SOUTHERN
METHODIST
UNIVERSITY

School of Law

1990-91
The following bulletins constitute the General Catalog of the University and may be obtained by writing the Office of Admissions:

Undergraduate Bulletin
Graduate Bulletin

The School of Law
Perkins School of Theology

Every effort has been made to include in this bulletin information that, at the time of preparation for printing, most accurately represents Southern Methodist University within the context in which it is offered.

The provisions of this publication are not, however, to be regarded as an irrevocable contract between the student and Southern Methodist University. The University reserves the right to change, at any time and without prior notice, any provision or requirement including, but not limited to, policies, procedures, charges, financial aid programs, refund policies, and academic programs.

For information concerning admissions and financial aid, write to:
Assistant Dean for Student Affairs
School of Law
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas 75275-0116

ADDRESS ALL OTHER MATTERS TO THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

Please include ZIP Code on all return addresses.
A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

I hope that this catalog will give you some idea of the quality, the richness, and the excitement of a legal education at the School of Law of Southern Methodist University. With a student body of deliberately controlled size, a faculty with superb credentials, and excellent physical facilities, the School of Law seeks to give each student a personal educational experience of the highest order.

As you will see in the following pages, the School has a diverse and highly talented faculty whose members are dedicated to teaching. Not only do they hold high academic credentials, but virtually all of them have also had practical experience before entering their teaching careers; consequently, they can provide the invaluable link between the theory of classroom instruction and the reality of legal practice. The School benefits in numerous ways from its location in the sunbelt, a dynamic area that offers excellent employment opportunities for its graduates. The School of Law enjoys a national reputation, and its graduates practice in every state in the Union.

We at the School take pride in offering our students a total educational experience, including an active Student Bar Association, moot court and mock trial activities, three respected law journals, summer programs in Oxford, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, a placement and career counseling center, and four fine clinical programs, including one of the very few in taxation. While our curriculum is extremely rich, we are still small enough to take a personal interest in each student. The School’s Law Quadrangle provides an admirable setting for learning and includes the Underwood Law Library, a modern and comprehensive research facility.

Our student body is diverse, intelligent and inquisitive. They come from a variety of backgrounds and from all over the United States, although the majority are from Texas and surrounding regions. Upon graduation, they enter private practice, government practice, the corporate sector or engage in public interest work, serve as prosecutors or obtain judicial clerkships.

I hope that you will have an opportunity to visit our campus. Such a visit will give you a real sense of the School in a way which the pages of a catalog can only suggest.

C. Paul Rogers III
Dean
School of Law
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SOUTHERN
METHODIST
UNIVERSITY

School of Law

Section I: Administration, Faculty, and Staff

1990-91
I ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY, AND STAFF

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A. Kenneth Pye, President
Ruth P. Morgan, Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs
S. Leon Bennett, General Counsel and Vice President for Legal Affairs
James E. Caswell, Vice President for Student Affairs
Elizabeth C. Williams, Vice President for Business and Finance
Dorothy Roach Haralson, Secretary of the University

C. Paul Rogers III, LL.M., Dean of the School of Law
Neil H. Cogan, LL.B., Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
Gail M. Daly, J.D., Director of Underwood Law Library
Susan K. Bryant, J.D., Assistant Dean for Student Affairs
Bruce B. Hart, J.D., Director of Federal Tax Clinic
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Katherine L. Friend, Director of Development and Alumni Relations
Elaine Flynn, Director of Continuing Legal Education
Mickey H. Lively, Registrar and Director of Academic Services
Janet M. Stone, Computer Technical Support Specialist
N. Fred Taylor, Financial Officer

FACULTY EMERITI

Earl C. Borgeson, LL.B., Professor Emeritus of Law
Beverly M. Carl, LL.M., Professor Emeritus of Law
Harvey L. Davis, LL.B., Professor Emeritus of Law
John L. FitzGerald, S.J.D., Professor Emeritus of Law
William J. Flittie, LL.B., Professor Emeritus of Law
Lennart V. Larson, S.J.D., Professor Emeritus of Law
Maxine T. McConnell-Tobin, LL.B., Professor Emeritus of Law
Roy Robert Ray, S.J.D., Professor Emeritus of Law

FACULTY

Roy Ryden Anderson, Professor of Law, B.A., 1966, Texas Christian University; J.D., 1969, Southern Methodist University; LL.M., 1975, Yale University. A former Notes and Comments Editor of the Journal of Air Law and Commerce, Professor Anderson has served at the SMU Law School as Executive Director of the Criminal Justice Program and as Assistant Dean and Associate Dean. He teaches in the areas of contracts, commercial law, and damages and serves as the adviser for the Southwestern Law Journal and Moot Court Program. He is the author of numerous
law journal articles and is co-author of two volumes of the Texas Litigation Guide. He is also the author of a two-volume treatise entitled Damages Under the Uniform Commercial Code (1988), published in the Spring of 1988. Professor Anderson is a member of The Board of Editorial Advisers for the Bankruptcy and Commercial Law Adviser (Business Laws, Inc.).

Maureen N. Armour, Assistant Professor of Law, B.A., 1970, University of California, Santa Cruz; Masters of Social Work (administration), 1974, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1981, Southern Methodist University School of Law. Professor Armour has been associated with the Dallas law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld and served as a member of the adjunct faculty of the Law School for the spring semester 1988, teaching Texas Trial and Appellate Procedure. Ms. Armour will teach in the Civil Clinic.

Lackland H. Bloom, Jr., Associate Professor of Law, B.A., 1970, Southern Methodist University; J.D., 1973, University of Michigan. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif, as well as administrative editor of the Michigan Law Review, Professor Bloom was law clerk to Chief Judge John R. Brown of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. He later was associated with the Washington firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. A specialist in Constitutional Law, he has recently published a study analyzing proof of fault in media defamation litigation. Professor Bloom is also active in the field of the protection of intellectual property, especially through copyright. He teaches courses in constitutional law, constitutional criminal procedure, copyright law, and torts.

William J. Bridge, Associate Professor of Law, B.S.F.S., 1970; J.D., 1974, Georgetown University. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Georgetown Law Journal, Professor Bridge was Assistant Dean and Adjunct Professor at the Georgetown University Law Center before accepting the Jervey Fellowship in Foreign Law from Columbia University in 1976-78. He has studied at the Faculties of Letters and of Law at the University of Caen, France, in 1970-71, and at the French Court of Cassation, the French Council of State, and the French Center for Comparative Law in 1977-78. In 1984 and 1986, Professor Bridge was a visiting professor at Georgetown University Law Center. Fluent in French, he teaches in the areas of criminal law and procedure, evidence, professional responsibility, comparative law, and law and literature. He publishes and pursues research in the fields of evidence, professional responsibility, criminal procedure, and foreign law.

Alan R. Bromberg, University Distinguished Professor of Law, A.B., 1949, Harvard University; J.D., 1952, Yale University. Professor Bromberg has been a Senior Fellow of the Yale Law Faculty and Visiting Professor at Stanford Law School. He is the author of a number of authoritative publications, including Securities Fraud and Commodities Fraud (in six volumes), Bromberg and Ribstein on Partnership, (two volumes, more in preparation), and numerous articles on tax, partnership, corporate, securities, and commodities law. A member of the American Law Institute, he chairs the Law School Publications Advisory Board of Matthew Bender & Co., and sits on the editorial boards of three corporate and securities reviews. He is active on six American Bar and Texas Bar committees in his areas of interest. He practiced law in Dallas before joining the SMU faculty in 1956, and he is Of Counsel to Jenkens & Gilchrist P.C. He teaches courses primarily in business associations, securities regulation, and corporate planning.

Professor Campfield joined the SMU faculty after teaching at the Notre Dame Law School. Prior to that time he practiced with Squire, Sanders & Dempsey in Cleveland. He is a regular participant in continuing legal education programs dealing primarily with the subject of estate planning. A member of the American Law Institute, a Regent of the American College of Probate Counsel, a Fellow of the American College of Tax Counsel, and a former member of the Executive Council of the International Academy of Estate and Trust Law, as well as a member of the American Bar Association Section of Taxation, the Estate and Gift Tax Committee, and Chairman, Committee on Tax Practice Management, he is a member of the Fiduciary Transfer Tax and Computer Committees of the American College of Probate Counsel, and was formerly chairman of the Committee on Tax Legislation and Regulations: Joint Property (Section of Real Property Probate and Trust Law of the American Bar Association) and current editor of *Probate Lawyer*, the annual publication of the American College of Probate Counsel. He is the author of *Estate Planning & Drafting, Estate & Gift Taxation* and co-author of *Taxation of Income; and Taxation of Estates, Gifts, & Trusts*. He is also permanent chairman of the Notre Dame Estate Planning Institute. Professor Campfield has also been a visiting professor at the University of Virginia School of Law. He teaches courses in wills, trusts, and estate planning.

**Neil H. Cogan, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law, Dipl., 1964, Gratz College (Hebrew Studies); B.A., 1966, LL.B., 1969, University of Pennsylvania.** Professor Cogan clerked in Philadelphia and practiced in New York City. He has taught, written, and litigated in the public law area. In 1980-81, he was Scholar-in-Residence, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice. In 1986-87, he was a Visiting Professor-in-Residence at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He is writing a history of the law of standing.

**Gregory S. Crespi, Assistant Professor of Law, B.S., 1969, Michigan State University; M.S., 1974, George Washington University; Ph.D., 1978, University of Iowa; J.D., 1985, Yale University School of Law.** Prior to joining the faculty at SMU, Professor Crespi served in the White House as a Senior Counsel for the Council of Economic Advisers under both the Reagan and Bush Administrations. Dr. Crespi also practiced law for several years with the firms of Debevoise & Plimpton and Davis, Hockenberg, specializing primarily in securities law. He is the author of two books and several articles on securities regulation and other topics. Professor Crespi teaches in the areas of contract law, law and economic analysis, and corporate finance and acquisitions.

**Gail M. Daly, Director of the Underwood Law Library and Assistant Professor of Law, B.A., 1968, M.A., 1969, University of Michigan; J.D., 1989, University of Minnesota.** Professor Daly was a law librarian at the University of Minnesota after receiving her M.A. in Library Science. While serving as associate director of University of Minnesota Law Library, Professor Daly pursued her J.D. and taught legal writing. She has recently served as a Visiting Associate for Law with the Research Libraries Group at Stanford University, while on leave from the University of Minnesota. She will hold the rank of Assistant Professor of Law beginning with the Fall of 1990 and will be Director of the Underwood Law Library.

**Timothy Davis, Assistant Professor of Law, B.A., 1975, Stanford University; J.D., 1979, University of California at Berkeley.** Following graduation Professor Davis clerked with the Honorable John L. Kane, Jr., United States District Court, District of Colorado. He then joined the Denver law firm of Holland & Hart for three
years, following which he was Senior Attorney with Manville Corporation in Denver involved primarily in insurance and products litigation. In 1986, he joined the Denver law firm of Holt & Gebow, of which he later became a principal. He teaches in the areas of contracts, sales, and construction law.

**William V. Dorsaneo III, Professor of Law, B.A., 1967, University of Pennsylvania; J.D., 1970, University of Texas.** A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Grand Chancellor of the Order of Chancellors, and a member of the Order of the Coif, Professor Dorsaneo was a litigation specialist in Dallas after graduation from law school. He is the principal author of the nineteen-volume *Texas Litigation Guide* published by Matthew Bender & Company and the co-author of three casebooks entitled *Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure, Texas Pre-Trial Litigation* and *Texas Trial & Appellate Litigation*, as well as several other volumes on Texas litigation. He has published numerous law journal articles on tort law, insurance law and civil procedure, and is a frequent teacher on Texas procedure at continuing legal education seminars. He is also a member of the Supreme Court Advisory Committee and the Committee on the Administration of Justice of the State Bar of Texas. Professor Dorsaneo was on sabbatical leave during the academic year 1988-89 to write a civil trial guide for courtroom use and a second edition of his two-casebooks on Texas Civil Procedure.

**Linda S. Eads, Assistant Professor of Law, B.A., 1971, American University; J.D., 1975, University of Texas.** Following graduation from law school, Professor Eads joined the U.S. Department of Justice, where she was a trial attorney and then a senior trial attorney in the Tax Division, Criminal Section. At the Justice Department, she received the Outstanding Attorney Award. She teaches in the areas of professional responsibility, evidence, trial advocacy, and criminal tax fraud.

**Jeffrey M. Gaba, Associate Professor of Law, B.A., 1972, University of California, Santa Barbara; J.D., 1976, Columbia University; M.P.H., 1989, Harvard University.** Following law school, Professor Gaba was a law clerk to Chief Justice Edward Pringle of the Colorado Supreme Court. Prior to joining the faculty of the School of Law he was an attorney with the Environmental Defense Fund, and later in the office of the General Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C. He has specialized in environmental law and the regulation of the oil and gas industry. He teaches courses in property, environmental law, and related areas.

**Bernhard Grossfeld, Visiting Professor of Law.** Dr. juris, 1960, University of Muenster; LL.M., Yale Law School, 1963. From 1966 to 1973, he was Professor of Law, University of Goettingen; since 1973, Professor of Law, University of Muenster. He is Director of the Institute for International Business Law and Director of the Institute for Cooperative Research, a Member of the Academy of Science, Co-chair of the German-Dutch Lawyers Association, and Co-editor of three law journals. He is a former visiting professor in the United States, England, and Denmark. Professor Grossfeld is the author of a series of books on Corporation Law, Conflict of Laws, and Comparative Law, and many articles in law journals, with translations in nine languages. He specializes in international business law, European community law, and comparative law.

**Karen Keltz Haring, Assistant Visiting Professor of Law, B.S., 1982, Southern Oregon State; J.D., 1985, University of Notre Dame.** Following graduation from law school, Professor Haring joined the Dallas law firm of Freytag, Perry, LaForce, Rubinstein, and Teofan, where she was a trial attorney in the
commercial litigation section. She teaches in the Civil Clinic and is the Supervising Attorney of the Political Asylum Project.

NDIVA KOFELÉ-KALE, Associate Professor of Law, B.A., 1970 Beloit College; M.A., 1972, Ph.D., 1974, J.D., 1984, Northwestern University. Professor Kofele-Kale was a Visiting Professor of Law at Southern Methodist University for the Spring Semester 1988, on leave from the faculty of the University of Tennessee School of Law. He became a full-time member of the faculty of the SMU School of Law in the Fall semester 1989 and teaches courses in the areas of international law (public and private) and business associations.

STEFAN H. KRIEGER, Assistant Professor of Law, B.A., 1968, University of Chicago; J.D., 1975, University of Illinois. Following graduation, Professor Krieger was a law clerk for Judge Hubert L. Will, Federal District Judge, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, from 1975-77. He was a staff attorney with the Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago from 1977-79 and has served as Clinical Fellow and Lecturer in Law at the University of Chicago Law School from 1979-87. Professor Krieger is Director of the Civil Cases Clinic.

HENRY J. LISCHER, JR., Professor of Law, B.B.A., 1967; J.D., 1970, University of Iowa; LL.M. (in Taxation), 1974, New York University. Professor Lischer has published tax articles in various professional journals and two Tax Management Portfolios: Gifts to Minors and Section 306 Stock. He is co-author of Volumes 16-18 of West Legal Forms Second, Estate Planning. He has participated in numerous continuing legal education programs on the subject of taxation and estate planning. He served as a member of the Faculty Committee on Graduate Legal Studies and as SMU Administrative Director of the Academy of International Taxation which is co-sponsored by the School of Law with the Public Finance Training Institute of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of China, Taiwan. He also served as Chair of the Low Income Taxpayer Problems Committee of the Section of Taxation of the American Bar Association and as the Admissions Examiner of the U.S. Tax Court, Washington, D.C. He is a Fellow of the American College of Tax Counsel and has served as Professor-in-Residence on the staff of the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C. He teaches Estate, Gift, and Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates, Taxation of Property Dispositions, U.S. Taxation of International Transactions, and the basic Federal Income Taxation course.

JOHN S. LOWE, George W. Hutchison Professor of Energy Law, B.A., 1963, Denison University; LL.B., 1966, Harvard University. A Maxwell Fellow in Malawi from 1966-69, Professor Lowe was associated with the law firm of Emens, Hurd, Kegler & Ritter, in Columbus, Ohio, 1970-75. He was a member of the faculty at the University of Toledo where he served as Associate Professor from 1975-78. He joined the faculty of the University of Tulsa in 1978 where he served as Professor and Associate Director of the National Energy Law and Policy Institute. Professor Lowe has been a Visiting Professor at the University of Texas, was the Distinguished Visiting Professor of Natural Resources Law at the University of Denver in 1987, and is currently a member of the Council of the Section of Natural Resources Law of the ABA. He is author of Cases & Materials on Oil & Gas Law and Oil & Gas Law in a Nutshell. Professor Lowe will teach the courses of Oil and Gas and Oil and Gas Contracts during the 1990-91 academic year.

THOMAS WM. MAYO, Associate Professor of Law, B.A., 1971, Amherst College; J.D., 1977, Syracuse University College of Law. Following graduation, Professor Mayo was an associate with the Rochester, New York firm of Nixon, Hargrave,
Devans & Doyle and then served during 1979-80 as a law clerk to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. He was then associated with the Washington, D.C. firm of Covington & Burling until 1984. Professor Mayo teaches courses in the areas of civil procedure, health care law, bioethics, federal courts, business torts, and land use.

Joséph W. McKnight, Professor of Law, B.A., 1947, University of Texas; B.A., 1949; B.C.L., 1950; and M.A., 1954, Oxford University; LL.M., 1959, Columbia University. Professor McKnight is an authority in the fields of legal history and family and marital property law. He has written extensively on the Spanish legal influence on American jurisprudence and is completing a book Legal Persistence and Change, which deals with the law of succession on the Hispanic frontier of North America. He is also the co-author with W. A. Repp Jr., of the 1983 casebook, Texas Matrimonial Property Law, and acted as general editor and author of Creditor's Rights in Texas (1st ed. 1963). In 1967 he was a professor at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1976 he was on leave at the University of Salamanca. He is a leader in law reform, and was a principal draftsman of the Texas Family Code, other Texas legislation, revisions of the Texas Constitution, and a federal statute on historical preservation. He served as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Legal Aid & Defender Association from 1963-1966, as vice president of the American Society for Legal History in 1966-1968 and as a member of its Board of Directors from 1967-1975. He delivered the Stair Society lecture in Edinburgh in 1976 and was named an Academico (honoris causa) of the Academia Mexicana de Derecho Internacional in 1988. Professor McKnight served the Law School as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs (1977-80) and is now serving as a member of the Executive Council of the Texas State Historical Association.

Thomas M. Mengler, Visiting Associate Professor of Law, B.A., 1975, Carleton College; M.A. (Philosophy), 1977, University of Texas; J.D., 1981, University of Texas. Professor Mengler is on leave from the University of Illinois College of Law and is visiting at SMU for the 1990-91 academic year. Following graduation from law school, Professor Mengler served as a law clerk for Judge James K. Logan, U.S. Judge for the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. Prior to joining the faculty of the University of Illinois, he was an associate in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Arnold & Porter and an Assistant Attorney General of for the State of Texas. Professor Mengler specializes in the areas of civil procedure and evidence. He teaches courses in these areas, as well as courses on negotiation and labor arbitration.

Charles J. Morris, Professor of Law, A.B., 1944, Temple University; LL.B., 1948, Columbia University. Professor Morris specializes in labor law and is the editor-in-chief of the authoritative Developing Labor Law, the two-volume treatise on the National Labor Relations Act published by the American Bar Association. He is also the editor and a principal author of American Labor Policy: A Critical Appraisal of the National Labor Relations Act published (B.N.A. 1987). He was a visiting professor at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, in 1974, at Cornell University in 1977-79 and at the University of San Diego in the Spring Semester 1987 and the Fall Semester 1988. He has lectured or conducted research in numerous countries, including Canada, Sweden, Japan, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, England, Australia, Austria, and Switzerland. He is the author of numerous articles and a frequent lecturer on labor law. In 1978 he was appointed by President Carter to a five-year term as a founding member of the Federal Service
Impasses Panel created under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. He is a nationally recognized labor arbitrator. Prior to his appointment on the SMU Law faculty, he was a partner in a Dallas law firm specializing in labor law. He teaches courses in labor law, collective bargaining and arbitration, comparative labor law, administrative law, constitutional law, perspectives on American law, and alternative dispute resolution.

Frederick C. Moss, Associate Professor of Law, A.B., 1965, Georgetown University; J.D., 1968, Villanova University; LL.M., 1977, Harvard University. After serving as a prosecutor with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Washington, D.C., Professor Moss was a teaching fellow and lecturer at the Harvard Law School. He has served as a faculty team leader at several seminars designed to teach trial skills to practicing lawyers and from 1980-1989 he was the director of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy's Southern Regional trial training program. He has co-authored a treatise on Texas evidence with some SMU colleagues, and often lectures at continuing legal education seminars on Evidence and Professional Ethics topics. In the Spring of 1990, Professor Moss visited at Cornell. Professor Moss has taught courses in criminal law, evidence, trial advocacy, criminal procedure, and professional responsibility.

John J. Mylan, Professor of Law, B.S., 1961, Fordham University; J.D., 1964, Stanford Law School; LL.M. (in Taxation), 1965, New York University. Professor Mylan practiced law in Southern California for five years and was a member of the faculty of Willamette University College of Law from 1970-81. A specialist in the area of taxation, he has served on the law faculty of the New York University Graduate Tax Program and the University of Florida Graduate Tax Program. He has lectured at various tax conferences and has served as chairman of the SMU Annual Federal Tax Planning Symposium. He has published numerous articles on taxation and has recently co-authored a multi-volume treatise entitled Taxation of Closely Held Corporations. Professor Mylan teaches Corporate Taxation, Partnership Taxation, Professional and Closely Held Corporations, and Taxation and Fiscal Policy, as well as the basic Federal Income Taxation course.

Joseph Jude Norton, Professor of Law, A.B., 1966, Providence College; LL.B., 1969, University of Edinburgh; LL.M., 1970, University of Texas; S.J.D., 1973, University of Michigan; Diplome (droit prive), 1976, Hague Academy of International Law. Professor Norton primarily teaches domestic and international, business and banking-related courses. He is Editor-in-Chief of The International Lawyer, the most widely subscribed international law journal in the world; the Cameron Markby Hewitt Professorial Fellow in banking law at the Centre for Commercial Law Studies, University of London; and a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of European Finance (U.K.). He also is a regular Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Muenster, Federal Republic of Germany, and has been a Visiting Professor at Soochow University, Taipei. Before joining the law faculty in 1981, Professor Norton was a director of a major Dallas law firm and was an adjunct professor of law at the Law School. From 1973-81 Professor Norton had been a director of Dallas Legal Services, serving as its president in 1976-77 and in 1984 was again appointed a director until 1987. He has written extensively in domestic and international law journals, primarily respecting the domestic and international regulation of business enterprise and banking, serving as a member of the A.B.A. and Texas State Bar Banking Committees. He has co-authored Banking Law Manual; published a two-volume treatise on Regulation of Business Enterprise in
Administration, Faculty, and Staff

the U.S.A.; and is general editor of and a contributor to Commercial Loan Documentation Guide; and Lender Liability: Law and Litigation Strategies. He is General Editor of SMU’s four-volume International Finance Series, four-volume Advanced Bankruptcy Series, and three-volume Doing Business in Mexico set. He has also recently edited and contributed to International Law and the Future World Order, and has written more than 70 articles, chapters, and research monographs on domestic and international business and banking matters. He is a founder and director of the University’s Institute on International Finance; and is the director of the Law School’s Institute on the Law of Banking Institutions, Annual Institute on Commercial Lending, and Annual Institute on Advanced Bankruptcy Law. He is Of Counsel with the Dallas Law firm of Winstead Sechrest & Minick, P.C.

Kenneth L. Penegar, Professor of Law, A.B., 1954; J.D., 1961, University of North Carolina; LL.M., 1962, Yale University. Following his legal education, he served a clerkship with Judge Charles Fahy, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, 1962-63, served on the faculty of the University of North Carolina School of Law from 1963 to 1969, and practiced law in Washington, D.C., with the firm of Shea & Gardner. He was dean and professor of law at the University of Tennessee from 1971 to 1986. He served through the Ford Foundation as a visiting professor at the University of Delhi, India, from 1967-68. He was a visiting scholar at Harvard in 1980-81 and a Visiting Professor at Boston University in 1980-81. Professor Penegar studied International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science following service with the U.S. Navy. Recent professional activities have included service as administrative law judge for the Tennessee Valley Authority on that agency’s Board of Contract Appeals. Active in the Association of American Law Schools, he recently completed a three-year term on the Executive Committee of the Association. He is also a trustee of the Lawyer’s Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. A member of the national panel of arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association, Professor Penegar has also worked with the American Bar Association accreditation process as chair of several law school inspection teams. Current teaching and scholarly interests are in the areas of jurisprudence, criminal law, foreign relations law, and the legal profession. He came to SMU as Dean in 1986 and served in that capacity for two years. In 1988-89 he was Special Assistant to the President of SMU.

Ellen Smith Pryor, Assistant Professor of Law, 1974-76, St. John’s College; B.A., 1978, Rice University; J.D., 1982, University of Texas. Professor Pryor served a judicial clerkship to the Honorable Carl McGowan of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Prior to joining the faculty of the School of Law, she was an associate with the Dallas law firm of Carter, Jones, Magee, Rudberg & Mayes, where her practice was primarily litigation. She was the recipient of the Dallas Bar Association Meritorious Pro Bono Service Award, 1983 and 1984; the Dallas Bar Association Pro Bono Award of the Year in 1985; and the State Bar of Texas 1985 Frank Scurlock Award for delivery of legal services to the poor. She teaches in the area of torts and products liability.

A. Kenneth Pye, President of Southern Methodist University, and Professor of Law, B.A., 1951, University of Buffalo; J.D., 1953, LL.M., 1955, LL.D., 1978, Georgetown University School of Law; L.H.D., 1979, Belmont Abbey College; LL.D., 1990, University of Notre Dame. Former Duke University Chancellor, a nationally recognized educator, administrator, and law scholar, Professor Pye was named President of the University in May 1987. He served Duke as chancellor for
1970-71 and again from 1976-82. During the 1979-80 school year, he also served as acting president of Duke. He was also dean of the Duke Law School from 1968-70 and again from 1972-76. He came to Duke from Georgetown University, where he was a professor of law and associate dean of the Law Center. He held the prestigious Samuel Fox Mordecai Professorship of Law at Duke. During 1977-78, he was president of the Association of American Law Schools, and served in the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association from 1978-81. Professor Pye will teach Criminal Procedure in the 1991 Spring Semester.

Roark M. Reed, Professor of Law, B.S., B.A., 1965; J.D., 1969, Georgetown University. Professor Reed teaches primarily in the area of criminal procedure and litigation. He directs the Criminal Justice Clinic. He also teaches Evidence and a course on Expert Testimony offered jointly with the University of Texas, Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences. He is the co-author of the pioneering work with Professor Masahito Inouye and Judge Megumi Yamamuro, “Amerika No Keiji Tetsuzuki”, (American Criminal Procedure) and co-authored with Doctor Irving C. Stone “Expert Testimony, A Series of Simulations.” He sits on the Board of Advisors for the Bureau of National Affairs Criminal Practice Manual and is a lifetime member of Nihon Keiho Kyoko: (hon). In 1982, Professor Reed was awarded a Fulbright Lectureship to Japan where he taught at the Tokyo University Law School and Rikyo Law School. He will return to Japan in 1989-90 on a second Fulbright Lectureship where he will teach a comparative course on American and Japanese Criminal Procedure at Tokyo University Law School. He served as Associate Dean for Clinical Education from 1983 to 1988. He served as a staff attorney for the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia and as director of the Criminal Justice Clinic, Maryland Division, at the Georgetown University Law Center before joining the faculty of SMU.

C. Paul Rogers III, Dean and Professor of Law, B.A., 1970; J.D., 1973, University of Texas; LL.M., 1977, Columbia University. Dean Rogers practiced law in Pennsylvania before accepting the Krulwich Fellowship from the Columbia Law School. He subsequently joined the faculty of Loyola University of Chicago and has served as an antitrust consultant and spoken at continuing legal education programs. Dean Rogers has published articles in the area of antitrust law, contracts, regulated industries, and legal history, and has co-authored an antitrust casebook entitled Antitrust Law: Policy & Practice. He has taught courses in contracts, antitrust law, and sales of goods transactions, and served the Law School as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs from 1982-86 and as Acting Dean during 1988-89, prior to his appointment as Dean in May 1990. Dean Rogers is presently the Faculty Athletics Representative for the University and formerly served as the Director of the Law School’s Summer Programs in Oxford and Edinburgh and as faculty advisor to the Journal of Air Law and Commerce.

Daniel W. Shuman, Professor of Law, B.S., 1969; J.D., 1972, University of Arizona. An editor of the Arizona Law Review and a member of the Order of Coif, and the recipient of the University of Arizona Foundation Outstanding Law Senior Award, Professor Shuman served as a legal aid attorney in Tucson, Arizona, and later as assistant attorney general of Arizona in Phoenix, Arizona, with responsibility in a variety of areas, including mental health law. He is the author of numerous books and articles in the fields of mental health law and evidence, including Psychiatric and Psychological Evidence (1986). The Psychotherapist-Patient Privilege (1987), and Law & Mental Health Professionals: Texas (to be published
HOWARD J. TAUBENFELD, Professor of Law, A.B., 1947; LL.B., 1948; and Ph.D., 1958, Columbia University. Professor Taubenfeld teaches primarily in the areas of public international law, impacts of new technology, ethics, property law, and family law. He is the co-author of the pioneering work with Professor Philip Jessup on Controls for Outer Space; co-author of Race, Peace, Law and Southern Africa; editor of Controlling the Weather; and is also the author of a five-volume work on sex discrimination in International Law and Organizations. He is a consultant to the Tunisian government in the preparation of their environmental laws. He is a consultant to the U.S. Department of State; the Environmental Protection Agency; the National Science Foundation; the National Center for Atmospheric Research; Scripps Institution of Oceanography; and N.O.A.A. Professor Taubenfeld has taught in France, Mexico, Israel, Greece, and England. In 1984, he served as visiting scholar at the International Development Law Institute in Rome and, in the fall, as exchange professor at Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan. In the Spring of 1988, he served as Visiting Professor at Hastings College of Law (San Francisco).

ELIZABETH G. THORNBURG, Assistant Professor of Law, B.A., 1976, College of William and Mary; J.D., 1979, Southern Methodist University School of Law. Following graduation, Professor Thornburg clerked for Judge Robert M. Hill, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, and was an associate with the law firm of Locke, Purnell, Boren, Laney & Neely. Professor Thornburg has published articles dealing with Federal and Texas procedure and teaches in the areas of procedure and commercial law.

HARVEY WINGO, Professor of Law, B.A., 1958, Birmingham Southern College; M.A., 1960, J.D., 1962, Vanderbilt University. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Wingo was an Associate Editor on the Vanderbilt Law Review and served in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps, U.S. Army 1962-67. He served the School of Law as Dean ad interim in the summer of 1986, and as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs in 1975-77 and again in 1986-88. Professor Wingo teaches courses in Constitutional Law, Constitutional Criminal Procedure, Criminal Law, and Mental Conditions & Criminal Liability. He has published a number of law review articles, primarily in the areas of constitutional law and constitutional criminal procedure. In May 1982 Professor Wingo received the first annual Dr. Don M. Smart Teaching Award. Professor Wingo will be on leave during the fall 1990 semester.

JANE K. WINN, Assistant Professor of Law, B.Sc., 1980, Queen Mary College, University of London; J.D., 1987, Harvard Law School. She joins the faculty of the School of Law from the New York Law firm of Shearman & Sterling. Professor Winn has worked with the law firm of Baker & McKenzie in Taipei, Taiwan, and has published several articles on the law of the Republic of China. She teaches in the areas of commercial law and comparative law.

PETER WINSHIP, James Cleo Thompson Trustee Professor of Law, B.A., 1965, LL.B., 1968, Harvard University; LL.M., 1973, University of London (London School of Economics); candidate for the J.S.D., Yale University. Professor Winship teaches primarily in the areas of corporate and commercial law, although he has taught seminars on American legal history, comparative commercial law, international trade law, and law and ethics.
ADJUNCT FACULTY

JERRY L. BEANE, B.A., 1965, J.D., 1967, Baylor University, Lecturer in Law


SHAWNA BROWN, B.A., 1972, J.D., 1976, University of Arkansas; LL.M., 1978, New York University, Lecturer in Law

JOHN P. BUSER, B.A., 1978, Kansas State University; J.D., 1982, Harvard University, Lecturer in Law

E. PHILLIP BUSH, B.A., 1975, Southwestern University; J.D., 1978, LL.M. in Taxation, 1985, Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law

MICHAEL H. COLLINS, B.A., 1971, J.D., 1977, Harvard University, Lecturer in Law

RUTH ABBoud CROSS, Plan II, 1975, J.D., 1978, University of Texas at Austin, Lecturer in Law

RICHARD N. COUNTISS, B.S., 1958, McMurry College; J.D., 1961, Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law

JAMES DONOHUE, B.A., 1958, St. Johns University; J.D., 1962, University of Chicago, Lecturer in Law

J. PAUL GEORGE, B.A., 1973, Oklahoma State University; J.D., 1978, University of Tulsa; LL.M., 1983, Columbia University School of Law, Lecturer in Law

JAMES R. GRIFFIN, B.B.A., 1983, Texas Tech University; J.D., 1986, Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law

ROBERT A. GWINN, B.B.A., 1950, J.D., 1954, Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law

DOUGLAS HARRISON, B.A., 1971, University of Texas at Arlington; J.D. 1974, Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law

PATRICK E. HIGGINBOTHAM, B.A., 1960, LL.B., 1961, University of Alabama, Adjunct Professor of Law

HARRY J. JOE, B.A., 1970, North Texas State University; J.D., 1975, Washington University, Lecturer in Law

KEVIN W. KARLSON, B.S., 1974, South Dakota State University; M.A., 1976, Texas Christian University; Ph.D., 1983, University of Texas Health Science Center; J.D., 1984, Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law

CHARLES R. MCCONACHE, B.A., 1965, University of Texas; J.D., 1968, St. Mary's University, Lecturer in Law

T. S. MORGAN, B.A., 1974, University of Kansas; J.D., 1977, Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law

DANA G. NAHLEN, B.A., 1977, University of Notre Dame; J.D., 1980, Columbia University, Lecturer in Law
Fred C. Pedersen, B.A., 1974, State University of New York College at Oswego; J.D., 1977, University of Toledo College of Law; LL.M., 1978, Columbia University, Lecturer in Law

Marilyn C. Phillips, B.S., 1970, Oklahoma State University, Lecturer in Law

Michael S. Quinn, B.A., 1965, University of Texas; Ph.D., 1972, University of Pittsburgh; J.D., 1980, University of Missouri, Kansas City, Lecturer in Law


Forrest Smith, B.A., 1949, Southwestern University; J.D., 1958, LL.M., 1963 Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law


W. Stephen Swayze, B.A., 1963, Southern Methodist University; LL.B., 1966, University of Texas, Adjunct Professor of Law

Windle Turley, B.A. and B.S., 1962, Oklahoma City University; J.D., 1965, Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law

Ronald V. Thurman, B.E.S., 1965, Brigham Young University; J.D., 1968, University of Utah; LL.M., 1970, George Washington University, Lecturer in Law

Peter S. Vogel, B.B.A., 1969, University of Texas; M.S. in Computer Science, 1972, American University; J.D., 1976, St. Mary’s University, Adjunct Professor of Law.

James H. Wallenstein, B.A., 1964, Washington & Lee University; J.D., 1967, Southern Methodist University, Adjunct Professor of Law

David A. Weatherbie, B.A., 1971, J.D., 1976, Southern Methodist University, Lecturer in Law

L.N.D. Wells Jr., A.B., 1934, Texas Christian University; LL.B., 1937, Columbia University, Lecturer in Law
LIBRARY STAFF

Gail M. Daly, B.A., M.A., J.D., Director
Ora Eugenia Addis, M.L.S., M.L.A., Associate Director
L. Kurt Adamson, M.S. (L.S.), J.D., Associate Director for Collection Development
Gregory L. Ivy, B.B.A., M.A., J.D., Senior Reference Librarian
Bruce E. Muck, M.A. (Library Science); J.D., Senior Reference Librarian in charge of Reference Services
Melody O. Doss
Catherine Duls, Tech. Services Secretary
Ann S. Finster
May Foreman
Dealbro (Debra) Grant
Michael J. Harrity
Virginia C. Hoogland
Jenny L. Jones
Jane E. Morris, M.Ed.
Elaine G. Price
Frankye R. Ross, Library Secretary
Brian M. Rosson
Meredith A. Sheed-Driskel, M.L.S., M.A., Ph.D., Technical Services Librarian
Dolores Stewart, Ph.D.; M.A., Acquisitions Manager
Winston E. Tubb, Jr., Collections Manager
Kathleen Wathen
Susan M. Wright, M.T.S., Senior Technical Services Librarian

LAW SCHOOL STAFF

Kathleen Crago, Secretary to the Dean
Jrheee Curtis
Sharon Devlin
Peggy Dunlap
Judy Fankhouser
Elyse Feller
Donna Gustine
Bobbye Heine
Lucy Huffstetter
Shilandrea Jackson
Sharon Magill
Patsy March
Dolores McKnight

Lisa Monte
Marci Newland
Sue Nordberg
Mary E. Ochs
Mary Ann Puckett
Debbie Seiter
Brad Smith
Lynne Starnes
Criss Stone
Nicola Stout
Gwyn Sullivan
Kathleen Vaughan
Jeanne Wathen
SOUTHERN
METHODIST
UNIVERSITY

School of Law

Section II: General Information

1990-91
A. SCHOOL OF LAW CALENDAR

SUMMER SESSION, 1990
May 22, Tuesday: Summer Registration
May 23, Wednesday: Classes Begin
May 25, Friday: Last Day to Add Classes
May 28, Monday: Holiday, Memorial Day Observed
July 4, Wednesday: Holiday, Independence Day
July 13, Friday: Classes End
July 16, Monday: Examinations Begin
July 20, Friday: Examinations End

FALL SEMESTER, 1990
August 20-21, Monday-Tuesday: Check-in and Late Registration
August 20, Monday: First Year Students, Introduction to the Study of Law Begins
August 22, Wednesday: Second and Third Year Classes Begin
August 23, Thursday: First Year Classes Begin
August 30, Thursday: Last Day to Add Classes
November 21, Wednesday: Friday Classes Meet
November 22-23, Thursday-Friday: Holiday, Thanksgiving
November 29, Thursday: Classes End
December 4, Tuesday: Examinations Begin
December 13, Thursday: Examinations End

SPRING SEMESTER, 1991
January 7-8, Monday-Tuesday: Check-in and Late Registration
January 9, Wednesday: Classes Begin
January 16, Wednesday: Last Day to Add Classes
January 21, Monday: Holiday, Martin Luther King’s Birthday Observed
January 23, Wednesday: Monday Classes Meet
March 8, Friday: Spring Recess Begins After Last Class
March 18, Monday: Classes Resume
March 28, Thursday: Friday Classes Meet
March 29, Friday: Holiday, Good Friday
April 25, Thursday: Classes End
April 30, Tuesday: Examinations Begin
May 10, Friday: Examinations End
May 17, Friday: Baccalaureate
May 18, Saturday: Commencement, Hooding Ceremony

Offices of the University will be closed on May 28, July 4, November 22, 23, December 24-26, 1990; January 1, 21, March 29, 1991. Each employee is also entitled to an additional floating holiday with pay.
B. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIVERSITY

I. STATEMENT OF MISSION
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

The mission of Southern Methodist University is to fulfill its promise as a private university of the highest quality. The University must maintain the traditional values of academic freedom and open inquiry as well as its United Methodist heritage.

To fulfill its mission, the University must maintain a size of enrollment and campus that maximizes educational opportunity and effectiveness, and must develop an increasingly diverse and able faculty and student body, drawn from throughout the nation and the world. The University also must secure and effectively manage resources of finance and environment that will support its instruction, research, and service.

In instruction, the University must offer a broad range of high-quality undergraduate programs, committed to the centrality of liberal arts education. In addition to preparing students for graduate and professional schools, or more directly for their life work, the University must enhance their social, moral, intellectual and religious development so that they may lead worthy lives as individuals and citizens of the nation and of the world. As a comprehensive university, SMU should conduct high-quality graduate and professional programs in selected areas.

In research, the University must expect and support the continuing scholarly or creative activity of its faculty members, for the benefit such activity brings to instruction, and for the benefit it brings to the enlargement of human knowledge, understanding and appreciation.

In service, the University has as its primary responsibilities instruction and research, but it also must contribute to its wider community. Its endeavors should include service to the local community through continuing education, its museums and libraries, performing arts, public lectures, athletic events, consultative services and other outreach activities.

2. HISTORY OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

Southern Methodist University—a private, nonprofit, coeducational institution located in suburban University Park, an incorporated residential district of fine homes surrounded by Dallas, Texas—has, in its relatively short lifetime, a record of growth and achievement to match that of the dynamic region in which it was placed 79 years ago.

Dallas provides an ideal, supportive setting for a major university. From WWII to the latest census in 1980, Dallas has tripled in population and has recorded similar remarkable increases in the size and quality of its accomplishments. Incredibly, Dallas has jumped, in only 40 years, from being the thirty-first largest city in the United States to the eighth. Through its own industriousness—developing without any of the natural advantages that come to cities served by navigable bodies of water—Dallas has become America's largest inland city.

Formerly a rail center that is currently served by the United States' biggest airport and situated in a metropolitan area that is among the fastest-growing and most prosperous in the nation, Dallas is a city still on the move. Only two other U.S. cities have more million-dollar businesses headquartered within their boundaries than does Dallas. Within the Dallas boundaries also lie burgeoning science and industrial complexes along with a great sophistication of cultural endeavor. Site of the 1984 Republican National Convention and "The Texas
School of Law

Debates” of 1988 featuring the Presidential candidates, and many other meetings of national and international importance, Dallas is a clean, beautiful, vigorous Sunbelt city that is sensitive to the business and intellectual currents of the time.

In this climate of great potential SMU was founded in 1911. The first classes were held in September 1915. The first structure on the campus, Dallas Hall, was built with funds and on land provided by citizens of Dallas.

Ties between Dallas and SMU have always been strong. Presently the Dallas setting offers SMU students cultural and intellectual stimulation, recreational and entertainment opportunities, and internships and part-time employment available in few other regions of the United States. Prospects of beginning fruitful careers within the area following graduation are excellent.

During Dallas’s historic expansion, SMU experienced identical, extraordinary development. At its opening session in 1915, the University had two buildings, 706 students, a 35-member faculty, and total assets of $633,540.

Today, only a few years later as lives of universities are measured, the University counts 85 buildings in an exceptional physical plant, a total enrollment that has averaged more than 9,000 the past few years, a faculty of 662, and assets of $446 million—including an endowment of $300 million.

Offering only a handful of degree programs at its 1915 opening, the University presently awards baccalaureate degrees in 84 programs of study, masters’ degrees in 83, and doctoral degrees in 20.

The combination of substantial physical and academic resources at SMU along with a selective admissions policy that maintains enrollment at an ideal mid-range level puts the University in the position of providing its students with the kind of intimate scholarly community found in much smaller liberal arts colleges while also offering the large and distinguished teaching faculty and the variety of education programs characteristic of a major university. SMU enjoys the unique benefits of being small and big at the same time.

SMU was established in Dallas by what is now The United Methodist Church. Management of the University is vested in a Board of Trustees of civic, business, and religious leaders—Methodist and non-Methodist. The founders’ first charge to SMU was not that it become a great Methodist university but a great university. The University is nonsectarian in its teaching.
C. THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The School of Law of Southern Methodist University was established in February 1925. The school is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is approved by the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association.

1. PROGRAMS AND INSTRUCTION

J.D. DEGREE.—The J.D. (juris doctor) is the first law degree normally obtained in three years of study. Approximately 675 full-time students are pursuing this degree. The primary purpose of the J.D. program is preparation for the practice of law, private or public. The curriculum combines training in the science and method of law, knowledge of the substance and procedure of law, understanding of the role of law in society, and practical experience in handling professional problems. It also explores the responsibility of lawyers and their relations to other segments of society. See Sections III and VI following for detailed discussion of the J.D. program and its unusually rich variety of courses.

Most courses are national or international in scope, although emphasis on Texas law is available for those who plan to practice in Texas. Many graduates choose to practice in the Southwest, but there are SMU School of Law graduates in all parts of the United States; similarly, most students come from the Southwest or Midwest, but there are students representing all parts of the country.

COMBINED J.D.-M.B.A. PROGRAM.—The School of Law and the Graduate Division of the Edwin L. Cox School of Business offer a joint program leading to the J.D. and the M.B.A. (master of business administration) in four years. The program is designed for law practice with a strong business background and for business careers with a strong legal background. See Section IV for detailed description.

THE CLINICAL PROGRAMS. The School sponsors several clinical programs that provide students with an opportunity to earn academic credit while engaging in the actual practice of law. For this work the School provides secretaries and offices conveniently located on the Law School campus. All clinical programs are under the supervision of the Director of Clinical Education and a full-time staff of practicing attorneys. The clinics serve clients from Dallas County in civil, criminal, appellate, and tax cases. Students interview clients, prepare pleadings, and present cases in court with the assistance of the clinic supervisors. Clinic students also attend weekly classes dealing with techniques of the practice of law. This work is open to second- and third-year students. In addition, students are provided an opportunity to work for credit as externs in selected legal institutions such as the Office of the District Attorney and other government offices.

THE CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAM provides professional development seminars and publications for the practicing bar. The program enhances the general curriculum by expanding the scope of course offerings and bringing outstanding practitioners, jurists and professors from other schools to SMU to lecture in their particular specialized fields. Law students may attend these courses at no charge, and purchase the course materials that are prepared exclusively for these seminars at a nominal fee.

ADVANCED DEGREES.—The general LL.M. and LL.M. (Taxation) degrees for U.S. law trained graduates, the LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) degree for non-U.S. trained law graduates and the S.J.D. advanced research degree for
both U.S. and non-U.S. law trained graduates are described in Section V. Approximately 75 full-time and 75 part-time students are enrolled in these graduate programs.

2. THE LAW SCHOOL QUADRANGLE

The Law School Quadrangle, a four-building complex, occupies six acres on the northwest corner of the SMU campus. Storey Hall, completed in 1949 and last renovated in 1980, houses administrative offices, faculty library and offices, an auditorium, and clinical and other facilities. Florence Hall, completely remodeled in 1968, contains class and seminar rooms and a court room. Lawyers Inn offers living and dining accommodations for 80 law students. Finally, Underwood Law Library, completed in 1970, contains open stacks for 450,000 volumes, and carrels and comfortable seating for all students. (See below.) Consistent with the entire SMU campus, the buildings are modified Georgian architecture.

3. THE UNDERWOOD LAW LIBRARY

Participation in the legal profession requires knowledge and skill in the discovery and manipulation of information. Familiarity with the materials and services of a law library is essential to effective performance as a law student and as an attorney. The Underwood Law Library, containing more than three hundred fifty thousand volumes, is one of the major legal information resources in the United States. American legal materials, federal and state, include constitutions, legislative compilations, administrative regulations, and the reported decisions of appellate courts of all jurisdictions. The treatise holdings cover all areas of the law with special strength in corporate, securities, and tax matters. Some 1900 periodical titles, large numbers of Texas and United States government documents, appellate papers for cases in the Texas Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the United States in microforms, and all of the related digests, citators, encyclopedia and indices round out a comprehensive current information resource.

The collection includes primary source material, treatises and journals from Great Britain and Commonwealth Nations, and selected jurisdictions from Western Europe, Latin America and Asia. International law materials are a strong resource that include documentation from the United Nations and relevant publications from a number of other international organizations.

The library also houses a computer area for student use. WESTLAW and LEXIS computerized legal research systems are available.

Campus libraries, with collections of more than two million volumes, are accessible to support legal research. A highly trained staff is available for reference and legal research assistance. The Underwood Law Library is capable of supporting the teaching and research efforts of the Law School community and of contributing to the honing of basic skills needed by the law student and attorney.

4. STUDENT CONDUCT

Students are expected to conduct themselves as prospective members of the legal profession. A student Code of Professional Responsibility, which was drafted by a student/faculty committee, approved by the faculty, and ratified by the student body, is in effect. By enrolling in the School, students are deemed to have notice of its contents, and therefore should familiarize themselves with its standards and disciplinary procedures. In addition, matriculation in the University constitutes a declaration of compliance with all University rules and regulations.
Students are not permitted, without the written consent of the dean either individual or collectively, to use the name of the University or of the School of Law in any activity outside the regular work of the school.

5. POLICY ON DISCRIMINATION

Southern Methodist University School of Law is committed to a policy against discrimination based on sex, age, race, color, religion, creed, physical handicap, or national origin. This policy applies to the activities of the Law School in admissions, placement, housing, facilities, scholarships, grants and all other academic and non-academic opportunities—including those which are honorary. Further, the office of Career Services is available only to employers who conform to a non-discriminatory policy in hiring.
D. TUITION AND FEES

A catalog supplement, *Financial Information: SMU 1990-91*, is issued by the Office of the Vice President for Finance and Administration. It provides the general authority and reference for SMU financial regulations and obligations, as well as detailed information concerning tuition, fees, and living expenses incurred while attending Southern Methodist University. The catalog supplement is available at the office of the University Cashier and in the office of the dean of each school. It will be mailed, upon request, from any of these offices. A catalog supplement is mailed to all new and continuation students each May.

Students registering in the Continuation Student Registration are responsible for payment being received in the Cashier’s Office by the due date (given to students at registration). No confirmation of receipt of payment will be sent. If an invoice has not been received two weeks prior to the due date, the Cashier’s Office should be contacted. The registration of students whose accounts remain unpaid on the due date will be canceled. Students registering in the New Student Registration and in Late Registration must pay at the time of registration.

Students are individually responsible for their financial obligations to the University. All refunds will be made to the student. If the refund is issued by check, the student may request, in writing, that the refund be sent to another party. A student whose University account is overdue or who is in any manner indebted to the University will be denied the recording and certification services of the Office of the Registrar, including the issuance of a transcript or diploma, until all obligations are fulfilled. The Cashier may stop the registration, or may cancel the completed registration, of a student who has a delinquent account or debt and may assess any attorney’s fees and other costs and charges necessary for the collection of any amount not paid when due. Matriculation in the University constitutes an agreement by the student to comply with all University rules, regulations, and policies.

Arrangements for financial assistance from Southern Methodist University must be made in advance of registration in accordance with the application schedule established by the Office of Financial Aid. A student should not expect such assistance to settle delinquent accounts.

A condensed summary of *Graduate School Charges 1990-91* is given below, and will apply to the majority of full-time graduate students during fall and spring semesters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRADUATE SCHOOL</th>
<th>Tuition per SCH*</th>
<th>General Student Fee per SCH*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Engineering, and Dedman</td>
<td>$400</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
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<td>$51</td>
</tr>
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<td>School of Law</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>J.D.</td>
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<td>$51</td>
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<tr>
<td>J.L.M. (Graduate Law)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology</td>
<td>$229</td>
<td>$51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students who elect to register for courses outside of their school of record will pay the tuition rate of the school of record.

*SCH indicates semester-credit hour. The maximum General Student Fee payable is $608.*
Room: $1152 per semester for double occupancy and $1418 per semester for single occupancy in Lawyers Inn. Efficiency apartments rent for $1382 per semester and one bedroom apartments rent for $1616 per semester.

Board: Lawyers Inn Point Plan: $1143.72
Other graduate Housing board options:
- no meal plan
- 20 meals: $1212.84
- 13 meals: $1143.72

Traditional Point Plan: $713.88

Withdrawal from the University.—Students desiring to withdraw from the University must initiate a “Student Petition for Withdrawal” form, secure approval from their academic dean and submit the form to the University Registrar. The effective date of the withdrawal is the date the “Student Petition for Withdrawal” is processed in the Registrar’s Office. No refunds are made without an official withdrawal. Discontinuance of class attendance or notification to the instructors of intention to withdraw does not constitute an official withdrawal. Students who reside in University housing must secure clearance from the Office of Housing. Further details may be found in the catalog supplement Financial Information: SMU 1990-91.
E. HOUSING AND MEALS AND OTHER SERVICES

1. LAWYERS INN ROOM AND BOARD

Law students are free to live and eat where they choose, excepting those students who, if they elect to live in Lawyers Inn, are required to participate in the Lawyers Inn Point Plan.

Lawyers Inn, located in the School of Law quadrangle, provides residence accommodations for 80 unmarried students. The room rental rate for a Fall or Spring Semester is $1152 for each person in a double room. A few single rooms are available at a semester rental rate of $1418. Rooms are engaged for the regular academic year, which consists of two semesters.

Meals are served Monday through Friday in the Lawyers Inn Dining Room and Saturday through noon Sunday in the Umphrey Lee Center. The Lawyers Inn Dining Room is open to all students and to their guests. Those using the dining room (except students living in Lawyers Inn) may pay for each meal separately or may contract at the time of registration for meals for a full semester. The cost of the Lawyers Inn Point Plan for one semester is $1143, including 8 percent sales tax, payable at the time of registration.

Application for residence must be made on a form supplied by the Office of Housing of the University and must be accompanied by a deposit of $100. Approval of application may not be given until the applicant is accepted for admission to the School of Law.

Rates for rooms and meals are subject to change at the beginning of any semester or Summer Session.

2. OTHER HOUSING FOR STUDENTS

Other on-campus facilities are available for both single and married students. Moore Hall and Martin Hall are efficiency apartments. Each apartment has a bathroom and a kitchenette containing an electric range, refrigerator, and built-in cabinets. The living area is furnished with a sofa, a wall fold-down double bed, desk, dresser, dinette table, and chairs.

The family community for Hawk Hall is designed primarily to accommodate the needs of married graduate students with not more than two children who must be under seven years of age. Each apartment has a bedroom, living room, bathroom and kitchenette. Furnishings include a sofa sleeper in the living room and a double bed in the bedroom.

Each residence hall has a live-in staff member, a graduate student, who serves as the hall director. Social and educational programming is offered in all halls. All of the residence halls have a lounge area with color TV. Laundry facilities are located in each building. Room Rent includes local telephone service.

For more information or a housing application/contract please write to Office of Housing, Box 215, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0215 or call (214) 692-2407. For information about off campus SMU Apartments write to Box 352, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0352.

3. CHILD CARE FACILITY

There is a fully-licensed child-care facility on campus for children ages 1 month to 6 years. For further information please write, Director, SMU Preschool and Day Care Center, Box 215, Office of Housing, SMU, Dallas, Texas 75275-0215 (214/692-2278).
F. FINANCIAL AID

1. SCHOLARSHIPS

A limited number of awards of full tuition and fees are made annually to entering first-year students. The Financial Aid Committee endeavors to use the available funds to attract students who will enhance the Law School as demonstrated by their undergraduate averages, LSAT scores, and life experiences. Unless otherwise specified, these grants are renewable for the second and third years provided the student ranks in the top third of the class. Failure to meet the academic requirement may result in a decrease in the amount awarded or a cancellation of the award.

JAMES ELLIOTT BOWER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Mrs. Ann Knight Bower has established the James Elliott Bower Memorial Scholarship Fund which provides for two full-tuition scholarships each year. Selection of James Elliott Bower Memorial Scholars shall be made on the basis of academic proficiency, extra curricular achievement and financial need.

THE SARAH T. HUGHES DIVERSITY LAW FELLOWSHIP.—The Sarah T. Hughes Diversity Law Fellowship was established by the Dallas Bar Association and is underwritten by the Dallas Bar Foundation to enable men and women from minority groups and others traditionally under-represented in the legal profession to obtain a legal education at the School of Law of Southern Methodist University and subsequently enter the legal profession. The Fellowship provides a stipend to cover the full tuition and fees, plus an additional stipend for living expenses and books. The Fellowship is awarded initially for one year and is renewable for the second and third years of study so long as the student remains in good standing.

HUTCHISON SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—William L. Hutchison has established the Hutchison Scholarship Program with the following objectives: (1) to foster and encourage excellence in legal study so that students selected by the School for an award from the endowment income may become competent, able and respected members of the legal profession and/or the business community and (2) the development of such students of the highest sense of duty to our community and our nation in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. To accomplish these objectives, the School shall employ the following criteria in making scholarship awards: (1) Entering students selected as Hutchison Scholars shall have a superior undergraduate academic record and shall have a high sense of duty and commitment to our community and our nation. (2) A Hutchison Scholar must be a full-time student of the Law School each semester and must maintain a cumulative average in the upper 25 percent of his or her SMU Law School class. (3) A Hutchison Scholar shall attend classes regularly, abide by the rules and procedures of the School and maintain a cooperative, friendly attitude and relationship with School administrators, professors and other students.

THE RUPERT AND LILLIAN RADFORD SCHOLARSHIP FUND.—The Rupert Radford Estate Trust has established The Rupert and Lillian Radford Scholarship Fund to aid worthy and needy full-time students of Southern Methodist University School of Law. Each grant in aid shall be in an amount of not less than $1,000 nor more than $6,000 for each academic year.

ROBERT HICKMAN SMELLAGE SR. GRADUATE TAX SCHOLARSHIP.—The family of Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr. has established the Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr. Graduate Tax Scholarship for worthy students at Southern Methodist University
School of Law or for students who have graduated from a law school and who are enrolled in a post graduate law program or course of study at Southern Methodist University School of Law.

**Robert Gerald Storey Scholarship in International and Comparative Law**—The Hatton W. Sumners Foundation has established the Robert Gerald Storey Scholarship in International and Comparative Law for an intensive course of study in international and foreign legal problems in the Graduate School of American and Foreign Law of Southern Methodist University. Candidates for this scholarship may be United States lawyers or lawyers from other nations of the world. The course of study extends over a period of one academic year. Upon successful completion of the program, a Master of Laws (Comparative and International Law) Degree will be granted to lawyers not previously trained in the Anglo-American law and the Master of Laws Degree for lawyers who were previously trained in Anglo-American law. One scholarship for each academic year is available and provides full tuition and fees, room and board at Lawyers Inn in the Law Quadrangle or the monetary equivalent thereof, and books. Completed applications must be on file in the Office of Admissions at the School of Law by March 1 to be considered for the following Fall semester.

**Hatton W. Sumners Scholarships**.—Five Scholarships which cover the cost of full tuition and fees, room and board, and a reasonable amount of books for three years are awarded each year to qualified entering students who are residents of, or who attended colleges or universities in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska or Missouri. These scholarships are awarded primarily on the basis of undergraduate achievement. Completed applications for admission and the Scholarship must be on file in the Office of Admissions of the School of Law by January 15 to be considered for the following Fall semester.

**Thompson Scholarships**.—Three or four members of each class are designated as Thompson Scholars. The Scholarship is designed to recognize those students who have a history of academic excellence and demonstrate a need for scholarship assistance. The award covers $5,000 per academic year for all three years of law school so long as the student maintains an acceptable GPA and continues to have financial need.

### 2. Scholarship Contribution

The School of Law awards the following endowed scholarships:

- Joy and Ralph Ellis Scholarship
- Donald C. Fitch, Jr. Memorial Scholarship
- Ray and Kay Bailey Hutchison Scholarship
- Dennis Barger Memorial Scholarship
- Nancy L. Benoit Memorial Scholarship
- Dan Burney Scholarship
- Dallas Lawyers’ Wives Scholarship
- Easterwood Aero Scholarship
- Hawkins Golden Law Scholarship
- Joseph P. McKnight Memorial Scholarship
- E. Eugene Mason Scholarship
- Rosemary & Tom Medders, Jr. Scholarship
- Professor Roy R. Ray Scholarship
- Edward R. & JoAnne M. Smith Scholarship
- James L. & Catherine Nolan Walsh Scholarship
G. SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

Opportunities exist for students to edit three law reviews, two of which are published by the School of Law—the Southwestern Law Journal and the Journal of Air Law and Commerce. Editorial staffs are selected to participate on the basis of scholarship and through a writing competition conducted each year. The operation and management of each law review is vested in its elected Board of Editors. The Boards, selected from the staffs, are made up of third-year students who have exhibited a high capacity for legal research and writing. In both publications the work of students has produced periodicals of permanent value to the legal profession. In addition, the American Bar Association’s The International Lawyer is now being edited at the School of Law through a formal program involving faculty and qualified students.

The Southwestern Law Journal is published four times each year and reaches law schools, attorneys, and judges throughout the United States and abroad. Each issue includes articles by prominent legal scholars and practitioners dealing with significant questions of local, national, and international law. In addition, articles by students analyze recent cases, statutes, and developments in the law. Each year one issue of the Southwestern Law Journal is devoted to an Annual Survey of Texas Law and contains articles by attorneys, law professors and judges concerning current developments in the laws of Texas. All editing is done by the Board of Editors, comprised of third-year law students, who receive academic credit for their work.

The Journal of Air Law and Commerce, a quarterly publication of the School of Law, was founded at Northwestern University in 1930 and moved to SMU in 1961. The only scholarly periodical in the English language devoted primarily to the legal and economic problems affecting aviation and space, it has a worldwide circulation with over 2,000 subscribers in some 60 countries. Articles by distinguished lawyers, economists, government officials, and scholars deal with domestic and international problems of the airline industry, private aviation, and space, as well as general legal topics which have a significant impact on the area of aviation. Also included are student commentaries on a variety of topical issues, casenotes on recent decisions, book reviews, and editorial comments. The Journal of Air Law and Commerce sponsors an acclaimed annual symposium on selected problems in aviation law and publishes selected papers from that symposium in one of its issues. Over 600 aviation lawyers and industry representatives annually attend the symposium.

The International Lawyer is the quarterly publication of the Section of International Law and Practice of the American Bar Association. With a worldwide circulation in excess of 13,000, The International Lawyer focuses primarily on practical issues facing lawyers engaged in international practice. Addressing issues such as international trade, licensing, finance, taxation, litigation, and dispute resolution, it has become an authoritative reference for practitioners, judges, and scholars concerned with current legal developments throughout the world. The International Lawyer is produced by an Editor-in-Chief who is on the faculty of Southern Methodist University School of Law and an Associate Editor-in-Chief on the faculty of the School of Law, the University of Konstanz, Federal Republic of Germany. Significant editorial assistance is provided by a Student Editorial Board drawn from highly qualified law students at Southern Methodist University School of Law. In addition to editing The International Lawyer, Student Editors also prepare comments on relevant international business law topics, and upon completing the formal, two-year editorial and writing program receive academic credit for their work.
H. STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The SMU Student Bar Association (SBA) is composed of all students in the School of Law. Officers, second-year, and third-year class representatives are elected in the spring semester of each academic year. Class representatives for first-year students are elected approximately one month after the fall semester has commenced.

The primary function of the SBA is to represent the concerns and interests of the law school student body. The SBA sponsors numerous speakers of local and national prominence as well as various social and sports events. All students are urged to serve on one or more of the SBA committees: Curriculum, Career Services, Barristers, Follies, Library Elections, Speakers, Financial Aid, and Programs.

The Barristers is a general service organization of 15 law students elected on the basis of scholarship, leadership, achievement, and personality.

The Black Law Students Association (BLSA) serves as a support group to assist students in law school performance and professional placement. Service projects, social activities, and educational programs comprise some of the activities.

The Dean’s Advisory Council is comprised of 18 law students who meet with the Dean on a regular basis during the academic year to discuss common concerns about the Law School. Six of the law students were chosen ex officio as leaders of existing student organizations such as the three law journals, Student Bar Association, Black Law Student Association, Hispanic American Law Student Organization, and Tutorial Program and eleven were chosen by an interview and selection committee composed of one faculty and two students.

The Hispanic American Law Students Association (HALSA) is organized to facilitate full awareness of educational and professional opportunities among Hispanic American students. Activities include a buddy program, a tutoring program, fund-raising, and social programs.

Legal Fraternities. The School has three legal fraternities—the John Hemphill Senate of Delta Theta Phi, the Roger Brooke Taney Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, and the Monteith Inn of Phi Delta Phi. Legal fraternities are open to both men and women.

The Moot Court Board, a student organization, administers a continuing program to create interest in and aid in the instruction of oral and written advocacy. The Moot Court Board is sponsored by Jackson, Walker, Winstead, Cantwell and Miller.

The National Moot Court Competition is sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Each fall law schools of Texas and adjacent states participate in a regional competition preliminary to the final rounds of the National Competition held in New York.

National Mock Trial Competition. Southern Methodist University participates in the National Mock Trial Competition, an inter-law school trial competition for accredited law schools sponsored by the Young Lawyers Association of the State Bar of Texas and the American Bar Association. It is a national competition in which over 100 law schools participate. The American College of Trial Lawyers provides
awards for winning teams in the regional and final competitions. SMU’s participation in the competition is made possible by a gift from Strasburger & Price.

The Association of Trial Lawyers of America also sponsors a national mock trial competition. Southern Methodist University participates in that competition, at which approximately sixty other schools throughout the country field mock trial teams. SMU’s participation is funded by a gift from Attorney Frank Branson (’69).

The Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition is sponsored by the Association of Student International Law Societies, under the auspices of the American Society of International Law. The regional competitions are in early spring and the international final rounds are soon after in Washington, D.C. The team representing the School of Law is supported by an annual gift from the Dallas law firm of Shank, Irwin, Conant, Williamson & Grevelle.

The Robert L. Wagner Sr. National Labor Law Moot Court Team—The Moot Court Team is sponsored by the law firm of Clark, West, Keller, Butler & Ellis. A national spring competition is held annually in New York City at New York Law School.

The National Appellate Advocacy Competition is sponsored by the Law Students Division of the American Bar Association. Each spring the School of Law participates in the Thirteenth Circuit Regional Competition. The winner of the regional competition represents the Thirteenth Circuit in the final competition among the circuits held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in August.

The State Moot Court Competition is sponsored by the Texas Young Lawyers Association. The competition is held each summer in conjunction with the Annual Convention of the State Bar of Texas. The team representing the School of Law is supported by an annual gift from the Dallas law firm of Winstead, McGuire, Sechrest & Minick.

The Trial Advocacy Club is sponsored by Geary, Stahl, and Spencer. The Club structures and organizes a mock trial competition for the student body in the Fall. It also sponsors occasional trial skills-related speakers.

The Tutorial Program is a student assistance program available to all first year law students.
I. OFFICE OF CAREER SERVICES

The Office of Career Services assists current students and alumni in developing strategies for securing employment in the legal field. While the responsibility for finding employment ultimately rests with each individual, the office offers many services to aid students with their career planning efforts.

The office is staffed with a full-time director and scheduling coordinator, as well as part-time student help. The office provides extensive individual counseling, numerous informational seminars, resume, cover letter, and interviewing workshops, and forums on various legal career options.

SMU School of Law has well developed fall and spring on-campus interview programs. The School also participates in the Texas Young Lawyers Association Off-Campus Recruitment Program which is a consortium of the eight ABA-approved Texas law schools. SMU is an active member of the National Association for Law Placement (NALP), and participates in the Texas in Washington Job Fair and the Sunbelt Minority Recruitment Program.

The Office of Career Services maintains a resource library for graduates and SMU law students. Reference books are housed here to assist students exploring careers in the law. An information book is maintained for each law firm that recruits on campus.

Fall 1989 on-campus recruiting attracted 227 law firms, corporations and government agencies. Collectively, they conducted more than 5,000 interviews. Another 75 employers invited applications for summer associate and permanent associate positions through the Off-Campus Interview Program. During the last three years, SMU students have fared well in the employment market, with placement at graduation being approximately 86 percent. The overall average starting salary at law firms is slightly more than $48,000. In 1989-90, interviewers came to SMU from California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington, D.C.
III THE JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

A. ADMISSION

1. DATES OF ADMISSION.—Beginning students are admitted in the Fall Semester only.

2. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—Admission decisions are made on a rolling basis beginning January 1, hence it is to a student's advantage to apply as early as possible. Application forms and information regarding required procedures may be obtained from the Office of Admissions. The applicant must file transcripts from all undergraduate institutions attended with the Law School Data Assembly Service, P.O. Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940. Graduate transcripts must be sent either to LSDAS or the Office of Admissions. Two letters of recommendation and a Dean's Statement must also accompany the application.

3. APPLICATION FEE.—Each applicant who is a resident of the United States must submit with the application a fee of $40. This fee is not refundable and will not be credited against tuition in the event of enrollment. Waivers of the fee will be considered.

4. LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST.—Applicants for admission to the first-year class must take the Law School Admission Test, P.O. Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940. Applicants are urged to take the test not later than the October or December testing date preceding the Fall semester in which they seek admission.

5. PRE-LEGAL STUDIES.—Although exceptions may be made in special circumstances, an entering student is required to have received a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university prior to enrollment in the School of Law. The School of Law does not prescribe a fixed course of pre-legal study but does examine the record of each applicant to determine whether the undergraduate courses taken reflect adequate preparation for the study of law. The student should pursue a well-rounded course of study, with particular attention devoted to the development of analytical skills, and facility and style in the use of the English language.

6. ADMISSION BY SELECTION.—The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to train students for competent and ethical practice of law on behalf of both private and public clients and for intelligent use of law in business, governmental, and other pursuits. The three-year course of study requires reading and analysis of difficult legal materials, training in effective advocacy of positions in both oral and written form, and the acquisition of other legal skills, such as the drafting of instruments, the counseling of clients, and the negotiation of disputes. Only those applicants who have the capacity to acquire these skills will be admitted. In deciding whether an applicant has this capacity, the Admissions Committee relies heavily on Law School Admission Test scores and undergraduate grades. The Admissions Committee takes pains to weigh the types of courses taken and the schools attended. Letters of recommendation from persons aware of the applicant's abilities, the amount of time the applicant has been required to work during his or her undergraduate career, and extracurricular activities and other maturing experiences are also considered.

Each year the number of applicants with the requisite capacity far exceeds the number of places in the entering class. In choosing among these applicants the Admissions Committee looks for those whose performance at the School of Law will be outstanding, those who because of their backgrounds will bring to the School of Law different and unusual perspectives, and those whose homes are in areas of the country underrepresented in the student body. Applications from members of minority groups are encouraged.
7. Admission Deposit and Medical History.—Accepted applicants are required to deposit $200 (in two equal installments) with the School of Law by the date quoted in the letter of acceptance. This date is not earlier than April 1. The fee is credited toward tuition charged upon enrollment. It will be forfeited if the student fails to enroll.

All students (undergraduate, graduate, new and transfer) are required to have a Report of Medical History on file in the Health Center prior to their enrollment at SMU. In order to comply with state law, all students must provide proof of immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, and poliomyelitis.

8. Declaration of Intention to Study Law.—The rules governing admission to the bar in eight states require that a law student file, with an official of the state in which he intends to practice, a Declaration of Intention to Study Law. It is the responsibility of each student to determine the rules of the state in which he plans to practice and to comply with those rules.

A representative from the Texas Board of Law Examiners will meet with all first year students during their first semester to explain the procedure for filing in Texas.

B. WAIVER OF FIRST-YEAR MINIMUM HOUR REQUIREMENT

A limited number of well-qualified applicants for the Juris Doctor program who show good cause why they are unable to take the standard number of credit hours required in the first-year may obtain a waiver of this requirement. Students permitted to take a reduced course load will be required to take, at a minimum, Contracts I and II, Torts I and II, Property I and II, and Legal Research, Writing and Analysis during their first two semesters. They must take the remainder of the required first-year courses before the end of their fourth semester. Advance approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs must be obtained to register for upper-level courses while the first-year curriculum is being completed. Reduced load students will not be eligible for law journal selection or class ranking until they have completed the first-year curriculum. These students must meet all other requirements of the Juris Doctor program.

The admission procedure for applicants seeking a waiver of the first-year minimum credit-hour requirement is the same as that for the regular Juris Doctor program except that applicants must submit a written statement explaining why they are unable to satisfy the standard course load requirement. Due to the limited enrollment of reduced load students and the special demands placed upon them, grants of the waiver may be based upon standards more selective than those governing admission to the regular Juris Doctor program.

C. ADMISSION WITH ADVANCED STANDING

(Transfers from Other Law Schools)

1. Persons Eligible.—A student who has successfully completed the first year at another law school which was at the time of the student’s study a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association may apply for admission with advanced standing. Admission is selective. A student who has been excluded from or who is on probation at another school will not be admitted.

2. Dates of Admission.—An applicant who has completed the first year at another law school may be admitted in any semester or session.

3. Application.—Application for admission with advanced standing must be made on a form supplied by the School of Law. It must be supported by transcripts
from all colleges and law schools previously attended. Good standing in the law school last attended must be established by a letter from the dean of that school. A copy of the LSDAS report must be provided either by the applicant or the law school last attended. The application must be supported by two letters of recommendation and accompanied by a $40 non-refundable application fee.

4. Advanced Credit.—The amount of advanced credit given for work completed in another law school will be determined by the Curriculum Committee. Since credit for work completed at another law school transfers as pass/fail credit, transfer students are not permitted to elect ungraded credit in courses for which graded credit is otherwise given. (See Grades and Credit—Section III H.)

5. Minimum Hours Requirement.—A student admitted with advanced standing may not qualify for a degree from the School of Law until the student satisfactorily completes at least 60 semester-hours at Southern Methodist University.

D. Visiting Students

1. Summer Session.—Any student in good standing at an accredited law school will be admitted to the Summer Session, space provided. Applicants for this session must submit an application for admission, a $40 non-refundable fee, and a letter of good standing from the dean of their law school.

2. Academic Year.—Applications for visiting student status during the Fall or Spring Semesters will be more carefully examined than those for the Summer Session. Applicants must be in good standing at an accredited law school and have a valid need to attend SMU School of Law. The application must be supported by two letters of recommendation, a Dean’s letter of good standing, a current law school transcript, and accompanied by a $40 non-refundable fee. In addition, the applicant must submit a statement articulating the need to be a visiting student at SMU.

E. Auditors

Auditors other than full-time students are not permitted. A full-time student may audit a course with the consent of the instructor.

F. Registration

1. Registration Periods.—The times for registration are shown in the School of Law calendar, page 24, and may be changed by announcement of the dean. Students who fail to register during the announced registration period will be charged a late registration fee.

2. Minimum and Maximum Hours.—Except for those students enrolled for a reduced course load, first-year students are required to take 16 hours in the Fall Semester and 15 hours in the Spring Semester. Beyond the first year a student will normally take no less than 12 and no more than 15 hours in a regular semester, and no more than 8 hours in a summer term. To be considered a full-time student for purposes of financial aid and residency, no less than 10 hours must be taken in a regular semester. (For more on the residency requirement, see Section III 1.) Students may take more than 16 hours in a regular semester only with permission of the Curriculum Committee and, in some instances, approval of the full faculty.

3. Adding, Dropping, and Withdrawing from a Course.—A student must give notice on a form provided by the Records Office whenever the student adds, drops, or withdraws from a course. A student may add or drop a course during the periods set forth in Section II A. A fee of $4 will be charged for each course a student adds or drops.
A student may withdraw from a course at any time with the consent of the instructor, who shall use personal discretion to determine the grade received for the course. If the student withdraws from a course before noon on the last day of classes, the student will ordinarily receive no grade (WP) for the course. If a student withdraws from a course after noon on the last day of classes, the student will ordinarily receive a failing grade (WF) for the course.

**G. CLASSROOM WORK AND ATTENDANCE**

1. **Classroom Work and Assignments.**—Students are expected to prepare all assignments and to participate in classroom discussions. The instructor may exclude a student from a course for poor classroom performance, for failure to meet attendance requirements, for improper conduct in the classroom, or for failure to prepare assignments. In such cases the student will receive a failing grade (WF) in the course.

2. **Attendance.**—Regular and punctual class attendance is necessary to satisfy residence and class hours requirements.

3. **Rescheduling of Examinations.**—The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may reschedule a student’s examination in the event of an emergency.

4. **Use of Word Processing Equipment on Examinations Prohibited.**—The use of word processing equipment during examinations is prohibited. Word processing equipment includes typewriters with any storage or any editable memory features or which are equipped with any dictionaries or any spelling correction capabilities.

**H. GRADES AND CREDITS**

1. **Minimum Passing Grade.**—The minimum passing grade is 60 in a graded course, and an average of 70 in graded courses is necessary for graduation (see Section L).

2. **Method of Computing Averages.**—The grade in a course will be weighted by the semester-hours in the course. The computation will include marks from all courses in which the student has taken the final examination or received a final grade, regardless of whether credit in a particular course is necessary to meet the requirements for graduation. When a course is repeated, both grades will be used in the computation. A WF will be counted as a 40. Ordinarily, only courses in this law school will be used in the computation.

**I. RESIDENCE**

Six residence credits are required for graduation. One residence credit will be given for each Fall or Spring Semester in which the student registers for at least 10 semester-hours and passes at least nine. Fractional credit will be given (a) for passing fewer hours than nine during a regular semester and (b) for Summer Sessions. However, no more than one-half of a residence credit may be awarded for a Summer Session. No residence credit is given for a repeated course if credit was given when the course was previously taken.

**J. STUDENT EMPLOYMENT**

The study of law is designed to require substantially all the student’s time during the academic year. Excessive employment may lead to academic disappointment or failure. Hence, the law school accrediting agencies and the bars of many jurisdictions require that a student enrolling in the full-time program of study limit his or her
outside employment to less than 20 hours per week. First-year students should not work at all, but if employment is absolutely necessary, should limit their hours to 10 per week. These restrictions apply to the summer session only if the student is enrolled for classes in the summer.

K. WITHDRAWAL FROM LAW SCHOOL, REENTRY, AND READMISSION

1. Withdrawal from Law School.—A student may voluntarily withdraw from the School of Law before noon on the last day of classes in a semester or Summer Session. In this event, no credit will be given.

2. Reentry and Readmission of Former Students.—
   (A) Reentry. Students who withdraw while in good standing after completing at least one semester in this law school may reenter to continue their studies without re-examination of their entrance credentials if reentry occurs within 24 calendar months after the date of withdrawal. Students who have completed only the first semester of law school may reenter in the spring semester only.

   The 24-calendar-month deadline for reentry is extended by any time spent after withdrawal in active U.S. military service or as a licensed and practicing lawyer in any state in the U.S.

   (B) Readmission. Students who withdraw and do not meet the requirements for automatic reentry may apply to the Admissions Committee for readmission. If readmission is granted, these students must meet the graduation requirements in effect at the date of readmission.

L. ACADEMIC PROBATION, DISMISSAL, AND READMISSION OR REENTRY

In this section “semester” does not include the Summer Session. For the method of computing grade averages, see Section III H. 2.

1. Dismissal After the First Semester.
   A student whose overall grade average at the end of the first semester of law school is less than 60 is automatically dismissed.

2. Dismissal After Two or More Semesters.
   A student whose overall grade average at the end of two or more semesters is less than 68 is automatically dismissed.

3. Probation After the First Two Semesters.
   A student whose overall grade average at the end of the first two semesters of law school is 68 or more but less than 70 shall be on probation.

   A student who is placed on probation pursuant to this section is automatically dismissed unless at the end of the third semester the overall grade average is 70 or more, or unless the student obtains a grade average for that semester of 72 or more.

4. Probation After Three or More Semesters.
   A student whose overall grade average drops below 70 but is above 68 after three or more semesters shall be on probation.

   A student who begins a semester on probation under this section is automatically dismissed unless his/her average for that semester is at least 70.

5. Reentry and Readmission of Dismissed Students.
   A student who is dismissed for poor scholarship may petition the Admissions Committee for reentry or readmission. Such permission may be granted upon whatever terms and conditions the Admissions Committee in its discretion may determine.
M. REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE

1. RESIDENCE.—The residence requirement in Section III M. 1. must be met. Except for students admitted with advanced standing (Section III C. 1.) 80 semester-hours credit must be earned at this school. For requirements concerning attendance at other law schools, see Section VI A. 5.

2. HOURS AND GRADES.—Candidates must earn 90 semester-hours credit (i.e., grades of 60 or higher) with an overall average of 70 or more.

3. COURSES.

(A) The following required courses must be successfully completed: Constitutional Law I, Constitutional Law II or Constitutional Criminal Procedure, Contracts I and II, Criminal Law, Professional Responsibility, Evidence, Civil Procedure I and II, Property I and II, Legal Research, Analysis and Writing, Written and Oral Advocacy and Torts I and II.

(B) If a student fails to receive a minimum passing grade in a required course, the student must repeat the course the next time it is offered. Each semester of a two-semester course is to be treated as a separate course. Note: A failure to pass Constitutional Law II may be remedied by passing Constitutional Criminal Procedure and vice versa.

(C) A candidate must receive two writing units by completing papers in two courses (of at least two hours) in which at least 75 percent of the final grade is based on written work other than an examination. One unit for this requirement may be met by two or three hours of directed research. A student may receive credit for a maximum of one unit for one or more publishable comments written for a law journal. The paper requirement is not met by Legal Research, Analysis and Writing or Written and Oral Advocacy.

4. TIME LIMIT.—All requirements must be met in the School of Law, or another approved law school, within 60 months or five years from commencing law school. In computing the period, there shall be excluded any time during which the candidate was in active U.S. military service or was a licensed and practicing lawyer in any state of the United States.

5. EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS.—Except as stated in Section III M. 1. above, a student must meet the residence hours and grade requirements (Section III M. 1-3 above) in effect at the time that the student enters. The student will not be affected by later changes in these requirements. Other requirements may be changed from time to time with such applicability as the faculty determines.

6. WAIVERS.—Waivers of requirements may, for good cause, be granted by the faculty or, in some instances, the Curriculum Committee. Requests should be made in writing, with all relevant information and reasons, to the chairman of the Curriculum Committee.

N. HONORS

The Order of the Coif is a national law-school scholastic honor society. Not more than 10 percent of all graduates during the academic year may be elected to membership by vote of the faculty.

Candidates for the J.D. degree having superior grades may by vote of the faculty be awarded the degree cum laude, magna cum laude, or summa cum laude. No one shall be eligible for honors who shall have taken elsewhere more than one-third of the work offered for the degree. The average grade shall be based on work done in this school only, but to receive the degree with honors a transfer from another law school must have at least a B average in law courses at the school previously attended. Normally, the minimum grade averages for honors are: cum laude—82, magna cum laude—86, summa cum laude—89.
Section IV: Combined J.D./M.B.A. Program

1990-91
IV COMBINED J.D./M.B.A. PROGRAM

A. NATURE OF THE PROGRAM

The combined J.D./M.B.A. program is offered jointly by the School of Law and the Graduate Division of the Edwin L. Cox School of Business. The program is designed for law practice with a strong business background and for business careers with a strong legal background. Through the program the combined degrees may be obtained in four academic years. Separately they would require four and a half academic years.

This program has been established so that an individual may integrate his or her educational experience in law and business. Since management, personnel, and corporate attorneys have their individual considerations and goals, by taking law and business courses simultaneously the student may achieve an understanding of commercial affairs from two different points of view.

B. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

GENERAL.—For the two degrees, the program requires that the student satisfactorily complete the following semester-hours of course work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required courses</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CROSS-CREDIT.—Under the structure of the dual program the School of Law will award four hours of academic credit toward the J.D. degree (90 hours) for satisfactory completion of the academic requirements of the M.B.A. program. Similarly, the Edwin L. Cox School of Business will award 12 hours of academic credit toward the M.B.A. degree (48 hours) for satisfactory completion of the academic requirements of the J.D. program.

SAMPLE CURRICULUM.—A sample curriculum of study under the J.D./M.B.A. Degree Program would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester 1 (Fall)</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Semester 2 (Spring)</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Law courses</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Required Law courses</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semester 3 (Fall) | Semester 4 (Spring) | Hours |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Law course</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Business courses</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective Law course</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The student must enroll in the required courses in the semesters indicated unless approval to the contrary is given by the academic dean of the school in which the course is to be taken. Waivers of this requirement may be granted upon showing good cause, but exceptions will rarely be granted during the first four semesters of the program. However, either Business Associations I (3 hours) or Business Associations II (3 hours) may be taken instead of Constitutional Law I (3 hours) or Constitutional Law II (3 hours) in Semesters 3 and 4 (postponing these required courses until Semesters 5 and 6) with approval of the academic dean of the School of Law.
Combined J.D./M.B.A. Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester 5 (Fall)</th>
<th>Semester 6 (Spring)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Law course</td>
<td>Required Law course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective Law courses</td>
<td>Elective Law courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective Business course</td>
<td>Elective Business course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester 7 (Summer)</th>
<th>Semester 8 (Fall)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Business course</td>
<td>Elective Law courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective Business course</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4†</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester 9 (Spring)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elective Law courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. TUITION AND FEES

Students who elect to register for courses outside of their school of record will pay the higher tuition rate where differential pricing between schools exists.

D. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Except as modified by above, a student in the program must meet all the requirements of both schools for admission, performance, graduation, etc. In particular, Section III A. B. and D. thru L. above are the applicable law requirements.

Admission applications should be addressed to both schools, with the statement that they are for the combined J.D./M.B.A. program. Students are not admitted to the program until they have been admitted by both schools.

†BA 6431 is offered in the summer trimester.
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

School of Law

Section V: Graduate Legal Studies

1990-91
V GRADUATE LEGAL STUDIES

A. OBJECTIVES OF GRADUATE LEGAL STUDIES

The various graduate programs of the School of Law, which were inaugurated in 1950, offer an opportunity for more productive careers in the private practice of law, in teaching, or in public service. These programs are designed to provide each student with training on the graduate level to meet his or her career objectives, while increasing the student’s understanding of legal theory and policies, broadening the student’s legal horizons, and encouraging the development of legal research and writing skills.

The graduate degree programs are open to lawyers who are graduates of approved law schools and who have evidenced an ability to succeed in graduate legal studies. Classes are scheduled primarily during the day; however, selected evening courses (particularly in the tax and business law related areas) are also offered in early mornings and in the evenings, since it is also an objective of certain graduate programs to foster graduate study for the practicing lawyer.

B. DEGREES OFFERED

Although the School of Law offers a general Master of Laws degree (LL.M.), the primary emphases of the School’s graduate programs are on its LL.M. (Taxation) degree for U.S.-trained law graduates and on its LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) degree for non-U.S. trained law graduates.

1. Master of Laws (LL.M.).—The general Master of Laws (LL.M.) program offers law graduates, who are trained in the United States legal system and with proven scholastic abilities, an opportunity to broaden their background in certain specialized areas of United States law by enrolling in advanced courses and seminars and by engaging in specialized research. Although no specifically designated LL.M. degrees are awarded under this program, most students seeking this degree will concentrate in an area such as international and comparative law, corporate and commercial law, labor law, practice and procedure or property and natural resources law. A minimum of 24 credit hours of courses, with a grade average of "B-" and including at least two credit hours of a theory course, are required for graduation. Graduate students are permitted to take up to three credit hours of directed graduate research and up to a six credit-hour thesis. Each year only a limited number of highly qualified graduates of United States law schools are admitted to this program. In exceptional circumstances, a law graduate from a non-U.S. law school may be considered for admission into this program.

2. Master of Laws in Taxation (LL.M. (Taxation)).—The School of Law has a long tradition of strength in the area of federal taxation. From the outset, the Graduate Taxation Program has focused not only on technical mastery of the tax laws but also on broader issues of tax and fiscal policy; and in this respect the School of Law played a leadership role in the early period of involvement of the organized bar in the tax reform process. Students in the Graduate Taxation Program receive a broad exposure to many of the subjects of federal taxation. In-depth, practice-oriented expertise is provided in several advanced courses, but most of the courses in the curriculum provide survey-level instruction in subjects typically not addressed in J.D.-level tax courses.

The tax program uses both full-time and adjunct faculty members. Advanced tax classes typically are scheduled to make the courses available to students that other-
wise have full-time employment. Accordingly, courses are available in the early morning, the late afternoon, and during the evening. Except with special permission of the Graduate Committee, all full-time students in this program must begin their course of study in the Fall Semester.

3. MASTER OF LAWS (COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW).—This program is designed to offer non-U.S. trained law graduates an opportunity to acquire knowledge of the United States legal system as well as to advance their knowledge in international and comparative law. A minimum of 24 credit hours, with a grade average of at least “C-,” and including at least two credit hours of a theory course, are required for graduation.

This program for international students finds its roots in the efforts of the School of Law in the early 1950’s to make the School a leading international legal center. Since that time, over 700 international graduates from approximately 65 countries have benefited from this graduate program of study, and many graduates have become leading civil servants, academics, and practicing lawyers in their home countries.

Efforts are made to introduce the international students in this degree program to basic legal processes and institutions of the United States legal system, with emphasis on the constitutional and business law frameworks. This comparative study of the American legal system is intended not to “Americanize” a student, but to provide these international students with new ways for analyzing their own legal systems and for developing new legal approaches and solutions in their own countries, and with a comparative background to facilitate any future dealings they or their clients may have with American interests. In addition, a rich selection of courses in international and comparative law are provided for these students.

Except with special permission of the Graduate Committee, all students in this program must begin their course of study in the Fall Semester. All international students must participate in a mandatory one-week orientation program held at the School of Law in mid-August of each year before the start of classes for the Fall Semester. The degree of Master of Laws (Comparative and International Law) will not qualify a person to take the bar examination in most U.S. jurisdictions.

4. DOCTOR OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW (S.J.D.).—This highly limited access doctoral research program provides outstanding graduates of one of the School of Law’s Master of Laws programs, who have demonstrated legal writing abilities, an opportunity for advanced study and extended research in specialized areas of the law, leading to the final preparation of an extensive dissertation of publishable quality. These highly qualified graduates are normally interested in entering the academic field or a high-level governmental position. Not only must an applicant meet very rigid entrance standards, but such applicant must also obtain the sponsorship of a faculty member interested in supervising the proposed area of research, must secure a three person faculty review committee, must complete one year of residency at the School of Law, and must satisfy an additional probationary year.

5. JURIS DOCTOR (J.D.).—The J.D. is the basic law degree for U.S. law students; as such, this degree is normally not considered an appropriate graduate degree for the non-U.S. law trained students. However, in a very limited number of instances, international students who have graduated with distinction in a Master of Laws program of the School of Law and who can demonstrate legitimate graduate study objectives may be considered for admission to the J.D. program without being required to take the Law School Admission Test. Transfer under such conditions to the
J.D. program is solely within the discretion of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies and the Admissions Committee.

6. Non-Degree Programs—Each year the School of Law may admit a limited number of qualified non-law graduates from developing countries into a non-degree program leading to a Diploma in International Legal Studies. In addition, under special circumstances, a very limited number of law graduates may be permitted to take one or more courses without formally entering a degree program.

7. Visiting Scholar in Residence—The Law School also has a program for distinguished international visiting scholars who are invited to the Law School to engage in research.

C. Degree Requirements

1. Master of Laws (LL.M.).—To receive the general Master of Laws degree the student must meet all of the following requirements:

a. Residence in the School of Law for not less than two semesters if a full-time student and not less than four semesters if a part-time student.

b. Completion of 24 semester-hours in courses, seminars, or research and writing. No credit will be given for courses or seminars with a grade below a "D." The student must have an average of "B-" on all courses taken. The requisite grade point average of "B-" must be obtained in the first 24 credit hours.

c. Completion of at least two semester-hours (within this 24-hour requirement) in a "theory" oriented course.

d. With prior approval, the student may take not more than four hours of the required work in graduate programs of Dedman College (i.e. the Liberal Arts College), in Perkins School of Theology, or in the Edwin L. Cox School of Business. In particular, a student may benefit from courses in economics and theology in which there is considerable theoretical content. Law School credit will be given on completion of all work to the instructor's satisfaction, but the grades will not be included in computing a student's Law School average.

e. For those students wishing to prepare a master's thesis, the thesis must be written under the direction of a professor at the School of Law and must be approved by both the professor and the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. After the thesis is approved by the professor under whose direction it is written, the thesis must reach the Committee in quadruplicate at least 60 days before the date on which the candidate seeks to receive the degree. The thesis must comply with the instructions published by the Committee; instructions are available from the Committee. The thesis is not graded but is either approved or disapproved.

f. Directed research for a 1- to 3-hour graded paper may be permitted if a faculty sponsor is obtained.

g. All requirements must be completed within 36 months from the date of initial registration as a graduate student, unless the candidate is continuously enrolled as a part-time student, in which case all requirements must be completed within 60 months.

2. Master of Laws (Taxation).—The requirements for this degree are the same as for the general LL.M. degree except each candidate must complete at least 18 credit hours in the taxation area. In satisfaction of the theory requirement for graduate students, a candidate must take the course "Taxation and Fiscal Policy." The "Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility" course also is required.

3. Master of Laws (Comparative and International Law).—The requirements for this degree, which is open only to non-U.S. trained law graduates,
include the completion of 24 hours of credit from the courses or seminars selected in consultation with the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. International students are required to take “Perspectives of American Law” and will normally take “Contracts” or “Torts.” In addition, many students take the “Perspectives of American Business Laws,” “International Trade and Investment-Developing Nations,” “Legal Problems of International Business,” and a “Constitutional Law” course, although efforts will be made to tailor the degree program to the specific graduate objectives of each international student. The degree is awarded to those students who complete the course work with an average grade of “C-.” No credit will be given for courses or seminars with a grade below “D.”

4. DOCTOR OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW (S.J.D.).—Persons who have completed the requirements for a Master of Laws degree at the School of Law with distinction (or graduates of this Law School who have subsequently distinguished themselves in the legal profession), have demonstrated legal writing ability of high merit, have obtained a faculty sponsor to supervise the research, and have secured a three person faculty review committee, may be admitted to candidacy for the S.J.D. degree. Because of these prior conditions, access to this program is very limited.

In terms of the work requirements for completion of this doctoral degree, all candidates must satisfy all of the following:

a. Complete one probationary year of residence at the School of Law, which would (except for any prescribed courses) be primarily a year of research, during which the candidate shall pay a prescribed tuition equivalent to 24 credit hours;

b. Satisfactorily complete any prescribed courses during the year of residency;

c. Complete a second probationary year (which need not be in residence), by the end of which the candidate shall have demonstrated to the review committee and the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies sufficient research abilities and progress on his or her dissertation so as to indicate a substantial likelihood of completion of degree requirements within the prescribed time period. If the student has not demonstrated such abilities and progress, he or she would not be permitted to continue in the program beyond the second probationary period.

d. If the second probationary year is completed satisfactorily, a suitable dissertation of “publishable” quality must be submitted to and approved by the review committee and the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies within three years of satisfactory completion of the second probationary year (which time period may be extended only in meritorious situations at the discretion of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies). A dissertation must represent substantial advanced legal research and legal analysis of one legal topic or a series of related issues.

D. ADMISSION

1. STUDENTS WHO ARE CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES—Applicants for admission to candidacy for the general LL.M. and LL.M. (Taxation) degrees must have completed an undergraduate law degree, normally from an approved United States law school. The applicant must have an undergraduate law-school record displaying scholarly aptitude and an ability to engage in graduate legal studies.

The non-U.S. law trained applicant for the LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) degree must be a graduate of a foreign law school of standing comparable to those approved by the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association. The applicant’s undergraduate law record must demonstrate scholarly legal aptitude. In addition, international students must present evidence of superior English language proficiency (non-English speaking students will generally be required to
present a TOEFL score of 575 or more). United States law trained students may not be candidates for this degree.

Admission to the S.J.D. program is on a very limited basis. Applicants ordinarily should be in, or desirous of entering, the legal education profession or of pursuing a high-level government career. In addition, the persons should meet the following conditions prior to formal admission into the S.J.D. program:

a. Submission of a detailed preliminary research proposal satisfactory to the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, which proposal (along with the applicant’s file) will be submitted to faculty members having a potential interest in sponsoring such individual.

b. Obtaining the commitment of an SMU law faculty member to sponsor the research.

c. Appointment of a three person review committee composed of the faculty sponsor and two members of the faculty (at least one of whom is a member of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies). In exceptional circumstances, one member of the review committee may be a distinguished non-faculty expert.

2. STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.—A limited number of law graduates who do not seek advanced degrees, but who qualify for graduate law studies, may be admitted to advanced courses or seminars. Auditors are, however, not permitted, as all student must participate in the work of the course, prepare assignments, and take examinations.

3. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—Application for admission by United States applicants should be made to Director of Admissions, School of Law, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75275-0116. Application forms will be mailed upon request. An applicant must include with the application a letter stating the purpose or purposes for which the student wishes to do graduate work. Applications should be completed by April 1 of the year of intended enrollment.

Applications from persons outside the United States may be made directly to Secretary of Admissions, School of Law, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75275-0116. Applications shall include the age of applicant; a short curriculum vitae; evidence of proficiency in English (normally a TOEFL score of 575 or more), a certified transcript of grades received in law school, in English; letters of recommendation from the dean of the law school and from a law professor; and a recent head-and-shoulders photograph of the applicant. Application for admission by international students may also be made to the Institute of International Education through the Committee for Study and Training in the United States in the candidate’s country, if the Institute has a connection with the country, in September or October of the year preceding that of intended enrollment. The address of the Committee can be obtained from the Cultural Affairs Officer at the United States Embassy or from the nearest U.S. Consular Office.

More specific admission and related information is contained in specially prepared Graduate Program brochures that are available upon request.

E. SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships providing tuition remission are available each year to a limited number of highly qualified students. Attention of international applicants is directed to the fact that the School of Law has no funds to grant for travel expenses, either to or from the United States or within the United States, nor does it have any administrative influence through which governmental or private agencies can be persuaded to assist in travel.
One scholarship for full tuition, room, and board is available to one outstanding United States or international applicant who desires to concentrate in international law.

The Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr., Graduate Tax Scholarships provide scholarship assistance to a limited number of full-time graduate tax students.

F. TUITION AND FEES

For tuition and fees, see Financial Information and the Catalog Supplement, Financial Information—SMU—1990-91.

G. SPECIALIZED COURSES OF INTEREST TO GRADUATE STUDENTS

The two primary areas of traditional interest to graduate students at the School of Law are comparative and international law and taxation. It should be noted that some of the courses and seminars set out below and elsewhere in this Catalog are not offered each semester or even each year. In addition, some courses have limited enrollments or prerequisites that a student cannot satisfy. A special schedule of courses is published before the beginning of each semester. The student should consult these schedules for actual offerings of each semester.

The following depicts the richness of the courses available in the taxation and comparative and international law areas (the two primary areas of emphasis in the graduate legal studies program and the credit hours for each course):

**TAXATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Corporate Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Planning</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Reorganizations</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Taxation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Tax Fraud</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate Planning</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drafting Wills and Trusts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate Gift and Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation of Trusts and Estates</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Oil and Gas Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Taxpayers Clinics</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and Closely Held Corporations</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Labor Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Law I and II</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflicts of Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Banking and Finance</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Litigation and Dispute Resolution—Private</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organizations Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade and Investment—Developing Countries</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Transactions-European Community</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal History</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legal Problems of International Business .......... 3
Perspectives of American Business Laws* ............... 3
Perspectives of American Law* ............... 3
Perspectives of U.S. Taxation of Foreign Investments in the United States* ............... 2
U.S. Taxation of International Transactions ............... 2

U.S. law-trained graduates will pursue an area of concentration either under the LL.M. (Taxation) or the general LL.M. programs. An international student will normally pursue any such area of concentration under the LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) program.

*Open only to non-U.S. trained law graduates.
VI THE CURRICULUM

A. DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

The unit of credit is the semester-hour, which represents one class-hour a week for a semester. The number of semester-hours of credit given for the satisfactory completion of each course is stated. Notations following the course descriptions have these meanings: Paper normally required or other reference to a paper refers to potential earnings of writing units within Section III M. 3. This is a complete listing of courses offered by the School of Law. Some courses are offered less than annually.

1. J.D. PROGRAM

FIRST-YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

CIVIL PROCEDURE I AND II.

Six hours. Civil procedure, focusing on judicial resolution of disputes; development of the modern civil action including consideration of the jurisdiction of courts, venue, process, pleading, joinder, discovery, pre-trial practice, right to a jury trial, withdrawing cases from a jury, motions after verdict, judgments and their effects, and appellate review. An introduction to alternative dispute resolutions is also included.

CONTRACTS I AND II.

Six hours. History and development of the common law of contract; principles controlling the formation, performance, and termination of contracts, including the basic doctrines of offer and acceptance, consideration, conditions, material breach, damages, contracts for the benefit of third persons, assignments, and statute of frauds; statutory variances from the common law with particular attention to Uniform Commercial Code sections.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Three hours. Origins and sources of the criminal law; general principles of criminal law, including actus reus, mens rea, and causation. The elements of some specific crimes, such as homicide and/or theft offenses, may be covered; some conditions of exculpation, such as justification and insanity, may also be considered.

LEGAL RESEARCH, ANALYSIS, AND WRITING.

One hour. Introduction to legal analysis, legal writing and research methods. Origin, authority, and interpretation of statutory, judicial and regulatory law. Analysis of facts and legal issues. Use of computer-assisted legal research systems. Research problems and writing assignments designed to teach students to locate, analyze and write about the law.

PROPERTY I.

Three hours. Selected topics in personal property, adverse possession, present possessory and future estates in land and concurrent estates.

PROPERTY II.

Three hours. The law of landlord and tenant, easements, private covenants; public land use regulation and real estate conveyancing.

TORTS I AND II.

Six hours. Civil liability arising from breach of common law and statutory duties as distinguished from duties created by contract, including, coverage of negligence, products liability, fraud and defamation cases. The methods and processes of the American legal system are discussed, with attention paid to legislation, as well as to the common law.
WRITTEN AND ORAL ADVOCACY.
Three hours. A continuation of Legal Research, Analysis, and Writing. Advanced instruction in clear and persuasive writing and speaking, including writing exercises, drafting, and formal appellate advocacy. Instruction will be continued in small writing sections and classes will be further divided into small groups for instruction in oral advocacy.
Prerequisite: Legal Research, Analysis and Writing.

SECOND-YEAR AND THIRD-YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.
Three hours (alternate to Constitutional Law II). Study of selected problems, including arrest, search and seizure, electronic surveillance, right to counsel, privilege against self-incrimination, lineups, and jury trial.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I.
Three hours. A study of the distribution of governmental powers under the Constitution of the United States. Emphasis is placed on the principle of judicial review; the federal commerce power and its limitation upon state regulation; the fiscal and proprietary powers of the federal government; the war, treaty and other powers of the federal government; and inter-governmental relations. Substantive due process is sometimes covered in this course rather than in Constitutional Law II.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II.
Three hours (alternate to Constitutional Criminal Procedure). A survey of individual rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution of the United States, particularly the meaning and application of substantive due process of law, the equal protection of the laws, and freedom of expression and religion.

EVIDENCE.
Three hours. Principles governing the admission and exclusion of evidence in the litigation process, including functions of judge and jury, examination and competency of witnesses, demonstrative evidence, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, burdens of proof and presumptions, privileges, and judicial notice.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.
Three hours. An analysis of principles and rules governing the conduct of lawyers. Topics include the client-lawyer relationship, competence, confidentiality, loyalty, the roles of lawyers as counselors and advocates, public service, advertising, admission to practice, and professional discipline.

2. FREQUENCY OF COURSE OFFERINGS
J.D. Program required courses (listed in Section IV A. 1 and VI B.) are offered at least once each academic year. Based on past course offerings, elective courses (listed in VI A. 3) marked (*) have usually been offered every other year, and those marked (**) have been offered every three to five years. Courses not marked have usually been offered at least once each year.

3. ELECTIVE COURSES
The Faculty recommends that each student should enroll in courses in each of the following areas: business organizations, administrative law, commercial law, procedural and evidence law, taxation and legal history or the philosophy of law or the study of legal systems.
ACCOUNTING AND THE LAW.

Two hours. An introduction to the theory and principles of financial accounting. Emphasis is placed on the accounting process and on a legal analysis of such matters as determination of income, methods of allocating income and costs to different accounting periods, transactions involving debt and equity financing, concepts of corporate surplus. Reporting differences between financial and tax accounting will be discussed. Emphasis will usually also be put upon basic concepts of financial disclosure and reporting. Limited to students with no more than eight credits of college accounting work except with the instructor's permission.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

Three hours. The focus is upon legislative authority and administrative agencies with special emphasis on administrative process and judicial review.

**ADMIRALTY.

Three hours. Admiralty jurisdiction and procedure; federal-state relations; maritime liens; Harter Act and Carriage of Goods by Sea Act; salvage; general average; collision; charter parties; personal injury and death; marine insurance; limitation of liability.

ADVANCED COMMERCIAL LAW SEMINAR.

Three hours. Seminar in selected commercial law problems, with particular emphasis upon provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code not taught in the regularly-scheduled U.C.C. courses. Subject matter will vary with the discretion of the professor. Examples of matters that could be considered would be the law governing letters of credit, bulk transfers, documents of title, and investment securities.

ADVANCED CORPORATE TAXATION.

Two hours. Taxation of related and affiliated corporations, allocation of income and deduction under Section 482, and subchapter S corporations.

*ADVANCED PROBLEMS IN THE TAXATION OF SALES AND EXCHANGES OF PROPERTY.

Two hours. Studies the sophisticated application of property taxation principles largely in the context of tax shelters. Covers research and development enterprises, intellectual property, foreclosures and cancellation of indebtedness, assignments of income interests, mineral property carve-outs and retained interests, real estate shelters, straddles, wash sales, and options involving securities and commodity instruments.

*ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

Two or three hours. An examination and analysis of materials and skills used in dispute resolution other than litigation. The theory and practice of negotiation, mediation, arbitration and mini-trials will be emphasized, with examples and problem simulations drawn from various fields of law.

AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY.

Three hours. The development of legal institutions and the formulation of rules of law in the United States from the seventeenth century to 1950 with only minor reference to the federal constitutional law. Paper and examination normally required.

ANTITRUST LAW.

Three hours. A survey of the federal antitrust laws as they relate to mergers, monopolization and price discriminations, and horizontal and vertical restraints of trade, including price fixing, refusals to deal, territorial and product divisions, tie-ins, exclusive dealing, resale price maintenance, and customer restrictions. The
course will also cover enforcement and the private treble damage remedy, including
the concepts of antitrust standing and antitrust injury.

**Antitrust Seminar.**

Two hours. Consideration of selected antitrust law topics in greater depth than
possible in Antitrust Law. (Paper normally required.)

_Prequisite:_ Antitrust Law.

_Appellate Clinic._

Five hours. A practice-based course of study using civil and criminal appeals
as the main curriculum content. Classroom instruction and skills training are inte-
grated with actual client representation.

_Prequisite:_ third-year students preferred.

_Aviation Law._

Two hours. An introductory course to aviation law covering economic and non-
economic regulation of domestic and international aviation; economic deregulation
of domestic aviation, the legal regime of the airspace, aircraft and users of the
airspace; the liability of and insurance for the airman, manufacturer, servicer, airline
and United States of America; aviation litigation fundamentals and focused issues;
and the law of space.

_Business Associations I._

Three hours. _Agency: General principles of the law of agency: Partnerships (gen-
eral and limited): formation, control, liabilities, property, dissolution and disposi-
tion of business; internal and external relations of partners. Corporations: forma-
tion, control, allocation concerns; duties, liabilities and rights of management and
shareholders; dispute resolution devices; and fundamentals of capitalization and
financing (including basic securities financing, particularly the private exempt
offering). The emphasis is on the closely-held business. Throughout transaction-
orientation, planning and problem-solving are stressed, and interdisciplinary use of
basic taxation, accounting and finance notions is made. Special attention is given to
the Texas, Model Business, and Delaware General Corporation Acts as representa-
tives of modern statutory trends. Although designed to be taken in sequence with
Business Associations II, this course may also prove suitable, by itself, for the
student not interested in a business law-related course of studies, but desirous of a
basic understanding of agency, partnership, corporate laws and securities laws con-
cerning private offerings. Students taking this course cannot take Business Enter-
prise._

_Prequisite for:_ Business Associations II.

_Business Associations II._

Three hours. Designed as a continuation of Business Associations I, with primary
emphasis on the widely owned business. General corporate governance and capitali-
zation (including preferred stock and debt securities structuring) problems are con-
tinued to be explored, along with corporate distributions and repurchases and funda-
mental corporate changes. Analysis of mergers and acquisitions is emphasized.
Considerable emphasis is also placed on the impact of federal securities laws on the
Corporate governance structure, including discussion of on-going public disclosure
requirements, proxy regulations and insider trading restrictions and liabilities. As in
Business Associations I, transaction-orientation, planning and problem-solving are
stressed and interdisciplinary subject matter is utilized.

_Prequisite:_ Business Associations I.
Prerequisite for: Corporate Planning, Corporate Reorganization, Professional Corporations and Securities Regulation (note: Business Enterprise will also satisfy this prerequisite.)

Business Enterprise.

Four hours. Designed for the student with some business background who wants to specialize in business law related areas and who desires an intensified one-semester study of the basic subject matter covered in Business Associations I and II courses. As in the Business Associations I and II courses, transaction-orientation, planning and problem-solving are stressed and interdisciplinary subject matter is utilized. Course availability dependent on professor preference and curriculum scheduling needs.

Prerequisite for: Corporate Planning, Corporate Reorganization, Professional Corporations and Securities Regulation. (Note: BA II will also satisfy this prerequisite.)

Business Torts.

Three hours. An examination into common law and statutory remedies for a variety of trade practices denominated “unfair,” including misappropriation, the right of publicity and trade secret protection; trademarks; copyrights; deceptive advertising; and issues of federal preemption. The course will also examine the role of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to unfair and deceptive practices, with emphasis on its regulation of advertising.

Civil Clinic.

Five hours. The course develops lawyering skills and analytic methods for developing those skills. Clinic students will represent indigent clients in actual cases. Topics will include interviewing, counseling, fact investigation and discovery, case planning, negotiation, drafting of pleadings, motions and memoranda, and pre-trial and trial advocacy. Special emphasis will be placed on professional responsibility issues and strategic planning methods. Throughout the course, a combination of teaching methods will be employed, including one-on-one case supervision, classroom instruction, simulations, and videotaped exercises.

Prerequisite: Completion of 45 semester hours.

*Civil Rights Legislation.

Three hours. A survey of national and state legislation protecting the individual against governmental and private interference with rights to education, employment, housing, personal security, vote, amongst others.

**Civil Rights Seminars.

Three hours. Seminars in selected problems in the protection of individual liberties from governmental interference. Subject matter will vary at the discretion of the professor. Examples of matters that could be considered are First Amendment freedoms, racial discrimination, sex discrimination, prisoners’ rights, and privacy.

*Collective Bargaining and Arbitration Seminar.

Two hours. Problems relating to the theory and practice of collective bargaining and labor arbitration. (Papers normally required.)

Prerequisite: Labor Law I

*Comparative Labor Law.

Two hours. A comparative study of major labor relations systems in western industrial societies. Using the system of the United States as a frame of reference, the course will examine corresponding institutions in other countries, particularly in
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Sweden, West Germany, The Netherlands, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The institutions to be studied will include, among others, collective bargaining, compulsory arbitration, industrial tribunals, and employee participation programs such as work councils and codetermination. (Paper required.)

Prerequisite: Labor Law I or consent of instructor.

Comparative Law I.
Three hours. The purposes and methods of comparative law; an introduction to legal systems other than the common law, including: sources of law, structure of legal rules, substantive law, procedure, and courts and legal professions.

No knowledge of foreign language required. Students from civil law jurisdictions must have instructor's permission.

*Comparative Law II.
Two hours. Comparative examination of selected aspects of law of selected foreign countries.

Since the subject matter varies from year to year, a student may repeat the course for credit. No knowledge of foreign language is required.

**Complex Federal Litigation Seminar.
Two hours. Advanced civil procedure, primarily on the pre-trial and trial levels, involving multiple party, multiple claim litigation and the manual for complex litigation, with special emphasis placed on complex practice areas; e.g., multi-district litigation, securities litigation, shareholder derivative suits, anti-trust, civil rights and other class actions.

Conflict of Laws.
Three hours. The law relating to transactions having elements in more than one state; domicile; bases of jurisdiction of courts and of states; enforcement of sister state judgments; the rules developed and applied with respect to property, contracts, torts, and family law.

*Copyright and the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property.
Three hours. A detailed study of the 1976 Copyright Act as well as other means of obtaining legal protection for literary, musical and artistic works including unfair competition, tort and implied contract.

Corporate Planning.
Three hours. Planning and problem course in corporate, tax, securities, accounting, and related fields. Students will draft instruments and supporting memoranda in solution of a variety of questions in corporate organization, financing, operation, acquisition, and reorganization—a fairly typical sequence of high tech company growth and development. Student solutions and simulated negotiations will be presented for class critique and in most instances for comparison with actual solutions to similar problems.

Prerequisites: Business Associations I and II and Income Taxation.

Corporate Reorganization.
Two hours. Special attention will be given to the tax aspects of acquisitions, including purchases of assets or stock mergers, stock and asset exchanges and spin-offs; both taxable and tax-free. Corporate and securities laws, accounting, financing, and business aspects will be given some attention. Students will prepare memoranda in solving various tax-oriented problems relating to corporate acquisitions.

Prerequisites: Business Associations I and II, Income Taxation, and Corporate Taxation.
*CORPORATE TAKE-OVERS AND FREEZE-OUTS.
Two hours. An in-depth study of mergers and acquisitions—both hostile and friendly—including valuation, accounting and tax considerations, going private, tender offers, federal, state and stock exchange regulations and methods of opposition by target companies and shareholders. Particular attention will be paid to concept of fairness and dissenters' remedies. Paper or examination.
Prerequisites: Business Associations I & II.

*CORPORATE TAX PLANNING.
Two or three hours. A variety of advanced topics in corporate taxation, including corporate spin-offs, split-offs and split-ups, liquidation-reincorporation, insolvency reorganizations.
Prerequisite: Corporate Taxation.

CORPORATE TAXATION.
Three hours. The formation of corporations, corporate capital structure, earnings and profits, dividends, distributions, redemptions, partial liquidations and complete liquidations, and Subchapter S Corporations.
Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

CREDITORS' RIGHTS.
Three hours. An introduction to federal and state law governing the debtor-creditor relationship: enforcement of judgments; attachment, garnishment, and sequestration; fraudulent conveyances; bankruptcy as affecting secured and unsecured creditors under the Bankruptcy Code.

**CRIMINAL EVIDENCE SEMINAR.
Two hours. An intensive study of the rules of evidence as applied in criminal cases with emphasis on implementation of the rules in practice. The instructor may require a paper as well as an examination.
Prerequisite: Evidence.

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION.
Two hours. Administration of the criminal justice system at every stage from arrest through punishment with emphasis on the bureaucratic, institutional, and human factors inherent in the system and how those forces affect judicial precedents and statutory law.

CRIMINAL LAW CLINIC.
Six hours. A practice-based period of study involving representation of indigent clients in Dallas County criminal courts. Classroom instruction and skills training are integrated with actual case work.
Prerequisite: Third-year students preferred.

*CRIMINAL TAX FRAUD.
Two hours. A study in detail of the criminal tax statutes of the Internal Revenue Code, along with the administrative procedure and court procedure concerning representation of a client who is being investigated by the Internal Revenue Service for criminal tax violations.

DAMAGES.
Two hours. A functional analysis of standards, rules, and devices applicable generally to the trial of all kinds of damage claims, including the standards of value, certainty, avoidable consequences, and the concepts of interest, expenses of litigation and exemplary damages.
DIRECTED RESEARCH.

Maximum of three hours. Research upon legal problems in any field of law may be carried on with the consent of the instructor involved. A comprehensive, analytical, and critical paper must be prepared to the instructor's satisfaction. Open to students who have completed over one-third of hours required for graduation. Before registration for Directed Research, the student must obtain, on a form supplied by the records secretary, written approval of the instructor for the research project. Students may not receive credit for more than a total of three hours of directed research during law school.

DIRECTED STUDIES.

Maximum of two hours. Studies undertaken by a student or group of students under faculty supervision with prior approval of the Curriculum Committee. The Committee may prescribe that the product of the studies undertaken be communicated by a public discussion, submission of periodic and final reports, or presentation of a collection of papers.

*Drafting Wills and Trusts.

Two or three hours. Drafting simple wills, revocable trusts, marital deduction trusts, the bypass trust, minority trusts, life insurance trusts, the charitable trust, and buy-sell agreements; providing for nonqualified deferred compensation; client counseling functions.

Prerequisite: Wills and Trusts.

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION.

Three hours. Examination of the federal law regulating discrimination in employment. The primary emphasis is upon Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, and national origin), The Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (concerning mental and physical handicap), and federal requirements of affirmative action imposed upon government contractors, but other civil rights statutes and the National Labor Relations Act will be treated as they bear upon the subject.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.

Three hours. A comprehensive survey of federal environmental law dealing with the control of air, water and hazardous waste pollution and government decision making under the National Environmental Policy Act.

*Environmental Regulation of Energy Production.

Two hours. Consideration of the substantive environmental restrictions on energy productions including oil and gas extraction, surface coal mining and nuclear power plant operation. Additionally, the course will examine procedural and administrative problems in the issuance of operating permits under various environmental statutes and the practical constraints on government decision-making when competing federal and state authorities, private environmental groups and the energy industries are involved.

*Equitable Remedies.

Three hours. The conditions under which courts may grant appropriate equitable relief and its relation to damages and restitution.

ESTATE, GIFT AND INCOME TAXATION OF TRUSTS AND ESTATES

Three hours. Consideration of the kinds of transfers which attract the estate and gift tax; the generation skipping tax; income taxation of estates and trusts.
ETHICS AND LAW SEMINAR.
Two hours. Ethical problems of interest to lawyers and ministers in the performance of their duties as lawyers in various professions. Topics have included genetic control, euthanasia, capital punishment, truth telling, and the right to die. Enrollment by permission of the instructors. (In conjunction with Perkins School of Theology.) (Paper required.)

EXPERT TESTIMONY.
Three hours. Trial practice course offered jointly with the University of Texas Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences for ten students from each school. Students from each school make a two-member team to prepare, present and cross examine simulated expert testimony. The simulations are adaptations of real cases and include both civil and criminal cases.

Prerequisite: Evidence and either Trial Practice or a litigation clinic (Civil Cases Clinic or Criminal Justice Clinic).

FAMILY LAW.
Three hours. The legal problems of the family including marriage, annulment, divorce, legitimacy, custody, support of family members, adoption, and related matters.

Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

FEDERAL COURTS.
Three hours. Congressional control of the distribution of judicial power among federal and state courts; practice and procedure in the federal district courts including choice of law, federal question and diversity jurisdiction, and state-federal conflicts.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL TRIAL PRACTICE.
Two hours. Procedural steps, in chronological order, for trial of a criminal case in federal court, with emphasis on practice-related problems taught in a trial-practice mode.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX PROBLEMS OF EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.
Two hours. Organizations eligible for exemption, criteria for exemption, the unrelated business income tax, distinction between public charities and private foundations, taxes on private foundations, trusts with charitable and noncharitable beneficiaries.

Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

FEDERAL OIL AND GAS TAXATION.
Two hours. Tax problems of the petroleum industry; the leasing transaction, farmouts and sharing arrangements; drilling and development costs; operations; depletion and intangibles; finances and sharing arrangements; transfers of oil properties; unitization, and other organizational matters.

FEDERAL TAXPAYERS CLINIC.
Four hours. Clinical instruction in federal tax practice emphasizing the representation of taxpayers before the Internal Revenue Service and the Tax Court. Classroom instruction in interviewing techniques and counseling is integrated with interviewing prospective clients and with the ultimate representation of taxpayers before the Revenue Service and before the Tax Court.

Prerequisite: Income Taxation.
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—BANKING LAW.

Two or three hours. An introduction to the federal laws governing commercial banking activities, with primary emphasis on the regulation of national banks. Topics may include an analysis of federal regulations affecting traditional banking activity (i.e., deposits and commercial lending) and certain incidental powers (e.g., leasing and insurance), formation of national banks, regulation of bank-holding companies, commercial paper, consumer transactions, fiduciary standards, securities and antitrust aspects, regulatory enforcement and problems of failing banks. Emphasis is also placed on the present bank deregulation scheme as it affects the business opportunities, sources of funds and geographic expansion of banking institutions. Use of interdisciplinary subject matter in economics, finance and business is made. Comparison to regulation of other financial institutions may be utilized.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—COMMERCIAL LENDING.

Two or three hours. This limited enrollment, advanced seminar is designed to provide the student with an understanding of the sundry legal aspects involved in structuring, documenting, securing and closing commercial lending arrangements. Subject matter may include: nature of unsecured corporate lending; fundamentals in drafting and negotiating loan agreements; use of special financial covenants; special alternative interest rate provisions; choice of law and usury-related provisions; significance of the legal opinion; third-party credit supports, such as guarantees, comfort letters, note purchase agreements, and standby letter of credit; collateral concerns; basic bankruptcy and workout concerns for lenders; and special industry lending such as equity-profit sharing arrangements, asset base lending, oil and gas lending; and the role of financial institutions in providing alternatives to commercial lending. Transaction orientation, problem solving and planning are stressed; legal documentation is emphasized; and use of interdisciplinary subject matter in economics, finance and business is made. Active student participation (on an individual and group basis) is essential. A series of papers (on an individual and group basis) are required. Preference given to student having taken Banking Law and Creditor's Rights and to graduate students.

*FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—INTERNATIONAL Banking.

See "International Banking and Finance."

*THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND MASS MEDIA.

Three hours. The course will consider various topics which are of concern to both the constitutional and mass media lawyers. Examples are the law of libel, the right of privacy, access to information, prior restraints, commercial speech and the special problems concerning regulation of the electronic media. (Paper normally required.)

*FOOD AND DRUG LAW.

Two hours. Food and drug law with emphasis on its history, prohibited acts including adulteration and misbranding, actions and penalties, rule making, jurisdictional overlap of Federal Trade Commission and Department of Agriculture, and impact of other statutes.

*GROUP ACTIONS AND REMEDIES.

Two hours. Study of litigation involving groups, including class, associational, public attorney general, private attorney general, and derivative group actions. Problems include representation (standing, adequacy, notice), appropriateness, and practice (jurisdiction, venue, pleading, discovery, trial, and appeal).
Immigration Law.

Two hours. An analysis of the Immigration and Nationality Act and relevant regulations with respect to the immigration of aliens, the substantive and procedural aspects of deportation and exclusion proceedings. A review of nationality law with respect to citizenship and expatriation.

Income Taxation.

Three or four hours. Introduction to the federal income tax system; analysis of Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations, rulings, and case law; consideration of income, deductions, credits, assignment of income, and accounting periods and methods.

Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates.

Two hours. Analysis of and planning with respect to Subchapter J of the Internal Revenue Code; income taxation of estates, trusts and their beneficiaries, including the distributable net income concept, simple trusts, complex trusts, accumulation trusts, grantor trusts, and income in respect of a decedent.

Prerequisites: Income Taxation, Trusts and Wills.

*Insurance.

Two hours. Principles governing: the nature of insurance law; the principle of indemnity including insurable interest, measure of recovery, and multiple claims for indemnity (subrogation and other insurance); persons and interests protected; risks transferred including nature of loss and its causes, warranties, representations, and concealment; limits and duration of coverage; rights at variance with policy provisions; claims processes; and insurance institutions.

*International Banking and Finance.

Two or three hours. This limited enrollment, interdisciplinary seminar (utilizing legal, economic, finance, and political materials) will analyze in depth selected topics drawn from the following general areas: the international monetary system and role of international financial organizations; international dimensions of U.S. bank regulation; specialized problems of financing international business; and international financial transactions (e.g., exchange market operations, country lending, eurodollar and eurobond financing, international loan syndications and international trade financing). Transaction-orientation, problem-solving and planning are stressed and legal documentation is emphasized. Also case studies may be utilized for exploring certain topics, and active student participation (on an individual or group basis) may be required. Paper may be required. Preference given to students having taken Legal Problems of International Business Transactions, International Trade and Investment-Developing Nations or Banking Law, and to graduate students.

International Business Transactions.

Two or three hours. A basic course for American and international students on fundamental legal problems encountered under both United States and foreign laws by American enterprises engaged in international business. The course covers export sales contracts, letters of credit, international trade financing, counter-trade, foreign licensing agreements, foreign investment, currency and capital restriction, the use of foreign corporate forms, the financing of foreign operations, and the application of United States legislation abroad with respect to boycotts, corrupt practices, securities transactions and anti-trust activities. Emphasis is on actual transactional case studies, problem-solving and planning, and legal documentation. Interdisciplinary use of economic, finance, political and business subject matter is
made. Active student participation (on an individual or group basis) may be required. Course is particularly beneficial as a foundation course for second-year students desiring to pursue the international law area or for the third-year student desiring only a survey of the area.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Three hours. The international legal system; territory; nationality; jurisdiction; claims; international agreements; force and war.

INTERNATIONAL LAWYER.

Maximum credit, five hours. Preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of The International Lawyer. A formal review selection process for students is employed.

INTERNATIONAL LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION—PRIVATE.

Two or three hours. Examines practical aspects of private litigation involving a foreign element; includes comparative concepts of jurisdiction, service, taking evidence abroad, divorce, and enforcement of foreign nation judgments, as well as choice of law in contracts, torts and decedent estates. Also explores arbitration as an alternative means of resolving transnational commercial disputes. Particular attention paid to relevant new treaties.

*INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS LAW.

Three hours. The structure, status, and function of international organizations, especially the United Nations system and its related organizations, functional arrangements, peace and security, trade, economic and monetary matters, and human rights.

*INTERNATIONAL TAXATION.

See “U.S. Taxation of International Transactions.”

INTERNATIONAL TRADE & INVESTMENT—DEVELOPING NATIONS.

Three hours. Examines foreign investment and tax incentive laws in developing countries, export credit systems, political risks insurance, sources of financing, restrictions on transnational enterprises, technology transfer laws (patent and trademark licensing), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), export subsidies, dumping, protectionism, the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), unfair trade practices, preferential trade arrangements, economic integration among developing countries, and international commodity agreements.

*INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS—EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

Two or three hours. Examination of legal and “constitutional” underpinnings of the European Community, followed by discussion of selected problems of doing business within it (e.g., import-export, licensing, direct establishment, and antitrust matters.) (Paper may be required.)

INTRODUCTION TO THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE.

Four hours. An introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code, with particular emphasis on UCC Articles 3 and 9 (Commercial Paper and Secured Transactions). A student who enrolls in this course may not enroll in Secured Transactions or Negotiable Instruments.

JOURNAL OF AIR LAW AND COMMERCE.

Maximum credit, five hours. Preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of the Journal of Air Law and Commerce.
**JURISPRUDENCE I.**

Three hours. A survey of major theories of legal philosophy.

**JURISPRUDENCE II.**

Two hours. The course has two main aims: to examine the concept of the person in the context of modern jurisprudential debate and to analyze how the law deals with the concept of action. Students will be introduced to the extensive philosophical literature on these subjects along with the specifically legal literature. Reference will be made throughout the course to rules in a variety of legal systems, including both common law and civilian systems. Topics to be covered include fetal rights in civil and criminal law; rights of the dead to protection of their reputation and the control of their property; the concept of the act and its legal implications; the concept of causation in the law; and the principle of autonomy and its centrality in contemporary moral philosophy. Paper satisfies requirement for one writing unit.

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.**

Two hours. A study of juvenile delinquency as a social concept; law of delinquency; procedure in juvenile court, and the unique aspects of a lawyer's role in a delinquency case.

**LABOR LAW I.**

Three hours. Law regulating the employment relationship studied in connection with various forms of group conflict and organizational activity. The course covers rights and duties of individuals and institutions in the labor-relations context; concerted activity, including strikes, picketing, and boycotts; negotiation and enforcement of collective agreements; employee-union relations; and problems of jurisdiction and accommodation among courts, boards and arbitrators. The course emphasis is on the substantive and procedural law of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

**LABOR LAW II.**

Two or three hours. An advanced course in labor law which examines the law under other American labor law systems, including the Railway Labor Act, various state public employee collective bargaining statutes, the Federal Service Labor Relations Act, and state agricultural labor relations statutes. When presented as a three hour course, advanced labor law problems relating to such subjects as the nature of the collective bargaining contract and the duty of fair representation may also be added.

*Prerequisite:* Labor Law I.

**LABOR PROBLEMS SEMINAR.**

Two hours. Seminar designed for students having a special interest in labor law; will focus on developing legal problems in various fields of industrial and labor relations. (Paper required.)

*Prerequisite:* Labor Law I.

**LABOR RELATIONS PLANNING AND PRACTICE.**

Two hours. Labor relations problems requiring preparation of documents, such as materials relating to union election campaigns, picketing, leafleting, and boycotts; collective bargaining clauses and contracts; arbitration materials; Labor Department reports; pleadings, motions, and memoranda for NLRB and the court actions involving labor relations issues.

*Prerequisite:* Labor Law I.
LAND USE.

Three hours. Planning; zoning; subdivision; land use controls, race and poverty; and administrative process in public land use planning.

LAW AND MEDICINE—BIOETICS.

Two or three hours. An examination of the major schools of bioethical thought, with an emphasis on autonomy, non-malefeasance, beneficence, truth-telling, and justice. The course focuses on the interplay between ethics and law in the context of the professional-patient relationship, surrogate parenting, fetal rights, abortion sterilization, innovative reproductive technologies, human experimentation, and death and dying. (Paper and examination normally required.)

LAW AND MEDICINE—HEALTH CARE.

Three hours. An examination of the application of law and legal process to the resolution of problems and the development of policies relating to health and health care services. The course is intended to develop an understanding of the social, business, policy, and bioethical implications of legal rules and procedures, as well as an understanding of how the law shapes the financing, organization, and delivery of medical care in America. Topics will include access to health care resources; quality and cost of health care; biomedical and behavioral research; death and dying; and reproduction and “the new genetics.” (Paper and examination normally required.)

LAW AND MEDICINE—MEDICAL MALPRACTICE.

Three hours. An examination of the legal and economic aspects of medical malpractice, including elements of the prima facie case, defenses, and problems of proof. The course also focuses on the potential liability of the individual practitioner and of health care institutions; tort reform legislation; the structure of insurance markets; negligent nondisclosure of risks and treatment alternatives; forensic medicine and the use of medical and scientific evidence in the courtroom; and legal and ethical aspects of the professional-patient relationship. (Offered infrequently.)

**LAW AND PSYCHIATRY.

Two hours. A seminar taught with the assistance of psychiatric experts, inquiring broadly into criminal and/or civil law problems when legal and psychiatric considerations are involved. (Paper normally required.)

*LAW OFFICE MANAGEMENT.

Two hours. A study of various management and planning techniques applicable to the economic aspects and client relationships of a law practice.

THE LAWYER AS READER AND WRITER.

Three hours. Lawyers read and write documents that inform and persuade. This course compares legal forms of thinking, reading and writing with other forms, using subjects of general concern—death, insanity, privacy and racism. The purposes are to explore the workings of the legal mind as an instrument of creation and to gain or regain a talent for writing good expository prose. (Several short papers required.)

**LEGAL HISTORY (ENGLISH).

Three hours. Anglo-American legal concepts in historical perspective with particular reference to developments in England and the United States before 1800; particular emphasis on the development of the rules of contracts and torts. (Memorandum and examination normally required.)
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE CONTROL OF TERRORISM (SEMINAR).
Two hours. This seminar will explore implications under domestic and international law arising from efforts to control terrorism. Special attention will be devoted to the problem of defining terrorism; the use of military forces; the status of terrorists under international law; domestic limitations upon gathering of strategic intelligence; efforts to deal with terrorists through treaties and the United Nations.

LEGAL PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.
Two hours. This course explores the role of law and legal institutions in controlling or influencing institutional decisions and in apportioning decision-making power. (Paper required.)

LEGAL PROTECTION OF COMPUTER SOFTWARE.
Two hours. Exploring legal protection of computer software. Course surveys the various legal techniques appropriate for protecting property rights in computer software, including patent, copyright, trade secret and contract. Course explores the economic justifications of various forms of protection and tests the viability of applying established legal doctrines by analogy to new forms of technology. Prior knowledge of computers or intellectual property law is not required, but may be helpful.

**LEGISLATION.
Two hours. A study of the products of the legislative process: types of legislation, their component parts and judicial interpretation of them. (Paper and examination required).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW.
Three hours. Forms and functions of local government units; judicial and legislative sources of control; police powers; financing; staffing; tort liability.

**MENTAL CONDITIONS AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY.
Two hours. Study of mens rea as a requirement for imposing criminal liability. Concepts of voluntariness, intent, recklessness, negligence, motive, insanity, and the like will be examined. Specific topics covered in the past include necessity, duress, the sociopath, diminished capacity, intoxication, the problems of alcoholism and drug addiction, pre-menstrual syndrome, post-traumatic stress disorder, the battered woman syndrome, and euthanasia. (Paper required.)

MOCK TRIAL.
One hour. Participation as a member of a mock trial team representing the School of Law in one of several inter-school competitions in which the School of Law participates each year. One hour for each competition up to a maximum of two hours can be earned. However, students must be selected for participation on a competition team by the faculty coach before they can register for credit.

MOOT COURT (ADVANCED).
One hour. Participation as a member of an appellate advocacy team representing the School of Law in one of several inter-school competitions in which the School of Law participates each year. One hour for each competition up to a maximum of two hours can be earned.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.
Two hours. An introduction to the law governing negotiable instruments and the payment of instruments through the bank collection process.
The Curriculum

Oil and Gas.
Three hours. Ownership in oil and gas; correlative rights and duties in a common reservoir; remedies against trespassers; instruments conveying mineral interests; partition; pooling and unitization. Special emphasis on the rights and duties of the oil and gas lessee and lessor in the usual forms of leasing transactions.

Oil and Gas Contracts.
Two or Three hours. Oil and gas contracts is a practice-oriented study of basic oil and gas contracts used in exploration and production operations. Included in the coverage are top-leases, support agreements, farmout agreements, operating agreements, gas contracts, gas balancing agreements, and division orders. The focus of the course is upon both fundamental principles and current issues. Drafting solutions and alternatives are explored.

Partnership Taxation.
Three hours. The formation of partnerships; taxation of partnership income; special allocations; elective basis adjustments; distributions; liquidations; retirements; transfers of partnership interests; and family partnerships.

Prerequisites: Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation.

*Patent Law.*
Two hours. The course provides an introduction to patent and trade secret law for the protection of inventions, technical know-how and other proprietary intellectual property. Procedures and approaches to protecting high technology, such as computer software, integrated circuitry and genetic engineering are included. The course includes the law and procedure of developing the rights, as well as licensing and litigation aspects. Trademark law is briefly covered. A technical background is not a prerequisite for the course.

Perspectives on American Business Laws.
Two or three hours. A survey of American business laws for international graduate students. Topics include consideration of the laws of agency, partnership, corporation, securities, antitrust, bankruptcy, and business taxation, and are taught from the perspective of assisting non-U.S. trained lawyers to draw comparative and practical lessons and otherwise to enrich these students upon their return home. Course is normally taught by a team of two or three professors in the Spring semester.

Perspectives of the American Legal System.
Three hours. This course is required for and designed to provide international graduate students with an introduction to the American legal system. The emphasis of the course is three-fold: to examine the common law system of caselaw development (usually through a study of basic tort notions, including intentional torts, negligence and product liability); to appreciate the increasing importance of the legislative and administrative process in American legal life (normally through a study of basic labor or environmental law matters or of another highly regulated area); and to understand the interrelationship of law and American society (normally through a study of selected property law matters and developments). Course is normally taught by a team of two or three law professors in the Fall semester. Course is limited to international, non-American law-trained graduate students.

Perspectives of U.S. Taxation of Foreign Investments.
Two hours. A survey of U.S. taxation implications of selected aspects of “in-bound” international transactions (including importation, licensing and direct investment). Enrollment is limited to international graduate students. A prior background in taxation, although helpful, is not a prerequisite for this course.
Poverty Law.

Two hours. The course will survey government programs, statutory protections and constitutional and judicially created doctrines providing access or protection for the poor, utilizing both case materials and social policy text selections. Class presentations will be primarily lecture and discussion. The course is not intended to prepare students for representation of low income clients in routine areas of poverty law practice, but to provide a perspective on a broad array of policy issues about the relationship between law, poverty and equality.

**Problems of Proof.**

Two hours. Advanced course on evidence law. Course content to be determined by instructor.

Products Liability.

Three hours. Study of the development of the concept of recovery for injuries caused by products; survey of civil actions for harm resulting from defective and dangerous products; study of problems associated with hazard identification and the process of evaluation of risk; government regulation on dangerous and defective products; and current and pending legislation dealing with injuries and remedies in specific areas.

**Professional and Closely Held Corporations.**

Two hours. Organization, operation, and termination of a professional or other closely held corporation; income tax and estate planning considerations of employee compensation programs including health and medical plans, qualified retirement plans, and other employee benefits; income and estate tax planning for departure of a principal, including buy-sell agreements; comparison of Subchapter C and Subchapter S corporations and unincorporated forms of business.

**Prerequisites:** Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation.

**Property Security.**

Two hours. The real property mortgage including rights and duties before and after foreclosure, priorities, transfer of interests of mortgagor and mortgagee, subrogation, marshalling, discharge, and redemption. Primary emphasis is on Texas law.

Psychiatric and Psychological Evidence.

Two hours. Application of rules of evidence governing the admission of expert testimony of psychiatrists and psychologists. Enrollment includes students from psychiatry and psychology who are teamed with law students in series of minitrials.

**Real Estate Tax Planning.**

Three hours. Problems involving acquisition, development, use, and disposition of interests in real property, with emphasis on tax problems that arise in common real estate transactions such as leases, sales, sale-and-leaseback, and exchanges. Use of partnership, corporation, and REIT are studied and compared.

**Prerequisites:** Income Taxation and either Corporate Taxation or Partnership Taxation.

**Real Estate Transactions.**

Three hours. Transfer, finance, and development of real property; the real estate sales contract, the duties and remedies of sellers, purchasers and brokers; conveying; title protection, including recording laws, the mechanics of title search, clearing titles, and title insurance; real estate finance, including mortgages and federal programs; condominiums, cooperatives, and shopping centers. Heavy emphasis on Texas law.
Regulation of Hazardous Substances.

Three hours. An examination of statutory and tort systems for the regulation of hazardous substances, particularly carcinogens, in the environment. The course will examine such matters as cancer etiology, risk assessment and cost/benefit analysis that are relevant to judicial and regulatory decisionmaking. It will focus on selected statutes regulating hazardous substances and the special problems of tort compensation for persons injured by hazardous substances, so-called toxic torts. (Paper required).

**Regulated Industries Seminar.**

Two hours. An examination of those sectors of the economy that are comprehensively regulated by governmental authority. The pertinent legal, political, and economic questions are considered and their resolution within the framework of the administrative, legislative, and judicial process is explored. Attention is focused on such selected industries as gas, electric, telecommunications and public power.

Regulation of Energy.

Three hours. Economic regulation of natural gas, electricity and oil. Emphasizing the effects of different forms of state and federal intervention in the energy markets.

**Regulation of Securities Markets.**

Two hours. A study of the securities laws as they relate to the securities industry itself. Attention will focus on the roles of broker-dealers, investment advisers and stock exchanges within the scheme of self-regulation under federal law and on activities of underwriters and specialists. Problems addressed will include broker-dealer duties and liabilities to customers, market manipulation, price stabilization, margin regulations, and competition in the industry. Paper or examination.

Prerequisites: Business Associations I & II.

Sale of Goods Transactions.

Two or three hours. An introductory survey of the law of sales under the Uniform Commercial Code: with particular emphasis on Article 2; contract formation; parol evidence rule; statute of frauds; risk of loss; receipt and inspection; acceptance, revocation; warranties; remedies of buyer and seller; remedy disclaimers; documentary transactions; letters of credit.

Science, Technology, and Law.

Two hours. A study of the development by courts and legislatures of rules to meet the impact of scientific and technological innovations, and of how diverse societies meet new problems through law. (Paper required.)

Secured Transactions.

Two or three hours. An introductory survey of the law governing security interests in personal property, with particular emphasis on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code and the Bankruptcy Code.

Securities Litigation and Enforcement.

Two hours. A comprehensive study of public and private actions under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. Special attention will be paid to the implication of causes of action, the elements of each cause, vicarious liability, the liability of attorneys, accountants and directors, the peculiarities of civil procedure as applied to securities litigation and damages. The course will also study non-damage actions including SEC enforcement proceedings, criminal actions, contempt proceedings and State actions. (Examination required).

Prerequisites: Business Associations I and II.
Securities Regulation.

Three hours. A study of the securities laws (primarily federal but also state, especially Texas) and of the activities and industry they govern. The principal emphasis is on the regulation of issuance, sale, resale, and purchase of securities, and on the disclosure requirements generated by the registration, reporting, proxy, tender and anti-fraud provisions. Other important subjects are civil liability (express and implied), government enforcement, exemptions from registration (especially private placements), insider trading, and the meaning of “security.” Also treated are the functions of the SEC and of state securities administrators. Commodities (futures contracts) regulation is touched on. Broker-dealer and market regulation may be covered if time permits. (Paper normally required.)

Prerequisites: Business Associations I and II.

Southwestern Law Journal.

Maximum credit, five hours. Preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of the Southwestern Law Journal.

State and Local Taxation.

Two hours. Selected problems in state and local taxation of individuals and corporations with particular reference to property, sales, and income taxes. Problems of constitutional authority, intergovernmental conflict and cooperation, economic impact, and administrative review processes.

Tax Accounting.

Three hours. Timing of income and deductions for federal income tax purposes, including accounting periods, the cash receipts and disbursements and accrual methods, installment sales, interest income and deductions, time value of money provisions, the claim of right doctrine and the tax benefit rule, depreciation and recapture.

Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility.

Two hours. A study of the parameters of professional liability in the context of the three main aspects of federal tax practice: planning, reporting, and representation in controversies. Incorporates federal tax research and writing training and utilizes the problem method. (Papers but no exam required. Satisfies J.D. writing requirement.)

Prerequisites: Corporate Taxation and Professional Responsibility. Limited J.D. enrollment. Required for LL.M. in Taxation candidates.

Tax Procedure and Litigation.

Two hours. Preparation and trial of tax cases in the federal courts; representation of a taxpayer before the Internal Revenue Service; administrative powers and procedures of the Internal Revenue Service; criminal violations of the Internal Revenue Code; accumulations of supporting evidence for a tax plan.

Taxation and Fiscal Policy.

Two hours. The interaction between budgetary demands and revenue policy; equity and fairness of taxation; effect of taxation on business activity; social, political, and economic implications of the tax structure.

Prerequisites: Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation.

Taxation of Deferred Compensation.

Two hours. Income, estate, and gift tax law relating to various deferred compensation plans, including profit sharing, stock bonus, and pension plans; qualified and
The Curriculum

non-qualified stock options; deferred compensation contract; restricted property; corporate, securities, labor, and community property law considered where appropriate.

**Prerequisites:** Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation.

**Taxation of Property Dispositions.**

Two hours. A survey of property transaction taxation including leasing, basis rules, amount realized, nonrecognition exchanges, losses, characterization rules, fragmented assets, debt and security transactions, and mortgaged property transactions.

**Texas Criminal Procedure.**

Two or three hours. A study of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure and its implementation in the Texas Courts from the point of arrest through the appellate stage of the proceedings.

**Texas Matrimonial Property.**

Three hours. The Texas law of marital property, its characterization as separate or community property, its management and liability, and its division on dissolution of marriage by annulment, divorce or death of a spouse with special attention to the family home and other exempt property.

**Texas Pre-Trial Procedure.**

Three hours. Texas civil procedure prior to trial, including establishing the attorney-client relation, the prelitigation aspects of civil controversies, jurisdiction, service of process, pleading, joinder of parties and claims, venue, res judicata and related principles, discovery, summary judgment practice, and settlement.

**Texas Trial and Appellate Procedure.**

Three hours. Texas civil procedure from the commencement of trial through appeal, including selection of the jury, presentation of the case, motions for instructed verdict, preparation of the jury charge, motions for judgment notwithstanding the verdict and for new trial, rendition of judgment, and perfection and prosecution of civil appeals through the courts of appeals and supreme court.

**The International Lawyer—See “International Lawyer”.**

Maximum credit, five hours.

**Trial Advocacy.**

Four hours. Enrollment is limited. An intensive course in trial tactics, techniques, and advocacy, emphasizing the practice of the separate components of a trial: direct examination, objections, cross-examination, use of rehabilitative devices, examination of expert witness, jury selection, opening statements, and closing argument. At the end of the semester each student acts as co-counsel in a full trial. Video tape recording is used for critiquing student performance throughout the semester.

**Prerequisites:** Civil Procedure I and II and Evidence.

*Trusts: Planning and Drafting.*

Three hours. Principal dispositive instruments employed in the wealth transfer process; role of taxation; creation of express trusts; resulting and constructive trusts; charitable trusts; rights, duties, and powers of settlors, trustees, and beneficiaries; spendthrift trusts; liabilities of trustees to third persons; class gifts; powers of appointment; rule against perpetuities; administration; termination of trusts; and drafting of instruments.
**U.S. SUPREME COURT.**

Three hours. Seminars in selected problems in the protection of individual liberties from governmental interference. Subject matter will vary at the discretion of the professor. Examples of matters that could be considered are First Amendment freedoms, racial discrimination, sex discrimination, prisoners' rights, and privacy.

*U.S. TAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS.*


**WATER LAW.**

Two hours. System of water rights; riparian, appropriation, and prescriptive rights; surface and underground water; termination of rights; federal-state conflicts; pollution control.

*WILLS AND ESTATE ADMINISTRATION.*

Three hours. Functional examination of testate and intestate succession; execution and revocation of wills; testamentary capacity, undue influence, mistake and fraud; failure of devises and legacies; administration of estates, including income tax considerations and post mortem planning; drafting of instruments.

WILLS & TRUSTS.

Four hours. Functional examination of testate and intestate succession; execution and revocation of wills; testamentary capacity, undue influence, mistake and fraud; failure of devises and legacies; creation of express trusts; resulting and constructive trusts; spendthrift trusts; charitable trusts; rights, duties, and powers of settlors, trustees, and beneficiaries; liabilities of trustees to third persons; termination of trusts; class gifts; powers of appointment; rule against perpetuities; administration of estates and trusts; principal dispositive instruments employed in the wealth transfer process; role of taxation; and drafting of instruments.

**WORKER'S COMPENSATION.**

Two hours. A comprehensive study of the law relating to compensation for employment injury and occupational disease.

4. COURSES OUTSIDE LAW SCHOOL

Courses in other graduate or professional schools of the University which are relevant to student's program may be taken with approval of the Curriculum Committee. For information, see the records secretary.

5. COURSES AT OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

For transfer from other law schools, see Section III C. 1. After entry in this law school, summer courses in other law schools may be taken from transfer of credits with prior approval of the Curriculum Committee. Transfer credits may be earned in regular terms only in extraordinary circumstances of demonstrated special need, requiring full faculty approval. For information see records secretary.
School of Law

Section VII: Student Profile

1990-91
A. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED 1989-90

Abilene Christian University .................. 3
Amherst University ......................... 1
Arizona State University .................... 4
Arizona, University of .................... 3
Arkansas—Fayetteville, University of .......... 4
Arkansas—Little Rock, University of .......... 1
Auburn University ......................... 2
Austin College ......................... 11
Ball State ................................ 1
Baylor University ......................... 28
Bishop College .......................... 2
Boise State University ...................... 1
Boston College—Mass. ...................... 3
Boston University ......................... 2
Brandeis University ....................... 1
California State University—Chico .......... 1
California—Irvine, University of .......... 1
California—L.A., University of ............ 1
California—Santa Barbara, University of .... 3
California—San Diego, University of .......... 3
Carleton University ...................... 1
Central State University (OK) ............. 1
Colgate University ....................... 2
Colorado, University of .................. 2
Columbia University ..................... 3
Cornell University ....................... 6
Clemson University ..................... 1
Creighton University ..................... 1
Dallas Baptist ............................ 1
Dallas, University of .................... 3
Dartmouth ......................... 2
DePauw University ....................... 2
Dickson College .......................... 1
Drake University ....................... 1
Drury University ....................... 1
Duke University ....................... 10
Emory University ...................... 7
Florida, University of .................... 3
Furman University ..................... 1
George Washington University ........... 2
Georgetown University ................... 4
Georgia State University ................. 1
Georgia, University of ................... 2
Grace College ........................... 1
Grambling State University .............. 1
Hamlin University ....................... 1
Hardin-Simmons University ............. 1
Hawaii Loa College ...................... 1
Hawaii, University of .................... 2
Hendrix College ........................... 3
Hillsdale College ......................... 1
Hobart College ............................. 1
Houston, University of ................... 3
Illinois, Urbana, University of .......... 6
Iowa State University ..................... 1
Iowa, University of ....................... 3
Ithaca College ............................. 1
Johns Hopkins University ............... 1
John Brown University ................... 1
Jan Jay College ........................... 1
Julliard School ............................ 1
Kansas State University ................. 2
Kansas, University of .................... 6
Kenyon College ............................. 2
Lamar University ........................... 1
Lemoyne College ............................ 1
Long Island University ................ (Brooklyn Center) .......... 2
Loras College ............................. 1
Louisiana State University ............. 2
Louisiana State University—Shreveport .... 1
Louisiana Tech University ............... 4
Maine—Farmington, University of .......... 1
Mary Washington College ............... 1
Maryland, University of .................. 2
Maryland, University of—College Park .... 6
McGill University ....................... 1
Mercy College ............................. 1
Miami University ........................... 2
Michigan, University of ............... 2
Michigan, University of, at Dearborn .... 1
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<td>Vanderbilt University</td>
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Virginia Military Institute ... 1
Virginia, University of ....... 5
Wake Forest University .... 2
Washington & Lee University .. 4
Washington State, University of, 2
Washington, University of .... 3
Wellesley College .......... 1
West Texas State University ... 3
West Virginia University .... 1
Westminster College .......... 3
Wichita State University ...... 2

Wiley College .................. 1
Williams College ............... 2
William and Mary, College of ... 1
Wisconsin, University of, .... 1
La Crosse ......................... 1
Wisconsin, University of, .... 2
Madison ......................... 2
Wisconsin, University of, .... 1
Stevens Point ................. 1
Wisconsin, University of, .... 1
Wyoming, University of ...... 1
Yale University ............... 2

B. COUNTRIES REPRESENTED—STUDENTS FROM ABROAD

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