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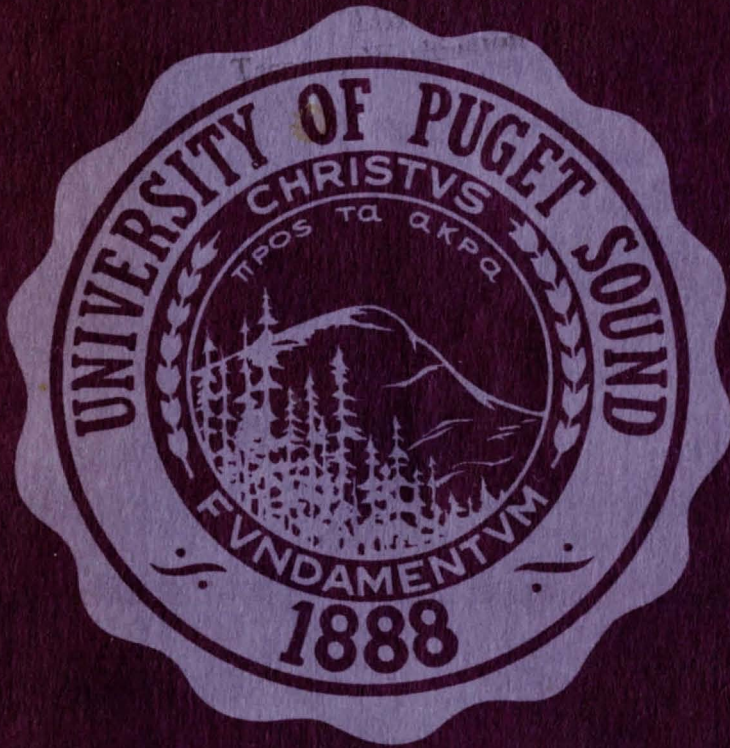
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University of Puget Sound School of Law

TACOMA, WASHINGTON



BULLETIN
1977-1978

The School of Law reserves the right to change any of the requirements and regulations of the school at any time without prior notice. The information in this bulletin is not to be regarded as creating a binding contract between the student and the school.

Second Class Postage Paid at Tacoma, WA 98416
LXVIII November, 1976 No. 4 (Issued Quarterly)

Requests for information and application forms should be sent to:
Records and Admissions Office
University of Puget Sound School of Law
8811 South Tacoma Way
Tacoma, Washington 98499
Telephone: (206) 756-3322

University of Puget Sound



TACOMA, WASHINGTON 98416

Philip M. Phibbs
President

The student who enters law school in 1977 will practice his or her profession and serve society until about the year 2020. During those forty-three years our nation and our world will become ever more complex.

The challenge to legal education today is considerable. It must provide the depth and the breadth of training which will enable young lawyers to tackle the problems of a society undergoing constant change and confronting ever more complicated human dilemmas.

The School of Law at the University of Puget Sound as a new institution relishes this challenge. It has the flexibility of size and the freedom of a brief heritage to respond effectively to it.

We welcome candidates for admission who wish to share with us this exciting prospect for the future.

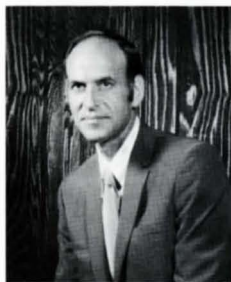
Sincerely,

Philip M. Phibbs

Philip M. Phibbs



... not satisfied to rest on past achievements...
... be all ^{that} can be ...



Although the University of Puget Sound School of Law is new, it has made great strides since its founding in 1971. It was approved by A.A.L.S. in 1974 and the A.B.A. in 1975. Our graduates have already made a remarkable record in passing the bar. The University of Puget Sound School of Law will not rest on its past achievements. We are vigorously expanding our horizons. In cooperation with the Washington State Bar Association, we are developing a high level program in continuing legal education and have committed substantial resources to that end. We also recognize that a great deal of the useful education comes from self stimulation and from other students.

To foster this self education the school is making a thorough review of its curriculum with the idea of further emphasizing legal writing and legal process in the first year and in the development and improvement of student programs in client counseling, drafting, Law Review and Moot Court programs. Other programs that are being considered for adoption are inter-disciplinary programs with the University in economics, psychology and government. All of these latter programs are in exploratory stages at this time.

Wallace M. Rudolph

Wallace M. Rudolph
Dean

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1977

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1977-1978

ACADEMIC CALENDAR

FALL SEMESTER, 1977

August 25	Orientation
August 29	All Classes Begin
September 5	Labor Day Holiday
November 24-27	Thanksgiving Recess
December 7	Last Day of Class
December 8-11	Study Period
December 12-20	Examinations
December 16	Graduation (with main campus)
December 21 - January 1	Christmas Recess

SPRING SEMESTER 1978

January 2	All Classes Begin
March 4-12	Mid-term Recess
April 14	Last Day of Class
April 15-18	Study Period
April 19 - May 2	Examinations
April 30	Graduation (Law School only)
May 3-7	Year End Recess

SUMMER TERM 1978

First Session

May 8 - June 23	Classes
June 26-28	Examinations
June 29 - July 4	Summer Recess

Second Session

July 5 - August 22	Classes
August 11	Graduation (with main campus)
August 24-26	Examinations

NOTE: The academic calendar is undergoing re-evaluation and changes may be made, particularly with respect to the summer session.



"The law embodies the story of a nation's development through many centuries, and it cannot be dealt with as if it contained only the axioms and corollaries of a book of mathematics."

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

The University of Puget Sound is privately endowed. The University offers programs of study in the liberal arts and sciences, a School of Business and Public Administration, a School of Education, a School of Music, a School of Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapy, and a School of Law. University programs and activities significantly enrich the Law School program and offer law students opportunities to gain interdisciplinary perspectives on legal studies.

The main campus of the University is located in a residential area of Tacoma, a short distance from Puget Sound. Tacoma is a city of approximately 156,000 and is conveniently situated between Seattle and Olympia, the state capital.

SCHOOL OF LAW

History

In 1969 the University of Puget Sound began to study the need for a new law school in the Northwest. The study indicated that such a need existed, based upon national, regional, and local demand. The number of applicants for admission to law schools throughout the country far exceeded the number of spaces available and this disparity was expected to increase. Moreover, the Seattle-Tacoma-Olympia metropolitan area was the largest in the country served by only one law school with no part-time program. The decision to establish a law school was made in the latter part of 1971, and the Law School began regular instruction in September, 1972.

Objectives

The primary objective of the Law School is to provide training in the skills required for the practice of law. However, the Law School is more than a training institution for the practice of law. An education in law is incomplete unless it includes the study of historical, philosophical, social, and economic forces which have shaped legal doctrines and procedures. In addition, lawyers must be able to speak and write with precision. Significant attention is given to the development of writing skills.

The usual, although not exclusive, form of instruction in the Law School is the case method. Emphasis is also placed on individual instruction in the first-year Legal Writing and Research program and in seminars and supervised independent study in the third year. The Law School does not concentrate on the law of any particular jurisdiction.

Facilities

The Law School currently occupies two buildings in Tacoma's South Tacoma Business Park, six miles south of the main campus. (See map, last page of bulletin.) One building houses four spacious classrooms, two seminar rooms, three student lounges, and the Law Library. Administrative and faculty offices, the faculty library and lounge, and a seminar room are located in the other building. Plans are in progress for construction of a permanent Law School building on the main campus within the next few years.

Although the Law School does not own or operate student dormitories, off-campus housing at reasonable rates is available. The Law School will provide assistance in locating suitable housing. For information, please contact the Admissions Office.

The Law School does not operate dining facilities. Nearby restaurants serve moderately-priced food, and there are several snack machines in the student lounge.

Free parking is available next to the Law School.

The University has a gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis courts, and other athletic facilities located on the main campus. Off-campus activities are also available for an additional fee. These activities include alpine climbing, basic climbing, bowling, fencing, golf, riding, scuba diving, skating, and skiing.

The University provides infirmary care and limited medical services on the main campus. All students may subscribe to a low-cost health insurance plan which may provide coverage for dependents. Psychological counseling services are available by appointment at the Law School.

Law Library

The Law Library is an exceptionally fine one for a young law school. There is sufficient duplication of source materials to meet the needs of the student body and the faculty; for example, there are three sets of the National Reporter System. An extensive microform collection, with readers and printers, covers legal materials less readily available in other forms. There are complete sets of all American law school reviews and journals. The entire collection of 90,000 volumes is being continuously improved and expanded.

Library study facilities consist of a main reading room with numerous individual study carrels, a smaller reading room designated for smokers, and two small lounge reading rooms. The present seating capacity is 460. The eight members of the Library staff are particularly helpful and responsive to student needs. Each fall, the staff offers a library orientation program.

The Law Library is independent in organization and administration, but its resources are supplemented through interlibrary loan and other cooperative agreements with the University Library and with major public, educational, and legal collections in the region. Plans for expansion include accommoda-

tion for additional volumes, more study space including small conference rooms, and computer terminals for automated information retrieval.

Faculty

The University of Puget Sound School of Law places high value on competence in teaching. Scholarship and research are encouraged and expected, but the pre-eminent duty of the faculty is to teach well. The Law School faculty currently consists of 23 full-time faculty members, the Dean, an Associate Dean, an Assistant Dean, a Law Librarian, and four Assistant Librarians. The faculty includes 35 adjunct professors, 19 of whom teach sections of the course on Legal Writing and Research.

Student Body

Each year the Law School admits approximately 375 students. The total student body numbers around 900. Members of the Law School's student body are highly qualified, possess widely diversified backgrounds, and have received their undergraduate education at universities and colleges located in forty-nine states and Canada. The Law School intends to maintain this diversity.

Accreditation

The Law School is accredited by:

- 1) The American Bar Association (full accreditation received February, 1975);
- 2) The Association of American Law Schools (full membership granted December, 1974);
- 3) The State of Washington (license to award J.D. degree granted in 1972).

This accreditation qualifies academically any graduate of the Law School to sit for any bar examination in the United States.

Placement

The Law School Placement Office provides assistance to students in the preparation of resumes, compilation of "search" lists, and arrangements for interviews with employers. A placement library is maintained. Counseling and advising is provided on career opportunities in private practice, government, corporations, public interest areas, and the teaching of law.

Through on-going communication with employers, both local and national, job listings are kept current.

Many firms and agencies send representatives to the Law School for the purpose of interviewing graduating students for position openings.

The Law School is a member of the National Association of Law Placement (NALP) and receives from this organization up-to-date information regarding the placement of law school graduates across the nation.

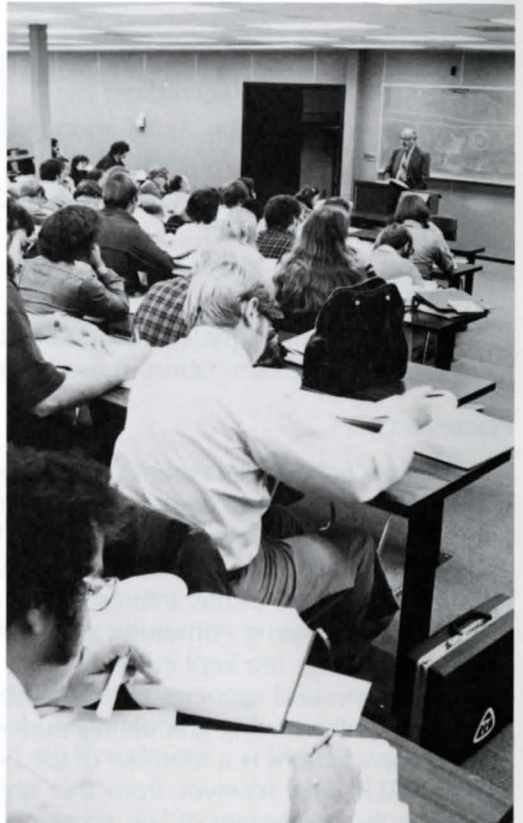
UPS Law School graduates have taken bar examinations since February of 1974 with a high passage rate both in the state of Washington and throughout the United States and are now members of twenty-one state bars. In accordance with the practices of NALP the following placement statistics are based on those graduates who have taken and passed the Bar examination.

Employment Statistics, 1975

Employed in legal field	85%
Employed in other fields	2%
Unemployed	4%
No information	9%

Because of the small number of graduates on which these statistics are based, they are not to be considered as representative figures.

Starting salaries average \$11,000-\$14,000 per year.



ACADEMIC PROGRAM

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME PROGRAMS

NOTE: At the time of catalog preparation, the future of the part-time evening division is uncertain. If there is sufficient interest from qualified applicants, such a program will be offered to those entering in the fall of 1977. Classes for the continuation program may be scheduled in the late afternoons and evenings during the second, third and fourth years of study.

Notification to those applying for the part-time evening division program will be made by January 1, 1977 as to the plans for the program for the fall of 1977. In the event the program is not offered, deposits will be refunded.

The University of Puget Sound School of Law is the only law school in western Washington which offers both full-time and part-time programs of study. Classes are given in the evening for part-time students to enable individuals who are employed full-time to obtain a legal education. The quality of instruction for part-time students does not differ from that of full-time students. Most professors teach both day and evening classes, and classes often include both full-time and part-time students.

The major difference between the two programs is the number of credit hours a student takes each semester. Full-time students normally take 15 hours per semester, while part-time students normally take 10 hours per semester. No student may take fewer than 8 hours in any semester.

Full-time students normally complete the 90 hours required for the J.D. degree in six semesters, while part-time students complete the degree program in nine semesters. These periods may be either longer or shorter, depending upon the number of hours taken each semester. Part-time students may not complete their degree work in less than seven semesters, the first two of which must consist of 10 hours each.

Students may transfer between the two programs subject to the availability of space and the prior approval of the Assistant Dean. This flexibility permits students to adjust their program according to changes in financial and personal circumstances.

All first-year students, whether enrolled in the full-time or part-time program, must begin their degree work in the Fall semester.

The Law School discourages full-time students from part-time or full-time employment. Full-time students enrolled in the fall and spring semesters or who are taking a full-time program (more than 10 semester hours) in the summer may not undertake outside employment for more than 15 hours per week without prior approval of the Assistant Dean.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE J.D. DEGREE

To receive the Juris Doctor degree, a student must have successfully completed 90 semester hours, including all required courses. The last 30 semester hours must be taken at this Law School. A first-year student must take

all first-year required courses in the division in which he or she is enrolled. In the second and third years a full-time student must take a minimum of 11 hours per semester. A full-time student will not be permitted to take more than 16 hours per semester without prior written approval of the Assistant Dean. After the first year, a part-time student must take at least 8 hours per semester, but may not take more than 10 hours in any one semester without the written approval of the Assistant Dean.

EXAMINATIONS

Regular class attendance is expected. A faculty member, at his or her discretion, may disqualify a student from taking the examination for failure to attend class regularly.

Examinations will be given at the end of the first semester for first-year students. The results of these examinations will be advisory only.

The grade in a course is based primarily on the final examination, although the grade may be affected by classroom participation.

Unless special permission is given by the course instructor and the Assistant Dean, the student is required to take the examination when scheduled; failure to do so will result in a failing grade. Postponement of regularly scheduled examinations will not be approved except in cases such as death in the family, serious illness, or religious prohibitions.

No examination answers or facsimiles thereof are returned without the express permission of the instructor.

GRADES

The school records grades at the conclusion of each academic term. Cumulative grade-point averages for all students are computed once each year after the recording of spring term grades.

For purposes of computing cumulative grade-point averages, a scale will be used in which A is equivalent to 4.0.

No student will be permitted to withdraw "passing" later than two weeks prior to the last day of class for any semester. Anyone wishing to withdraw thereafter will withdraw "failing." All requests for withdrawals must be submitted in writing to the Assistant Dean.

First-year part-time students may not withdraw from any part of their program but may withdraw from the total program if they wish to do so. First-year full-time students may withdraw from the two courses not included in the required part-time program only or may withdraw from the total program if they wish to do so.

Alphabetical grades and their numerical equivalents are assigned as follows:

A+ = 4.33	B- = 2.67	D = 1.00	
A = 4.00	C+ = 2.33	D- = 0.67	Grades of F or F+
A- = 3.67	C = 2.00	F+ = 0.33	are considered
B+ = 3.33	C- = 1.67	F = 0.00	"failing" grades.
B = 3.00	D+ = 1.33		

ACADEMIC STANDING

Disqualification

A student must maintain a cumulative grade-point average of 2.00 or above to remain in good standing. If his or her cumulative grade-point average is below 2.00 but no less than 1.80, the student is granted probationary status; to continue his or her studies, the student must, by the end of the next succeeding academic year, have raised the cumulative grade-point average to 2.00 or above. A student whose cumulative grade-point average falls below 1.80, or who after one academic year of probationary status fails to achieve a cumulative grade-point average of 2.00 or above, is excluded from further study.

Disqualification may also occur if a student obtains a grade of "F" or "F+" in 40 percent or more of the courses attempted in any two consecutive semesters. Grades for the first and second semesters will be used for the purposes of determining whether there has been an excessive number of failures. A student who fails (F or F+) a required course but who is not otherwise disqualified from further study must take the next regular examination given in that course until he or she receives a passing grade. No special re-examination will be given. A student who fails (F or F+) a required course in the final year and who is not disqualified because of course failure may take a special re-examination in that course upon faculty approval.

Honors

Summa Cum Laude will be awarded by vote of the faculty. Magna Cum Laude will be awarded to students with a cumulative grade-point average of 3.5 or better, and Cum Laude will be awarded to students with a cumulative grade-point average of at least 3.0 and less than 3.5.

Students in the top twenty-five percent of the graduating class will receive degrees with distinction.

LAW REVIEW

In the spring semester of 1974 several faculty members and fifteen second-year students began organizing a Law Review. The Review is staffed and managed by students. The purposes of the Review are to provide a forum for the presentation of legal scholarship and to train students in legal research and writing.

Student candidates for the Review are chosen on two separate bases. Some are selected on the basis of their academic rank as of the end of their first academic year, and the remainder are chosen based upon their participation in a writing competition conducted by the members of the Review.

Members receive academic credit for their participation on the Review. Although the Review presently is not publishing an extramural journal, it will publish articles on an intramural basis until it is prepared to publish externally.

MOOT COURT

The eight members of the Moot Court Board assist in the administration of the first-year Moot Court program each spring. The second-year program is administered by the Board each fall, culminating in regional Moot Court competitions.

Students in the Criminal Trial Advocacy course present a "case" before a member of the local judiciary.



VITA PROGRAM

The Internal Revenue Service-sponsored Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Program was instituted in 1975 to enable students in the Income Tax course to offer income tax and local property tax assistance on a volunteer basis to elderly and low-income persons during the January 1 - April 15 filing season.

Prior to the field work, a one-day training session is conducted by IRS agents, who provide instruction with regard to the completion of 1040A and 1040 income tax returns and an additional session similar in nature is conducted by the Pierce County Tax Assessors Office.

Students meet with "clients" during the filing season in Senior Citizens facilities as well as at the Law School.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Student Bar Association

All members of the student body belong to the Student Bar Association (SBA). Its activities are directed by its elected President, Treasurer, and student representatives to four student committees. Two members of each committee serve on the corresponding faculty committee.

The main purposes of the SBA are to improve communications between the faculty, administration, and student body and to provide official channels through which student opinion may be registered.

Law Women's Caucus

The purposes of the Law Women's Caucus are to provide support and encouragement for those women currently in the law school and to promote a greater enrollment of women law students. The Caucus also provides limited legal assistance for women in the community. Membership is open to both women and men.

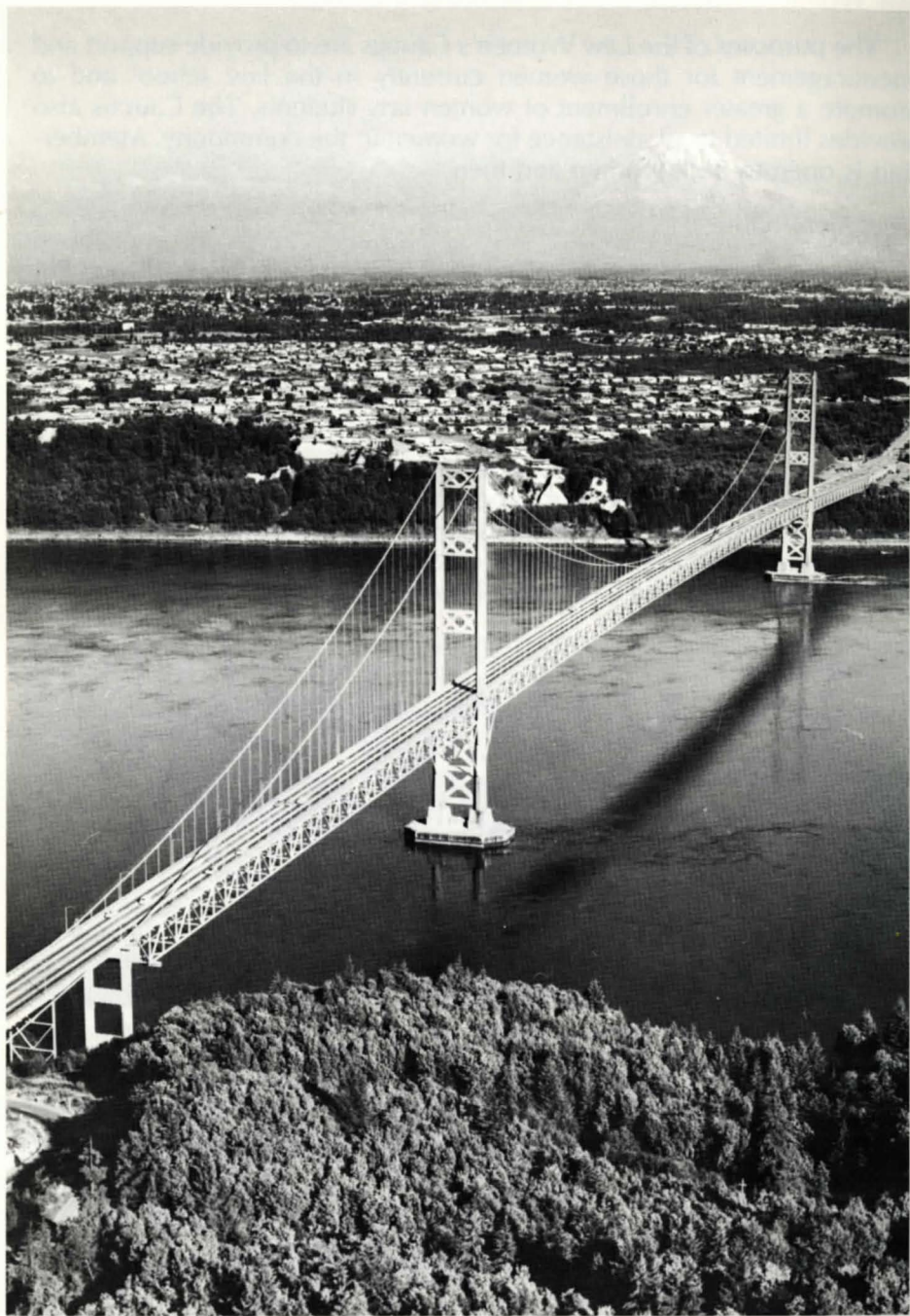
Legal Fraternities

Chapters of two international legal fraternities, Delta Theta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, have been established at the Law School and offer services to students, the Law School, and the legal profession, in keeping with their charters.

Law School Auxiliary

The Law School Auxiliary is an association of spouses of law students. Meetings are held monthly throughout the academic year with programs designed to acquaint wives and husbands of law students with the legal education process and to provide entertainment and opportunities for socialization within the Law School community.





CURRICULUM

PROGRAM OF COURSES

FULL-TIME PROGRAM

First Year (All courses required)

First Semester

Contracts .....	.3	hours
Procedure .....	.3	
Property I .....	.3	
Criminal Law and Procedure .....	.3	
Torts .....	.2	
Legal Writing and Research .....	.1	
	<u>15</u>	

Second Semester

Contracts .....	.3	hours
Procedure .....	.3	
Property I .....	.3	
Criminal Law and Procedure .....	.3	
Torts .....	.2	
Legal Writing and Research .....	.1	
	<u>15</u>	

Second Year

First Semester

Constitutional Law .....	.3
Evidence .....	.2
Federal Income Taxation .....	.3
Professional Responsibility .....	.2
Electives	<u>.5</u>
	15

Second Semester

Constitutional Law3
Evidence2
Electives	<u>.10</u>
	15

Third Year

First Semester

Electives15
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Second Semester

Electives15
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PART-TIME PROGRAM (See Note, page 13)

(Sequence of required courses in the part-time program may vary slightly from those listed here.)

First Year (All courses required)

First Semester

Contracts .....	.3
Procedure .....	.3
Property I .....	.3
Legal Writing and Research .....	.1
	<u>10</u>

Second Semester

Contracts .....	.3
Procedure .....	.3
Property I .....	.3
Legal Writing and Research .....	.1
	<u>10</u>

Second Year (All courses required)

First Semester

Criminal Law and Procedure	3
Torts	2
Constitutional Law	3
Evidence	<u>2</u>
	10

Third Year

First Semester

Federal Income Tax	3
Professional Responsibility	2
Electives	<u>5</u>
	10

Fourth Year

First Semester

Electives	15
-----------------	----

Second Semester

Criminal Law and Procedure	3
Torts	2
Constitutional Law	3
Evidence	<u>2</u>
	10

Second Semester

Electives	10
-----------------	----

Second Semester

Electives	15
-----------------	----



SUMMER COURSES

Because the summer program will vary from year to year, the specific courses offered are not listed here.

With the exception of two first year required courses, only elective courses will be offered during the summer and all classes will be held in the evening.

CAUTION: The summer elective program may be reduced or eliminated in future years. Students hoping to accelerate through summer school attendance should be forewarned.

OUTSIDE COURSES

The option for students to take courses at other law schools is at the discretion of the Dean. Permission will be granted only in exceptional circumstances. All required courses must be taken at this law school and students must take their last 30 semester hours at this law school in order to qualify for the J.D. degree.

A grade of C or above in courses taken at other law schools is required in order for credit to be granted at this law school. Credit will not be granted for courses taken on a pass/fail basis. Grades for all courses will be recorded on student transcripts, regardless of the grade received. Grades for courses taken at other law schools will not be included in the computation of the law school grade point average.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Required Courses

Civil Procedure (6)

This course considers pleading under the rules of civil procedure for the United States District Courts and under state rules; discovery and other pretrial mechanisms; jurisdiction and venue; summary judgment; parties and the dimensions of a dispute; impleader, interpleader, class actions and intervention; res judicata and collateral estoppel; and selected aspects of trial practice.

Constitutional Law (6)

A study of significant problems arising under the Constitution of the United States. Attention is given to both (1) the allocation of power within the federal government and between the federal government and the states; and (2) the limits placed on governmental power in order to protect individual liberty.

Contracts (6)

A class involving the study of enforceable agreements, including the requirements for the formation of a contract, problems of interpretation, consideration and its equivalents, damages for breach, the statute of frauds, illegality, and the rights and liabilities of third parties which arise from the contract itself or from the assignment of contractual rights and/or the delegation of contractual duties. The course also deals with problems which arise during the performance stage of a contract, such as the creation and failure of express and implied conditions, excuse through impossibility or frustration of purpose, and discharge.

Criminal Law and Procedure (6)

The first portion of the course will focus on substantive principles of criminal law, with special attention given to the law of theft, homicide, and criminal responsibility. The remainder of the course will deal with criminal procedure as it is affected by constitutional restraints on police conduct.

Evidence (4)

The subject covers Anglo-American rules of proof applicable to judicial trials, including the presentation of evidence; examination of witnesses; competency of witnesses; privilege; relevancy; demonstrative evidence; writings; the hearsay rule and its exceptions; the burden of producing evidence, presumptions, and the burden of persuasion; judicial notice.

Federal Income Taxation of Individuals (3)

Fundamentals of federal income taxation, particularly as they apply to individuals, including: the nature of taxable income; income tax deductions and credits; capital gains and losses; and matters of income tax accounting.

Legal Writing and Research (2)

An introduction to legal writing skills that play an important part in the work of the legal profession. The student's skills in legal research, writing, analysis and expression will be developed in a quasi-tutorial atmosphere employing a series of required research and writing assignments. During the second semester all students will write an appellate court brief and present an oral argument to a panel of Moot Court Judges.

Professional Responsibility (2)

The class in "Professional Responsibility" covers a wide variety of subjects pertaining to legal ethics, including lawyer-client relations, lawyer-public relations, and the lawyer's responsibility to the legal profession and the courts. Specifically, the course will cover in detail the A.B.A. Code of Professional Responsibility and the cases and materials on professional responsibility by Professor Maynard E. Pirsig, together with some important Washington law.

Property I (6)

An introduction to the law of real and personal property with emphasis on real estate. Topics include the creation and transfer of property interests (including easements and similar interests); the relationship between landlord and tenant; public and private controls of land use; and common law estates and future interests.

Torts (4)

The nature, development, and social consequences of the body of law defining noncontractual civil obligations by which the legal system seeks to shift the economic burden of various intentional and unintentional injuries and to deter undesirable conduct. The scope of this course generally is limited to liability for physical harm to person and property based upon intentional tort, negligence, and strict liability.

ELECTIVE COURSES

The number in parentheses following each course name indicates the number of credits currently allotted to the course. The credit allotment for all courses is subject to change.

Please note that not all courses are offered every year. Course offerings are subject to student interest and availability of instructors.

Administrative Law (3)

A study of the powers and procedures of administrative agencies. The course considers procedural problems concerning exercise of power by agencies and the problems connected with administrative processes not subject to effective legislative or judicial supervision.

Admiralty (3)

This course considers federal and state jurisdiction with respect to maritime affairs, admiralty courts, maritime liens, torts in admiralty, rights of maritime workers, charter parties and maritime contracts, liability for collision, the doctrine of general average, salvage, and other problems of admiralty and maritime law.

✓ *Advanced Criminal Procedure (3)*

Advanced Criminal Procedure will deal with the adjudicatory phase of the criminal process. It will thus supplement the basic first-year course in criminal law and procedure, which focuses on substantive criminal law and the process of pretrial investigation. The advanced course will deal with pretrial procedures under judicial supervision, including plea bargaining, discovery, and other pretrial motions, and the trial itself, including jury selection, opening statements, examination and cross-examination of witnesses, closing arguments, and instructions. Attention will be given to such

constitutional rights of criminal defendants as protection against double jeopardy, speedy and public trial, assistance of counsel, and the right of confrontation.

Advanced Criminal Trial Advocacy (Seminar) (3)

This course covers selected topics in criminal trial advocacy including insanity and diminished capacity defenses; use of forensic experts; misdemeanor trial tactics; and assigned topics in substantive areas of Criminal Law. The course will include guest lecturers from the Pierce and King County Trial Bar and Bench and assigned student projects with emphasis on classroom practice problems. Prerequisite: Criminal Trial Advocacy. Note: Some of the substantive material covered is parallel to that covered in Advanced Criminal Procedure.

Advanced Land Use Seminar (3) ✓

The primary purpose of this course is to provide each student the opportunity to pursue in depth a problem of land use planning and control and to share findings and conclusions in the seminar format. Prerequisite: Land Use Planning and Control.

Agency and Partnership (2)

A study of the legal rules governing one of mankind's most basic and functional organizational relationships, that of principal and agent. Development of this relationship moves through a variety of business association forms, including partnerships, with emphasis upon the emerging doctrine of enterprise liability. Topics include the tort and contract liability of principals, agents, and various collective entities; introductory study of the employment relationship, and the Uniform Partnership Act.

Antitrust Law (3)

The course surveys the history, public policies, and significant legal principles developed in the enforcement of the Sherman Act and supplementary antitrust legislation designed to maintain and improve the competitive structure of the American economy. It studies the legal (and occasionally the economic) significance of price fixing, division of markets, boycotts, predatory business conduct, monopolization, and mergers. In addition to being a survey course, the course is devoted in part to an in-depth analysis of several leading antitrust opinions and concepts, to give the student an opportunity to "think like an antitrust lawyer." The last portion of the course deals with preventive antitrust counseling and with private enforcement through treble damages actions.

Arbitration Seminar (2)

The Arbitration Seminar is primarily practice oriented. It will consist of lectures and class discussion concerning the function, history and different

types of arbitration. Students will prepare and argue a brief based upon an actual case and also will be required to prepare a short paper on some very specific and narrow aspect of the arbitral process.

Business Planning (3)

The class in Business Planning combines advanced work in corporations, partnerships, and federal taxation in the context of business planning and counseling. The course is based upon a series of problems involving common business transactions which present corporate, partnership, and tax issues for analysis and resolution. The problems cover such topics as selection of form of business organization; formation of corporations and partnerships; sale and purchase of businesses, mergers, other forms of acquisition and recapitalization, division, and dissolution of corporations and partnerships. Prerequisite: Corporations.

Civil Trial Advocacy (Seminar) (4)

A problem-oriented approach to the preparation and trial of general civil litigation. The development of effective trial tactics and advocacy will be emphasized, particularly in the areas of civil procedure, evidence, pleadings, pretrial discovery, presentation of evidence, and jury argument. During the latter part of the course, trial partnerships formed from among the students will prepare and try a series of mock civil cases before members of the local judiciary. Prerequisite: Evidence.

Commercial Transactions (6)

This class will treat selected problems created by the movement of goods from manufacturer to consumer, including secured transactions, negotiable instruments, and documents and sales remedies under the Uniform Commercial Code. Special attention will be paid to developing an integrated approach to transactions under the U.C.C., a proper relationship between the U.C.C. and other segments of commercial law, and the role of the commercial lawyer.

Community Property (2)

Topics to be considered include the relationship necessary for the creation of community property, classification of property as community or separate, management and control of community assets, the rights of creditors to reach community and separate property, and disposition of property upon dissolution of the community.

Although Washington law will be examined, a comparative analysis of marital property systems from a social and historical perspective will be emphasized.

Conflict of Laws (3)

A concentration on the problems created for the practicing lawyer by the existence of fifty-one or more law-making jurisdictions within the United States. The course treats three major problems: (1) choice of the applicable law, (2) recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, and (3) judicial (service) jurisdiction. The course deals with the "conflict revolution" that has characterized decisional law and scholarship in recent years.

Consumer Credit Protection (2)

A study of existing patterns and proposed changes in consumer credit law. Relevant portions of general statutory provisions, such as the Uniform Commercial Code, will be considered together with special consumer legislation (e.g., the Truth-in-Lending Act; the Uniform Consumer Credit Code).

Corporate Legal Accounting (2) ✓

The subject is primarily concerned with a study of the major topics constituting the body of generally accepted accounting principles and the manner in which they enter into legal problems and are utilized, modified, or ignored by the courts. Introductory material on the record-keeping process and form of financial statements is followed by an analysis of major problem areas: measurement and valuation of business capital, revenue recognition, inventory accounting, depreciation, accounting for debt instruments and for corporate proprietorship. The course concludes with the study of legal liability of accountants. This course is intended for students with little or no prior training in accounting.

Corporations (4) ✓?

The class covers problems arising out of the creation, organization, and operation of the business corporation. Consideration is given to the financial problems of corporations, including the issuance and sale of securities and the declaration and payment of dividends. Consideration is also given to the fiduciary duties of directors, officers, and stockholders. The course gives particular emphasis to the organization and operation of the small and the close corporation. Some aspects of taxation of small corporations are also discussed. Prerequisite: No prerequisite but a basic understanding of principles of financial accounting is essential.

Corrections (2)

Study of the corrections system from sentencing to final release including theories of punishment and rehabilitation. The course also relates to modern proposals for reform including prisoners' rights and victims' compensation.

Criminal Practice Clinic

Several programs are offered in criminal clinical practice. Details for any given semester should be sought from Professor Strait. The Practice Clinic

program is under faculty review and may undergo changes from the listings below. At present, the following programs are operating:

1. *Clinical Appellate Seminar (3)*

Maximum of 15 students. Students will work on criminal indigent appeals in the Washington Court of Appeals and the Washington Supreme Court. The Washington Supreme Court has agreed to assign three amicus curiae briefs to this program during the fall semester. Some additional post-conviction relief motions and federal habeas corpus proceedings will be included. Students' names will appear on the briefs. Each student will be assigned a specific appeal and work under the immediate supervision of Professor Strait, learning how to prepare an appeal procedurally from start through conclusion, how to find trial and constitutional errors in the trial record, and advocacy techniques of presenting such errors in a brief to a court. Cases are all felony trials ranging from grand larceny through first degree murder. There will be seminar meetings of all students involved in this program throughout the semester to review appellate procedure. Included will be two seminar meetings at the Superior Court in Seattle, Washington and in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court in Seattle and Olympia.

2. *Street Law Project (3)*

The Street Law Project is conducted jointly with the University of Washington School of Law. It is designed to give a limited number of students supervised, clinical contact with the Washington correctional system. Students will meet with and teach relevant issues in the law to prisoners at such correctional institutions as Monroe, Purdy and McNeil Island. The course will provide the students, in a two semester team teaching approach, with personal, weekly contact with up to 25 inmates at one institution.

After participating in a weekly seminar with the instructor to discuss the substantive area of law to be taught and the appropriate techniques for teaching under these unique circumstances, the student will teach the subject matter to prisoners using methods which will emphasize specially prepared problems and full-scale simulated trials.

The course is structured to require attendance at one evening seminar per week to prepare for the teaching at the institution and one evening per week of teaching at the institution. This project is a seed grant regional demonstration project with great potential for future expansion.

3. *Clinical Felony Seminar (3 max.)*

Maximum of 15 students. These students will work under the direct supervision of public defender attorneys in King County, prosecutor's office prosecuting attorneys in King County, and Professor Strait, preparing and (subject to attorney's approval) appearing in felony pre-trial motions

pursuant to Rule 9 admission and assisting in felony trial preparation generally. In addition to work done at the respective office, seminar meetings covering felony procedures and criminal law will be held throughout the semester. Preliminary enrollment is necessary through Professor Strait.

4. *Independent Clinical Study (3 max.)*

Credit may be given for approved outside employment in the criminal area. Enrollment is limited to those students who work for public or quasi public agencies involved in the criminal justice system. No credit will be given for employment with private counsel. All credit is conditional upon the presentation of a written proposal to Professor Strait with appropriately scheduled conferences throughout the semester for review of student's work.

5. *Misdemeanor Practice Seminar (3 max.)*

Maximum of 10 students. These 10 students will participate in a seminar program meeting once a week with the professor. Students must be Rule 9 eligible prior to the beginning of the fall semester. Students participating in this seminar may have the opportunity to try some misdemeanor traffic offenses under the direction of the professor toward the end of the fall semester. Such opportunities are conditional upon supervision and approval from the Public Defender's Office in King County. Preference will be given to students who have taken Civil or Criminal Trial Practice. Criminal Law, Constitutional Law and Evidence are prerequisites.

6. Additional clinical seminars will be announced on a semester by semester basis.

✓
Criminal Trial Advocacy (Seminar) (4)

The course is structured around mock criminal trials in which each student will be assigned to a prosecution or defense team. Course material and classes will cover felony trial practice beginning with pretrial tactics and continuing through post-trial motions under Washington and Federal procedure. Emphasis will be placed on the interrelationship of each segment of the trial process and development of the necessary advocacy skills. The Fall sections will culminate in actual student trials in Superior Courts in King and Pierce Counties. Video-tape facilities are used in class and for the trial. Prerequisites: Criminal Law and Procedure, Constitutional Law, and Evidence.

Criminology (3)

An examination of deviant behavior characterized as "criminal" by society in light of the findings of various academic disciplines, including sociology, behavioral psychology, psychiatry and political philosophy. The

course analyzes the criminal justice system as a system (including the disposition of convicted "offenders"), focusing particularly on the effect that adjustment at critical phases of the system (e.g., abolition of plea-bargaining) would have on other related phases (e.g., trials). Attention will also be given to the institutional participants in the system, such as the police and the courts. Finally, the course will attempt to reach tentative conclusions concerning the most rational allocation of our limited human and economic resources in structuring society's response to deviant behavior (including review of various proposed strategies to reduce crime) as well as considering possible alternatives to the criminal justice system (including diversion and decriminalization). Students will be encouraged to do extensive research and writing on a topic of their choice.

Debtor-Creditor Relations (3)

This course considers both creditors' rights, including a study of typical state procedures for the enforcement of claims (attachment, garnishment, and other provisional remedies; execution; supplemental or ancillary procedures in aid of execution; the fraudulent conveyances acts and related principles) and also exemptions and the developing body of common law, statutory and constitutional limitations, and remedies affording protection to debtors. The balance of the course will be devoted to a brief consideration of the basic procedural and selected substantive aspects of federal bankruptcy proceedings. Article Nine of the Uniform Commercial Code will not be covered.

Drafting Legal Documents (3)

This class will focus on the problems of drafting various legal documents. The emphasis will be on the choice of appropriate language to achieve a decided goal, rather than on the choice of method to achieve some optimal result. Documents considered may include wills, trusts, contracts, leases, pension plans, reorganization plans, collective bargaining agreements, corporate documents (including minutes), family property agreements, statutes, and administrative regulations. Students will draft all or part of these and other documents. Enrollment will be limited, with first preference to students who have not had or who are not taking Civil or Criminal Trial Advocacy. Prerequisites: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals; Gift and Estate Taxation; Property II.

Employment Discrimination (2)

An examination of constitutional and legislative protections against discrimination in employment on the basis of such factors as race, sex, religion, national origin, and age. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 will be considered in depth.

Environmental Law (3)

An introduction to judicial, legislative, and administrative approaches to regulating the use of natural resources and protecting environmental quality, with emphasis upon selected topics.

Estate Planning (3)

A study of the techniques available for the transfer of property by gift or devise and their estate, gift, and income tax consequences. Detailed consideration of planning tools, the use of *inter vivos* transfers, trusts, life insurance, joint tenancies. Some consideration of client interviewing and post-mortem estate planning techniques. Prerequisites: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals, Gift and Estate Taxation, Property II, Corporations.

✓ *Family Law (3)*

The role of law, its objectives, and the forces shaping it in relation to the creation, regulation, and dissolution of the family.

Federal Courts (3)

A study of the jurisdiction and functioning of the federal courts, the distribution of authority between federal and state courts, and the roles of federal and state law in the federal system, and preparation of federal court proceedings.

Federal Income Taxation of Corporations (3)

A consideration of basic federal income tax consequences to a corporation and its shareholders. The course is based upon a series of problems developed for the course focusing on the formation of a corporation; the selection of its capital structure; corporate distributions (dividends and redemptions); corporate liquidations; Subchapter S; accumulated earnings and personal holding company taxes, and collapsible corporations. The problems require an in-depth analysis of the relevant provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the Income Tax Regulations. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals.

✓ *Gift and Estate Taxation (3)*

The operation and use of federal tax provisions applicable to *inter vivos* and testamentary dispositions of property, with particular emphasis upon matters of federal estate and gift taxation.

Independent Study (1-3)

This course allows any student to pursue his or her own particular research interest and to receive academic credit upon completion of a paper which is deemed satisfactory by the professor who is supervising the project. No student may take the Independent Study elective until he or she has a commitment from a full-time faculty member to supervise the project.

International Business Transactions (2)

A problem-oriented study of the legal and quasi-legal questions concerning international trade and investment, with particular attention to problems relating to governmental regulation of such activity.

International Law (3)

The study in International Law will examine the nature and function of law in the international system by focusing on the structure and methods of the international law-making system and the allocation of competence within that system.

Topics covered include control and use of territory, seas, and airspace as well as relations between nation-states and problems of enforcing compliance with the "law," including analysis of dispute settlement by resort to judicial decision, armed force, or other methods. This course will also consider the recent emergence of individual rights and responsibilities in the international system and the increasingly large role played by international organizations.

Jurisprudence (3)

Examination of the concept of law. Examination of the relationship between legal reasoning, the legal system, and justice. Varied reading assignments with an emphasis on major Western thinkers. Mixture of lectures, presentations by students, and class discussion.

Labor Law (3)

A study of the law, primarily statutory, relating to union organizations and the establishment of the bargaining relationship, the negotiation of the collective bargaining agreement, and the exertion of primary and secondary economic pressure. An examination of the administration of the collective bargaining agreement through the process of arbitration.

Land Use Planning and Control (3)

A study of the public land use planning process and such implementation techniques as zoning, subdivision regulation, official maps, urban redevelopment, building and housing codes, taxation, and public development. Attention will be given to both the procedure and substance of legal controls, the problem of administrative discretion and legal accountability, coordination of land use policies and controls within and among different units of government, the interrelated roles of planner and lawyer, and emerging methods of land use control.

Law and Psychiatry (3)

A class dealing with the relationship between law and psychiatry. The initial focus of the course will be to familiarize the student with the methodology and language of psychiatry. Extensive consideration will then be given to the manner in which the legal system attempts to cope with the mentally disabled "offender" (including inquiry into the relevance of psychiatric judgments to judicial determinations of intent and responsibility, the defense of insanity, diminished responsibility and other related defenses, the pro-

cedural and constitutional problems raised thereby, and the custody and ultimate disposition of the mentally disabled offender). The course will also consider the non-criminal but "mentally ill" citizen-patient (including an analysis of involuntary civil commitment of such patients, the criteria for commitment and its processes, the constitutional and statutory limitations on commitment, the emerging right of patients to treatment, the crucial decision to release patients back into society, and possible alternatives to involuntary commitment). Psychiatrists and psychologists will participate in the course.

Legal Process (2)

How law is made and changed, the role of the individual, the administrative agency, the legislature, and the courts in making and changing law.

Modern Real Estate Transactions (3) ✓

The study of modern real estate development emphasizing a transactional analysis of such development. Topics covered will include the form and method of acquisition of real estate, including partnership, corporate, and condominium forms of ownership. The new concepts of financing the development of real property, including lender joint ventures and participation and sale lease-back methods, will be analyzed. The sale of the development, including public offerings, will be an integral part of the course. The operation and management of developed property is the final topic area. In using the transactional approach, the effect of federal and state regulation, including (1) state land use and land ownership legislation; (2) federal income tax; (3) federal and state lending regulation; (4) federal and state securities legislation, will be applied in planning the transaction. Prerequisites: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals, Corporations.

Native Americans and the Law (2)

Examination of federal and state laws pertaining to legal problems of American Indians, with special emphasis on problems of Indians in Washington State as to their treaties and economic development.

Outside Clinical Program (1-3)

Through an internship arranged by the individual student with an outside public agency (e.g., courts, civil and criminal justice agencies, legislative bodies, and state and federal administrative agencies), this course is designed to give a valuable perspective on the study and practice of law, differing from that received in an exclusively classroom setting. Throughout the course, all work is accomplished under the direct supervision of a faculty member, whose prior approval of a proposed program is required.

Pension Planning and Profit Sharing (2)

Problems in the tax aspects of deferred compensation, with particular emphasis on pension and profit sharing plans for corporate employees and the self-employed.

Poverty Law Seminar (3)

A seminar concerning several current problems of the poor, particularly in the areas of income maintenance, housing, and consumer protection. May involve some independent study and/or work with Legal Services Offices in the Seattle-Tacoma area.

Problems in Urban Government (3)

Lawyers are increasingly called upon to participate in planning the rules by which power is organized and distributed among various local governmental units in our urban areas. This course is designed to acquaint students with alternative modes of governmental organization which might be established to treat metropolitan problems such as land use planning and control, school financing, environmental protection, and the optimal utilization of funds appropriated from state and federal government. In addition, the constitutional and practical restraints on the distribution of urban governmental power will be treated in depth.

Property II (4)

An examination of wills and trusts and their use today in the management and transmission of property. Specifically, the course will concentrate on the methods of testamentary transfer, the revocation of wills, the creation and administration of trusts (including the Uniform Principal and Income Act) and the administration of decedents' estates. Certain areas of community property, future interests, and estate and gift taxation will also be examined where they pertain.

Regulated Industries (3)

An examination of the principles and rationale of comprehensive governmental regulation of individual industries, such as broadcasting, airlines, railroads, natural gas, and electric power. Among the topics discussed are limitations on entry of new competitors, certificates of public convenience and necessity, transfer of operating rights, regulation of maximum and minimum rates, price discrimination and competition between firms in different industries.

Remedies (4)

A consideration of the social justification for the imposition of penalties through the legal system. The course examines measures of recovery for injuries to property, personal injuries, and breach of contract, problems of malice and intent (punitive damages), restitutionary remedies, and various difficulties of valuation. In the second semester the course analyzes the equitable remedies with particular attention to the use of the injunction.

Secured Land Transactions (3) ✓

This class covers the use of land as security for payments of money, including mortgages, deeds of trust, equitable mortgages, land sales contracts, and mechanics' liens. Attention is given to questions of enforcement and priority of the security devices, and to the transfer of mortgaged land and mortgages.

Securities Regulations (3)

The course primarily involves study of the structure and operation of the Federal Securities Act of 1933 and of the Federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in the issuance of and in subsequent trading of investment securities. Some consideration is also given to state securities acts, the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and other portions of the regulatory scheme.

Selected Problems of Constitutional Law (Seminar) (3)

Examinations of selected problems in Constitutional Law. Choice of problems depends on preferences of the students. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

Selected Problems in Environmental Law (2) ✓

The legal, social, economic and environmental problems associated with nuclear power plant siting will be the focus. Attention will be given to the formal licensing process, the National Environmental Policy Act, and pertinent court decisions. The need for, costs of, and risks associated with light water reactor technology will be explored, as will significant environmental issues, including radiation exposure limits, thermal pollution, and nuclear waste processing and management.

Each student will prepare a research paper on a topic to be chosen in consultation with the instructor. There will also be an examination. The paper will count for one-half the course grade.

Special Problems in Corporate Income Taxation (Seminar) (3)

This is an advanced course treating complex problems and opportunities encountered by corporations when operating in corporate form. The course consists of special problems developed for the course dealing in-depth in the areas of: buying and selling of businesses; collapsible corporations; acquisition of net operating losses and other tax benefits; reorganizations, spin-offs and partial liquidations. The course is built upon the student's knowledge of corporate income taxation. Prerequisites: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals, Federal Income Taxation of Corporations.

State and Local Government (2)

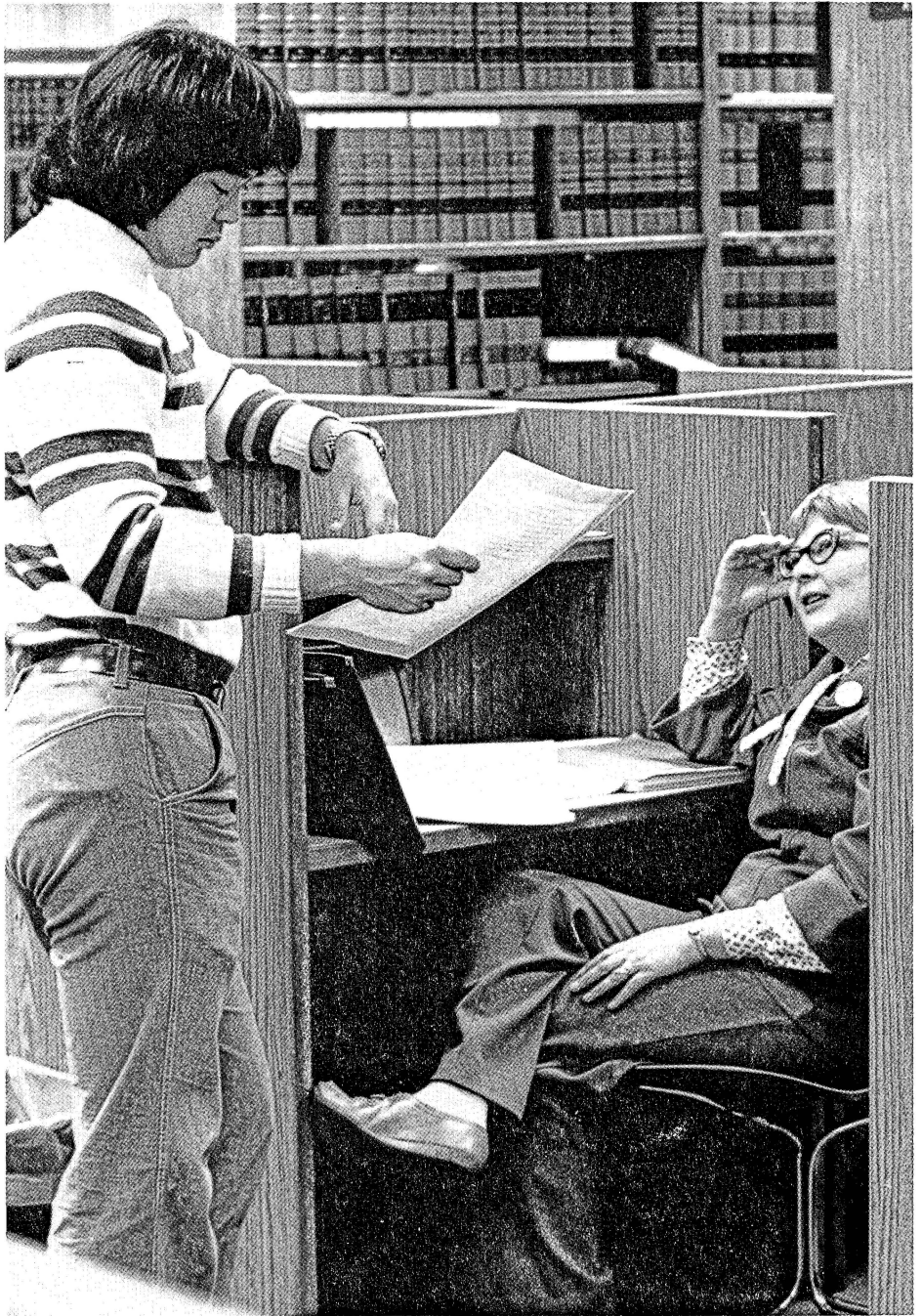
The emphasis in this survey course will be on local rather than state government with many of the legal concepts applicable to both. The sources and limitations on governmental power and intergovernmental relations (e.g., Federal-State-Local) will be explored. Consideration will be given judicial and non-judicial review of governmental decisions. The course will address specific areas of local and state government including taxation, land use, eminent domain, exercise of police power, expenditure controls, public improvement, and the creation, consolidation and annexation of government units.

Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection (2 or 3)

The course deals with federal and state laws designed to protect against unfair competition and laws designed to protect consumers against unfair or deceptive trade practices. It deals with federal and state enforcement practices and with private rights of action made available to business and consumer victims of such practices. The materials covered will include laws against price discrimination (Robinson-Patman Act), the Federal Trade Commission Act, and a representative sampling of state consumer protection laws. Some consideration will be given to the problems of counseling legitimate businesses seeking to operate within the framework of these laws.

Water Law (2)

Judicial, legislative, and administrative problems in water resource development, allocation and control.



FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TUITION AND FEES

Students must pay the tuition and fees for each semester no later than the day of registration for that semester or make arrangements for one of the deferred payment plans (1/3 down with remainder to be paid before the end of the current semester **OR** 12 equal monthly installments). A service charge of \$25 is imposed for either of the deferred payment plans.

Application Fee \$20
(This fee must accompany the application for admission and is not refundable.)

Deposit \$80
(This fee is a non-refundable deposit on tuition required upon acceptance of an offer of admission.)

Tuition	\$90 per semester credit
Full-time (15 semester credits)	$15 \times \$90 = \$1,350$ per semester
Part-time (10 semester credits)	$10 \times \$90 = \$ 900$ per semester

THE TUITION FEE SCHEDULE SHOWN IS TENTATIVE ONLY. DUE TO RISING COSTS FROM INFLATION, A STUDENT CAN EXPECT AN ANNUAL INCREASE IN TUITION OF 8-10% FOR THE NEXT THREE OR FOUR YEARS. AS EXPECTED COSTS CAN BE MORE DEFINITELY PROJECTED, APPLICANTS WILL BE INFORMED OF THE INCREASE.

REFUNDS

In the event that a student withdraws voluntarily from a course or courses before the end of the fifth calendar week in the semester, the following refund will be granted:

Withdrawal before first class meeting	100%
Withdrawal before the end of the second calendar week*	80%
Withdrawal before the end of the third calendar week	60%
Withdrawal before the end of the fourth calendar week	40%
Withdrawal before the end of the fifth calendar week	20%
Withdrawal after the end of the fifth calendar week	None

The effective date of withdrawal for purposes of refunds is the date of receipt of written notice of withdrawal by the Records and Admissions Office.

*The first calendar week, for purposes of computing refunds, is the seven calendar days beginning with the first scheduled day of classes. The second calendar week is the next succeeding seven calendar days following the first week, and so forth.

In summer session an 80% refund will be given for withdrawals before the end of the first calendar week. No refund will be made after that time.

BOOKS

The estimated cost of required textbooks and casebooks per year is \$175. Students can purchase these books at the Law School Bookstore located to the East of the Library and classroom building.

GRADUATION

The cost of graduation and the diploma is included in tuition. There are additional modest fees for a cap and gown and for a Juris Doctor hood, which may be either rented or purchased. As of July 1976, the approximate price for cap and gown purchase was \$15.95; purchase of hood, \$20.00.

Diploma application cards must be filed with the Registrar of the Law School one term prior to the student's tentative date of graduation. Each graduating student is encouraged to attend the graduation ceremony.

The Law School reserves the right to postpone graduation in the event the student fails to discharge outstanding financial obligations.

FINANCIAL AID

Students may apply for one or more forms of financial aid listed below. GAPSFAS (Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service) evaluations are necessary for most types of financial aid. Forms may be obtained either from the School of Law or from the Educational Testing Service at Box 2614, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Allow at least two months for processing.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Law School Scholarships

Tuition Scholarships at Entrance

The Law School has established a limited number of Tuition Scholarships at Entrance for students beginning the study of law. To be eligible for consideration for one of these scholarships, an applicant must have an outstanding academic college record, a score on the Law School Admission Test of 650 or higher, a cumulative undergraduate grade-point average of 3.50 or higher (as computed by LSDAS), and evidence of financial need as indicated by a current GAPSFAS evaluation.

A Tuition Scholarship at Entrance once granted will continue for succeeding years if the student attains an average of 2.7 or better on the spring semester grade computations and demonstrates financial need as indicated by a current GAPSFAS evaluation.

Second, Third and Fourth-Year Scholarships

The Law School awards varying numbers of scholarships to upperclass students in the late summer, based upon the cumulative grade-point

averages from the preceding spring. These scholarships have generally been in the amount of \$1,000.

One-half of the scholarship is awarded each semester. If a December graduate receives a scholarship for the academic year in which he or she graduates, he or she will receive only that portion of the scholarship awarded for the first semester. In cases where tuition is remitted through University employment and a credit balance occurs, the Law School Scholarship may be applied to books.

Students whose cumulative grade-point average falls below 2.50 are not eligible for the above scholarships.

Joshua Green Memorial Scholarship

One of the Scholarships described above will be designated as the Joshua Green Memorial Scholarship in memory of one of the fine and outstanding pioneers of the Northwest, Joshua Green.

Minority Scholarships

The Law School provides a limited number of tuition scholarships to students belonging to minority groups according to the need and academic standing of the student. Consideration for these scholarships is automatic and is based upon a current GAPSFAS evaluation of financial need.

Moot Court Board Awards

The Law School awards a \$250 scholarship each semester to Moot Court Board members in recognition of their important contribution to the Moot Court Program.

Law School Faculty Scholarship

To demonstrate its belief in the law students, the faculty has established an endowed scholarship fund. Income from the fund is to be awarded to a student or students selected from the second year class on the basis of leadership and scholarship. Such students will be denominated "Faculty Scholar" for the ensuing academic year. In the scholarship's beginning years the amount of the stipend is expected to be small, constituting more of a prize than a scholarship. As the fund matures, it is hoped that the stipend will become more substantial.

Scholarships From Outside Sources

SAFECO Scholarships

SAFECO Corporation has made \$2,000 available each year to be awarded at the Law School's discretion to one or more second, third or fourth-year law students who have financial need and who may be expected to enhance the integrity and prestige of the legal profession. Financial need will be determined through evaluation of the student's current

GAPSFAS form. Awards will be made during the summer for the following academic year.

Phi Alpha Delta Minority Fellowship Awards

Phi Alpha Delta, a legal fraternity, makes available several \$500 minority fellowship awards each year to first-year minority students nationwide. Applications must be received before June 1. Please request application forms from the Financial Aid Office at the Law School.

Other Outside Scholarships

Scholarships from several organizations in the community are available to registered students but vary from year to year as to source and amount. Notices will be posted when applications are being received. Interested applicants should have a current GAPSFAS evaluation on file.

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

The Law School participates in a program sponsored by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE). The WICHE program grants financial subsidies to students attending the Law School if they are residents of Western states which do not have an accredited law school. (Alaska and Nevada). WICHE support amounts to approximately \$2,500 per academic year.

Applicants and students may obtain information regarding the program by writing to Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

LOANS

Several types of loans are available to law students who require financial assistance. Requests for information should be addressed to the Financial Aid Office at the Law School.

Federally Insured Student Loans

Under the authority of the Higher Education Act, the United States government has instituted a program enabling students to borrow funds from participating lending institutions to help pay for educational costs. A student may borrow up to \$2,500 per academic year under this program, but many banks are limiting the amount loaned to less than this amount. Students can obtain information and application forms for this loan program from the Financial Aid Office at the Law School or the regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

It should be noted that for the most part, Washington banks are processing these loans only for students who are residents of the State. Out-of-state students should make arrangements for the FISL through their hometown banks.

Completion of the GAPSFAS forms for FISL is necessary only when the amount requested exceeds \$2,000 and/or the adjusted family income exceeds \$15,000. The completion of the GAPSFAS form for FISL is currently

being required by several banks regardless of the family income or the amount of the loan request.

State Guaranteed Loan Programs

Many states have a state agency which acts as an insurer to the program with participation by the Federal Government's Office of Education. The amounts that may be borrowed and the regulations covering such loans vary slightly from state to state, so specific instructions on the forms needed cannot be given in detail. The student loan officer of a student's home state bank normally has the necessary application forms and detailed information about these state guaranteed loans. It takes about eight weeks for these loans to be processed through the Office of Education.

National Direct Student Loans

Under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended, the United States government and the School of Law as co-contributors, have instituted a program which enables students who demonstrate need to borrow up to \$1,500 in one academic year, to a maximum of \$10,000 during the student's academic career. Because federal contributions are limited in amount, the Law School usually cannot grant a student the maximum amount. Students who show financial need on the GAPSFAS evaluation are automatically considered for the NDSL awards in mid-July. Upperclass students are given top priority for these awards. Questions regarding the National Direct Student Loans may be addressed to the Financial Aid Office at the Law School.

WORK-STUDY

Work-Study grants are available to students who show financial need on the GAPSFAS evaluation. Upperclass students are given top priority for these awards. Requests for Work-Study assignments should be submitted to the Financial Aid Office at the Law School.





ADMISSION TO THE LAW SCHOOL

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

A bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university is required for admission. The undergraduate transcript must reflect good aptitude for study in a strong academic field. In addition, a candidate must have achieved a satisfactory score on the Law School Admission Test. The test score will not be considered if the test was taken more than three years prior to the date of application.

The number of applicants for admission far exceeds the number of places available. Places will be awarded to those applicants showing the greatest likelihood of success in law school. Accordingly, the score received on the Law School Admission Test and the undergraduate record are the two most important factors considered in the admission decision. Other factors which may enter into the decision are graduate study, honors, awards, achievements, work experience, and letters of recommendation. The candidate group accepted for entrance in September 1976 had a median LSAT score of 576 and a median cumulative undergraduate grade-point average of 3.18 on a 4.00-point scale.

Applicants to the Law School are encouraged to read the current *Prelaw Handbook* published each year by the Law School Admissions Council. The *Handbook* may be ordered when an applicant registers for the LSAT and the LSDAS and it is also on sale in most college bookstores for a modest price. It contains much helpful information for those seriously considering law as a profession as well as brief descriptions for each accredited law school's particular program and admission standards.

A list of additional suggested readings on law schools and the practice of law are available through most pre-law advisors or through the University of Puget Sound School of Law Admissions Office.

ADMISSIONS PROCESS

The Law School utilizes a rolling admissions process. In the fall, the Law School begins action on applications as soon as they are complete. Candidates are advised of decisions at the earliest possible date, generally within two weeks of the completion of their application. Some candidates will be notified that decisions on their applications will be deferred until early spring, and they will be asked to forward transcripts of their fall academic records. Early in the following year, the Law School will complete its review of all remaining applications, and a "waiting list" will be created to fill any openings that may result during the admissions period.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applicants should complete the form included in this bulletin and return it to the Records and Admission Office, University of Puget Sound School of

Law, 8811 South Tacoma Way, Tacoma, Washington 98499. The completed form must be accompanied by an application fee of \$20, in the form of a check or money order payable to the School of Law, University of Puget Sound. The application fee is not refundable.

Applicants must arrange to take the Law School Admission Test and have an official report of their test scores sent to the Law School. Application forms for the test and information about it may be obtained from the Law School or from LSAT, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The test is administered at selected locations in the United States and abroad in October, December, February, April, and July of each year. Applications to take the test in the United States must be received by the Educational Testing Service one month before the scheduled date of the test. Applications to take the test at foreign centers must be received six weeks before the scheduled date. THE LAW SCHOOL'S REPORTING NUMBER FOR THE LSAT IS 4067.

Applicants should also register with the LSDAS (LAW SCHOOL DATA ASSEMBLY SERVICE). Information pertaining to this service and application forms for the service are available in the current Law School Admission Bulletin and may also be obtained from LSAT at the above address. Transcripts for all undergraduate college work should be sent directly to the LSDAS. If accepted, the applicant will be asked to submit to the Law School an official transcript showing the award of a bachelor's degree.

Applicants must request two persons, not related to the applicant, to complete and submit to the Admissions Office a copy of the evaluation form included in this bulletin.

An applicant whose application for admission has been completed and has been accepted must remit an \$80 non-refundable deposit within two weeks of the date of notification of acceptance, in which event the applicant's admission to the Law School is guaranteed.

If the accepted applicant chooses, the payment of the \$80 deposit may be deferred until a later date and, while the applicant continues to be deemed "accepted," the applicant assumes the risk that his or her place may be assigned to another applicant without prior notice.

A GUIDE TO APPLICANTS

1. The Law School welcomes applicants regardless of race, sex, religion, or national origin and is committed to a wholly nondiscriminatory admissions policy. No quota is imposed on the number of students accepted of any race, sex, religion, or national origin.
2. The Law School does not require an interview for admission.
3. The applicant may include a resume or a sample of written work in his or her application if he or she believes that it will convey pertinent information otherwise not available to the Admissions Office. Please keep additional material brief.

4. Evaluations of particular significance are those from former instructors who can comment on an applicant's ability to analyze complex material and to speak and write with fluency, economy and precision. The Law School conforms to Federal Statute Public Law 93-380 which permits letters of evaluation to be read by the subject of the letter unless the subject waives his or her right of access. Writers of these evaluations are informed of the Law School's observance of this statute.
5. The Law School does not require any particular program of pre-law study. All programs of study requiring sustained and disciplined intellectual effort are acceptable.
6. Applications from foreign students should be completed before February 1 to allow ample time for the extensive paper work required in these cases.

ADVANCED STANDING (TRANSFER APPLICANTS)

A student may apply for admission with advanced standing. Such an applicant must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university and must have taken the Law School Admission Test. The transfer applicant's undergraduate grade-point average and LSAT score must meet the current requirements for admission of first year students. The applicant must have completed acceptable work at a law school provisionally or finally approved by the American Bar Association. A transfer applicant's application form must be accompanied by an official transcript of all work taken or attempted at the law school previously attended and must also be accompanied by a letter from the Dean of that law school certifying that the applicant is currently in good standing and is eligible to return. *A student academically ineligible to continue at the law school last attended may not transfer to this school.*

Applicants for transfer are advised that differences in programs and schedules frequently result in loss of credit and delay in graduation. A maximum of 30 credits will be granted for previous law school work. Grades for courses taken at other law schools will not be included in the computation of the UPS Law School grade point average.

VISITING STUDENTS

A limited number of students who are matriculated at other accredited law schools may study at the University of Puget Sound School of Law as non-matriculated students, either during the summer or during the regular academic year. Such students must submit a letter of request to the Assistant Dean of Admissions together with a letter from the dean of the present law

school certifying that the student is a degree candidate in good standing and that permission is granted by the law school dean for the student to take the courses listed in the letter.

STATE BAR REQUIREMENTS

Applicants are responsible for ascertaining the regulations for admission to the Bar of the state in which they intend to practice. Some states, for example California, require a student to register with the Committee of Bar Examiners before he or she begins legal study.

Applicants should be aware that the moral character requirements for admission to the Bar may be different than those of the Law School. Admission to the Law School does not ensure that an individual will be deemed morally fit to practice law by the Bar Association of the state in which he or she intends to practice.

For further information, applicants should contact the particular state Bar Association involved.

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H. James Clifford, B.S., Ph.D.	Administrative Vice President
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ADMINISTRATION OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

WALLACE M. RUDOLPH	Dean
B.A., University of Chicago, 1950	
J.D., University of Chicago, 1953	
BRUCE F. MEYERS	Associate Dean
B.S., University of Washington, 1948	
B.A., University of Washington, 1950	
J.D., George Washington University, 1963	
ADELE H. DOOLITTLE	Assistant Dean
A.B., Allegheny College, 1940	
M.A., New York University, 1949	

LAW LIBRARY — PROFESSIONAL STAFF

- ANITA M. STEELELaw Librarian and Associate Professor of Law
 A.B., Radcliffe College, 1948
 J.D., University of Virginia, 1971
 M. Law Libr., University of Washington, 1972
- JUDITH STRUMAssistant Law Librarian
 and Instructor in Legal Research
 A.B., University of California-Berkeley, 1967
 M.L.S., University of California-Berkeley, 1968
 J.D., University of California-Davis, 1973
- HELENA VON PFEILAssistant Librarian (Reference)
 B.A., University of Oregon, 1970
 B.S., University of Oregon, 1970
 M.L.S., University of Oregon, 1972
- BETTY WARNERAssistant Librarian (Acquisitions)
 B.S. in Soc. Sc., Findlay College, 1951
 M.S.L.S., Drexel University, 1964
- SUZANNE HARVEYAssistant Librarian (Cataloging)
 B.A., University of California-Davis, 1971
 M. Libr., University of Washington, 1973

James E. Beaver

Professor of Law



B.A., Wesleyan University, 1952 with High Honors in General Scholarship and High Distinction in History (second in class); J.D., University of Chicago Law School, 1958 (first in class). Certificates, University of Vienna, 1953. Managing Editor, University of Chicago Law Review, 1957-58. Order of the Coif, Phi Beta Kappa. Member, American Bar Association and Washington State Bar Association. Admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts of the United States, Washington, Illinois and Indiana, and the United States Courts of Appeals for the Seventh and Ninth Circuits, among others. Professor Beaver specialized in civil litigation in private law practice associated with the firm of Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz & Masters for eight years in Chicago. He has taught law at the University of Washington School of Law and Indiana University, Indianapolis Law School. He is the author of numerous legal publications including: *Common Law vs. International Law Adjectives Rules in the Original Jurisdiction*, 20 *Hastings Law Journal* 1, *The Mentally Ill and the Law*, 1968 *Utah Law Review* 1, and *The Newsman's Code, The Claim of Privilege and Everyman's Right to Evidence*, 47 *Oregon Law Review* 243. He is interested in maritime law, the law of evidence, conflicts of law, and adjective law in general.

Jeffrey A. Bernstein

Assistant Professor of Law



B.A., Queens College (N.Y.), 1967; J.D., New York University, 1971; LL.M. (in Taxation), New York University, 1975. Admitted to practice in New York. Member, Tax Section of the New York State Bar Association. Professor Bernstein was an editor of the *N.Y.U. Law Review*. He was in private practice in New York City for four years, first with Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson and later with Roberts and Holland. While in private practice Professor Bernstein specialized in the areas of taxation, corporate law and civil litigation. His teaching responsibilities are in Federal Income Taxation, State and Local Taxation and Corporate Law.



Denis Binder

Associate Professor of Law

A.B., University of San Francisco, 1967; J.D., University of San Francisco, 1970, cum laude; LL.M., University of Michigan, 1971; S.J.D., University of Michigan, 1973. Professor Binder was first in his class in law school and was a William W. Cook Fellow at the University of Michigan. Admitted to practice in California. He has published in numerous legal periodicals and is active in the American Bar Association. He is a member of the sections on Natural Resources, Local Government, Antitrust and Corporations. His interests are antitrust, environmental law and computers and the law. Professor Binder has spoken on environmental matters before a number of professional and academic audiences.



Douglas M. Branson

Associate Professor of Law

B.A., University of Notre Dame, 1965, cum laude; J.D., Northwestern University, 1970, cum laude; LL.M., University of Virginia, 1974. From 1965 to 1967 he served as an Operations Officer and Navigator aboard a U.S. Navy minesweeper. Member, Professional Advisory Board to the Puyallup Tribe of Indians and the Medicine Creek Treaty Nation, American Bar Association (Corporation, Banking and Business Law and Anti-trust Law Sections).

Admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts of Ohio and Illinois and the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, among others. Professor Branson was in private practice for several years as an associate with the Chicago law firm of Hubechek, Kelly, Rauch & Kuby. He has extensive experience in the legal aid field, having been a volunteer attorney with Chicago's Neighborhood Legal Assistance Center and with the Una Puerta Albierta Legal Clinic. He has also served as appointed appellate counsel for prisoners in Illinois Stateville Penitentiary. He is the author of several articles on corporate and securities law topics including *Some Suggestions from a Comparison of British and American Tender Offer Regulation* in the Cornell Law Review and *Progress in the Art of Social Accounting and Other Arguments for Disclosure on Corporate Social Responsibility* in the Vanderbilt Law Review. Professor Branson's teaching interests are in the areas of business planning, corporations, corporations in modern society, and securities regulation.

I. Boyce Covington, III

Professor of Law



A.B., Davidson College, 1964; J.D., University of North Carolina, 1969, Order of the Coif. Admitted to practice in North Carolina. He served from 1964 to 1966 as a lieutenant in the Military Intelligence branch of the United States Army. From 1969 to 1971 Professor Covington was a partner in the Pittsboro, North Carolina law firm of Barber, Holmes and Covington. From 1971 to 1973 he was an assistant professor at the University of Georgia School of Law. He has been an associate professor at the University of Puget Sound School of Law since 1973 teaching in the areas of corporations, commercial transactions, debtor-creditor relations and contracts. At the University of Puget Sound, Professor Covington has served as Chairperson of the Dean Search Committee. He has also served as legal advisor to the Student Court and as Chairperson of the Faculty Advisory Committee to the Council on Postsecondary Education. Since coming to the University of Puget Sound, Professor Covington has published an article in the Georgia Law Review and a book review in the Law Library Journal.

Sheldon S. Frankel

Professor of Law



B.A., University of Connecticut, 1961; J.D., Boston University, 1964; LL.M., Boston University, 1968. Admitted to practice in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Washington. Prior to joining the UPS Law School faculty in 1974, Professor Frankel practiced law in Boston, Massachusetts from 1964 to 1966. He was the Assistant Editor-in-Chief of the American Trial Lawyers Association in Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1966 to 1972, during which time he also taught Business Law at Bentley College of Accounting and Finance in Waltham, Massachusetts, and Legal Writing at Boston University Law School. In 1972, he joined the faculty of Ohio Northern University College of Law as an Associate Professor, where he taught until coming to UPS in 1974. Professor Frankel has published several articles in the Journal of the American Trial Lawyers Association and in TRIAL Magazine, of which he is currently the Tax Editor. He teaches Federal Taxation and related courses. Professor Frankel initiated and continues to direct the Internal Revenue Service—Sponsored Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program at the Law School.



Barbara Hoffman

Assistant Professor of Law

B.A., Brown University, 1963, cum laude; M.A., Johns Hopkins, SAIS, 1965; certificate, Center of Urban Research, Paris, France, 1968; J.D., Columbia Law School, 1971, Harlan Fiske Stone scholar (1971). Admitted to practice in New York. Professor Hoffman was a student law clerk in the law firm of Anderson, Mori and Rabinowitz in Tokyo, Japan from June through September, 1969. After graduation she was with the firm of Steckler,

Hoffman and Steckler in New York. She worked for the Commission on Human Rights in New York City from 1972 to 1974. Her teaching interests lie in property, constitutional law, housing, land use, international (public) law, Asian law, and comparative law and development. Professor Hoffman joined the UPS Law School faculty in 1975.



Thomas J. Holdych

Associate Professor of Law

B.A., Rockford College, 1966, Phi Beta Kappa; J.D., University of Illinois, 1970 Editor-in-Chief of the Illinois Law Forum, the Law Review of Illinois College of Law. Admitted to practice in California. After graduation, he served as law clerk to Chief Justice Donald R. Wright of the California Supreme Court. He was an associate in the firm of O'Melveny and Meyers from 1970 through 1972. Since September 1972, he has been a

member of the University of Puget Sound Law School faculty. Professor Holdych previously taught contracts and now teaches in the area of constitutional law.

John Q. La Fond

Associate Professor of Law

B.A., Yale University, 1965, cum laude; J.D., Yale University, 1968. Admitted to practice in New York. Member, American Bar Association and New York State Bar. From 1969-1971 Professor La Fond served in the U.S. Army engaging in extensive criminal trial work and clerking for Judge Reid W. Kennedy, Jr. for the trial of the *United States vs. William L. Calley*. From 1971-1973 he practiced corporate law with the firm of Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates in New York City. After teaching at the University of Colorado as a Visiting Associate Professor for 1973-74, Professor La Fond joined the faculty of the University of Puget Sound School of Law where he teaches Criminal Law, International Law, and Law and Psychiatry.



Bruce F. Meyers

*Associate Dean and
Assistant Professor of Law*

B.A., B.A. (Law), University of Washington, 1950; J.D. with honors, George Washington University, 1963, fifth in class, Law Review, Order of the Coif; Naval War College, 1967, Graduate with Distinction. Member, Virginia, Washington, and American Bar Associations. Dean Meyers served as a White House aide to President Kennedy in 1960 and as Deputy Assistant for Legislative Affairs to Secretary of Defense McNamara from 1960 to 1963. Upon retirement as a Colonel in the Marine Corps, Dean Meyers managed the Seattle law firm of Lane, Powell, Moss & Miller for one year and then engaged in extensive trial practice as a trial attorney with Reed, McClure, Mocerri & Thonn, P.S., a Seattle trial firm. He presently serves on the Legal Education Committee of the Washington State Bar and is active in both the Washington Association of Defense Counsel and the Washington Trial Lawyer's Association. Dean Meyers is the author of numerous articles, and his Brown University thesis "Thailand: Peking's Next Rural Base Area in Encirclement," was published in *Naval War College Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 10, P. 23-51 (June 1967). His legal writing includes "Labor Law - Enforcement of Collective Bargaining Agreements" 31 *George Washington Law Review* 520 (1962). Dean Meyers teaches Torts and Professional Responsibility and is responsible for the Placement function of the Law School among other administrative duties.





George R. Nock

Associate Professor of Law

B.A., San Jose State University, 1961, with Distinction; J.D., Hastings College of the Law, 1966, Order of the Coif, Editor-in-Chief, Hastings Law Journal. From the time of his admission to the California Bar in 1966 until 1972, Professor Nock was a Deputy Attorney General for the State of California. In that capacity, he represented the state in criminal appeals and state correctional officers in post-conviction relief actions and Civil Rights Act suits, practicing before California courts at all levels, the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the United States. From 1972 to 1974, he served as a Senior Deputy District Attorney of Marin County, California, heading the Appeals and Law & Motion division of the District Attorney's Office. Professor Nock has taught Criminal Law and Procedure and Advanced Criminal Procedure at the Law School.



Frances E. Olsen

Assistant Professor of Law

B.A., Goddard College, 1968; certificate, Roskilde Højskole, Roskilde, Denmark, 1967; J.D., University of Colorado School of Law, 1971, Order of the Coif. Admitted to practice in Colorado. Professor Olsen was an editor of the University of Colorado Law Review. She served as law clerk for The Honorable Alfred A. Arraj, Chief Judge, United States District Court for the District of Colorado, and was then in her own private practice in Colorado. Her main areas of interest are remedies and debtor-creditor relations. In 1975 Professor Olsen joined the UPS Law School faculty.

William C. Oltman

Associate Professor of Law



B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1966; J.D., University of Michigan School of Law, 1969, cum laude. Professor Oltman held various teaching positions before joining the UPS Law School faculty in 1974. From 1969 to 1970 he was an Instructor at Indianapolis Law School in the areas of legal writing, advocacy, corporations, property and criminal law. From 1970-1971 he taught contracts and legal systems at Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand. Professor Oltman returned to the United States and practiced law with the firm of Ashley, Foster, Pepper and Riviera in Seattle. His main areas of interest are property, trusts and estates, community property, estate planning and estate taxation.

George L. Priest

Associate Professor of Law

(on leave 1975-77)



B.A., Yale College, 1969; J.D., University of Chicago Law School, 1973. Professor Priest is presently on leave of absence for two years during which time he is serving as a Research Fellow in Law and Economics at the University of Chicago Law School. He has completed research papers on such topics as "Economic Consequences of the Copyright Exemption to CATV," "Insolvency, the Law of Debt, and the Crisis of 1837 in Sangamon County, Illinois," and "Emancipation through Eminent Domain: Britain and the West Indies in 1833." His article on "The History of the U.S. Postal Monopoly" was published in *The Journal of Law and Economics* in 1973. *Some Plain Thoughts about the Word Business* was reprinted by Public Affairs Press in 1971. Professor Priest's areas of interest are antitrust, equity, regulated industries and other activities, and restitution and remedies. Prior to attending law school he was employed in the contracting field and as an advertising executive.



David M. Roberts

Associate Professor of Law

B.A., Wesleyan University, 1964, with honors; J.D., University of Missouri-Columbia, 1967, cum laude, Order of the Coif, Editor-in-Chief, Missouri Law Review. Member, American Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association. Professor Roberts was on active duty as a trial lawyer in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, USNR, from 1967 to 1970, where his duties included service as counsel to the naval court of inquiry investigating the seizure and detention of the USS Pueblo. From 1970 to 1974, he was associated with the firm of Shook, Hardy and Bacon in Kansas City, Missouri, engaging in general civil trial practice and specializing in the litigation of medical/scientific issues. Professor Roberts teaches in the areas of civil procedure and trial advocacy.



Wallace M. Rudolph

Dean and Professor of Law

B.A., 1950, J.D., 1953, University of Chicago. Bar membership: Illinois 1953, Nebraska 1963, U.S. Supreme Court 1957. Instructor, University of Chicago Law School, 1957-58; Faculty, University of Nebraska College of Law from 1963-1976. Became Dean of the UPS School of Law in the summer of 1976. Member of the National Commission on Uniform State Laws. Chairman of committee drafting Uniform Corrections Act.

Member of committee which drafted Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure. Member of American Law Institute. Past judge for Court of Industrial Relations in Nebraska. Served on Nebraska State Parole Board for a year.

Richard L. Settle

*Professor of Law
(on leave 1976-77)*

B.A., University of Washington, 1964, magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa; J.D., University of Washington School of Law, 1967. Admitted to practice in Washington. Prior to the establishment of the UPS School of Law, Professor Settle taught law-related courses as a member of the faculty of the School of Business Administration (1968-1970) and Department of Sociology (1970-1972) at the University of Puget Sound. In 1970 he practiced with the Tacoma firm of Gordon, Thomas, Honeywell, Malanca, Peterson, O'Hern & Johnson. He has been on the faculty of the School of Law since its inception and has taught primarily in the area of Torts and Land Use Regulation. He has been deeply involved in University policy development as a member of the University Council, the Faculty Senate, the Long Range Planning Commission, the Dean of University Search Committee, and the School of Law Dean Search Committee. He has been a member of several law and justice planning committees. Very recently he participated extensively in the development of a comprehensive land use plan and development regulations for the Gig Harbor Peninsula as a member of the Citizens Committee appointed by the Pierce County Board of Commissioners and as chairperson of the subcommittee charged with primary drafting responsibility.



Joseph A. Sinclitico, Jr.

*Professor of Law
(on leave 1976-77)*

A.B., Holy Cross, 1936; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1939. Admitted to practice in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Member, National Academy of Arbitrators, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, American Arbitration Association, Washington Judicial Council, and A.B.A. Committee on Student Loans. Following nine years on the law school faculties of St. Louis University, Duquesne University and the University of San Diego, Dean Sinclitico became Dean of the University of San Diego School of Law in 1964 where he served in that capacity until 1971. In 1972 he came to the University of Puget Sound as the first dean of this new law school. In August of 1976 he resigned his post as Dean and, after a year of Sabbatical leave, he will return to teaching full time at the UPS Law School. In addition to his twenty years of active participation in the field of legal education, he has spent three years in private practice and seven years in various business executive positions. His primary interests lie in the areas of commercial law, labor arbitration and philosophy of law.





Anita M. Steele

*Librarian and
Associate Professor of Law*

B.A., Radcliffe College, 1948; J.D., University of Virginia Law School, 1971; M. Law Librarianship, University of Washington, 1972. Graduate work at Columbia University; Librarianship Training at Harvard Law Library. Member, American Association of Law Librarians, International Association of Law Librarians, American Society for Information Science. Professor Steele served for two years as Law School representative to the

University Senate, and continues to serve as faculty advisor to the Law Women's Caucus. She is the author of "Essay on *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation* by Jeremy Bentham," 65 L. Lib. J. 50 (1972). After joining the UPS Law Faculty in May, 1972, she developed the University of Puget Sound Law Library from zero to nearly 100,000 volumes. Since 1974, she has served as Vice Chairperson of the Law Library Journal Committee of the American Association of Law Librarians.



John A. Strait

Associate Professor of Law

B.A., University of California, Davis, 1966; J.D., Yale Law School, 1969. Member, California, Oregon and Washington state bars. Professor Strait was in private law practice from 1969 to 1970 in San Francisco. He received a Reginald Heber-Smith Community Lawyer Fellowship in Portland, Oregon, from 1970 to 1972 and subsequently practiced as first a staff attorney and then litigation director with the Public Defender Association in

Seattle. Professor Strait presently maintains an active appellate practice for students in state and federal courts and serves on several bar association sections and lectures nationally in the field of criminal trial advocacy. He is currently teaching Criminal Trial Advocacy and Advanced Criminal Trial Advocacy, and Federal Courts and is responsible for the Criminal Clinical Program at the Law School.

Peter Tillers

*Associate Professor of Law
(on leave 1975-77)*



A.B., Yale University, 1966, cum laude; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1969; LL.M., Harvard Law School, 1972. Admitted to practice in California. For two years following the awarding of his J.D. degree, Professor Tillers served as Research Assistant to James H. Chadbourn, Fessenden Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School. He spent the next year as an associate in the law firm of Mitchell, Silberberg & Knupp in Los Angeles. During the year 1970-71 he directed the Legal Writing Program at the University of Wisconsin Law School and at the same time was a Planning Analyst with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. From 1971-72 Professor Tillers was an Instructor at the Western New England College of Law. He taught Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Evidence and Jurisprudence at the UPS Law School from 1972 through the spring of 1975. For the academic year 1975-76 Professor Tillers was a Visiting Professor at Boston College Law School where he taught Civil Procedure, Evidence and Jurisprudence. During the current year 1976-77 he is a "Fellow in Law and the Humanities" at Harvard University.

John W. Weaver

Associate Professor of Law



A.B., Dartmouth College, 1966, cum laude; J.D., University of Michigan, 1969, magna cum laude, Law Review, Order of the Coif. Admitted to practice in Indiana. Professor Weaver practiced as an associate with Barnes, Hickam, Pantzer & Boyde in Indianapolis, with primary emphasis on the areas of property, mortgages, and wills and trusts. He has taught in these areas since joining the UPS Law School faculty in September of 1972.



Maximilian J. B. Welker, Jr.

Associate Professor of Law

A.B., Columbia College, 1965; J.D., Fordham University School of Law, 1975, cum laude; LL.M., New York University School of Law, Comments Editor, Fordham Law Review. Member, New York state bar, American Bar Association, American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy. Professor Welker specialized in Trusts and Estate practice while associated with the law firm of White & Case in New York City from 1972 to 1974. In 1974, he

taught at Seton Hall University School of Law as a Visiting Professor. His major academic interest is legal philosophy. Professor Walker joined the UPS Law School faculty in 1975.

ADJUNCT FACULTY

MELANIE R. ARONSON

B.A., Stanford University, 1971

J.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1974

JOHN H. BROWNE

B.A., University of Denver, 1968

J.D., American University, 1971

DALE L. CARLISLE

B.S., University of Idaho, 1957

J.D., George Washington University, 1960

DOUGLAS B. M. EHLKE

B.S., University of Idaho, 1968

J.D., University of Chicago, 1971

CAROL FULLER

B.S., University of Washington, 1951

J.D., University of Washington, 1954

HON. NANCY ANN HOLMAN

A.B., Wheaton College, 1956

J.D., Boston College, 1959

ROGER M. LEED

B.A., Harvard University, 1961

J.D., University of Michigan, 1967

TIMOTHY J. LOWENBERG

B.A., University of Iowa, 1968

J.D., University of Iowa, 1971

KENNETH A. MacDONALD

A.B., Dartmouth College, 1939

LL.B., Harvard University, 1942

EDWARD B. MACKIE

B.A., Yale University, 1959
 LL.B., University of Washington, 1962

HON. VERNON R. PEARSON

B.A., Jamestown College, 1947
 J.D., University of Michigan, 1950

DOUGLAS K. SMITH

B.A., Cornell University, 1969
 J.D., Cornell University, 1972

ROBERT S. SNYDER

B.A., Yale University, 1966
 J.D., Harvard University, 1969

FREDRIC C. TAUSEND

A.B., Harvard University, 1954
 LL.B., Harvard University, 1957

JEROME D. WHALEN

B.A., University of Washington, 1965
 J.D., Harvard University, 1969

HON. STANLEY W. WORSWICK

A.B., University of Puget Sound, 1950
 J.D., Harvard University, 1953

LEGAL WRITING ADJUNCT FACULTY

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 William R. Adler
 Michael E. Andrews
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 Curtis Lee Brooke
 Jack Crouchet
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 Leslie S. Edmondson
 Bryan L. Fischnaller

Jane Hotneier
 Steven L. Larson
 David N. Lombard
 Robert D. Nelson
 Richard Salwen
 Nancy L. Sorenson
 Leslie Stomsvik
 Judy Strum
 Craig V. Wentz

MOOT COURT PROGRAM

Timothy J. Lowenberg, Director

VISITING FACULTY

	Year - Subject
ALLAN BROTSKY, Partner Garry, Dreyfus, McTernan, Brotsky, Nerndon & Pesonen, Inc., San Francisco A.B., 1939, University of California at Los Angeles LL.B., 1942, Columbia University	Academic Year 1976-77 Civil Trial Advocacy
DANIEL G. COLLINS, Professor New York University School of Law B.A., 1951, Hofstra College LL.B., 1954, New York University	Academic Year 1976-77 Contracts, Labor Law
RICHARD COSWAY, Professor University of Washington School of Law B.A., 1939, Denison University J.D., 1942, University of Cincinnati	Summer 1976 Commercial Transactions
IRVING GORDON, Professor Northwestern University School of Law B.A., 1938, University of Chicago Rabbi, 1941, Hebrew Theological Seminary J.D., 1947, Northwestern University	Summer 1975 and 1976 Commercial Transactions
CALVIN WOODARD, Professor and Director of Graduate Program, University of Virginia School of Law B.A., 1950, University of North Carolina LL.B., 1953, Yale Ph.D., 1960, Cambridge University	Summer 1975 Jurisprudence

The Law School will continue to offer courses both during the summer and during the academic year taught by nationally and internationally known legal educators and practitioners.

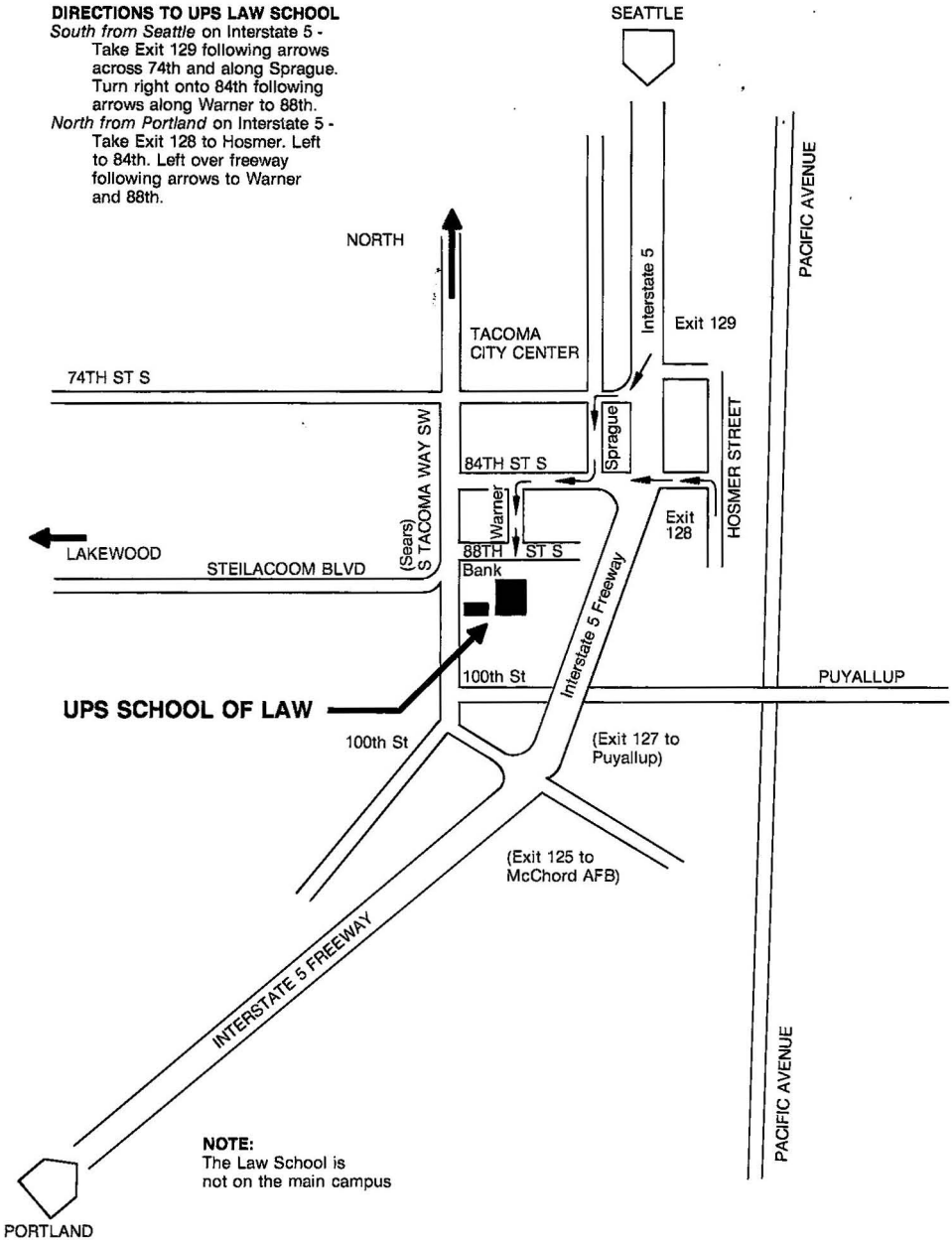
DIRECTIONS TO UPS LAW SCHOOL

South from Seattle on Interstate 5 -

Take Exit 129 following arrows across 74th and along Sprague. Turn right onto 84th following arrows along Warner to 88th.

North from Portland on Interstate 5 -

Take Exit 128 to Hosmer. Left to 84th. Left over freeway following arrows to Warner and 88th.



NOTE:
The Law School is not on the main campus

APPLICATION PROCEDURES



RECORDS & ADMISSIONS OFFICE
8811 SOUTH TACOMA WAY
TACOMA, WA 98499

Please complete this form and return it, together with the \$20 non-refundable application fee, to the Records & Admissions Office at the address shown at the top of the form.

To complete your application, please follow the steps outlined below:

1. Register for the LSDAS and the LSAT (LSDAS/LSAT, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, NJ 08540).
2. Send transcripts from ALL UNDERGRADUATE colleges or universities attended to the LSDAS directly.
3. Send official transcripts for ALL GRADUATE work directly to the Records & Admissions Office.

4. Give the two evaluation forms included with the application form to two persons, who should complete and return them directly to the Law School.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO EVALUATION FORMS. Please print your name at the top of the evaluation forms and read the first section before submitting the form to the evaluator for completion. It is suggested that you provide the evaluator with a stamped envelope addressed to the Admissions Office of the Law School.

If you are accepted, we will need:

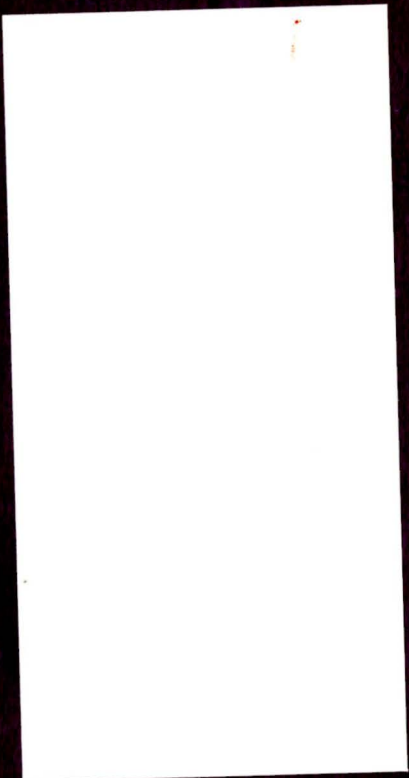
1. An official transcript showing the date your bachelor's degree was awarded.

2. A passport-size photograph.
3. An \$80 deposit (non-refundable), due on or before the date specified in the letter of acceptance.

Your application will be considered only when we have received the application form and \$20 application fee, the LSDAS report, and the two completed evaluations.

TRANSFER APPLICANTS, in addition to the items above, must furnish us with a letter of good standing from the Dean of their law school, together with a transcript from that law school showing grades for all courses attempted.

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