



Law School



Vanderbilt
University
2002/2003

Containing general information
and courses of study
for the 2002/2003 session
corrected to 31 July 2002
Nashville

The University reserves the right, through its established procedures, to modify the requirements for admission and graduation and to change other rules, regulations, and provisions, including those stated in this bulletin and other publications, and to refuse admission to any student, or to require the withdrawal of a student if it is determined to be in the interest of the student or the University. All students, full- or part-time, who are enrolled in Vanderbilt courses are subject to the same policies.

Policies concerning non-curricular matters and concerning withdrawal for medical or emotional reasons can be found in the *Student Handbook*.

ACCREDITATION

Vanderbilt University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, Georgia, Telephone number 404-679-4501) to award Bachelor's, Master's, Specialist's, and Doctor's degrees. Vanderbilt is a member of the Association of American Universities. The Vanderbilt School of Law is accredited by the American Bar Association and is a member of the American Association of Law Schools.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

In compliance with federal law, including the provisions of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Vanderbilt University does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, or military service in its administration of educational policies, programs, or activities; its admissions policies; scholarship and loan programs; athletic or other University-administered programs; or employment. In addition, the University does not discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation consistent with University non-discrimination policy. Inquiries or complaints should be directed to the Opportunity Development Officer, Baker Building, Box 1809 Station B, Nashville, Tennessee 37235. Telephone (615) 322-4705 (V/TDD); fax (615) 343-4969.

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Law School Calendar 2002/2003

FALL SEMESTER 2002

Orientation and registration for first-year students / Wednesday 21,

Thursday 22, and Friday 23 August

Classes begin / Monday 26 August

Thanksgiving holidays / Saturday 23 November to 1 December

Classes end / Friday 6 December

Examinations begin / Monday 9 December

Fall semester ends/ Friday 20 December

SPRING SEMESTER 2003

Classes begin / Monday 6 January

Spring holidays / Saturday 1-9 March

Classes end / Friday 18 April

Examinations begin / Monday 21 April

Spring semester ends / Friday 2 May

Commencement / Friday 9 May

Academic Regulations

THE Law School offers a program designed to educate lawyers for careers in many professional areas. The school encourages students to acquire a broad knowledge of law and a thorough understanding of the legal system. Emphasis is placed on the development of analytical ability and other intellectual capabilities. This kind of education is the best preparation not only for the variety of career opportunities available to law school graduates, but also for the changing character of American legal practice that can be expected in the future.

Legal education at Vanderbilt allows a high degree of individual choice and adaptability, centered on a basic core of fundamental subject matter, intellectual development, and legal skills.

J.D. Degree Requirements

- The candidate for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) must
- * have pursued full-time resident law school study for a period of six semesters, enrolled for a minimum of 10 credit hours each semester (or, in the case of students requiring more than six semesters, the equivalent), of which the final third immediately preceding the granting of the degree must have been completed in this school;
 - * have completed, with an grade point average of 2.0 or above, 88 semester hours of credit, no more than 5 of which may be earned by participating in credit-bearing extracurricular activities, with a minimum of 64 graded credits on the final transcript;
 - * have completed the courses listed as required; must have paid all financial obligations due the University; and
 - * meet the substantial research paper requirement;
 - * be of good moral character;
 - * receive the favorable recommendation of the faculty for the degree.

For purposes of the degree requirements, the standard of good moral character is understood to be the standard of personal and professional integrity traditionally associated with the profession of law. It is the sole responsibility of the student to plan a schedule that will ensure the accumulation of 88 semester hours and completion of all other requirements for the degree.

Required Work

First Year. A passing grade in all first-year courses is required.

Professional Responsibility. Completion of the course in Professional Responsibility with a passing grade is required.

Supervised Research Project. All students are required to complete a substantial research paper in order to obtain the J.D. degree. For most or all students, this requirement is to be satisfied by enrolling in and completing a course designated in each semester's official course listings as a 3-credit Seminar. If however, a student has a special reason to pursue a topic outside the scope of Seminars available to him or her, the student may satisfy the requirement by enrolling in, and completing, the course listed in the course catalog as "Supervised Research Project." (For members of the Class of 2003, completing "Independent Research and Writing" during 2001/02 may have fulfilled this requirement.)

In order to qualify as a substantial research paper, the student's paper, whether written for a Seminar or as a Supervised Research Project, must, at a bare minimum, present a fair, accurate description of the factual setting that gives rise to the issue being addressed, explain adequately existing law and doctrine, and develop a normative thesis that not only analyzes current doctrine but presents a reasoned view of how policy should respond to the presented issue. The paper should be well-researched with all sources cited properly (in Blue Book form or similar convention) and make appropriate use of relevant literature—primary sources and secondary literature. While rigid rules about the length of the papers are not warranted, an expectation exists that such papers would normally be at least 30-40 pages in length.

The Supervised Research Project course aims to provide students flexibility in pursuing topics that would otherwise not be available to them through Seminars during their second and third years. Although it demands less by way of scheduled class time, supervised research is otherwise meant to provide the student with the same experience of researching and writing a major paper as is provided by Seminars, which includes familiarizing themselves with existing scholarship on their chosen subject. Accordingly, any student who opts to satisfy the substantial research paper requirement by means of a Supervised Research Project must – in addition to producing a paper meeting or exceeding the above-state standards – adhere to the following procedures and expectations in order to receive credit:

- The student must submit a written proposal outlining the research project for which he or she seeks supervision to a full-time faculty member no later than the last day of scheduled classes in the first semester of the student's third year of law school.
- The full-time faculty member must agree, on the basis of the proposal, to serve as supervisor. Only full-time faculty (including visiting faculty) may act as supervisors. Neither adjunct faculty nor legal writing instructors may act as supervisors.

- By the conclusion of the drop/add period of the second semester of the student's third year, the student must obtain from the Registrar, and complete and return to the Registrar, a supervised research form signed by the student and the faculty supervisor. The completed form must include a brief description of the proposed research project. Only after the form has been received by the Registrar, will the course be added to the student's schedule.
- The faculty's expectation for a Supervised Research Project is that the student will work closely with the faculty supervisor in refining the research topic, identifying existing literature on the subject, and developing his or her own thesis. This process will typically involve the student turning in at least one complete draft of the research paper for comments from the supervising faculty member prior to submitting the final draft. A student will not satisfy this expectation if, after obtaining faculty approval, he or she has little or no contact with the faculty supervisor prior to submitting a paper for credit.

(Note: Students completing significant research papers should be aware of awards, prizes and competitions. A number of opportunities are available to achieve recognition and, in some instances, a financial award, for achievement in a research and writing project. Often a paper written in connection with a course or Supervised Research Project will be eligible for a prize. If you are interested in one of the subject areas for which a prize is awarded, your planning for the year ahead might well include eligibility for a prize. The deadline for papers to be considered for awards and prizes is typically the last day of spring semester classes.)

Students are encouraged to plan their legal education carefully, consult the faculty when appropriate, and study the course offerings and advisory documents made available each semester. The responsibility for fulfillment of these requirements is placed on the individual student. The faculty, deans, registrar, and administrative personnel are available for consultation, but no formal conferences or official approvals are required after the first year.

Good Moral Character Degree Requirement

The student must meet the standard of personal and professional integrity traditionally associated with the profession of law (good moral character). The faculty, in accordance with established law school procedures, may remove a student from the J.D. program at any time for failure to meet the standard of good moral character required for the degree. Sanctions other than suspension or expulsion may be imposed by the faculty.

Good Standing

To remain in good standing, a full-time student must be enrolled each semester in a program of at least 10 credit hours, must receive a passing grade in at least 9 credit hours each semester, and must maintain a cumulative average of 1.7 or above. A student with part-time status must maintain a cumulative average of 1.7 or above. Failure to remain in good standing in any semester after the first semester is considered an automatic withdrawal from the school. Students must have a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above to graduate.

Leave of Absence and Part-Time Status

Any student wanting to suspend temporarily the normal six-semester program without withdrawing from the school and any student wanting to register for fewer than 10 credit hours in a semester must submit a written statement explaining the reasons for the request and obtain the approval of the Associate Dean. Failure to do so may result in automatic withdrawal. Leaves of absence will be identified by a notation on the student's transcript.

Joint Degree Programs

The Law School offers four formal joint degree programs: a J.D. and M.B.A. after a total of four years; a J.D. and M.T.S. (Master of Theological Studies) after four years; a J.D. and M.Div. (Master of Divinity) after five years; and a J.D. and M.D. after six years. In addition, arrangements between the Law School and the Graduate School allow J.D. students to pursue concurrent study in any discipline offering the M.A. or Ph.D. degree.

LL.M. Degree Requirements

The candidate for the degree of Legum Magister (LL.M.) must

- * have pursued full-time resident law school study for a fall and spring semester, in that order, during one academic year;
- * have earned between 10 and 16 credit hours of course work, and
- * have completed a substantial scholarly research and writing project for up to 7 spring semester credits;
- * have paid all financial obligations due the University;
- * receive the favorable recommendation of the faculty for the degree.

No student may earn more than 23 credits. Students are required to take Introduction to Legal Research and Scholarly Writing in the United States in the fall semester. In that term, they may take one, two, or three electives, earning between 5 and 10 credits.

Students begin work on their substantial scholarly research and writing project in the fall and devote intensive efforts to it in the spring. They may enroll for one additional course, with a limit of 11 spring semester credits (including up to 7 for the writing project).

Students must maintain at least a B- average (2.7) in this required work to remain in good standing and to graduate.

Academic Policies and Procedures

Registration

Students must register for each semester on the date specified. Registration after that date may result in a late registration charge. Students who attempt to register after the first five days of classes may be denied permission to register.

Adding, Dropping, Auditing Courses

During the first four days after registration each semester, students may add or drop courses without obtaining permission. After this period, students will not normally be permitted to add courses to their schedules and withdrawal from any course will require the approval of the Associate Dean. Courses dropped after the first week of classes will be recorded on the student's transcript as a W. This applies to individual courses as well as withdrawals or leaves of absence that occur after the first week of class. Permission to withdraw may be denied for good reason, as, for example, when a student has accepted responsibility for a seminar presentation. No withdrawal will be permitted after commencement of the examination period. All requests for course changes should be referred to the Registrar.

Students may audit courses with the consent of the instructor. Students enrolled for degree status may audit law courses without charge. The same regulations for adding and dropping courses apply to requests for audit of courses.

Attendance

Regular class attendance is required. Excessive absences may result in automatic withdrawal from the course, exclusion from the final examination with a failing grade, or a reduction in grade, all at the discretion of the faculty member involved.

Grading Scale

The grading scale of the Law School is as follows:

A+	4.3	B-	2.7	D+	1.3
A	4.0	C+	2.3	D	1.0
A-	3.7	C	2.0	D-	0.7
B+	3.3	C-	1.7	F	0.0
B	3.0				

Other Regulations

Other regulations are stated in other chapters of this bulletin and in other documents and publications. Amendments and additions to academic regulations and other regulations may be enacted by the faculty or otherwise instituted by appropriate authority at any time.

Commencement

The University holds its annual Commencement ceremony following the spring semester. Degree candidates must have completed successfully all curriculum requirements and have passed all prescribed examinations by the published deadlines to be allowed to participate in the ceremony. A student completing degree requirements in the summer or fall semester will be invited to participate in Commencement the following May; however, the semester in which the degree was actually earned will be the one recorded on the diploma and the student's permanent record. Students unable to participate in the graduation ceremony will receive their diplomas by mail.

The Honor System

Vanderbilt's students are bound by the Honor System, which was inaugurated when the University opened its doors. Fundamental responsibility for the preservation of the system inevitably falls on the individual student. It is assumed that students will demand of themselves and their fellow student complete respect for the Honor System. All work submitted as a part of course requirements is presumed to be the product of the student submitting it unless credit is given by the student in the manner prescribed by the course instructor. Cheating, plagiarizing, or otherwise falsifying results of study are specifically prohibited under the Honor System. The system applies not only to examinations but also to written work and computer programs submitted to instructors. The student, by registration, acknowledges the authority of the Honor Council of the Law School.

The University's Graduate Student Conduct Council has original jurisdiction in all cases of non-academic misconduct involving graduate and professional students. Students are expected to become familiar with the *Student Handbook*, available on-line (www.vanderbilt.edu/student_handbook).

Student Records (Buckley Amendment)

Vanderbilt University is subject to the provisions of federal law known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (also referred to as the Buckley Amendment or FERPA). This act affords students certain rights with respect to their educational records. These rights include:

The right to inspect and review their education records within 45 days of the day the University receives a request for access. Students should submit to the University Registrar written requests that identify the record(s) they wish to inspect. The University Registrar will make arrangements for access and notify the student of the time and place where the records may be inspected. If the University Registrar does not maintain the records, the student will be directed to the university official to whom the request should be addressed.

The right to request the amendment of any part of their education records that a student believes is inaccurate or misleading. Students who wish to request an amendment to their educational record should write the University official responsible for the record, clearly identify the part of the record they want changed, and specify why it is inaccurate or misleading. If the University decides not to amend the record as requested by the student, the student will be notified of the decision and advised of his or her right to a hearing.

The right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records to third parties, except in situations that FERPA allows disclosure without consent. One such situation is disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests. A school official is a person employed by the University in an administrative, supervisory, academic or research, or support staff position (including law enforcement unit personnel and health staff); a person or company with whom the University has contracted; a person serving on the Board of Trustees; or a student serving on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee, or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

The Buckley Amendment provides the University the ability to designate certain student information as "directory information." Directory information may be made available to any person without the student's consent unless the student gives notice as provided for below. Vanderbilt has designated the following as directory information: the student's name, addresses, telephone number, e-mail address, date and place of birth, major field of study, school, classification, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weights and heights of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, the most recent previous educational agency or institution attended by the student, and other similar information. Any student who does not wish disclosure of directory information should notify the University Registrar in writing. Such notification must be received by August 1st to assure that the student's address and phone number do not appear in any printed Vanderbilt directory. No element of directory information as defined above is released for students who request nondisclosure. The request to withhold directory information will remain in effect as long as the student continues to be enrolled, or until the student files a written request with the University Registrar to discontinue the withholding. To continue

nondisclosure of directory information after a student ceases to be enrolled, a written request for continuance must be filed with the University Registrar during the student's last term of attendance.

If a student believes the University has failed to comply with the Buckley Amendment, he or she may file a complaint using the Student Complaint and Grievance Procedure as outlined in the Student Handbook. If dissatisfied with the outcome of this procedure, a student may file a written complaint with the Family Policy and Regulations Office, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

Questions about the application of the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act should be directed to the University Registrar or to the Office of University Relations and General Counsel.

Financial Information

TUITION for the academic year 2002/2003 is \$28,350 for all full-time students. Students registering for fewer than 10 credit hours pay tuition at the rate of \$1,417 per hour. Tuition is payable in two equal installments, at the beginning of the fall semester and at the beginning of the spring semester.

Rates for tuition and fees are set annually by the Board of Trust and are subject to review and change without further notice.

A nonrefundable fee of \$50 is due when the application for admission is filed. A \$250 deposit, required on acceptance of an offer of admission, is also not refundable but is credited toward tuition. The student health insurance plan carries an annual fee of approximately \$982. Students pay annual activities and recreation fees of approximately \$268. Students must complete registration on the first day of classes each semester. Students who fail to register by the designated time will be charged a \$10 fee for late registration. A \$25 charge is made for course changes after registration has been completed.

Payment of Tuition and Fees

Tuition, fees, and all other University charges incurred prior to or at registration are due and payable in full at registration. All charges incurred after classes begin are due and payable in full by the last day of the month in which they are billed to the student. If payment is not made within that time, the student will incur financial penalties.

Refunds of Tuition and Dormitory Charges

University policy for the refund of tuition and dormitory charges provides a percentage refund based on the time of withdrawal. Students who withdraw officially or who are dismissed from the University for any reason may be entitled to a partial refund in accordance with the established schedule shown below. Fees are not refundable.

Fall 2002 Withdrawal/Refund Schedule

Week 1	August 26–August 31	100%
Week 2	September 1–September 7	95%
Week 3	September 8–September 14	85%
Week 4	September 15–September 21	80%

Week 5	September 22–September 28	75%
Week 6	September 29–October 5	65%
Week 7	October 6–October 12	60%
Week 8	October 13–October 19	55%
Week 9	October 20–October 26	45%
Week 10	October 27–November 2	40%

No refund after 2 November 2002

Spring 2003 Withdrawal/Refund Schedule

Week 1	January 6–January 11	100%
Week 2	January 12–January 18	95%
Week 3	January 19–January 25	85%
Week 4	January 26–February 1	80%
Week 5	February 2–February 8	75%
Week 6	February 9–February 15	65%
Week 7	February 16–February 22	60%
Week 8	February 23–March 1	55%
<i>Spring Break</i>	March 2–March 8	
Week 9	March 9–March 15	45%
Week 10	March 16–March 22	40%

No refund after 22 March 2003

Tuition Payment Programs

Tuition payment programs are available through Tuition Management Systems (TMS). Pamphlets describing these plans are available on request from the Office of Student Accounts or the Office of Student Financial Aid.

Late Payment of Fees

Charges not paid by the first day of classes will be automatically deferred (the Office of Accounting may refuse to allow a deferment if in its judgment the deferment is unwarranted), and the student's account will be assessed a monthly late payment fee of \$1.50 on each \$100 that remains unpaid after the first day of classes (\$5 minimum). An additional monthly late payment fee will be assessed unless payment is received in full on or before the last day of the month in which the student is billed. Late payment fees will continue for each month thereafter based on the outstanding balance unpaid as of the last day of each month. All amounts deferred are due not later than 30 November for the fall semester and 30 April for the spring semester.

Financial Clearance

Students will not be allowed to register for any semester if they have outstanding unpaid balances for any previous semester. No transcript, official or unofficial, will be issued for a student who has an outstanding balance from a previous semester. Transcripts will be released when the account has been paid. Diplomas of graduating students will be withheld until all bills are paid.

Activities and Recreation Fees

The required student activities and recreation fees entitle students to use the facilities of Sarratt Student Center and the Student Recreation Center. The fees also cover admission to certain social and cultural events and subscriptions to certain campus publications. Specific information on these fees is published annually in the Student Handbook. By payment of an additional fee, students and their spouses may use their identification cards for admission to athletic events.

Transcripts

Academic transcripts are supplied by the University Registrar on written authorization from the student. Transcripts are not released for students with delinquent accounts.

Employment

The study of law is demanding and is designed to occupy the student's full time. It is unwise to allow efforts to be diluted by outside work during the critical first year. The student is better advised to seek a loan for needed expenses than to impair the quality of preparation for the profession.

Opportunities for part-time work after the first year are available in the Law School, elsewhere in the University, and in Nashville. The American Bar Association Standards and Rules of Procedure state that a student may not work more than twenty hours a week while enrolled as a full-time student.

Financial Aid

An appreciable amount of financial aid is available to students in the Law School. Except for named scholarships listed below and a small portion of Law School scholarship funds reserved for merit awards, aid is awarded and renewed on the basis of the student's need. The two principal forms of aid are scholarships and loans. Only the latter carry an

explicit obligation to repay. Scholarship aid is normally confined to some portion of tuition, but this limitation does not apply to loan funds. A large portion of funds available for scholarship and loan purposes results from the generosity of law firms and alumni/ae.

To apply for financial aid, the applicant must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), the College Scholarship Service (CSS) Profile form, and the Vanderbilt Law School Financial Aid Statement, sent to all applicants for need-based aid. Forms should be completed no earlier than 1 January but as soon after that as possible, preferably by 15 February. Later submission of this information is likely to influence awards. Prospective law students must have a clear credit history in order to qualify for some of the loan programs available to professional school students.

Scholarships

In addition to the scholarships available from general Law School funds, the following specific scholarships are available to law students. Selection for these scholarships is made by the Law School except where otherwise indicated. Students who apply for financial aid by registration with FAFSA and CSS will automatically be considered for any of the following scholarships for which they may be eligible. No separate application is necessary except for the John W. Wade and Elliott Cheatham scholarships.

JOHN S. BEASLEY II SCHOLARSHIP. The John S. Beasley II Honor Scholarships were established to recognize the legacy established by John Beasley (J.D. 1954) during his service as associate dean and professor of law at Vanderbilt from 1962-72. A Beasley Scholarship is awarded to a member of an incoming class who has been selected as having the personal qualities, promise, and potential to make a mark upon the legal profession and the Law School. The recipient is chosen on the basis of merit without regard to financial need and receives a generous tuition scholarship award.

J. GILMER BOWMAN JR. MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP. A scholarship fund endowed by Mrs. J. Gilmer Bowman Sr. in honor of her son. Income from this fund is used to award scholarships on the basis of academic standing and financial need.

ENOCH BROWN SCHOLARSHIP FUND. A scholarship fund endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Eggleston Brown in the name of her husband. Income from this fund is used to award scholarships in the Law School.

EDWARD R. BURR SCHOLARSHIP. Donated by Ruth Burr Puryear in memory of her father, a prominent Nashville banker from 1891 until his death in 1940. Income from this fund will provide scholarships to students who demonstrate high scholastic achievement and good citizenship.

J. MICHAEL CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Established by Alera Jill Elliott in honor of her friend, mentor, and former law partner, the Campbell Scholarship Fund is a need-based award of \$5000 given to a student who has expressed a desire to specialize in real property law. J. Michael Campbell (B.E. 1965, J.D. 1968) is a real estate closing attorney and a principal with Campbell Hudson & Brannon in Atlanta, Georgia.

ELLIOTT E. CHEATHAM SCHOLARSHIP. Established in honor of Professor Cheatham and funded principally by contributions from five of his former students and from past scholars, the scholarship currently provides an annual stipend of \$5,000 in addition to any other scholarship assistance for which the student is eligible. The recipient is selected primarily on the basis of academic record, demonstrated leadership ability, and aptitude for legal studies.

JUDGE ALLEN COX SCHOLARSHIP. Established in honor of Judge Cox, a 1909 graduate of Vanderbilt who served on the Federal Court of the Northern District of Mississippi for twenty-eight years. Income from the fund endowed by Judge Cox's grandson, Allen C. Dunstan (L 1973), is used for a scholarship awarded annually.

GANTT SCHOLARSHIPS. A scholarship fund endowed by Mr. Nicholas J. Gantt (L 1903) of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Income from this fund is used for a scholarship awarded annually.

MARY POLK GREEN SCHOLARSHIP The Mary Polk Green Scholarship honors the memory and legacy of Vanderbilt Law School graduate Mary Polk Green (J.D. 1947) and her contributions to the school and the legal profession as director of the Vanderbilt law library. The income from this endowed fund is used to support students with financial need.

WILLIAM J. HARBISON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP The William J. Harbison Memorial Scholarship was established to honor the memory of Vanderbilt Law School graduate Judge William J. Harbison (J.D. 1950) by his family, friends, and former law partners. The scholarship award is based on merit and financial need.

ROBERT R. KRIVCHER SCHOLARSHIP. The Krivcher Scholarship was endowed by Sonya A. Krivcher in memory of her husband, Robert Russell Krivcher, (B.A. 1942, J.D. 1947). Robert Krivcher served in the U.S. Army during World War II, graduated 1st in his law school class, and was a founding partner in the Memphis-based firm, Krivcher & Magids, PC. A need-based scholarship, the Krivcher Scholarship is awarded annually to a second- or third-year law student who demonstrates strong academic achievement and is of high moral character.

MARR SCHOLARSHIPS. Mr. William B. Marr, alumnus of the class of 1899, left the bulk of his estate to the Vanderbilt University Law School, with directions that the income from it be used for scholarships to public-school graduates from Middle Tennessee. Several scholarships are awarded each year.

WILLIAM A. McDONNELL SCHOLARSHIP. A scholarship fund endowed by Mr. William A. McDonnell (B.A. 1916, LL.B. 1917), a former member of Vanderbilt's Board of Trust from Saint Louis, Missouri. Income from this fund is used for a scholarship or scholarships awarded annually to students with high academic promise and financial need.

MOOT COURT SCHOLARSHIP. Established by James L. Armour (1963) and his wife, Nancy Johnson Armour, the Moot Court Scholarships are awarded each year to the three (3) students chosen as members of the National Moot Court Team, the team that participates in the Moot Court Competition sponsored by The Association of the Bar of the City of New York. James Armour was a member of the first Championship National Moot Court Team from the Vanderbilt University Law School. The 1963 team won for Best Brief.

EDDIE MORGAN SCHOLARSHIP. Established in honor of Professor Edmund M. Morgan, outstanding authority on the law of evidence and a member of the law faculty from 1950 to 1964, and supported in part by contributions from his friends and former students.

RAYMONDE I. PAUL SCHOLARSHIP IN TRANSNATIONAL LAW. A scholarship fund endowed by the Charles Ulrick and Josephine Bay Foundation, Inc. Income from this fund is used for a scholarship awarded annually to one student in the third-year class who has made an outstanding contribution to the Transnational Legal Studies Program.

GRANVILLE S. RIDLEY SCHOLARSHIPS. A bequest in Mr. Ridley's will makes possible scholarships awarded annually to recipients chosen by the Law School. Preference will be given to students from Rutherford County, Tennessee, where Mr. Ridley practiced following his graduation from the Law School in 1916.

JOHN BOLTON SHAPARD SCHOLARSHIP. Established in memory of John Bolton Shapard, a 1965 graduate of the Law School. Funds for the scholarship have been contributed by Mr. Shapard's family and friends.

JUDGE LUTHER A. SMITH SCOTTISH RITE SCHOLARSHIPS. Established in honor of Judge Luther A. Smith, (L 1909), for many years Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A. Funds for the endowment have been contributed by the Scottish Rite Foundation, a number of local Scottish Rite organizations, and friends of Judge Smith. The income is used for several scholarships each year.

JOHN LEWIS TYE IV MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP. Established in honor of John Lewis Tye IV, (B.A. 1965), 1944-1966, by his parents in 1989. A member of the Class of 1968 from Cleveland, Tennessee, Tye had completed his first year of law school. Given to a first-year student, the scholarship also is awarded in the second and third year, contingent upon a demonstrated commitment to excellence in all facets of a well-rounded life. The scholarship, based on both merit and need, is awarded to a student from Tennessee or Georgia.

MILTON R. UNDERWOOD SCHOLARSHIPS. Two scholarships endowed by gifts from David and Lynda Underwood of Houston, Texas, and the Fondren Foundation, in memory of Milton R. Underwood, a 1928 law graduate and longtime trustee of Vanderbilt University. Awarded to a first-year student and renewed each year.

JOHN W. WADE SCHOLARSHIPS. The premier honor scholarship, awarded to three members of each class. The three-year full-tuition awards were established in honor of John W. Wade, Dean Emeritus and Distinguished Professor, Emeritus, of Vanderbilt Law School. Wade Scholars are chosen on the basis of superior achievement in all aspects of their lives. The founding gift for the Wade Scholarship was a bequest from Ucola Collier and Arthur Frank Katzentine. All applicants to the Law School are eligible to apply for the Wade Scholarship.

MARK WOODWORTH WALTON SCHOLARSHIPS. An endowed fund in memory of Mark Woodworth Walton, son of Mrs. John H. Stambaugh. The income from this fund is used for grants to needy and talented law students selected by the Law School.

PATRICK WILSON SCHOLAR'S SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 1994 by recipients of the prestigious Patrick Wilson Scholarships, premier honor scholarships awarded from 1967 to 1991. The scholarship provides full tuition and is endowed to ensure support in perpetuity. Recipients are chosen on the basis of superior academic records and personal qualities that reflect potential for contribution to the legal profession.

WALLER LANSDEN DORTCH & DAVIS SCHOLARSHIP. The Waller Lansden Dortch & Davis Scholarship in honor and memory of Philip G. Davidson III is a full tuition scholarship awarded to a student for the first year of law school and renewed each year. The scholarship is awarded on the basis of merit and without regard to financial need. The recipient is a student who has been identified as one who shows potential for contributions to the legal profession and whose character, ability, and leadership qualities reflect those of Philip Davidson (J.D. 1951).

Loan Funds

Vanderbilt University students participate in the Perkins Loan program, the Federal Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loan Programs, the Law Access or Law Loans program. Information may be obtained from the Office of Admissions. Completion of the FAFSA and Vanderbilt Law School forms are required in order to certify eligibility for institutional loan programs.

In addition to loans available from general Law School funds, the following specific loan funds are available to law students:

PAUL J. HARTMAN LOAN FUND. Established in honor of Paul J. Hartman, Professor of Law, Emeritus. Loans are awarded by the Law School in instances in which an unexpected need has arisen and no other reasonable means of assistance is available. Funds for the loan fund are contributed by the Law School and by Law School alumni.

VANDERBILT EMERGENCY LOAN FUND. Small loans at no interest are available to assist students who encounter a financial emergency during the school year.

Honors and Awards



The Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif, the national legal scholarship society, has a chapter at Vanderbilt. Election to membership in the order is limited to those students in the top 10 percent of the senior class who have earned at least 55 credit hours in residence at Vanderbilt.

Founder's Medal

The Founder's Medal, signifying first honors, was endowed by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt as one of his gifts to the University. It is awarded to the student in the graduating class who has attained the highest grade point average, having completed at least 55 credit hours in residence at Vanderbilt.

Other Medals and Prizes

JUNIUS L. ALLISON LEGAL AID AWARD. Awarded annually to the student adjudged to have made the most significant contribution to the work of the Legal Aid Society.

THE BANKS AWARD. Selected and awarded by the Jessup Moot Court competition team to the member who has made the greatest contribution to the team's overall success during the prior year. This award was established in memory of Thomas Cloney Banks (J.D. 1983).

BENNETT DOUGLAS BELL MEMORIAL AWARD. Awarded to the graduating student who is not only well versed in the law, but who embodies the highest conception of the ethics of the profession.

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS AWARD. The Bureau of National Affairs Inc. offers a year's free subscription to United States Law Week, given to the member of the senior class adjudged by the faculty to have made the most scholastic progress during the final school year.

NATHAN BURKAN MEMORIAL PRIZE. Awarded annually by the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers for the best paper on copyright.

G. SCOTT BRIGGS TRANSNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES AWARD. Awarded each year to the senior who has exhibited a high degree of scholastic achievement in transnational legal studies and who has made the most significant contribution to the development of international legal inquiry while a student of Vanderbilt Law School. This award was endowed by Mr. Briggs (J.D. 1969) in memory of his parents.

THE PHILIP G. DAVIDSON III MEMORIAL AWARD. The Philip G. Davidson III Memorial Award is presented annually to the student, chosen by the Vanderbilt Bar Association Board of Governors, who is dedicated to the law and its problem-solving role in society, and who provides exemplary leadership in service to the Law School and the greater community. The award has been endowed by Mr. Davidson's family and friends.

DEAN'S AWARD. Awarded to the student in the graduating class adjudged to have submitted the best research and writing project.

ROBERT F. JACKSON MEMORIAL PRIZE. Awarded to "that member of the second-year law class who has maintained the highest scholastic average during the two years." This prize was established in 1945 by Mrs. Robert F. Jackson in memory of her husband, who was for many years an esteemed member of the Board of Trust.

LIGHTFOOT, FRANKLIN & WHITE LEGAL WRITING AWARDS. Awarded annually for Best Brief and Best Oralist in each of the six sections of the first-year Legal Writing & Introduction to Lawyering course. This award is sponsored by Lightfoot, Franklin & White of Birmingham, Alabama, to support the teaching of practical legal skills in the law school curriculum.

LL.M. RESEARCH PRIZE. Awarded to the student in the graduating LL.M. class who submitted the best research and writing project.

ARCHIE B. MARTIN MEMORIAL PRIZE. Awarded to the student of the first-year class who has earned the highest general average for the year. The late Mr. H. L. Martin of New York City made provision for the prize, which is given in honor of his son, who was a member of the first-year class when he died in 1923.

JORDAN A. QUICK MEMORIAL AWARD. Award given to the student judged to have made the greatest contribution to the quality of life at the law school through his or her leadership with the Vanderbilt Bar Association.

STANLEY D. ROSE MEMORIAL BOOK AWARD. Awarded to the law student who has submitted the best legal writing in the field of jurisprudence or legal history during each academic year.

CARL J. RUSKOWSKI CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION AWARD. Awarded to the student who, in his or her representation of clients in the Law School's clinical program, demonstrated excellence in practice of law and best exemplified the highest standards of the legal profession.

VANDERBILT SCHOLASTIC EXCELLENCE AWARD. Awarded to the student designated by the professor as receiving the highest grade in all courses except seminars and limited enrollment courses.

WELDON B. WHITE PRIZE. Awarded each year to the student who submits the best written study of an aspect of the law of the state of Tennessee.

Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law Awards

VANDERBILT JOURNAL OF TRANSNATIONAL LAW SECOND-YEAR STAFF AWARD. Awarded to the second-year staff member who has made the most significant contribution to the advancement of the Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law during the school year.

VANDERBILT JOURNAL OF TRANSNATIONAL LAW—OUTSTANDING EDITOR AWARD. Awarded to the member of the third-year staff selected as having done the most outstanding work on the Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law during the academic year.

GRACE WILSON SIMS PRIZE FOR STUDENT WRITING IN TRANSNATIONAL LAW. Awarded to the student submitting the best piece of student writing for publication in the Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law during the school year.

GRACE WILSON SIMS MEDAL IN TRANSNATIONAL LAW. Awarded to the Editorial Board member, other than the editor-in-chief, who has done the most outstanding work on the Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law during the school year.

Vanderbilt Law Review Awards

LAW REVIEW CANDIDATE'S AWARD. Awarded by the second-year staff of the Vanderbilt Law Review to the third-year staff member, other than the editor-in-chief, who has made the most significant contribution to their development as staff members of the Vanderbilt Law Review.

LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATE EDITOR'S AWARD. Awarded annually to the associate editor among the third-year staff who has contributed most significantly toward the improvement of the Vanderbilt Law Review.

MORGAN PRIZE. A cash award, in honor of Professor Edmund M. Morgan, given to the student contributing the most outstanding piece of student writing published in the Vanderbilt Law Review during the school year. The winner of this prize is ineligible to receive the Dean's Award.

MYRON PENN LAUGHLIN NOTE—AWARD. Awarded to the student, other than the recipient of the Morgan Prize, who has contributed the best student note published in the Vanderbilt Law Review during the school year.

Moot Court Awards

BASS BERRY & SIMS MOOT COURT COMPETITION AWARD. Awarded to the semifinalists in the Intramural Appellate Competition.

JOHN A. CORTNER MOOT COURT COMPETITION AWARD. Awarded to the two members of the winning team in the Intramural Appellate Competition. The award was established by family and friends in memory of John A. Cortner, (J.D. 1985) as a memorial to his energetic commitment to the Moot Court program, in which he served as the Chief Justice of the Moot Court Board.

K. HARLAN DODSON MOOT COURT STAFF AWARD. An award to the senior member of the moot court staff, other than the chief justice, who rendered the most outstanding service during the year in all aspects of the moot court program.

Courses of Study



First-Year Courses

Civil Procedure. An introduction to federal and state court organization, jurisdiction, and procedure including pleading, joinder of parties and claims, pretrial discovery, pretrial disposition of cases, judgments, *res judicata*, collateral estoppel, and other subjects. Primary emphasis is on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and its counterparts that have been adopted by many states. [4]

Constitutional Law I—Structural Questions, Federalism, and Separation of Powers. A basic study of the distribution of governmental powers between the federal government and the states, as well as the relationship among the three branches of the federal government and the role of the courts in the constitutional scheme. Issues include judicial review, standing, the enumerated powers of Congress, preemption, legislative veto, presidential power, and introductory aspects of constitutional interpretation. [3]

Contracts. The agreement process; interpretation; consideration and its equivalents; illegal bargains; the statute of frauds; remedies for breach of contract; failure of condition; impossibility of performance and frustration of purpose; third-party beneficiaries; assignment of rights and delegation of duties; and discharge. Relevant sections of Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code are included in study of each topic. [5]

Criminal Law. Specific crimes at common law and under modern statutes; general principles of criminal liability; defenses; selected problems in criminal law administration from investigation and arrest through trial. [3]

Legal Process and Institutions of Lawmaking. A study of the legislative, administrative, and judicial process, and the lawmaking institutions of government. Issues addressed include statutory interpretation, the structure of agencies and agency action, judicial review, theories of legislative and executive oversight and control, and judicial reasoning. [4]

Legal Writing I. Students learn the fundamentals of written legal analysis, citation, and written and oral advocacy. [2]

Legal Writing II. Continuation of Legal Writing I. [2]

Property. A basic survey of the law of property with emphasis on real estate; estates in land; divided interests; adverse possession; introduction to future interests; landlord-tenant; commercial transfers of land, including the real estate contract, the deed, the recording system and title insurance, restriction of land use through private arrangement and public regulation. [4]

Torts. Liability for intentional harm to person or property and for similar harm caused by negligent conduct. [4]

Second- and Third-Year Courses

The following courses are approved by the faculty. Offerings for each semester are announced in the Law School Schedule of Courses well in advance of the beginning of the academic year; changes and additions are announced thereafter as necessary.

Administrative Law. The use of administrative agencies, including executive departments, to accomplish governmental purposes; creation and control of agency powers, with emphasis on constitutional and statutory provisions affecting administrative procedure, and judicial review of agency action; the quest for widely applicable concepts. Issues and principles of law are drawn from the experiences of various agencies, mostly federal. This course treats administrative law as a body of legal knowledge; it does not offer specialized study of any particular agency. [3]

Admiralty. The use of administrative agencies, including executive departments, to accomplish governmental purposes; creation and control of agency powers, with emphasis on constitutional and statutory provisions affecting administrative procedure, and judicial review of agency action; the quest for widely applicable concepts. Issues and principles of law are drawn from the experiences of various agencies, mostly federal. This course treats administrative law as a body of legal knowledge; it does not offer specialized study of any particular agency. [3]

Advanced Corporate Problems Seminar. This is a classic seminar in which students pick a topic and research it, then do a class presentation and a paper. Students may use the paper to satisfy the senior writing requirement if the paper fulfills the general requirements for senior papers. During particular semesters, topics may focus on different specialized areas, such as corporations or securities, but students may take the seminar only once. The corporations course, or another course that includes the study of corporations, is a pre- or co-requisite. During semesters when the seminar focuses on securities, a securities regulation course is also a pre- or co-requisite. Limited enrollment. [3]

Advanced Environmental Law. This course will explore current topics in the design, administration, and enforcement of environmental law in the United States, with particular emphasis on enforcement. We will look at the changing relationship between regulators and the regulated, including experiments with more cooperative and collaborative regulatory approaches. We will also examine the role of federalism and intergovernmental conflicts in the administration of environmental regulation. Limited enrollment. [2]

Advanced Intellectual Property Seminar. Study of advanced issues in intellectual property law, including publicity rights, federal preemption of state laws, constitutional limits on congressional power, security interests, false advertising, international conventions, and anti-trust. Limited enrollment. [3]

Advanced Issues in Free Speech Seminar. A seminar that explores the different theoretical approaches underlying the constitutional protection of the freedom of expression. It will place particular emphasis on the impact of changes in political theory, current social problems, and changes in technology on free speech principles. Topics include civic republicanism, critical race theories of free speech, feminist theories of speech, campaign finance reform, government speech, hate speech, unconstitutional conditions, violence on television, and children's programming. Recommended: First Amendment Constitutional Law. Limited enrollment. [3]

Advanced Legal Research. This course will build upon basic legal research skills and expose the student to the book and electronic information sources utilized by researchers in several specialized areas of law. Following a basic review of research fundamentals, the course will then focus on specialized research materials in the areas of international law, taxation, securities regulation, and legislative history. In addition, instruction will be given on non-legal research in the social sciences, business and scientific fields, including the use of Nexis, the Internet, and Westlaw's Dialog gateway. Limited enrollment. [2]

Advanced Topics in Labor and Employment Law Seminar. A seminar focusing on significant practical and theoretical issues in labor and employment law. A research paper will be required. Topics covered vary from year to year, to reflect current concerns in the area. Prerequisite: Labor Relations, Labor Standards, Employment Discrimination Law, or Law of Work. Limited enrollment. [3]

Advanced Torts. Injuries to relationships, including such torts as misrepresentation, defamation, invasion of right of privacy, wrongful judicial proceedings, and interference with business relationships, family relationships, and political and other civil rights; and consideration of significant contemporary developments in other torts. [3]

American Legal History. Selected problems in the origin and development of private law in the United States from the colonial period through the middle of the nineteenth century. Topics to be studied include: the reception of English law, the formation of colonial legal institutions, the transformation of seditious libel, the growth of corporation law in the early nineteenth century, and the legal response to economic and technological changes. Some attention will be paid to the early nineteenth-century controversy over the character of law in a democratic society, especially the movement for codification. Emphasis will be on the interplay between law and the social values and political environment of the new nation. [3]

American Legal History Seminar. Development of law, legal institutions, and the legal profession (including legal education), from colonial times to the present day. Emphasis on contribution of lawyers to managing change in society, business, and government. Paper covering topic to be selected in consultation with instructor and presented to class in discussion format. Limited enrollment. [3]

Antitrust Law. Federal regulation of private economic activities under the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act to ensure maintenance of a competitive economy; examination of the major areas of antitrust law in the context of relevant economic concepts. [3]

Bankruptcy. A study of the rights of secured and unsecured creditors under state law and federal bankruptcy law, and the corresponding rights of debtors. Other areas covered include methods of collecting judgments, fraudulent conveyances, general assignments, garnishment, and attachment. Completion of Secured Transactions is helpful, but not required. [3]

Bioethics and the Law. Examination of emerging legal concepts reflecting the rapid developments in modern medicine and the moral concerns of society. Emphasis upon judicial decisions and philosophical analyses dealing with issues such as genetic manipulation, novel modes of procreation, human experimentation, nature of consent regarding medical procedures, control of drugs, definitions of death, implications of euthanasia. Limited enrollment. [2]

Business Acquisitions and Mergers. An examination of the law relating to the acquisition of businesses through asset and stock acquisitions and corporate mergers. The course ex-

amines applicable state corporate law, federal securities and tax law, accounting methods and the structure of acquisition agreements. The course will give some emphasis to tax-free acquisitive reorganizations. Pre-requisite: Corporations. [3]

Campaign Finance and Elections. This course explores constitutional, statutory, and political aspects of the American electoral system, examining campaign finance, the role of political parties, and redistricting. Topics addressed include the Federal Election Campaign Act, first amendment limits on campaign finance regulation, first amendment and associational issues related to political parties, and the equal protection clause as it applies to redistricting. Limited enrollment. [2]

Child and Family Law Policy Clinic. This course offers students the opportunity to explore the role of lawyers in shaping public policy through supervised fieldwork activity at the Child and Family Policy Center at the Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies. The course is structured around four primary areas of public policy lawyering: the state legislative session, activities of interest/advocacy groups concerned with child and family policy, public interest litigation, and the proactive public policy work of the Center. Students engage in a variety of tasks, such as analyzing and tracking legislation, preparing commentary and policy papers, drafting legislation, providing strategic advice and counseling on legislative action and other advocacy activities, and gathering and analyzing original data relevant to current child and family policy issues. Students also attend a series of classroom sessions related to their fieldwork and lawyering tasks. Three credit hours are awarded for the first semester, which includes fieldwork and class sessions; two additional credit hours are awarded for an optional semester of fieldwork only. All credit is awarded on a pass/fail basis. Maximum credit of 5 hours. Limited enrollment. [3-2]

Child Welfare Seminar: Law and Policy. This course will examine the history and development of current laws and policies related to child welfare in America. It will focus heavily on legislation, but will also include discussion of relevant case law. Additionally, it will incorporate materials from other disciplines, such as history, sociology, and education. Students will be evaluated based upon in-class presentations as well as a final research paper. Limited enrollment. [3]

Children and the Law Seminar. Discussion of the special social and legal role of children, including: constitutional allocation of power among children, parents, and the State; medical treatment of and experimentation on children; child abuse and neglect; termination of parental rights and substitute care for children; emancipation of children and age-based classifications; the juvenile justice process for adjudication and disposition of children as dependents, status offenders, and delinquents; and the right to treatment of incarcerated children. The course focuses on the sociological factors and implications of present practices and examines public policy reforms proposed to address these issues. Limited enrollment. [3]

Civil Practice Clinic. Introduction to civil law practice gained by representing clients through the Vanderbilt Legal Clinic, a legal aid office located in the Law School building. Students are supervised by clinical faculty during all stages of representation, from initial interviews through trials and appeals. The course emphasizes the techniques of client interviewing and counseling; fact-finding and formal discovery; negotiation; trial and administrative advocacy; and the role of the lawyer in the legal system. Either or both semesters may be taken. Three credit hours are awarded for the first semester in which the student is enrolled, which includes a series of introductory classes on the lawyering process and relevant issues of substantive law and procedure; 2 credit hours are awarded for the optional second semester. Maximum credit of 5 hours. Limited enrollment. [3-2]

Comparative Corporate Governance. Comparative corporate governance has become a hot topic in academic debate. A major issue in this contemporary debate is whether national governance systems can be expected to converge into a new internal governance system, comprising best practices from diverse systems. While many commentators support this position, others take the view that major underlying legal and cultural differences between jurisdictions will ultimately prevent such convergence. This course will examine recent trends in comparative corporate governance and discuss fundamental differences in structure, and the interplay of governance techniques, in a variety of different jurisdictions, such as the US, UK, Germany, Japan and Australia. Different approaches to fundamental issues in corporate governance will be explored, including: board structure; director's duties; disclosure; fairness between shareholders; the role of institutional investors; the role of employees; executive remuneration and takeovers. Limited enrollment [2]

Comparative Criminal Law. This course involves a comparative study of selected legal concepts and institutions in an assortment of European countries. Examples include: punishment theories (perhaps including the death penalty); legal constraints upon prosecutorial discretion; the role of victims in the criminal justice system; presence and/or constraints upon plea bargaining; substantive criminal law: what conduct is criminalized and why; the insanity defense; police practices and investigative techniques; contrasting trial procedures; use of juries/judges as fact-finders; right to counsel for indigents; pretrial detention of persons accused of crimes; probation/parole procedures; the appellate process; sanctions for violations of legal norms by police (unlawful searches, interrogations, etc.). [2]

Comparative Jurisprudence. This course is structured around two issues: (1) the notion of law as a discrete entity – law, that is, as something separate from both politics and from other academic disciplines, and (2) the question of what makes for good judicial decision-making. The course begins by considering the ideas of two European legal positivists – Hans Kelsen and H.L.A. Hart – and then moves to an analysis of American legal realism. Finally, students examine the sorts of responses that the positivist and realist traditions have provoked, and the shared jurisprudential dilemmas and concerns at the heart of European and American legal theory embodied in these responses. [1]

Comparative Law. The institutions and legal underpinnings of the cultures, the historical background, legal method, and other characteristics by which the world's legal systems may be classified into major families, such as the Anglo-American, Roman-German, and socialist families. Comparative study of selected legal concepts and institutions in an assortment of legal systems. Examples include contracts of adhesion, divorce, judicial review of constitutionality of legislation, and the emerging institutions of the European Union. [2]

Comparative Law of Financial Distress. Some firms find themselves in a situation where they cannot pay their debts as they become due. A subset of these firms may be economically efficient in that their operating revenues exceed their operating expenses. This course examines the various responses that legal systems have to confronting this problem. The course will look at how legal systems handle domestic firms and how they coordinate to handle multinational firms that encounter financial distress. Emphasis will be placed on the role the lawyers play in sorting out these issues. [2]

Comparative Legal Studies. This course is an advanced study of one or more selected topics, varying from year to year, in comparative or foreign law. Students will be asked to write a research paper. Limited enrollment. [2]

Complex Litigation. This course will focus upon the major procedural and substantive issues that arise in the context of nationwide complex civil litigation. The major focus will be

on class actions, including the requirement for class certification, dual federal and state class actions, the manifold issues that arise in class settlements, and the determination of class attorneys' fees. In addition, alternatives to the class action mechanism will be discussed, including coordination by the judicial panel on multi-district litigation. There are no pre-requisites for the course. Grades will be determined based on a six-hour take-home essay examination. [3]

Conflict of Laws. The legal problems arising when an occurrence or a case cuts across state or national boundaries: jurisdiction of courts, enforceability of foreign judgments, choice of the applicable law. The policies, the rules of law, and the constitutional requirements in private interstate law. [3]

Constitution and the Family Seminar. For more than 100 years, the Supreme Court of the United States has engaged in "constitutionalizing" the family. That is, the Court has treated family as an institution possessing constitutional status and providing a ground for constitutional judgment. This seminar aims to examine both the manner in which the Court has proceeded and the substantive stakes of the Court's commitments. The substantive stakes are, to borrow from Justice Douglas, older than the Constitution. They extend to the earliest values and practices of human civilizations. The stakes are also fundamental. They implicate people's material well-being, their conceptions of morality, and their preparation for citizenship. Several questions grow out of the aims of the seminar. Some of these questions are ancient, others more recent. For example, who is a family, and who may decide? What roles, if any, does family play in the relationship between individual and state? To what extent should familial values or practices be exempt from regulation by government? What is the relation between family and gender (a status)? Between family and sex (an act)? What do a liberal culture and a capitalist economy do to the form and function of family? What is the constitutional status of marriage? What, if anything, does the Constitution say about the rearing of children? Does the Constitution require, permit, or prohibit official recognition of same-sex partnerships? Limited enrollment. [3]

Constitutional Law II—Individual Rights. An introductory study of due process and equal protection as general constitutional restrictions on all government actions that affect individuals and an introduction to the structural role of the Supreme Court in enforcing those constitutional restrictions against the other units of state and federal government. [3]

Constitutional Law of U.S. Foreign Relations. An introductory study of the constitutional allocation of lawmaking power in the foreign affairs field, including a consideration of the related powers of the executive, Congress, and the judiciary in situations involving foreign elements. Specific subject matter areas include the treaty power, the war power, executive agreements, the allocation of powers to control international trading activities, the political question doctrine, protection of rights of aliens and the rights of foreign corporations, and the scope of state lawmaking power in private international matters. [3]

Constitutional Protection of Property Rights. This course will examine the constitutional protection afforded property and economic rights throughout American history. Among other topics, the course will cover colonial attitudes toward property ownership, the role of property rights in framing the Constitution, the early use of eminent domain, the growth of the contract clause, the evolution and application of due process, utility rate regulation, and changing interpretations of the takings clause of the Fifth Amendment. [3]

Constitutional Theory Seminar. A seminar offering in depth study of different approaches to constitutional interpretation and different conceptions of the role of the Supreme Court in the process of constitutional interpretation. Discussion will focus on a broad range of books and articles by prominent scholars in the field. Paper required. Limited enrollment. [3]

Constitutional Tort Litigation. Constitutional torts basically are claims for monetary judgments brought under 42 U.S.C. §1983 in which citizens seek monetary damages from state actors for alleged violations of constitutional rights. The major focus of the course will be a critical examination of Section 1983 as a process of vindicating violations of constitutional rights. The subjects include the state action doctrine, liability of municipalities, the immunity doctrines, causation theories, Bivens actions against federal officials, limitations on monetary relief, and attorney's fees. [2]

Consumer Credit Protection. Examination of the history, concepts, terminology, and structure of consumer credit regulations. Written and oral presentations on selected topics required; opportunity for major research and writing project. Completion of Commercial Credit, Creditor's Rights, and Bankruptcy helpful, but not required. Limited enrollment. [2]

Copyright. An intensive study of the law of literary and artistic property, with emphasis on mastering the technical intricacies of the 1976 Copyright Act. Subject matter treated will include literary characters; musical works; pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works; industrial designs; motion pictures; sound recordings; and computer programs. Throughout the course effort is made to clarify the relations between artistic property and industrial property (patent, trademark and unfair competition law) in the United States and at the international level. Students are encouraged to think critically about the policy issues left unresolved by the 1976 Act, issues that often reflect a larger, ongoing debate within the framework of the world's intellectual property system. [3]

Corporate and Securities Transactions. An examination of sophisticated business transactions. The course will focus on the interrelationship of corporation and securities laws with corporate finance and business strategy. It also will deal with the ways in which corporate and securities lawyers handle issues in other legal disciplines, such as commercial and tax law, in the transactional context. Case studies of actual transactions will occupy a significant portion of the class's attention. A consideration of negotiation techniques and legal and business ethics will be included. Corporations is a pre-requisite and one of the Securities Regulation courses is a pre- or co-requisite. [2]

Corporate and Partnership Taxation. This course will focus on the federal income taxation of domestic corporations and their shareholders and of partnerships (including limited liability companies) and their partners. Topics will include entity formation and capitalization; entity allocation and distribution of income to entity interest holders, including dividends; consequences to interest holders of transactions in the interests of entities, including mergers and spin-offs; and entity termination, including liquidations. Wherever appropriate, the course will employ a comparative approach and a transactional one, with the goal being for students to develop a rudimentary sense of entity tax planning. Pre-requisite: Federal Income Tax. [4]

Corporate Finance Seminar. This course will examine a number of ways in which corporations finance themselves and the reasons--generally heavily tax influenced--for their choices. Among topics to be discussed will be rules limiting corporate interest deductibility, debt and equity, OID, contingent payment debt instruments and DECS, preferred stock, conduit financing arrangements, tracking stock, options, futures and forwards, notional principal contracts (derivatives), straddles and hedging, leveraged leases, asset securitizations, REITs and UPREITs. In addition, considerable time will be devoted to so-called "corporate tax shelters." The course grade will be based on weekly problems, a class presentation, and a substantial paper. Limited enrollment. Pre-requisite: Corporate Tax or Corporate and Partnership Tax. [3]

Corporate Governance and Control. This course entails an in-depth study of the principal issues involved in creating appropriate governance and control systems for large publicly-held corporations. It focuses on questions of corporate structure, voting rights, duties of directors, derivative suites, indemnification, and transfers of control, viewed from legal, economic, and societal perspectives, and critically evaluates current proposals for dealing with these matters. Corporations recommended. [1]

Corporate Governance and Executive Incentives Seminar. This seminar will focus on several different advanced topics in corporate law and finance, including domestic, international, and comparative corporate governance systems, executive compensation, and theories of the firm. A research paper will be required. Enrollment is open to all upperclass Owen and Law students. Enrollment priority will be given to students who are completing a Certificate in Law and Business. Pre-requisite: Corporations. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. Limited enrollment. [3]

Corporate Restructuring. This course examines the legal and financial responses that a corporation has when it encounters financial distress. These responses include restructuring both inside and outside of bankruptcy. The course will use case studies to illustrate the options that a firm in financial distress has, and the relative costs and benefits of each option. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [1]

Corporate Taxation. A basic study of federal income taxation of domestic corporations and shareholders, with a limited and comparative treatment of the taxation of partnerships and partners, including the mechanisms for and consequences of corporate formation and capitalization; cash dividends and property distributions; common and preferred stock dividends, complete and partial liquidations; redemptions; accumulated earnings tax; personal holding companies; collapsible corporations; and "Subchapter S" corporations. Pre-requisite: Federal Tax Law or Introduction to Federal Income Taxation of Individuals. [3]

Corporations. A study of the modern business corporation, both publicly held and closely held enterprises, including the organization and financial structuring of corporations; the allocation of control among shareholders, directors, and officers; the responsibilities of management and controlling shareholders; and the issuance of corporate securities. [3]

Corporations and Business Entities. The primary focus of attention is a study of the modern business corporation, both publicly held and closely held, including the organization and financial structuring of the corporation; the allocation of control among shareholders, directors, and officers; the responsibilities of management and controlling shareholders; and the issuance of shares. Attention will also be given to alternative forms of business associations, such as partnerships, limited partnerships, and limited liability companies. [4]

Criminal Constitutional Law. Constitutional aspects of the criminal justice process prior to the commencement of formal prosecution, including right to counsel, arrest, search and seizure, electronic eavesdropping, entrapment, confessions, lineups, and the exclusionary rule. [3]

Criminal Law Seminar. A seminar focusing on selected issues in special problems in criminal law. A research paper will be required, and topics will include substantive, procedural, and constitutional aspects of a criminal case. Pre-requisite: Criminal Constitutional Law or Criminal Practice and Procedure. Limited enrollment. [3]

Criminal Practice and Procedure. A review of selected aspects of a criminal prosecution from the initial investigation through pretrial procedures and trial. Specific areas will include bail, grand jury, plea bargaining, speedy trial, and jury selection. Criminal Constitutional Law is suggested as an antecedent to this course. [3]

Criminal Practice Clinic. Students obtain experience in pretrial, trial, and post-conviction matters under the close supervision of clinical faculty. Students represent individuals charged with felonies from indictment through disposition - either trial or plea negotiation and sentencing - and, in some instances, on appeal. In addition, students handle post-conviction relief petitions on behalf of persons in prison. Criminal Practice and Procedure and Evidence recommended. Either semester or both may be taken. Three credits are awarded in the first semester in which the student is enrolled, which includes a series of introductory classes on the lawyering process and relevant issues of substantive law and procedure; 2 credits are awarded in the optional second semester. Maximum credit of 5 hours. Limited enrollment. [3-2]

Criminal and Scientific Evidence. This course examines how the legal system uses the law of evidence in criminal cases. Particular attention is devoted to the different rules and tests applied for admitting a broad range of scientific evidence and techniques, as well as the theories and policies that drive decisions regarding admissibility. This approach attempts to foster an understanding of scientific evidence that is relatively familiar in criminal case investigations (e.g., eyewitness testimony), in addition to evidence that is more cutting edge (e.g. DNA testing, the new "syndromes," e-mail communications). Commonly, the course will discuss these evidentiary issues in the context of major criminal law cases and the roles of key players involved in them (prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, and experts). Such a multidisciplinary, multi-party, framework highlights the conflicts between law and science and the ethical dilemmas that legal actors confront, particularly when the science involved is new and relatively untested. Limited enrollment. [2]

Current Constitutional Issues. In-depth study of selected constitutional cases or issues, with particular emphasis on cases or uses currently pending before or recently decided by the United States Supreme court. Attention will be given to the role and philosophy of the Supreme Court in current constitutional litigation, including different modes of judicial interpretation. Limited enrollment. [2]

Current Issues in Corporation and Securities Law. An in-depth focus on issues currently of concern to corporate and securities lawyers. Students will be asked to analyze and participate in discussions involving a series of hypothetically structured problems. Oral and written presentations will be required. There will be no final examination. The areas to be covered depend on which areas of corporation and securities law are developing the most rapidly, or are otherwise of the most current interest at the time of the course. Pre-requisite: Corporations. Limited enrollment. [2]

Defamation and Privacy. This course examines the law governing tort actions for defamation (libel and slander) and for invasion of privacy (appropriation of likeness, false light invasion of privacy, intrusion upon seclusion, and publication of private facts). Particular attention is paid to the interplay of common law, statute, and constitutional law in these areas. [2]

Developing an eCommerce Business. While the dot com bubble has burst, electronic commerce is flourishing. In this course, we will examine the development of a typical e-commerce business. We will take the business from its conceptual phase to the building of an appropriate business model. We will give particular attention to the interplay between management and legal counsel. Topics to be covered will be the initial business plan; the early stage financing; an appropriate legal structure; start-up management decisions, from organization structure to employee concerns; early sales and marketing decisions; and the necessary legal framework to adequately protect the new business. [2]

Dispute Resolution Seminar. Law School can create the impression that every legal dispute results in an appellate court decision. In fact, however, relatively few disputes make it to trial, let alone the courts of appeals. Most disputes are resolved through other processes, and those other processes – namely negotiation and settlement, mediation, and arbitration – will be the focus of this seminar. Although this is a seminar, we will devote a significant portion of our two-hour sessions to demonstrations, exercises, and simulations. Grades will be based on a research paper as well as attendance and participation. Because one student's absence might adversely affect another student's classroom experience, attendance is mandatory. Failure to attend will have an adverse, perhaps even catastrophic, impact on the absent student's grade. No pre-requisites. Students who enroll in this seminar will be precluded from taking Professor Guthrie's Negotiation course due to some overlap in content. Limited enrollment. [3]

Dispute Resolution Systems. This course will explore and evaluate the relative effectiveness of negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and traditional litigation as techniques for dealing with the typical legal dispute. Systems devised by other cultures to manage disputes also will be considered. The dynamics of a legal dispute, including the roles played by the various parties and their advocates, will be studied in detail. Some formal instruction in the actual use of non-litigation techniques such as mediation will be included. Limited enrollment. [2]

Domestic Violence Law. A course focusing on multidisciplinary issues of domestic violence, with a concentration on interdisciplinary approaches to a specific legal problem. Discussion will include the dynamics and psychology of domestic violence, criminal and civil law issues, and historical and social policies. A research paper or project will be required. Limited enrollment. [2]

Employment Discrimination Law. A study of the legal protection against discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, and handicap. The major emphasis of the course will be on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Other laws include the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Rehabilitation Act. Subjects include theories of discrimination, defenses and proof; pregnancy discrimination; sexual harassment; affirmative action; and remedies for unlawful employment discrimination. [3]

Environmental Law. Introduction to the role of the legal system in addressing problems of environmental disruption, with special emphasis on problems of pollution. Discussion of traditional and evolving legal remedies for the control of pollution, including recent legislation and administrative regulatory reform initiatives. Analysis of statutory materials will focus on the principal federal statutes and their implementation. [3]

Estate Taxation and Planning. Fundamental concepts of estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer taxation, as well as related estate planning techniques. Prerequisite: Federal Tax Law and Wills and Trusts [3].

Ethics and Public Policy. An examination of the place of values in the public policy process. In addition to raising methodological concerns, the course applies different approaches to ethical argumentation to specific public policy issues through the analysis of cases, statutes, regulations, and public debate on governmental policy. [3]

Ethics and Public Policy Seminar. A seminar focusing on ethical analysis of selected public policy issues. A major research paper is required that addresses the role of values and approaches to ethics embedded in the cases, legislative debates, statutes, and regulations related to a particular public policy topic. Limited enrollment. [3]

European Legal Institutions. This course deals with the growth and development of European legal, economic, and political integration. It focuses on the European Community treaties and the legal institutions created by these treaties (i.e., European Council, Commission, Parliament, and Court of Justice). It also covers the decision-making processes of these institutions and the Community's financial practices. Finally, the course describes the transformation of the European Economic Community into a more fully developed European Union and assesses the prospects for the adoption of all-European policies in foreign, military, and domestic affairs. [3]

European Union Law. This course provides a survey of European Union constitutional underpinnings, structure, institutions, procedure, and important case law. The Treaty of Rome and amendments such as the Maastricht Treaty will be analyzed and lead to examination of the role of EU institutions (European Council, Commission, Parliament and Court of Justice). Important Court of Justice Judgments will be used to illustrate EU principles such as supremacy and free movement. Other issues involving harmonization of law, subsidiarity, competition policy and merger regulation, monetary policy, human rights, workers' rights, consumer protection, environmental policy, and external relations will be discussed. [3]

Evidence. A basic study of the Federal Rules of Evidence, including examination of witnesses, functions of judges and jury in determining admissibility of evidence, and principles of relevance, hearsay, and the admission of expert testimony. [3]

Evidence. A comprehensive study of evidence law, including the examination of witnesses, functions of judges and jury in determining admissibility of evidence, principles of relevance and hearsay, evidentiary privileges, the admission of expert and scientific testimony, and the confrontation rights of criminal defendants. [4]

Externship Program. The basic requirements are: (1) Students may receive credit only for work supervised by faculty-approved fieldwork supervisors at faculty-approved placements. (2) Various types of externships may qualify, including placements with federal and state prosecutors and defenders, the state attorney general's office, state legislative offices, federal and state agencies, state and federal judges, and legal aid or other non-profit programs. Students may not receive credit for work for which they are paid. For placements in the Nashville area, the main course requirements are: a) 110 hours of fieldwork (or approximately 8 hours per week over a 14-week semester); b) approximately 10 hours of classroom-type sessions, arranged by the faculty member in cooperation with the fieldwork supervisors; c) recording a journal of work experience, which will be reviewed periodically by the faculty member; d) submission of a written product to the faculty member at the end of the semester, either a copy of something prepared during the externship or prepared specially to meet this requirement. The course for Nashville area placements carries 3 academic credits. Students may continue with the same externship for a second semester for an additional 2 credits, for a maximum total of 5 credits per externship. Placements must be arranged by the student and approved by the Director of the Clinic no later than the end of the first week of classes. [3-2]

Students wishing to pursue an externship program away from Nashville must submit a proposal to do so, endorsed by a full-time faculty member, to the Curriculum Committee no later than six weeks prior to the end of the term preceding the term when the program would be undertaken. The proposal must provide that all relevant requirements of the American Bar Association Standards are met. [1 to 6]

Family Law. The law applying to persons in their family relationships, including legal problems concerning marriage and divorce; the impact of constitutional rights regarding the decision whether or not to have children; the enforceability of private contracts governing intimate relationships in and out of marriage; and the legal standards governing decisions regarding alimony, property division, and child custody in the event of a divorce. The course includes an examination of the sociological implications of current marriage and divorce practices and legal changes proposed in response thereto. [3]

The Federal Courts and the Federal System. An advanced study of the power and role of the federal courts as defined by the U.S. Constitution, U.S. Supreme court cases, and U.S. statutes. Focus is primarily on the role of the federal courts in their relations with other branches of the federal government and the state governments. Subjects covered include standing; ripeness; mootness; power of Congress to define the scope of federal court jurisdiction; sovereign immunity and immunity of government officers; abstention; appellate and collateral review, including habeas corpus; and federal question and diversity jurisdiction. Pre- or co-requisite: Constitutional Law II (Individual Rights). [3 or 4]

Federal Income Taxation of Individuals. This course covers the four basic issues that cross all federal income tax courses: What is income, when is it income (accounting), whose income is it (assignment of income), and what rates (ordinary income versus capital gains)? In addition, the course uses the problem method as a way of helping students learn to use the statute, regulations, and other administrative rules (such as revenue rulings). [3]

Federal Income Taxation of Partners and Partnerships. This course takes a cradle to grave approach to the taxation of partnerships, limited liability companies, joint ventures, and pass through corporations under subchapters S and K of the Internal Revenue Code. Most American businesses with more than one owner are taxed under these subchapters, especially privately held businesses. Pre-requisite: Federal Tax Law or Introduction to Federal Income Taxation of Individuals. [3]

Federal Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates. The Internal Revenue Code recognizes four types of taxpayers: individuals; corporations; trusts; and estates. In the past, the law school curriculum has focused on the gift and estate tax, which is a wealth transfer tax based on the value of the estate or the gift rather than the income earned. This course covers Subchapter J of the internal revenue code, which contains the rules for the income taxation of trusts and estates. Due to a long history of changes in the gift and estate tax, many estates and trusts that are not subject to the gift and estate tax will be subject to an income tax. [1]

Federal Tax Law. The basic course on federal income taxation; operation of the federal tax system and its application to various types of taxpayers. Emphasis on such concepts as gross income, exclusion, deductions, assignment of income, capital gains and losses, and tax accounting problems. Tax problems arising in business activities, family arrangements, property transfers, and the tax planning relevant to dealing with them. [3 or 4]

Financial Instruments. This course will explore the structure and problems relating to various types of financing transactions. It will begin with an overview of the financial markets and the determinants of market interest rates. As part of this overview, the course will investigate the breadth and sophistication of both the money and capital markets. The course will then focus upon selected financial instruments in each of the money and capital markets, an exploration of the transactions that those instruments represent, an analysis of the motivation of the parties to those transactions, and an inquiry into some of the legal and business problems arising from them. It will include treatment of securitization transactions and the use of derivatives. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [2]

Financing Emerging Businesses. This course will examine contracting problems associated with the financing of emerging growth companies. Relying heavily on case studies of financing contracts, we will explore the structure of venture capital investing, franchising, alliances and joint ventures, and warrants and options. Pre-requisites: Corporations or Corporations and Other Business Entities. [3]

First Amendment Constitutional Law. A basic constitutional law course focusing on the wide range of first amendment problem areas: political, artistic, and commercial speech; "symbolic" speech or expression; association rights; free exercise of religion; and the bar to government "establishment" of religion. [3]

Genetics and Law. This course will explore the many ways in which the law has responded to the explosion of knowledge about genetic contributions to human traits. The topics covered will include reproductive genetic testing, eugenics, newborn screening for inherited disorders, predictive genetic testing, discrimination and confidentiality of information in insurance and the workplace, genetics and behavior, and gene transfer. This course will build upon notions in constitutional law, family law, employment and insurance, law and medicine, and bioethics, demonstrating the pervasive impact of new technologies on our society. None of these courses, however, are pre-requisite for this class. The course will rely primarily upon the professor's case materials. Participants will be required to lead class discussion on one of these topics, as well as to write a ten to twenty-page paper. [2]

Government and Religion. This course explores issues in the law governing the relationship between religion and the state. It begins with the Establishment Clause and covers topics including religious expression in public schools, financial aid to religious organizations, and the role of religion in public life. It then turns to the Free Exercise Clause, with emphasis on the treatment of generally applicable laws that burden free exercise of religion. Finally, it addresses permissive accommodation of religious exercise. [3]

Government and Religion Seminar. This course explores issues in the law governing the relationship between religion and the state. It begins with the Establishment Clause, covering a range of topics that include religious expression in public schools and financial aid to religious organizations. It then turns to the Free Exercise Clause, with emphasis on the treatment of generally applicable laws that burden free exercise of religion. Finally, it addresses a subject that in some sense joins the two Religion Clauses -permissive accommodation of religious exercise. Limited enrollment. [3]

Health Law and Policy. This course will examine the legal rights and obligations facing the physician in the practice of modern medicine. These legal rights and obligations arise out of the physician's relationship with his or her patients, hospital, employer (HMO, etc.), fellow physicians, professional organizations, insurance providers, and various regulatory agencies. [3]

Health Policy. An overview of the health care system and an introduction to the market for health services. An analytical framework will be developed for considering the propriety, extent, and nature of governmental intervention. Topics that may be considered include: personnel issues (e.g., licensure); financing issues (e.g., public and private health insurance); regulatory issues (e.g., regulatory legislation, antitrust, fraud, and abuse); comparison of market and regulatory responses; the roles of health maintenance organizations and for-profit institutions in the health field; problems of cost containment; the value of human life; allocation of decision-making authority (e.g., Baby Doe). Limited enrollment. [2]

Immigration Law and Policy. The law on the entry of immigrants and other aliens into the United States is becoming increasingly important as larger numbers of people seek to settle in this country. This course examines such substantive and procedural aspects of immigration law as the application of immigration rules, the procedures to gain entry into the

country, and the rights of aliens in this country after gaining admission. Students are expected to research specific problems.

Industrial Injury Compensation. A survey of the principal systems of compensation for injured workers: tort actions, employers' liability acts, state and federal compensation acts. [1]

Insurance. Risks covered by the insurance contract, their selection and control; making, construction, and enforcement of the contract; negotiation and settlement of claims; misconduct of agents. [3]

Intellectual Property. An introduction to the law of patent, copyright, trademark, unfair competition, trade secret, and other regimes through which the legal system extends protection ideas, their use, or their expression. Students who have completed another course in any one of these fields should consult with the instructor before enrolling. Students who have completed both the Copyright course and Patents, Trademarks, and Know-How may not enroll. An examination is required. [3]

Intellectual Property in International Trade. This course examines intellectual property in the context of international economic law. It focuses on the general principles of international trade law, particularly as contained in the basic provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the general principles of both international copyright law (under the Berne Convention) and of international industrial property law (under the Paris Convention). Pre- or co-requisite: Copyright or Patents, Trademarks, and Know-How. [3]

International and Comparative Business, Trade and Wealth Law Seminar. The seminar will be a follow-up to *International Business Transactions* enrollment. [3]

International Arbitral Process. This course is designed to acquaint students in the understanding of both public and private international law rules from an arbitral perspective. Special emphasis will be made on international economic law. Inquiry is made into the sources of international law and will include related bodies of rules involving more than one legal and political system. Hence, particular reference will be made to new sources of global law such as the *Unidroit Principles for international commercial contracts and lex mercatoria*. The focus will be on the understanding of doctrines, institutions and applications using historical, political and jurisprudential perspectives. The topics employed to explore these themes include the following: a) Sources of international law; b) the European Community Law experience; c) the Hague Peace system for intergovernmental dispute settlement and ICJ; d) WTO and economic disputes; e) Mixed arbitration; State contracts; ICSID, the Iran-US Claims Tribunal and UNCC; f) Transnational commercial arbitration. [2]

International Business Transactions. This course is intended to prepare students to represent business clients in a variety of transactions having international elements. Through the careful analysis of these problems, the principles central to the successful structuring of international business transactions will be developed. The problems will involve sales of goods abroad, directly and through distributorships; financing of international sales; export regulation, including U.S. government licensing of sensitive technology, anti-boycott regulations, bribery, and restrictions on trade in services; transfers of technology, particularly the licensing and protection of intellectual property; foreign direct investment, notably risk analysis, investment in the EU, the role of trade agreements such as NAFTA, project finance, protection against threats to established investments and operating businesses, and the handling of Third World debt; and appropriate form of entity for investment and for conducting operations abroad and in the U.S. [3]

International Civil Litigation. This course treats problems raised in civil litigation in international cases in U.S. courts. Included are cases and materials dealing with the acquisition of judicial jurisdiction over foreign defendants, problems of service of process abroad, gathering evidence in foreign countries, procuring foreign counsel, proof of foreign law in United States courts, and enforcement of foreign country judgments in the United States. Emphasis is placed on the Hague Service of Process and the Hague Evidence Conventions. Although some prior or concurrent study in Conflict of Laws is desirable, the course method does not presume such knowledge. [3]

International Environmental Law. An examination of the rules of public international law that bear on the rights and duties of states in regard to the world's environment. Many of the following subjects are studied: the structure of international environmental law; the duties of states to prevent environmental harm; the duties of states to cooperate in order to minimize environmental harm; rights and duties arising from sovereignty, common property, and common heritage principles; the roles of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations in protecting the environment; disposal and transportation of hazardous waste; marine and air pollution; deforestation; and nuclear pollution. It is recommended, but not required, that students have some knowledge of public international law. [3]

International Studies Seminar. This course is an advanced multidisciplinary study of a selected area, varying from year to year, of public international law. Topics have included the law of the sea, international human rights law, the international law of the environment, the law of international organizations, and the international law pertaining to nuclear material. In addition to substantive coverage of the subject selected for the seminar, attention is given to a study of the dynamics of international law and the functions which international law can serve in the international community. Students will be asked to lead seminar discussions and to write a research paper. The third hour of credit may be earned by submitting a major research paper. Recommended: Public International Law. Limited enrollment. [3]

International Trade Law. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is now almost eight years old and has spawned a rich jurisprudence in international law. This compressed course seeks to give participants an overall understanding as to what international trade rules are and how complaints between governments are adjudicated. The course will cover the following topics: (1) the WTO and its dispute settlement mechanism, (2) the principles of national treatment and most-favoured nation, (3) the public policy exceptions such as environmental protection, (4) trade restrictions based on food safety, (5) product standards, (6) prohibited export subsidies, and (7) the WTO treaty compliance process. The course will not cover United States trade law, the politics of trade, or the economics of comparative advantage. [1]

Intramural Appellate Advocacy Competition. This competition is a moot court tournament for second- and third-year students. Emphasis will be placed on feedback in written and oral presentations. This course may be taken only once for credit. Extracurricular credit. [1]

Introduction to Accounting. A study of the basic concepts and limitations of financial accounting. Covers the financial reporting process and the development of financial statements for external users, such as investors and creditors. [2]

Introduction to Accounting and Finance. This course will cover fundamental principles of financial accounting and corporate finance. It is required for all students enrolled in the Law and Business Program, unless waived by the program director. Students will learn to read and evaluate financial statements and will examine the foundational concepts of modern financial theory, including the time value of money, portfolio theory, and efficient capital markets hypothesis. No prerequisite. [3]

Introduction to Federal Income Taxation of Individuals. Once students have developed an understanding of the role taxes play in public finance and the types of taxes that are available to policy makers, the course moves to an overview of the American constitutional limits on taxation, federal tax procedure, and federal tax law making. This course should be of special interest to those students who want to enter government, litigation, or policy-oriented practices. [4]

Introduction to Legal Research and Scholarly Writing in the United States. This fall semester course is required for all LL.M. students, and only they may enroll in it. It aims to prepare them for the spring semester LL.M. Research and Writing Project. They will focus first on learning to conduct legal research in the United States effectively and efficiently. Second, the students will examine fundamental, generally accepted conventions of written legal analysis and citation. Finally, they will learn a basic vocabulary of American legal literature. [2]

Introduction to Finance. An analysis of the basic problems in corporate financial management. The course is organized around the theme of asset valuation. Topics include stock and bond valuation, capital budgeting, cost of capital, market efficiency and company valuation. [2]

Introduction to Legal Research and Scholarly Writing in the United States. This fall semester course is required for all LL.M. students, and only they may enroll in it. It aims to prepare them for the spring semester LL.M. Research and Writing Project. They will focus first on learning to conduct legal research in the United States effectively and efficiently. Second, the students will examine fundamental, generally accepted conventions of written legal analysis and citation. Finally, they will learn a basic vocabulary of American legal literature. [2]

Jessup Competition Team. A team selected to compete with other law schools on a hypothetical problem in international law. Extracurricular credit. [2]

Journal of Entertainment Law and Practice. Extracurricular credit for successful completion of work on the editorial staff of the Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment Law and Practice. No credit will be awarded for less than two semesters of work. [1-5]

Journal of Transnational Law. Extracurricular credit for successful completion of work on the editorial staff of the Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law. No credit will be awarded for less than two semesters of work. [1-5]

Judicial Decisionmaking. This course brings together a small number of students who are then grouped into separate five-person "courts" with each student acting as a judge of a court. Each week the court will be given a hypothetical fact pattern, asked to vote on the case, and write a majority opinion, as well as any concurring or dissenting opinions. Later, class will be spent discussing the case, casting tentative votes, and discussing draft opinions to secure votes. When the court writes its opinion, the only permissible sources of citation are to the earlier opinions that the court has written. Typically, the cases presented to the court will be in areas of constitutional law not usually the subject of extensive study in other law school courses (e.g., the bill of attainder and ex post facto clauses, the Second Amendment, the incompatibility clause). Grading will be on the quality, persuasiveness, and integrity of each judge's voting and writing, as well as on participation during the conferences of the court. Limited enrollment. [3]

Judicial Remedies. As survey of basic concepts and principles relevant generally to judicial remedies applicable to tort, contract, and restitution cases. [3]

Juvenile Practice Clinic. his course integrates substantive law and skills training with practical juvenile court experience to develop an understanding of the juvenile justice system not available from the traditional non-clinical courses. Initial classroom sessions cover the history of the juvenile court, major constitutional developments in juvenile law, competing and conflicting juvenile court philosophies, and present practices and procedures. With these classroom sessions as background, students represent children in juvenile court proceedings during all stages of representation, from intake through adjudication and disposition, under close supervision by clinical faculty. Later classroom sessions are primarily devoted to case reviews and further development of substantive knowledge and advocacy techniques in the context of cases that students are handling. Either or both semesters may be taken. Three credits are awarded in the first semester in which the student is enrolled, which includes a series of introductory classes on the lawyering process and relevant issues of substantive law and procedure; 2 credits are awarded in the optional second semester. Maximum credit of 5 hours. Limited enrollment. [3-2]

Labor Relations Law. Basic course relating to unionization and collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act and other federal and state statutes. [3]

Labor Standards. Legal problems raised by the concept of employment at will and by state and federal statutes regulating aspects of the relationship between employer and the individual employee; wage and hour laws; health and safety legislation; unemployment compensation. [2]

Landowners' Associations. An examination of legal issues arising from the creation and operation of various kinds of landowners' associations, such as those existing in the context of a condominium, subdivision, or planned unit development. [3]

Land Use Planning. Public controls on the use of privately owned land. The concept of property. The problem of accommodating potentially conflicting interests of landowners, neighbors, community, and region. Preplanning restrictions on private land use through nuisance law. Consideration of the zoning process, subdivision regulation, and limitations on government regulation imposed by the Takings Clause. [3]

Launching the Venture. This course studies the critical post-business plan and funding, pre-revenue stage of a start-up venture, an extremely busy time in the company's life. This segment of the company's life is often referred as the B-to-C round funding phase. This course assumes that you, the entrepreneur, have your initial business plan and your initial funding and that your venture is getting underway. It focuses on the 'execution' of the venture including product or service development, developing your 'go to market' strategy, company and product/service positioning, identifying the market influencers and developing effective strategies to win them over, company introduction to the market, product and service introduction, later-stage business plan strategies, and later-stage funding strategies. The course will run as a live simulation. There are no quizzes, exams or term projects. Pre- or corequisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [2]

Law and Development in Emerging Economies. This course will focus on the legal issues that surround the economic development of emerging economics. It will concentrate on such topics as how does the law impact on agricultural transformation and rural change? What are the important legal issues surrounding foreign trade, international finance and direct foreign investment? Can legal structures assist or impede growth and improved standards of living for broader population groups? Students will learn some basic economic concepts but are not expected to have any prior economic training. [2]

Law and Economics Seminar. This seminar will cover the basic analytical construct of the economic analysis of law. It will examine the assumptions behind this construct and also survey advance topics such as behavioral economic analysis, game theory, finance, and contract theory. A research paper will be required. The third hour of credit may be earned by submitting a major research paper. Limited enrollment. [3]

Law and Finance of Equity Markets. The course, one of the Law and Business Program's jointly taught courses for students in the Law School and the Owen Graduate School of Management, will meet twice a week for 90 minutes each during Owen's fourth module, basically the last half of the Law School semester. There will be several additional meetings just for law students prior to the beginning of the course, so that the class meetings will adjust to two semester hours of credit. Evaluation will be based on a final examination and (1) a series of five quizzes; or (2) assignments for the students to complete in teams that include both law and business students. The course covers the market structure of the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ national exchange, and other world exchanges (e.g., profit vs. non-profit; mutual vs. stock); the economics of trading costs, particularly the bid-ask spread, and how government regulates the trading process, including whether the trading patterns present indications of collusion; the impact of Securities and Exchange Commission Order Handling Rules and government and exchange rules about trading halts; and current issues such as decimalization and other issues of market regulation. [2]

Law and Finance of Mergers and Acquisitions. This course draws on financial economics and legal principles to develop an understanding of mergers and acquisitions. Since the course includes students and faculty from the Law School and the Owen Graduate School of Management, both common business school techniques (case studies, group projects and presentations) and common law school techniques (analysis of decided cases and cold calling) will be used. Case groups will include both law and business students. Integration of financial and legal methods is facilitated by using a number of finance cases in the first half of the semester (Mod. I) that establish important legal precedents, which are at the core of the legal analysis developed in the second half of the course (Mod. II). Law students should recognize that there are quantitative aspects to this course, for valuation is a core part of any M&A deal, and Owen students should recognize that understanding legal opinions is a core to structuring and executing such deals. Course grades are based on group projects, class participation and homework, plus a mid-term and final exam, which will ask each student to analyze both financial and legal aspects of M&A deals. For purposes of determining final grades, the law school and business school grading curves will be separately applied to students from their home schools. We anticipate that the course will conclude with a merger negotiation by each group which will likely take place on Monday, December 2, both during class and extending through that Monday evening, so please plan on that time block being a part of the course. Pre-requisites: Introduction to Law for Business Students; Corporations, Corporate Valuation or Business Course for Law Students. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance; Securities, and Federal Tax [3]

Law and Higher Education Seminar. The course will examine the interaction, interplay, and application of law with the institution and operation of higher education in the United States. The course will look at the field of higher education and how the discipline of law applies. Areas to be examined will include the following: introduction to the structure and history of higher education in the United States and the role that law plays in this area; policy and governance with higher education; financing higher education; academic freedom and other faculty rights; students' rights and issues; athletics in the academic world; discrimination and issues of access; tax and business issues in higher education; intellectual property

and information highway; university and land use; the medical/research enterprise. Limited enrollment. [3]

Law and Poverty Seminar. This seminar will focus on how law addresses (or doesn't address) matters of particular concern to the lower income population. The seminar will approach this topic from two different perspectives. First, it will examine selected laws or rules of law that have a special impact on low-income persons and communities. Second, it will look at various structural and legal process issues relevant to this group, including access to justice and the delivery of legal services. Students will be asked to lead seminar discussions and to write a substantial research paper. Limited enrollment [3]

Law and Social Norms: From Common Law to Internet Regulation Seminar. Legal commentators are coming to appreciate the important role that social norms play in the law. Judge Richard Posner correctly characterizes the recently emerged "law and norms" approach to legal analysis as second-generation law and economics. We will seek to understand the theory underlying law-and-norms thinking and then study various contexts in which this approach has been applied and may be applied. Norms theory has been successfully used to illuminate family law, criminal law, securities law, commercial law, property law, contract law, tort law, privacy law, and Internet law. We will look at some of these applications and then focus on the future of norm theory by considering whether a norms approach may be useful in understanding issues emerging with regard to the regulation of the Internet. Readings for the course will consist of primary legal sources that exemplify various aspects of the workings of social norms, as well as law review articles that analyze the theory of norms and the law. Limited enrollment. [3]

Law and Psychology. An evaluation of the application of psychology and psychiatry to the law. The course will address the insanity defense, competence to stand trial, psychological defenses to crimes, child custody and related issues, and methods of conducting direct and cross examination of expert witnesses on these and other topics. In addition, the course will address psychological aspects of litigation, such as jury selection, witness credibility, and the wording of jury instructions, and the role of psychological research in developing societal responses to child sex abuse, mentally disoriented criminal defendants, and other issues. [2]

Law/Divinity Joint Degree Colloquium. This course is designed for students simultaneously pursuing degrees in the Law School and the Divinity School. The purpose is to offer a directed opportunity for joint degree students to examine the relationship between law and divinity as disciplines and to address questions of particular interest to joint degree students. Topics may include the role of religion in legal ethics and judicial decision-making, church-state law, how religion affects the formation of law, medical ethics, natural law in legal philosophy and theology, and law in Scripture. Professors and practitioners in both law and divinity may be invited to speak during the seminar. Required for all JD/Div students except first-year law students. Open to other students through lottery. Limited enrollment. [1]

Law, Morality, and Community. What is the relationship between law, morality, and community? Is the sole function of the law to protect individual rights, as some libertarians argue? Or should law also seek to reflect moral values, or the norms of the community, as communitarians believe? What implications do these questions have for such problems as the duty to rescue, capital punishment, hate speech, pornography, and laws regulating sex, marriage and reproduction? In this seminar, students pursue these issues by reading classic authors such as Aristotle, Kant, and Mill as well as contemporary writers like Ronald Dworkin, John Finnis, and Catharine MacKinnon. Limited enrollment. [2]

Law of Cyberspace. This course examines how substantive legal doctrine is changing in both private law and public law in response to new forms of social interaction occurring across the Internet. Areas of discussion may include the Internet and copyright law, trademark law, defamation, professional liability, international capital markets, criminal law regarding pornography and gambling, and constitutional law regarding speech and privacy. [3]

Law of Entertainment Industries. This course will examine the legal doctrines and statutes that provide the foundation and legal framework for the recording, music publishing, motion picture, television, theatre, and literary publishing industries in the United States and the economic business context in which those doctrines are applied. The examination will include legal issues common to many transactions in the entertainment industries, including the negotiation and enforcement of personal service contracts, employment of talent agents and managers, creation and protection of artistic property, protection and exploitation of celebrity names, images, and other personality rights and the transfer of rights in artistic properties. The course will consider these and other issues in the context of significant contractual transactions in each of the entertainment industries, with emphasis upon the legal issues arising in each transaction. Pre- or co-requisite: Copyright. [3]

Law of Work. This course surveys and examines a broad range of legal doctrines, statutes, and rules governing the relationship between employers and employees that are not controlled by collective bargaining agreements. We will examine a range of issues including the establishment of the employer-employee relationship, problems and issues arising during the course of the employment relationship, and legal protection of employee rights upon termination of the employment relationship. Some of the specific subjects to be explored include the employment-at-will doctrine, drug testing, polygraph testing, privacy in the workplace, employer regulation of off-duty activities of employees, and legislative regulation of the employment relationship. This is a survey course and not a substitute for other offerings such as Labor Relations Law and Employment Discrimination Law. [2]

Law Review. Extracurricular credit for successful completion of work on the editorial staff of the *Vanderbilt Law Review*. No credit will be awarded for less than two semesters of work. [1-5]

Legal Aid Society. Extracurricular credit for successful completion of work as a staff member in any of the several projects operated by the Legal Aid Society. [1]

Legal Responses to Mass Atrocity Seminar. This seminar provides an intensive exposure to the field of international criminal law through a study of international criminal courts of the past and the future. Focusing on the proposed International Criminal Court, the international criminal tribunals conducted at Nuremberg and Tokyo, and the current tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the class explores the legal and political dimensions of the developing system of international criminal law. Combining elements of public international law, international humanitarian law, comparative criminal law, and human rights law, international criminal law evokes many provocative and difficult questions. For example, what is an international crime? Who should be subject to international prosecution? When should such a prosecution take place? Do other mechanisms, such as amnesties, "truth commissions," or domestic prosecutions, better serve the goal of restoring peace, effecting national reconciliation, or deterring future criminal behavior? The class will attempt to answer these questions through a detailed study of various legal aspects of each of the established criminal tribunals and by an examination of the policy questions surrounding international prosecutions and alternatives to prosecution. Although this seminar is particularly relevant to students pursuing courses in international law and criminal law, it asks the broader question of how the international community should respond to episodes of mass violence. It as-

sesses the possibilities and limits of law, international cooperation, and justice. It is recommended that students taking this seminar have completed the Public International Law course. Limited enrollment. [3]

Legal Writing Assistance for Credit. One or two hours of pass/fail academic credit may be earned by students who serve as assistants to members of the faculty in connection with the first-year Legal Writing course. A student assistant will be expected to aid a faculty member in researching possible writing assignments, to assist first-year students in the completion of the assignment, and such other tasks as may be assigned by the faculty member. Approval for enrollment is required by the individual faculty member whom the student is assisting. This course may be taken only once for credit. [1 or 2]

Legislation. This course will cover a number of issues related to statutory interpretation, such as the plain meaning rule, canons of ordinary meaning, statutory purpose, legislative history, dynamic interpretation, the rule of lenity, stare decisis in statutory cases, and the interpretation of statutes in light of other statutes. [1]

Legislative Drafting. While the course will examine the legislative process and judicial interpretation of statutes, the main focus will be legislative research and drafting techniques. Each student will be required to participate in the research and drafting of a statute, including the preparation of supporting memoranda. Limited enrollment. [2]

Life Cycle of the Corporation. This course covers all of the legal and financial issues surrounding the creation, financing, operation and death of a corporation. Students will learn about each of the stages in the life of the corporation so that they can acquire a deeper understanding of the issues surrounding this form of organization. The questions addressed in this course cross over the lines of several disciplines, including law, economics, and finance. Enrollment is open to all upperclass business students who have taken Introduction to Law and Business, and to upperclass law students who have taken Corporations and Introduction to Accounting and Finance. [3]

Limited Liability and the Corporate Form Seminar. Most of corporations law focuses on internal relationships between shareholders, directors and officers. This seminar focuses on how those groups collectively use the corporate form to relate to (and sometimes take advantage of) outsiders. One recurring topic will be limited liability and the use of the separate corporate entity to transfer liability or obtain benefits in various contexts such as torts, workers compensation, tax, and government benefits. The semester will be divided into three parts. For the first six weeks or so the class will meet weekly for discussion based on readings provided by the instructor. During the middle part of the semester, class will not meet while participants prepare papers. During the last weeks of the semester class will again convene for student presentations based on the paper. These papers will be distributed to other students who will be asked to prepare a short critique of the paper. A second draft of the paper will be due at the end of the semester. The grade in the seminar will be based on the two drafts of the paper and class participation, including the written critiques of other papers. Limited enrollment. [3]

Litigating the Capital Punishment Case. A course on the practical aspects of litigating a capital case at the trial and the state and federal post-conviction stages. A research paper will be required. Topics will include competency to be tried, access defenses, mitigation at the sentencing phase, the relationship between guilt phase and sentencing phase defenses, jury instructions, ineffective assistance of counsel, and competency to be executed. Recommended: Criminal Practice and Procedure and/or Criminal Constitutional Law and Post-Conviction Criminal Procedure. Limited enrollment. [2]

Litigation and Journalism: Client representation and ethical conduct in high visibility cases. Client representation and ethical conduct in high visibility cases. This course would explore the roles of the First and Sixth Amendments in a free society, examining the impact of news media coverage on both criminal and civil cases. Topics of study would include: American Bar Association Model Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 3.6 (A), setting ethical standards for lawyers communicating with the press, case law governing attorneys' extra-judicial statements to the news media, the risk to a fair trial posed by prejudicial publicity, a historical survey of high visibility cases covered by the news media, ranging from the trial of Aaron Burr through the trials of O.J. Simpson, courts' efforts to secure the fair administration of justice without limiting press freedom, the use of "litigation/public relations" by attorneys and the ethical concerns prompted by that practice, and the societal stake in news media coverage of the criminal courts. As Justice William Brennan noted in *Nebraska Press Association v. Stewart*, "Commentary and reporting of the criminal justice system is at the core of the First Amendment values, but the operation and integrity of that system is of crucial import to citizens concerned with the administration of government." Limited enrollment. [1]

LL.M. Research and Writing Project. This spring semester course is required for all LL.M. students. In it, they work under a faculty adviser's supervision on a substantial scholarly research and writing project. [4-7]

Local Government Law. The direct effect of government on our daily lives often varies inversely with its level in our federal hierarchy, but local government decisions are rarely considered in law school courses. To what extent can should local governments act? This course explores the sources and potential limits of local government power as found in state and federal statutes and constitutions. The importance of centralization and diffusion of authority and the line between public and private provision of goods and services will also be considered. Topics will include issues related to the formation, alteration, organization, and operation of municipal and county government. Specific applications may include, but are not limited to, local government regulation of land; taxation, and revenue decisions; law enforcement and prison overcrowding; waste disposal and environmental regulations; antitrust limits on municipal activities; and citizen litigation against local governments. [3]

Managing Fast Growing Business. This course will examine the many challenges unique to fast-growing businesses. Topics will include company expansion strategies, acquisitions, outsourcing, corporate culture, preventing bureaucracy, the art of delegation, the critical role of leadership, managing the numbers, cash management, raising capital, competition strategy, and initial public offerings. Examples will include fast growing franchise networks, high technology firms, and biotechnology firms. The course materials will include readings, case studies, written exercises, in-class presentations/discussions and exams. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [2]

Mass Media Law Seminar. This seminar examines the structure and theory underlying the regulation of the broadcasting and cable industries. It then explores the extent to which those regulatory rationales are applicable to emerging mass media, such as digital television and digital broadcast satellite (DBS) systems. Students who have taken Telecommunications Law are not eligible for this seminar. Paper required. Limited enrollment. [3]

Mass Torts Seminar. This seminar focuses upon the phenomenon of mass torts, a term understood to encompass tortious conduct that affects large numbers of people and that gives rise to recurring patterns of injury that may remain latent for extended periods of time. This course considers whether conventional processes of tort adjudication represent either a practical or a desirable mode, in whole or in part, for the resolution of mass tort disputes.

In parsing these overarching questions, students will compare conventional tort adjudication to other institutional alternatives, including action by regulatory agencies, privately initiated settlements through the vehicle of class actions, national legislation, and corporate reorganizations in bankruptcy. Several significant examples of mass tort litigation will be discussed, including lawsuits over asbestos, silicone gel breast implants, tobacco, firearms, and the diet drug combination known as fen-phen. Limited enrollment. [3]

Media Industry's Digital Future Seminar. This seminar will examine the clash between traditional copyright protection and new technology by focusing on issues of law and business associated with changes in the distribution channels for digital media. With highly publicized cases like Napster, there is a growing body of law defending the current rights of the nation's copyright owners over the Internet. At the same time, millions of consumers are interested in new ways of consuming media online. This conflict between the rights of an established industry and the will of the consumer has been played out with many disruptive technologies in the past: radio, VCR, and cable television. Pre-requisite: Copyright Law. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. Limited Enrollment [3]

Mergers and Acquisitions Deal Dynamics. In this intensive short course, students will be exposed to the most important elements of a typical merger-and-acquisition transaction. The course will take an interactive, practical approach, and will center on a hypothetical M&A scenario, involving friendly "merger of equals," the consummation of which is endangered by the emergence of a hostile bidder. The real-world scenario will be used to illuminate the legal and practical context in which mergers and takeovers are negotiated and voted upon, the core contractual provisions of merger agreements, the interests of the various constituencies involved and the dynamics of balancing those interests, and the relevance of key legal principles to the strategic and tactical business decisions that must be made in the course of a fast-moving M&A transaction. Among the specific subjects to be covered will be: (1) deal structure and timing issues; (2) contractual provisions relating to merger consideration, including collars and walkaways; (3) deal protection lock-up measures, including termination fees, no-shop and no-talk clauses, and lock-out provisions; and (4) representations, warranties and covenants, including material adverse change ("MAC") clauses. At various times during the course, students will be asked to address these topics from the perspective of various players (e.g., the legal and business advisors to the target company, friendly merger partner, and hostile bidder, respectively) in the merger negotiation and litigation process. As a pre-requisite to the class, students must have taken corporations or business organizations or the equivalent. Securities regulation would be helpful, but is not a pre-requisite. The course is designed as a complement, not a substitute, to the full-semester course on mergers and acquisitions. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [1]

Methods, Ethics & Law of Information Gathering. This course has three components: first, students learn specific techniques for gathering information in an effective and legal manner. Students learn how to gather information from human sources, from written documents and from the World Wide Web. Second, students study the legal restrictions on information gathering. Among the topics discussed will be the legal restrictions provided by intellectual property law, the role of evolving rights of privacy and the interplay of these and other restrictions with the First Amendment. Finally, students study the ethics of various information-gathering techniques. They will examine real-life ethical dilemmas faced by lawyers, businessmen and others when trying properly to obtain information. [2]

Moot Court Board. Extracurricular credit for successful completion of work on the staff of the Moot Court Board. Membership on the Moot Court Board is based on participation in the Intramural Appellate Advocacy Competition. Maximum number of credits: 3. [1]

Moot Court Traveling Team. Each year the Moot Court Board holds a competition to select the students who will compete in two tournaments in which Vanderbilt enters teams. Extracurricular credit. [1]

National Moot Court Team. A team selected to compete in a national competition against teams from other law schools. Extracurricular credit. [2]

Negotiation. Negotiation will be taught as a one-credit, pass/fail, weekend-long class on Friday through Sunday, March 21-23, 2003. Classes will meet from 3:10 to 5:00 p.m. on Friday; 8:00 to 5:00 on Saturday, and 2:00 to 4:00 on Sunday. The emphasis of the class will be hands-on experience conducting negotiation. Each class member will participate in two negotiation exercises, as well as attend sessions in which the results of the exercises are reviewed and other exercises are demonstrated by class members, faculty, and lawyers. There will be no more than 150 pages of readings, which will be distributed two weeks in advance of the weekend session. Students who wish to receive a grade for the course will be permitted to write a paper on a subject to be agreed upon between the student and the professor, after the weekend course is over. This is a limited enrollment course. However, since it is only one credit, third-year students will not use up their priority status by choosing this as their first choice. Enrollment will be restricted to 32. [1]

Negotiation. All attorneys—whether litigators, deal-makers, prosecutors, criminal defense attorneys, or in-house counsel—spend much of their professional lives negotiating with clients, co-counsel, opposing counsel, and others. This class will focus on the theory and practice of negotiation. During each of the three-hour sessions, we will learn about negotiation through traditional lecture and discussion, but we will spend most of the time conducting demonstrations, exercises, and simulations. Grades will be based on a variety of factors, including papers, performance on simulations, and attendance and participation. Due to the nature of this course, one student's absence will adversely affect at least one other student's classroom experience. Thus, attendance is mandatory, and failure to attend will have an adverse, perhaps even catastrophic, impact on the absent student's grade. On the plus side, however, there are no prerequisite courses. Because of some overlap in content, students who enroll in this Negotiation course will be precluded from taking Professor's Guthrie's Dispute Resolution Seminar. Limited enrollment. [3]

Negotiation and Drafting. The materials used in this course consist of writings by lawyers, psychologists, and psychiatrists. Other materials, such as those chosen from social psychology, deal with the negotiation process only tangentially. The student will be required to engage in four or more mock negotiations. Students are required to draft as well as negotiate agreements. Classroom discussion will be devoted to an examination of specific negotiation and drafting situations in which a lawyer is likely to be involved. Among these will be personal injury litigation settlements, labor negotiations, commercial negotiations, and plea bargains. Separate classroom attention will be given to psychological factors that are present in all negotiations. The purpose of the negotiations is not only to give the student practice in the art of negotiation but also to permit examination of his or her own limitations. Limited enrollment. [2]

Partnership Taxation. This course will cover the tax planning considerations and tax consequences involved in the formation, operation, and dissolution of general and limited partnerships; the effect of at-risk and passive activity rules; the tax consequences of partial

withdrawals and complete dissolutions, mergers, and consolidations; and the use of special forms of partnerships. Pre-requisite: Federal Tax Law. [3]

Patents, Trademarks, and Know-How. The course covers the procurement, protection, licensing, transfer and other uses and misuses of industrial property rights under federal statutes and, where applicable, state statutes and common law. Included are the standards for patentability, the requirements for valid trademark protection, and the methods available for protecting know-how (business secrets and technological expertise). The principal focus of the course will be on domestic legal issues. [3]

Payment Systems. A study of the transactions relating to and the law regulating the various kinds of commercial paper, with particular reference to the Uniform Commercial Code. Areas covered will include negotiable instruments under Article 3 and bank deposits and collections under Article 4. [3]

Philosophy of Law. This is an introductory class in legal and political philosophy. It will address some of the basic yet vexing questions that lurk in the background of other courses, such as: What is law? Where does it (or should it) come from? What are its purposes and justifications? In what senses is law found or made, positive or natural, instrumental or moral, objective or subjective, neutral or political? The course will be organized around a review of how dominant Anglo-American theories of law, particularly those developed since the mid-nineteenth century, have addressed these and other questions. Readings will include the works of important philosophers and judges such as Holmes, Pound, Cardozo, Llewellyn, H.L.A. Hart, Dworkin, MacKinnon, and Posner. [3]

Political Science and the Courts. This course will examine the distinctive modes of analysis that political scientists bring to bear in analyzing the decisions and institutional roles of courts, particularly the U.S. Supreme Court. The course aims to introduce law students to a view of courts distinct from the traditional doctrinal perspective of lawyers, and to introduce political science students to the particular problems associated with explaining judicial behavior and assessing the political significance of courts in American politics. Readings will introduce students to basic and state-of-the-art applications of political-science methodology to the study of courts. Limited enrollment. [1]

Post-Conviction Criminal Procedure. A study of the criminal process following trial including sentencing, appellate procedure, and post-conviction remedies. The major emphasis will be on examination of prisons, prisoner rights, and penal theory in the United States. Recommended: Criminal Practice and Procedure. [3]

Private Environmental Law and Voluntary Overcompliance. Much regulation of behavior that affects the environment occurs in the shadow of environmental law. Increasingly, "regulation" takes place outside the confines of the law itself through actions that are voluntary or are the product of extra-legal social norms. This course will examine three of the principal areas in which this private ordering of activity occurs: commercial transactions, informal social control and environmental management systems. The commercial transactions portion of the course will begin with a brief overview of the public environmental laws around which private parties negotiate. We will then review the impact of this public law construct on the environmental provisions included in merger and acquisition agreements, credit agreements and real property agreements. The commercial transactions portion of the course will include lecture and class discussion, along with several mock negotiations in small group and one-on-one settings. The second part of the course will examine the role of informal, extra-legal social control on corporate, government, and individual behaviors that affect the environment. Oftentimes, these extra-legal institutions lead to voluntary reductions in pollu-

tion beyond any legal requirement. The material will be reviewed through lecture, class discussion and business cases. A range of concepts will be examined, including the implications for environmental quality of social meaning, social norms, and patterns of behavior that may not arise from norms. The current and future roles of public agencies, private entities, and the media in influencing informal social control will be examined. The third part of the course will examine the growing role of environmental management systems in shaping the environmentally-relevant behavior of corporate and government entities. Domestic and international standards for environmental management will be discussed. The legal, policy and business implications of environmental management systems will be considered. Several case studies will be used to examine how firms have implemented environmental management systems in their organizations. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [3]

Products Liability and Mass Torts. A survey of modern American products liability law and the subfield of mass torts. Topics covered will include the history and theory of products liability law, the development of doctrine under 402A of the second Restatement and the third Restatement, special problems of mass product liability litigation, and state and federal product liability legislation. [3]

Professional and Ethical Considerations in Corporate Practice. The course addresses ethical considerations in representing corporations, with particular emphasis on issues that arise in securities practice. Topics include conflicts among constituencies, conflicts of multiple representation, resignation issues, responsibilities under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and rule 102 of the SEC's rules of practice. [2]

Professional Responsibility. n-depth study and discussion of selected aspects of the Code of Professional Responsibility, the 1983 Model Rules of Conduct, and the Code of Judicial Conduct. Topics include confidentiality, disqualification for conflicts of interest, limits of ethical advocacy, and public responsibilities of lawyers. As a pre-requisite for graduation, students must satisfactorily complete this course. [3]

Public Choice and Public Law Seminar. Lawyers need a theory of lawmaking institutions. What motivates those in public office to action? How does the institutional setting affect the quality of decision making? Where will an advocate seeking legal reform most likely succeed? This course introduces students to public choice and social choice theories that provide insight into lawmaking, and relates covered concepts to actual cases, statutes and legal doctrines.

After an introduction to interest group theory and Arrow's Paradox, the seminar explores their relevance to the analysis of a number of issues in the sphere of public law. Topics include state and federal legislative decision-making processes; judicial decision-making processes, including the doctrines of *stare decisis* and justiciability; federal judicial review; interest-group theories of constitutional and statutory interpretation; separation of public from private law; structural analysis of separation of powers and federalism; and the competing roles of efficiency and cycling on the evolution of legal doctrine. Specific coverage may vary. Each student must write a paper applying public choice or social choice theory to a legal issues, case, statute, or doctrine. Limited enrollment. [3]

Public Education Law. A study of the role of law in major issues in education. Emphasis is primarily on elementary and secondary education, with some attention directed toward higher education. Topics to be discussed include desegregation, freedom of expression, curriculum determination, religion and public education, and equal educational opportunity (financing, bilingual education, education for handicapped children). [2]

Public International Law. An introduction to public international law. The course examines the fundamentals of public international law, including the nature and structure of the international legal systems, how rules of international law are formed and enforced, the subjects of international law, and the status of international law in United States law. Rules of public international law that are studied include the law of treaties, the use of force, dispute settlement, the act of state doctrine, sovereign immunity, state responsibility and remedies, acquisition of territory, the law of the sea, human rights, the right of self determination, and extraterritorial jurisdiction. [3]

Race and the Law. This course examines the role and uses of the law to both perpetuate and eradicate racial injustice. Competing visions of racial equality that are reflected in civil rights legislation, case law, and non-legal materials will be identified. The topics to be explored include the historical origins of American racism, judicial, and legislative approaches that have evolved to remedy racial injustice in activities such as voting, public facilities, the administration of justice, civil disobedience, housing, and employment. Also, the course will provide an opportunity to explore some of the critical race jurisprudence. Limited enrollment. [3]

Race, Gender, and Representation in the Political Process. This course will examine how our institutions of representative democracy have accommodated differences of race and gender in our political community. Among the topics to be covered are the participation of racial minorities and women in the electoral process, electoral reforms and the effects of those reforms on representation and the legislative process, theories of representation, and representation of minority groups on juries. [3]

Real Estate Finance and Development. A study of modern mortgage law and an introduction to land financing institutions, secondary mortgage markets, evolving real estate financing formats, and property development. [3]

Regulation of Financial Institutions. This course surveys the law governing banks and related financial institutions. It focuses on issues such as capital structure, competition and management activity, but not on the commercial law aspects of banking. The underlying theme of the course is the need for regulatory policy to move from separate (and often inconsistent) approaches along historical industry classifications to comprehensive regulation of financial institutions generally. Current legislative proposals relating to competition by non-banks (e.g., money market funds), repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act, interstate banking, etc., thus receive considerable attention. [2]

Regulation of Internet. This course will first survey the gamut of Internet-related legislation and then focus on a few of the leading current or recent legislative initiatives, such as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, Digital Signature laws and related efforts to regulate online licensing agreements, proposed state and federal privacy legislation to regulate the flow of personal information, and international efforts to control domain name registration.

Related legislative developments that will be surveyed include: the Online Child Protection Act, the European Privacy Directive, the No Electronic Theft Act, the Internet Tax Freedom Act, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, state law attempts to regulate junk e-mail, to install filtering devices in governmental workplaces and public libraries, and Internet gambling legislation. Pre-requisite: Copyright Law or The Law of Cyberspace (students concurrently enrolled in Copyright Law may also take the class). [3]

Research Assistance for Credit. One or two hours of pass/fail academic credit per semester may be earned by students who serve as research assistants to members of the fac-

ulty in connection with a faculty member's research. Students may receive more than two hours credit for Research Assistance for Credit only by approval of the Associate Dean. A student may not count more than 6 credit hours of research assistance credit toward meeting the graduation requirements. After a faculty member approves the registration of a student as a research assistant in the program, the student will perform all such research for and on behalf of the faculty member. Students may not receive credit for research for which they are paid. [1 or 2]

Secured Transactions. A study of commercial and consumer credit with primary emphasis placed on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Some time will also be devoted to a study of those provisions of federal bankruptcy law having the most impact on the rights of secured creditors. Completion of Bankruptcy is helpful, but not required. [3]

Securities Regulation. The focus of this course will be the regulation of capital formation under the Securities Act of 1933 and the disclosure provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. An additional focus is the inter-relationship of the two primary federal securities statutes and the SEC's attempt to integrate securities regulations into a coherent regulatory system. Regular attendance and preparation are expected. The course grade will be based on an exam and problems. Students taking this course cannot take Securities Regulation Act of 1933. Pre-requisite: Corporations and Other Business Entities or Corporations. [3 or 4]

Securities Regulation: Securities Act of 1933. A survey of federal (and to a lesser extent state) regulation of the capital raising process. The definition of a security, regulation of the selling process in public offerings, disclosure obligations, exemptions from registration, and liability questions in both public and private offerings will be studied. Students taking this course cannot take Securities Regulation. Prerequisite: Corporations. [2]

Selected Topics in Evidence. A study of practical and theoretical issues in the law of evidence, covering topics or aspects of issues that are not covered in Evidence, such as privileges and scientific and expert testimony. Prerequisite: Evidence[2]

Slavery and Constitutional Order. The course concerns the constitutional dimensions of slavery in the United States. Slavery is examined as an economic institution, a moral problem, a creature of law, and a subject of constitutional discourse. The course takes up two related sets of questions - one concerning the character of slavery in the United States, the other concerning the concept of constitutionalism. Limited enrollment. [2]

Small Business Management. This course covers effective management practices for small to medium-sized organizations (5 to 500 employees). The course will introduce students to the demographics of small to medium sized business (SMBs), and examine the sharp contrasts in business operations (sales, marketing, finance, manufacturing, R&D, and human resources) and execution strategies between these organizations and very large enterprises. The course work will include some case studies and a term project. There will be some guest lecturers. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [2]

Social Choice, Fairness and the Law. This course teaches law students the right sort of questions to ask when presented with certain legal issues that arguably involve mathematical components. They would be informed of the mathematics techniques being utilized, or that ought to be utilized in these settings. This would prove helpful in connection with litigation matters in such areas as voting rights, apportionment, and employment discrimination. It would also facilitate the application of game theory analysis to contract analysis and ne-

gotiation. Finally it would provide insight into questions of corporate governance as well as the valuation of various rights in business entities. [3]

Social Legislation. Survey of Social Security and other social welfare problems. The course emphasizes the relationships between federal and state responsibilities for social welfare programs; procedural due process and other standards for administration; techniques of planning, evaluation, and reporting; policy and strategy alternatives available to public officials and to welfare recipient advocates. [2]

Social Security Law and Practice. This course offers a comprehensive review of Social Security law and practice, with special concentration on the core programs of the Social Security Act: Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The course will examine the key eligibility requirements for benefits, the administrative decision making process, administrative practice, and the interaction among legislative, administrative and judicial actors in setting and implementing Social Security law. [3]

Special Project. Students develop a project of academic value that is not covered by an existing course and cannot be performed as an Independent Research and Writing Project. Project proposals must be approved by a faculty member and then submitted to the Associate Dean and Curriculum Committee for approval. A student may receive credit for Special Project only once. [1 to 5]

Sports Law. A study of the application of various bodies of law to amateur and professional sports. The course will consider the problems of governance of sports by public and private authorities, and of relationships among players, teams, leagues, agents, and labor organizations. [3]

Superfund. Study of the federal Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA" or "Superfund") and approaches typically taken by EPA and responsible parties in addressing sites under this act. Will include discussion of the impact of this act on other areas of law, including real estate and corporate transactions, bankruptcy, and insurance. [2]

Supervised Research Project. A student develops his or her own research project and writes a substantial research paper under the supervision of a faculty member who agrees to supervise the paper. The criteria for a "substantial research paper" are provided in the course catalog's description of the requirements for the J.D. Degree. The procedures for enrolling and completing the supervised research course are also described there. This course may be taken only once for credit. [2]

Takings. This course examines the elements of physical takings (eminent domain) and regulatory taking (police power). The focus will be on both U.S. law, and on how selected countries (primarily Pacific-Asian, and England) deal with similar problems. Limited enrollment. [2]

Tax Policy. Study of the social, political, and economic implications of the federal tax system. Special attention will be given to recent trends in tax policy and analysis. Pre-requisite: Federal Tax Law. Limited enrollment. [2]

Tax Practice and Procedure. This course focuses on issues arising in practice related to the Internal Revenue Code, including tax procedure before the United States Tax Court. Limited enrollment. [2]

Taxation of Non-Profit/Tax Exempt Organizations. A number of organizations that generate revenue are afforded tax-free or tax-exempt status by the federal, state, and/or local government. Why is this the case and what qualifications must an organization have to be afforded this status? This course will introduce the student to the world of tax-exempt organizations. After an introduction to the history, purpose, and theory of why we have organizations that are exempt from taxation, the course will explore the main rules and issues that surround this status. The course will also look at the increased coverage being given to tax-exempt organizations by the Internal Revenue Service. Topics will include, but not be limited to, types of tax-exempt organizations; requirements to obtain tax-exempt status; rules and procedures for maintaining tax-exempt status; unrelated business income; college savings plans; corporate sponsorships; sanctions; and unfair business competition issues. [3]

Taxation of Transnational Operations. Study of United States taxation of domestic enterprises doing business in foreign countries and foreign enterprises doing business in the United States; taxation of U.S. citizens abroad; comparative tax treatment of foreign operations conducted by a U.S. entity through a branch, controlled foreign corporation (CFC), a non-CFC subsidiary, joint venture, or foreign licensees; utilization of the foreign tax credit; the effect of international tax treaties; and a policy analysis of the causes and control of international tax evasion. Final Exam. Pre-requisite: Corporate Taxation. Limited enrollment. [3]

Taxes and Business Strategy. This course explores the interaction of taxes with business activity. The approach is a planning approach. It takes the existence of the taxing authority as an investment partner as a given and examines ways of optimizing business investment performance in light of such partner. Topics may include business organizational forms, capital structure and tax clienteles, differentially taxed economic activities, compensation planning, mergers and acquisitions, and multinational tax planning. Pre-requisite: Corporate Tax or Corporate and Partnership Taxation. [3]

Telecommunications Law. This course will explore the manner in which advances in technology, economic/regulatory theory, and First Amendment doctrine are forcing Congress and the FCC to rethink telecommunications regulations. The course will begin with a critical overview of the regulatory scheme governing the traditional communications media: telephony, broadcasting, and cable. The course will then examine the problems posed by new forms of telecommunications; including digital broadcast satellites, wireless telephony, and digital television. Background in antitrust, law and economics, and/or First Amendment, while not essential, would be helpful. [3]

Theory of the Firm: Applications in Corporate and Securities Law. This course will focus on different theories of why firms organize production and marketing activities internally or within the market place. Beginning with Coase's article, "The Theory of the Firm," we will look at how the principles developed by Coase have been applied in a variety of different areas of the law, although primarily in the corporate and securities fields. The readings in the course will be derived largely from the law and economics literature about firm organizational structure. For example, we will study transaction cost economics, several different agency cost based models of the firm and the newly developed team production model of the firm. We will also examine the structure of "temporary firms," such as securities underwriting syndicates and plaintiffs' class action securities fraud consortiums. Students will write a research paper on a topic related to the course. They will also be responsible for making two or three short presentations to the class during the semester, based on articles in the reading. Limited enrollment. [2]

Trial Advocacy. Lectures, presentations, classroom exercises, and mock trials designed to introduce students to the basic elements of trial practice. Subjects include jury selection, opening statement and closing arguments, direct and cross examination, presentation of expert testimony, introduction and handling of exhibits, trial preparation, courtroom etiquette, motion practice, and litigation ethics. Each section is limited to 12 students. All sections meet together on Monday from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. In addition, each section meets weekly in a small group for two hours with the faculty member teaching that section. No examination; grading (pass/fail) based on preparations for and participation in weekly two-hour large group session (for first 11 weeks), weekly two-hour small group session (for first 10 weeks), and mock trials (during last three weeks of semester), and completion of all class assignments. No unexcused absences are permitted. Limited enrollment. Pre-requisite: Evidence. [3]

White Collar Crime Seminar. This seminar highlights controversial issues in the prosecution of white collar crime. Readings cover topics including the proliferation of federal crimes, the liability of corporations and executives for the acts of agents, the federal sentencing guidelines and their effects on investigation and plea bargaining, substantive federal crimes (including mail fraud), asset forfeiture and parallel civil proceedings, grand jury secrecy, limits on grand jury subpoenas (including subpoenas to attorneys), multiple representation, and joint defense agreements. Class visits by local practitioners, judges, and other officials supplement the readings. Paper required. Former or concurrent enrollment in either Criminal Practice and Procedures or Criminal Constitutional Law recommended. Limited enrollment. [3]

Wills and Trusts. The basic policies, concepts, and problem areas of interstate succession, wills, trusts, and fiduciary administration. Remedies and techniques available to beneficiaries, fiduciaries, and estate planners. [3]

Cross-Listed Courses

Accounting for Mergers and Acquisitions. A study of advanced topics in financial accounting. Emphasis is on accounting for business combinations, including purchase and pooling of interests, consolidated financial statements, cash flows, translation of foreign financial statements, and other selected issues. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [2]

Corporate Value Management. This course will focus on corporate valuation. Topics covered include the use of financial statements in developing cash flow forecasts, estimating the cost of capital, financing policy, tax effects, investment options, and managing companies to add value. Applications include capital budgeting, mergers and acquisitions, and corporate restructuring. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [2]

Corporate Financial Policy. This course examines major financial decisions and policies of a corporation. The topics considered are dividend policy, security issuance and repurchase decisions, management compensation plans, optimal capital structure, uses of various financial instruments, bankruptcy and reorganization, going public and going private. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [2]

Financial Accounting. Objectives are to gain a knowledge of the functions and challenges of financial accounting and to develop the capability to evaluate critically and understand financial theory and practice. Includes the study of financial accounting theory, the formulation of accounting principles, and the structure of generally accepted accounting principles. Pre- or co-requisite: Introduction to Accounting and Introduction to Finance. [4]

Non-Law Electives

A student may, upon written petition, with approval of the Associate Dean of the Law School and with permission of the cooperating department, include in his or her degree program up to six credit hours of graduate-level work in non-law courses in the other divisions of the University. A proposed course will be approved only if the student demonstrates a reasonable relationship between the course and the study of law. Students who contemplate enrollment in a non-law course should consult the Law School Registrar or Associate Dean regarding policies for approval.

Joint degree and transfer student programs exhaust the six-hour non-law elective option; therefore, transfer students or students engaged in a joint program will not be allowed additional non-law elective credits.

Law School



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SALLIE W. BAILEY, B.A., Interim Assistant Dean for Alumni & Development
ELIZABETH M. WORKMAN, B.A., Assistant Dean for Career Services
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