Suffolk University Law School Catalog, 1996-1997

Suffolk University Law School

Follow this and additional works at: https://dc.suffolk.edu/suls-catalogs

Recommended Citation
https://dc.suffolk.edu/suls-catalogs/65

This Catalog is brought to you for free and open access by the Suffolk University Academic Catalogs at Digital Collections @ Suffolk. It has been accepted for inclusion in Suffolk University Law School Academic Catalogs by an authorized administrator of Digital Collections @ Suffolk. For more information, please contact dct@suffolk.edu.
Suffolk University Law School
Please note that the programs and requirements in this catalogue are subject to change at any time at the discretion of the administration and faculty. 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.

Suffolk University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, Vietnam-era or disabled veteran status in its employment, admission policies, or in the administration of, operation of, or access to its academic and non-academic programs and policies. It does not discriminate on the basis of disability in violation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Inquiries regarding disabilities and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act may be directed to the appropriate coordinator: students and applicants in the Law School—Dean of Students, Donahue 123, 573-8157; students and applicants in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the Frank Sawyer School of Management—Dean of Students, Ridgeway 317, 573-8239; TDD 573-4876; students, employees, faculty and applicants in the Law School—Dean of Students; faculty and faculty applicants in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences—Dean of the College, Archer 106, 573-8265; faculty and faculty applicants in the Frank Sawyer School of Management—Dean of the School, Sawyer 525, 573-8300; other employees and applicants for employment—Director of Human Resources, One Beacon Street, 25th Floor, 573-8419; Inquiries regarding Title IV and other federal and state non-discrimination legislation may be directed to the Director of Human Resources, One Beacon Street, 25th Floor, 573-8419.

Suffolk University Law School is accredited by The American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.
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.
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.
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

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.
The Path of the Law

Suffolk University Law School; Beacon Hill, Boston

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.

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.
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 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.
Park Street Church and the Boston Common. The beginning of the Freedom Trail, which winds visitors through a walking tour of Boston's history.
When you enter Suffolk University Law School, you join a student community comprised of people from more than 40 states and 27 countries. You learn from an accomplished, committed faculty through intensive practical training opportunities.

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 11 percent of entering students are members of minority groups.

The Law School's 14,000 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. Last year, 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.

**Lisa Fisher, JD'96**

Lisa Fisher has worked for two international unions as a union organizer. Besides compiling an excellent academic record, Lisa was the chair of the National Lawyers Guild at Suffolk Law School. In that capacity, she organized an academic convocation, at which students from a variety of law schools presented scholarly papers on issues of legal significance. Lisa hopes to pursue a career as a criminal defense attorney or a labor lawyer representing unions.

**Michael Lartigue, JD'96**

Michael Lartigue, the nephew of former NFL great Earl Campbell, is preparing for a career as a sports agent. During his third year at Suffolk Law School, Michael took steps towards setting up his own sports agency. Michael was an ambassador of good will, assisting the Admissions Office in recruiting highly qualified students to Suffolk. As president of the SBA, he instituted a number of innovative efforts and programs, including bringing such speakers as Alan Dershowitz, Christopher Darden, and law professor and journalist Laurie Levinson to campus, as well as a number of writers and producers associated with entertainment and sports law.

**Kim Vo, JD'90**

"Suffolk Law School was the long awaited dream-come-true of my teenage years in Vietnam. Being a lawyer seemed unattainable during my refugee’s journey to America. Once admitted to the Law School, I found that the quality of the curriculum and stature of the faculty prepared me to compete favorably with any in the profession. Most appreciated, however, was the school’s concern for each individual’s strengths and weaknesses. Suffolk molded my skills for analyzing many legal issues and spawned the personal habits for the “synthesis” needed for problem solving in the real world practice of law. My contacts at Suffolk gave me that precious first job at a prestigious Boston law firm. My Suffolk credentials and work experience also allowed me to obtain a Masters in Finance and Banking Law Studies. By 1995, I was ready to open my own practice which serves the Vietnamese community of Massachusetts. For this fulfillment, I am grateful to Suffolk University Law School for giving me the opportunity to help so many people through the practice of my profession."

**Stanley A. Kim, JD’98**

"With a PhD in Immunology and several years of scientific training, I found that I wanted to pursue a career in intellectual property law. Suffolk’s evening program offered me the opportunity to continue working full-time while attending law school. Despite the demands of the schedule, I feel fortunate to be in the program. My classmates are very serious about their education and bring a world of practical experience into the classroom. In the intellectual property program, for instance, many of the students have advanced degrees in science or engineering and have worked in the high tech or biotech sector for years. This, along with the fact that many of the IP adjunct professors are themselves practicing professionals, adds up to an exceptional educational experience."
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 Public Interest Law Group (SPLIG)
Suffolk Law Republicans
Suffolk University Law Review
Suffolk Urban Remedy Foundation
Transnational Law Review
Women's Law Caucus
Yearbook
Professor Richard Perlmutter
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 faculty from among the elite of the practicing bar in the greater Boston area to both the 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.

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, in which they are engaged including issues related to antitrust law and policy, high technology law, international law and jurisprudence, civil rights law, alternative dispute resolution, litigation and trial practice and taxation. Faculty members contribute regularly to leading legal journals and symposia.
Faculty

Resident Faculty

Marie Ashe, BA, Clark University; MA, Tufts University; JD, University of Nebraska; Professor of Law

Jeffrey 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; Professor of Law

Karen Blum, BA, Wells College; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Harvard University; Professor of Law

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

Barry Brown, AB, MEd, JD, Harvard University; Professor of Law

Charles M. Bumm, 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; Associate 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

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

John E. Fenton, Jr., AB, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Boston College; LLM, Harvard University; Dean and Professor of Law

Steven Ferrey, BA, Pomona College; MA, JD, University of California—Berkeley; Professor of Law

Joseph Franco, BA, University of Notre Dame; MA, JD, Yale Law School; Associate Professor of Law

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

Benjamin Kaplan, AB, City College of New York; LLB, Columbia University; LLD (hon.) Harvard University; Distinguished Professor of Law

Bernard V. Keenan, BA, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Georgetown University; LLM, Columbia University; Professor of Law

Robert H. Kelley, BS, Tufts University; JD, Suffolk University; Associate Professor of Law

Charles P. Kindregan, Jr., BA, MA, LaSalle University; JD, Chicago—Kent College of Law of the Illinois Institute of Technology; LLM, Northwestern University; Professor of Law

Thomas F. Lambert, Jr., AB, LLB, University of California—Los Angeles; BA, BCL, MA; Oxford University; Distinguished Professor of Law

Sarah Landis, AB, Radcliffe College; JD, Suffolk University; Professor of Law (on leave)

Herbert Lemelman, AB, Northeastern University; JD, Boston University; LLM, New York University; Professor of Law

Joseph P. McEltrick, AB, JD, Boston College; MPA, Harvard University; Professor of Law

Stephen Michael McInich, BA, JD, Northwestern University; Associate Professor of Law

Elizabeth M. McKenzie, BA, Transylvania University; JD, MSLS, University of Kentucky, Director of Law Library and Associate Professor of Law

Janice Mueller, BS, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; JD, William Mitchell College of Law, Assistant Professor of Law

Russell G. Murphy, BA, University of Massachusetts; JD, Suffolk University; Professor of Law

John J. Nolan, BS, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Harvard University; Professor of Law

Bernard M. Ortwine, BA, University of Richmond; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Harvard University; Associate Dean, Professor of Law

Marc G. Perlin, BA, Boston University; JD, Northeastern University; Professor of Law

Richard M. Perlmutter, AB, Tufts University; LLB, Harvard University; Professor of Law

Richard G. Pizzano, AB, JD, Suffolk University; Professor of Law

Anthony P. Polito, SB, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; JD, Harvard University; LLM, New York University; Assistant Professor of Law

Donald L. Polk, BS, MSW, Fordham University; JD, Suffolk University; Associate Professor of Law

Jenny Rivera, AB, Princeton University; JD, New York University; LLM, Columbia University; Assistant Professor of Law
Charles E. Rounds, Jr., BA, Columbia University; JD, Suffolk University; Professor of Law

Michael Rustad, BA, University of North Dakota; MA, University of Maryland; PhD, Boston College; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Harvard University; Professor of Law

Anthony B. Sandoe, AB, Williams College; JD, Boston College, Professor of Law

David J. Sargent, JD, LL.D (hon.), Suffolk University; President and Professor of Law

John R. Sherman, BS, Georgetown University; JD, Harvard University; LLM, Boston University; Professor of Law

Linda Sandstrom Simard, BS, University of Delaware; JD, Boston College; Associate Professor of Law

Tommy F. Thompson, BS, University of Notre Dame; JD, Indiana University; Professor of Law

Richard Vacco, AB, Colby College; JD, Suffolk University; Professor of Law

Robert P. Wasson Jr., AB, JD, Harvard University; Professor of Law

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

Jeffrey D. Wittenberg, BA, San Francisco State University; JD, University of California–Hastings; Professor of Law

David C. Yamada, BA, Valparaiso University; JD, New York University; Assistant Professor of Law

University Professor

Hon. Joseph R. Nolan, BS, LL.B, Boston College

Adjunct Faculty

Hon. Herbert Abram, JD, Rutgers University; LLM, Northeastern University

Peter Ambrosini, AB, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Boston College

Anthony J. Antonelli, BS, Wesleyan University; JD, Suffolk University

David Aptaker, BA, University of Pennsylvania; JD, Suffolk University

John A. Armstrong, BS, Bentley College; MBA, Pace University; PhD, Boston University

Francis J. Bedard, BA Assumption College; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Tax, New York University

Susan A. Beineke, BS Boston University; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Boston University

Dianne Bissonette, BA University of Massachusetts; MA, University of Maryland; JD, Suffolk University

Max Borten, BS, Colegio Nacional Mariano Moreno; MD, Universidad De Medicina De Buenos Aires; JD, Suffolk University

Melanie Brown, B.A. Wellesley College; JD University of Virginia; Candidate for Masters of Law, Tufts University, Fletcher School of Government

Michael R. Brown, BA, Bowdoin College; JD, Columbia University

Brian P. Burke, BA, Boston College; JD, Georgetown University

R. Michael Cassidy, BA, University of Notre Dame; JD, Harvard University

Dragan M. Cetkovic, JD, Suffolk University; LLB, Zagreb University; LLM, Boston University

Stacey L. Channing, AB, Brown University; JD, Boston University

Thomas J. Chappell, BA, MA State University of NY at Stonybrook; JD Boston College Law School

Stephen Y. Chow, AB, MS, Harvard University; JD, Columbia University

Henry Clay, AB, Dartmouth College; JD, Boston University

John B. Cochran, BA, Hobart College; MA, Rutgers University; JD, Suffolk University

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

Karen F. Copenhaver, BA, JD, Dickinson College

T. Richard Cutte, AB, Providence College; JD, Suffolk University

Loletta Darden, BS, Purdue University; JD, Suffolk University

Debra DeVaugn, BA, Wellesley College; JD, Boston College

Thomas Dickerson, AB, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Suffolk University

Hon. Gordon L. Doerfer, BA Amherst College; LLB, Harvard University

Marguerite Dom, BS, Boston College; JD, Boston College

Terrence B. Downes, AB, Harvard University; JD, Suffolk University

Robert Fitzpatrick, BS, MS, University of San Francisco; JD, Suffolk University

Brian P. Flanagan, BA, Tufts University; JD, Catholic University

Jacob Frank, BS, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; LLB, American University

Hon. Francis Frasier, AB, MA, University on New Hampshire; JD, Boston College

Hon. Charles Fried, AB Princeton University; BA, MA Oxford University; JD, Columbia University (Stone Scholar)

Sally Gagliani, BA, Brandeis University; JD, Suffolk University

Hon. Linda Giles, BS, McGill University; JD, New England School of Law

Hon. Edward M. Ginsberg, AB, JD, Harvard University

Hon. Robert J. Hallisey, AB, LL.B, Harvard University

Hon. William C. Hillman, JD, LLM, Boston University

Thomas Holland, BA, MA, Ph.D, University of Nebraska; JD Harvard University

Stephen Houlihan, BBA, University of Law Notre Dame; JD, Boston College; LLM, Boston University; CPA

Brian Hurley, AB, College of the Holy Cross; JD Suffolk University

Hon. John J. Irwin, Jr., AB, Boston College; LLB, Boston College

Senator Cheryl A. Jacques, BS, Boston College; JD, Suffolk University

James A. Janda, BS, LaSalle College; JD, Dickinson School of Law

Eddie Jenkins, BA, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Suffolk University

Francis E. Johnson, BA, St. Thomas Aquinas College; JD, Suffolk University

Paul Kelly, AB, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Suffolk University

William F. Kenney, Jr., BA, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Suffolk University
Cameron Kerry, BA, Harvard University; JD, Boston College

Celia Kety, BS, Boston University; JD, Suffolk University

Robert L. Kline, BA, Florida Atlantic University; JD, Georgetown University

Philip G. Koenig, AB, University of California at Berkeley; LLB, Harvard University

James Krasnoo, AB, Harvard College; JD, Boston College

Massachusetts; JD, Suffolk University

University; JD, Boston College

E. Melvin Nash, BA, Brandeis University; JD, Loyola University of Chicago

Leonard L. Lewin, BA, JD, Suffolk University

Grainne Leonard, BA, Crescent Jesuit College; MA, University of Limerick; JD, University College Cork

Leonard L. Lewin, BA, JD, Suffolk University

David A. Lowy, BA, University of Massachusetts; JD, Boston University

Duncan R. Mackay, BA, University of Massachusetts; JD, Suffolk University

Hon. Bonnie Macleod-Griffin, BA, Regis College; JD, Suffolk University

Hon. John G. Martin, AB, Harvard University; MBA, Babson College; JD, Suffolk University

Walter H. McLaughlin, Jr., AB, JD, Harvard University

Stephen R. McNaught, BSBA, Boston College; MBA, JD, Suffolk University

Sheila H. Mondschein, BA, Barnard College; JD, Boston College

Alex L. Moschella, BA, Villanova University; JD, Suffolk University

Ronald E. Myrick, BS, University of Louisville; MS, Arizona State University; JD, Loyola University of Chicago

E. Melvin Nash, BA, Brandeis University; JD, Boston College

Charles F. O’Connell, BS, Boston College; JD, Suffolk University

William L. Parker, BA, Amherst College; MA, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University; JD, State University of New York at Buffalo

Hon. James Queenan, BA, JD, Boston College

Robert L. Quinan, BS, Boston College; LLB, Suffolk University

Louis Rizoli, BA, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Suffolk University

Hon. John T. Ronan, AB, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Harvard University

Hon. Arline Rotman, BA, Brandeis University; MA, Yeshiva University; JD, Northeastern University

Hon. Robert C. Rufo, BS, Boston College; JD, Suffolk University

Hon. Eileen Shaavel, BA, Boston College; JD, New England School of Law

Joseph L. Schohn, BS, St. Edward’s University; JD, Suffolk University

Ivy V. Schram, BS, University of Miami; MS, University of Houston, JD, Suffolk University

Terry Philip Segal, BA, Amherst College; LLB, Yale University

Kathryn S. Shea, AB, Harvard/Radcliffe; JD, Boston College

Donna Sherry, BA, Duke University; JD, Boston College, LLM, Boston University

Hon. Manlyn M. Sullivan, AB, Radcliffe College; JD, Columbia University

Edward D. Tarlow, BS, Northeastern University; JD, Boston College; LLM, Boston University

Hon. W. Stephen Thayer III, BA, Belmont Abbey College; JD, John Marshall

Kenneth Trevett, BA, Colgate University; JD, Suffolk University

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

Richard Walsh, BA, JD, Boston College

William J. Wedge, BA, Dartmouth; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Boston University

Mary Dacey White, AB, College of the Holy Cross; JD, Suffolk University; LLM, Boston University

Richard L. Zisson, BS, Boston University; JD, Suffolk University

Clinical Faculty

Nelson M. Azocar, BA, University of Massachusetts; JD, Northeastern University

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

Ellen M. Caulo, BA, JD, Boston College; Director, Prosecutor Program

Karen Hurvitz, BA, University of Pennsylvania; JD, LLM, Georgetown University

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

Special Faculty for the Clinical and Internship Programs

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 Colley, BS, Northeastern University; JD, Suffolk 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

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
Robert Sheketoff, BA, Brandeis University; JD, Yale University
John Swomley, BA, Haverford College; JD, Boston University

Legal Practice Skills Program
Martha Siegel, BA, University of Wisconsin, MAT, EdD, Harvard University; JD, Harvard University; Director
Bernadette Tomoney 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
David S. Romantz, BA, University of Michigan; JD, Suffolk University
Terry Jean Seligmann, BA, Mt. Holyoke College; JD, New York University
Mebh Mahony Sichko, AB, Radcliffe College; JD, Harvard University
Kathleen Elliott Vinson, BA, Stonehill College, JD, Suffolk University
Robert L. Visnick, BA, University of New Hampshire; JD, Suffolk University

LPS Skills Specialists
Kathryn S. Shea, AB, Harvard Radcliffe; JD, Boston College Law School
Yvette Mendez, BA, Amherst College; JD, Fordham University

Professional Library Staff
Elizabeth M. McKenzie, BA, Transylvania University; MLS, JD, University of Kentucky, Director
Susan D. Sweetgall, BA, MLS, Syracuse University; JD, Suffolk University; Assistant Director for Public Services
Cecelia Tavares, BS, Bridgewater State College; MLS, Southern Connecticut State University; Systems Services
Madeleine Wright, BA, Northeastern University; MLS, Simmons College; Pallot Librarian
Dominick J. Grillo, BA, Williams College; MLS, Simmons College; Reference Librarian
Ellen V. Delaney, MA, Boston College; MLS, Simmons College, JD, New England School of Law; Legal Reference Librarian
David M. Turkalo, BA, University of Massachusetts-Darmouth; MLS, University of Rhode Island; Assistant Director for Technical Services

Professors Emeriti
Edward J. Bander, AB, LLB, Boston University; MLS, Simmons College
Alfred I. Maleson, BS, Johns Hopkins University; JD, University of Maryland; LLM, Harvard University
Thomas J. McMahon, AB, College of the Holy Cross, JD, Georgetown University
Patricia Brown, BA, MBA, JD, Suffolk University; MLS, Simmons College; MTS, Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary; Librarian Emeritus

Suffolk University Board of Trustees
James F. Linnehan, Chairman, Attorney at Law
Coyne, Hodapp and Linnehan

Thomas Brown, President, Brown, Inc.
The Hon. Lawrence L. Cameron, Attorney at Law:
The Sullivan Group, Former Chief Justice, District Court Department
South Boston Division
Dorothy A. Caprera, Of Counsel, Law Offices of S. Anthony Caprera
John M. Corcoran, Partner, John M. Corcoran and Company
Robert B. Crowe, Attorney at Law, Crowe and Casey
Mary R. Ferris, Tax Auditor, U.S. Treasury Department
Margaret A. Geraghty, Attorney at Law: Gillis & Bikofsky, P.C.
Jeanne M. Hession, Retired Vice President and Associate Counsel, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company
General Joseph P. Hoar, USMC, (Retired) J.P. Hoar and Associates, Inc.
J. Robert Johnson, Founder/President, Yankee Marketers Inc.
Richard J. Leon, Attorney at Law, Baker and Hostetler
Honorable Paul J. Liacos, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court
Edward McDonnell, Senior Advisor to Seagram's Spirits and Wine Group
Brian T. O'Neill, Attorney at Law, Law Offices of Brian T. O'Neill
Carol Sawyer Parks, President, Sawyer Enterprises
John C. Scully, CLU, President and Chief Executive Officer, LIMRA International
James F. Sullivan, Attorney at Law, The Sullivan Group
Richard J. Trifiro, Attorney at Law, Law Offices of Richard J. Trifiro
Francis M. Vazza, Partner, Vazza Associates Real Estate Management
Harry Zohn, Professor of German, Shiffman Humanities Center, Brandeis University
**Professor Richard Perlmutter**

(Pictured on page 14)

Professor Perlmutter is a member of the full-time faculty where he teaches courses in Contracts, Equitable Remedies and Real Estate Transactions. He also teaches Seminars in Remedies, Sports Law, Advanced Contracts Theory and the Lawyer as Negotiator. He has presented numerous lectures in his area of expertise, and is the co-author of *Contracts: Contemporary Cases and Materials*, (Anderson Publishing, 3rd ed. 1992). Professor Perlmutter was awarded an LLB Cum Laude from Harvard Law School.

---

**Professor Valerie Epps**

Professor Valerie Epps is both a lecturer and author in the area of International Law and Immigration Law. She is the faculty advisor to our prestigious Jessup International Law Moot Court Team and has served on several executive committees, including the International Law Association and the American Society of International Law. She has served as a Panelist on The World Court and the International Criminal Court Conference on Reforming the United Nations, The International Trial of the Century: Reflections on the Yugoslavian War Crimes Tribunal (United Nations Association of Greater Boston, March 12, 1996, Boston, MA.), and The First Case Before the Yugoslavian War Crimes Tribunal (International Law Students Association Annual Conference, March 29, 1996, Washington DC).

Professor Epps received her JD at Boston University Law School and an LLM at Harvard University.

---

**Professor Joseph Glannon**

Professor Joseph Glannon has been a member of the Suffolk faculty for sixteen years. He earned his BA, MAT, and JD degrees from Harvard. Professor Glannon teaches in the areas of Civil Procedure and Torts, and has written extensively on public tort liability. He is the author of widely used student books on both Civil Procedure and Torts: His procedure book, *Civil Procedure: Examples and Explanations*, published by Little, Brown & Co., is into its third edition and has been adopted or recommended at more than 150 law schools. His most recent publication is a nine-hour audio tape series enticingly titled Fireside Civil Procedure.
Professor David Yamada

Professor Yamada joined the Suffolk faculty in 1994 and teaches Torts, Employment Law, Labor Law, and Legal Internship. Previously he served as Coordinator of the First-Year Lawyering Program at New York University School of Law. Before entering law teaching, he was in public interest practice, first as a staff attorney at the New York City Legal Aid Society, and later as an Assistant Attorney General in the Labor Bureau of the New York Attorney General’s Office. He also has worked in a pro bono capacity with groups such as the National Association for Public Interest Law, the Public Interest Law Foundation, Inc., and the National Lawyers Guild. Professor Yamada received his JD degree from NYU in 1985.

Professor Karen Blum

Professor Blum has been a member of the faculty since 1974 and teaches courses in Civil Procedure, Civil Rights Litigation, and Police Misconduct Litigation. She serves as an Advisor to the Suffolk University Law Review, was Chair of the AALS Section on Civil Rights, is frequently consulted on Civil Rights issues by Lawyers Weekly USA, and has been interviewed on Radio America regarding police misconduct issues. Professor Blum has been a regular faculty participant in §1983 Civil Rights Programs and Institutes throughout the United States. In addition, she serves as a faculty member for numerous workshops for Federal Judges and Magistrate Judges sponsored by the Federal Judicial Center. She has authored numerous articles in the §1983 area and has collaborated with Michael Avery and David Rudovsky as co-author of the upcoming third edition of their treatise, Police Misconduct Law and Litigation. Her work has been cited by the Supreme Court of the United States and federal courts of appeal.
**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 at the law school. 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, accredited by the American Bar Association and a member of the Association of American Law Schools, offers both Day and Evening 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 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 students. First year Evening Division students usually attend classes three evenings a week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 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 proficiency in legal writing and research which is expected of the modern practitioner.

In later years, additional core courses expose students to basic concepts of fiduciary relations, commercial law, corporations, evidence, professional responsibility, tax and administrative/regulatory law.

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 and fifty 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 Business Administration**

Suffolk University Law School and the Sawyer 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 Sawyer School of Management for their respective tracks. Applicants may apply to both schools simultaneously, or they may apply 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 in Sawyer School of Management courses. Final programs are approved by the Associate Deans of each school.
### Joint Degree Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fall Credits</th>
<th>Spring Credits</th>
<th>Total Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JD/MPA 120 Total Credits (80 Law School, 40 SOM)</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD/MPA 117 total credits (72 Law School, 45 SOM)</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD/MSIE FULL-TIME 110 total credits (80 Law School, 30 CLAS)</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD/MSIE PART-TIME 110 total credits (80 Law School, 30 CLAS)</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD/MSF 117 total credits (78 Law School, 39 SOM)</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Students may enroll in summer sessions offered at the Law School or at the Sawyer 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 Sawyer 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.

2 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.

The joint JD/MBA credit allocation allows for one year of 29 and three other years at 30 credits per year with a semester range of between 14 to 16 credits to total 117 credits.

**Juris Doctor/Master of Public Administration**

Suffolk University Law School and the Sawyer 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 Sawyer 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 number, 80 semester hours must be completed in the Law School, and a minimum of 33 credit hours must be completed in the Sawyer 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.

All SSOM graduate programs are nationally accredited by either the AACSB or NASPAA.
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 29 credits (Law School) and three years at 27 credits with semester credit ranges from 12-15. The joint JD/MSIE credit allocation for evening students allows one year at 20 (Law School), two years at 22 and two years 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

Education in both law and finance is an invaluable tool which affords an advantage to those seeking to succeed in today's highly competitive job market. The combined JD/MSF degree program recognizes the myriad of situations where a background in both law and finance would be a significant benefit; banking, securities, insurance and corporate finance. The joint degree program is available to both full and part-time students.

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 Sawyer 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 and 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.

A student in a Joint Degree Program may not use Summer Program credits to eliminate their final semester in the program.

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 93.)

Joint Degree Program Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JD/MBA:</th>
<th>JD/MPA:</th>
<th>JD/MSF:</th>
<th>JD/MSIE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW SCHOOL</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRADUATE PROG.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Credit Req.</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINT OF ENTRY</th>
<th>Full-Time</th>
<th>Full-Time</th>
<th>Full or Part-Time</th>
<th>Full or Part-Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXAMS Req.</td>
<td>LSAT</td>
<td>LSAT</td>
<td>LSAT</td>
<td>LSAT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 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.

2 Required for international students.
AREA CONCENTRATIONS
This year, we have developed two new concentrations in the areas of High Technology Law and Tax Law. The High Technology Law Program allows students to develop substantial depth and breadth of knowledge in intellectual property and the new information technologies. The Tax Law Concentration allows students interested in tax law to develop substantial knowledge in tax law and to distinguish themselves academically in a very competitive area of legal practice. A complete description of both concentrations appears on page 85 of this text.

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 SSOM 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 SSOM 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 satisfactory 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 shall pay Law School tuition upon matriculation in 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 recategorized 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.

**WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE/SULS JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM**

Suffolk University Law School and Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI) are now offering a special joint early admission program. Qualified high school seniors who are admitted to WPI may also be eligible for admission to Suffolk University Law School. Eligible students should have an interest in the sciences and liberal arts combined with the determination and the talent to complete the program.

This program recognizes the growing demand for professionals who have an undergraduate background in engineering combined with a legal education. The law as it relates to the environment, intellectual property, high technology, the Internet, computers, and other areas requiring a technical and legal background is continuously emerging and extensive.

This is a highly competitive program and only a limited number of high school seniors are offered admission. Once preliminary admission is granted, the applicant must complete the Bachelor of Science degree from WPI with a minimum final GPA of at least 3.25 and have an LSAT score above the 75th percentile.

Candidates for the program must submit an updated application to Suffolk University Law School during their senior year at WPI.

Students not admitted as high school seniors to this program are eligible to reapply during their freshman or sophomore years at WPI.
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, students 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 and trial of the case 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.

The program is a year-long, nine credit course (3 credits for the fall semester and 6 credits for the Spring). Students are required to spend one day per week in court in the Fall semester and two days per week in court in the Spring semester. To be eligible for the program, students must be in their final year of law school and have successfully completed both Evidence and a course with a substantial segment on criminal procedure and search and seizure law. Students with specific questions concerning the program are welcome to meet with the Director of the Prosecutor Program.

**Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau**

The Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau (SULAB) is a civil clinical program for students in their last two years. 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 clinical 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. Clinic 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.

After a four-hour intensive training session (exact date and time by student consensus) and approximately four weekly class meetings, 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.

Intensive Civil Clinic

The Intensive Civil Clinic is a new program designed to provide students with an almost full-time clinical experience for one semester. Students in their final year who have not enrolled in any other clinical course during their law school career are eligible. The program will provide legal assistance to indigent clients in the Chelsea-Revere area and will be located at the Chelsea clinical law offices. Student attorneys will represent primarily tenants in housing cases but there will also be an opportunity to do some family law and administrative law cases. Students will be required to spend three full days per week at the Chelsea office and attend a two hour class at the Law School. They must also be available Thursday mornings for court appearances in the Chelsea District Court.
The object of the program is to immerse the students in the practice of law, develop their skills and encourage constant reflection upon their experiences. In addition, the Clinic will provide a special emphasis upon the ethical issues and the role of the lawyer.

The program is a twelve credit clinical course open to students in their final year who have successfully completed, or are enrolled in, a course in Evidence. It will be limited to eight students with no prior clinical courses.

**Legal Internship Program**

The Legal Internship Program provides opportunities for students to apply newly acquired legal knowledge to real world problems. The first hand experience of the practice of law enhances the development of legal skills, builds professional confidence and competence and eases the transition from law school to post-graduate employment.

The Program currently is affiliated with more than two hundred and fifty employers in New England including: judges in state and federal courts, federal state and local government agencies, non-profit corporations, legal aid organizations, public defenders and other advocacy organizations. In addition, a new Private Practice Pilot Project enables ten (10) students per semester to work in for-profit corporations and law firms under faculty supervision. Both programs are described below.

Through legal internships, students observe multiple lawyering styles and learn about the practice areas which interest them most. For some students, the primary motivation may be to provide legal services to those in need or to promote social justice; for others, the goal may be to test career interests. The classroom component, individual supervision and journal and reflective exercises, described below, are designed to enhance students' ability to reflect on their experience and on their learning styles and lawyering skills.

**The Internship Placement Process**

The Director, Professor Clark, and the Assistant Director, Cheryl Connors, assist students in the assessment of skill development needs and personal and professional goals, and in the selection of internships. They share listings and descriptions of internship opportunities currently available to Suffolk students and, when necessary, help students create "custom" internships to reflect specialized needs and interests.

Once the student and Program Director have determined the appropriate setting for the internship, the student is expected to demonstrate the appropriate motivation, exertion and professionalism to secure the internship. The student contacts and interviews the internship field supervisor and determines whether the placement is a satisfactory one. Field supervisors are required to make a written commitment to carry out the requirements of high-quality supervision for the student. The Directors will assign students class sections appropriate to the subject matter of the internship.

During their first year, students are encouraged to arrange their academic program so as to take full advantage of the internship opportunity and other clinical programs at the Law School.

**Formal Requirements**

The requirements for the program are:

1. Nature of work. Student performs legal work under the supervision of a lawyer in a field placement agency or organization.

2. Faculty supervision. A Faculty Supervisor oversees the field work and serves as professional guide.

3. Journal and final paper requirement. The student submits biweekly journals cataloguing his or her activities for the placement agency which are reviewed and signed by the supervisor. At semester's end, a reflective paper is required.

4. Credits. Students may earn from 2-5 credits per semester for their internship. One credit is earned for each 45 hours of legal work in the field. Students may distribute the hours to be worked as they choose during the semester with the approval of the Field Supervisor. The Directors must approve the number of credits appropriate for the student and the given placement.

5. Assignment of Related Class Component. Students earning 2-3 credits must: attend a class that meets at least one hour per week (although they may elect to choose an offering which meets for longer if the subject matter is appropriate); or be assigned to a faculty supervisor named by the Director. Students earning 4-5 credits must either: a) attend a class which meets for two hours per week, such as the Judicial Internship or Government Litigation offerings; or b) attend a class which meets for one hour per week and either i) be enrolled in a course with a related subject matter; ii) do a related independent set of readings; or iii) write a related substantive or reflective paper concerning the placement.

6. Class Component Content: The content of the assigned class or supervision sessions vary by instructor and subject but generally include: discussion of field experiences; readings and discussion concerning related substantive law, lawyering skills, and perspectives on lawyering; simulations and other skills and awareness exercises; and guest speakers. In general, preparation for the class itself will not take more than one hour.
7. Internships are unpaid. The student may not receive monetary compensation for the field work. However, after satisfying the academic hours requirement, students offered pay may accept it.

8. Single clinic requirement. The student may not enroll in any other clinical program during the semester in which he or she serves as an intern.

9. Second time takers. Students are encouraged to take advantage of both our internship and clinical programs. Students may only receive 12 credits during their tenure for clinical and internship programs. If a student seeks to take a second internship or to continue a single internship for a second semester, he or she must obtain Director approval. The Directors will consider whether supervision is adequate and whether students are receiving lawyering assignments of increasing complexity. An Internship Program course component may not be taken twice unless the Professor has designed the course content for second time takers.

LEGAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS

Administrative Law Internship
Students placed in state, federal and local agencies or in other organizations in which administrative law is a primary focus, will meet weekly with Ms. Conner. The seminar time will be used to discuss field placements and to raise special topics which relate to lawyering in the administrative state. One half of the classes will relate to administrative lawyering skills such as legislative and administrative research and drafting and lobbying. Students are encouraged, but not required, to take Administrative Law in the Fall. (Spring)

AIDS and the Law Internships
Students are placed in a non-profit corporation which provides legal, medical and social services to persons who have AIDS or who are HIV positive. The students interview and counsel clients and provide legal research, writing and analysis on issues such as the American's with disabilities Act, probate, employment and health law. Students will be supervised by Professor Eisenstat, who also teaches AIDS and the Law. (Fall, Spring)

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. (Fall, Spring)

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. (Fall, Spring)

Employment Law Internship
Many state, federal and local agencies enforce employment and labor laws with the assistance of our students. These students can be assigned to a small section of the Internship Program with other students in similar placements under the supervision of Prof. Greenbaum or Prof. Yamada. (Fall, Spring)

Government Litigation Internship
Students are placed in state and federal government agencies in which they are involved in administrative and civil litigation. The Program features a weekly seminar designed to develop student litigation skills and highlight special problems posed in advocacy involving public entities. The two hour class will be taught by Ms. Conner. (Fall, Spring)

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. Interested students should see Professor Epps.

Judicial Research and Writing Internship
Student are placed in the state or federal court of their choice, to perform legal research, writing and opinion writing under the direct supervision of judges. Students may choose from: State Appeals Court, many state District Courts in all counties, Housing Court, Land Court, Probate Court, Superior Court, Federal Court, United States District Court, Magistrate's Office, Court of Appeals, or Bankruptcy Court. Students attend a class in which they discuss issues of judicial administration, effective advocacy, opinion writing and statutory construction. Prof. Clark (Fall), Ms. Conner (Spring)

Legal Profession Internship
Students in any internship may elect this “open” section taught by Prof. Clark which involves an exploration of the Legal Profession. Students in the seminar will share their field experiences in conjunction with materials which highlight the economics, sociology and morals of the legal profession. (Fall, Spring)

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.

On "Being" A Lawyer Internship
Students in any internship may elect this open section led by Ms. Conner to examine what it means to "be" a lawyer. In the classroom component, students will share their field placement experiences in conjunction with a discussion of readings concerning the ethical, legal, moral, spiritual, and humanistic perspectives on lawyering. Classroom exer-
cises will explore lawyering and interpersonal skills necessary to be effective in practice. (Fall, Spring)

**Private Placement Pilot Project**
Through our Private Placement Pilot Project, ten students per semester may develop lawyering skills in selected private law firms and corporations. The Directors assist students in identifying appropriate private field supervisors and arrange for supervision by a faculty member with relevant expertise. The same stages of the Internship Registration Process described, apply to the Private Practice Pilot Project.

The formal requirements of the program differ from the traditional internship program. Students must:

1. Enroll in a substantive or procedural course relating to the field work;
2. Meet regularly with a faculty member who reviews personal diaries. A special private placement packet available from the Directors includes a separate Registration Form. (Fall, Spring, Summer)

**Internships without Academic Credit**
The Directors are available to speak to all students interested in serving as legal interns in public and nonprofit organizations, whether or not students intend to receive credit for their volunteer work.

**Internship Programs Open to the Public**
The Internship Program conducts brown bag lunch series entitled “Meet the Field” in which Field Supervisors who participate in the Program share their reflections on law practice. All members of the community are welcome.

Last semester, the Internship Program offered three panels to Internship Program participants and the law school community. These panels brought together Field Supervisors and Suffolk University Law Alumni to discuss topics of current interest. Keep your eyes open for this year’s offerings.

**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. The following are the Moot Court teams and some of their successes:

- ABA National Trial Competition (1996), two teams: one team was regional finalist and competed in national competition
- ATLA Trial Team (1995 national competition winner), two teams (1996): one team was regional finalist; other team was regional semi-finalist
- Constitutional Law Team
- Environmental Law Team
- Information Technology and Privacy Law Team
- Insurance Law Team, two teams (1996)
- Intellectual Property Law Team
- Jessup International Law Team (1995 regional competition winner)
- National Invitational Trial Tournament of Champions (1994 — placed fifth nationally)
- National Moot Court Team
- Patent Law Team
- Securities Law Team, Best Brief Winner (1996)
- Sports Law
- Tax Law Team

With a total of six national trial teams, 11 national appellate teams and four intraschool competitions, Suffolk University Law School has one of the most diverse Moot Court programs in American legal education.
Law Reviews

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- and third-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 explore and discuss broad aspects of the law, case comments, which analyze recent decisions and assess their impact and topical surveys, which summarize recent decisions.

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.

The Law Review also sponsors the Donahue Lecture Series which annually attracts lecturers from among the nation's top legal scholars and jurists. Each Donahue lecturer also publishes a Lead Article in the Law Review. Over the years, the Donahue Lecture Series has featured a number of outstanding legal scholars and jurists including Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, and Associate Justices Antonin J. Scalia and Stephen Breyer.

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.

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 international 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.

33 Bulletin
Resources
O FFICE OF CAREER SERVICES

The Law School maintains an Office of Career Services for use by Suffolk Law students and alumni. A staff of seven 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 self-assessment and preparing a resume and supporting documents, as well as improving 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 November. The Office of Career Services invites law firms, corporations, and public interest organizations, as well as local, 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 recruiting program held at Suffolk University; two Government and Public Interest Recruitment Programs; a Law-Related Career Program; Thursday night job search series for alumni; and an off-campus Recruitment Program in Philadelphia, PA. The Career Services Office is also a member of the Northeast Law Career Consortium, along with six other Northeast region law schools. This Consortium provides listings of employment opportunities in a Spring Career Bulletin and sponsors an off-campus Recruitment Program in Washington, D.C. The Career Services Office 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 14,000. 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 1996 class profile, the most recent graduating class for which data is available.

This class has achieved significant opportunities in 22 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico 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.

C ENTER 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.L. 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 in 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.

**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 that are offered include a series on student life issues, support groups for gay and lesbian students and for adult children of alcoholic parents.

Counseling Center services are available Monday through Friday from 8am to 4:30pm and on Monday and Wednesdays to 7pm. Appointments can be made in the Ridgeway Building Room 305 or by telephone (ext. 8226). Strict confidentiality of counseling relationships 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 in-season 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 ten 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
Application Information

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 3, 1997 for the Fall 1997 entering class. The Law School grants admission only in August each year.

Each application must be accompanied by a $50 non-refundable 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 information with their application.

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 1997 entering class must take the LSAT no later than February 8, 1997.

Applicants who took the LSAT more than three years ago 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 1996-97 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 3rd, 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 encouraged to visit the school to meet with students, take a tour, or to attend classes for a day. Tours are arranged through the Admissions Office.

Advance Tuition Deposit
All applicants accepted to the Law School will be required to pay a $200 tuition deposit by April 15 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 2nd to confirm enrollment.

Readmission
Any student who has withdrawn or has been dismissed from Suffolk University Law School who wishes to return must submit a new application for admission to 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 work history 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 highlight 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, as 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. 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 3, 1997. 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 once.

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 2nd. 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 nonmatriculating student. Credit is usually granted if more than five years have elapsed since the student last attended law school. An application from a student dismissed for academic, administrative, or disciplinary reasons may be filed 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 once.

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.

**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 Cultures, Comparative Law, Conflict of Laws Seminar, European Union, Immigration Law, International Law, International Business Transactions, International Finance Seminar, International Environmental Law, International Trade Regulation, Legal Philosophy, Military Law Seminar, High Technology Law and Patent 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 10113-0745, 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 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.

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 1996-1997 is $17,740 per year.

Tuition for the regular Evening Division in 1996-1997 is $13,306 per year.

Tuition for the JD/MPA, JD/MBA, JD/MSIE and JD/MSF programs in 1996-1997 is $17,740 per year.

Tuition for Special Students (any student other than those enrolled in the regular Day or Evening Division) is $640 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawal Liability of:</th>
<th>Student's Liability of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One week (of opening of term)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two weeks</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three weeks</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four weeks</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Four weeks</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 1996-1997 academic year, students will be charged $496 for health insurance coverage unless a health insurance waiver form indicating comparable coverage is filed with the Student Health Services Department by 9/26/97. 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, 1997. 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).

Beginning in September, 1996, registration for the 1997-98 PROFILE can be accomplished by phone by calling CSS directly at 1-800-778-6888. For a more efficient registration process, CSS recommends obtaining a registration booklet from any high school to prepare for the questions CSS will be asking. 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, 1997. 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.

**Important Reminders for Either of the Needs Analysis Forms**

The PROFILE and/or FAFSA forms should be submitted prior to January 1, 1997, but as soon as possible thereafter so that information may be based on completed 1996 Federal tax return forms. All students must use actual earnings from 1996 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 forms 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 February 28, 1997.

In addition to the PROFILE and FAFSA, entering students must complete and submit the forms...
Financial Aid Deadlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enterprising Students:</th>
<th>Continuing Students:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PRO FILE Needs Analysis Form  
Step 1: Register with CSS to receive your customized PRO FILE form.  
(1-800-778-6888) | 1/31/97  
3/18/97 |
| Step 2: Mail completed PRO FILE form to CSS. | 2/28/97  
4/18/97 |
| FAFSA Needs Analysis Form | 2/28/97  
4/18/97 |
| Suffolk University Law School Financial Aid Application and Verification Form | 2/28/97  
4/18/97 |
| Signed copies including all schedules of student's (and spouse's if married) 1996 federal income tax form and W-2's and/or 1099 forms. Electronic copies of W-2 forms will not be accepted. | 2/28/97  
4/18/97 |
| If applicable, official statement from the source of non-taxable income received during 1996 (e.g., AFDC, Social Security, Veteran's Benefits, Child Support, etc.) | 2/28/97  
4/18/97 |
| Signed copy including all schedules of parents' 1996 Federal Income Tax Return along with W-2's and/or 1099 forms (regardless of marital or dependency status). | 2/28/97  
4/18/97 |
| Loan application(s), including Federal Stafford Loan: Subsidized or Unsubsidized, private credit-based loan (if applicable) | 6/6/97  
6/6/97 |

1 For decision by 4/15/97
2 Prospective spouse must submit forms (if marriage will occur after May 1st)
3 Continuing students seeking employment through Federal Work-Study must submit forms listed by March 14, 1997, as well as a separate Summer Work-Study Request Form available in the Spring semester.
4 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 parental information.

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 18, 1997.

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.
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 the 1996-1997 award year, the following student expense budgets were the used to estimate the total educational costs for nine months. These budget figures are developed to determine the maximum that a student can receive in financial aid and loans in one academic year.

**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 completed.

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 27, 1996. Funds awarded after reconsideration apply only to the spring semester.

**SUMMER PROGRAM**
Suffolk University Law students who wish to attend the Summer Program may apply for loans to cover the costs. Students should inquire at the Office of Financial Aid to determine which loan application will need to be completed. The loan is processed as a "trailer" for the current 1996-1997 academic year and will be considered as part of that year's financial aid package. The student must be enrolled at least half-time (3 credits) during the summer in order to receive the loan. Taking summer courses could reduce a future course load which could impact future financial aid eligibility.

**If Attending Summer School At Suffolk**
The amount of the loan is determined by the total cost of summer school tuition. Students are responsible for the 25% deposit to secure their registration. Loans will not be processed until the first day of classes to insure enrollment. Non-Suffolk students must apply for financial aid at their home institution.

**If Visiting Another Institution**
The amount of the loan is determined by the amount indicated on the Consortium Agreement, which is completed by the host institution. Students are allowed to borrow loans to cover the cost of visiting one institution. Those wishing to attend more than one institution will be responsible for covering the additional school's costs.

**Tuition and Fees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Day:</th>
<th>Evening:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996-97 TUITION</td>
<td>$17,740</td>
<td>$13,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Bar Association Fee</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Books</td>
<td>$948</td>
<td>$948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Federal Loan Fees</td>
<td>$740</td>
<td>$740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Total</td>
<td>$19,508</td>
<td>$19,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIVING COSTS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*At Home</td>
<td>$6,760</td>
<td>$6,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Total Budget</td>
<td>$26,268</td>
<td>$21,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*OFF-CAMPUS</td>
<td>$13,210</td>
<td>$13,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Total Budget</td>
<td>$32,718</td>
<td>$28,264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These figures are estimates

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF EDUCATION 1996-97:

|                        |        |          |
| LIVING AT HOME         | $26,268| $21,814  |
| LIVING AWAY            | $32,718| $28,264  |
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
Federal financial aid regulations effective July 1, 1995, require students who request 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 93 of this bulletin.

PARENTS' FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Applicants/students who will not be age 27 by December 31, 1997, 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 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 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.

The Trustees in memory of the Honorable John B. Hynes, former Mayor of the City of Boston, Trustee and Treasurer of Suffolk University.
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 Scholarship
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 memory of Joseph P. Geary. The scholarship fund was established 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 by family and friends 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.

Law School General Alumni
This fund is to be used for scholarship assistance to deserving law students.

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.

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 Massachussets 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 enrollment 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 enrollment. 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**

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's 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.) Standards of credit-worthiness and terms of the loans will vary from lender to lender. Listed here is a sample of some of the private loans available for educational expenses. Please note that this is only a summary and the individual lender should be contacted for more detailed information. (See Loans Programs chart located on following page.)

**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-percentage-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.
### Loan Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Annual Maximum $</th>
<th>Aggregate Maximum $</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Credit Based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized Stafford Loan</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>65,500</td>
<td>Variable (8.25% max.)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Unsubsidized Stafford Loan</td>
<td>18,500 (minus any subsidized Stafford)</td>
<td>138,500 (includes any subsidized Stafford)</td>
<td>Variable (8.25% max.)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAL (Access Group)&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Cost of Attendance minus other aid</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>Varies quarterly (T-Bill +3.25% during interim T-Bill +3.4% at repayment)</td>
<td>7% @ Disbursement + 4% @ Repayment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSL (LawLoans)&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Cost of Attendance minus other aid</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>Varies quarterly (T-Bill +3.25% during interim T-Bill +3.5% at repayment)</td>
<td>6.5% @ Disbursement + 5.25% @ Repayment unless co-signer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LawEXCEL Loan&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Cost of Attendance minus other aid</td>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>10% or 7% with co-borrower</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCEL Loan&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Cost of Attendance minus other aid</td>
<td>Determined by school</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERI&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Cost of Attendance minus other aid</td>
<td>Determined by school</td>
<td>Variable not exceeding Prime + 2%, Fixed not exceeding Prime + 3-4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEP&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Cost of Attendance minus other aid</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>Variable not exceeding Prime + 2%</td>
<td>9% or 6% with co-borrower</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This chart represents a "quick" reference guide. The private educational loans listed here are only some of the programs that are available. The terms and conditions of these private loans are for the 1996-97 academic year and are subject to change at the discretion of the lender. Therefore, contact the individual lenders for the various options.

<sup>1</sup> LAL Loans, contact the Access Group at 1-800-282-1550

<sup>2</sup> LSL Loans, contact LawLoans at 1-800-366-5626

<sup>3</sup> LawEXCEL/EXCEL Loans, contact NellieMae at 1-800-634-9308.

<sup>4</sup> TERI/PEP Loans contact TERI at 1-800-255-8374

<sup>5</sup> The period of time that begins when a student ceases to be enrolled at least half-time and ends when the repayment period starts.

<sup>6</sup> May be consolidated through the federal consolidation loan program, extending period of repayment up to 30 years.
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 14, 1997 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 14,000 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 chapters throughout the United States, including those in New York, Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Miami, Southern and Northern California 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.
As part of Suffolk University Law School's ongoing search for academic excellence and professional renown, the Faculty and Administration has begun to implement a large-scale and long-term Curriculum Revision project that will affect incoming students in 1996-97. The guiding principles behind this reform have been to require complete mid-year examinations in year long courses and to reduce the number of required courses whenever possible, thereby enabling students to focus their energies on particular areas of law, or in the concentrations, such as those which exist at present in the areas of Taxation and High Technology Law, and those that will be developed.

The Base Menu

As of 1996, the curriculum, after the First Year of study, will be comprised of a Base Course Menu, and Advanced Electives. The Base Course Menu reflects the faculty's belief that although students may begin their professional lives in very varied settings, there are fundamentals to the law as a whole that cannot be ignored.

Students in their first and second years will be required to take Civil Procedure (4 credits), Constitutional Law (4/5 credits), Contracts (6 credits), Criminal Law (3 credits), Fiduciary Relations (2 credits), LPS (3 credits), Property (5/4 credits), and Torts (5 credits).

Professional Responsibility is also a required course which may be taken in any semester after the first year.

After the first year, students are required to take courses in 3 out of the 5 subject categories that comprise the Base Menu. Those subject categories are: Corporations (4 credits), Basic Income Taxation (4 credits), Commercial Law (3 credits), Evidence (4 credits), and Administrative/Regulatory Law (3 credits). Only one course from each Base Menu subject category will count towards satisfying this requirement.

Within the Administrative/Regulatory law subject category there are five courses: Administrative Law (3 credits), Antitrust Law (3 credits), Environmental Law (3 credits), Labor Law (3 credits), and Securities Regulation (3 credits). Any one of these will satisfy the requirement.

Within the Commercial Law subject category of the Base Menu, there are four courses: Commercial Law Survey (3 credits), Commercial Paper (3 credits), Sales and Leases (3 credits), and Secured Transactions (3 credits). Any one of these will satisfy the Commercial Law requirement.

At present, the Corporations, Basic Income Taxation and Evidence subject categories each has only one assigned course.

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 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 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
### Day Division requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Curriculum:</th>
<th>1st Sem. Hours:</th>
<th>2nd Sem. Hours:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST-YEAR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY DIVISION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts(^1)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property(^3)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Practice Skills</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SECOND-YEAR</strong>(^2)</th>
<th><strong>DAY STUDENTS</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiduciary Relations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Responsibility(^3)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Menu(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives(^5,6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13-15</strong></td>
<td><strong>13-15</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>THIRD-YEAR</strong>(^2)</th>
<th><strong>DAY STUDENTS</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base Menu(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives(^5,6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13-15</strong></td>
<td><strong>13-15</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evening Division requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Courses:</th>
<th>1st Sem. Hours:</th>
<th>2nd Sem. Hours:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST-YEAR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENING DIVISION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts(^1)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts(^1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Practice Skills</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SECOND-YEAR</strong>(^2)</th>
<th><strong>EVENING DIVISION</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiduciary Relations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Responsibility(^3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Menu(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives(^5,6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9-12</strong></td>
<td><strong>9-12</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>THIRD-YEAR</strong>(^2)</th>
<th><strong>EVENING STUDENTS</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base Menu(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives(^5,6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9-12</strong></td>
<td><strong>9-12</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FOURTH-YEAR</strong>(^2)</th>
<th><strong>EVENING STUDENTS</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base Menu(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives(^5,6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9-12</strong></td>
<td><strong>9-12</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)These are full year courses with a mid-year exam. See Rules and Regulations, Section III Grades and Examinations.

\(^2\)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 academic year.

\(^3\)NOTE: No more than twelve credits from clinical programs may be counted toward the degree.

\(^4\)Professional Responsibility is a required course. It may be taken by Day Division students any time after the first year.

\(^5\)Students are required to take at least three out of five Base Menu Courses. The Base Menu consists of Corporations (4 credits), Basic Income Taxation (4 credits), Commercial Law (3 credits), Evidence (4 credits). Administrative/Regulatory Law (3 credits). Within the Administrative/Regulatory Law component are five courses consisting of Administrative Law (3 credits), Antitrust (3 credits), Environmental Law (3 credits), Labor Law (3 credits), and Securities Regulations (3 credits). A student may take as many of the courses within the Administrative/Regulatory group as he or she desires; however, no more than one course will be counted towards three out of five Base Menu Course Requirement. Within the Commercial Law Component of the Base Menu, there are four courses, Commercial Law Survey (3 credits), Commercial Paper (3 credits), Sales and Leases (3 credits), Secured Transactions (3 credits). A student may take as many of the courses within the Commercial Law group as he or she desires; however no more than one course will be counted towards the three out of five Base Menu Course Requirements.

\(^6\)In addition to the required courses, including the Base Menu requirement, students must complete a minimum of 84 credits in order to receive the Juris Doctor degree.

\(^7\)Students must complete the Legal Writing Requirement. (See Rules and Regulations, Section II H)
Civil Procedure
Profs. Blum, Eisenstat, Finn, Glannon, Murphy, Polk, Simard; Four Credits
Ligation 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.

Constitutional Law
Profs. Ashe, S. Callahan, Clark, Cronin, Day, Dodd, Epps, Wilton; 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, Ferrey, Judge, McEltrick, 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; quasicontacts, introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code; professional responsibility of the lawyer in contract law.

Criminal Law
Profs. Ashe, S. Callahan, Cavallaro, Dodd, Finn; 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?

Fiduciary Relations
Profs. Rounds, Sandoe; Two credits.
(Fall 1996 Day, Spring 1997 Evening)
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; the equitable 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 will continue to offer assistance to students through the Skills Specialist Program.

Professional Responsibility
Profs. Cavallaro, Clark, Kindregan, Ortwein, Judge Macleod-Griffin; 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.

Property
Profs. Brown, Keenan, Lemelman, 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. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Law</th>
<th>Family Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Commercial Finance</td>
<td>Children and the Law I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Contracts (Seminar)</td>
<td>Children and the Law II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Corporations</td>
<td>Children's Law Internship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Problems in Corporate Law</td>
<td>Elder Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antitrust Law</td>
<td>Estate Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking Law</td>
<td>Family Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankruptcy Law</td>
<td>Family Law Practice (Seminar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankruptcy Law (Seminar)</td>
<td>Financial Aspects of Divorce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Planning</td>
<td>Human Reproduction and the Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Paper</td>
<td>Probate Trial Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Finance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Taxation</td>
<td>Governmental Regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Leases</td>
<td>AIDS Legal Internship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secured Transactions</td>
<td>Antitrust Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumer Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contemporary Issues in American Law and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing Discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration Legal Internship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal Rights of the Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Massachusetts Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Interest Litigation Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Sector Labor Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Securities Regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State and Local Government Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High Technology Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International and Comparative Law
Comparative Law
Comparative Legal Cultures
Conflict of Laws
European Union
Immigration Law
Immigration Legal Internships
International Business Transactions
International Environmental Law
International Finance Seminar
International Human Rights Seminar
International Law
International Litigation in U.S. Courts
International Organization
International Trade Regulations
Taxation of International Transactions

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
Communications Law
Computers/High-Tech Seminar
Connecticut Practice
Counseling Technology
Dispute Resolution
Drafting Wills and Trusts
Equitable Remedies
Estate Planning
Federal Courts
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
Massachusetts Practice
Mediation
Mediation Internship
Modern Legal Theory
Negotiation and Mediation—Negotiation for Lawyers
New Hampshire Practice
New York Practice
Non-Profit Organizations
Practice and Procedure
Seminar on Alternative Dispute Resolution: Arbitration, Mediation and Negotiation
Rhode Island Practice
Wills

Professional Specializations
Admiralty
Advanced Entertainment Law (Seminar)
Advanced Techniques of Legal Reasoning and Writing
Advanced Topics in Patent Law
Biomedical Ethics and Public Policy
Computers and the Law
Construction Law
Entertainment and Sports Law
Insurance
Law and Literature in Film
Licensing: Intellectual Property Rights
Lawyer in Film and Reality
Medical Malpractice
Medical Practice and the Law
Medical Technology Transfer
Sports Law Seminar

Property Law
Conveyancing and Mortgages
Education Law
Environmental Law
Environmental Law—Litigation
Landlord and Tenant
Landlord-Tenant Law Seminar
Land Transfer and Finance
Land Use
Real Estate Litigation
Real Estate Mortgages
Real Estate Transactions

Taxation
Advanced Problems in Income Taxation
Basic Federal Income Taxation
Corporate Taxation
Estate and Gift Taxation
Income Taxation of Estates and Trusts
Partnership Taxation
State and Local Taxation

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

Trial Advocacy
Advanced Evidence
Appellate Brief Writing
Appellate Procedure
Judicial Administration
Legal Process
Prettrial Preparation
Trial Advocacy—Intensive
Trial Practice—Civil
Trial Practice—Criminal
Trial Practice—Probate & Family Court
Accounting for Lawyers  
Mr. Armstrong; Two Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)  
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 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. Nolan, Rivera; Ms. Conner Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)  
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 1996)  
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 lien.

Advanced Contracts Seminar  
Prof. Perlmutter; Three Credits. (Fall 1996)  
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, neoclassical 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 Tuesday/Thursday from 4:30pm–5:45pm. 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 1996–1997.)  
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 Problems in Corporate Law Seminar  
Prof. Sherman; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)  
The seminar will explore one or two topics in corporate law. The topic or topics will be explored in depth and the students will be required to analyze, discuss and defend various aspects of the topic. The objective is to focus all the student's knowledge of corporate and related law, gained from the basic course and from the seminar reading, on the topic and its subparts in order to achieve the kind of depth and breadth expected of a practitioner. The role of specialists such as accountants, investment bankers and other advisers will be discussed and the ethical responsibility of counsel will be a constant theme. Some planning consideration will be considered as part of the discussion.

A reading list will be distributed along with other materials. However, the amount, depth and extent of reading and preparation are the sole responsibility of the student. A paper is required which may be offered to satisfy the writing requirement.

Advanced Entertainment Law Seminar  
Ms. Gaglini; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)  
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, 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 Estates, Powers and Trusts
Prof. Sandoe, Ms. Beineke; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)
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 required prerequisite and the course in Wills is a highly recommended prerequisite.

Advanced Legal Research
Prof. McKenzie; Two Credits (Spring 1997)
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 modern legal practice. Students will be required to develop a Pathfinder/Research Guide on a topic of interest. Limited to 15 students.

Advanced Problems in Income Taxation
Assoc. Dean Corbett, Prof. Thompson; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course will consider in considerably more depth and detail some of the major topics covered in the introductory income tax course, Basic Federal Income Taxation. The introductory course is a survey course appropriate for all law students. The advanced course in tailored to the special interests and needs of students who desire a more in depth knowledge of income tax law, and it is most appropriate for students who are seriously considering specialization in federal tax law. Basic Federal Income Taxation is a prerequisite.

Advanced Techniques of Legal Reasoning and Writing
Dr. Siegel; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
Advanced Techniques of Legal Reasoning and Writing ("ATLRW") is designed as an advanced course in legal reasoning and writing. A sophisticated study of inductive and deductive reasoning, ATLRW will require one significant writing project, several short papers, and frequent in-class and homework exercises. To complete this course, the student must master complex syllogistic and analogical reasoning. In this, ATLRW is particularly good training for those who plan on a challenging appellate practice.
The course aims to produce true excellence in legal reasoning and writing. To accomplish this, ATLRW will operate on three levels simultaneously. Level One will include regular lessons designed to perfect grammar and syntax. Building on this foundation, Level Two will focus on a study of inductive and deductive reasoning, with an excursion into logical fallacies. Both Level One and Two will include in-class and homework practice exercises to cement growing analytical skills. Level Three will require the student to put into practice all the newly-learned reasoning and writing skills in a complex writing project, an appellate brief, in a first and a final draft.
The writing assignments have been selected to provide vehicles to challenge and stretch your analytical and writing skills. For the appellate brief, you will receive the case being appealed, and you will research and evaluate legal strategies in cooperative "law firms," although you will write your briefs individually. Ideally, we will base our problem on a pending case. There will be a final exam (open-book, take-home).
The course is offered for writing credit and should be considered rigorous and demanding. To provide individual attention in all phases of the writing process, this course will be limited to 15.

Advanced Topics in Patent Law
Mr. Koenig; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
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; Two Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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.
AIDS and the Law
Prof. Eisenstat; Two Credits.
(Not offered 1996-1997)
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. Students will submit a paper in lieu of an examination which may be used to satisfy the Law School's writing requirement. Enrollment will be limited to 15 students.

AIDS Legal Internship
Prof. Eisenstat; Two Credits.
This internship may be pursued separately from the AIDS and the Law course of while enrolled in the course. Enrollment is limited and approval from professors Clark and Eisenstat is required. (See also description of Legal Internship Program).

Alternative Dispute Resolution
Prof. Golann; Three Credits.
(Spring 1997)
This course examines the methods by which law suites 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 1997)
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 which may qualify for the writing requirement.

American Legal History
Mr. Whitters; Two Credits.
(Spring 1997)
A seminar devoted to the consideration of a comprehensive selection of the primary documents which integrate the history of both public and private law from America's colonial beginnings to the present. This course will focus upon the interaction of social and legal change as well as how legal ideas unfolded in tandem with specific historical events. The course will also deal with state and federal courts and examine the relationship between the development of American society, politics, and economy, and the development of American law. Subjects will include the background and the making of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights with emphasis upon judicial review and the separation of powers; transformations in American law as a result of nineteenth century economic, social and political evolution; changes in the law and in the methods of legal thought caused by the impact of government regulation, bureaucracy, and the welfare state in the twentieth century; and the most recent developments concerning the issues of civil rights, civil liberties, death and dying, criminal justice, environmentalism, and feminist critique of the law. 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.

Antitrust Law
Prof. Polito; Three Credits.
(Fall 1996)
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.

Appellate Brief Writing
Ms. Shea; Three Credits. (Fall 1996)
This upper level writing course focuses on the practical aspects of writing an Appellate Brief: how to develop a "theory of the case," set up a well-reasoned "Summary of the Argument," and write with both flair and distinction. All writing will reflect the real-world requirements courts impose on practicing attorneys: strict page limits, exigent formal and technical demands, and ways to organize and write efficiently.

While demanding, this course will encourage students to identify and develop their individual writing styles, to learn how to use their individual analytical strengths effectively, and to take control of any writing weaknesses by self-editing. Critical self-evaluation will play a central role in the course, leading the students to write with increasing confidence.

The student will complete several short writing pieces and one complex Appellate Brief, the latter from a provided "Record." The student will write a draft and final version of the brief. Research will be completed cooperatively by splitting the class into "law firms" on opposing sides. All writing, however, will be the work of one individual.

Appellate Procedure
Judge Thayer; Three Credits.
(Spring 1997)
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.
Bankruptcy Seminar
Prof. Wittenberg; Two Credits. (Not offered 1996-97)
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 United States 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.

Basic Federal Income Taxation
Prof. Bishop, Polito, Thompson, Ms. Lambert; Four Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
This course is an introduction to the federal income tax system. Topics include items of inclusion and exclusion from gross income, deductions from gross income, capital gains and losses, basic tax accounting, and the identification of income to the appropriate taxpayer. The course will give consideration to the private attorney's role in administering the tax law and in advising clients on the interaction of the tax law with their businesses, investments, and personal activities. Other themes may include the interaction of legislative, executive, and judicial agencies in making, administering, and interpreting the tax law; the goals of the tax law; and possible future tax law changes.

Biomedical Ethics and Public Policy
Prof. Brown; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)
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 tissue 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 1996)
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. Proprietors, 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. (Not offered 1996-97)
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 includes such subjects as false advertising, disparagement of
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.

**Children and the Law I**
Prof. Polk; Three Credits. (Fall 1996)
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.

**Children and the Law II**
Prof. Finn; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)
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. Enrollment is limited to 15 students. Evidence is a prerequisite.

**Church and State Seminar**
Two Credits. (Not offered in 1996-97)
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. (Not offered in 1996-97)
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.

**Civil Rights/Non-Traditional Families**
Prof. Wasson; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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; antidiscrimination 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. (Not offered in 1996-97)
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.

**Commercial Law Survey**
Prof. Lemelman; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
An examination of the basic concepts and scope of the Uniform Commercial Code; in particular, Sales of Personal Property (Article 2), not otherwise covered in Contracts course), Leases of Personal Property (Article 2A), Negotiable Instruments (Article 3), Letters of Credit (Article 5) and Secured Transactions (Article 9). Also, ancillary bodies of law (i.e. fraudulent conveyances, bulk sales, bankruptcy, wire transfers, documents of title, etc.) will be discussed in order to supplement the goal of the course which is to provide an overview of fundamental commercial law concepts. An attempt will be made to introduce the commer-
Comparative Legal Cultures
Prof. Hicks; Two Credits.
(Spring 1997)
This is a basic comparative law seminar surveying the world's legal system in their fullest social, historical and cultural contexts, with the purpose of developing an understanding of significant aspects of our own legal system through its differences from particular civil law jurisdictions, socialist countries, religious legal systems and more traditional societies, by considering modernization, westernization, constitutionalism, community, civil rights, as well as the various relationships between law, politics, religion and ethics in the world's legal systems. Readings and class participation is expected. Paper required. May satisfy writing requirement.

Communications Law
Ms. Landergan; Two Credits.
(Spring 1997)
This course provides students with a comprehensive survey of communications law. The course covers the new Telecommunications Act and other issues relating to the changing communications industry, including the new interactive technologies, the V-Chip and the changing roles of the telephone and cable industries. The course selections on the First Amendment, defamation, privacy, and copyright, provide a strong foundation relevant to both new technologies and traditional mass media entities. The course also covers negotiating and drafting agreements in the communications industry. Maximum enrollment: 20 students

Comparative Law
Mr. Cetkovic; Two Credits.
(Fall 1996)
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.

Commercial Legal Cultures
Prof. Hicks; Two Credits.
(Spring 1997)
This is a basic comparative law seminar surveying the world's legal system in their fullest social, historical and cultural contexts, with the purpose of developing an understanding of significant aspects of our own legal system through its differences from particular civil law jurisdictions, socialist countries, religious legal systems and more traditional societies, by considering modernization, westernization, constitutionalism, community, civil rights, as well as the various relationships between law, politics, religion and ethics in the world's legal systems. Readings and class participation is expected. Paper required. May satisfy writing requirement.

Computers and the Law
Ms. Copenhaver; Two Credits.
(Spring 1997)
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.
(Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
Information superhighways, the National Information Infrastructure, electronic libraries, computer networks and the information technologies raise a myriad of legal and policy issues which will be explored in this seminar. After the initial lectures, students will break up into discussion groups on selected topics. Highlighted topics for 1996-97 include: Software Licensing Law and Practice, Proposed Article 2B on Licensing of the Uniform Commercial Code, Online Law, Electronic Information, E-Mail in the Workplace, Property Rights in Electronic Information and Information Security. Students will be encouraged to use the Internet, computer-assisted presentation programs, and other information technologies. Quizzes on the required reading and a research paper will be required instead of a final examination. The research paper may satisfy the writing requirement.

Conflict of Laws
Prof. Donahue; Three Credits.
(Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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. (Not offered in 1996-97)
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.

Connecticut Practice
Mr. MacKay; Two Credits.
(Spring 1997)
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 plan-
This seminar explores the ideology of law. The course will be filed on reserve. Reading material for the course will be presented in class. This paper may satisfy the writing requirement. Constitutional Law is a prerequisite.

Construction Law
Mr. Nash; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)
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. McEttrick; Two Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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. (Not offered in 1996-97)
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.

Conveyancing and Mortgage Law
Prof. Kelley, Mr. Cuffe, Judge Nolan; Two Credits. (Spring 1987)
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
Profs. Kaplan; McJohn; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)
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 1997)
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
Prof. Thompson; Three Credits (Fall 1996)
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 its debt holders, partial and complete liquidations of a corporation, spin-offs and split-ups of a corporation, and corporate reorganizations. The prerequisite is Basic Federal Income Taxation or Federal Income Taxation I unless waived by the instructor. Students may not receive credit for both this course and Taxation of Business Entities.

Counseling Technology — Leading Emerging Enterprises
Mr. Chow; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
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, which will be presented in simulation of actual business law practice.

Counseling the Patent Client
Ms. Channing, Ms. Ketley; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)
This seminar will explore issues that arise when representing clients both as a corporate patent attorney and as an attorney employed by an intellectual property law firm. The relationship between in-house corporate counsel and outside counsel will be explored, a will the representation of small businesses and independent inventors and the representation, as U.S. counsel of foreign countries. Special issues arising in the representation of biotech clients will also be covered. Specific issues that will be discussed include protecting foreign patent rights, claim scope, patent prosecution issues, patent infringement and the potential risk faced by an infringer, inventorship, licensing, inequitable conduct, withdrawing from representation, cost and billing issues, interference, record keeping by inventors, and conflicts within the client entity. Enrollment limited to 20.

Prerequisite: A patent-specific course and/or patent experience.

Criminal Motion Practice
Mr. Lowy; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This is a recently developed course that provides students with an opportunity to draft and participate in mock dispositive criminal motions before Massachusetts District and Superior Court Judges and United States District Court Judges. This is a unique opportunity for students to enhance their knowledge of substantive areas of criminal procedure, criminal law and evidence while at the same time honing their trial skills and legal writing.

Criminal Procedure
Mr. Krashnoo. Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)

Criminal Trial Tactics
Mr. Zison; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
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 time honing their trial skills and legal writing.

Emerging Enterprises
Mr. Chow; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course will consider problems and solutions involved in 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.

Prerequisite: A patent-specific course and/or patent experience.

Criminal Motion Practice
Mr. Lowy; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This is a recently developed course that provides students with an opportunity to draft and participate in mock dispositive criminal motions before Massachusetts District and Superior Court Judges and United States District Court Judges. This is a unique opportunity for students to enhance their knowledge of substantive areas of criminal procedure, criminal law and evidence while at the same time honing their trial skills and legal writing.

Criminal Procedure
Mr. Krashnoo. Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)

Criminal Trial Tactics
Mr. Zison; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
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 time honing their trial skills and legal writing.
Directed Research and Writing Seminar on Current Tax Problems  
Prof. Sherman; Six Credits.  
(Not offered in 1996-97)

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.

Drafting Discovery Documents  
Mr. Holland; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1996)

This course will focus upon the drafting of discovery requests and responses pursuant to the Massachusetts Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules'26 through 37, together with applicable rules of the various state courts. The only required text will be a current copy of the Massachusetts Rules of Civil Procedure. Written assignments will be in the form of hypothetical problems assigned by the instructor, to be answered by drafting discovery requests or responses that address the specific problem assigned. The emphasis will be upon development of a litigation strategy for a specific problem, and drafting materials that support that litigation strategy.

Drafting Wills and Trusts  
Prof. Rounds; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1996, Spring 1997)

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. Fiduciary Relations is a prerequisite to this seminar.

Elder Law  
Mr. Moschella; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1996)

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 Law  
Profs. Greenbaum, Mr. Jenkins; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1996, Spring 1997)

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 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 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 1997)

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 hand-
books; 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 compete 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
Ms. Gaglioti; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)
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 1997)
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. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Schohn, Ms. Schram; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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 1996)
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 a prerequisite although it is recommended.

Equality: Gender and the Law Seminar
Prof. Day; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)
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; Three Credits (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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 also moral 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. Sanders, Sr., Ms. DeVaughn; Three Credits (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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 transfers made in trust. Class discussion will also involve the implementation of knowledge obtained in an estate and gift tax planning context. A brief, practical 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 1997)
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. Alik; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)*

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. The course will also review EU competition law, social, environmental and monetary policies.

**Evidence**

*Dean Fenton, Judge Irwin, Profs. Burnim, Elias, Mr. Kennedy; Four Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)*

Evidence will develop the underlying principles, policy decisions, and jurisdictional choices, relating to the presentation of facts, within the context of the adversarial trial system. Special emphasis will be placed upon the Federal Rules of Evidence as they apply to issues of relevancy, character, and credibility, hearsay, examination of witnesses, opinions, scientific proof, law and fact, functions of the judge and the jury, testimonial, circumstantial and real evidence, relevancy, competency and privilege, examination and cross examination of witnesses, best evidence rule, parole evidence rule, and exceptions such as burden of proof and persuasion.

**Evidence — Advanced**

*Dean Fenton, Mr. Hurley; Two Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)*

A seminar focusing upon selected problems governing the introduction of evidence in civil and criminal cases. An analysis of certain 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. (Fall 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, Mr. Lewin; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)*

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.

**Family Law Practice Seminar**

*Judge Ginsburg; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)*

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. Wasson; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)*

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. There will be a final exam.

**Federal Criminal Litigation Seminar**

*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 pretrial detention; pretrial 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 Practice
Two Credits. (Spring 1997) TBA

Federal Criminal Procedure
Mr. Kennedy; Two Credits. 
(Not offered 1996-97)
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, agreements, hearings, arraignment, trial 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 Tax II
Assoc. Dean Corbett; Two Credits. 
(Fall 1996)

Financial Aspects of Divorce
Judges Rotman, Shavel; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
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
(Not offered in 1996-97)
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
(Not offered in 1996-97)
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 Law Seminar
Prof. LaCroix; Two Credits. 
(Fall 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 Technology and The First Amendment
Mr. Kline; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)
This seminar will examine free speech issues with an emphasis on high technology law as it relates to government regulation of new means of communicating. General First Amendment topics include: political speech, hate speech, obscenity, and freedom of the press. The course will also examine First Amendment topics related to high technology including: regulation of obscenity and offensive speech on the Internet; libelous statements posted by third persons on private “servers”; the regulation of hate speech on the Internet; ownership of commercial speech; broadcast regulation; laws regarding cable services. Enrollment limited to 20.

High Technology Law Thesis Seminar
Two Credits. (Not offered in 1996-97)
This seminar culminates in an in-depth written analysis of legal and policy issues within the field of High Technology Law. This course requires the student to work closely with a faculty member in producing a paper involving significant legal and policy research, original thinking and analysis. The standard is that the thesis be of the quality found in high technology law reviews. This course is required of all High Technology Honor’s Program participants and normally taken in the Fall prior to graduation.

High Tech Practicum
Ms. Sherry; Two Credits. 
(Spring 1997)
This course provides a general review of intellectual property law (trade secret, copyright, patent, semi-conductor chip protection and trademark) and its application of contemporary business problems in the computer and high technology industries. The course will next discuss issues associated with the formation and operation of a high technology company. Topics include legal questions relating to the hiring and retention of employees, marketing and distribution of products and ways to resolve disputes involving intellectual property, unfair competition, and contracts. Finally, this course examines the practical considerations in representing a high technology company.

History of Western Law
Prof. Hicks; Two Credits. TBA
This course will trace chronologically the development of the western legal tradition from its mythic and actual origins in Greece and Rome down to the present time through its archaic, ancient, classical, medieval, renaissance, early modern and nineteenth century stages, so as to bring out the changes in practices, procedures, professions, substance and values of law, particularly Anglo-American law, by way of focussing on different historical ideas about the sources of law, law’s relationship to the state and to a higher law, property law and criminal law. A textbook will be used.
Paper required. May satisfy writing requirement.

Housing Discrimination
Ms. Mondsheim; Two Credits. 
(Spring 1997)
This course is designed to familiarize students with the statutory prohibitions of housing discrimination, procedures for enforcement, standards of proof, and remedies for violations. Emphasis is placed on
the key provisions of the Fair Housing Act (Title VIII) and on important cases interpreting their applicability. Other topics covered include the basic features of 442 U.S.C. 1982 and other fair housing sources, theories of liability, and litigation and proof issues.

**Human Reproduction and the Law**

Dr. Borten; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)

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**

Prof. Epps; Three Credits, Mr. Johnson; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)

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**

Prof. Epps; 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.)

**Income Taxation of Estates and Trusts**

Ms. Beineke; Three Credits. (Not offered in 1996-97)

This course will present an in-depth study of the federal taxation of trusts and decedents' estates. The course will cover simple and complex trusts; short term trusts; the throwback rule; distributable net income deduction and the two tier system. It will also cover 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. Basic Federal Income Taxation is a prerequisite. The course in trusts is also a prerequisite or it may be taken concurrently.

**Insurance Law**

Mr. McNaught; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)

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. Mueller, Ms. Darden; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)

A survey of the law of the protection of ideas, trade secrets, inventions, artistic creations, and reputation.

**International Business Transactions I**

Mr. Myrick; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)

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. (Not offered in 1996-97)

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; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)

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 a 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 Seminar  
Prof. Atik; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1997)  
A survey of international banking and securities transactions and their regulation. This seminar will review international financial instruments and institutions. Specific topics examined include bank regulation, capital adequacy, foreign exchange markets, international payment system, Eurobonds, the global money and securities markets, derivatives and swaps. Students will prepare and present a substantial paper which may satisfy the writing requirement. Enrollment limited.

International Human Rights Seminar  
Ms. Dorn; Three Credits.  
(Spring 1987)  
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. A paper is required on a topic selected by the student and approved by the instructor. The paper will satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement. Enrollment is limited to 20 students. There are no prerequisites.

International Law  
Prof. Epps; Three Credits.  
(Fall 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 Litigation in U.S. Courts  
Mr. Cetkovic; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1997)  
This course is a systematic overview of a distinct and cohesive body of case law emerging from international civil disputes litigated and adjudicated in U.S. courts. The course covers the major topics and common themes unique to disputes involving foreign litigants or transactions, including: personal and subject matter jurisdiction, discovery abroad, foreign sovereign immunity, act of state doctrine, extraterritorial application of U.S. laws, arbitration, and enforcement of judgment. The course focuses on practical problems facing domestic and foreign litigants in the course of U.S. litigation. The students will analyze all aspects of international litigation which often involves complex and sensitive issues for foreign policy, U.S. and foreign governmental (and private) interests, foreign relations, public international law, and international comity.

International Organizations  
Ms. Dorn, Ms. Leonard; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1996)  
One of the far-reaching changes in the past century is the rapid growth of international organizations: from the United Nations — with its primary mission to prevent military conflict among its members and to settle international disputes; to its specialized agencies, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization and World Health Organization; to the newly-emerging regional entities, such as the European Union, Organization of American States and Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The International Monetary Fund, World Bank, International Trade Organization and even the GATT agreement, provide the institutional framework on economic issues. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that there is an international organization for nearly every field of human endeavor. This course will consider the legal and quasi-legal issues surrounding important common characteristics of intergovernmental organizations, beginning with questions of a constitutional and procedural nature. We will address the powers of, and restrictions upon, organizations and their members, including questions of the legal status of international organizations; eligibility for membership, rights of members and termination of membership in international organizations and rule-making powers wielded by such organizations. We then will consider the enforcement powers which may be exercised: diplomacy, diplomatic and economic sanctions, forceful intervention. We will consider the concepts of peacekeeping, humanitarian intervention and preventive development. Current case studies, including the former Yugoslavia, will be utilized. Final examination.

International Trade Regulation  
Prof. Atik; Three Credits  
(Not offered in 1996-97)  
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 1996, Spring 1997)  
This course is designed to raise the student's level of awareness of the interaction between the lawyer and client and to 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 listening, 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 Internship Program

Prof. Blumenson; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)

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, Prof. Wasson, Two Credits. (Fall 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 (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, Yamada, Mr. Cochran; Three Credits (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)

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; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)

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 and Tenant

Prof. Kelley; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)

Land Use

Prof. Keenan; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)

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, intra­dural 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. McJohn; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)

This course 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

Prof. Dodd; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)

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 levels. 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, Free Speech, and Political Correctness**

*Ms. Brown, Two Credits.* *(Spring 1997)*

One cost of free speech is that it sometimes causes harm to individuals or groups, whether that harm is Nazis marching in a town full of Holocaust survivors, or hate speech directed at minorities or gays, or violence against women in pornographic film, or allowing the press into the courtroom over a criminal defendant's protest or a victim's protest. Some of the speech that can harm is currently protected; some is not. Which speech should be protected and why, how far are we willing to limit freedom of speech to protect individuals or groups from what they perceive as harmful, offensive, or dangerous, to what degree should words be politically correct? We will tackle these questions and more as we examine the free speech clause of the First Amendment, particularly in light of the political correctness movement, and analyze the relevant case law.

Some of the topics we will cover include subversive advocacy, fighting words, offensive speech (particularly hate speech such as racial slurs, anti-semitism, slurs against gays) flag burning, campus speech, sexual harassment, public accommodation and parades, restrictive country clubs, pornography and obscenity, artistic license and violence in art work, television and film, the press' access to the courtroom in criminal trials, and lawyer advertising. Readings are made up primarily of case law, but also include scholarly writings particularly in constitutional theory, articles from various news sources, and other writings regarding the political correctness movement from both liberal and libertarian perspectives, including D'Souza's *Illiberal Education*, Heins' *Sex, Sin and Blasphemy*, and Greenawalt's *Fighting Words*. Classroom participation required. Final examination.

**Law and Literature**

*Ms. Brown, Two Credits,* *(Fall 1996)*

This course will examine controversial topics which are raised in both legal cases and in works of literature. For each topic we consider there will be cases and a work of literature assigned. The literature will relate to or edify some problem or dilemma the cases and issues raise. We will also look at some writings from other disciplines such as political theory, philosophy and sociology.

Topics we will analyze will be hate speech, death penalty, criminalizing adult consensual sexual conduct viz. Privacy and substantive due process, affirmative action and "benign discrimination", same sex-marriages and adoption rights, gender discrimination and middle tier scrutiny, insanity defenses, pornography, civil disobedience, and terrorism, unconscionability in contracts, mores and class warfare, and sources of law. We will also consider some international law topics such as human rights (e.g. war crimes tribunals), and international environmental conflicts.

Finally we will address issues involving alternative forms of dispute resolution particularly in light of gender and culture and examine the role of balance in law, literature, and conflict.

Cases will cover various legal fields such as Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law, and Public International Law among others. Literary texts will include Miller's *The Crucible*, Faulkner's *Light in August*, Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, Ibsen's *A Doll House*, Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, and *Hamlet*, the Bible, and Grisham's *The Chamber*, a few short essays by Kafka, the selections from *The Collected Short Stories* of Louis Auchincloss. We will approach works of literature with the same analytical precision and rigor with which we will approach the case law.

One reason for combining law and literature is that taught together they enable students to see law as part of a larger picture of human struggle to solve timeless, universally perplexing themes that elude-answers. Class participation required. Three short essays (1-3 pages) and final examination. Limited enrollment.

**Law and Medicine**

*Prof. Elias; Two Credits.* *(Not offered in 1996-97)*

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 1996)*

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 and Religion**
Prof. Ashe; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1997)

This seminar will be devoted to the examination of doctrinal and theoretical issues raised by interactions of law with religion. The course will focus primarily on interpretations of the First Amendment Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses. Seminar requirements will include weekly writing assignments and the preparation of a substantial paper. Enrollment will be limited to 16 students.

**Law Practice Management I: Planning for Law as a Career and an Enterprise (Seminar)**
Prof. Baker; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1996)

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 1997)

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.

**Lawyer as Investment Adviser**
Assoc. Dean Corbett; Mr. O'Connell; Three Credits.  
(Fall 1996)

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 intensive "exercice" way of judging whether she will experience the responsibilities of planning and managing a $500,000 portfolio.

**Lawyer in Popular Culture**
Prof. Kindregan; Two Credits.  
(Not offered in 1996-97)

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 Philosophy**
Prof. Wasson; Two Credits.  
(Spring 1997)

**Legal Rights of the Disabled**
Mr. Aptaker; Two Credits.  
(Fall 1996)

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.  
(Not offered in 1996-97)

In the last few years, the microcomputer 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**
Mr. Janda; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997).

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, Ms. Jacques, Mr. Rizoli; Three Credits. (Fall 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.

**Legislative Drafting**
Mr. Rizoli; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)

This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive knowledge of drafting legislation. It will focus on drafting changes to existing general laws as well as writing new chapters. Each student will draft a major piece of legislation which will be considered by the Massachusetts Legislature. Students will also draft special acts, orders, resolves and resolutions. Attention will be given to laws which are subject to or excluded from the initiative petition and referendum process.

**Licensing: Intellectual Property Rights**
Mr. Frank; Three Credits. (Fall 1996)

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 involving innovative technology, software and franchising, as well as cover relevant and current case law; address a multitude of associated liability and business issues, including Antitrust, Bankruptcy and Compensation, 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 1996)

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 of pleadings and motion memoranda, argued in simulation of typical junior trial attorney practice.

**Local and State Government Law**
Ms. Conner; Three Credits. (Not offered in 1996-97)

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.

**Massachusetts Commercial Transactions Seminar**
Prof. Wittenberg; Two Credits. (Not offered 1996-1997)

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.

**Massachusetts Practice**
Prof. Perlin, Judge Ronan, Mr. Kelly, Mr. McLaughlin; Two Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)

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 summons 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.

**Mediation**
Prof. Baker; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)

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 obser-
The second part of this course will 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.

**Medical Technology Transfer**

*Mr. Trevett, Two Credits. (Spring 1997)*

This course examines the legal context where new technologies developed in academic and research institutions are commercialized. Through lectures, case and statute analysis, examination of form agreements, mock negotiations and class discussion, students will become thoroughly familiarized with the transactional issues encountered in the technology transfer process. Among the topics covered are licensing of academic consultancies and material transfers and the regulatory, political and economic climate in which such legal interactions take place. The interests of both academic organizations and the for-profit enterprises with which transactions are negotiated will be identified and transactions will also be discussed. Financing and marketing specialists will contribute to the general principles taught will be applicable to other specialties such as engineering, computer sciences and chemistry. 2 hours. M/W, 5:00pm to 5:50pm.

**Medical Practice and the Law**

*Dr. Borten; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)*

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.

**Military Law Seminar**

*Two Credits. (Not offered in 1996-97)*

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 1996)*

The focus of this course is on the meaning of law for our experience of social order in light of the historical developments of the 19th and 20th centuries. Particular attention will be given to specific legal theories and their historical context. This will provide a basis for discussion of general problems such as coercion, morality, justice, legal reasoning, punishment, pornography and political correctness. The contribution of radical, contemporary and alternative approaches to law in today's world will be emphasized throughout. Readings and classroom participation is expected. Paper required. May satisfy writing requirement.

**Mutual Funds and Money Managers: Regulation of Investment Companies and Investment Advisors**

*Prof. Franco, Three Credits. (Spring 1997)*

This course will provide an overview of the legal standards governing investment companies and advisers under the federal securities laws, including most prominently, the standards governing mutual funds. The course will focus on the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and regulations adopted pursuant to those statutes by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The course, however, will also draw upon other relevant federal securities law requirements, such as the Securities Act of 1933, which governs the offering and sale of securities, including securities of investment companies. The principal topics to be covered include the definition of investment company securities, disclosure, and reporting by investment companies, management of investment companies,
restrictions on affiliated transactions, and pricing and fee issues. The course will also explore the role and duties of investment advisers and the relationship between the Investment Company Act and the Investment Advisers Act. Completion of the basic Securities Regulation course is a prerequisite.

Negotiation and Mediation Advocacy
Professor Golann; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)

Lawyers bargain constantly. When negotiations of legal disputes reach impasse, attorneys and clients are turning increasingly to mediation to facilitate their interactions, surmount barriers, and reach agreement. Indeed, negotiation and mediation are the methods lawyers use to resolve most claims filed in court, as well as to close business transactions and settle many disagreements that never result in legal action.

This course is designed to give students an understanding of the primary methods used by lawyers to negotiate good outcomes for their clients, and "hands on" experience applying those methods. It does so by (1) presenting the basic theories of effective negotiation and mediation, (2) asking students to apply theories in roleplays, and (3) discussing how to become an effective advocate in negotiation and mediation.

Enrollment in the seminar will be limited to 20 students. Participants will be graded in part on their class participation, and in part on either a paper or a directed writing exercise. Students can elect to fulfill the writing requirement through this seminar.

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.

New Hampshire Practice
Judge Frasier; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)

New York Practice
Two Credits, (Spring 1997)

Non-Profit Organizations
Prof. Polk; Three Credits. (Fall 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.

Paradigmatic Challenges to Race-Based Discrimination Theory and Practice
Prof. Rivera, Two Credits. (Fall 1996)

This course considers anti-discrimination doctrine in the post Civil Rights Act era and draws on modern anti-discrimination theory, which recasts legal doctrinal approaches to include ethnic, language and national origin-based experientialist constructs. The course will encourage the use of interdisciplinary materials, both law and non-law related, in four areas: education, employment, health and criminal justice. Final paper required.

Partnership Taxation
Prof. Thompson; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)

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. The prerequisite for this course is Basic Federal Income Taxation or Federal Income Taxation I, unless waived by the instructor. Students may not receive credit for both this course and Taxation of Business Entities.

Patent Law
Prof. Muller, Two Credits, (Fall 1996)

A more in-depth treatment of patent law. The course will cover how patents are obtained, protected and enforced. The "patentability" of new technologies such as computer programs will be explored. The course will explain the statutory, constitutional, and historical dimensions of the Federal Patent System. The procedural steps to obtain and defend a patent will be examined.

Patent Law and High Technology
Mr. Mirabito; Two Credits. (Not offered in 1996-97)

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.

**Police Misconduct Litigation**

*Prof. Blum; Three Credits. (Fall 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. A limited number of students may satisfy the writing requirement through this course. Students who do not use the course for purposes of satisfying the writing requirement may take a final examination or may be selected to work on a course-related project with an attorney who represents plaintiffs or defendants in police misconduct cases.

**Practice Before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office**

*Mr. Turano; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)*

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.

**Pre-Trial Civil Litigation**

*Prof. Simard, Three Credits. (Fall 1996)*

This course will provide students with an opportunity to plan and conduct the pre-trial phases of a civil lawsuit. The class will be divided into small "law firms" of approximately 3-4 students each and the law firms will perform the tasks necessary to represent their client. The firms will be expected to plan the strategy of their case, research the relevant law to determine causes of action, draft pleadings, conduct the necessary formal and informal fact investigation (including depositions), prepare for a pretrial conference or a summary judgment argument and negotiate a settlement. There will be a take-home examination at the end of the semester. Grades will be based upon performance on written work handed in during the semester, performance at simulated exercises, preparation of a litigation file, final examination and effort/participation. Enrollment is limited to 24 students.

**Prisoners' Rights**

*Judge Rufo; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)*

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. A little history, then a study of the 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 lessees, used products; suppliers of professional and commercial services; real estate transactions; product endorsers. Limited enrollment, 40 students only.

**Products Liability Seminar**

*Prof. Wittenberg; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)*

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 lessees, used products; suppliers of professional and commercial services; real estate transactions; product endorsers. Limited enrollment, 40 students only.

**Products Liability**

*Mr. Burke; Two Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)*

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 lessees, used products; suppliers of professional and commercial services; real estate transactions; product endorsers. Limited enrollment, 40 students only.
Prosecutorial Ethics
Mr. Cassidy; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course examines the tension between a prosecutor's ethical obligations to "seek justice", and her professional and/or personal incentive to win a case. Using the Code of Professional Responsibility, the Model Rules, and cases decided under state and federal constitutional provisions, we will examine the areas of prosecutorial decision making which bring these competing goals into sharpest contrast. Topics will include the use of informants, use and abuse of the grand jury; issues of overcharging and selective prosecution, discovery practices, relations with the media, plea negotiations, and ethical issues during trial. There will be a paper in lieu of final examination.

Public Sector Labor Law
Prof. Greenbaum; Two Credits. (Fall 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 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 1996)
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
(Not offered 1996-97)
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.

Regulation of Health Care
Ms. Bissionette; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course will survey major state and federal statutes and regulations, case law, governmental guidelines and rules which govern the manner in which payers and providers of health care services conduct their business and the relationships between and among these parties. Through case studies and lectures, students will learn the statutory and regulatory framework within which health care entities operate and the impact of law and regulation on the day to day business operations of these entities.

Regulated Industries
Prof. Atik; Three Credits. (Not offered 1996-1997)
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.

Rhode Island Practice
Mr. Dickinson; Two Credits. (Fall 1996)

Sales and Leases
Profs. McJohn, Rustad; Three Credits. (Fall 1996)
This course addresses Contract Law in commercial settings primarily through the study of Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code, to further prepare students in drafting contracts, advising clients in negotiation, enforcement of agreements, and in understanding how lawyers can help people with conflicting interests reach mutually beneficial agreements.

The course will focus primarily on contracts covering Goods, with some attention to computer and international contracts.

Secured Transactions
Prof. B. Callahan; Three Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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 Litigation and Enforcement
Prof. Frango; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course will build upon basic concepts developed in the context of private litigation and government enforcement proceedings. The course will explore procedural issues involved in bringing and defending securities law actions as well as substantive issues governing remedies and sanctions such as damages, injunctions, disgorgement, and civil penalties. Approximately two-thirds of the course will be devoted to private litigation and arbitration topics, including class actions and broker-dealer disputes, and one-third to topics concerning investigations of and civil and administrative proceedings brought by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Completion of the basic Securities Regulation course is a prerequisite.
Securities Regulations
Prof. Franco, Mr. Ambrosini; Three Credits. (Fall 1996)
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 role of the Securities and Exchange Commission in admini­stering and enforcing the federal securities laws will also be
examined.

Selected Topics in Constitutional Law
Prof. Blum; Justice Charles Fried, Two Credits. (Fall 1996)
This course will be taught jointly by Justice Fried and Professor
Blum. Students will engage in examination and analysis of select­ed areas of constitutional law, including the Supreme Court's
treatment of commercial speech under the First Amendment.

Students wishing to enroll in this course must have completed the
basic Constitutional Law course. A knowledge of fundamental constitu­tional law cases and principles will be presumed and drawn upon for purposes of class discussion. Students will be required to take a final examination.

Sports Law Seminar
Prof. Perlmutter; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)
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.

State Constitutional Law
Mr. Clay; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)
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
Judge Leary, Mr. Zisson; Two Credits (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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 Taxation
Mr. Chappell; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course will survey the body of law governing the states' taxation of businesses, individuals and transactions. The course will focus on the practical aspects of state and local taxation by providing students with a working knowl­edge of (i) various types of state and local taxes and how to com­pute them, (ii) how to spot federal and state constitutional issues that may limit a state's ability to impose a tax, and (iii) how to challenge state tax assessments. Some atten­tion will also be given to state and local tax policy concerns. Topics will include a brief overview of state finances, a detailed analysis of state corporate franchise and income taxation schemes (including problems of apportionment and nexus), and similar analyses of gross receipts, sales, use, property, and personal income taxation.

Taxation of Business Entities
Prof. Bishop; Three Credits (Fall 1996)
A basic course designed to follow Basic Federal Income Taxation and to complete a general introduction to the federal taxation of individu­als and of the most significant business entities—corporations (including both Subchapter C and S corporations) and partnerships (including general, limited, limited liability partnerships, and limited liability companies). Because of the breadth of the course, only the major concepts associated with the formation, operation, and liquidation of these business organizations will be explored. Students interest­ed in a more in-depth coverage of these subject matters may take sepa­rate courses: Corporate Taxation or Partnership Taxation. Students who receive credit for this course may not receive credit for either Corporate Taxation or Partnership Taxation. The prerequisite for Taxation of Business Entities is Basic Federal Income Taxation or Federal Income Taxation I, unless waived by the instructor. This course does not count toward completing the Tax Law Concentration.

Taxation of Financial Instruments
Three Credits. (Not offered in 1996-97)
This course will provide an intro­duction to financial instruments and their basic structure and will examine the tax law and policy issues common to these instru­ments. Topics may include hedg­ing, timing of income and loss recognition, risk management, for­eign currency issues, integration of instruments, bifurcation of instru­ments, and global trading. The pre­requisite is Basic Federal Income Taxation or Federal Income Taxation I, unless waived by the instructor.
Taxation of International Transactions
Prof. Polito; Three Credits. (Spring 1997)
The course will survey the body of law governing U.S. taxation of international transactions. 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. The prerequisite is Basic Federal Income Taxation and Federal Income Taxation I, unless waived by instructor.

Taxation of Pension Distributions
Mr. O'Connell, Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course will examine the general distribution requirements of qualified retirement plans, the minimum distribution requirements, and the federal income taxation of distributions from qualified retirement plans. The course will also provide a general overview of the application of the federal estate tax to qualified retirement benefits. The final grade for each student will be determined by class participation and the results of a written examination.

Tax Law Thesis
Two Credits
A Tax Law Thesis must be an in-depth analysis of an as-yet-unresolved area of tax law or an issue of tax policy. It must demonstrate a broad mastery of the basic concepts and reasoning of tax law, deep understanding and careful research of the issues presented, and creative use of the available materials to analyze those issues. It must be supervised by a member of the resident tax faculty. The thesis must be at least twenty-five pages, double-spaced, including footnotes. It counts toward the requirements of the Tax Law Concentration only if the supervising faculty member certifies it to have met this standard and to be of publishable quality. Tax law concentrators should normally write their theses in their penultimate semesters. The Tax Law Thesis also satisfies the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement.

Tax Policy Seminar
Two Credits. (Not offered in 1996-97)
This seminar will consider a variety of current issues in tax law and policy, including proposals for fundamental tax reform. Topics may include the choice between an income tax and a consumption tax, the integration of the individual and corporate income tax regimes, the integration of tax and welfare programs, taxation of the family, the distributive incidence of public spending programs, and analysis of tax equity criteria. Each student will prepare a paper analyzing one of the issues, as well as recommendations for its resolution. The only prerequisite is Basic Federal Income Taxation. The seminar is limited to twenty students.

Tax Practice and Procedure
Mr. Wedge; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course will examine the Internal Revenue Service as an administrative agency, its regulatory and rule making processes, tax returns, appellate practice within the IRS, 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.

Tax Research Seminar
Two Credits, TBA
This course will familiarize students with the research resources available to tax attorneys and the practice skills necessary to successfully practice tax law. A series of simulated client problems will cover such skills as researching tax issues, creatively addressing client tax issues in light of clients' other goals and plans, formulating advice to clients as to the options available under the tax law and their comparative merits and risks, drafting contracts and other documents in light of tax issues, and dealing with the government in both audits and in tax controversies. The prerequisite is Basic Federal Income Taxation. This course is designed primarily for students who pursue a tax concentration. The course is limited to twenty students, and students pursuing the concentration will receive priority in enrollment in the course.

Tax Treatment of Exempt Organizations
Mr. Bedard; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course will familiarize students with the tax laws governing tax exempt organizations. It will focus primarily on the federal income tax law related to Internal Revenue Code § 501 (c)(3) organizations (those that are religious, charitable, scientific, literary, test for public safety or foster international amateur sports competition), which are by far the largest and most numerous subset of exempt entities. Included will be a comparison of state statutory provisions for profit versus non-profit corporations, along with the oversight responsibility for non-profit organizations of state Attorneys General.

Telecommunications
Mr. Kerry; Two Credits. (Spring 1997)
This course deals with major legal and public policy issues such as cable, satellite, mass media, common carriers, voice data, telecommunications and emergent communication technologies. Topics will include a discussion of political as well as regulatory processes of cable, broadcasting and other communication technologies. This course will explore the structure of federal and local regulation of communication technologies. There will be some emphasis on the Telecommunications Act of 1993 and the Cable Act.

Trademark Law
Prof. Mueller, Ms. Darden; Two Credits. (Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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 1996, Spring 1997)
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.
(Spring 1997)
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.

Trial Practice—Civil
Judge Doerfer, Judge Giles, Judge Nolan, Mr. Lander, Mr. Segal; Two Credits.
(Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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; Two Credits.
(Fall 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 1997)
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.

Workers' Compensation
Prof. Nolan, Judge Martin; Two Credits.
(Fall 1996, Spring 1997)
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.
**Area Concentrations**

**Tax Law Concentration**

The Tax Law Concentration allows students interested in tax law to develop substantial depth and breadth of knowledge in tax law and to distinguish themselves academically in a very competitive area of legal practice. Students who complete the Tax Law Concentration while satisfying its minimum grade requirements are recognized at graduation as distinguished students in the field of tax law.

As such, the Tax Law Concentration requires participants to master an introductory sequence of courses designed to familiarize them with the basic concepts and modes of analysis of the tax law. Elective courses add depth of knowledge to that base. Tax Research Seminar focuses on the practical skills necessary to make effective use of tax law expertise in legal practice and in the business environment. Last, a Tax Law Thesis of publishable quality draws the student's learning together in a project of substantial depth and creativity.

The following are the elements of a Tax Law Concentration:

(a) An introductory sequence consisting of:

- Basic Federal Income Taxation, 4 Credits
- Advanced Problems in Income Taxation, 2 or 3 Credits
- Corporate Taxation, 3 Credits

(b) Tax Courses totaling at least nine additional credits from among the following:

- Estate and Gift Taxation, 3 Credits
- Income Taxation of Estates and Trusts, 3 Credits
- Partnership Taxation, 3 Credits
- State and Local Taxation, 2 Credits
- Tax Internship, 2 Credits
- Tax Policy Seminar, 2 Credits
- Tax Practice and Procedure, 2 Credits
- Tax Treatment of Exempt Organizations, 2 Credits
- Taxation of Financial Instruments, 3 Credits
- Taxation of International Transactions, 3 Credits
- Taxation of Pension Distributions, 2 Credits

(c) Tax Research Seminar, 2 Credits

(d) Tax Law Thesis, 2 Credits

Successful completion of the Tax Law Concentration requires that a student (i) attain upon graduation a minimum cumulative average of 3.33 (B+) in Tax Law Concentration courses and not have received a grade of less than 2.67 (B-) in any such course, and (ii) attain upon graduation a minimum cumulative average of 3.00 (B) for the entire JD program. For tax law concentrators, none of these requirements may be waived.

At graduation, students who have satisfied these requirements receive, in addition to their diplomas, certificates testifying to their having Concentrated in Tax Law with Distinction. A similar notation appears on their final academic transcripts.

Students who wish to pursue a Tax Law Concentration must formally enroll by filing the appropriate enrollment form with the Law Registrar's office. Enrollment forms are available at the Law Registrar's office. For further information, contact the Tax Law Concentration Coordinator, Professor Anthony Polito, (617) 573-8518.

**High Technology Law Concentration**

The High Technology Law Program allows students to develop substantial depth and breadth of knowledge in intellectual property and the new information technologies. Students have the opportunity to design a program of study to follow their interest in high technology law and to distinguish themselves academically in this very challenging and dynamic field of law.

Students who complete the High Technology Law concentration while satisfying its minimum grade requirements are recognized at graduation as distinguished students in the field of High Technology Law.

Completion of the High Technology Law Program provides students the opportunity to pursue a course of study of particular interest in depth and to facilitate the student's entry into professional careers as high technology lawyers.

The High Technology Law Concentration requires participants to master the fundamental principles of intellectual property law which is critical to legal practice in every area of high technology law. Elective courses add depth of knowledge to that base and permit students to design their own programs depending on their interests. Students who are interested in becoming patent lawyers will take different offerings than a student interested in the information technologies, copyright law, or computer law. The culmination of the High Technology Law Program is the High Technology Law Thesis Seminar. The final product of this seminar is to produce a work of publishable quality drawing upon the student's choice of advanced offerings.

The following shall be the elements of a High Technology Law Concentration:

(a) An introductory sequence consisting of two of the following three entry level intellectual property courses:

- Patent Law, 2 Credits
- Trademark, 2 Credits
- Copyright, 2 Credits
(b) A skills course chosen from the following approved list:
- Counseling the Patent Client, 2 Credits
- Counseling Technology-Leading Emerging Enterprises, 2 Credits
- High Technology Practicum, 2 Credits
- Law Practice Management I, 3 Credits
- Law Practice Management II, 2 Credits
- Licensing Intellectual Property Rights, 3 Credits
- Litigating Technology Disputes, 2 Credits
- Practice Before U.S. PTO, 2 Credits
- Approved Internships, 2 Credits

(c) Additional courses selected from the High Technology course list, including at least one (1) Advanced course, in order to bring total of concentration credits to eighteen:
- Completing a third entry-level intellectual property course:
  - Patent Law, 2 Credits
  - Trademark, 2 Credits
  - Copyright, 2 Credits
- Advanced High Technology courses:
  - Advanced Topics in Patent Law, 2 Credits
  - Antitrust, 3 Credits
  - Business Torts, 2 Credits
  - Computers and the Law, 2 Credits
  - Computer Law and High Technology Law Seminar, 2 Credits
  - Intellectual Property Law, 2 Credits
  - International Business Transactions, I and II, 3 Credits
  - Mass Media Law, 2 Credits
  - Patent Law and High Technology, 2 Credits
  - Telecommunications Law, 2 Credits

(d) High Technology Law Thesis Seminar, 2 Credits

Successful completion of the High Technology Concentration requires that a student (i) attain upon graduation a minimum cumulative average of 3.33 (B+) in High Technology Concentration courses and not have received a grade of less than 2.67 (B-) in any such course, and (ii) attain upon graduation a minimum cumulative average of 3.00 (B) for the entire JD program. For High Technology concentrators, none of these requirements may be waived.

At graduation, students who have satisfied these requirements receive, in addition to their diplomas, certificates testifying to their having Concentrated in High Technology Law with Distinction. A similar notation appears on their final academic transcripts.

Students who wish to pursue a High Technology Law Concentration must formally enroll by filing the appropriate enrollment form with the Law Registrar's Office. Enrollment forms are available at the Law Registrar's office. For further information, contact the High Technology Law Concentration Coordinator, Professor Michael Rustad at (617) 573-8190.
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(e) 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 residence 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 6 semesters in order to graduate.

C. Evening Division
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 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 residence 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.

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.

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 July 1994, F), probation, suspension, or dismissal.

Note: Current administrative policy permits a student to miss no more than 4 class hours in a 2 credit course, or more than 6 class hours in a 3 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
Rules

2. b. An evening student who is not in good academic standing after the second semester, and shall be placed on probation for the following semester, and who does not in good academic standing, whether or not the student shall be dismissed or continue on probation.

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.

d. An upperclass student who is not in good academic standing after a semester, and 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.

e. 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.

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.

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 the second year, 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. 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.

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 in more than three courses or with an average below 2.00.

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 July 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, 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 July 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.

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); or

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 interscholastic 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)
Ill. Grading and Examinations

A. Grading System

All courses and papers are numerically graded on a scale of "90-100%," except for students entering in or after August 1994, who will be graded on a scale of "0.00 to 4.33." 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter Grades</th>
<th>Equivalent Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>90% and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>87%-89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>83%-86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>80%-82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>75%-79% (satisfactory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>70%-74% (unsatisfactory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>Below 70% (failure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>No Credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students entering in August, 1994 or thereafter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter Grades</th>
<th>Equivalent Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>4.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D+</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In accordance with the "General Requirements" and "Academic Standing Requirements."
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. Grades and Examinations
For first year Day division students in Contracts and Property, and for first year Evening division students in Contracts and Torts, there shall be a two-hour examination given at the end of the first semester, and a three-hour examination given at the end of the second semester. To calculate the final examination grade for these year-long, two semester courses, the letter grade awarded for the first semester examination is to be weighted as 40% of the final grade, and the letter grade awarded for the second semester examination is to be weighted as 60% of the final grade. The subject matter of the examination for the first semester is to include only course material covered in the first semester; the subject matter for the second semester examination may include any course material covered during the academic year.

C. 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 (GPAs) 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 (GPAs).

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.

There will be some modifications of the class standing requirements for upperclass students.

D. 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.

E. 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 therefore must be promptly submitted to the office of the Associate Dean. 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). 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." [07/25/92], or for students entering after August 1994, an "F." A permanent grade of 60% 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.

F. 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 or she 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]

G. 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.
H. 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.

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, 10 or 11 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 ten 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. Day students may not use Summer Session credits to eliminate their final semester.

V. LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND WITHDRAWALS
If a student is currently unable to continue the study of law, the 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.

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.

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.

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 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 Sawyer 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, 80 semester hours must be completed in the Law School and 40 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.

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 Sawyer 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 72 credits in the Law School, of which 12 may be awarded for courses taken in the Sawyer School of Management. A candidate must also obtain 57 credits in the Sawyer 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 open only to full-time students. A student in the JD/MBA program must proceed according to either of the following tracks:

**Joint JD/MBA program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track One:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 1</td>
<td>MBA courses (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 2</td>
<td>First Year Law Curriculum (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 3</td>
<td>Law courses (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MBA courses (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 4</td>
<td>Law/MBA courses (29-30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Track Two:**

| YEAR 1     | First Year Law Curriculum (29) |
| YEAR 2     | MBA courses (29-30) |
|            | Law courses (9-12) |
| YEAR 3     | MBA courses (29-30) |
|            | Law courses (14-17) |
| YEAR 4     | Law/MBA courses (29) |

**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 the GRE or GMAT and 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.

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 Sawyer 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. A student in the JD/MSF program must proceed according to one of the following tracks:

**Joint JD/MSF program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track One:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 1</td>
<td>MSF courses (29-30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 2</td>
<td>First Year Law Curriculum (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 3</td>
<td>Law/MSF courses (29-30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 4</td>
<td>Law/MSF courses (29-30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Track Two:**

| YEAR 1     | First Year Law Curriculum (29) |
| YEAR 2     | MSF courses (29-30) |
| YEAR 3     | Law/MSF courses (29-30) |
| YEAR 4     | Law/MSF courses (29-30) |

**Track Three:**

| YEAR 1     | First Year Law Curriculum (29) |
| YEAR 2     | MSF courses (29-30) |
| YEAR 3     | Law/MSF courses (29-30) |
| YEAR 4     | Law/MSF courses (29-30) |

**E. General Requirements**

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. Academic Concentrations**

**A. Designation of an Academic Concentration**

The Law Faculty, upon the recommendation of the Curriculum Committee, may designate a particular grouping of courses with other academic requirements as an “academic concentration.” In making such a designation, the Law Faculty will require that the proposed “academic concentration” comply substantially with the following description guidelines.

**B. Purpose**

Such designations are to be made in order to provide:

1. Greater academic rigor and enhanced quality to the entire JD program.
2. Focus of school resources and faculty effort in areas of the law likely to benefit students, the reputation of the Law School and the outside legal community.
3. Guidance in course selection and career development for students interested in pursuing a particular area of law practice.
4. An opportunity for students to distinguish themselves in a competitive job market.

**C. Components of an Academic Concentration**

An academic concentration shall consist of the following requirements:

1. An introductory academic course or sequence of academic courses.
2. Additional academic courses (including Base Menu courses) such that the total number of academic credits under (1) and (2) in each participating student’s program equals a minimum set for the academic concentration, which shall not be less than fourteen credits, as determined by the faculty proposing the concentration and approved by the Law Faculty.
3. A skills course, or internship in an agency or law firm that has been designated by the concentration coordinator as providing practical experience related to the concentration.
4. Successful completion of a concentration thesis of publishable quality supervised and approved by a resident faculty member (which may also satisfy the writing requirement for graduation). The thesis should normally be completed in the penultimate semester of the student’s residency.

In order to qualify for a transcript notation of completion of the concentration requirements, a student (i) must attain upon graduation a minimum cumulative average of 3.33 (B+) in concentration courses and must not have received a grade less than 2.67 (B-) in any such course, and (ii) must attain upon graduation a minimum cumulative average of 3.00 (B) for the entire JD program.

D. Procedure for Student Enrollment in a Concentration

Any student who is in good academic standing and has successfully completed the first year of the day program or of the evening program may file with the Law Registrar a notice of enrollment in a particular academic concentration. A student may be enrolled in only one such concentration at any time but may change enrollment to another concentration. The Law Registrar shall forward a copy of each such notice to the appropriate concentration coordinator.

E. Completion of Requirements: Review of Student Record

Students pursuing concentrations will be responsible for ensuring that they have satisfied the requirements of their chosen academic concentrations. Upon completing the requirements of an academic concentration, a participating student shall submit to the Law Registrar a notice of concentration completion specifying the courses taken and other programs completed in fulfillment of the concentration requirements. The Law Registrar’s only obligations will be to notify students of the need to submit the notice of concentration completion and to verify information presented in those notices. The appropriate concentration coordinator will determine in conjunction with the Law Registrar whether students submitting notices of concentration completion have satisfied the requirements necessary to earn an academic concentration.

F. Certificate; Transcript Notation

Upon graduation, each student who has completed all requirements for his or her academic concentration shall receive a certificate issued by the Law School indicating that the student has completed a concentration with distinction. Any academic transcript issued for such graduate shall have a notation indicating that the student has completed his or her concentration with distinction. There shall be attached to the transcript an explanation of the nature of the concentration completed. A student may receive such a certificate and transcript notation in only one academic concentration. The certificates and transcript notations will make clear that these are academic concentrations, not practice specialties.

G. Concentration Coordinator

For each academic concentration designated by the Law Faculty, the Dean shall appoint a resident faculty member who shall serve as a concentration coordinator. The concentration coordinator shall on an annual basis recommend to the Curriculum Committee for consideration by that committee and the Law Faculty what courses or academic requirements should be added to or deleted from the concentration designation. In addition, the concentration coordinator shall from time to time schedule conferences for faculty members teaching in the concentration, oversee the performance of adjunct faculty teaching in the concentration, oversee the performance of adjunct faculty teaching in the concentration offering, and invite to the school speakers practicing in the area of the concentration. Faculty teaching in the concentration shall assist the concentration coordinator in providing course selection and career development advice to students enrolled in the concentration.

H. Tax Law Concentration

See requirements for the Tax Law Concentration set forth in this catalogue under Curriculum at page 85.

I. High Technology Law Concentration

See requirements for the High Technology Law Concentration set forth in this catalogue under Curriculum at page 85.

IX. 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 total weeks in residence requirement of the division transferred from has been completed. This percentage determines the number of weeks in residence to be completed in the division transferred to.

X. 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.

XI. 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.

XII. 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Calendar 1996-1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUGUST</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEPTEMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCTOBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOVEMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DECEMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JANUARY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEBRUARY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARCH</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APRIL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map and Directions

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 Staniford 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 Staniford 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 Staniford Street; Charles River Plaza Garage at Cambridge Street; Government Center Garage at New Sudbury Street; Charles River Garage at Lomasney Way.

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 Law School Office of Career Services, 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.

11 New Law School Site

12 New Residence Hall
150 Tremont Street

13 New England School of Art & Design at Suffolk University
81 Arlington Street

Design and Production
Office of Creative Services/UMS

Photography
Creig Cranna
Steve Dunwell
Susan Lapides
Paula Lerner
Cindy Lucio
Suffolk University Archives