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**Bulletin 1983-1984**

Seattle University School of Law

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Notices

Date of Publication

The publication date of this bulletin is July 1982. The sections on Faculty and Administration, Visiting Faculty, Adjunct Faculty and Legal Writing Faculty are current for the 1982-83 school year. All other information, except where specifically indicated, is also applicable to the 1983-84 school year.

Reservation of the Right to Change

The School of Law reserves the right to change without prior notice any of the requirements and regulations of the school, the academic calendar and other regulations affecting the student body which the Law School believes are reasonable and/or necessary.

No Contract

The information in this bulletin is not to be regarded as creating a binding contract between the student and the school.

Privacy of Information

The University of Puget Sound and the School of Law are governed by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (The Buckley Amendment), ensuring the privacy of student records and the accuracy of information contained in those records. A copy of the University’s policy with respect to this act is available upon request.

Equal Opportunity Policy

The University of Puget Sound School of Law, finding prejudicial discrimination inconsistent with the spirit of free academic inquiry, does not discriminate in education or employment on the basis of sex, race, color, national origin, religion, age, marital status, disability or Vietnam-era veteran status. This policy is consistent with relevant federal, state and local statutes and regulations, including those pursuant to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Questions about the application of this policy may be referred to the University’s Affirmative Action Officer, (206) 756-3368.
Academic Calendar

SUMMER SEMESTER 1983
May 31 – Classes begin (continuing first-year and upperclass students only)
June 13-24 – Introduction to Legal Learning (Early Entry Program students only)
June 20 – Classes begin (beginning first-year, Part-Time Division students only)
July 22 – Classes end (upperclass students only)
July 27-August 4 – Examinations (upperclass students only)
August 6 – Classes end (continuing first-year, Part-Time Division students only)
August 11 – Examinations (continuing first-year, Part-Time Division students only)
August 19 – Examinations (beginning first-year, Part-Time Division and Early Entry Program students only)

FALL SEMESTER 1983
August 22 – Orientation (first-year, Full-Time Division students only)
August 23-26 – Legal Writing Workshop (first-year, Full-Time Division students only)
August 29 – All classes begin
September 5 – Labor Day holiday
November 24-28 – Thanksgiving recess
December 5 – Classes end
December 9-17 – Examinations
December 16 – Mid-Year Commencement
December 18-January 8 – Christmas recess (first-year students only)
December 18-January 15 – Christmas recess (upperclass students only)

SPRING SEMESTER 1984
January 9-13 – Legal Writing Workshop (first-year, Full-Time Division students only)
January 16 – All classes begin
March 17-25 – Mid-term recess
April 27 – Classes end
May 2-17 – Examinations
May 19 – Commencement
Classes will be held on all holidays not shown above. This calendar is subject to revision.
An Overview
The purpose of the University of Puget Sound School of Law is to offer professional training to the men and women who will become America's lawyers. In achieving this purpose, the Law School has developed particular strengths which we believe give us a distinctive character. These include:

- A faculty whose first commitment is to teaching;
- A student body of 900 students, characterized by an exceptional degree of talent and motivation, and by an invigorating diversity as to age, prior experience and ethnic, social and economic backgrounds;
- A curriculum which seeks to take full advantage of the fact that the Law School is part of a law center, enabling our students to benefit from a blend of traditional legal education and exposure to practical experience;
- Concern for the careers of our students upon graduation; demonstrated by an active and effective program of job counseling and job placement; and
- The excitement of a young law school, situated in a choice and dynamic region of the country.

The School of Law is fully accredited by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. Accordingly, our graduates are entitled to take any bar examination in the United States.

We hope that the information which follows will enable you to make your own informed evaluation of our School.

Curriculum

The components of a good legal education are development of an ability to think analytically and to communicate one's thoughts with clarity and precision, acquisition of a knowledge of fundamental legal concepts and principles, and attainment of an understanding of what it means to be a responsible advocate. Among essential attributes of a good lawyer are sound judgment, decisiveness and a keen sense of ethical values. The UPS School of Law has designed its curriculum with these principles in mind.

Recognizing that career choices of the legally educated in our society are widely varied and are likely to become more varied in the future, our academic program offers training for diverse types of law practice - large and small, metropolitan and rural, private and public - and for law-related careers in business, management and government. It is intended to equip students to practice in any state in the nation and, as such, does not focus on the law of any particular jurisdiction.

The UPS Law School has a curriculum which concentrates on required courses in the basics during the first intensive year of legal training, and which allows for choice, innovation and diversity of experience in the upper-level courses. Students, after their first year in school, can choose a widely varied and balanced program of legal study or they may focus on particular aspects of the law by taking a sequence of courses in such areas of concentration as business law, trial practice, environmental law, criminal law or family law. Because of the legal opportunities afforded by the School's location - in a major port city with access to the Pacific Rim countries - we recently have added substantially to our courses and resources in the fields of international and comparative law.

The Norton Clapp Law Center is a particularly effective setting for instruction in the many practical skills required of a lawyer. A law student's education at UPS can include a variety of skills application experiences - client counseling, trial and appellate advocacy, negotiations, lawyering skills, dispute resolution, drafting of legal documents. The Law School has an especially strong legal writing program providing class and individual instruction throughout a student's law school career.

Participants in our clinical and externship programs have the opportunity to culminate their law studies with actual practice experiences under the close supervision of faculty members and skilled practitioners. They encounter a range of legal problems from taxation, trusts and estates, marriage dissolution and disabilities law to criminal misdemeanors and class action suits.

Our special ability to offer a broad variety of skills courses is balanced by our emphasis on the historical, philosophical, social and economic forces which have shaped the law. As Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., observed, "The law embodies the story of a nation's development through many centuries, and it cannot be dealt with as if it contained the axioms and corollaries of a book of mathematics." We believe that the best lawyers are those who combine the practical with the theoretical in solving legal problems. Accordingly, our curriculum includes courses in American legal history, English legal history, comparative law, jurisprudence and legal process, as well as a number of seminars in advanced areas of study.

In a manner consistent with academic freedom and free and open discussion, the UPS School of Law does not shrink from its obligation to deal with the ethical and moral values which are fundamental to the profession of law. In addition to a required course in professional responsibility, ethical values, assumptions and standards form an integrated part of our legal education, beginning with required courses in the first year.

Rigorous and regular evaluation of the curriculum is conducted by the administration and faculty to assure our students the best possible program of legal study.
The Part-Time Program

The UPS School of Law offers the only part-time, evening program of legal study in Western Washington. Enrollment in this program over the past several years has risen steadily, and students are attracted to it for a variety of reasons. The first is that financial obligations require them to continue employment during law school. A second is that their career advancement might be jeopardized if they were to withdraw entirely from the work force while pursuing legal studies. Third, some students find that family obligations, particularly related to child care, make attending law school in the evenings more feasible. And finally, some believe that taking law classes over a period of time slightly longer than that available through the Full-Time Division will enhance their academic performance in law school, especially in the first critical year.

Students enrolled in the Part-Time Division – for whatever reasons – find the program of equal quality in every respect to the Full-Time Division. Courses are equally as demanding. Full-time faculty serve as instructors in all first-year classes. Identical evaluation of student performance is exercised. Indeed, the distinction between the part- and full-time programs of study, outlined in detail elsewhere in this Bulletin, is solely one of scheduling and is apparent only in the first year. After first-year requirements are completed, many full-time students enroll in courses offered in the evenings and part-time students, when their schedules permit, take classes scheduled during the day.

Students in the part-time program are able to compete successfully with full-time students for grades and for the most desirable jobs during and after law school.
The Law Center

In the fall of 1980, the UPS School of Law established its permanent home as the nucleus of the Norton Clapp Law Center in downtown Tacoma, Washington, the first center of its kind on the West Coast. What distinguishes a law center from a law school is this: A law center combines the resources of a comprehensive legal studies program with on-site opportunities for practical experience and public service.

The law center concept of legal training has received strong endorsement from an array of nationally recognized observers. Among them is The Honorable Warren Burger, Chief Justice of the United States, who called the Norton Clapp Law Center "a remarkable experiment in legal education" when he delivered remarks at the dedication of the facility in September 1980.

"There is no other school in the nation that can do what you are doing here, as you draw together the three branches of the legal profession — teaching, practice and judgment," he said.

In addition to the Law School, the Center houses offices of the Washington State Court of Appeals, the Pierce County Office of Assigned Counsel, the Consumer and Anti-Trust Division of the Washington State Attorney General, the Federal Public Defender and other law-related enterprises. Consisting of four adjacent buildings and 230,000 square feet of space, it is only two blocks from both state and federal courts, and within walking distance to government agencies, the Bar Association and many private law firms.

The School of Law itself is housed in the former Rhodes Building, a stylish, turn-of-the-century structure (totally renovated) with 118,000 square feet of space. Within this building are a comprehensive law library, five large classrooms, three seminar rooms, a model courtroom, client counseling rooms, a handsome reception area, administrative and faculty offices, student and faculty lounges and a well-stocked bookstore.

The Law Center benefits greatly from its location, mid-way between the region's largest city and financial center, Seattle, and the state capital, Olympia. The location increases the ability of our students to obtain legal employment during law school, if they wish, in a variety of government or private practice settings.
The Law Library

A key element in a legal education of high quality is an excellent library containing the books, journals and other source materials necessary for legal research and study. The library at the UPS School of Law, among the most advanced resource centers in the region, is staffed by 13 persons, including six professional librarians. Tables, individual study carrels and book stacks are located on four floors and a mezzanine, with several small conference rooms for group study.

The collection of 165,000 volumes is expanded and improved continuously, and there is sufficient duplication of primary source materials to meet demands of students and faculty. All law reviews and journals published by American law schools are included, together with periodicals, loose-leaves and treatises. An extensive microform collection, with readers and printers, covers many legal materials needed less frequently.

In addition, the installation of state-of-the-art computer facilities allows students and faculty to utilize the most modern research methods. Computer techniques represent a remarkable advance in the practice of law, allowing monumental research tasks to be completed in a matter of minutes. Using input of only a few key words, Westlaw and Lexis computers can instantaneously scan their data banks (in which are stored vast collections of the nation's civil and criminal codes and accumulated case law) to select and display on a video screen all relevant laws and precedents. The computer's nearly unlimited storage and retrieval capabilities not only save valuable time but also increase the likelihood that obscure but important information will indeed be located.

The UPS School of Law is the only institution of legal education in Washington State with both Westlaw and Lexis terminals, and all upperclass students are encouraged to receive training in computer-assisted legal research. Experience already shows that students who can use Westlaw and Lexis have an advantage in the competition for jobs.

Additional law-related research, through Orbit and Dialog, is facilitated by use of a third computer terminal. In addition, computer instruction in substantive law courses is available through access to an Educom database of computer exercises for law courses such as Torts, Civil Procedure, Evidence, Trial Advocacy and Professional Responsibility. The Law Library has replaced its card catalog with a COM catalog (computer-output microfiche), and is a member of the Washington Library Network for online bibliographic searching and acquisition.
Faculty

One of the most important measurements of a law school is the strength of its faculty. The UPS School of Law has attracted to its faculty an experienced and highly skilled group of lawyers and scholars who are, themselves, graduates of many of the nation's leading law schools.

Since the institution has gained recognition as a law school which emphasizes teaching, we recruit our faculty from among those individuals who have the greatest potential to be intelligent, inspiring and demanding classroom teachers. While the traditional criteria of scholarship, class rank and law review are considered in the selection of faculty, we also seek a diversity in attitude, gender and vocational background. Publication and scholarly achievement are encouraged in support of, rather than instead of, excellent teaching.

The principal form of instruction, particularly in the basic courses offered in the first year, is the case method presented through Socratic dialogue between the teacher and students. In this respect, the Law School follows the century-old tradition of American legal education first developed at Harvard and Columbia Law Schools. Even in the first year, however, and particularly in the upper-level courses, innovative approaches to teaching are used and encouraged. These include involving members of the faculty and students in simulated, real-life situations, a clinical program which focuses on representation of actual clients, and use of videotape, both in classroom presentation and for student self-evaluation.

Federal Judge Robert Keeton described good teaching with the observation: "Tell me and I will forget. Show me and I will remember. Involve me and I will understand." At the UPS School of Law, our faculty involve students intimately in the learning process.

We recognize that the development of excellent teaching does not end with hiring. It is not assumed that, once hired - or once tenured - professors will turn to other pursuits and cease efforts to acquire additional mastery in their subject areas. Our faculty members are committed to helping one another improve their teaching skills, and put substantial time and effort into both informal and formal colleague critiques. The faculty evaluation process, which includes as a major component regular student evaluation, is pursued rigorously at UPS.

In addition to our career faculty, the UPS School of Law is able to draw on the talents of experienced and noted judges and practitioners who serve as adjunct professors for courses in which they have particular expertise. Decisions with regard to selection and retention of adjunct faculty are based upon stringent criteria, including demonstrated knowledge of the subject matter, distinguished career performance and strong teaching ability.

Students

Another important characteristic of a law school is the quality and diversity of its student body. The UPS School of Law has enrolled students whose academic credentials have risen steadily since the School was established, and dramatically in the past several years. For example, average undergraduate grade point average for the entering class of 1982 stands at 3.3, up a full two-tenths of a point over three years ago. Average LSAT score for the same class ranks them in about the 75th percentile of all persons taking the Law School Admission Test. This represents a percentile increase of more than 10 points since 1979.
These are important illustrations of a school with a rapidly improving reputation, to be sure, but they are not the sole criteria upon which candidates are selected for admission. Every applicant is evaluated on an individual basis, with demonstrated motivation being a key factor in the selection process. The composition of the school's student body is an essential component of the legal education we offer. Our students learn the law from books, from classes, from formal and informal discussion with professors, and from skills application experiences. They learn the most, however, from one another. Because of this, we remain committed to enrollment of students with diverse interests, skills and backgrounds.

The 900 students attending UPS Law School in 1982-83 are diverse in a variety of ways. They come from 322 undergraduate institutions in 48 states and the District of Columbia, Canada, Japan, the Philippines, Germany and South Africa. Many students have been working in professional and skilled fields prior to entering law school, and some continue their jobs full-time or part-time during school. Among those enrolled during the 1982-83 academic year are physicians, airline pilots, elected government representatives, certified public accountants, educational personnel, corporate executives, computer analysts and civil servants.

The number of women pursuing a legal education at UPS continues to grow; 44% of the 1982-83 entering class are women. Ages of students in the first-year class range from 21 to 62, with a median age of 26. Twenty percent of our students are over age 30. Almost 10% of our students are members of ethnic minority groups.

This School is firmly committed – both in principle and through specific programs – to enrollment of a student body which is at once diverse and highly qualified.

**Graduates**

The Law School's graduates have played an important role in enhancing the School's reputation and in creating ever increasing opportunities for our present and future students. Our graduates' collective performance on bar examinations across the country – a key first step in securing a job – has been excellent. Nationally, UPS law graduates consistently maintain an 85-90% passage rate, and now have been admitted to the bar in 44 states and the District of Columbia. In the state of Washington during the past seven years, UPS graduates have surpassed the overall state passage rate by an average of 7%. Twelve out of 15 times, they have exceeded the overall passage rate by margins of 2% to 23%.

The School's placement record is equally impressive. Approximately 90% of our graduates who pass the bar find employment as lawyers before or shortly after graduation. This reassuring record has continued, notwithstanding periodic economic recessions and an alleged "oversupply" of lawyers.

Substantial numbers of UPS law graduates are employed by major law firms in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, as well as in other major metropolitan areas of the nation including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Denver, Miami, Washington, D.C., and New York. We have alumni with established practices outside the continental United States in Alaska, Hawaii and Guam.

Many of our graduates choose to practice in smaller firms in less congested cities, or to set up sole practice. A number obtain federal or state court judicial clerkships or pursue employment in public defender, legal assistance, prosecuting attorney or state attorney generals' offices. In every type of position, our former students work closely with the School's placement office in opening up career opportunities for students who will graduate in the years ahead.
The University

The University of Puget Sound, of which the Law School is a part, is the largest privately endowed institution of higher education in the Pacific Northwest, and one of the oldest in the state of Washington. Founded in 1888 by the Methodist Episcopal Church, the institution today is located in a park-like setting of 72 acres in a residential area of Tacoma, about three miles from the Law School. (Regular bus service is offered between the Law School and the University main campus.)

University of Puget Sound undergraduates can choose from over 25 degree programs in the liberal arts and sciences, and four professional schools: Business and Public Administration, Education, Music, and Occupational and Physical Therapy. In addition, the institution maintains satellite campuses in several locations in the state from which persons can receive bachelor's and master's degrees in business and public administration.

At the core of the main campus is a distinguished faculty of 185 full-time instructors. Other campus resources include a 270,000-volume library, a complete health care center, modern computer facilities available for student use and exercise-recreation facilities. Each year the University sponsors a full season of cultural, intellectual and sports events to which Law School students receive free or reduced-price admission. The full range of student services provided for undergraduates is available to law students as well.

The Puget Sound Region

While our geographic location does not directly affect the study of law at the University of Puget Sound, its indirect impact on students enrolled here is considerable. Even the most diligent and devoted students find that recreation in some form is an important component in leading a balanced life while studying law.

Some 60% of our students — those natives of Washington State — already are familiar with the Puget Sound Region. Those prospective students from the rest of the country will want to know that the Northwest is an area of colorful contrasts. It is a land which offers equal opportunity to sailors and skiers, backpackers and deep-sea fishermen, symphony lovers and sports fans — a land where skyscrapers and mighty fir trees thrust skyward within a half-dozen miles of each other.

The UPS School of Law is in downtown Tacoma, just up the hill from Puget Sound's historic Commencement Bay. To the northwest, across Puget Sound, rise the Olympic mountains. To the east, dominating the rugged horizon formed by the Cascade Range (and visible from the Law Center) is Mount Rainier. People here just call it "The Mountain." When you see it, you'll know why.

Within easy driving distance of the Law Center — for those who love the out-of-doors — are sandy ocean beaches, quiet inland waterways, snow-capped mountains. There are long trails for hiking, lofty peaks for climbing and an abundance of parks for just plain relaxing.

For those who enjoy the "great indoors," the region's refreshing geography is complemented by the attractions of the metropolitan area which stretches from Seattle to Olympia. Symphony, chamber music, ballet, opera, theatre, museums and art galleries are all easily accessible. Tacoma itself, a city of 158,000 persons, boasts a wide array of retail stores, restaurants, and recreational and cultural activities. Seattle, the Pacific Northwest's largest and most beautiful city, is just 35 freeway miles to the north; Olympia, the state capital, is about one-half hour to the south.

These three cities, along with a score-or-so medium-sized municipalities and a host of small towns, make up the Puget Sound Basin, an area with a population of 2.5 million persons. Whether one intends to remain in the Puget Sound Region after graduation or to practice in another section of the country, the Pacific Northwest offers an unequalled opportunity to law students who wish to enjoy their lives while pursuing a legal education.
Applicant Information
Admissions

The number of applicants for admission to the UPS School of Law each year far exceeds the number of places in the class. Consequently, the admissions process is a highly competitive one. Offers of admission will be awarded to those applicants showing the greatest likelihood of success in law school, as determined by the Admissions Committee.

In order to be considered for admission, candidates must possess a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university. The undergraduate transcript must reflect good aptitude for study in a strong academic field. The Law School does not require any particular program of prelaw study. All programs of study requiring sustained and disciplined effort are acceptable. In addition, a candidate must have achieved a satisfactory score on the Law School Admission Test. (A test score will not be considered if the test was taken more than five years prior to the date of application.)

In determining which applicants will be accepted for admission, the Admissions Committee places heaviest emphasis on the undergraduate record and on scores received on the Law School Admission Test. However, other aspects of a candidate's application also are taken into consideration. Among factors which are reviewed carefully are graduate study, work experience, honors or awards, exceptional community service and strong letters of recommendation.

The candidate group enrolled in September 1982 had an average LSAT score of approximately 620 (about a 36 on the new 10-50 scale) and an average cumulative undergraduate grade-point of approximately 3.3 on a 4.0 scale.

Admissions Policies

1. The UPS School of Law is committed to a wholly nondiscriminatory admissions policy. Applications from all persons, regardless of sex, age, race, religion, national origin or disability, are encouraged. No quota is imposed on the number of students accepted of any sex, age, race, religion or national origin.

2. The School of Law utilizes a rolling admissions process. In the fall, the Admissions Committee begins taking action on applications for the following year's first-year class, as such applications are complete. Candidates determined to be clearly acceptable or not acceptable are advised of decisions at the earliest possible date. A "waiting list" is created for the remaining candidates; they are so notified and final action is taken on their files at a later date.

3. If an accepted applicant cannot register in the year for which he or she is accepted, the applicant must reapply for admission. There are no enrollment deferments. In the event a candidate reapplies for admission, a second application fee is required, but it is not necessary to furnish additional copies of pertinent information already on file.

4. The School of Law does not require an interview for admission. In some cases, the Admissions Committee may request a candidate interview in order to assist in the final admissions decision.

5. The School of Law adheres to a firm policy of not admitting a person who has been academically disqualified at another law school.

6. Applications from foreign students are accepted, but such students should complete application procedures before February 1, if possible, to allow ample time for the extensive paperwork required in these cases.
Application Procedure

1. Applicants for admission must complete the official Application Form included in this bulletin, and return it to the Office of Admissions, University of Puget Sound School of Law, 950 Broadway Plaza, Tacoma, WA 98402. The completed form and supporting documents must be accompanied by an application fee of $25, in the form of a check or money order made payable to the University of Puget Sound School of Law. The application fee is a processing charge and is non-refundable.

When submitting an application for admission, applicants may include a resume or a sample of written work in their application if they believe such material will convey pertinent information otherwise not available to the Admissions Committee. Please keep additional material brief.

2. Applicants must arrange to take the Law School Admission Test and have an official report of their test scores sent to the UPS School of Law. Application forms for the test and important information about it may be obtained at the Law School or by writing to the Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

The test is administered at selected locations in the United States and abroad in June, October, December and February 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.

3. Applicants also must register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Information pertaining to this service, and application forms for it, are contained in the current LSAT/LSDAS registration packet, which is available at the Law School or from the Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940. Transcripts from all undergraduate college work should be sent directly to LSDAS. If accepted, the applicant must submit to the Law School an official transcript showing the award of a bachelor's degree.

No application will be processed unless accompanied by a Law School Application Matching Form, which is found in the LSAT/LSDAS registration packet. The UPS School of Law's reporting number for LSAT/LSDAS is 4067.

4. Official transcripts of all graduate work must be sent to the Office of Admissions, UPS School of Law. These transcripts must be sent to the Law School directly from the graduate institution(s) attended by the applicant.

5. Applicants must request two persons, not related by blood or marriage, to complete and submit to the Office of Admissions a copy of the evaluation form included in this bulletin. These evaluations may be sent directly to the Law School by the persons completing them or may be returned to the applicant for forwarding to the Admissions Office if enclosed in a sealed envelope which has been signed and dated across the sealed flap by the evaluator. Written letters of recommendation (in addition to the evaluation form) are accepted and reviewed.

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 UPS School of Law 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. Persons completing the evaluations are informed of the Law School's observance of this statute.

6. An applicant whose application for admission is completed, and who has been accepted, must remit a $150 tuition deposit to the UPS School of Law in accordance with instructions in the official letter of acceptance. This non-refundable deposit ensures the applicant a place in the entering class and is applied to the first semester's tuition. Payment of this deposit is not required before April 1. An additional advance registration payment may be required prior to enrollment.
Special Admissions

The traditional criteria used to select the vast majority of the entering class are largely nondiscretionary in nature. While qualitative aspects of a candidate's file are considered, heavy reliance is placed on the traditional statistical indicators (undergraduate grade-point average and LSAT scores) in making the decision to admit an applicant.

A small group of applicants are admitted each year, however, through a wholly discretionary admission process called the Early Entry Program. This program was established by the School of Law based upon its recognition that the traditional admission criteria are, in some cases, inadequate indicators of promise for success in law school and in the practice of law thereafter.

The majority of persons considered for this program are those who are members of historically disadvantaged groups. Because the UPS School of Law recognizes that persons of historical disadvantage systematically have been denied access to legal education, and because it recognizes further that effective legal representation is an important tool in overcoming that disadvantage, the Law School has committed itself to a program which will provide such persons with access to and support in completing a legal education.

Other persons considered for participation in the Early Entry Program are a select few exceptional students who demonstrate a clear aptitude for law study which is not reflected in their performance on the Law School Admission Test.

All applicants from historically disadvantaged groups automatically are considered for this program, if they request such consideration in their application for admission. Other applicants will be given consideration at the discretion of the Admissions Committee.

Students admitted to the Early Entry Program commence their studies in June of each year. They begin with a two-week intensive course, Introduction to Law Study, Legal Writing and Reasoning, for which no credit is given. The class exposes participants to the study of law, acquaints them with the law library, enhances writing and reasoning skills, and provides guidance in law school exam writing.

After those two weeks, students continue with this introduction (although class hours are reduced to two hours a week) and take a regular first-year course, traditionally Torts or Criminal Law, in the evening along with newly admitted part-time students. Students receiving a passing grade in this class will not be required to take it in the regular academic year, resulting in a reduced course load during that period.

Guidance and support for participants will be provided by a faculty supervisor and other support staff at all stages of the program; during the summer and thereafter. Tutorial assistance and other academic support will be available where appropriate. All students' progress will be monitored carefully and reviewed regularly.

Admission of Transfer Students

The UPS School of Law admits a limited number of transfer students each year. In addition to the materials required for regular applicants (see Application Procedure), a transfer candidate's application form must be accompanied by an official transcript of all work taken or attempted at the law school previously attended and must include a letter from the dean of that law school, certifying that the applicant is currently in good standing and is eligible to return to study. A student academically ineligible to continue at the law school last attended may not transfer to the UPS School of Law.

In order to be considered for admission, applicants must hold 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 scores must meet current requirements for admission of first-year students. Too, the applicant must have completed acceptable work at a law school provisionally or finally approved by the American Bar Association. In virtually all cases, the applicant must rank in the top one-third of the class in the last law school attended.

A grade of C or better in courses taken at the previous law school attended is required in order for the credit to be accepted toward the J.D. from the UPS School of Law. Credit toward the degree will not be accepted for courses taken on a pass/fail basis at the previous law school attended.

Transfer applicants 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 School of Law grade-point average.
Special Student Status

Auditor
An individual who wishes to enroll in a particular course without receiving credit for that course and who is not regularly enrolled in the Law School may do so with the permission of the Dean and of the instructor. Registration fees and educational standards will be determined by the Dean.

Visiting Student
A student attending a law school which is approved by the American Bar Association who wishes to take a year of courses at the UPS School of Law in order to transfer credits to his or her own law school may apply for visiting student status. To apply, the student must complete the application requesting visitor status, submit the application fee, transcripts of all law school work and a letter from the dean of the applicant's law school which certifies that the applicant is in good standing and that if credit is earned with a satisfactory grade it will be transferred.

Professional
An individual may be permitted to enroll in a particular course for credit with the permission of the Dean and the instructor if the course is related to a field in which the individual is presently employed or enrolled and such credit is part of a program of continuing education and/or for reimbursement of tuition expenses. The normal fees apply. Credit granted under this provision will not be counted toward a law school degree.

To apply for special student status, write or call the Registrar's Office of the Law School, (206) 756-3342.

Admission to the Bar
Applicants are responsible for ascertaining the regulations for admission to the Bar of the state in which they intend to practice. Some states, such as California, require registration with the Committee of Bar Examiners not later than three months after the commencement of legal studies.

A number of states are requiring the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination for admission to their Bars. The examinations are scheduled at various locations several times a year before and after the Bar examinations. Applicants should inquire about the Bar requirements and application deadlines well in advance of their law school graduation.

Students will not be certified for Bar examinations until all graduation requirements are completed and their financial obligations to the UPS School of Law have been satisfied.

Unless there are indications that an applicant would be a hazard to the person or property of fellow students and faculty, conviction of a felony or other serious crime does not disqualify the applicant from admission to the University of Puget Sound School of Law. However, applicants should be aware that such a conviction may make a person ineligible to practice law in some states. To request an advisory opinion, applicants should contact the Bar Association of the jurisdiction in which they intend to practice.

All applicants with a felony or other serious crime conviction who matriculate at the UPS School of Law must confer with the Associate Dean concerning the potential impact of such convictions on bar membership eligibility.

Additional Information
Persons with additional questions regarding the admissions process at the UPS School of Law may contact the Office of Admissions, (206) 756-3322.
Costs
Tuition and Fees
Registered students must pay their tuition and fees for each semester no later than the day of registration for that semester, or make arrangements with the Law School Business Manager for the deferred payment plan (one-half down with the remainder to be paid before the end of the current semester). A service charge is imposed for the deferred payment plan.

Following are the charges a student can expect:

Application Fee $25 - This fee must accompany the initial application for admission. It is a processing charge and is non-refundable.

Tuition Deposit $150 - This non-refundable deposit, required upon acceptance of an offer of admission, ensures the applicant a place in the entering class and is applied to the first semester's tuition.

Advance Registration Payment - An additional advance registration payment may be required prior to enrollment. At this writing, no firm policy has been set in this regard.

1982-83 Tuition $180 per Hour of Credit - Persons enrolling for the 1983-84 academic year can expect a tuition increase which will meet approximately the rate of inflation. Auditor's tuition is 50% of regular tuition.

Intent-to-Enroll Advance Registration Payment $150 - Students granted a leave-of-absence may be required to submit to the Law School an advance registration payment upon return to study. Such payment will be applied to the semester's tuition.

Expected Expenditures
Outlined below is a sample student budget for the 1982-83 academic year. It is prepared in order to give students an idea of their minimum expenses during that period. Persons contemplating enrollment for the 1983-84 academic year should expect that all figures will increase to match the rate of inflation. Actual expenses may vary, of course, depending on each student’s academic program and lifestyle.

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%; third calendar week, 60%; fourth calendar week, 40%; fifth calendar week, 20%; and withdrawal after the end of the fifth calendar week, none.

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 seven calendar days succeeding the first week, and so forth.

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<td>$15,229</td>
<td>$13,997</td>
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*Tuition: Full-time charges based on 30 credits at $180 per credit during fall/spring 1982-83. Please note that first-year Full-time Division students complete 32 credits during fall/spring 1982-83. First-year Part-time Division students take 5 credits during summer 1982 and 21 credits fall/spring 1982-83.
The effective date of withdrawal for purposes of refunds is the date of receipt of written notice of withdrawal by the Registrar.

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.

Upon returning to the School of Law, a student who was granted an official leave of absence without any refund will be charged only the difference between the tuition per hour paid in the prior year of attendance and that for the year of return, for repeating any courses which were interrupted by the leave of absence.

Books and Supplies
The estimated cost of required textbooks, study books and supplies is $495. Students can purchase these books and supplies at the Law School Bookstore.

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.

Diploma application cards must be filed with the Registrar of the Law School one term prior to the student's tentative date of graduation.

The School of Law reserves the right to deny transcripts or other evidences of graduation or attendance and the awarding of the J.D. diploma to any student who has not discharged his or her tuition and fee obligation to the University. In addition, students will not be certified for Bar examinations until their financial obligations to the UPS School of Law have been satisfied.

Financial Aid
The UPS School of Law, through its financial aid program, assists academically qualified students to enroll by providing aid from federal, state and institutional funds. It also provides financial counseling and assists students in identifying additional sources of aid for which they might qualify.

Ideally, a student should begin investigating financial aid resources at the same time he or she begins the application process for admission to law school. Each student, of course, is expected to contribute to his or her own education to the fullest extent possible. Because government and institutional funds are limited, applicants should in no case expect full financial assistance in meeting law school costs.

The various forms of financial assistance for which UPS School of Law students may be eligible are outlined below. Financial aid awards may be a combination, or package, of different forms of assistance. Most financial aid packages will feature loan assistance in addition to any grant or scholarship moneys for which a student may qualify.

Several financial aid programs (see below) are directed to students exclusively on the basis of demonstrated financial need. A student’s financial need is determined by a careful analysis of the student’s ability to contribute from personal or family assets and income, and is computed on the basis of information submitted by the student on standard application forms provided by the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Services (GAPSFAS). A student’s eligibility to receive assistance from any need-based program will be determined upon the School of Law’s receipt of the GAPSFAS form and of the UPS School of Law Application for Financial Aid.

Other financial assistance is awarded on the basis of academic merit alone. Qualifications for these programs are outlined later in this section.

Guaranteed Student Loan Program
The Guaranteed Student Loan Program (in some states, known as the Federally Insured Student Loan Program) provides assistance to students from loans made through banks, credit unions and savings and loan institutions, currently at an annual interest rate of 9%. These loans are deferred until six months after a student ceases to be enrolled at an eligible institution as at least a half-time student.

Students applying for a Guaranteed Student Loan must complete the GSL needs test. If their family has an adjusted gross annual income of less than $30,000, they automatically are eligible to apply for this type of loan. If their family’s income exceeds this level, they may still be eligible if they can demonstrate need. A further needs analysis is required in these cases, and appropriate documents will be mailed automatically to affected students by the Office of Financial Aid.

Students who plan to finance their educations with this program alone do not need to file a GAPSFAS form or a UPS School of Law Application for Financial Aid.

Law students may borrow up to $5,000 a year to an aggregate of $25,000, including any undergraduate loans. However, loans are made at the discretion of the lender and students may find that many lenders set their own limits on loan amounts. While some lending institutions in the state of Washington process loans for non-residents, out-of-state students are encouraged to make arrangements for obtaining Guaranteed Student Loan funds through their hometown lender. Applications are available at lending institutions, from financial aid offices at undergraduate institutions throughout the country and from the School of Law’s Office of Financial Aid.

During 1981-82, 76% of all students at the Law School received Guaranteed Student Loans.
National Direct Student Loan Program

National Direct Student Loans are long-term, low-interest loans provided with federal funds, but awarded by and repayable to the university in which a student enrolls. Students must demonstrate need for this program, and a completed GAPSFA form and UPS School of Law Application for Financial Aid must be on file at the Law School in order to be considered for these loans. Because such funds are severely limited, students will be expected to borrow a Guaranteed Student Loan first. Only those students with remaining need will be considered for an NDSL award.

The aggregate amount of NDSL a law student may receive may not exceed $12,000 (including NDSLs received as an undergraduate). Award amounts range from approximately $500 to $2,000 per year, depending on need. Rate of interest is 5% per year, interest-free while a student is enrolled as at least a half-time student. The loan repayment period begins six months after a recipient graduates or withdraws from school.

Approximately 30% of Law School students receive this type of aid.

Work-Study Program

The Federal (College) Work-Study Program and the Washington State Work-Study Program offer to students who demonstrate financial need the opportunity to work in paid positions at the School of Law or with other approved agencies. Students eligible for Work-Study will be so notified and must contact the Office of Financial Aid for assistance in identifying current job openings.

Approximately 25% of current students participate in these programs.

A completed GAPSFA form and UPS School of Law Application for Financial Aid are required in order to be considered for Work-Study.

School of Law Achievement Scholarships

There are several scholarship programs sponsored by the School of Law for which recipients are selected based upon academic achievement alone. They include:

Achievement Scholarships-at-Entry

These scholarships, in the form of tuition remission only, are made by the School of Law based upon its evaluation of academic achievement in undergraduate and graduate programs, performance on the Law School Admission Test and other factors indicating outstanding ability and promise for the study of law. All accepted first-year students automatically are considered for these scholarships; no separate application procedure is required.

Once granted, an Achievement Scholarship-at-Entry will be renewable each year of study if the recipient's academic performance in the School of Law meets standards set by the Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid. Historically, award amounts have ranged from 25% to 75% tuition remission. The number of awards given each year varies between 10 and 25, depending on available funds.

Year-End Scholarships

The Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid awards varying numbers of scholarships to upperclass students each year, based upon cumulative grade-point averages and rank in class. These scholarships, in the form of tuition remission only, range from 20% to 80% tuition remission. The number and amount of awards varies each year, depending on available funds. Historically, five to 10 students in each class have been granted such scholarships.

Named Scholarships

The School of Law has available an increasing number of named scholarship funds from donors outside the institution. Among those currently awarded are the George H. and Eloise Baird Boldt Scholarships, the George Dixon Scholarship, the John E. Manders Scholarship, the Frederic D. Metzger Memorial Scholarship, the Peri Noble Memorial Scholarship and the Byron Scott Memorial Scholarship.

In most cases, eligibility for named scholarships is determined by the donor. Potential recipients of such awards will be so notified and will receive application instructions, if any, at that time.

School of Law Faculty Scholarship

To demonstrate its belief in 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 named "Faculty Scholars" for the ensuing academic year.
University Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid, in the form of tuition remission only, are need-based awards granted to recipients on a sliding scale based upon level of need. Historically, these grants have ranged from 2% to 10% tuition remission. A completed GAPSFAS form and UPS School of Law Application for Financial Aid are required in order to be considered for a Grant-in-Aid. Students filing these materials with the School of Law automatically will be awarded a Grant-in-Aid if their level of need is sufficient to warrant it.

At this writing, about 30% of our students are recipients of such grants.

Scholarships from Other Sources

Additional scholarships from organizations in the community, as well as other awards from the School of Law, are available to enrolled students, but vary from year to year as to source and amount. To be considered for such assistance, students should have on file a completed GAPSFAS form and the UPS School of Law Application for Financial Aid, since often these scholarships are based both on academic merit and financial need.

Too, some students are eligible for financial assistance from external sources based upon their particular work background, ethnic origin or state of residence:

Veterans Administration Benefits are available to most veterans in varying amounts. A part-time Veterans Administration representative is available at the Law School during the academic year. Recipients of VA benefits under the GI bill should establish contact with that representative prior to, or immediately following, registration at the Law School.

Bureau of Indian Affairs grants are available to members of selected, federally recognized American Indian tribes. Further information on these awards may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs or from the School of Law's Office of Financial Aid. The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education grants financial subsidies to the UPS School of Law in behalf of individual students who are residents of Western states which do not have an accredited law school (Alaska and Nevada). Further information on this program may be obtained from undergraduate financial aid offices at institutions in these states, or from the School of Law's Office of Financial Aid.

Department of Vocational Rehabilitation assistance is available to some students with documented physical handicaps. Further information on this program may be obtained from the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation or from the School of Law's Office of Financial Aid.

Awards

Selected students enrolled at the School of Law receive stipends in the form of tuition remission for participation in Law Review, Moot Court and Student Bar Association administration. Too, awards in the form of law books and other publications are given to selected students based upon academic achievement. Eligible students are notified individually of these stipends and awards.

How to Apply for Financial Aid

For all programs based upon financial need, students must complete a Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS) form. This form may be obtained from:

Office of Financial Aid
University of Puget Sound
School of Law
950 Broadway Plaza
Tacoma, WA 98402
(Phone: 206/756-3416)

or

Educational Testing Service
Box 2614
Princeton, NJ 08541

This form must be submitted every year a student wishes to be considered for financial aid. There are no automatic renewals. In addition, the Law School requires applicants for financial aid to fill out an institutional application form, which will be mailed to each student automatically.
Students are advised to complete the GAPSFAS form as early as possible after January 1, since applications for aid are considered after that time on a first-come, first-served basis. It is strongly recommended that students’ completed GAPSFAS reports be received by the Law School prior to the April 1 priority deadline (allow two months for processing).

Once the GAPSFAS form is submitted by the student to the Educational Testing Service, it is processed by GAPSFAS and a copy of it sent to the Financial Aid Office at the UPS School of Law if the student lists this law school as a recipient of the GAPSFAS report. From information reported on the GAPSFAS, the Financial Aid Office determines a student’s eligibility to receive federal, state and/or University need-based assistance.

In determining a student’s financial need, the student’s ability to contribute to the cost of his or her law school education (from salaries, savings or investments, trusts, social security, grants, parental contributions, veteran’s benefits, etc.) is computed, and that amount is deducted from the total cost of attending the UPS School of Law. The remaining amount is a student’s need factor.

The Office of Financial Aid will notify student applicants as to their eligibility for assistance at the earliest possible date. Award packages are distributed to enrolled students beginning April 1, and to first-year, accepted students beginning May 1 of each year.

### Conditions of Award of Financial Aid

To be eligible for financial aid, students must be United States citizens or permanent residents, or be in the U.S. for other than temporary purposes, with intentions of becoming permanent residents. They also must be enrolled in good standing and making satisfactory progress, or be accepted for enrollment on at least half-time student status.

Financial aid awards normally are made for the academic year, excluding the summer session. Unless otherwise indicated, financial aid will be distributed on the basis of one-half for fall and one-half for spring terms.

All financial assistance may be revoked at any time if there is evidence that the conditions of need are not as represented in the original or the amended financial statement. If a recipient of financial aid receives assistance or resources not included in the original statement, the student must report the particulars to the Financial Aid Office. The amount of a student’s award may be adjusted to reflect this change in financial status.

Too, financial aid may be withdrawn if it is determined that a student’s personal actions have been detrimental to the University community. Such a determination will be made only after appropriate University hearings. The student then is liable for the full charges regularly made by the University during the period covered by the cancelled aid.

If a student receiving financial aid chooses to withdraw from school, he or she may be required to repay a portion of that financial aid, if the withdrawal is before the end of a semester.

Finally, each student applying for financial aid is required to have a financial aid transcript sent to the UPS School of Law from every undergraduate and graduate school previously attended. (Requests for financial aid transcripts should be made by contacting the financial aid offices at each school.) A student in default on a previous educational loan may not be eligible for additional financial aid.

### Placement

Unlike undergraduate school where students go, above all, for a general education, students attend law school primarily to prepare themselves for a career in the legal profession, business or government. Assisting its students in finding rewarding jobs at the start of their careers is a proper and important responsibility of any fine law school. The University of Puget Sound Law School takes this responsibility seriously.

While it is the students themselves who are responsible for the often hard work of getting the job, the Law School assists in a number of ways through its Placement Office and through the direct efforts of its deans, members of the faculty, alumni, and members of the Law School’s Board of Visitors.

Since the distinction of its graduates in their chosen profession is the single most important element in any law school’s reputation for excellence, the University of Puget Sound Law School is continually looking for ways to improve its placement program.

Among the services which the Placement Office offers law students are:

#### Internship Opportunities

A large number of our students secure law-related employment during their second and third years of study. Some are employed through the Work-Study Program and others on a regular salary basis. The Financial Aid Office maintains comprehensive job vacancy listings for those qualified for Work-Study employment and the Placement Office records and posts all non-Work-Study job openings.
Placement Board
All announcements about intern and permanent job openings, on-campus interviews by law firms and agencies, placement seminars and other information pertaining to placement are posted regularly on the Placement bulletin board.

Seminars and Special Programs
The Placement Office sponsors a variety of seminars throughout the year which give students an opportunity to learn about different areas of practice and to benefit from the experiences of successful job applicants. Seminars pertaining to resume and cover letter writing also are held regularly.

In addition, the Law School annually sponsors a Gateways to Practice seminar. During this event, students attend panel discussions focusing on some of the "nuts-and-bolts" of the practice of law, meet with members of the bar and bench regarding job opportunities, discuss successful job-hunting techniques with alumni and other attorneys, and talk with one another about employment-seeking strategies.

Fall Interviews
A large number of firms and agencies interview second- and third-year students for potential employment onsite at the Law School, primarily during the months of September, October and November. These firms and agencies are screening candidates for summer associate positions, as well as permanent associate positions. The Placement Office arranges for these interviews and acts as a liaison between employers and students.

Student Placement Files
The Office of Placement maintains placement-related files on all individual students who desire this service. In these files are contained student resumes, job experience records and other information pertinent to potential employment.

Individual Counseling
Students seeking advice on their potential careers have a variety of support services available at the Law School. In addition to Placement Office personnel, career faculty members regularly engage in placement counseling with individual students, as do the Law School deans. The faculty and staff frequently are willing to make advance contacts with individuals, firms and agencies for students whose credentials are compatible with the needs of particular employers.

Resource Listings
The Placement Office has on file a number of resources available for students who wish to do job research on their own. In addition to the standard reference books, the School maintains a "by firm" listing of all alumni, firm resumes with comprehensive hiring information and other support data – all designed for student use.

Alumni Assistance
UPS School of Law alumni throughout the country regularly assist students in securing employment. They contact potential employers in their locale, initiate appropriate communication, review student resumes and provide other helpful assistance. The Placement Office has on file the names and telephone numbers of alumni willing to provide such help to enrolled students, and initiates contact with these persons upon request.

Service to Alumni
Services of the Placement Office continue to be available to law school graduates. A bi-weekly Current Position Openings bulletin is prepared by the staff and sent, upon request, to any law graduate. If an out-of-state referral is needed, the Office provides names, work addresses and telephone numbers of fellow UPS graduates residing in that geographical area.

Bar Examination Data
It is the responsibility of each student to learn about the bar requirements of the state in which he/she plans to practice and to be aware of application deadlines. A number of states now require a passing score on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination, which is given separately from the regular bar examination. The Placement Office maintains information about bar admission requirements for all states in the nation, examination dates and other relevant data for student use.
Administration/Faculty
The student who enters law school today will practice his or her profession and serve society until about the year 2020. During those 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, in its new law center facility, provides many exciting educational opportunities for its students. It has the flexibility of size and the freedom of heritage to respond effectively to that challenge.

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

Philip M. Phibbs
President

The law is the most public profession a person can choose. Lawyers in private and public practice, in government, in business and in education have from the beginning exerted an extraordinary influence on American society. That influence continues to grow as our lives and relationships become increasingly complex. For this reason alone, the education and training of the men and women who will become lawyers is an exciting challenge and a great responsibility.

The University of Puget Sound School of Law was founded a decade ago with the aspiration of playing a significant role in American legal education. In a remarkably short time, it has built a faculty and a student body of high quality. The Law School's achievements are enduring evidence of the faculty's emphasis first and foremost on teaching excellence, and of the energy, commitment and remarkable diversity of our students.

The two accomplishments to date in which the Law School can take greatest pride are in the achievement of a high standard of teaching excellence by the faculty and the impressive placement record of our graduates. The University, of which we are a part, has always stressed the importance of high-quality teaching.

The Law School has a significant role in preserving and enhancing that tradition. There are now over 1,900 Law School graduates pursuing legal careers in an impressive variety of jobs, including clerkships to federal and state judges, and positions with leading law firms not only in the Pacific Northwest but in such diverse metropolitan areas as Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Miami, Chicago and New York. We have graduates who have successfully established their own practices locally and in many other areas of the country and a number who are distinguishing themselves in public practice in government service. Our graduates are already building a record which is a credit to themselves and to the University of Puget Sound Law School.

As we begin our second decade, firmly established in the impressive and well-functioning Norton Clapp Law Center, we enter a new phase in the Law School's progress. At a time when leading lawyers, judges and legal educators are expressing concern over the inability of law school training successfully to combine the theoretical and philosophical bases of the law with the acquisition and understanding of fundamental skills, we believe that the University of Puget Sound Law School is in a unique position to meet those concerns.

As we seek to explore and develop new approaches and improved techniques in legal education, our values will remain rooted in the best traditions of American legal education.

We hope that you will join with us, first as students and later as alumni, to become a part of the continuing progress and growing reputation of the University of Puget Sound School of Law.

Fredric C. Tausend
Dean
Administration

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Lowry Wyatt, Vice Chairman and
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W. Howarth Meadowcroft, Vice
Chairman
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D.H., L.H.D.,
President Emeritus,
Chancellor Emeritus

Administration
of the School of Law
Fredric C. Tausend, Dean
A.B., Harvard College, 1954
L.L.B., Harvard Law School, 1957
David Boerner, Associate Dean
B.S., University of Illinois, 1962
L.L.B., University of Illinois, 1963
Joan Watt, Assistant Dean
B.A., University of Washington, 1969
Andrew Walkover, Academic Chair
B.A., Stanford University, 1971
J.D., University of Michigan School of
Law, 1976

Law Library
Professional Staff
Anita M. Steele, Director of Law
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A.B., Radcliffe College, 1948
J.D., University of Virginia, 1971
M.Law Libr., University of Washington,
1972

Leinaala Seeger, Associate Law
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B.A., University of Washington, 1966
J.D., University of Puget Sound, 1977
M. Law Libr., University of
Washington, 1979

Betty Warner, Assistant Librarian
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B.S., Findlay College, 1951
M.S.L.S., Drexel University, 1964

Suzanne Harvey, Assistant Librarian
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B.A., University of California-Davis, 1971
M. Libr., University of Washington, 1973

Robert Menanteaux, Assistant Librarian
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M.A., Sangamon State University,
1973
M.A., Sangamon State University,
1977
M.L.S., Syracuse University, 1978

Mary Schmidtko, Assistant Librarian
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B.A., College of William and Mary,
1976
M.L.S., University of Hawaii, 1978

Ex Officio Board of Visitors
Chief Justice, Washington State
Supreme Court
President, UPS Law Alumni Society
President, UPS Student Bar Association
President, Washington Association of
Defense Counsel
President, Washington State Bar
Association
President, Washington Trial Lawyers
Association
President, University of Puget Sound

Administration

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Thomas R. Anderson
J. David Andrews
Nancy Tarbuck Arnold
Christopher T. Bayley
Robert Beale
Hon. George H. Boldt,
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Norton Clapp
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Alex Schweppe
Gordon H. Sweany
Hon. Jack E. Tanner
George Weyerhaeuser

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Chief Justice, Washington State
Supreme Court
President, UPS Law Alumni Society
President, UPS Student Bar Association
President, Washington Association of
Defense Counsel
President, Washington State Bar
Association
President, Washington Trial Lawyers
Association
President, University of Puget Sound
James E. Beaver  
Professor of Law  

Marilyn J. Berger  
Associate Professor of Law  
B.S., Cornell University, 1965; J.D., University of California School of Law, Berkeley, 1970; Honors; Moot Court Program. 1969-70; student law clerk for the Honorable George W. Phillips, Jr., Alameda County Superior Court, California, 1969-70. Member, New York and California State Bars. Represented indigent clients in major state and federal court litigation while an attorney with legal services programs. Awarded a Reginald Heber Smith Community Lawyer Fellowship with the Legal Aid Society of Albany, New York, 1970-73. Senior attorney with the Legal Aid Society of Marin County, California, 1973-76. Litigation associate with the law firm of Saltzman and Johnson, San Francisco, California, 1976-77. Private law practice, Mill Valley, California, 1978. Faculty member at the New College of California School of Law, 1976-78. Taught remedies and advanced civil trial practice. Main areas of interest are civil procedure, civil trial advocacy and remedies.
David Boerner  
Associate Dean and  
Associate Professor of Law  
B.S., University of Illinois, 1962;  
LL.B., University of Illinois School of  
Law, 1963. From 1963 to 1965,  
Professor Boerner was in private  
practice in Seattle. From 1965 to 1967,  
he was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for  
the Western District of Washington. As  
an Assistant Attorney General for the  
state of Washington, 1969-1970,  
Professor Boerner became the  
Executive Director of the Citizen’s  
Committee Against Crime, and later  
helped revise the state criminal code,  
now RCW 9-A. From 1971 to 1981,  
Boerner was Chief Criminal Deputy for  
the King County Prosecuting Attorney.  
Boerner has served on a number of  
committees of the Seattle-King County  
Bar Association, and has been a  
member of the Association’s Board of  
Trustees. He is a member of the  
Executive Board of the Criminal Law  
Section and the Code of Professional  
Responsibility Committee, Washington  
State Bar Association, and has served on  
a number of task forces for the  
Washington Judicial Council. Associate  
Dean of the Law School, he teaches in  
the fields of professional responsibility,  
criminal law and trial practice.

Douglas M. Branson  
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. He is a member of  
the 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 with the Chicago law firm of  
Hubachek, Kelly, Rauch & Kirby. He is  
the author of articles in the Cornell Law  
Review, Tulane Law Review, Vanderbilt  
Law Review, Securities Law Review,  
Arizona State Law Journal, UCLA-Alaska  
Law Review, Northwestern Law Review  
and Emory Law Journal. He is a  
member of the Washington State Bar  
Corporate Law Revision Committee  
and Washington State Bar Committee  
to revise the Not-For-Profit Corporation  
Law. In 1978, he was a visiting  
professor at Arizona State University  
College of Law and, in 1981-82, he  
taught company law at the University of  
East Anglia, Norwich, England.  
Professor Branson’s teaching interests  
are business planning, corporations,  
corporations in modern society and  
securities regulation.

Jean Braucher  
Assistant Professor of Law  
A.B., Brown University, 1972; J.D.,  
cum laude, Boston University, 1978.  
Admitted to practice in Wisconsin,  
Massachusetts and the U.S. District  
Court of Massachusetts, Braucher was  
a member and regional finalist in the  
National Moot Court team competition  
during her law school years. She has  
clerked for Justice Nathan S. Heffernan  
of the Wisconsin Supreme Court (1978-  
79) and practiced law as an associate  
in the Boston law firm of Gaston Snow  
and Ely Bartlett from 1979 to 1981.  
Prior to joining the UPS law faculty, she  
was a Visiting Assistant Professor at  
the Benjamin Cardozo School of Law,  
Yeshiva University, New York. She has  
been a copy editor for the Boston  
Globe and a writer for several other  
news outlets. Professor Braucher  
teaches contracts, commercial  
transaction/commercial paper, unfair  
trade practices and consumer  
protection.
Donald M. Carmichael
Professor of Law
A.B., Davidson College, 1958; LL.B., cum laude, University of Louisville, 1963; LL.M., University of Wisconsin, 1964. Admitted to practice in Kentucky and Wisconsin. Entered private practice in Wisconsin, 1964-67; Ford Foundation Fellow, University of Wisconsin, 1967-68; Lecturer at the University of Wisconsin, spring 1968; Professor of Law at the University of Colorado, 1968-78. In 1977-78 he joined the faculty of the University of Puget Sound School of Law as a Visiting Professor and became a member of the career faculty in 1978. Professor Carmichael teaches environmental law, land use, legal profession, natural resources and real property. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.

La Verne L. Dotson
Associate Professor of Law
B.A., University of Washington, 1959; J.D., University of California (Boalt Hall), 1965; licensed Certified Public Accountant since 1962. Professor Dotson practiced law in the state of California following graduation until July 1977. From 1967 to 1977 he was affiliated with the firm of Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison in San Francisco, becoming a partner in the firm in 1973. Professor Dotson specialized in the areas of federal income and estate taxation. He held executive positions with the tax sections of both the California and San Francisco Bar Associations. Professor Dotson has been a speaker in several California State Bar and Washington State Bar programs, and in California continuing legal education programs. He has written selected materials for the books and other materials prepared by those organizations for practicing attorneys. Professor Dotson taught as an adjunct professor at University of San Francisco Law School during the 1977 school term. He teaches courses in personal and corporate taxation, estate planning and business planning.

David E. Engdahl
Professor of Law
A.B., University of Kansas, 1961; LL.B., University of Kansas Law School, 1964; J.S.D., University of Michigan Law School, 1969. Admitted to practice in Michigan and Colorado, United States Supreme Court, and several federal Circuits and Districts. From 1966 to 1975, Professor Engdahl taught at the University of Colorado School of Law. He has taught as a visitor at the University of Michigan Law School, Cleveland State University School of Law and the University of Denver College of Law. From 1975 to 1977, he was an Assistant Attorney General and Chief of the Education Unit of the Colorado Department of Law, and then was in private practice in Denver until joining the UPS faculty in 1981. Professor Engdahl was general counsel to the Western Interstate Energy Board, and has been litigation counsel to the Western Governors’ Policy Office and several states. He was co-counsel for the civil rights plaintiffs in the Kent State Cases. Professor Engdahl is the author of Constitutional Power: Federal and State, in a Nutshell (West Publ. Co. 1974) and a score of scholarly articles. He specializes in constitutional law and civil procedure.
Sheldon S. Frankel  
Professor of Law  
B.A., University of Connecticut, 1961;  
J.D., Boston University, 1964; L.L.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 Assistant Editor-in-Chief  
of the American Trial Lawyers  
Association Newsletter 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 in the Journal of  
the American Trial Lawyers Association  
and has been Tax Editor of TRIAL  
Magazine. He teaches federal taxation,  
deferred compensation and estate  
planning.

George Hamilton Hauck  
Associate Professor of Law  
A.B., Occidental College, 1963; J.D.,  
University of California, Berkeley, 1971;  
Research Fellow, Institute of Compar­  
ative Civil Procedure, University of  
Florence, Italy, 1971-72. Since 1974,  
Professor Hauck has been Managing  
Editor of the American Journal of  
Comparative Law, and Lecturer in Law  
at the School of Law and the  
Department of Political Science,  
University of California, Berkeley. In  
1973 and 1974, he was associated  
with McCutchen, Doyle, Brown &  
Enersen, San Francisco, and  
specialized in admiralty, international  
commercial and products liability  
litigation. In 1980, he was a Visiting  
Professor at Arizona State University  
College of Law and was a Visiting  
Professor at the University of Colorado  
(Boulder) School of Law in 1982.  
Professor Hauck has written and  
lectured in the fields of medical  
malpractice, international law and  
comparative law. His casebook (with  
Stefan A. Riesenfeld), Public  
International Law, Cases and Materials,  
will appear in 1983. He is a member of  
the California State Bar Association, the  
American Society of International Law  
and the Board of Editors of the  
American Journal of Comparative Law.  
Professor Hauck specializes in public  
international law, international trade law  
and comparative law.

Richard B. Hirst  
Associate Professor of Law  
B.A., Harvard College, cum laude,  
Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law  
Review. Admitted to practice in  
Vermont. Professor Hirst served as law  
clerk to Chief Judge James S. Holden,  
of the U.S. District Court for the District  
of Vermont. From 1974 to 1977, he was  
in private practice in Vermont. During  
the next two-and-a-half years, he was  
employed by the Civil Aeronautics  
Board in Washington, D.C., where he  
worked on antitrust and regulatory  
policy matters as Assistant to the  
Director of International and Domestic  
Aviation. His main areas of interest are  
regulated industries, antitrust,  
administrative law and contracts.
Thomas J. Holdych  
Professor of Law  
B.A., Rockford College, summa cum laude, 1963, Phi Beta Kappa; J.D. (with honors), University of Illinois, 1970; Order of the Coif. Editor-in-Chief of the University of Illinois Law Forum. Admitted to practice in California. After graduation, Professor Holdych 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, Los Angeles, California, from 1970 through 1972. Since September 1972, he has been a member of the University of Puget Sound Law School faculty. Professor Holdych teaches contracts and commercial law.

John Q. La Fond  
Professor of Law  
B.A., Yale University, cum laude, 1965; J.D., Yale University, 1968. Admitted to practice in New York. Member, American Bar Association and New York State Bar. From 1969 to 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 v. William L. Calley. From 1971 to 1973, he practiced corporate law with the firm of Debevoise & Plimpton in New York City. After teaching at the University of Colorado as a Visiting Associate Professor from 1973 to 1974, Professor La Fond joined the faculty of the University of Puget Sound School of Law where he teaches criminal law, criminal procedure, international law, and law and psychiatry. His article entitled "The Grand Jury Witness and Illegal Electronic Surveillance: Procedural Frustration of the Right to Private Communication," has appeared in the Oregon Law Review. Another article, "An Examination of the Purposes of Involuntary Civil Commitment and a Contrary Conclusion," has been published in the Buffalo Law Review.

Deborah Maranville  
Assistant Professor of Law  
B.A., Stanford University, 1972, Phi Beta Kappa; J.D., cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1975. From 1975 to 1982, Maranville was employed as staff attorney by Evergreen Legal Services and its predecessor, Seattle Legal Services. During this time, she was responsible for much of the major litigation in public benefits cases undertaken by Evergreen Legal Services in behalf of its clients. She has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington (1975); the U.S. District Court, Western District of Washington (1975); and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (1977). A speaker at the National Organization of Women national convention in 1979, her areas of interest are administrative law, trial advocacy and community property.
George R. Nock  
Professor of Law  
B.A., with distinction, San Jose State University, 1961; J.D., with distinction, 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. He practiced before California courts at all levels, including 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’s publications include contributions to the University of Puget Sound Law Review, the Hastings Law Journal, the Brigham Young University Law Review and the Criminal Law Bulletin. Professor Nock teaches criminal law, criminal procedure and evidence at the Law School.

William C. Oltman  
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 to 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.

Mark Reutlinger  
Professor of Law  
A.B., University of California, Berkeley, 1965; University Gold Medal for Scholarship (first in class); Phi Beta Kappa; Regents Scholar; J.D., University of California School of Law, Berkeley, 1968; Order of the Coif; Note and Comment Editor, Law Review. Professor Reutlinger joined the UPS Law School faculty in 1978. He previously taught at the law schools of the University of San Francisco (1977-78) and the University of British Columbia (1974-75; 1969-71). He was in private law practice in Albany, California, and with the San Francisco law firm of Morrison & Foerster. Professor Reutlinger also served as law clerk to Justice Stanley Mosk, California Supreme Court. Major publications include casebooks on the subjects of Evidence and Decedents, Estates and “Defamation of Political Candidates and Incumbents” for the California C.E.B. book, The Law of Politics. He has published articles in the California Law Review and the Hastings Law Journal, and teaches in the fields of evidence, torts, estates, trusts and civil procedure.
J. Thomas Richardson  
Assistant Professor of Law  
A.B., magna cum laude, Colgate University, 1968, Phi Beta Kappa; J.D., Yale Law School, 1972. Associate Editor, *Yale Law Journal*. Between college and law school, Professor Richardson spent one year engaged in graduate studies in sociology at Princeton University. He was employed by the New York law firm of Simpson, Thatcher and Bartlett (1972-79), specializing in trial work and litigation counseling. From 1979 until he joined the UPS School of Law faculty in 1982, he was employed as senior attorney in litigation by Bangor Punta Corporation, a major conglomerate corporation with headquarters in Greenwich, Connecticut. Admitted to practice in the state and federal courts of New York, Richardson has been a member of the Board of Visitors for the Yale Law School Program in Civil Liability and a volunteer trial attorney for the City of New York Corporate Counsel. He also has served as a volunteer litigation advisor to the New York Landmarks Conservancy. At the Law School, he teaches in the areas of civil procedure, trial advocacy, negotiations, products liability and professional responsibility.

David M. Roberts  
Associate Professor of Law  
B.A. with honors, Wesleyan University, 1964; J.D., University of Missouri-Columbia, cum laude, 1967; Order of the Coif; Editor-in-Chief, *Missouri Law Review*. Member, American Bar Association and 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, federal courts and trial advocacy.

Wallace M. Rudolph  
Professor of Law  
B.A., University of Chicago, 1950; J.D., University of Chicago, 1953. Bar membership: Illinois, U.S. Supreme Court, Nebraska, Washington. Instructor, University of Chicago Law School, 1957 to 1958; faculty, University of Nebraska College of Law from 1963 to 1976. Dean of the UPS Law School 1976 to 1980. Professor Rudolph is a member of the National Commission on Uniform State Laws and Chairman of the committee drafting the Uniform Corrections Act. He has been a member of the committee which drafted Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure. Member of the American Law Institute, American Bar Association and past judge for Court of Industrial Relations in Nebraska. He served on Nebraska State Parole Board for a year. Member, FMCS, AAA.
Pierre Schlag
Assistant Professor of Law
B.A., Yale University, cum laude, 1975; J.D., UCLA School of Law, 1978. At UCLA, Professor Schlag was Article Editor of the UCLA Law Review and received the American Jurisprudence award in Torts. The year following law school, he was a fellow of the Belgium American Educational Foundation and the Paul Henri Spaak Foundation at the Institut d'Etudes Europeennes, Brussels, Belgium. From 1979 to 1982, when he joined the UPS law faculty, he was an associate with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Covington and Burling. He has published two articles, "A Critique of the Justifications for Employee Suits in Strict Products Liability against Third Party Manufacturers," UCLA Law Review, and "A Theoretical Analysis of Knowhow Licensing under EEC Competition Law: Territorial Restrictions," Antitrust Bulletin. Admitted to practice in the District of Columbia; his fields of interest are constitutional law, jurisprudence and antitrust.

Richard L. Settle
Professor of Law
B.A., University of Washington, magna cum laude, 1964, 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 to 1970) and Department of Sociology (1970 to 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 areas of torts and land use regulation. He played a major role in designing a novel land use regulatory system for the Gig Harbor Peninsula area of Pierce County and is actively involved in its administration. He is a frequent speaker in CLE and other professional and lay programs on land use law and products liability. He is co-editor of the Newsletter of the Environmental and Land Use Law Section of the Washington Bar Association, and a member of the section's executive board.

David Skover
Assistant Professor of Law
A.B., Princeton University, magna cum laude, 1974, Woodrow Wilson Scholar; J.D., Yale Law School, 1978; Editor, Yale Law Journal. At Yale, Professor Skover was author of a note on "The Constitutionality of Limitations upon Donations to Political Committees in the 1976 Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments," Yale Law Journal. Following graduation, he served as law clerk to Judge Jon O. Newman from July 1978 to August 1979. Initially Judge Newman was District Court Judge for the United States District, District of Connecticut. He was elevated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit during Skover's clerkship. From 1979 through 1981, Skover served as an independent consultant for the corporate legal department of Levi Strauss & Company, headquartered in San Francisco. In addition to his career in the law, the professor has been a professional opera singer. His fields of interest are constitutional and administrative law.
Anita M. Steele  
Director of Law Library  
and Professor of Law  
B.A., Radcliffe College, 1948; J.D., University of Virginia Law School, 1971; Virginia Journal of International Law; M. Law Librarianship, University of Washington, 1972. Graduate work at Columbia University; librarianship training at Harvard Law Library. Member of the American Association of Law Librarians, the International Association of Law Librarians and the American Society for Information Science. Professor Steele has served as Law School representative to the University Senate and 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). Since joining the UPS law faculty in May 1972, she has overseen the development of the Law School Library from its beginning to about 170,000 volumes, with up-to-date library-network and computer-research facilities. She is a member of several editorial advisory boards.

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 staff attorney and then as litigation director with the Public Defender Association in Seattle. Professor Strait presently maintains an active appellate practice for students in state and federal courts, serves on several Bar Association sections and lectures nationally in the field of criminal trial advocacy. He teaches criminal trial advocacy, federal courts, professional responsibility, criminal law, and is responsible for the criminal clinical program at the Law School.

Fredric C. Tausend  
Dean and Professor of Law  
A.B., Harvard College, magna cum laude, 1954; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1957. Dean Tausend is a former partner in the Seattle firm of Schweppe, Doolittle, Krug, Tausend & Beezer, and served as managing partner from 1969 to 1979. He was affiliated with that firm for 20 years. Dean Tausend has handled litigation in the fields of construction, securities, antitrust, real estate, libel and products liability. He has argued before the U.S. Supreme Court and state and federal courts in California, Alabama, Louisiana, Alaska and Washington. He is a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, past chairman of the Washington State Bar Association Section on Antitrust Law and current chairman of the Pierce County Criminal Justice Task Force. A former assistant attorney general for the State of Washington, the Dean has been chairman of the Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission, chairman of the King County Board of Adjustment and treasurer of the American Civil Liberties Union of Washington. Active in continuing legal education programs with the Bar Association, Dean Tausend served as adjunct professor at the UPS School of Law from 1975 to 1980. He teaches courses in antitrust, civil procedure, intellectual properties, unfair trade practices and regulated industries.
Andrew Michael Walkover  
Associate Professor of Law  
B.A. Stanford University, *summa cum laude*, 1971; J.D., The University of Michigan School of Law, 1976. Admitted to practice in California. Member Phi Beta Kappa and American Society of Legal History. Before coming to the Law School, Professor Walkover held an academic research position at the University of Michigan. He has taught family law, administrative law, American legal history, corporations and remedies. Currently, he is working with local community leaders in establishing an ongoing "Child and the Law" symposium. Professor Walkover is also interested in establishing a permanent family law clinic at the Law Center. He currently serves as Academic Chair at the School of Law.

Joan Watt  
Assistant Dean  
B.A., University of Washington, with distinction, 1969, *cum laude*; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Phi; student body vice president. Before joining the School of Law administrative staff in 1980, Assistant Dean Watt served for seven years as Director of Public Relations, University of Puget Sound main campus. In that post, she was responsible for the news services, public relations, photographic services, publications and community relations aspects of the institution's program. She is a former reporter for the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* and has written numerous articles for the *Seattle Times*, *Tacoma News Tribune* and other local newspapers. A member of the Public Relations Society of America and the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education, she is listed in the current edition of *Who's Who in the West*. At the Law School, she holds responsibility for admissions, financial aid, alumni affairs, institutional publications and other law school relations activities.

John William Weaver  
Professor of Law  
B.A., Dartmouth College, 1966; J.D., University of Michigan Law School, *magna cum laude*, 1969; *Law Review*. Before becoming one of the original members of the Law School faculty in 1972, Professor Weaver practiced with the Indianapolis firm of Barnes, Hickam, Pantzer & Boyd, where he concentrated in the areas of wills and trusts and real property. Since coming to the Law School he has taught at least one section of the first-year real property course each year. He also teaches a course in real estate transactions and one on lawyering skills, a course which he developed. In addition to his teaching, Professor Weaver has taught a legal writing and research class for inmates at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary, written for the State Bar Association in the areas of real property and legal drafting, and worked with interested groups in preparing legislation. He also is faculty sponsor for the Law School's team in the ABA-sponsored Client Counseling Competition. From 1979 to 1980, he was a Visiting Professor at the Western New England College School of Law. His interests are in the area of real property, legal drafting and attorney-client relations.
Barbara Jean Britt

Lonnie G. Davis,
Director, Disabilities Law Project
A.B., University of California, Davis, 1970; J.D., Gonzaga University, 1973; Gonzaga Law Review; Circuit Resolutions Chairman of the ABA/LSD, 1971-72; co-founder and co-director of Gonzaga Clinical Law Program, 1971-72. Professor Davis was an attorney for Northwest Washington Legal Services from 1973 to 1976, and was the directing attorney of the Snohomish County Office of Evergreen Legal Services from 1976 to 1981. At the UPS School of Law, he is director of the Disabilities Law Project of the School's Clinical Law Program, and offers a classroom course in disabilities law.

Richard Hemstad
B.A., St. Olaf College, magna cum laude, 1955; J.D., University of Chicago, 1958; Phi Beta Kappa. A member of the Washington State and American Bar Associations, Hemstad is a former career faculty member of the UPS School of Law. For seven years, he served as Legal Counsel to Washington Governor Daniel J. Evans and also has been Director of the Washington State Office of Community Development. In 1980, he was elected to the Washington State Senate, 22nd District. His teaching interests include state and local government law, constitutional law, legal process and legislation.

John B. Mitchell
B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1967; J.D., Stanford University, 1970; Stanford Law Review. Professor Mitchell spent 12 years in private criminal law practice in California and is now a private criminal law consultant on trial and motion strategies to private attorneys and public defense projects. He has served as a Visiting Professor at the University of California (Berkeley) Law School. Professor Mitchell teaches in the fields of professional responsibility and criminal law and procedure.

Jenifer Schramm
Director, Clinical Program

Dan Smith
A.B., University of Chicago, 1937; J.D., University of Chicago Law School, 1940; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif. Taught at the University of Chicago Law School, 1940 to 1941; private practice, Chicago, 1941 to 1950; Weyerhaeuser Co.: Assistant Counsel, 1950 to 1961; General Counsel, 1961 to 1969; V.P./General Counsel, 1969 to 1975. V.P. and General Counsel, FMC Corp., 1975 to date. Professor Smith teaches in the fields of corporations and business planning.

Daniel J. Taaffe
Legal Writing Faculty

**Robert I. Cane, Director**

- B.A., with distinction, Stanford University, 1970; J.D., cum laude, Northwestern University, 1978; Phi Beta Kappa; Law Review. Administrative and political campaign work, 1970-1975; private practice, 1978-1980, O'Melveny & Myers, Los Angeles, California. Cane joined the writing program in 1981. He also administers the school's externship program, teaches in the summer Early Entry Program, and is administrative coordinator for the Summer Institute Program.

**Laurel Currie Oates, Senior Instructor**


**J. Christopher Rideout, Writing Advisor**

- B.A., (English) with honors, University of Puget Sound, 1972; M.A., University of Washington, 1977; Ph.D., University of Washington, 1981. Teaching assistant and instructor, University of Washington; full-time instructor in the University of Puget Sound English Department.

**Diane C. Davis, Instructor**


**Mary E. Harney, Instructor**


**Marc R. Kittner, Instructor**


**Janice B. Levine, Instructor**


**James Moliterno, Instructor**


**Eric Webb, Instructor**

- B.S., with high distinction, Indiana University, 1974 (Education); M.A., Ball State University, 1978 (Education); J.D., Indiana University, 1982. Law clerk, Indiana Attorney General's Office, 1981; public school teacher 1974-1979.

**William B. Welden, Instructor**


**Ann M. Enquist, Tutorial Writing Instructor**


Professor Mark Reullinger acts as Career Faculty Advisor to the Program.

Faculty Emeritus

**George Neff Stevens**

Professor of Law, 1973 to 1976

**Joseph A. Sineclitico**

Dean and Professor of Law, 1972 to 1976

Professor of Law, 1976 to 1980
Adjunct Faculty
The Law School retains the services of experienced members of the bench and bar to offer courses in their specialized fields. Those persons listed below teach on a regular basis in an adjunct capacity. On occasion, the Law School invites other outstanding practitioners to offer courses on particularly timely topics.

William S. Bailey

John F. Boespflug, Jr.
B.A., with distinction, Whitman College, 1966; J.D., University of Washington, 1969; Order of the Coif; Phi Delta Phi; Distinguished Graduate Award; American Jurisprudence Award; Captain, J.A.G., 1969 to 1973; associate, Foster, Pepper & Riviera, 1973; associate Bogle & Gates, 1974 to present. Teaches lawyering skills.

Robert F. Brachtenbach

Rosanne Buckner
B.A., Ohio State University, 1972; J.D., Case Western Reserve University, 1975; Phi Beta Kappa; International Moot Court Team. Partner, Thompson, Krilich, LaPorte & Buckner, 1977 to present. Teaches trial advocacy.

Dale L. Carlisle

Douglas B.M. Ehlike
B.S., University of Idaho, 1968; J.D., University of Chicago, 1971: *summa cum laude* (B.S.); Alpha Kappa Psi; Phi Kappa Phi; Phi Eta Sigma. Attorney, Weyerhaeuser Co., 1971 to present. Teaches business law.

Margaret E. Fisher

Carol Fuller
B.S., University of Washington, 1951; J.D., University of Washington, 1954. Contributing author of *Community Property Deskbook*; partner, Fuller & Fuller, 1972 to present; Superior Court Judge, Thurston County, 1979 to present. Teaches family law.

David L. Garrison

Richard L. Gemson
Daryl L. Graves
B.S., University of Oregon, 1974; J.D., University of Puget Sound, *cum laude*, 1977; recipient of numerous academic honors. Former Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, King County Prosecutor’s Office; partner, Graves & Stuarset, Tacoma. Teaches in clinical program.

R. Bruce Johnston

Robert C. Randolph

Cheryl Robbins-Brown
B.S., University of Nebraska, 1973; J.D., University of Nebraska College of Law, 1976. Law clerk, Law Student Research Service, 1975 to present; associate, Manza, Moceri, Gustafson, Messina, Colleran, Duffy & Helbling, 1976 to present. Teaches trial advocacy.

Robert L. Williams
B.A., with honors, Amherst College, 1965; J.D., University of Washington, 1968; L.L.M., George Washington University, 1975; Phi Delta Phi. Admitted to practice in Washington State, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Tax Court. Member of the International Fiscal Association, the District of Columbia, Washington State and American Bar Associations. Professor Williams is author of a number of law review articles and professional publications. Teaches taxation courses.

Kenneth A. MacDonald

Keith Maxwell
B.A., Kansas State University, 1963; J.D., Washburn University School of Law, 1966. Assistant Professor, East New Mexico University, 1970 to 1973; Special Assistant Attorney General, State of New Mexico, 1973 to 1974; private practice, 1972 to present; Associate Professor, UPS, 1975 to present. Teaches business law.

John R. Miller

Donald H. Mullins

Ralph Palumbo

Timothy J. Lowenberg

Robert L. Williams
B.A., with honors, Amherst College, 1965; J.D., University of Washington, 1968; L.L.M., George Washington University, 1975; Phi Delta Phi. Admitted to practice in Washington State, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Tax Court. Member of the International Fiscal Association, the District of Columbia, Washington State and American Bar Associations. Professor Williams is author of a number of law review articles and professional publications. Teaches taxation courses.
Academic Standards Code
A comprehensive Academic Standards Code provides criteria and standards relating to law school academic policy. The Code also provides procedures for resolving issues under code provisions.

The following summary of academic policy is drawn from the Code. Applicants or students seeking specific guidance in regard to academic issues may obtain the Code from the Registrar.

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 American Bar Association has specific requirements relating to the number of hours in residence necessary for the J.D. degree. Students should obtain information from and complete the form supplied by the Registrar's Office. No student may be certified to take a Bar examination before satisfying the requirements for graduation.

Full-Time and Part-Time Programs
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 held in the evening for part-time students. The courses and the quality of instruction are the same for part-time and full-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 15-16 hours per semester, while part-time students normally take 8-11 hours per semester. No student may take fewer than 8 hours in any semester except during summer school and the final semester before graduation.

Full-time students normally complete the 90 hours required for the J.D. degree in six semesters, while part-time students complete the degree in six semesters and four summer sessions. These periods may be either longer or shorter, depending upon the number of hours taken each semester.

First-year students begin fall and spring classes a week early. Intensive Legal Writing and Research classes are conducted during these times.

Regular and punctual class attendance is required in accordance with ABA standards of accreditation. Part-time students generally must take all first-year required courses before enrolling in upperclass courses. After that time, students may petition for transfer to the full-time program. This flexibility permits students to adjust their programs according to changes in financial and personal circumstances.

Full-time students enrolled in the fall and spring semesters or those who are taking a full-time program in the summer may not undertake outside employment for more than 20 hours per week without prior approval of the administration.

Full-Time Program
First Year
All courses required
Fall Semester
Contracts, 3 hours; Civil Procedure, 3 hours; Property, 2 hours; Criminal Law, 4 hours; Torts, 2 hours; Legal Writing I, 2 hours. Total: 16 hours.

Spring Semester
Contracts, 3 hours; Civil Procedure, 3 hours; Property, 3 hours; Constitutional Law I, 3 hours; Torts, 3 hours; Legal Writing I, 1 hour. Total: 16 hours.

Second and Third Years
The following courses are required for graduation and must be taken during the second and third years: Constitutional Law II, 3 hours; Evidence, 4 hours; Professional Responsibility, 2 hours; Legal Writing II; and one enrichment course to be selected from those courses approved and offered by the faculty. Such courses might include Jurisprudence, Legal Process, Comparative Law, Legal History, etc.

The remainder of the second and third year program consists of elective courses.
Part-Time Program

First Year All courses required

First Summer
Torts, 5 hours. Total: 5 hours.

Fall Semester
Contracts, 3 hours; Civil Procedure, 3 hours; Criminal Law, 4 hours; Legal Writing I, 1 hour. Total: 11 hours.

Spring Semester
Contracts, 3 hours; Civil Procedure, 3 hours; Constitutional Law I, 3 hours; Legal Writing I, 1 hour. Total: 10 hours.

Second Summer
Property, 5 hours; Legal Writing I, 1 hour. Total: 6 hours.

Second, Third and Fourth Years

The following courses are required for graduation and must be taken during the second, third and fourth years:

Constitutional Law II, 3 hours; Evidence, 4 hours; Professional Responsibility, 2 hours; Legal Writing II; and one enrichment course to be selected from those courses approved and offered by the faculty. Such courses might include Jurisprudence, Legal Process, Comparative Law, Legal History, etc.

The remainder of the program consists of elective courses.

Summer Courses

The summer program extends over an eight (8) or ten (10) week period from approximately June 1 to July 31 or August 15. Generally, a maximum of 8 credits may be earned. Classes are held in the evening. Inquiries regarding the summer program should be directed to the Registrar.

Outside Courses

The option for students to take courses at other law schools is at the discretion of the Academic Chair. Petitions may be obtained from the Registrar. 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. In unusual cases, a 15-credit exception to this rule may be granted by the Academic Chair.

A grade of C or better 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. Credit will not be accepted for Independent Study and/or Outside Clinical Programs taken at another law school. 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.

Up to 6 credits will be accepted in "study abroad" programs offered by ABA or AALS accredited law schools. The credits may be earned within the last 30 credits of the law program. Automatic approval will be given to students in good standing so long as the student meets the other criteria under the policy stated above relating to courses taken at other law schools. Request forms are available in the Registrar’s Office. Approval must be granted by the Dean.

Examinations

Examinations will be given at the end of the first year for first-year students enrolled in year-long courses. Mid-year advisory exams may also be given in first-year, year-long courses.

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

Upper level courses may involve evaluation of examinations, class participation and legal documents, memoranda and extended research papers drafted by the student.

Grades

The School of Law records grades at the conclusion of each academic term. Generally, cumulative grade-point averages are computed once each year after the recording of spring term grades.

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

Alphabetical grades and their numerical equivalents are assigned as follows:

- A+ = 4.33
- A  = 4.00
- A-  = 3.67
- B+  = 3.33
- B   = 3.00
- B-  = 2.67
- C+  = 2.33
- C   = 2.00
- C-  = 1.67
- D+  = 1.33
- D   = 1.00
- D-  = 0.67
- F+  = 0.33
- F   = 0.00

Grades of F or F+ are considered failing grades.

Pass/fail grades are not used in computing grade-point averages. At the end of any semester, examination grades and transcripts are not released until accounts are paid in full.

Honors

- 3.60 – 4.00 Summa cum laude
- 3.40 – 3.59 Magna cum laude
- 3.00 – 3.39 Cum laude
**Leave of Absence**

Leaves of absence may be granted by the Academic Chair at any time, for good reason, to any student in good standing.

A student on probation who is granted a leave of absence automatically will be readmitted within the period of one year but not before the expiration of one full semester from the date of approval of the leave of absence.

A student not on probation who is granted a leave of absence automatically will be readmitted within the period of two years but not before the expiration of one full semester.

Except in unusual circumstances, only one leave of absence will be granted.

See section on Costs, Refunds for refund policy relating to leaves of absence.

**Academic Standing**

A student must maintain a cumulative grade-point average of 2.00 or above to remain in academic good standing. If his or her cumulative grade-point average is below 2.00 but not less than 1.80, the student is granted probationary status. To continue his or her studies, the student must, by the end of the 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 being granted probationary status, fails to achieve a cumulative grade-point average of 2.00 or above at the end of the succeeding academic year, is excluded from further study.

In keeping with ABA regulations, a student who fails to achieve the 1.80 grade-point average at the end of the first year full- or part-time programs may petition the Dean for readmission de novo, i.e., to repeat the entire first year's program. Readmission is granted only in exceptional cases.

**Failing Grades in Required Courses**

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 reexamination will be given. Both grades are used to calculate the student's cumulative grade-point average, but no academic credit is granted for the failing grade. A student who fails (F or F+) a required course in the final year and who is not disqualified for previously stated reasons may take a special reexamination in that course upon faculty approval.

Disruptive behavior, endangering others or destroying property may result in dismissal from the Law School.
Curricular Offerings

The following courses are offered at the School of Law on a regular basis. Descriptions of each course are included in the next section of the Bulletin.

First-Year Requirements
Civil Procedure
Constitutional Law I
Contracts
Criminal Law
Legal Writing I: Expository and Advisory Writing
Property
Torts

Upperclass Requirements
Constitutional Law II
Enrichment Course
Evidence (4)
Evidence (6)
Legal Writing II: Persuasive Writing and Oral Advocacy
Professional Responsibility

Elective Courses
Administrative Law
Admiralty
Agency and Partnership
Antitrust Law
Antitrust Law, Advanced
Business Planning
Civil Procedure, Advanced
Clinical Program, Law Practice Clinic
Clinical Program, Criminal Practice Clinic
Commercial Transactions, Commercial Paper
Commercial Transactions, Sales & Secured Transactions
Community Property
Comparative Law
Conflict of Laws
Constitutional Adjudication Seminar
Constitutional Law: First Amendment Issues
Constitutional Law Seminar, Selected Problems
Corporate Legal Accounting
Corporations

Criminal Law and Procedure: The Investigatory Phase
Criminal Law and Procedure: The Adjudicatory Phase
Criminal Law and Procedure: Corrections
Debtor-Creditor Relations
Employment Discrimination
Environmental Law
Estate Planning
Externship Program
Family Law
Federal Courts
Immigration Law
Independent Study
Insurance Law
Intellectual Properties - Patent, Copyright, Trademark
International Business Transactions
International Law
Jurisprudence
Juvenile Law
Juvenile Law Seminar, Advanced
Labor Law
Labor Law Seminar, Advanced (Collective Bargaining)
Land Use Planning and Control
Land Use Seminar, Advanced
Law and Medicine
Law and Psychiatry
Law Review Candidates
Law Review Members
Lawyering Skills
Legal History: American
Legal History: English
Legal Process
Legislative Seminar
Modern Real Estate Transactions
Moot Court
Moot Court, Jessup International
Native Americans and the Law
Negotiations
Oil, Gas and Mining
Products Liability
Regulated Industries
Remedies
Secured Land Transactions
Securities Regulation
State and Local Government
Taxation: Estate Planning
Taxation: Federal Gift and Estate Taxation
Taxation: Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders
Taxation: Federal Income Taxation of Business Entities, Special Problems
Taxation: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals
Taxation: Pension Planning and Profit Sharing

Torts II
Trial Advocacy, Civil
Trial Advocacy, Criminal
Trusts and Estates
Trusts and Estates, Administration
Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection
Water Law
Curriculum

First-Year

Requirements

Curriculum

First-Year

Requirements

Civil Procedure

The course concludes with an introduction to the principles of civil procedure, including the litigation process, discovery, and the role of the judge. The course will emphasize the importance of effective communication and the role of the litigator in the legal process.

Constitutional Law

A study of the constitutional and administrative powers of government, with an emphasis on the role of the judiciary in interpreting the Constitution. The course will explore the relationship between the Constitution and the common law, and the role of the judicial system in protecting individual liberties.

Business Law

An introduction to the legal aspects of business, including contracts, torts, and the regulation of business practices. The course will also cover the legal aspects of employment law, including issues related to discrimination and the rights of employees.

Introduction to International Law

An overview of international law, including the role of international organizations and the principles of international relations. The course will also cover the legal aspects of global trade and the regulation of international business.

Introduction to Taxation

An introduction to the principles of taxation, including the role of government in the collection of taxes and the impact of taxation on individuals and businesses. The course will also cover the legal aspects of tax evasion and the role of the tax authorities in enforcing compliance with tax laws.

Introduction to Criminal Law

An introduction to the principles of criminal law, including the role of the police, the prosecution, and the role of the courts in the criminal justice system. The course will also cover the legal aspects of due process and the protection of individual rights.

Introduction to Family Law

An introduction to the legal aspects of family law, including the role of the legal system in the resolution of disputes related to marriage, divorce, and the care of children. The course will also cover the legal aspects of adoption and the role of the legal system in the protection of the rights of children.

Introduction to Environmental Law

An introduction to the legal aspects of environmental law, including the role of government in the regulation of pollution and the protection of natural resources. The course will also cover the legal aspects of sustainable development and the role of the legal system in the protection of the environment.
First-Year Requirements

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

(I) indicates one-semester courses
(II) indicates year-long, or two-semester courses.

Civil Procedure (6) (II)
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 I (3) (I)
A study of the allocation and distribution of power within the federal system. The course will emphasize the appropriate allocation of the economic regulatory power and the police power.

Contracts (6) (II)
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 (4) (I)
This course will focus on substantive criminal law and elements of criminal responsibility. Various topics covered may include the law of homicide, the significance of harm, group criminality, and principles of justification and excuse. (Advanced courses will cover the processes of criminal law including legal restraints on police investigation practices, the rights of the defendant prior to and at trial, and other related problems.)

Legal Writing I: Expository and Advisory Writing (3) (II)
This course provides intensive, small-group instruction in one of the lawyer's most important abilities: communicating in writing. Instruction focuses on the appropriate use of language, on effective legal writing technique and style, and on problem-solving. Students will be alerted to the deficiencies common to legal writing and will be trained to write analytical prose suitable to the audience for which it is intended. Basic legal research will also be taught.

Property (5) (II)
An introduction to the law of real and personal property with emphasis on real estate. Topics include the creation and transfer of property interest (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 (5) (II)
The nature, historical development, social and economic determinants, and consequences of the body of law defining noncontractual civil obligations by which the legal system shifts the economic burden of various injuries. The course includes liability for physical harm on the basis of intentional tort, negligence, and strict liability, and liability for defamation and other relational harm.
Upperclass Requirements

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

(I) indicates one-semester courses
(II) indicates year-long, or two-semester courses.

Constitutional Law II (3) (I)
A study of the limits of governmental power in favor of individual autonomy on both the national and state levels. The course will deal with the clash of democratic values and individual autonomy.

Enrichment Course (2 or 3) (I)
Prior to graduation all students will be required to take one Enrichment Course. Courses presently approved by the faculty for fulfillment of this requirement are Legal Process, Jurisprudence, American Legal History, English Legal History and Comparative Law. For a description of these courses see Elective Courses.

Evidence (4) (I)
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, the burden of persuasion; and judicial notice.

Evidence (6) (II)
This course covers the same general subject matter as the 4-hour Evidence course, but does so in greater depth and breadth. Note: Students may fulfill the Evidence requirement by taking either the 4- or the 6-hour course.

Legal Writing II: Persuasive Writing and Oral Advocacy (3) (I)
Training in analysis, writing, and research begun in Legal Writing I continues on a more complex level, the focus shifting to the lawyer's role as advocate. Working all semester with an actual case, students will move step-by-step through the process of writing and arguing memoranda of law and appellate briefs. Students will learn to analyze the trial record, to use language and style persuasively, and to present oral argument in a style appropriate to trial and appellate courts.

Professional Responsibility (2) (I)
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 cases and materials on professional responsibility, together with some important Washington law.
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.

All courses are one-semester courses except where marked (II).

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.

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 on 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.

Antitrust Law, Advanced (3)
A seminar course which enables students to explore current problems and developments in antitrust policies in judicial decisions. Subject areas may include price discrimination and the Robinson-Patman Act, application of the Rule of Reason to vertical restraints, antitrust implications of deregulation, and the relationship between labor law and antitrust policies. The course includes preparation and presentation of a paper covering a specific developing area of antitrust law as selected by the student in conjunction with the professor. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: Antitrust.

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 Procedure, Advanced (2 or 3)
Intensive advanced study of selected topics in pre- and post-trial state and federal civil procedure, varying at each offering with the discretion of the instructor. Illustrative topics include discovery, summary judgment, class actions, appellate procedure.
Two or four credits are assigned to this practice component of the Clinic, which will be graded on a pass/fail basis.

A seminar component of two credits will focus on in-depth coverage of the substantive law areas the students' cases will involve: trial and practice skills training; factual analysis and development of case theory and strategy; the lawyer's role and professional responsibility. Emphasis will be placed on the inter-relationship of practice techniques and the substantive law. Students will receive letter grades for the seminar component.

Clinical Program,
Law Practice Clinic (3-6)

Maximum 30 students. Students eligible under Rule 9 will practice law under the immediate supervision of clinical law professors and members of the Bar in family law, criminal misdemeanor defense and disabilities law. Second-year students will handle administrative law cases. All steps in the cases from reviewing clients through litigation, if necessary, will be handled by the student attorneys. Students will prepare, and their names will appear on all court documents. Two or four credits are allocated to this practice component of the Clinic, which will be graded on a pass/fail basis.

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, and in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court in Seattle and Olympia.

2. Street Law Project (6 max.)

Street Law is designed to give a limited number of students supervised, clinical contact with selected high schools. Students will meet with and teach relevant issues in the law to high school students in their high schools.

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 high school students using methods which will emphasize specially prepared problems and full-scale simulated trials.

The course requires attendance at one seminar per week to prepare for the teaching and two classes per week of teaching at the high school.

3. 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.

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 law 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.

This course is offered only when a sufficient number of qualified students are available.

6. Additional clinical seminars will be announced on a semester basis.
Commercial Transactions, Commercial Paper (2)
A study concentrating on the use of Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The course includes promissory notes, drafts and checks, and deals with the rights and liabilities of the various parties involved in transactions concerning the formation and use of these instruments.

Commercial Transactions, Sales & Secured Transactions (4)
This class will treat selected problems created by the movement of goods from manufacturer to consumer, including risk of loss, warranties, sales remedies and secured transactions 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. Washington law will be emphasized, but will be compared to other community property jurisdictions.

Comparative Law (3)
This course will examine the methodology of legal comparison, the history of major foreign legal systems (principally the civil law systems of Europe), theories of private international law (i.e., conflict of laws), foreign jurisdictional principles, foreign substantive law (e.g., torts, contracts, agency) and the use and proof of foreign law in U.S. courts.
Corporations (4) (I or II)
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: A basic understanding of principles of financial accounting is essential.

Criminal Law and Procedure: The Investigatory Phase (2)
This course will consider legal restraints on police practices during the investigatory phase of a criminal proceeding. Topics covered will include constitutional requirements governing search and seizure by the police and remedies for violations of those requirements, as well as restrictions on police screening of criminal suspects, confidentiality of private communication and the defense of entrapment.

Criminal Law and Procedure: The Adjudicatory Phase (3)
This course will focus on the processes of determining the guilt or innocence of a criminal suspect and related issues. Attention will be given to the rights of defendants to the effective assistance of counsel, the decision to prosecute and the processes used to initiate the prosecution as well as judicial supervision of both the decision and the processes; disposition of pending criminal charges by plea bargaining; criminal discovery; problems attendant upon securing for the defendant a fair and speedy trial, including concern for prejudicial pretrial publicity and jury selection, and the right to present and confront evidence; and problems of ensuring that a defendant is not put in jeopardy twice.

Criminal Law and Procedure: Corrections (3)
Dispositional phase of the criminal justice system, including the sentencing process and dispositional alternatives. Diversion, probation, parole and conditions of confinement will be studied in conjunction with theories of punishment and rehabilitation. Emerging concerns, such as prisoners' rights, will also be considered.

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 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 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code will not be covered. Prerequisite (recommended, not required): Commercial Transactions, Sales & Secured Transactions.

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 (4)
An introduction to judicial, legislative, and administrative approaches to regulating the use of natural resources and protecting environmental quality, with emphasis on the national and state Environmental Policy Acts.

Estate Planning (3)
See Taxation: Estate Planning.

Externship Program (credit arranged)
Under this program, academic credit is granted for a semester's part- or full-time supervised, school-approved legal work. Open only to second- and third-year students. Legal work might include clerking for a judge, working on legal research for a designated agency or assisting a practitioner in handling major litigation. For a more complete description, see Enrichment Programs section of this bulletin.

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, the roles of federal and state law in the federal system, and preparation of federal court proceedings.

Immigration Law (3)
A study of U.S. law on immigration, naturalization, and deportation as set forth in statutes, administrative regulations and decisions, and court decisions. The history of immigration policy and law will be covered, including its constitutional dimensions, with in-depth consideration of key cases. Students will write and present papers on significant issues and cases.
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. Independent Study projects may be done under the supervision of adjunct professors if first approved by the Academic Chair. Independent Study may be undertaken on a letter-grade basis or on a pass/fail basis, at the option of the faculty member who is supervising the project and who will read the final paper.

Insurance Law (2)
Basic law of insurance, including fire, life and marine insurance; insurable interests; interpretations of policies, clauses and definitions; concealment; risk control; litigation and claims adjustment under insurance contracts; warranties; subrogation; waiver and estoppel; rights and interests of insured, insuror, beneficiary, assignee and creditors.

Intellectual Properties – Patent, Copyright, Trademark (3)
This course will explore the underlying constitutional and philosophical justifications for protecting intangible or intellectual properties. Attention given to the three principal types of property listed in the title will be equally divided. Appropriate statutory and judicially created limitations on these protections will be examined as well the history and present statutory schemes for such protection.

International Business Transactions (3)
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 course 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 the sources of international law; international legal procedure; jurisdiction over territory, seas, airspace and persons; domestic application of international law; immunities of diplomats and sovereigns; law of the sea; human rights and the public law of international economic relations.

Jurisprudence (3)
This course provides an overview of the major theoretical and philosophical positions regarding the role of law and legal reasoning in modern society. A research paper is generally required.

Juvenile Law (3)
The analysis of state intervention in the lives of children. A survey of the historical and sociological background and status of the child in the legal system. The main focus will be on the juvenile court as it deals with delinquency, dependency, and neglect. Special attention will be placed on the rights of the child within the system and procedural standards (derived from case law and statute) for his/her protection.

Juvenile Law Seminar, Advanced (3)
This course includes much of the basic material covered in Juvenile Law. About two-thirds of the time will be spent in traditional classroom study. The remainder will be spent working with the juvenile court. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: Juvenile Law.

Labor Law Seminar, Advanced (Collective Bargaining) (3)
The seminar involves an expansion on concepts learned in Labor Law and consideration of public sector collective bargaining statutes, with major emphasis on the collective bargaining process. Students will write research papers and draft and negotiate collective bargaining contract proposals. A public sector problem is used for the drafting and negotiation exercise. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite: Labor Law.

Land Use Planning and Control (3)
A study of the public land use planning process and such implementation techniques as zoning, subdivision regulations, official maps, urban development, 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.

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 pressures. An examination of the administration of the collective bargaining agreement through the process of arbitration.

Law and Medicine (3)
This course examines legal problems confronting the health care delivery professions. The principal focus will be on the medical profession (e.g., physicians, nurses, and hospitals), but many of the issues explored are relevant to other licensed health care professionals as well. The course includes investigation of the practitioner-patient relationship, liability for professional malpractice, the role of medical science in litigation, and non-
litigation alternatives to dispute resolution. It also examines legal aspects of such issues as avoidance of birth, artificial insemination, prolongation of life, facilitation of death, organ transplantation, behavior control, human experimentation, and other areas of biomedical research. Access to practice, governmental regulation, and legal aspects of the medical profession's canons of ethics will be discussed. Attention will also be given to legally related business matters affecting office practice and hospital care delivery, including professional liability insurance, health maintenance organizations and incorporation.

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 procedural 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.

Law Review Candidates (2) (II)
Law Review candidates receive two academic credits in the year of candidacy upon certification by the Editor-in-Chief and the Faculty Advisor of the Law Review that the full year's assignment for such candidacy has been satisfactorily performed.

Law Review Members (4) (II)
Members of the Law Review receive four academic credits in their third year upon certification by the Editor-in-Chief and the Faculty Advisor of satisfactory performance of the duties of membership.

Lawyering Skills (3)
Much of a lawyer's work does not involve litigation. Lawyers routinely draft documents, negotiate with other lawyers and with nonlawyers, interview and counsel clients, plan simple and complex transactions, run offices and maintain relations with the Bar and the public. This course is designed to provide training in the skills that these activities require. Emphasis will be on drafting documents and simulated interviews and negotiations, but attention will be given to other concerns and to the responsibilities of the lawyer as a professional.

Legal History: English (2)
Introduction to the development of law and legal institutions in England. Beginning with the Anglo-Saxon period, the course will survey major historical periods and events related to the growth of the common law. Limited to 20 students.

Legal Process (3)
An in-depth examination of legal reasoning with particular emphasis on the judicial decision-making process and the legal system's conflicting goals of stability and responsiveness to social change. Specific topics include interpretation of precedent in the development of the common law, statutory construction, and the role of the Constitution.

Legislative Seminar (3)
An examination of the legislative process using the Washington State legislative session to study the procedures and policies of legislation. Subject matter will include legislative organization; power relationships within the legislature and between the executive and legislative branches; lobbying; citizen involvement; and the role of the attorney in the legislative process. Each student will select a subject likely to receive legislative attention during the current legislative session and prepare a paper and a class presentation. Placement with lobbying organizations will be encouraged. Students will be expected to attend legislative hearings in Olympia and make appropriate contacts in developing their papers. The class will meet both at the Law School and in Olympia. As available, participants in the legislative process will be invited to meet with the class. The seminar will be offered in the spring, but intent to enroll should occur in the fall to facilitate topic selection and lobbying contacts prior to the start of the legislative session in January.
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 will be applied in planning the transaction. These regulations may include: (1) state land use and land ownership legislation; (2) federal income tax; (3) federal and state lending regulation; (4) federal and state securities legislation. Prerequisites: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals, Corporations.

Moot Court (2)
Those members of the Moot Court Board who compete in at least the regional competition of the National Moot Court Competition will receive two hours of ungraded independent study credit, which credits shall reduce the number of available hours of independent study for those students.

Moot Court, Jessup International (credit arranged)
Preparation of a written trial brief and oral argument on an international problem before a panel of judges and other public officials, attorneys and professors, all expert in international law, in competition against other law schools in regional, national and international competition.

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.

Negotiations (3)
Participants in the seminar study the art of negotiation in a variety of contexts including contract and labor negotiation, litigation settlements and matrimonial agreements. Students read and discuss writings on negotiation, work with outside participants such as practicing attorneys and psychologists and engage in a series of negotiation exercises culminating in a major, complex negotiation. Group analysis and videotape will provide ample opportunities for appraisal of negotiation techniques. Students may also be required to write a memorandum in connection with one negotiation exercise.

Oil, Gas and Mining (3)
Oil, Gas and Mining covers public laws and private legal arrangements governing the availability of mineral resources, with selective coverage of minerals policy, and various governmental regulations on production and marketing processes.

Products Liability (2)
A study of the liability of manufacturers, processors, and other suppliers in the distributive chain for product-related injuries based upon negligence, strict liability and express and implied warranty. The course will include problems of proof as well as substantive elements of liability and defense, the relationship between the U.C.C. and the common law of torts, and recent statutory modifications of common law products liability.

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 (3)
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.

Secured Land Transactions (3)
This is a basic course in real property security. Since security devices (mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts, equitable mortgages and others) are used most often in sales of real property, the course begins by looking at the sale transaction. This raises problems of contract formation, contract terms, breach and remedies, title assurance and other matters. The course then turns to the problems of creation and enforcement of security interests, transfers of real property subject to security interests and the sale of mortgages, debtor-protection statutes and related concerns.

Securities Regulation (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.

State and Local Government (3)
The course focuses on the structures, roles and functions of government in today's complex, dynamic urban setting. The powers and duties of local and state governments, their relationships to federal powers and programs, and the interplay of these collective government activities on private-sector decision making are addressed. Public policy issues and the involvement of the judiciary and of lawyers in both the public and private sectors in those issues are emphasized in text materials and class discussion.
Taxation: 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 and joint tenancies. The course will include some consideration of client interviewing and post-mortem estate planning techniques. Prerequisites: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals, Federal Gift and Estate Taxation, Trusts & Estates, Administration of Trusts & Estates, Corporations.

Taxation: Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders (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 which focus 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.

Taxation: Federal Income Taxation of Business Entities, Special Problems (3)
This is an advanced course treating complex problems and opportunities encountered by corporations when operating in corporate form and problems of businesses operating in partnership form. The course consists of special problems developed for the course dealing in depth in the areas of buying and selling of businesses, reorganizations, acquisition of net operating losses and other tax benefits, allocation of losses and deductions in a partnership, and special liquidation problems. The course is built upon the student's knowledge of corporate income taxation and individual income tax. Prerequisites: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals; Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders.

Taxation: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals (4)
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.

Taxation: Pension Planning and Profit Sharing (3)
Problems in the tax aspects of deferred compensation, with particular emphasis on pension and profit sharing plans for corporate employees and the self-employed. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation of Individuals.

Torts II (2)
A study of liability for non-physical harms. The course will include such topics as defamation, invasion of privacy, malicious prosecution, misrepresentation, and interference with family and economic relations.

Trial Advocacy, Civil (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.

Trial Advocacy, Criminal (4)
Course provides opportunities to work with substantive and procedural criminal law in the context of a mock criminal trial. Each student will be assigned a role, either as prosecutor or as defense counsel. Preparation of pretrial strategy, argument of pretrial motions, and participation in complete mock trials will be required. Development of advocacy skills will be an integral part of this course. Prerequisites: Criminal Law, Evidence, Criminal Procedure (both investigatory and Adjudicatory phases).

Trusts and Estates (3)
An examination of the law pertaining to intestate succession, execution and revocation of wills, and creation modification and termination of trusts. Consideration of related areas may include gifts, future interests and powers of appointment.

Trusts and Estates, Administration (2)
Building upon the concepts developed in Trusts and Estates, this course examines probate and intestate procedures and explores in depth the powers and duties of fiduciaries charged with the administration of decedents' estates and trusts. Specific topics may include jurisdictional issues, will contests, problems in trust accounting (including the Uniform Principal and Income Act), and income taxation of trusts and estates.

Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection (2 or 3)
This course deals with federal and state laws against unfair competition and laws protecting 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. Consideration is given to the problems of counseling legitimate businesses seeking to operate within the framework of these laws.

Water Law (3)
Judicial, legislative, and administrative problems in water resource development, allocation and control.
Enrichment Programs & Activities
Client Counseling Competition

The Client Counseling Competition of the American Bar Association emphasizes the lawyer's counseling and preventative law roles. It assists law students in developing interviewing, planning and counseling skills. A program of education, practice and competition leads to the selection of an official team which represents the School of Law in regional and national competitions.

A student Client Counseling Board administers the Law School's program. Further information may be obtained from John Weaver, professor of law, 756-3327.

Continuing Legal Education

The UPS School of Law is an accredited sponsor of Continuing Legal Education programs. All programs offered are certified for CLE credit under APR 11 of the Washington Supreme Court and in other states which have adopted mandatory continuing legal education for practicing attorneys.

A principal goal of the Law School's CLE program is to offer programs of greater depth and scope than those regularly offered under sponsorship of bar associations and private groups. In this way, the Law School will emphasize those areas of the law where its own faculty has particular strength, reputation and expertise, and where it is able to bring in outside instructors of outstanding quality.

Distinguished Lectureships

The School of Law each year brings to campus a number of speakers who have distinguished themselves as legal scholars, teachers, jurists or counselors of national reputation.

Among persons who have made presentations to law students and faculty in the recent past include Roger C. Cramton, editor of the Journal of Legal Education; Dr. Andrew Watson, professor of law and psychiatry at the University of Michigan; Dr. Henry Steele Commager, renowned historian and author; Ruth Bader Ginsburg of Columbia University Law School, noted authority on sex-based discrimination; and the Honorable Constance Baker Motley, judge, United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

Others have included Yale Kamisar, professor of law at the University of Michigan who is best known for his writings concerning the U.S. Supreme Court's Miranda decision; Slade Gorton, U.S. Senator from the State of Washington; Lawrence M. Friedman, professor of law at Stanford University; William Ruckelshaus, former Deputy Attorney General of the United States; William Reese Smith, president of the American Bar Association; and Soia Mentschikoff, dean of the University of Miami School of Law.

The principal speaker at the dedication of the Norton Clapp Law Center in September 1981 was the Chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger.

Whenever possible, guest speakers spend several days with students and faculty, in addition to offering a major address for the community at large.
Externship Program

Under the School of Law's Externship Program, academic credit is granted for a semester's part- or full-time supervised and Law School-approved legal work performed by second- and third-year law students with courts, agencies, public interest law firms and private practitioners, in some circumstances. Legal work might include clerking for a judge, working on legal research for a designated agency or assisting a practitioner in handling major litigation.

Externship Program participants will be responsible for work agreed to in advance by the School of Law and the host institution or agency. A supervising attorney in the host institution/agency will be designated to guide and to educate the participant during the extern experience. In addition, a faculty member from the School of Law is assigned to each extern participant to oversee his/her academic progress.

Student participants and their designated supervisors prepare a detailed critique of the externship during the course of the semester in which the externship is performed. Pre-screening of externship assignments and supervision of each project ensures that Externship Program participants receive sound educational benefits from their experiences, as well as comprehensive exposure to an actual lawyering project.

Most externships involve part-time work. A few externships, available only to third-year students who have completed all required courses, entail full-time work on site with host institutions/agencies, and carry a full semester's credit of 15 hours.

Law Practice Clinic

The Law Practice Clinic, including the Civil Law Clinic, the Criminal Misdemeanor Program and Disabilities Law Project, provides third-year students with the opportunity to receive practical training in fundamental lawyering skills while furnishing quality legal assistance to persons unable to afford it. The Clinic was established during the 1980-81 academic year, and has received national recognition during its brief tenure. When the project was awarded $75,000 from the U.S. Department of Education in fall 1980, reviewers ranked the proposal first out of 110 applications received from law schools nationwide.

Enrollment in the Clinic is limited to 30 students per semester. Students handle all aspects of actual cases, from initial client interviews through litigation. Although cases are drawn from a legal services clientele, the Clinic is not intended exclusively to train legal services attorneys. Rather, the primary goal of the program is to allow students to learn skills applicable to any type of practice. In addition to the traditional training in "thinking like a lawyer," students are exposed to a "hands-on" program in which they learn the more practical skills necessary for the practice of law.

In order to ensure that each participant has an opportunity to handle at least one contested matter from start to finish, carefully selected referrals are accepted from the Puget Sound Legal Assistance Foundation and the Battered Women's Shelter in the areas of public entitlements and domestic relations. A Criminal Misdemeanor Program, added in January of 1982, selects cases from the Department of Assigned Counsel. Close supervision of student work is provided at all times by faculty members.

The Disabilities Law Project, a program funded by the Washington State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, has two components. The Clinic component, to be offered each semester, is part of the Civil Law Clinic.

Under the supervision of a full-time faculty member, the Project provides high-quality, specialized legal services to severely disabled persons. The Disabilities Law Project will, subject to faculty approval, conduct a course in disabilities law to be offered in spring semester for second- and third-year students.

These clinical programs allow students to integrate three aspects of legal education which are fundamental to the concept of the Norton Clapp Law Center: Public service, practical experience and comprehensive legal education. Further information may be obtained from Jenifer Schramm, director of the Clinical Program, 756-3464.

Law Review

The Law Review provides a national forum for the presentation of legal scholarship and trains students in legal research and writing.

The Review chooses student candidates on two separate bases. Some students receive invitations on the basis of their academic rank at the end of their first academic year. In addition, the Review conducts a writing competition. Those students producing the best papers also receive invitations to participate on the Review.

The Law Review began national publication during the 1977-78 academic year.

Further information may be obtained from the Law Review, 752-3200, or from advisor David Roberts, associate professor of law, 756-3327.
Legal Writing Program

Legal writing instruction, always an important part of the Law School curriculum, is undergoing significant expansion and improvement. Increased emphasis is being given to writing skills for several reasons. First, the lawyer's writing ability and mastery of language are of increasing importance as overburdened courts reduce the time allotted to oral argument. Second, the tendency of lawyers to write overly complex, obscure or otherwise mystifying prose diminishes their professional competence, harms their relations with clients, and lowers the profession in the public esteem. Finally, we recognize that writing is far more than a practical skill; it is a central academic process by which the lawyer formulates and refines his/her ideas.

With help from Tacoma's Cheney Foundation, in 1981-82 we were able to hire a full-time writing consultant to work with a member of the career faculty to evaluate our existing two-semester writing program and to begin to design a comprehensive three-year program. The first part of the expanded program is in place: A third semester of instruction, focusing on persuasive writing and oral advocacy, is now required of all students. Likely to be added to the curriculum in the near future are additional upper-division courses that will provide students with the opportunity to refine writing and research skills learned in the first three semesters.

The three-semester program is taught in small sections by eight full-time instructors. Individual instruction, by means of private conferences and thorough marking of papers, is emphasized. The program is administered by a full-time director, and is overseen by a member of the career faculty.

Moot Court

The Moot Court program is designed to develop the skills of oral advocacy, legal research, analysis and writing. To meet that goal, the Moot Court Board administers the moot court program, oversees the board candidacy program and competes in numerous interscholastic competitions.

There is a close working relationship with third-year board members and advising faculty. Students compete in such interscholastic competitions as the National Moot Court Problem, the A.B.A. National Moot Court Problem, the New York Law School Labor Law Competition, the International Law Moot Court Problem and Trial Advocacy Competition. The discipline required to be successful in these competitions prepares the students for trial and appellate practice.

Further information may be obtained from the Moot Court Board, 756-3185, or from advisor David Boerner, associate dean, 756-3162

Student Organizations

A number of student organizations exist at the UPS School of Law. At this writing, they include the following:

American Bar Association/Law Student Division (ABA/LSD) - Students joining the ABA/LSD receive a number of professional publications and are eligible to attend ABA meetings and national student competitions. Members can also take advantage of low-cost health and life insurance, and discount car rentals. Cost to join is $8 per year.

Amicus - This student-run newspaper is published periodically throughout the year and features articles written, in the main, by current law students.

Asian American/Pacific Islander Law Student Association - A UPS chapter of AA/PLSA provides encouragement and support for students of these ethnic backgrounds who are currently enrolled, to increase the number of applicants and students from these and other ethnic minorities, and to promote confidence through a sense of community.
Black American Law Students Association (BALSA) - The UPS School of Law chapter of this national organization was founded in 1980 to advocate and promote the needs, interests and aspirations of Black law students and the Black community. The group strives for an increased Black presence in law school with the ultimate goal of increasing the representation of ethnic minorities in the legal profession.

Environmental Law Society - The Society promotes active and informal discussion through participation in environmental and land use affairs. Information is provided on environmental concerns to the Law School through speakers, publications and special programs.

International Law Society - The International Law Society studies and discusses current problems in public and private international law. The organization hosts guest speakers and other activities throughout the year.

Law Partners - Law Partners is a service support group of law students, their spouses, friends and family. The group sponsors a number of activities throughout the year, including social events, panel discussions and guest speakers. All students - married and unmarried - may participate in the organization.

Law Women's Caucus - The Law Women's Caucus provides support and encouragement for women currently enrolled in the Law School, and promotes greater enrollment of women in institutions of legal education. The group arranges to have visiting speakers and panels to inform the community of current legal issues affecting female attorneys and their clients. Membership is open to both women and men.
National Lawyer's Guild – The local chapter of the national organization.

Phi Alpha Delta – The local chapter of the national legal fraternity.

Phi Delta Phi – The local chapter of the national legal fraternity.

Prolific Reporter – The publication is a weekly newsletter covering upcoming events of interest to law students.

Puget Sound Law Foundation – The Puget Sound Law Foundation is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization chartered by the state of Washington to provide a regular flow of financial support for public interest causes which do not receive money or attention from traditional sources within the legal system. Membership in the foundation offers students an opportunity to meet top attorneys in specialized areas of law, become directly involved in various areas of public interest litigation, and develop skills and knowledge necessary for public law practice.

Student Bar Association (SBA) – All members of the student body belong to the Student Bar Association. Everyone is encouraged to participate in SBA activities, which are arranged and governed by the president, vice president/treasurer, nine committee chairs and two first-year representatives. The SBA Governing Counsel functions as the liaison between the students, the faculty and the administration. The SBA provides funding to student organizations to further the advancement of student interests aimed at enhancing the quality of legal education received by all law students. Moreover, a major concern of the SBA is the improvement of the school's reputation and image in the legal community.

Third World Coalition – The Third World Coalition is a group of law students who promote the interests of ethnic minorities on local, regional and national legal issues and problems. Membership is open to all students.

Summer Institutes

In August 1982 the UPS School of Law successfully began its Summer Institute with a three-day program on Antitrust Law and a two-day program on Litigation Settlement. Guest lecturers were Professor Phillip Areeda, Langdell Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School and nationally recognized expert in antitrust, and Professor George L. Priest of the Yale Law School, a former member of the UPS School of Law faculty.

Each year the Institute program selects one or, at most, two subject areas and offers continuing legal education courses for lawyers and symposiums on these subjects, bringing together outside distinguished guest lecturers, members of the Law School's own faculty, and leading practitioners and judges. Law students who have shown particular interest or aptitude in the selected fields are given full scholarships to attend Summer Institute programs. The visiting lecturers are present at the School during the Institute, giving members of our faculty and student body the opportunity to become acquainted with and exchange views with leading scholars and teachers in specialized fields.

The 1983 Summer Institute will be devoted to Family Law and to Mediation and Alternative Methods of Dispute Resolution. The programs will include participants from other disciplines and professions. In 1984, the focus will again be on Antitrust and Corporate Law.

Tutorial Writing Program

All law students may take advantage of this remedial writing program at no charge. Students take an evaluative English examination during the first weeks of the first year. Students considered by the UPS English Department to have writing deficiencies are invited to participate in the tutorial program. The program is designed to develop writing skills and style through individual instruction.
Institutions Represented

The following 322 colleges and universities were represented in the enrollment of the School of Law in the fall 1982 term.

Albion College
Alfred University
Allegheny College
American International College
American University
Andrews University
Antioch University
Arizona State University
Atlantic Christian College
Auburn University
Augustana College
Bard College of New York
Barnard College
Beloit College
Bemidji State University
Bethel College
Boise State University
Boston University
Brigham Young University
Brooklyn College
Brown University
California State Polytechnic University
California State University Chico
California State University Fullerton
California State University Long Beach
California State University Northridge
California State University Sacramento
Calvin College
Carleton College
Carroll College
Case Western Reserve
Central Philippine University
Central Washington State University
Chaminade University
City College New York
City College Seattle
Claremont Men's College
Clarion State College
Clarkson College of Technology
Cleveland State University
Coe College
Colby College
Colgate University
College of Great Falls
College of the Holy Cross
College of St. Benedict
College of the Ozarks
College of William & Mary
Colorado College
Colorado State University
Colorado Women's College
Columbia College
Cornell University
Creighton University
Dartmouth College
Denison University
DePauw University
Dickinson College
Drake University
Drew University
Duke University
East Texas State University
Eastern Washington State University
Eckerd College
Edinboro State College
Emory University
Florida Institute of Technology
Florida State University
Fordham University
Framingham College
Ft. Hays State University
George Mason University
Georgetown University
Georgia State University
Gonzaga University
Gordon College
Goucher College
Greenville College
Grinnell College
Grove City College
Hamline University
Hamphshire College
Harvard University
Hobart College
Humboldt State University
Hunter College
Illinois State College
Indiana State University
Indiana University
International Christian University Tokyo
John Carroll University
Kalamazoo College
Kentucky State University
Kenyon College
Knox College
Lafayette College
Lake Forest College
Lebanon Valley College
Lewis & Clark College
Lewis University
Linfield College
Loyola University Chicago
Loyola University Los Angeles
Louisiana State University
Lutheran Bible Institute
Lynchburg College
Macalester College
MacMurray College
Mankato State University
Marietta College
Marist College
Marquette University
Maryhurst College
Marymount College
Mary Washington College
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Memphis State University
Mercer University
Michigan State University
Michigan Technological University
Middlebury College
Mills College
Mirrur Yeshiva Seminary
Monmouth College
Montana State University
Monterey Institute
National University
Newcomb College Tulane University
New Mexico Highlands University
New Mexico State University
Niagara University
North Adams State College
North Carolina State University
Northeastern University
Northern Arizona University
Northern Michigan University
North Texas State University
Northwestern Missouri State University
Northwestern Illinois University
Northwestern University
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Ohio State University
Ohio University
Oklahoma Baptist University
Oklahoma State University
Old Dominion University
Oral Roberts University
Oregon State University
Pacific Lutheran University
Pacific Union College
Park College Missouri
Credits

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