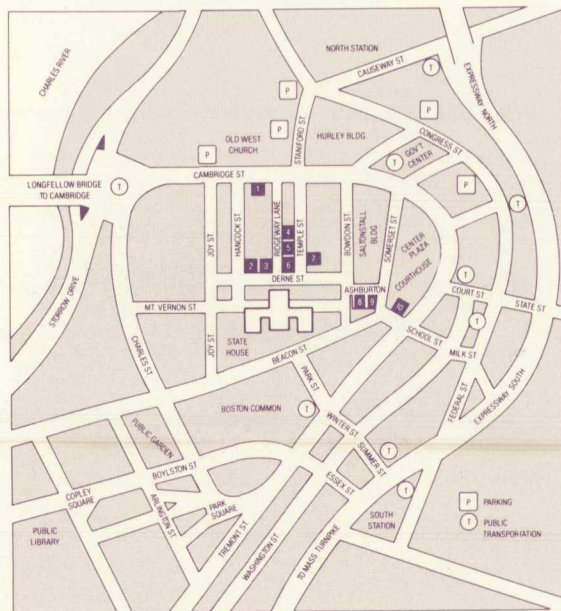


# Academic Calendar 1995-1996

|           |       |           |  |
|-----------|-------|-----------|--|
| AUGUST    | 22-23 | Tues/Wed  | Orientation—evening division   |
|           | 23-24 | Wed/Thurs | Orientation—day division   |
|           | 28    | Monday    | All classes begin  |
| SEPTEMBER | 4     | Monday    | Labor Day—University holiday   |
|           | 8     | Monday    | Last day to add/drop   |
| OCTOBER   | 9     | Monday    | Columbus Day—University holiday  |
|           | 10    | Tuesday   | Monday class schedule  |
|           | 13    | Friday    | Last day to file Legal Writing Requirement   |
| NOVEMBER  | 6     | Monday    | Spring 1996 registration mailed  |
|           | 11    | Saturday  | Veterans Day—University holiday  |
|           | 20    | Monday    | Last day to register to type fall 1995 exams   |
|           | 23-24 | Thurs/Fri | Last day to apply for February 1996 graduation<br>Thanksgiving Recess  |
| DECEMBER  | 8     | Friday    | First semester classes end   |
|           | 13    | Wednesday | First semester examinations begin  |
|           | 22    | Friday    | First semester examinations end  |
| JANUARY   | 8     | Monday    | Second semester classes begin  |
|           | 15    | Monday    | Martin Luther King's Birthday—University holiday   |
|           | 19    | Friday    | Last day to add/drop electives   |
| FEBRUARY  | 19    | Monday    | President's Day—University Holiday   |
|           | 20    | Tuesday   | Monday class schedule  |
|           | 23    | Friday    | Last day to file Legal Writing Requirement   |
| MARCH     | 11    | Monday    | Summer school preregistration  |
|           | 18-22 | Mon/Fri   | Spring Recess  |
| APRIL     | 3     | Wednesday | Last day to register to type May 1996 examinations. Last day to register to retake or make up May 1996 examinations. |
|           | 15    | Monday    | Patriot's Day—University holiday   |
|           | 24    | Wednesday | Second semester classes end  |
|           | 29    | Wednesday | Second semester examinations begin   |
| MAY       | 14    | Tuesday   | Second semester examinations end   |
|           | 20    | Monday    | Summer school begins   |
|           | 26    | Sunday    | Commencement   |
|           | 27    | Monday    | Memorial Day—University holiday  |



## Map and Directions



**1. Ridgeway Building**  
148 Cambridge Street

Student Services Building, Dean of Students' Office, Ballotti Learning Center, Fitness Center, Gymnasium, Athletic Department Offices, Communication and Journalism Department, Counseling Center, Bookstore.

**2. John E. Fenton Building**  
32 Derne Street  
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

**3. Student Activities Center**  
28 Derne Street

**4. Frank J. Donahue Building**  
41 Temple Street  
Law School Administrative Offices, Admissions Offices, Financial Aid and Placement Offices, Mugar Law Library, Moot Courtrooms, Classrooms, Faculty Offices.

**5. C. Walsh Theater**  
55 Temple Street

**6. Gleason L. & Hiram J. Archer Building**  
20 Derne Street  
Law School Computer Center, Pallot Law Library, Legal Practice Studies Center, Classrooms, Faculty Offices.

**7. Goldberg Building**  
56 Temple Street  
Law School Clinical Programs.

**8. 20 Ashburton Place**  
Offices of Career Services and Cooperative Education, Office of Graduate Admission, Office of Adult and Evening Studies, Economics Department.

**9. Frank Sawyer Building**  
8 Ashburton Place  
Administrative Offices, School of Management, Undergraduate Admission Office, Office of Financial Aid, Registrar's Office, Library, Cafeteria.

**10. One Beacon Street**  
Offices of the President, Office of the Vice President/Treasurer, Office of the Dean of Enrollment and Retention Management, Development Office, Human Resources, Institutional Advancement, Business Office.

### From the North

Expressway (I-93) south to Haymarket Square exit; Government Center Garage on New Chardon Street.

### From the South

Southeast expressway (I-93) to North Station exit; left on Causeway Street to Stanford Street; right onto Cambridge Street to a public parking garage adjacent to the Holiday Inn.

### From the West

Massachusetts Turnpike (I-90) to Expressway (I-93) north to North Station exit; left on Causeway Street to Stanford Street; right on Cambridge Street to public parking garage.

### From Logan Airport

Exit airport terminal following signs to Boston/Sumner Tunnel. Through tunnel, then follow signs to Government Center Garage on New Chardon Street.

### Public Garages

Longfellow Towers Garage at Stanford Street; Charles River Plaza Garage at Cambridge Street; Government Center Garage at New Sudbury Street; Charles River Garage at Lomasney Way.



**Design and Production**

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