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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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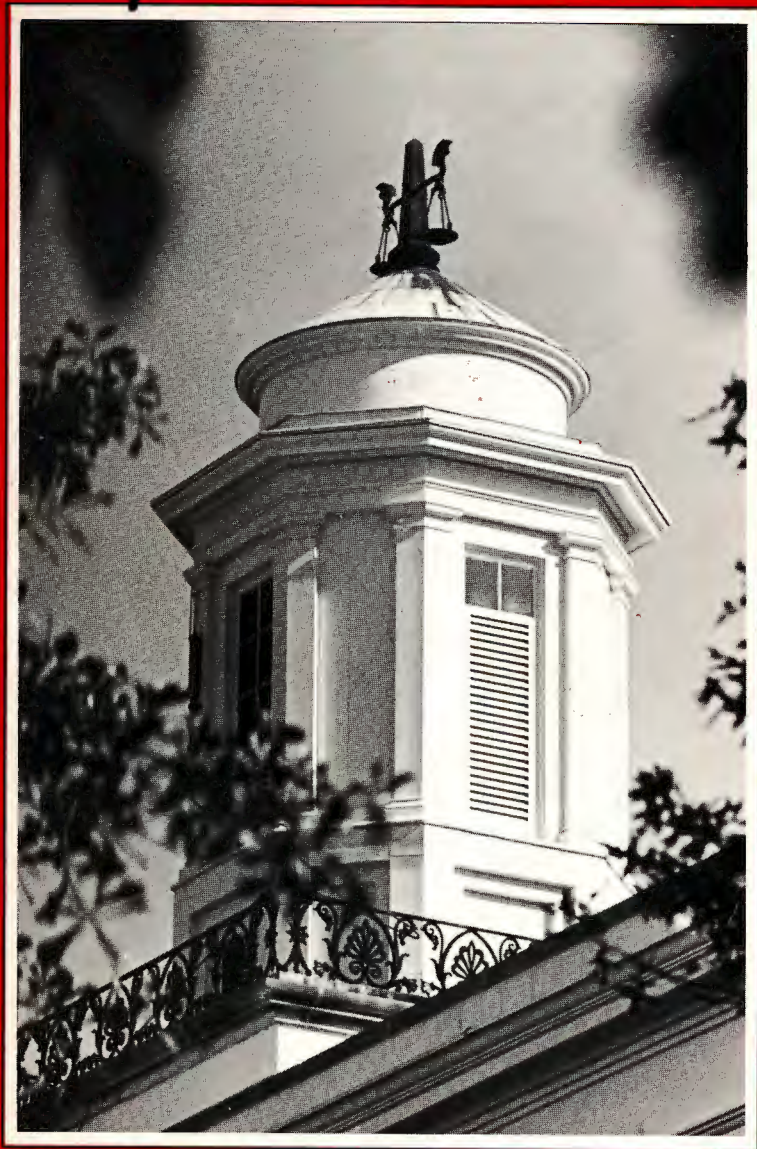
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1984-85



The University of Georgia Bulletin 1984-85

SCHOOL OF LAW

A Unit of the University System of Georgia

THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

Board of Regents

John Henry Anderson, Jr., *Hawkinsville*; Marie W. Dodd, *Atlanta*; Joseph D. Greene, *Thomson*; Jesse Hill, Jr., *Atlanta*; John E. Skandalakis, *Atlanta*; Arthur M. Gignilliat, Jr., *Savannah*; William T. Divine, Jr., *Albany*; John H. Robinson III, *Americus*; Jackie M. Ward, *Atlanta*; Elridge W. McMillan, *Atlanta*; Edgar L. Rhodes, *Bremen*; Lloyd L. Summer, Jr., *Rome*; Thomas H. Frier, *Douglas*; Sidney O. Smith, Jr., *Gainesville*; Julius F. Bishop, *Athens*

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THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Officers of General Administration

President

Frederick C. Davison, *President*
J. Ralph Beaird, *University Professor of Law*
James L. Carmon, *Assistant to the President*
Albert B. Jones, *Assistant to the President*
James B. Kenney, *Assistant to the President*

Vice President for Academic Affairs

Virginia Y. Trotter, *Vice President*
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Thomas G. Dyer, *Acting Associate Vice President*
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Registrar

Bruce T. Shutt, *Registrar and Associate Vice President for Student Affairs*
William C. Marshall, *Associate Registrar*
Gary D. Moore, *Associate Registrar*

Admissions

Claire C. Swann, *Director*

Libraries

David F. Bishop, *Director*

The University of Georgia, the nation's oldest state-chartered university, celebrates its bicentennial in 1985. A 16-month calendar of events began at Commencement, 1984 and will conclude in October 1985.

The University of Georgia Bulletin 1984-85

School of Law



A Unit of the University System of Georgia

The University of Georgia is committed to the principle of affirmative action and shall not discriminate against otherwise qualified persons on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, physical or mental handicap, disability, or veteran's status in its recruitment, admissions, employment, facility and program accessibility, or services.

While every effort is made to provide accurate and current information, the University reserves the right to change, without notice, statements in the Bulletin concerning rules, policies, fees, curricula, courses, calendar, or other matters. Students enrolled at the University agree to comply with the University's rules and regulations and to accommodate to any changes necessary.

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LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR 1984-1985

FALL SEMESTER

1984

First Year Orientation	August 21-22, Tu-W
Classes Begin	August 23, Th
Drop/Add Courses	August 23, 24, 27, Th, F, M
Labor Day Holiday	September 3, M
Thanksgiving Recess	November 19-23, M-F
Classes Resume	November 26, M
End of Classes	December 6, Th
Reading Days	December 7-9, F-Su
Exams Begin	December 10, M
Exams End	December 17, M

SPRING SEMESTER

1985

Classes Begin	January 14, M
Drop/Add Courses	January 14-16, Sa-M
Spring Recess	March 18-22, Su-Th
Classes Resume	March 25, Su
End of Classes	April 26, F
Reading Days	April 27-29, Sa-M
Exams Begin	April 30, Tu
Exams End	May 8, W
Commencement	May 11, Sa

This Calendar is correct as of the date of this publication, but may be subject to change during the next year.

THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

The University System of Georgia includes 33 state-sponsored, public institutions located throughout Georgia—4 universities, 14 senior colleges and 15 junior colleges.

A 15-member constitutional Board of Regents—one from each of the state's ten Congressional Districts and five from the state-at-large—governs the University System which was established in 1932. Board members are appointed by the Governor, subject to state senate confirmation, for seven-year terms.

The Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson, and other officers of the Board are elected by its membership. The Chancellor, who is not a Board member, is the chief executive officer of the Board and chief administrative officer of the University System.

The overall programs and services of the University System are offered through three major components: Instruction; Public Service/Continuing Education; Research.

Board of Regents' policies for government, management and control of the University System and the Chancellor's administrative actions provide institutions a high degree of autonomy. The President is the executive head of each institution and is recommended by the Chancellor and appointed by the Board.

The University System Advisory Council, with 34 committees, engenders continual dialogue on major academic and administrative matters and makes recommendations to the Chancellor, who transmits them to the Board as appropriate, regarding academic and administrative operations in the System. The Council consists of the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, and all Presidents as voting members. It includes other officials of institutions as nonvoting members. The Council's 21 academic and 13 administrative committees are composed of institutional representatives, typically one from each unit, and deal with matters of System-wide application.

State appropriations for the University System are requested by and made to the Board of Regents. Allocations of the appropriations are made by the Board to institutions.

Matriculation fees and nonresident tuition fees for students at all institutions are established by the Board of Regents. All students pay matriculation fees while out-of-state students pay nonresident tuition in addition. Other fees for student services and activities are established by institutions, subject to Board of Regents' approval. Non-mandatory fees established by institutions are subject to approval of the Board of Regents office.







THE SCHOOL OF LAW

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

- J. Ralph Beaird, *Dean*
Ellen R. Jordan, *Associate Dean*
Robert D. Brussack, *Assistant Dean*
Giles W. Kennedy, *Assistant to the Dean and
Director of Admissions and Budget*
Gwendolyn Y. Wood, *Assistant to the Dean and
Director of Alumni Programs and Publications*
B. Jill Coveny, *Assistant to the Dean and Director
of Placement*
Marc A. Galvin, *Associate Director of Admissions*
Richard D. Reaves, *Director, Continuing Judicial
Education*
Barney L. Brannen, *Director, Continuing Legal
Education*
Erwin C. Surrency, *Director, Law Library*
Frank G. Polster, *Registrar*

FACULTY

- *Alexander, Gregory S., *Associate Professor*
B.A., University of Illinois, 1970
J.D., Northwestern University, 1973
Ball, Milner S., *Harmon W. Caldwell Professor of
Constitutional Law*
A.B., Princeton University, 1958
S.T.B., Harvard University, 1961
J.D., The University of Georgia, 1971
Beaird, J. Ralph, *University Professor of Law*
B.S., University of Alabama, 1949
LL.B., University of Alabama, 1951
LL.M., George Washington University, 1953
Blount, Larry E., *Associate Professor*
B.A., University of Michigan, 1972
J.D., University of Cincinnati, 1975
LL.M., Columbia University, 1976
Brussack, Robert D., *Associate Professor*
A.B.J., The University of Georgia, 1971
J.D., The University of Georgia, 1976
Carlson, Ronald L., *John Byrd Martin Professor of
Law*
B.A., Augustana College, 1956
J.D., Northwestern, 1959
LL.M., Georgetown, 1961
Chaffin, Verner F., *Callaway Foundation
Professor of Law*
A.B., The University of Georgia, 1939
LL.B., The University of Georgia, 1942
J.S.D., Yale University, 1961
Cook, B. Thomas, Jr.
A.B., Davidson College, 1968
J.D., The University of Georgia, 1971
Davis, Samuel M., *Professor*
B.A., University of Southern Mississippi, 1966
J.D., University of Mississippi, 1969
LL.M., University of Virginia, 1970
Eaton, Thomas A., *Associate Professor*
B.A., University of Texas, 1972
J.D., University of Texas, 1975
Ellington, C. Ronald, *Thomas R.R. Cobb
Professor of Law*
A.B., Emory University, 1963
LL.B., University of Virginia, 1966
LL.M., Harvard University, 1978
Hellerstein, Walter, *Professor*
A.B., Harvard, 1967
J.D., University of Chicago, 1970
Holmes, Eric M., *Professor*
A.B., Duke University, 1965
J.D., University of North Carolina, 1969
LL.M., Columbia University, 1976
J.S.D., Columbia University, 1981
Huszagh, Fredrick W., *Professor*
B.A., Northwestern University, 1958
J.D., University of Chicago, 1962
LL.M., University of Chicago, 1963
J.S.D., University of Chicago, 1964
Jordan, Ellen R., *Associate Professor*
B.A., Cornell University, 1964
J.D., Columbia University, 1972
Kurtz, Paul M., *Professor*
B.A., Vanderbilt University, 1968
J.D., Vanderbilt University, 1972
LL.M., Harvard University, 1974
Leavell, Robert N., *Professor*
B.A., University of Mississippi, 1948
LL.B., Yale University, 1952
Love, Sarajane, *Associate Professor*
B.A., Emory University, 1970
J.D., The University of Georgia, 1973
McDonnell, Julian B., *J. Alton Hosch Professor
of Law*
B.S., Spring Hill College, 1963
LL.B., University of Virginia, 1966
O'Byrne, John C., *Francis Shackelford
Professor of Law*
A.B., Syracuse University, 1941
M.S., Syracuse University, 1943
LL.B., Harvard University, 1948

*On leave of absence

Pearson, Albert M. III, *Professor*
B.A., Birmingham-Southern College, 1969
J.D., Vanderbilt University, 1972

Peckham, Robert D.
B.S., U.S. Military Academy, 1947
LL.B., Harvard University, 1955

Phillips, Walter Ray, *Joseph Henry Lumpkin*
Professor of Law
A.B., University of North Carolina, 1954
J.D., Emory University, 1957
LL.M., Emory University, 1962

Player, Mack A., *Regents' Professor of Law*
A.B., Drury College, 1963
J.D., University of Missouri, 1965
LL.M., George Washington University, 1972

Ponsoldt, James F., *Associate Professor*
A.B., Cornell University, 1968
J.D., Harvard, 1972

Rees, John B., Jr., *Professor*
B.A., Hobart College, 1954
J.D., University of Virginia, 1957

Rusk, Dean, *Samuel H., Sibley Professor of*
International Law
A.B., Davidson College, 1931
B.S., St. John's Oxford, 1933
M.A., St. John's Oxford, 1934

Schoenbaum, Thomas J., *Rusk Professor of Law*
B.A., St. Joseph's College, 1961
J.D., The University of Michigan, 1965

Sentell, R. Perry, Jr., *Herman E. Talmadge*
Professor of Law
A.B., The University of Georgia, 1956
LL.B., The University of Georgia, 1958
LL.M., Harvard University, 1961

Smith, James C., *Assistant Professor*
B.A., Saint Olaf College, 1974
J.D., University of Texas, 1977

Sohn, Louis B., *Woodruff Professor of*
International Law
Dipl. Sc.M., John Casimir University, 1935
LL.M., John Casimir University, 1935
LL.M., Harvard University, 1940
S.J.D., Harvard University, 1958

Surrency, Erwin C., *Professor*
A.B., The University of Georgia, 1947
M.A., The University of Georgia, 1948
LL.B., The University of Georgia, 1949
M.S.L.S., George Peabody College, 1950

Thomas, Maxine S., *Associate Professor*
B.A., University of Washington, 1970
J.D., University of Washington, 1973

Wellman, Richard V., *Robert Cotten Alston*
Professor of Law
A.B., University of Michigan, 1947
J.D., University of Michigan, 1949

Wells, Michael L., *Associate Professor*
B.A., University of Virginia, 1972
J.D., University of Virginia, 1975

Wilkes, Donald E., Jr., *Professor*
B.A., University of Florida, 1965
J.D., University of Florida, 1969

*Wilner, Gabriel M., *Professor*
A.B., William and Mary, 1959
D.P.A., University of Exeter, 1960
LL.B., Columbia University, 1963
LL.M., Columbia University, 1965

Part-Time Faculty

Kimbrough, W. H., Jr., *Instructor*
LL.M., New York University, 1976

Needle, William H., *Instructor*
J.D., Emory University, 1970

CLINICAL PROGRAM ATTORNEYS

Cook, B. Thomas, Jr., *Director, Prosecutorial*
Clinic

Peckham, Robert D., *Director, Legal Aid and*
Defender Society

Floyd, Timothy W., *Assistant Director, Legal*
Aid and Defender Society

Arrington, Berry M., *Legal Aid and Defender*
Society

Baruch, Roger A., *Legal Aid and Defender*
Society

Beall, Patrick T., *Legal Aid and Defender*
Society

Bonner, James C., Jr., *Legal Aid and Defender*
Society

Cahill, Maureen A., *Legal Aid and Defender*
Society

Clyne, Theresa M., *Legal Aid and Defender*
Society

Downs, Bertis E., *Legal Research and Writing*
Program

Floyd, Daisy H., *Legal Research and Writing*
Program

Gilley, Jeffrey G., *Legal Aid and Defender Society*

Hamilton, Christopher J., *Legal Aid and Defender Society*

Janowski, Susan C., *Legal Aid and Defender Society*

Killeen, Thomas J., Jr., *Legal Aid and Defender Society*

Wharton, Cathleen S., *Legal Research and Writing Program*

Williams, Matthew, *Legal Aid and Defender Society*

Professional Librarians

Duderwicz, Diana H.

Durkin, Margaret M.R.

Hampton, Martha N.

Pages, Jose R.

Ramsey, N. Carol

Rodriguez, Jose F.

Surrency, Erwin C.

Emeriti Faculty

Ball, Vaughn C., *Thomas R.R.
Cobb Professor Emeritus*

Brumby, Sewell M., *Law Librarian Emeritus
and Professor Emeritus*

Cohn, Sigmund A., *Professor Emeritus*

Green, Thomas F., *Alumni Foundation
Distinguished Professor Emeritus*



GENERAL INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

The University's 575-acre main campus is situated in the rolling wooded hill country of Northeast Georgia. The city of Athens, with its surrounding county population of approximately 75,000, is located 65 miles northeast of Atlanta.

When The University of Georgia was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly on January 27, 1785, Georgia became the first state to charter a state-supported university. The University was actually established in 1801 when a committee of the board of trustees selected a land site. John Milledge, later a governor of the state, purchased and gave to the board the chosen tract of 633 acres on the banks of the Oconee River in Northeast Georgia.

Josiah Meigs was named president of the University, and work was begun on the first building, originally called Franklin College in honor of Benjamin Franklin. The University graduated its first class in 1804.

The curriculum of traditional classical studies was broadened in 1843 to include courses in law, and again in 1872 when the University received federal funds for instruction in agriculture and mechanical arts.

In 1931, the General Assembly of Georgia placed all state-supported institutions of higher education, including The University of Georgia, under the jurisdiction of a single board. This organization, known as the University System of Georgia, is governed by the Board of Regents. The Board of Regents' executive officer, the chancellor, exercises a general supervisory control over all institutions of the University System, with each institution having its own executive officers and faculty.

At the regular meeting of the trustees of The University of Georgia in 1859, the board determined to establish a law school "in which facilities for the best legal education would be afforded." In pursuance of the plan, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, the first chief justice of Georgia, William Hope Hull and Thomas R.R. Cobb were elected professors, and the Law School opened in the autumn of that year. Cobb was the author of the first codification of Georgia's criminal and civil laws. On December 19, 1859, by an act of the General Assembly of Georgia, the Lumpkin Law School was incorporated. In 1931, The University of Georgia School of Law became a member of the Association of American Law Schools. It is recognized by the American Bar Association and the State Bar of Georgia.



FACILITIES

The School of Law occupies a 135,700 square-foot complex constructed on the original wooded quadrangle of the University's north campus. Modernization of the original structure was completed in 1967. It contains lecture halls, seminar rooms, administrative and faculty offices, a 400-seat instructional auditorium, and an architecturally unique courtroom. Three student lounge areas and offices for student organizations are provided in the complex.

The law library is one of the largest law libraries in the United States with its collection of 360,000 volumes. The collection of Anglo-American law is kept current and comprehensive. There are extensive holdings in international relations and foreign law.

A \$1.8 million law library annex opened in 1981. The new structure features the same architectural pattern as the older building with its three-story windows illuminating a spacious reading room. The annex provides shelf space for approximately 100,000 volumes, and houses the editorial offices of the two student journals. Also headquartered in the new building is the Institute for Continuing Legal Education. The law library offers the LEXIS and WESTLAW computerized research systems.

DEGREES OFFERED

The School of Law offers the degree of *Juris Doctor* (J.D.) and the degree of *Master of Laws* (LL.M.). Law students who wish to pursue the Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.), the Master of Accountancy (M.Acc.) or other graduate programs of study may be concurrently enrolled in the degree programs of the Graduate School.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

In 1967, the School of Law adopted as a statement of purpose words spoken at the dedication of its new facilities: "The University of Georgia School of Law is . . . to be one of such excellence that no citizen of Georgia need ever leave this state because a superior legal education is available elsewhere." Although this statement expresses the permanent goal of this institution, the faculty of the School of Law periodically evaluates the ways in which this purpose may best be realized in light of the changing needs of the legal profession and society.

Because its first duty is to prepare men and women for the legal profession, the School of Law stresses excellence in teaching. Recognizing the diverse aspects of the practice of law in our society, the School constantly reviews and adjusts its curriculum to impart to its students a broad understanding of the nature of the legal system and the analytical and other skills necessary for effective participation in the profession.

The School is charged with the responsibility of preparing highly competent members of a learned profession who are dedicated to serving others and who are bound by a high code of professional conduct. It seeks to instill in its students a keen sense of professional integrity and an awareness of their responsibility as guardians of the law. The preamble to the American Bar Association's Code of Professional Responsibility underscores the importance of this undertaking. It states:

The continued existence of a free and democratic society depends upon recognition of the concept that justice is based upon the rule of a law grounded in respect for the dignity of the individual and his capacity through reason for enlightened self-government. Law so grounded makes justice possible, for only through such laws does the dignity of the individual attain respect and protection.

The School of Law recognizes its role as a center for scholarly research and service in the law and affirms each of these functions as indispens-

able to its vitality as an institution of higher learning. As a part of the University, the School of Law assumes its concomitant obligation to contribute in a significant way to the life of the University community and to participate in the interdisciplinary efforts to advance learning.

Finally, the School of Law is aware of its intellectual and ethical duty to explore the problems of society and to contribute through teaching, research and service to their resolution.

THE PROGRAM

The courses of study offered in the School of Law are designed to enable the student to understand and to use common law and statutory materials. Emphasis is placed on teaching the student how to make a practical application of the legal principles learned. The School also undertakes to instill a high sense of professional responsibility that should characterize members of the legal profession.

The case method of instruction is generally used to introduce the student to the basic common law courses. The student studies actual cases as models of the decision making process followed by the courts. This approach tends to develop in the student the power of analysis of legal problems. In addition, the study of cases is supplemented by statutory and textual materials. The problem method is used in some courses. Instruction is also given in the drafting of legal instruments by requiring the students to prepare contracts, leases, deeds, wills, charters, and other legal documents.

Practical instruction in the preparation and trial of cases is given in clinic programs and in a practice court under conditions made as nearly as possible like those prevailing in the courts of the state. The work of this court is carried on under the direction of a member of the faculty, judges, and practitioners. Here are taken up matters relating to the preparation of pleadings, examination and cross-examination of witnesses, writing of briefs, presentation of arguments to the court and jury, taking of cases from lower courts to appellate courts, and other related subjects.

In the clinic programs the students work on actual cases under the supervision of practicing lawyers who are members of the Law School staff and faculty.

PLACEMENT

The School of Law maintains a Placement Office for the use of all students desiring assistance with their job search for suitable professional employment. The Office provides a full comple-

ment of services ranging from on-campus interviews, career-related seminars, an outreach program aimed at developing a stronger placement network with employers and alumni, and participation in one of the most successful off-campus consortium programs in the United States. While the State of Georgia continues to attract most of the School's graduates (an average of 79% over the past six years), students are accepting positions in other geographical areas. The four main types of employers of Georgia law students, averaged over the past six years, have been as follows: private practice - 55%; judicial clerkships - 14%; government - 11%; and business - 7%.

The Law Placement Office statistics show that within six months of graduation, the Class of 1983 was 95% employed. Over the past six years, Georgia law graduates have averaged a 94% placement rate within six months of graduation. These figures are based on a high reporting rate by all students and exclude less than 2% whose forwarding addresses were unknown.

The Placement Office completed a salary survey of the Class of 1983 in January 1984. The response rate was 75 percent. The results of the survey indicate that the annual starting salary ranges for various types of employers were as follows: private practice: \$11,000 - \$35,000; business: \$13,000 - \$33,000; government: \$15,000 - \$25,000; judicial clerkships: \$21,000 - \$25,000 (federal), \$18,000 - \$27,000 (state).

REGISTRATION FOR BAR EXAMINATION

A number of states require that individuals register with the Board of Bar Examiners prior to or shortly after beginning law study in order to indicate their intention to practice in that state. Students who have definite preferences for out-of-state employment are advised to determine registration requirements set by the Board of Bar Examiners in the state concerned. Students intending to practice in Georgia are encouraged to register for the Georgia Bar Examination no later than the completion of the first year of law studies. An escalated registration fee schedule takes effect thereafter. There is a financial incentive to file early.

In addition to the successful completion of the bar examination, the Georgia Board of Bar Examiners requires a passing grade on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination. This test is administered during the third year of law school.



ADMISSIONS

FIRST-YEAR ADMISSION

The School of Law seeks to enroll a competitive, diverse student body. The Admissions Committee considers admission test scores and grade point averages to be significant measures upon which to base admissions decisions, but it also recognizes the importance of other components of the applicant's record. Illustrative of other aspects considered by the committee are: school/community activity, employment experience, undergraduate institution and major, graduate work, ethnic and racial status and state of residence.

The program of studies leading to the Juris Doctor degree is a full-time day program. Coursework for first-year students commences only at the beginning of the Fall term.

Admission Procedure Outline

1. *Submit a completed Law School Application.*

Applications for admission to the first-year class are accepted beginning September 1 of the year preceding desired enrollment. Individuals seeking admission need not possess a baccalaureate degree when the application is submitted. However, proof that the degree has been conferred by an approved college or university is required in order to be permitted to enroll. All application materials necessary to complete the admissions file should be received by the Admissions Office of the School of Law by March 31. Application files completed after that date may be considered by the Admissions Committee at its discretion.

A. Include a \$15 application fee. Only checks/money orders made payable to The University of Georgia can be accepted. Applicants who previously have paid an application fee to The University of Georgia for undergraduate or law school admission are not required to pay the application fee. Applicants who are economically disadvantaged should contact the Admissions Office of the School of Law regarding policies on application fee waivers.

B. Attach the Law School Application Matching Form with the appropriate registration number affixed. The required LSDAS Law School Report cannot be obtained by the School of Law without the completed form. The Law School Application Matching Form is part of the LSAT/LSDAS Registration Packet which is available from the sources mentioned in item three below.



2. *Provide two letters of recommendation.* At least one of the recommenders should be a professor from whom significant undergraduate or graduate coursework has been taken. If a substantial number of years have passed since academic enrollment, a letter from an employer may be used in place of the professor's recommendation. Recommendations should be sent directly from the recommenders to the Director of Admissions at the following address:

School of Law
Admissions Office
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602

3. *Take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), preferably before January.* Registration materials for the LSAT and LSDAS are part of the LSAT/LSDAS Registration Packet and may be obtained from college testing/counseling offices, the School of Law or by writing:

Law School Admission Services
Box 2000
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940

4. *Complete the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) Registration.* LSDAS analyzes transcripts sent to them by college registrars and reports the resulting analysis and LSAT score in the Law School Report. Transcripts are furnished to the School of Law by LSDAS.
5. [If Accepted] Have the degree-conferring institution forward an official final transcript, including the date the degree was awarded, directly to the Director of Admissions at the address shown in item two above.

TRANSFER ADMISSION

Persons not enrolled in the Juris Doctor degree program of The University of Georgia School of Law but who desire to obtain their degree from The University of Georgia School of Law are eligible for transfer consideration if they have completed first-year studies and are in good academic standing at a law school which has been approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. In making transfer decisions the Admissions Committee relies heavily upon three criteria: (1) the academic record of the applicant at the law school from which transfer is desired; (2) the reasons for seeking transfer to The University of Georgia School of Law; and (3) the number of places available in the class.

Transfer Procedure Outline

1. *Submit a completed Law School Application.* Applications for transfer are accepted beginning September 1 of the year preceding desired enrollment. All materials necessary to complete the transfer admission file should be received by the Admissions Office of the School of Law by July 15. Application files completed after that date may be considered by the Admissions Committee at its discretion. An application fee of \$15 must accompany the application. Only checks/money orders made payable to The University of Georgia can be accepted. Applicants who previously have paid an application fee to The University of Georgia for undergraduate or law school admission are not required to pay the application fee.
2. *Have an official law school transcript sent.* The transcript must include all law school coursework taken, including final first-year grades.
3. *Have a letter of good standing sent.* A letter of good standing must be received from the dean of the law school from which transfer is desired. The letter must state that the applicant is in good academic standing and is eligible for

continued enrollment. When possible, it should include the applicant's class standing upon completion of first-year studies. The letter should be sent after the conclusion of the academic term immediately preceding desired enrollment.

4. *Provide a copy of the LSAT/LSDAS Law School Report.* The copy may be obtained from the admissions office or registrar of the current (last) law school attended. A photocopy is acceptable if certified by the School's registrar.
5. *Have an official, final undergraduate transcript sent to the Admissions Office of the School of Law.*

TRANSIENT ADMISSION

Persons enrolled in a law degree program at a law school which is approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and who are in good academic standing at that law school may be admitted as transient students. Admission as a transient student is granted for one academic term. A student desiring to enroll as a transient student for more than one academic term must make separate application for transient admission for each term.

Transient Procedure Outline

1. *Submit a completed Law School Application.* Applications must be received by the School of Law Admissions Office in sufficient time to permit processing. An application fee of \$15 must accompany the application. Only checks/money orders made payable to The University of Georgia can be accepted. Applicants who previously have paid an application fee to The University of Georgia for undergraduate or law school admission are not required to pay the application fee.
2. *Have a letter of good standing sent.* Applicants must provide a letter of good standing from the dean of the law school being attended.
 - A. Admission for Summer term only: The letter must state that the applicant is in good academic standing and is eligible for continued enrollment. The letter should be sent after April 15.
 - B. Admission for Fall and/or Spring terms: The letter must state that the applicant is in good academic standing and is eligible for continued enrollment. It also should state that the law school has given its approval for the transient status. The letter should be

sent after the conclusion of the academic term immediately preceding desired enrollment.

3. *Have an official law school transcript sent.* The transcript must include all law school coursework and should be sent to the Admissions Office of the School of Law. Applicants for Summer term need not provide a transcript.

CONCURRENT PROGRAM ADMISSION

Students may be enrolled concurrently in the Juris Doctor degree program of the School of Law and a degree program of the Graduate School, e.g., Master of Business Administration, Master of Accountancy, Master of Public Administration, Master of Arts. Admission to one degree program is independent of admission to another degree program. Admission information for the Master of Business Administration and Master of Accountancy programs may be obtained from:

Masters Program Coordinator
Graduate Studies in
Business Administration
Preston Brooks Hall
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602
(404) 542-5671

LL.M. PROGRAM ADMISSION

Individuals who have a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent from an approved college or university and a Juris Doctor degree or its equivalent from a law school which is approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools may apply for admission to the Master of Laws (LL.M.) pro-

gram. Graduates of another country's law schools may also apply for admission. Applicants from non-English speaking countries must possess proficiency in English as demonstrated on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

AUDITORS

A student who desires to attend lectures in a course, but does not wish to take the examination may, with permission of the dean or associate dean and the instructor, register as an auditor in that course. A student's record card will indicate the lectures attended as an auditor, but no credit toward a degree will be given for work so taken. The School of Law reserves the right to withdraw this privilege for any course in which the instructor deems it advisable to deny admission to auditors.

READMISSION

Students who have been excluded for academic deficiency must petition for readmission by a letter addressed to the dean. Such petition will be considered only if the applicant is entitled to petition for readmission under the Readmission Procedure Guidelines which are available from the Registrar. The applicant is advised to consult and follow these guidelines.

Former students who left in good standing may reapply by submitting an application through the School of Law admissions office. Applicants are subject to the time limit for degree completion set by The University of Georgia. All requirements for a J.D. degree must be completed within six years beginning with the first registration for courses on the student's program of study.



FINANCES

COSTS

Tuition for full-time study during the 1984-85 academic year for students who are residents of Georgia is \$703.00 per semester. Tuition for non-residents is \$2,113.00 per semester. Both resident and non-resident students are required to pay fees amounting to \$138.00 per semester. These fees include charges for health services, student activities, transportation, and athletics. Tuition and fees are due and payable upon registration. The University reserves the right to change its tuition and fees at the beginning of any term without prior notice. This right will be exercised cautiously.

Tuition	Per Semester	Per Year
Resident	\$ 703.00	\$1,406.00
Non-Resident	2,113.00	4,226.00
Fees		
Resident	\$138.00	\$276.00
Non-Resident	138.00	276.00

The Office of Student Financial Aid of the University each year estimates the cost of attending the School of Law. Its projections for the 1984-85 academic year are \$6,580.00 for a single, independent resident and \$9,400.00 for a single, independent non-resident. These estimates include costs for tuition, fees, books, housing, meals and other relevant expenses.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Merit and Merit/Need Scholarships

Merit scholarships are awarded on the basis of ability test scores and/or academic excellence. All persons accepted for admission on or before February 15 will be considered for all merit scholarships offered by the School of Law. Persons accepted after that date will be considered for merit scholarships which remain uncommitted.

Merit/Need scholarships are awarded on the basis of ability test scores, academic excellence and financial need. Applicants desiring consideration for merit/need scholarships must submit a completed School of Law *Scholarship Application* to the Admissions Office of the School of Law.

The School of Law also awards or nominates for award a limited number of scholarships based on considerations in addition to merit and financial need. Examples of scholarships included in this category are Regents' Opportunity Scholarships and scholarships for residents of particular counties of Georgia.

The majority of new awards each year are reserved for members of the incoming first-year

class. Currently enrolled students may be considered for merit and merit/need scholarships but none are awarded to enrolled students once the academic year has begun.

In order to retain a merit or merit/need scholarship the holder must remain in the upper one-third of his or her class at the end of the preceding academic year. Appeals of scholarship policies or decisions and additional information concerning scholarship opportunities and policies may be directed to and obtained from the Director of Admissions of the School of Law.

Tuition Equalization Scholarships

Tuition equalization scholarships are awarded to non-residents on the basis of ability test scores and/or academic excellence. Recipients of these scholarships are assessed tuition at resident rather than non-resident rates.

Endowed Scholarships

A list of scholarships awarded by the School of Law includes the following:

1. *The A. Pratt Adams Memorial Scholarship Fund* was created by the Board of Directors of the Citizens and Southern Bank and by the Adams family. Adams was a Savannah lawyer who was former chairman of the C&S Board of Directors. He served on The University of Georgia Foundation Board of Trustees for many years.
2. *The Frank Brogan Memorial Scholarship Fund* was initiated by classmates of Frank Brogan, a 1980 alumnus. The scholarship is awarded to a law student who integrates his or her legal education with a commitment to the arts. This provision is in recognition of Brogan's interest in and talent for the performing arts.
3. *The Bryant T. Castellow Memorial Scholarship Fund* honors U.S. Representative Castellow who served in Congress during the New Deal Era. He introduced measures which greatly improved the agricultural economy of his region. He graduated from the School of Law in 1897.
4. *The Welborn B. Cody Memorial Scholarship Fund*. This scholarship fund was established in memory of Welborn B. Cody, a member of the Atlanta firm of Kilpatrick, Cody, Rogers, McClatchey and Regenstein. Cody was a 1921 graduate of the Georgia Law School.
5. *The Frank A. Constangy Memorial Scholarship Fund* was established to honor Frank A. Constangy, a distinguished labor management lawyer who practiced in Atlanta. He was a chairman of the Labor Relations Section of the American Bar Association and was instrumental in the development of national labor and social security legis-

lation. He graduated from the Georgia Law School in 1931.

6. *The Judge Newell Edenfield Scholarship Fund* was a bequest set aside to assist the "average, hardworking student" who has financial need. Edenfield, a 1939 law graduate, was U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia. He chaired the committee which initiated the transition of the Georgia bar association to a licensing entity—the State Bar of Georgia.

7. *The John and Mary Franklin Foundation Scholarships* were established by the Franklin Foundation with the objective of advancing worthwhile causes in charitable, religious, scientific and educational fields.

8. *The Gambrell and Russell Scholarship Fund* was established by the Atlanta law firm of Gambrell and Russell in 1983.

9. *The Edward J. Grassmann Scholarship Fund* was established by a charitable foundation formed from the Grassmann estate. Edward Grassmann was a civil engineer who was a dominant figure in the kaolin industry in the United States.

10. *Law School Fund Scholarships* are given annually from alumni donations to the Law School Fund of The University of Georgia Foundation.

11. *The Milton M. Ratner Scholarships and Loan Fund* was established by the Milton M. Ratner Foundation of Detroit, Michigan. Ratner, a Detroit residential builder, lived near Calhoun, Georgia upon retirement.

12. *The Dean and Virginia Rusk Fund* provides fellowships for advanced study in international law through the LL.M. degree program. The fund honors Dean Rusk, former U.S. Secretary of State, and his wife Virginia. Professor Rusk holds a distinguished professorship on the Georgia law faculty.

13. *The Marion Smith Scholarship Fund* was established to honor Marion Smith, a 1903 alumnus and former chairman of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. He was one of the founding partners of the law firm of Kilpatrick and Cody in Atlanta.

14. *The Southeastern Bankruptcy Law Institute Scholarship Fund*. This fund provides scholarships for students who evidence an interest in bankruptcy, creditors' rights and corporate reorganization. The Institute is a non-profit organization formed for the purpose of providing further studies in bankruptcy law.

15. *Hughes Spalding Scholarships* honor the late Hughes Spalding, law class of 1910 at Georgia. Spalding was senior partner in the Atlanta firm of King and Spalding. He was chairman of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia and a former president of The University of Georgia Alumni Society.

16. *The Talmadge Law Scholarship Fund* was established as a result of the Law School's three-year capital gifts campaign. The fund is named in honor of former Georgia Senator Herman E. Talmadge and his family. Senator Talmadge graduated from the Law School in 1936. He served as governor of Georgia and was a U.S. Senator for 24 years.

17. *The Robert B. Troutman, Sr. Memorial Fund* provides a scholarship for the Editor-in-Chief of the *Georgia Law Review*. Troutman, a 1911 UGA graduate, was an early member of the present Atlanta law firm of King and Spalding.

18. *Woodruff Scholarships* were made possible by a generous gift from an anonymous donor in 1973 to establish the Woodruff Law School Scholarship Fund.

19. *Vasser Woolley Scholarships* honor Vasser Woolley, Jr., who was killed in the Paris air crash of 1962 which took the lives of 122 Atlantans. He was a Georgia businessman who was highly successful in the fields of textiles and real estate.

LOANS

Long-Term Loans

Nearly three-quarters of the students enrolled in the School of Law help finance their legal education by means of long-term loans. Information on these loans, including Guaranteed Student Loans (GSLs) and National Direct Student Loans (NDSLs), may be obtained from:

Student Financial Aid Office
Academic Building
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602
(404) 542-6147

Emergency Loans

The University of Georgia administers several School of Law loan funds. These loans are available exclusively to law students. The maximum amount which can be borrowed is \$200 and the loan must be repaid within thirty days or before the end of the academic term, whichever occurs first.

Students needing an emergency loan should contact the Assistant Dean.

EMPLOYMENT

In order that a student may devote the necessary time and energy to the study of law, it is highly desirable that financial arrangements necessary to meet all law school expenses for the academic

year be made prior to enrollment. Standards of the Association of American Law Schools require that students who are to receive full residence credit be full-time students. A full-time student is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. The Dean, who must certify the attendance of every student, considers any student who works outside the School of Law more than twenty hours a week as "not substantially devoting all of his or her working hours to the study of law."

Opportunities for part-time employment by the School of Law are possible for law students as research assistants, library assistants, and teaching assistants. Students seeking part-time employment with the School of Law should contact the Admissions Office for information.

RULES GOVERNING THE CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS AS RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

1. (a) If a person is 18 years of age or older, he or she may register as a resident student only upon showing that he or she has been a legal resident of Georgia for a period of at least 12 months immediately preceding the date of registration.
(b) No emancipated minor or person 18 years of age or older shall be deemed to have
- gained or acquired in-state residence status for fee purposes while attending any educational institution in this State, in the absence of a clear demonstration that he or she has in fact established legal residence in this state. A clear demonstration of intent includes registering to vote, licensing any vehicles driven and obtaining a personal driver's license. If person is employed, the payment of income tax to the State of Georgia is a demonstration of residency intentions.
2. If a person is under 18 years of age, he or she may register as a resident student only upon showing that his or her supporting parent or guardian has been a legal resident of Georgia for a period of at least 12 months immediately preceding the date of registration.
3. A full-time employee of the University System and his or her spouse and dependent children may register on the payment of resident fees even though he or she has not been a legal resident of Georgia for the preceding 12 months.
4. Non-resident graduate students who hold teaching or research assistantships requiring at least one-third service may register as students in the institution in which they are employed on payment of resident fees.
5. Full-time teachers in the public schools of Georgia and their dependent children may enroll as students in the University System institutions on the payment of resident fees.
6. All aliens shall be classified as non-resident



students; except, an alien who is living in this country under a visa permitting permanent residence shall have the same privilege of qualifying for resident status for fee purposes as a citizen of the United States.

7. Foreign students who attend institutions of the University System under financial sponsorship of civic or religious groups located in this State, may be enrolled upon the payment of resident fees, provided the number of such foreign students in any one institution does not exceed the quota approved by the Board of Regents for that institution.
8. If the parents or legal guardian of a minor change his or her legal residence to another state following a period of legal residence in Georgia, the minor may continue to take courses for a period of 12 consecutive months on the payment of resident fees. After the expiration of the 12 month period the student may continue his registration only upon the payment of fees at the non-resident rate.
9. In the event that a legal resident of Georgia is appointed as guardian of a non-resident minor, such minor will not be permitted to register as a resident student until the expiration of one year from the date of court appointment, and then only upon proper showing that such appointment was not made to avoid payment of the non-resident fees.
10. Military personnel and their dependents stationed in Georgia and on active duty, except military personnel assigned to System institutions for educational purposes, shall pay the same fees assessed residents of Georgia.
11. Career Consular Officers and their dependents who are citizens of the foreign nation which their Consular Office represents and who are stationed and living in Georgia under orders of their respective governments shall be entitled to enroll in University System institutions on payment of resident fees. This arrangement shall apply to those Consular Officers whose nations operate on the principle of educational reciprocity with the United States.
12. A non-resident student who is financially dependent upon a parent, parents, or spouse who has been a legal resident of Georgia for at least twelve consecutive months immediately preceding the date of registration shall pay the same fees assessed residents of Georgia; provided, however, that such financial dependence shall have existed for at least twelve consecutive months immediately preceding the date of registration.
13. A student is responsible for registering under the proper residency classification. A student classified as a non-resident who believes that he/she is entitled to be classified as a legal resident may petition the Registrar for a change in status. The petition must be filed no later than sixty (60) days after the semester begins in order for the student to be considered for reclassification for that semester. If the petition is granted, reclassification will not be retroactive to prior semesters. The necessary forms for this purpose are available in the Registrar's office.
14. Questions concerning residency for fee-payment purposes should be directed to the Registrar of the School of Law.



REGULATIONS

THE HONOR CODE

In 1930, the student body of the School of Law unanimously adopted the Honor Code. Through the ensuing years it has been subscribed to and administered by the students. Upon entering the School of Law, every student is provided with a copy of the Honor Code constitution, which sets forth the requirements and the machinery for enforcing them. The requirements are that a student shall act honorably in all relations of student life. Lying, cheating, failure to report any instance of infraction of the Honor Code, or breaking one's word of honor are condemned. After examining the Honor Code constitution and acquainting themselves with the environment of the School, students are given the opportunity to sign a pledge by which they promise to observe the provisions of the Honor Code. Upon subscribing to the pledge, students are thereafter bound by the provisions of the Honor Code while enrolled in the School of Law.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

The general regulations and requirements of the University as a whole apply to students in the School of Law, except insofar as they may have been modified or changed by the faculty of the School of Law with the approval of the president of the University. Students in the School of Law will be advised of such changes.



DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

JURIS DOCTOR (J.D.)

HOURS

In order to receive the Juris Doctor degree, students must have completed not less than 88 semester hours of work with a minimum weighted average of 1.7. At the end of their first two semesters, or at the end of any semester thereafter, students must have a weighted average grade of at least 1.7 on all work taken since entering the Law School in order to be eligible to continue in the School.

Students having an accumulated average below 1.7 must consult the Readmission Procedure Guidelines available in the Registrar's Office.

Students are entitled to be registered as second year students when they have satisfactorily completed the first year's work.

Students are entitled to be registered as third year students when they have satisfactorily completed not less than 60 semester hours of work.

RESIDENCE

Students must have been in attendance at the School of Law for six full semesters. To get credit for a residence semester, students must be registered for a minimum of 12 semester hours and pass a minimum of ten such semester hours.

The School offers one seven-week summer session. Students who complete a full summer session are credited with one-half semester of residence toward the degree requirements. No student is allowed to take more than eight hours in summer school.

The dean may give credit for work done in other law schools which are members of the Association of American Law Schools. However, in all cases the work of the two semesters immediately preceding the granting of a degree must be completed in The University of Georgia School of Law.

ACADEMIC WORK LOAD

No student may, without special permission of the dean or associate dean, register for less than 12 hours in any semester or take for credit more than 18 hours.

The courses of study in the School of Law are designed to occupy the full time of students, and no student in the School of Law may, without special permission of the dean or associate dean, take courses in other schools or departments of the University.

When such permission has been granted, credit may be given for work done in the Univer-



sity, but not more than a total of four hours of such work may be given toward the 88 hours required of each J.D. candidate. It should also be noted that the credit given by the Law School may vary from that given in the other school or college. Finally, no more than one course per semester may be pursued outside the Law School, nor is this privilege given to first year students.

No student shall engage in more than 20 hours per week outside employment each semester. All students shall be asked to sign a statement at the end of each semester to this effect.

FEE PAYMENT POLICY

Law students may take a non-law course in addition to the 12 semester hour course load and the fees for such coursework will be included in the semester fee payment schedule. Students must register separately for semester and quarter hour credit systems. The fees for the quarter hour coursework will be waived by The University of Georgia Registrar.

After clearance with the Law School Registrar, students taking less than 12 semester hours, but who desire to take a non-law school course for credit towards their degree requirements, may do so under the following policy:

Students must again register separately for the semester and quarter hour credit systems. In this case, a student will be assessed

at the hourly rate for semester hours in law school coursework and the quarterly hour rate for the non-law coursework. The activity fees for the quarter hour system will be waived by The University of Georgia Registrar.

All students must register and clear all registration through the Law School Registrar.

This policy will also apply to all Joint Degree Programs. The only exception will be full-time enrollment by a law student in another degree program during the year. The student will then be assessed quarter hour fees in effect at that time.

RESEARCH AND WRITING REQUIREMENT

In addition to the first year course in legal research, students graduating in or after the class of 1979 will be required as a condition for graduation to complete at least one of the following:

1. A seminar where a research paper is the basis for a grade and the grade received in the seminar is C or better, or
2. A course designated by the Dean of the School of Law as involving substantial independent research and writing as a basis for the grade and the grade received is C or better, or
3. Supervised research and writing (519) for two hours credit under the supervised direction of a full-time member of the law faculty, with the resulting research paper or equivalent receiving the grade of C or better.

ATTENDANCE

Regular class attendance is required. Each student must sign a statement at the end of each semester that he or she has attended class regularly. As a general rule, a student should not incur during a semester a number of absences in excess of double the number of times a particular course meets per week, but in no event to exceed six absences per semester.

EXAMINATION AND GRADING SYSTEM

Written examinations are given upon completion of the various courses offered in the School. The work of each student is graded as follows:

A+	4.30	B+	3.30	C	2.00
A	4.00	B	3.00	C-	1.70
A-	3.70	B-	2.70	D+	1.30
		C+	2.30	D	1.00

It should be noted that the plus and minus system is utilized internally by the Law School but it is not recognized by the University registrar.

Other marks are in use to indicate varying grades of work. They are:

F-Failure. The grade of "F" cannot be converted into a higher grade by repeating the course in which the "F" was received. Any students who repeat a course will have all grades received in that course entered on their permanent record and all such grades will be used in computing the cumulative average. For the purpose of computing averages, the letter grade "F" is assigned the numerical value of 0.0.

S-Satisfactory.

U-Unsatisfactory.

I-Incomplete. This grade indicates that the student, although doing satisfactory work, was for some reason beyond his or her control, unable to complete the course.

W-Withdrawn from the course by permission with no grade assigned.

WF-Indicates a course from which the student withdrew while doing unsatisfactory work. This grade carries the "F" value.

No re-examinations are given in the School of Law.

CANDIDACY FOR DEGREE

No student may receive a degree without the favorable recommendation of the faculty, and this may be withheld for satisfactory cause although the required work has been completed.

GRADUATION WITH HONORS

The faculty of the School of Law will, in its discretion, recognize unusual scholastic attainments of genuine distinction by awarding the degree of *juris Doctor summa cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, or *cum laude*. Respective standards are as follows: *cum laude* 3.0-3.5, *magna cum laude* 3.5-3.8, *summa cum laude* 3.8 or above. Those seniors graduating in the top ten percent of the class are eligible for induction into The Order of the Coif honor society.

PROGRAM CHANGES

Changes in a student's program of courses may be made only with the approval of the dean or associate dean. Changes will not be permitted unless requested during the first four days of the semester. A service fee of \$2 may be assessed for each change, though no charge will be imposed for changes made necessary by University regulations.

WITHDRAWAL

A student may not withdraw from a course without the permission of the dean or associate dean. Generally, permission will not be granted to with-

draw from a required course. Non-required courses may be withdrawn from without penalty if requested during the first two days of the semester. Veterans receiving benefits must notify the University Office of Veterans Affairs of course load reductions.

An instructor may withdraw a student who has been irregular in attendance. The student will receive "WF" as a grade in such a case.

A grade of "W" signifies that the student was passing the course at the time he or she withdrew. Normally, a student may not withdraw with a "W" beyond the first two weeks of the semester. Such a grade, even if the course was withdrawn from for medical reasons, does not relieve the student from the regular probation and exclusion rules.

Complete withdrawal from Law School can be accomplished only through formal notification of the Associate Dean and the University's Office of the Registrar. Failure to complete withdrawal forms before leaving the campus can result in the loss of academic good standing and jeopardize one's consideration for readmission. Veterans receiving allowances under any of the acts of Congress must also notify the University Office of Veterans Affairs. Refunds will be based on the date of such notification.

A student against whom disciplinary charges are pending will not be permitted to withdraw from the University with a satisfactory record until such charges have been resolved.

In general, a student voluntarily withdrawing may return without penalty at a later time if he or she is in good standing at the time of withdrawal. However, an extended absence (other than a period of required military service) may warrant reconsideration of the applicant's eligibility for admission as well as standing.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

Students in Law School are eligible to participate in the ROTC program at the University. Academic credit granted for ROTC is not applied toward the Law School degree requirement. Interested students should contact the Department of Military Science or the Department of Aerospace Studies for the requirements for participation in these programs.

MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)

The LL.M. program is essentially a fourth year of J.D. studies, which affords an opportunity for further study in fields not fully covered in undergraduate law work.

A minimum of two semesters of graduate study in residence is required, with 27 semester hours

of course study or equivalent approved research. A minimum average of 3.0 must be maintained for all course study.

An essay in publishable form, representing substantial research on a legal subject, is required.



SERVICES AND AUXILIARY ACTIVITIES

HEALTH SERVICE

The University Health Service, accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, offers inpatient and outpatient care to registered students who have paid the student health fee. The health fee guarantees hospitalization in the Health Service up to seven consecutive days or 21 cumulative days per year at no additional charge.

The Mental Health and Physical Health Divisions of the University Health Service enable the University to meet the varied needs of college students. The Health Service also provides a preventive and emergency dental clinic which operates on a subscription basis.

The Health Service is open 24 hours daily during regular academic sessions of the University, with a fee-for-service schedule in effect during breaks. Walk-in Clinic hours are from 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:00-4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and on Saturday from 9:00-11:30 a.m. Students are encouraged to schedule appointments with the clinics whenever possible to minimize waiting time. At times other than regular clinic hours, the Treatment Room, staffed by a registered nurse with a physician and a mental health professional on call, provides immediate care for emergencies.

Made available by the University on a 12-month basis is a voluntary student accident and sickness insurance policy. It has been tailored to meet the needs of students and their dependents at a minimum cost. Applications are available at the Health Service.

Prior to matriculation, students are required to send to the Health Service the Report of Medical History which is sent with the acceptance notification. This and all communication between the University Health Service staff and the student-patient is confidential. Information contained in the health record is considered privileged and will not be released without the written consent of the patient or a court order.

UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES

Law students are also invited to participate in a wide range of activities provided by the University. Included in these activities are a cultural affairs program, a University lecture series, art, drama and music activities, religious organizations, and a variety of recreational activities available at the student-oriented University Union. Law students may also take advantage of facilities which include a weight room, swimming pool, tennis courts, golf course and other indoor and outdoor recreational facilities.

ATHLETICS

The Law School participates in a league composed of intramural teams from other professional schools such as the College of Veterinary Medicine, the College of Pharmacy, and others. Some of the sports in which the Law School has excelled are football (league champions in past years), basketball, softball, swimming, tennis, golf, ping pong, and paddle ball. All law students are invited to try out for the athletic teams.

HOUSING

The University provides dormitory facilities for law students who need such housing. Residence halls, including the law and graduate students dormitory, accommodate approximately 6,500 students. Housing for married students is available in University Village, an on-campus apartment complex. If a student prefers, he or she may obtain lodging and board in a private home or boarding house, where prices may vary considerably. Also, the University housing office maintains a list of off-campus apartments, townhouses, houses and mobile homes available to rent.

Inquiries regarding housing for single students should be directed to the Department of University Housing, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602. Information regarding housing for married students may be obtained from the Department of Family Housing.

PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES AND AWARDS

CLINICAL EDUCATION

LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER SOCIETY

The Legal Aid and Defender Society permits students to enroll for a maximum of two semesters in their second and third years as law students. They learn interviewing techniques, counseling, investigating and legal research, in handling the cases of indigent clients from Clarke County. Work is both in the Civil and Criminal areas and is performed under the supervision of practicing attorneys who are members of the staff or faculty. Selected third year students are permitted to try cases in the local courts after certification by the local Superior Court and the dean of the School of Law.

PRISONER LEGAL COUNSELING PROGRAM

The Prisoner Legal Counseling Program was organized in 1972 as an adjunct of the Legal Aid and Defender Society through a demonstration grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to demonstrate the feasibility of providing viable legal counseling in civil and post-conviction matters to prisoners confined in the penal institutions of the state. Students in the program acquire skills in interviewing, counseling, researching prisoners' problems, and preparation of legal documents for prisoners. All work is conducted under the supervision of a litigation attorney and staff attorneys who are members of the professional staff of the Law School. Emphasis is placed on resolving disputes between the prisoner and the Department of Corrections—usually by administrative resolution—as a means of reducing tension within institutions. A clinical semester is authorized for four third year law students each semester to work in the program. Course credit is given for the semester and students are paid a basic hourly wage for their work.

PROSECUTORIAL CLINIC

The Prosecutorial Clinic commenced operation during the fall quarter of 1970. Work involves the investigation of felonies, interviewing witnesses and preparation of pleadings, and is conducted under the supervision of an attorney who is a member of the Law School staff and who also serves as Assistant District Attorney of the Western Judicial Circuit. Selected second and third year students may enroll for an entire academic year's work in the Clinic. Those third year students certified by the dean of the Law School are permitted to prosecute cases on behalf of the State of Georgia in local courts so long as they are supervised by an authorized prosecutor.

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

In 1965, the School of Law joined with the State Bar of Georgia and the law schools of Mercer and Emory Universities in the establishment of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia. In the spring of 1978, the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education came into being through the sponsorship of the School of Law and Georgia's Judicial Council. The two institutes, which are housed in and staffed by the School of Law, plan and conduct seminars and short courses for judges and general practitioners throughout the State of Georgia.

THE DEAN RUSK CENTER

The Dean Rusk Center, established in 1977, conducts research and policy analysis relating to laws which affect international trade and development. The Center advises federal agencies, the U.S. Congress and state governments on various legal aspects of international trade.

GEORGIA MOOT COURT PROGRAM

The School of Law provides one of the most complete moot court programs in the United States. Through this program the School provides the opportunity for nearly three years of training and experience in the principles of oral and written legal advocacy. During the spring of their first year, as a part of their legal writing instruction, students may compete in the Richard B. Russell, Sr. Moot Court Competition by writing briefs and presenting arguments on hypothetical legal problems. A two-hour course in advocacy is offered to all second and third year students.



During the fall of their second year students may vie for a position on one of six intercollegiate moot court competition teams. Working with third year students and members of the faculty, these students will spend a semester preparing written briefs and practicing oral presentations which will culminate in competition with other law schools throughout the nation.

In addition to intercollegiate competition, the School of Law conducts an all-school intramural competition open to all students. The finals are held on Law Day before a distinguished panel of professors, attorneys and members of the state and federal bench.

At the close of the second year, three students with the most distinguished competitive records will be selected to represent the School in the National Moot Court Competition. Individuals with demonstrated ability are invited to join the Georgia Moot Court Board. This board of third year students administers all of the School's moot court activities. Members of the board draft hypothetical legal problems for the intramural competition, and serve on judging panels for this competition. The board administers the try-out program, selects the membership of the competitive teams, and assists and counsels second year students participating in moot court activities.

JOURNALS

GEORGIA LAW REVIEW

First published in 1966, the *Georgia Law Review* is a legal periodical published four times a year by students of the Law School. Membership on the editorial board of the *Law Review* is limited to students who have demonstrated outstanding scholarly ability. As a service to the legal profession, the *Review* presents the results of scientific study and scholarly investigation of legal problems. Articles are written by judges, practicing attorneys, and law professors, as well as established authorities from other fields. Notes and comments on recent judicial decisions are prepared by student members of the editorial board. Participation in the *Law Review* affords the student an opportunity to do independent research in various areas of the law and to have the resulting work published and circulated nationally.

GEORGIA JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW

The *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law* is a professional publication under student management designed to provide analyses of developments in transnational law to prac-



ticing lawyers and legal scholars. The editors of the *Journal* view the goals of the publication as being twofold. The first of these goals is to produce a timely publication of the highest scholastic caliber, providing a forum for discussion of topics involving transnational law, in both its public and private sense. An equally important goal is to provide interested law students with an opportunity to develop research and writing skills to a greater degree of proficiency than is directly provided in the standard curriculum and to allow development of expertise in an area of increasing demand.

The *Journal* has one of the largest and most diverse circulations of any student international law journal and is listed in all major periodical services, such as the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*, *Contents of Current Legal Periodicals* and *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory*.

PUBLICATIONS

GEORGIA ADVOCATE

The *Georgia Advocate* is the School's alumni magazine. The magazine is published three times a year and contains articles written by leading scholars, student work, Law School news, alumni news and editorials.

THE JOHN A. SIBLEY LECTURES IN LAW

Supported by the Charles Loridans Foundation of Atlanta, the John A. Sibley Lectureships in Law bring to Athens each year outstanding legal scholars from all over the United States. The lecturers meet with regularly scheduled classes in their fields, give at least one public lecture, and are generally available to the faculty and student body for consultation.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

The Student Bar Association is composed of all students in the Law School. Its function is to bring about a closer relationship between the students, faculty, and administration of the School. Through elected officers, the association coordinates student activities of all types within the School. The association is affiliated with the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

HONOR COURT

Seven students are elected, two from the first and second year classes, three from the third year class, to administer the Honor Code. The court interprets the code, investigates and tries violations. The code requires that a student shall act honorably in all relations of student life.

OTHER STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Georgia Society of International
and Comparative Law
Environmental Law Association
National Lawyers Guild
Black Law Students Association
Women Law Students Association
Delta Theta Phi Fraternity
Phi Delta Phi Fraternity
Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity
Law Spouses Association
Federalist Society
American Trial Lawyers Association
Law Student Division of the
American Bar Association
Christian Legal Society

THE ORDER OF THE COIF

The School of Law holds institutional membership in the Order of the Coif, the national legal honor society. Membership in the chapter is reserved for the top ten percent of each graduating class.

SCHOLASTIC AWARDS

University of Georgia Law School Association

Prizes are awarded by The University of Georgia Law School Association in recognition of high scholastic achievement to members of the first, second and third year classes. Prizes are also awarded on the basis of improvement in scholastic standing.

Henry Shinn Memorial Award

The Alexander H. Stephens Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta national legal fraternity annually presents a certificate and a government bond to the student writer of the best legal article published during the year. The award is given in honor of Dr. Henry A. Shinn, an esteemed member of the law faculty for many years.

Citizens and Southern National Bank Award for Will Drafting

The Citizens & Southern National Bank presents an award to the law student who wins first place in the annual will drafting competition.

The Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company and Bancroft Whitney Company

The Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company and Bancroft Whitney Company award bound volumes of selected titles from *American Jurisprudence 2d* to students making the highest grade in various required and elective courses.

The Isaac Meinhard Memorial Award

This prize is awarded to the law graduate who maintained the highest academic average on all three years of law school work.

The United States Law Week Award

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. annually presents the United States Law Week Award to the graduating law student who has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in his or her final year.

Jessie and Dan MacDougald Memorial Award

The MacDougald Memorial Fund was created in 1953 by gifts from friends, associates and family of Dan MacDougald, honor graduate of the law class of 1910. The fund provides an annual cash award to the first honor graduate of the School of Law.

The Class of 1933 Award

This recognition is given to the best student in the first-year torts course. The annual cash prize is awarded from a trust fund established by the law class of 1933.

The Bankruptcy Law Awards

These awards are presented annually by the Atlanta law firms of Zusmann, Small and Stamps and Macey and Sikes to the students who have demonstrated excellence in the study of bankruptcy law during the year.

The Dean Rusk Award

The Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law presents the Rusk Award to the student who prepares the best paper in the international law field during the academic year.

The Georgia Municipal Association Award

The GMA award recognizes achievement in the study of the law of municipal corporations.

The Georgia Bankers Association Award

The Trust Affairs Section of the Georgia Bankers Association annually presents awards to the students who achieve the highest grades in the course offerings of estate planning.

The Donald P. Gilmore, Jr. Labor Law Award

This award honors the memory of a 1974 law graduate who served as staff attorney, Labor Law Division, in the office of the General Counsel for the U.S. Postal Service.

THE LAW SCHOOL FUND

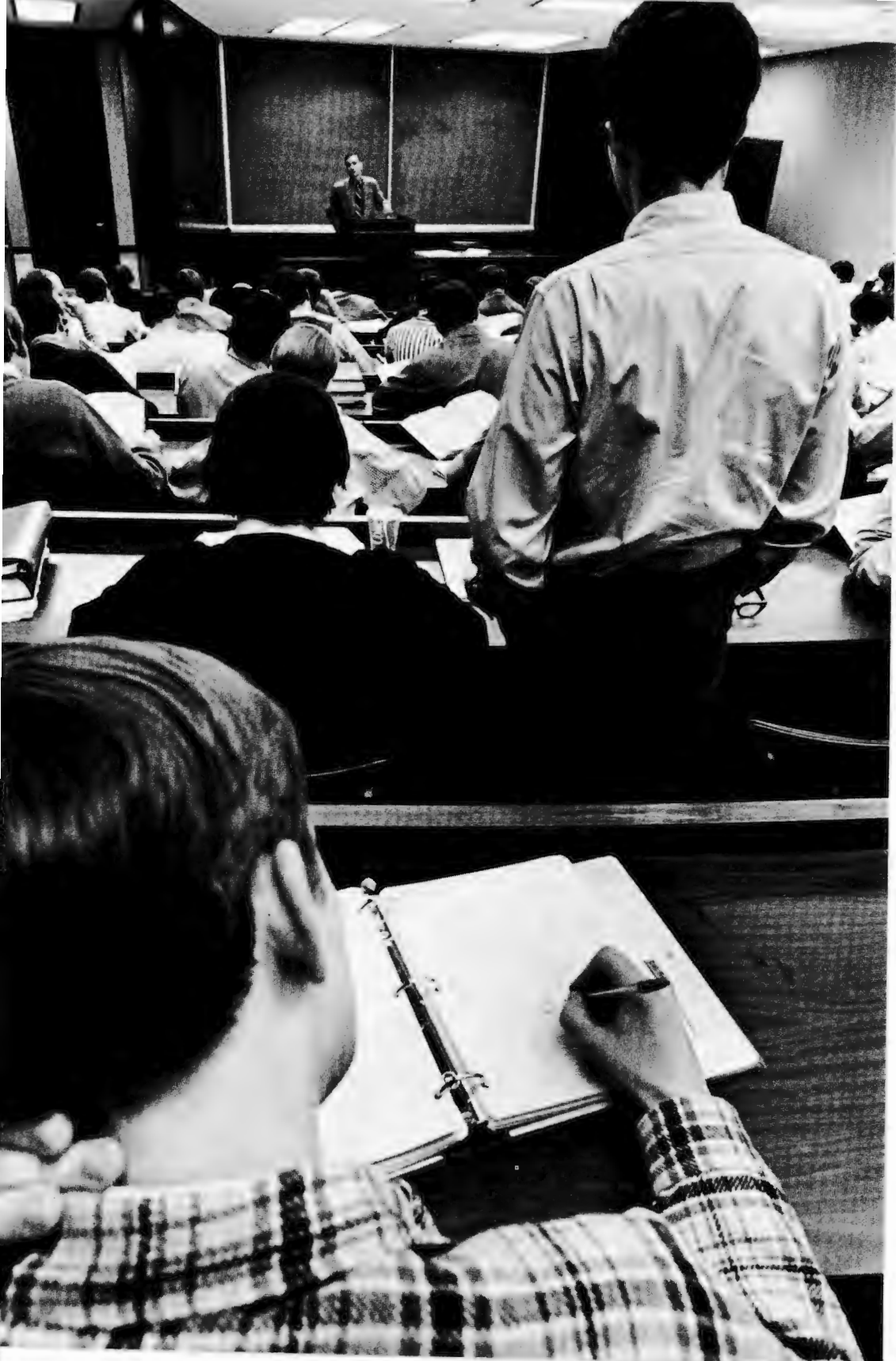
In 1965, The University of Georgia Law School Association announced the establishment of the Law School Fund within The University of Georgia Foundation. Originally conceived as a means for acquiring and managing the scholarship funds so necessary to a school of true excellence, its purposes have been broadened to permit financial support, beyond that which the state of Georgia might be expected to provide, in whatever areas it may be needed.

Private giving has increased dramatically in the Law School's recent history. The corpus of the private endowment has expanded from \$431,000 in 1971 to approximately \$8 million in 1983. The endowment portfolio is composed of funded professorships for ten distinguished chairholders; 22 scholarship and loan funds, and private gifts which are designated for the law library, the Moot Court program, a lecture series, and scholastic awards.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The University of Georgia Law School Association consists of lawyers who are alumni of The University of Georgia School of Law or of The University of Georgia. Members of the association are represented by elected officers. The objectives of the association are to promote the interest of The University of Georgia School of Law through support of the cause of legal education at the University, to strive for the improvement of the law and the administration of justice in Georgia, and to sustain a permanent affiliation and fellowship among all lawyers who attended The University of Georgia.





COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The faculty reserves the right to omit any of the courses listed in any semester and to substitute other courses for any of those listed. Unless otherwise noted, all law courses are registered under the prefix "JUR."

REQUIRED COURSES, FIRST YEAR

401, 402. Civil Procedure I and II. 2 and 3 hours respectively.

Civil Procedure is concerned with the process of adjudication by which courts resolve controversies brought to them as lawsuits. The course considers the rules of procedure governing civil actions in both state and federal trial courts with special emphasis on selecting the proper forum, bringing the necessary parties before the court, stating claims for relief, gathering information to support or rebut such claims, resolving disputed claims by trial, and obtaining review of the accuracy and fairness of the resulting decision.

403, 404. Contracts and Sales I and II. 3 hours each. An introduction to the law of legally enforceable promises including offers and their acceptance; duration and termination of offers; consideration; requisites of contracts under seal; parties affected by contracts; parole evidence rule; statute of frauds; performance of contracts; effect of illegality; discharge of contracts.

405. Criminal Law. 3 hours.

The historical development of criminal law as well as the analysis of the necessary elements of crimes and the consideration of the principal classes of crimes.

407, 408. Legal Research I and II. 2 hours each. An intensive one-year course in legal bibliography, research methods, and writing. Instruction is by lecture and clinical methods, with assignments including library exercises, memoranda, and an appellate brief (with an appellate oral argument). Assignments are supervised and criticized. The course is concerned with an introduction to the concept of authorities and analysis of authorities, as well as research and technical writing forms.

409, 410. Property I and II. 2 and 4 hours, respectively.

The concept of property; acquisition of private property; evolution and development of present and future estates in land; and gratuitous transfer of property interests. Major attention is given to commercial transfers of land (leases and sales); operation of the recording system; and private and public control of land use, including easements, covenants, zoning and city planning.

412, 413. Torts I and II. 3 hours each.

These courses explore the basic principles underlying the law of civil liability for conduct causing damage to others. Topics discussed include intentionally inflicted harm to a person's physical or emotional well-being, negligently inflicted harm and liability resulting from the use and misuse of products.

SECOND YEAR COURSES

Most second year students will develop their programs around the following offerings, but none of these courses are required. Second year students will also be able to choose from selected elective courses. Those electives in which second year students are eligible to enroll will vary from year to year and will be based on space availability, difficulty of subject matter and decisions of the Educational Policy Committee.

418. Constitutional Law I. 2 hours.

This course surveys basic principles of constitutional law. It will introduce the student to: (1) the concept of judicial review; (2) the elements of a justiciable controversy; (3) the powers and functions of the three branches of government; (4) the doctrine of separation of powers and its implications; and (5) principles of federalism. This course should be taken before Constitutional Law II if possible, but it is not a formal prerequisite.

419. Constitutional Law II. 3 hours.

This course will concentrate on individual rights and liberties and cover such questions as: (1) the origins of the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment; (2) the contract clause; (3) substantive and procedural due process; (4) equal protection and (5) freedom of expression. Constitutional Law I should be taken before this course if possible, but it is not a formal prerequisite.

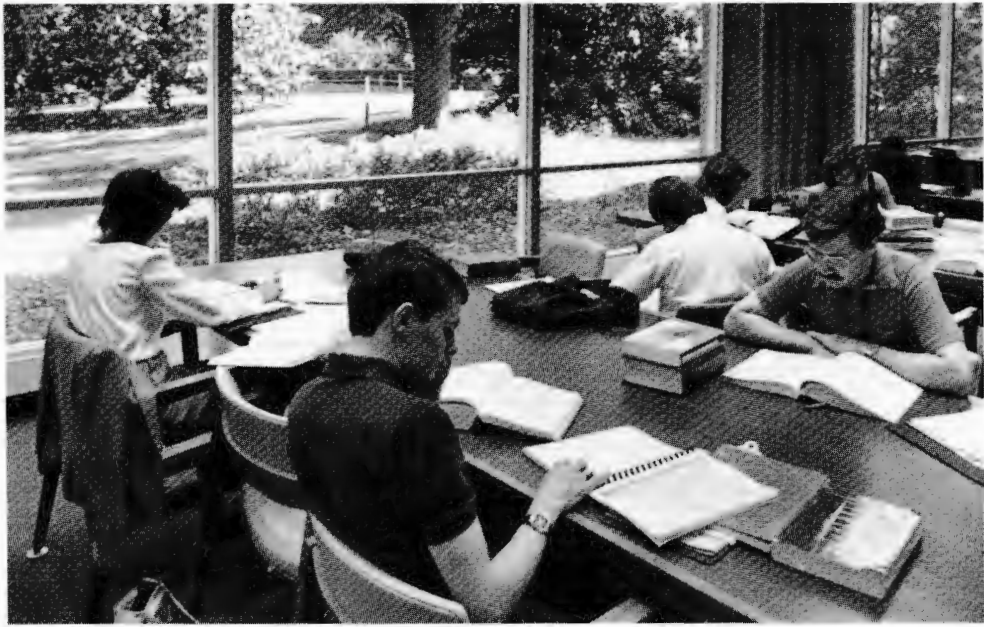
421. Corporations. 3 hours.

Formation of corporations; creation of shares; assembly of funds; types of credit obligations; trust indenture; classification of shares; dividend policy; internal management; federal and state regulation of the issuance of securities.

425. Evidence. 4 hours.

The Evidence course covers the various rules governing admission and exclusion of testimony, documents, exhibits and experiments in civil cases. It also is concerned with the mechanics of proof, the proper form of objections, order of proof, and burden of proof in civil cases.

Evidence is open to all second and third year students, and there are no prerequisites for tak-



ing the course. Evidence is a prerequisite for the Evidence Problems Seminar and is a useful course to have taken if one intends to take, e.g., the Trial Practice Seminar.

428, 429. Trusts and Estates I and II. 3 hours each. The substantive law of noncommercial dispositions of property, including intestate succession, testamentary dispositions, gifts inter vivos and causa mortis and the trust as a device for wealth transmission. Consideration is given to the execution, revocation and construction of wills; the legal doctrines relating to the settlor, trustee, beneficiary and trust property of express, charitable, resulting and constructive trusts; future interests; powers of appointment; and the administration of trusts and decedents' estates.

512. Federal Income Tax. 4 hours. Introduction to the policy and practice of federal income taxation of individuals, including the determination of gross income, allowance of deductions and credits, sales and dispositions of property, capital gains and losses and problems of attribution of income. Recommended prerequisite: JUR 421.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED COURSE

430. Legal Profession. 2 hours. A study of the organization of the legal profession and its standards of professional conduct as set forth in the Code of Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association and the State Bar of Georgia. Required by state law as a requirement for graduation.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PAPER REQUIREMENT

In addition to first year legal research (407-408), students graduating in or after the class of 1978-79 will be required as a condition for graduation to complete at least one of the following:

1. A seminar where a research paper is the basis for a grade and the grade received in the seminar is C or better, or
2. A course designated by the Dean of the School of Law as involving substantial independent research and writing as a basis for the grade and the grade received is C or better, or
3. Supervised research and writing (519) for two hours credit under the supervised direction of a full time member of the law faculty, with the resulting research paper or equivalent receiving the grade of C or better.

ELECTIVE COURSES

The following courses may be taken in the second or third year, but if space availability is a problem, third year students will be given priority.

416. Advocacy II. 2 hours. Advocacy concentrates on developing the art of advocacy through the students' preparation of written and oral arguments on hypothetical legal issues. Students will receive no more than two legal problems per semester and prepare according to a timetable written briefs on the side assigned. Students will argue the problems before other students and the instructor. The written work and oral presentation will be critiqued by the students and instructor.

417. Commercial Paper. 3 hours.

This course deals with the law of payment systems. It explores the classical law of negotiable instruments including checks, notes and drafts. The student is introduced to how these instruments are used in both consumer and commercial settings. Attention is focused on the risks commonly encountered in dealing in checks: insufficient funds, stop orders, fraud, intervening legal process. As time allows, the older law of negotiable instruments is compared with the developing newer law of credit cards and electronic funds transfer. This course seeks to develop skill in dealing with complicated statutory material, in particular, Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

420. Constitution and Education. 2 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 418 and 419 or permission of school.

This advanced constitutional law course will address issues in the field of education. Among the topics to be addressed will be the freedom not to attend school, the rights of academic freedom, governmental control of curriculum, separation of church and state, the rights of teachers in regard to hiring and firing, tenure, certification and organization, students' rights, desegregation and the financing of public education.

423. Jurisprudence. 3 hours.

This course is an opportunity for students to think about the question: What am I as a lawyer to do? The materials for the course include readings from other disciplines (Greek tragedy, literature, etc.) as well as recent writings in American jurisprudence. It is not a survey course in the history of thinking about law.

424. Seminar in Jurisprudence. 2 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 423.

A concentrated examination of modes of thinking about the law. The focus is upon particular jurisprudential systems and points of view as they bear upon specific contemporary legal problems and lines of cases, including, for example, administrative law and environmental regulation.

426. Evidence Problems Seminar. 2 hours.

In-depth analysis of selected problems in evidence.

432. Administrative Law. 3 hours.

The course focuses on the law which controls administrative action by federal and state agencies. In addition to constitutional restraints, the student is asked to consider statutory and judicially formulated rules for the administrative process. Control over administrative discretion and enforced accountability are major themes of the course. Attention is devoted to the federal and state Administrative Procedure Acts.

433. Admiralty. 3 hours.

A study of admiralty jurisdiction and of selected

topics in the maritime law, including maritime liens, injuries to seamen and other maritime workers, the carriage of goods, charter parties, salvage, general average, collision, limitation of liability, and the relations of the maritime law to the local law.

434. Antitrust Law. 3 hours.

A study of the federal antitrust laws with emphasis on the leading cases decided by the United States Supreme Court under the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

436. Bankruptcy. 3 hours.

Historical survey of insolvency legislation; jurisdiction of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court and concurrent jurisdiction of the several states; administrative officials; petition and petitioners; the individual debtor's discharge; assets of the estate; claims, priorities, and distribution; and, if time permits, an overview of Chapter 13, debts of an individual with regular income.

439. Collective Bargaining. 3 hours.

This course considers the National Labor Relations Act, the right to organize labor unions, unfair business practices and judicial control over labor unions, companies and the collective bargaining process.

440. Comparative Law. 2 hours.

In the course on Comparative Law the elements of the history, structure, method and selected area of substantive law of a civil law system in its relation to Anglo-American law are studied by reference to the prototypes of French public and private law as well as elements of the German, Swiss, and Belgian legal systems. This approach serves to prepare the student for dealing with legal problems in relations between the United States, Western Europe, the Near East, Japan, and Latin America.

441. Conflict of Laws. 3 hours.

Jurisdiction over persons and things; domicile as a basis of personal jurisdiction; law governing the creation of personal and property rights; the recognition and enforcement by one state of rights created by the laws of another state, including questions arising out of capacity, marriage, legitimacy and inheritance; the nature and effect of judgments and decrees, and their enforcement outside the jurisdiction where rendered; choice of law; and, the impact of the U.S. Constitution on conflict of laws issues.

442. Constitutional Litigation Seminar. 4 hours.

This is a theory/practice course for third year students only. Its basic premise is that competent legal representation requires a sophisticated understanding of the law and its ethical framework as well as a sound mastery of the practical skills necessary to make principles of law work effectively and fairly in the advancement of client interests.

This course gives the student an intensive exposure to the substantive principles underlying the prosecution and defense of constitutional and civil rights litigation. With that foundation, the student then proceeds to employ these principles in a series of controlled exercises featuring a full trial. The student must show proficiency at all of the fundamental skills of the lawyer including: (1) basic legal research; (2) the drafting of pleadings, motions and other documents in preparation for trial; (3) the conduct of pre-trial discovery in all its forms; (4) negotiation of disputed factual and legal issues for purposes of settlement as well as formulating a pre-trial order; (5) jury selection; (6) all aspects of trial advocacy; and (7) appellate advocacy.

443. Copyright Law. 2 hours.

Concentration is upon the various methods to protect literary, musical, and artistic work under the law of copyright. Copyright is a statutory subject and is based upon the Copyright Act of 1909 and its amendments and the Copyright Act of 1976. The course deals with what can be copyrighted, infringement actions, the rights enjoyed by the copyright proprietor, jurisdiction and various remedies.

444. Corporate Reorganization. 3 hours.

This course is a study of corporate mergers, acquisitions, recapitalization of insolvent corporations, corporate taxation, securities regulation, accounting and creditors' rights.

445. Creditors' Rights. 2 hours.

This course focuses on the rights of creditors to prejudgment remedies and examinations of procedures whereby judgments may be reviewed as well as debtors' defenses to collection practices and to the legislative protection of debtors' economic regeneration.

446. Criminal Procedure I. 3 hours.

A study of the criminal process from pre-arrest investigation to time of trial. Emphasis will be placed on the pre-trial rights of persons suspected of crime, including the privilege against self-incrimination, the right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure, and the due process and other rights attaching to pre-trial confrontation between the accused and the witnesses against him. In addition, guilty pleas will be examined. Criminal Procedure I is not prerequisite to Criminal Procedure II.

447. Criminal Procedure II. 3 hours.

A study of the criminal processes beginning with the bringing of formal charges against the suspect and concluding with the adjudication of the guilt or innocence of the accused. Emphasis will be placed on: prosecutorial discretion; preliminary hearing and grand jury procedures; joinder and severance; plea bargaining; criminal discovery; the rights to speedy trial, assistance of counsel,



confrontation, and trial by jury; double jeopardy; and sentencing. Criminal Procedure II may be taken before Criminal Procedure I.

448. Post Conviction Relief. 3 hours.

The historical development and present availability of judicial relief at both the federal and state levels for persons detained pursuant to conviction for crime who assert that their detention is unlawful. Habeas corpus and statutory motions to vacate or set aside, the principal forms of post-conviction relief, will be studied in depth; however, other modes of relief, including *coram nobis*, will also be examined. Consideration will be given to proposals to alter or abolish present procedures for obtaining post-conviction relief.

449. Comparative Criminal Procedure Seminar. 2 hours.

A comparison of the basic elements of Anglo-American criminal procedure with that of the continental system of criminal justice. Special emphasis will be given to Soviet and socialist criminal justice systems.

450. Criminal Trial Practice Seminar. 2 hours.

Pre-trial problems including interviewing the client and witnesses, dealing with law enforcement agencies and the prosecutor. Investigation of the case, and preparation for trial. The trial and tactical problems arising therein. Post-trial matters.

453. Domestic Relations. 3 hours.

The significant aspects of family law, including marriage, annulment, divorce, separation, custody, adoption and illegitimacy.

455. Equitable Remedies. 3 hours.

The focus in this course is upon "remedies," with the principal emphasis being placed upon the two great remedies which developed in equity, i.e., the injunction and the specific performance decrees. Of these, relatively greater attention is given to the injunction remedy and its availability at the temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction stages, as well as after trial upon the merits. For both the litigator and the counselor "injunction practice" has many aspects, some practical, some theoretical, which must be considered if the client is to be protected. To these special attention is given.

The third "great remedy" studied at length is that of "restitution at law," an important part of our remedies system which ordinarily receives relatively less attention in the courses offered in the first year.

Since emphasis upon "remedies" necessarily requires a focus upon the "choice" of remedies which may be available to a litigant in most situations, the course emphasizes the "election of remedies" opportunities, and the implications of each possible choice, in those fact situations which are discussed. This, in turn, requires at least a superficial knowledge of the conventional remedy at law of "money damages" and of the basic damages rules in those situations which often come before the courts. Some introductory material of this nature is included in the Casebook to enable the student to grasp readily the implications of a choice of remedies.

456. Estate Planning Seminar. 2 hours.

Typical problems involved in planning an effective and economical gift distribution of property interests will be studied in the light of the results sought by the donor. Attention will be given to the preparation of estate plans and the drafting of appropriate instruments to accomplish these objectives. Emphasis will be placed upon the restrictions imposed by the law of trusts, wills, future interests, and federal taxation. Problem cases involving inter vivos and testamentary transfers of wealth, outright and in trust, will be assigned.

457. Federal Courts. 2-3 hours.

Nature, source and extent of the federal judicial power. Original, removal, and appellate jurisdiction and procedure in federal courts. State laws as rules of decision.

458. The Role of Courts. 2 hours.

This seminar examines what the role of courts in American society is now and should be in the future. Through assigned readings the class will consider the business and activities of courts today as contrasted with eighty years ago in matters such as the volume and kinds of cases, users, remedies, and complexity of litigation. The class will examine the functions courts perform (law declaring; dispute resolving; regulating conduct,

etc.) and how these functions have changed in regard to other governmental, public institutions as well as to non-court forums (family, school, church, etc.). Seminar participants will be asked to identify the distinctiveness of the judicial process vis-à-vis: (a) forms of nonjudicial dispute resolution (e.g., arbitration, mediation, etc.), (b) lawmaking and rulemaking processes (e.g., legislative and administrative processes), and (c) private processes and solutions in an effort to clarify the strengths and weaknesses of courts in handling various kinds of disputes ranging from a backyard squabble between neighbors to a "public-law" action to reform a state mental hospital or a prison system.

A paper and class presentation will be required.

459. Federal Estate and Gift Taxation. 2 hours.

Analysis of the federal estate and gift tax problems associated with the transmission of wealth by lifetime gift or transfer to take effect at death. Emphasis will be placed upon statutes, regulations and other interpretative materials. Tax policy, planning, and procedure will also be explored.

460. Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders. 4 hours.

Taxation of corporations and Subchapter S corporations; taxation of shareholders and corporations on formation of the corporation, distributions from the corporation to shareholders, redemption of stock and liquidation of the corporation; special provisions on bail-outs, collapsible corporations, unreasonable accumulation of corporate earnings and personal holding companies; and the special rules relating to professional corporations, affiliated corporations and corporate reorganizations including mergers, acquisitions and divisions.

461. Federal Income Taxation of Partnerships. 2 hours.

Major income tax problems of partnerships and their partners. Emphasis is placed on the formation, operation and termination of partnerships, as well as the tax consequences of common transactions upon the partners themselves.

462. Georgia Practice and Procedure. 3 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 402.

Georgia Practice is an advanced course in Civil Procedure. The course explores in depth the Georgia Civil Practice Act and Long-Arm Statute, as interpreted by Georgia appellate court decisions, along with selected constitutional and statutory provisions governing the allocation of jurisdiction among the State's trial courts, the venue of actions, and the validity of judgments.

463. Insurance. 3 hours.

The Insurance course has four goals. First, to continue the traditional law school mission to refine and broaden your ability and appetite for reading,

thinking, and talking like a lawyer, in understanding legal reasoning and in using legal material to discover and solve problems as would a scholar, advocate, counselor, draftsman, and social activist. Second, minor emphasis is placed on the business of insurance through governmental regulation, risk management, rating and classifications, and the types of available policies. Third, emphasis is put on the notion of judge-made insurance and insurance law as well as on the socialization of risks as a matter of public policy. Finally and more importantly, this is a practical lawyering course with primary emphasis on the litigatory and claims approaches. The focus is on negotiation (at least two out-of-class) and on drafting letters, documents and pleadings. The course thus attempts to enrich your doctrinal understanding through the performance of lawyering operations while concomitantly learning the skills required in those operations.

464. International Law I. 3 hours.

An examination of the nature of international law and its role in world affairs; national jurisdiction, nationality and the protection of citizens abroad; law regarding the use of force and the search for limits upon the nuclear arms race; international problems commonly arising from the practicing lawyer.

465. International Law II. 3 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 464.

This course will deal with those areas of international law in which important changes have occurred since 1945. In particular, it will examine the role of the United Nations and international courts in solving international conflicts and maintaining peace; legal aspects of arms control and reciprocal reduction of armaments; and international protection of human rights.

468. International Legal Transactions. 3 hours.

A systematic approach to legal problems arising in transactions which involve individuals, business enterprises, other private institutions, governments and governmental instrumentalities of two or more nations. Problems which arise for the lawyer when his client's transactions or relationships extend to more than one country will be explored, starting with those facing the individual away from home and proceeding through various corporate and contractual arrangements which involve two or more national jurisdictions.

469. Law of the Sea and the Protection of the Environment. 3 hours.

This course will examine the conflict between the principle of the freedom of the seas and national claims to vast coastal areas, as well as problems raised by growing marine and transfrontier pollution. The conflicts in the sea relate to navigation by private and naval vessels, fisheries, exploitation of oil and mineral resources, and scientific research. The effect of United States nonpartici-

pation in the international regime for deep seabed mining will be considered. State obligations with respect to the environment of other states and the common environment will be discussed.

471. International Legal Taxation. 2 hours.

Prerequisite: Senior standing. Recommended prerequisites: JUR 460 and 468.

Federal income taxation of foreign individuals and corporations doing business in the United States and United States individuals and domestic corporations doing business abroad, including source of income rules, foreign tax credit, tax treaties and controlled foreign corporations.

473. Juvenile Courts. 3 hours.

This course considers the problems relating to juvenile delinquency and the practice before juvenile courts. Considered are both the procedural and substantive aspects of this field of law.

475. Children in the Legal System. 2 hours.

This course examines the status of children in society and in law primarily by examining relationships between children, their parents and the state. It is designed to replace the fragmented approach to study of children's issues with a unified treatment of these issues in a single course. The course will include study of all of the constitutional cases dealing with children (e.g., cases dealing with corporal punishment in schools, free speech, compulsory school attendance, minors' abortions), traditional juvenile justice materials, issues relating to child custody and dependency, neglect, abuse and medical care, and issues relating to the rights and disabilities of children in traditional areas of substantive law (e.g., torts, contracts and property).

The course is open to all second and third year students. Enrollment is limited to 60 students.

476. Labor Law. 4 hours.

Labor Law is being offered as a four semester credit hour elective course. It will generally be offered only once an academic year. While this area was covered for years on the Georgia Bar Examination, it has been omitted for the last several examinations. This course has proved very useful to those aspiring to federal judge clerkships; practice in medium-to-large firms serving corporate clients; or public service law firms.

The casebook for the next academic year will be Cox, Bok and Gorman, *Labor Law* (ninth edition, 1981), with statutory and other supplements. This course will be taught through a combination of lecture, recitation, and class discussion focusing on the U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Courts of Appeal and National Labor Relations Board decisions. Assignments of 30 to 40 pages per class should be anticipated with some outside reading suggested.

Labor Law will cover approximately 1,000 pages in the casebook and will deal with: (1) the history and evolution of labor relations laws; (2) the law

applicable to union organizational activity and the establishment of collective bargaining relationships; (3) the law applicable to the duty to bargain; (4) the administration of the collective agreement; (5) strikes, picketing and boycotts; (6) the right of fair representation; and (7) federalism and labor relations.

477. Public Employee Labor Relations Law. 3 hours.
Analysis of the rights of public employees. Examined will be the right of public employees to organize and participate in labor organizations, the right to engage in collective bargaining, and the method by which bargaining impasses are resolved. The federal employee program will be compared with selected state statutes and common law approaches to public employee labor relations problems.

478. Land Finance Law. 2 hours.
An introductory survey of the basic components of conveyancing with emphasis on the finance, acquisition and development of real property. The course will explore financing techniques and default and foreclosure as well as review new issues raised by contemporary innovations in financing and ownership of real property.

479. Land Use Planning. 3 hours.
Analysis of the legal and administrative aspects of the regulation of land use of development, and the problems and techniques of urban planning. Particular attention is given to zoning, subdivision controls, public acquisition of land, and urban redevelopment.

482. Law and Society. 2 hours.
The bases of sociological jurisprudence, and an examination of the developing relationship between law and social problems. Individual problems considered sociologically and jurisprudentially.

483. Women and the Law. 3 hours.
The historical and current legal status of women and, by comparison, of men in the United States, with emphasis on the changes that have occurred in the last 10 years in constitutional and statutory law; the role the courts have played in that change; remedies (administrative, legislative, and judicial) for challenging legal classifications based on sex stereotypes. Consideration will also be given to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

486. Legal History. 3 hours.
A ranging survey of the evolution of English law and legal institutions, with emphasis on constitutional law, the development of the court systems, and 19th Century legal reforms. American legal history will also be examined when time permits.

488. The Law of Legislative Government. 2 hours.
A lawyer's perspective of the legislative branch of government. Organization and operation of legis-

lative bodies, including basis of representation, legislative investigations, pressure groups, quorum requirements, and the like. Enactment of legislation, including enactment process, executive participation, judicial review, constitutional limitations. Amendments revision and repeal of statutes. Principles of statutory interpretation and pitfalls in legislative drafting.

489. Military Law. 2 hours.
Historical and constitutional basis; Judge Advocate Generals' Corps; military justice; habeas corpus; war crimes; laws of war and related international law problems; Federal Tort Claims Act.

490. Municipal Corporations. 2 hours.
A study of law pertaining to local governments, with specific focus upon the legal problems of municipalities and counties in Georgia. Includes historical developments, local government structures, basis of representation, the local government's relationship to the state, local government territorial procedures, local government power, regulation of business, licensing, local government finances, facets of local government contractual responsibility, local government liability considerations.

491. Natural Resources. 3 hours.
A survey course concerned with the development, allocation, and conservation of natural resources. Legal treatment of renewable resources such as timber is contrasted with legal treatment of non-renewable resources such as oil and gas. Public works projects in the water resources field are treated as a unifying theme in environmental planning.

492. Patent Law. 2 hours.
The nature of patents, trademarks and copyrights, patent reissue and disclaimer, patent infringement, claim interpretation, patent conveyances and assignments, patent enforcement and procedures.

493. Regulated Industries. 3 hours.
A study of the nature and extent of regulations imposed on utilities, common carriers and related industries with particular attention to anti-trust laws, objectives of public control and the special problems of each industry studied.

495. Secured Transactions. 3 hours.
This course deals with security interests in personal property and fixtures. It centers on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, and the relationship of Article 9 to the Federal Bankruptcy Code. It explores the creation, perfection, priority and foreclosure of security interests. Both consumer and business financing are examined. Especially in Article 9, commercial law is primarily an area of planning law. Emphasis is placed on structuring transactions consistent with the inten-

tion of the parties and the requirements of existing law.

496. Securities Regulation. 3 hours.

This course offers a general consideration of the laws which regulate distribution and trading of "securities" both in their conventional and less conventional forms.

Controls of these activities are mainly a matter of federal laws, and the course is principally concerned with a somewhat detailed study of the principal federal statutes and the case law relating to them, e.g., the "Securities Act of 1933" and the "Securities Exchange Act of 1934." Because of time limitations less attention is given to other federal regulatory statutes such as the "Investment Company Act," the "Investment Advisers Act," and the "Trust Indenture Act," as well as to state law controls with respect to distribution of securities.

Relatively greater attention during the course is concentrated on the growing area of federal control in the area of alleged "fraud" in the purchase and sale of securities, the so-called "10b-5" development.

497. Social Legislation. 2 hours.

Social Legislation traces the method by which the courts evolve, interpret and apply legislation designed to remedy social problems. Specifically, this course concentrates on private sector employment discrimination based on race, sex, age, religion, or national origin, and examines the substantive constitutional, legislative and executive enactments relating to the elimination of that problem.

498. Social Legislation Seminar. 3 hours.

Touches on such various aspects of labor policy as: (1) federal and state wage hour laws, (2) federal and state contract labor standards laws, (3) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and (4) workers' compensation.

499. Employment Discrimination. 3 hours.

The course examines the law regulating distinctions in the employment relationship. The emphasis is federal statutory law regulating race, sex, religion, national origin, age and handicap discrimination, particularly Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Rehabilitation Act, the reconstruction era civil rights legislation, and Executive Order 11246. Employer discrimination based on employee instituted economic pressures (e.g., picketing, striking, etc.) and union adherence is covered in the course in Labor Law, and thus will be given only passing attention in employment discrimination.

The course is designed for those interested in the general practice of law, civil rights litigation, and labor-management relations.

The grade will be based upon an examination at the end of the course. The course is open to all students beyond their first year. There are no

formal prerequisites. However, Constitutional Law and Labor Law would be helpful.

500. State and Local Taxation. 2 hours.

A study of the principles and problems of state and local taxation in our federal system. The course examines ad valorem property taxes, corporate and personal income taxes, sales and use taxes, and other state and local taxes imposed on business. Federal constitutional limitations on state tax power are explored in detail and considerable attention is devoted to the problems of dividing the income of multijurisdictional corporations among the states. There are no formal prerequisites to enrolling in the course.

501. State and Local Taxation Seminar. 2 hours.

Students will engage in an in-depth study of selected problems in the field of state and local taxation. The basic course (or equivalent background) in state and local taxation is a prerequisite for enrolling in the seminar. A paper will be required.

503. Individual and Labor Union Seminar. 2 hours.

This course analyzes the legal problems of the National Labor Relations Board in conducting union elections, certifying the union, rights of the individual in joining a union, problems of dues and other internal workings of a union in relationship to its membership.

504. Trial Practice Seminar. 2 hours.

A study of the trial lawyer's methods in the trial courts and of tactical principles and problems.

505. Unfair Trade and the Consumer. 3 hours.

Not open to students with credit in JUR 530. This course will cover judicial and legislative mechanisms that prevent competitive practices directed at consumer decision making. The focus will be on trademarks, copyrights, price and service discrimination, and such statutes as the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Robinson-Patman Act.

506. Workers' Compensation. 2 hours.

This course analyzes the law governing workplace accidents and diseases and its relationship to orthodox tort doctrine. Among the topics studied are the substantive limitations on coverage, the administrative process in handling claims and various approaches toward computing compensation awards.

507. Law and Medicine. 3 hours.

This course explores a cross-section of legal issues affecting health care providers. Among the topics discussed are administrative issues pertaining to the licensing and disciplining of doctors and hospitals; theories of liability for medical maloccurrences; the availability and use of medical records and expert testimony in litigation; and the legal ramifications of advances in medical technology. The course materials will touch upon

principles of constitutional law, administrative law, civil procedure, evidence and torts.

508. Business Problems. 3 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 421 and 460.

A series of relatively complicated fact situations are analyzed with special emphasis upon tax, corporation law, and securities regulation aspects. A number of drafting exercises are required together with preparation of several memoranda of law.

510. Comparative Private International Law. 2 hours.

A survey of the laws of nations as they apply to private legal disputes having transnational characteristics.

513. Tax Policy Seminar. 2 hours.

This course is designed to explicate the basic principles, theories, and tools of analysis that are needed for sensible, serious discussion of federal income tax policy. The course presents a substantial body of material that is sound and that should be mastered. Consequently, the successful completion of a course in federal income taxation is a prerequisite to this course. Either a paper or a final examination will be required.

514. Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment. 2 hours.

A study of the history, present force and practical usefulness of constitutional safeguards for the civil rights of the individual, with particular emphasis on constitutional protection of freedom of speech, press, and religion. Cases will be assigned by the instructor with particular stress on recent Supreme Court decisions. A substantial legal essay will be required of students enrolled in the course.

515, 516. Prosecutorial Clinic I and II. 2 hours each.

Prerequisite: JUR 405.

Under supervision of an attorney/director, acting as an assistant district attorney, students will assist in the preparation and trial of pending misdemeanor cases, the drafting of warrants, motions, orders, memoranda, and other legal documents and will actually appear in court on behalf of the prosecution.

517. Legal Aid and Defender Clinic. 2 hours.

Course entails the actual handling of both civil and criminal clients in Clarke County under the supervision of a faculty member admitted to practice law in Georgia. Students interview clients, advise them, prepare necessary legal documents and participate in the representation of the client. Students participate in regular seminars devoted to discussion of clients' cases.

518. Federal Courts Seminar. 2 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 418, 419, and 457.

Discussion of issues in the law of federal courts. Students choose from among topics dealing with

a range of federal courts problems and prepare papers for presentation.

519. Supervised Research. 1-2 hours.

During the senior year of Law School, selected students may be given an opportunity to prepare research papers outside the confines of a particular course, but under the supervision of a faculty member. Credit to be given will be dependent upon the scope of the subject chosen and the time frame during which the work is to be done.

520. Selected Problems in International Law Seminar. 2 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 464 and 465.

A tutorial seminar in which Professor Dean Rusk will work with a small group of advanced law students on significant modern developments in international law. A paper of thesis quality prepared under the instructor's guidance will be required.

521. Constitution and Foreign Affairs. 2 hours.

The U. S. Constitution establishes what is perhaps the most complicated government in the world. The seminar will inquire into the respective roles of the President, the Congress and the Courts in the conduct of our relations with other governments. A central question will be how the United States, within Constitutional limitations, conducts itself as a full member of the society of nations. The treaty power, the impact of our Bill of Rights, and the regulation of foreign commerce will receive special attention.

522. Law and Diplomacy. 2 hours.

The central focus of the seminar on law and diplomacy will be the role of law in the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. Attention will be given to situations where the role of law is limited and unable to function in a conflict resolution role. Special attention will also be given to the directions in which international law should move in order to strengthen the role of law among nations.

523. United Nations Law. 3 hours.

This course will investigate: the handling by the United Nations of various threats to the peace and breaches of the peace; the evolution of the methods for settling international disputes through the United Nations; the structural and procedural difficulties impeding work of the United Nations.

525. Consumer Protection Seminar. 2 hours.

Study of developing case-law and legislation for the protection of the ordinary and low-income borrower and buyer. Emphasis on the Federal "Truth in Lending" Act, the Uniform Consumer Credit Code and, where relevant, the Uniform Commercial Code.

526. International Legal Organizations. 2 hours.

A study of the legal aspects of the principal inter-

national trade organizations and agreements (GATT, OECD, ECE) and international monetary and investment institutions (IMF, IBRD, AID); a study of the European Common Market, its laws relating to trade barriers, establishment of companies, and antitrust, and their application in national and supranational courts; U.S. trade legislation.

527. Export and Import Trade Regulation. 3 hours.
A survey of laws and administrative procedures that govern imports and exports of goods, services and capital to and from the U.S. All major phases of importing and exporting will be reviewed, and special attention will be given to recent developments regarding export licensing, extraterritorial antitrust enforcement and trade financing.

528. Law and Environment. 3 hours.
State, Federal, and International legal response to the problems of air pollution, water pollution, solid waste, pesticides, noise, and radiation. Emphasis is on public regulation, but some consideration is given to private remedies.

529. Environmental Litigation Seminar. 2 hours.
Advanced research in legal control of environmental problems, with primary attention being given to court procedures in water law controversies.

531. Prisoner Legal Counseling. 2 hours.
Prerequisite: JUR 517.
Students are engaged full-time in a practicum for one semester at the Diagnostic and Classification Center of the Department of Corrections at Jackson, Georgia. Under the direct supervision of an attorney, students provide legal assistance for prisoners in both personal legal problems and in post-conviction problems. Tutorial and seminar discussions are held on individual cases.

532. Rights of the Confined. 2 hours.
Emphasis will be given to the legal status of the criminally convicted and confined, the pre-trial detainee, and the juvenile ward of the state, and to judicial and administrative remedies for enforcing those rights. The relationship between the judicial and corrections systems will be discussed. In addition, attention will be given to the right of persons isolated from society through civil commitment, and to the collateral consequences of confinement and criminal conviction.

533. Family Law. 3 hours.
Family Law will focus on the family as an appropriate matrix for exploring problems of children, such as delinquency, neglect, dependency, custody, and adoption. Traditional domestic relations topics—e.g., marriage, divorce, and separation—will be treated but only insofar as they relate to the problems of the child. Particular emphasis will be placed on the expanding con-

stitutionalization of the juvenile court and related processes, with an evaluation of the accommodation of these expanding rights in the new Georgia Juvenile Court Code.

535. Communications Law Seminar. 2 hours.
This course first will examine the structure of the communications industry, including relationships between broadcasters, networks, common carriers, and equipment suppliers. It then will analyze recent developments in broadcasting—e.g., the expanding fairness doctrine, the evolving right of access—and the impact of cable television, videotape units, domestic satellites, and other new media. Each student will be required to prepare and present at least one major paper.

536. International Trade Laws. 3 hours.
To examine national and international policies and laws relating to international trade and investment.

537. Taxation of Natural Resources. 2 hours.
Prerequisite: JUR 418 or 500.
Federal, state, and local taxation of oil, gas, hard minerals, and timber.

538. Special International Law Studies I. 1 hour.
This course will cover a selected area of international and comparative law.

539. Special International Law Studies II. 1 hour.
This course will analyze the legal institutions of another legal system.

540. Wills and Trusts. 4 hours.
Not open to students with credit in JUR 428.
A one-semester intensive treatment of donative transfers of property.

Inquiries and requests for information and application forms should be addressed as follows:

*Admissions Office
School of Law
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
Telephone: 404/542-7060*

Information regarding the Master of Laws (LL.M.) and graduate programs:

*Admissions Office
School of Law
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
Telephone: 404/542-7060*

Housing for single students:

*Department of University Housing
Russell Hall
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
Telephone: 404/542-1421*

Housing for married students:

*Family Housing Office
710 East Campus Road
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
Telephone: 404/542-1473*

Payment of Fees:

*Treasurer's Office
Business Services Building
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
Telephone: 404/542-1625*

Loans:

*Student Financial Aid
Academic Building
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
Telephone: 404/542-6147*

