

SMU
DEDMAN SCHOOL OF LAW

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

2006-2007

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BULLETIN OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

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The following catalogs constitute the General Bulletin of the University and may be obtained by writing the Division of Enrollment Services:

Undergraduate Catalog
Dedman College Graduate Catalog
Dedman School of Law Catalog
Cox School of Business Graduate Catalog
Meadows School of the Arts Graduate Catalog
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Every effort has been made to include in this bulletin information which, at the time of preparation for printing, most accurately represents Southern Methodist University within the context in which it is offered.

The provisions of the publication are not, however, to be regarded as an irrevocable contract between the student and Southern Methodist University. Except as otherwise specifically determined by the University, students entering law school in Fall 2006 must fulfill the requirements for graduation as set forth in this catalog. Students entering prior to Fall 2006 are subject to the requirements for graduation as set forth in the catalog in effect at the time they entered the law school. The University reserves the right to change, at any time and without prior notice, any provision or requirement, including, but not limited to, policies, procedures, charges, financial aid programs, refund policies, and academic programs.

For information concerning admission and financial aid write to:

Office of Admission
Dedman School of Law
Southern Methodist University
PO Box 750110
Dallas TX 75275-0110
Web site: www.law.smu.edu

ADDRESS ALL OTHER MATTERS TO THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

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

As you will see in the following pages, the school has a diverse and highly talented faculty whose members are dedicated to teaching. Not only do they hold outstanding academic credentials, but virtually all of them also have had practical experience before entering their teaching careers. Consequently, they provide the invaluable link between the theory of classroom instruction and the reality of legal practice. The School of Law enjoys a national and international reputation, with its graduates practicing in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries.

We at the School take pride in offering our students a total educational experience, including an active Student Bar Association, moot court and mock trial activities, five respected law journals, a summer program in Oxford, England, a career services center, and five fine clinical programs, including one of the very few in taxation. While our curriculum is extremely rich, we are still small enough to take a personal interest in each student. The school's Law Quadrangle provides an admirable setting for learning and includes the Underwood Law Library, a modern and comprehensive research facility equipped with state-of-the-art instructional technologies.

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

I hope that you will have an opportunity to visit our campus. Such an experience will give you a real sense of the school in a way that the pages of a bulletin can only suggest. We wish you the best of luck in your legal career.

JOHN B. ATTANASIO
Dean and William Hawley Atwell Professor
of Constitutional Law

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I. ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY, AND STAFF

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

- R. Gerald Turner**, *President*
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S. Leon Bennett, *General Counsel, Vice President for Legal Affairs and Government Relations, and Secretary*
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Brad E. Cheves, *Vice President for Development and External Affairs*
Dana Gibson, *Vice President for Business and Finance*
Thomas W. Tunks, *Provost ad interim*
Elizabeth C. Williams, *University Treasurer*

DEDMAN SCHOOL OF LAW

FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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FACULTY EMERITI

- Earl C. Borgeson**, B.S.L., LL.B., B.A. in Law Librarianship, *Professor Emeritus of Law*
Beverly M. Carl, B.S.L., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emerita of Law*
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FACULTY

John B. Attanasio, *Dean and William Hawley Atwell Professor of Constitutional Law*, B.A., 1976, University of Virginia; J.D., 1979, New York University; Diploma in Law, 1982, University of Oxford (Oriell College); LL.M., 1985, Yale University. Dean Attanasio has taught at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law and Notre Dame Law School, where he also served as the John M. Regan Jr. Director of the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies from 1991-92. He was dean of Saint Louis University School of Law from 1992-98. As a 1990 Fulbright Award recipient, Dean Attanasio delivered lectures on American constitutional law in Moscow and throughout the former Soviet Union. He has advised various legislative and judicial officials in emerging democracies in countries around the world. In addition, he arranged the first United States visit of five justices of the Russian Constitutional Court and accompanied them to Washington, D.C. He also organized a symposium on the South Africa constitutional transformation featuring three justices from that nation's Constitutional Court. He has organized summits and other high level meetings with Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the European Court of Justice, the Italian Constitutional Court, the Russian Constitutional Court, the South African Constitutional Court, and the German Constitutional Court. He is the Principal Investigator of the Rule of Law Forum which brings high level leaders to the United States for meetings with American counterparts in the Senate, Supreme Court, State Department, the Federal Reserve Bank, etc. He co-chairs the ABA's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar Out-of-the-Box Committee on the future of American legal education. He is co-editor-in-chief of *The International Lawyer*, and sits on the Board of the Appellate Judges Educational Institute. Dean Attanasio has taught constitutional law, First Amendment, civil procedure, torts, and jurisprudence. He is co-author (with Norman Redlich, Joel Goldstein, and the late Bernard Schwartz) of *Constitutional Law and Understanding Constitutional Law* and has written numerous articles for legal journals, including the *New York University Law Review*, the *Virginia Law Review*, the *University of Chicago Law Review*, *Georgetown Law Review*, and the *American Journal of Comparative Law*. He has written and lectured in the areas of international law, constitutional law, federalism, religion and law in society, human genetic engineering, and legal education.

Roy Ryden Anderson, *Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Vinson & Elkins Distinguished Teaching Fellow and Professor of Law*, B.A., 1966, Texas Christian University; J.D., 1969, Southern Methodist University; LL.M., 1975, Yale University. A former notes and comments editor of the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce*, Professor Anderson has served at SMU School of Law as executive director of the criminal justice program, assistant dean, associate dean, and since 2003, as senior associate dean for academic affairs. He teaches in the areas of contracts, commercial law, and commercial remedies. He is the author of numerous law journal articles and a two-volume treatise entitled *Damages Under the Uniform Commercial Code* (1988). He also is co-author of two volumes of the *Texas Litigation Guide*. Professor Anderson is a member of the American Law Institute and a life fellow of the Texas Bar Foundation. He has served as a member of the ALI Consultative Group on the revision of UCC Article 2 and as a commentator for the ABA subcommittee of advisers to the UCC Article 2 Drafting Committee. Professor Anderson was a member of the State Bar of Texas committee that prepared the bill analysis of UCC Article 1 for the Texas Legislature and currently chairs and is the reporter for the Texas Bar committee that is preparing a bill analysis of UCC Articles 2 and 2A for the Texas Legislature.

Maureen N. Armour, *Associate Dean for Clinical Education and Associate Professor of Law*, B.A., 1970, University of California, Santa Cruz; Master of Social Work (administration), 1974, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1981, Southern Methodist University. Following graduation Professor Armour was a law clerk to Judge Barefoot Sanders, Federal District Judge, Northern District of Texas. Professor Armour has been a partner in the litigation section of the Dallas law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld and served as a member of the adjunct faculty of SMU School of Law for the spring term 1988, teaching Texas Trial and Appellate Procedure. Professor Armour currently teaches in the Civil Clinic at the Law School.

Lackland H. Bloom Jr., *Professor of Law*, B.A., 1970, Southern Methodist University; J.D., 1973, University of Michigan. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif, as well as administrative editor of the *Michigan Law Review*, Professor Bloom was a law clerk to Chief Justice John R. Brown of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. He later was associated with the Washington firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. A specialist in constitutional law, he has recently published articles concerning freedom of speech and the rhetoric of Supreme Court opinions. Professor Bloom is also active in the field of copyright. He teaches courses in constitutional law and copyright law.

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

Alan R. Bromberg, *University Distinguished Professor of Law*, A.B., 1949, Harvard University; J.D., 1952, Yale University. Professor Bromberg has been a senior fellow of the Yale law faculty and visiting professor at Stanford Law School. He is an author of numerous authoritative publications, including *Bromberg and Lowenfels on Securities Fraud and Commodities Fraud* (2nd edition, six volumes), *Bromberg and Ribstein on Partnership* (four volumes, more in preparation), *Bromberg and Ribstein on Limited Liability Partnerships and the Revised Uniform Partnership Act*, and numerous articles on tax, partnership, corporate, securities, and commodities law. A life member of the American Law Institute, he is a former chair of the Law School Publications Advisory Board of Matthew Bender & Co., and sits on the editorial boards of three corporate and securities reviews. He has drafted substantial parts of the Texas corporate, partnership, and securities statutes. He is active on six American Bar and Texas Bar committees in his areas of interest. He is a director of and co-chairs the Legislative Committee of the Texas Business Law Foundation. He practiced law in Dallas before joining the SMU faculty in 1956, and he is of counsel to Jenkins & Gilchrist, a Professional Corporation. He teaches courses primarily in business associations, securities regulation, and corporate planning.

Regis W. Campfield, *Marilyn Jeanne Johnson Distinguished Law Faculty Fellow and Professor of Law*, B.B.A., 1963, Notre Dame University; LL.B., 1966, University of Virginia. An editor of the *Virginia Law Review*, Professor Campfield joined

the SMU faculty after teaching at Notre Dame Law School. Prior to that time he practiced with Squire, Sanders & Dempsey in Cleveland. He is a member of the American Law Institute, a fellow and past regent of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel, a fellow of the American College of Tax Counsel, a former member of the executive council of the International Academy of Estate and Trust Law, as well as a member of the American Bar Association Section of Taxation, and past chair of its Committee on Tax Practice Management. He also is a member of the Estate and Gift Tax, Legal Education, Technology Committees of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel, and a member of its Editorial Board as well as a Past Regent and past member of its Membership Selection Committee. He was formerly chair of the Committee on Tax Legislation and Regulations: Joint Property (Section of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law of the American Bar Association) and past editor of *Probate Lawyer*, the annual publication of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel. He is the author of *Estate Planning & Drafting*, *Estate & Gift Taxation*, and co-author of *Taxation of Income*, *Fiduciary Tax Guide*, and *Taxation of Estate, Gifts, & Trusts*. He is also permanent chair of the Notre Dame Tax and Estate Planning Institute and co-director of the Joint CFT/SMU Law School Estate Planning Series. Professor Campfield has been a visiting professor at the University of Virginia School of Law. He teaches courses in wills, trusts, estate and gift taxation, and estate planning.

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

Gail M. Daly, *Associate Dean for Library and Technology, Director of the Underwood Law Library, and Associate Professor of Law*, B.A., 1968, M.A., 1969, University of Michigan; J.D., 1989, University of Minnesota. A managing editor of the *Minnesota Law Review*, Professor Daly was a law librarian at the University of Minnesota and a visiting associate for law with the Research Libraries Group at Stanford University. In 2004, Professor Daly was appointed by President George W. Bush to the National Museum and Library Services Board. She teaches a course on perspectives of the American legal system to LL.M. international students, advanced legal research, and copyright.

Jane L. Dolkart, *Associate Professor of Law*, B.A., 1969, Mount Holyoke College; J.D., 1972, Columbia University; LL.M., 1973, Georgetown University. Professor Dolkart was a partner with the civil rights firm of Dolkart & Einstein in Washington, D.C. She was formerly the executive assistant to the chair and an assistant general counsel at the EEOC and taught at Catholic University School of Law. She teaches in the areas of civil procedure, labor and employment law, and sexuality and gender.

William V. Dorsaneo III, *Chief Justice John and Lena Hickman Distinguished Faculty Fellow and Professor of Law*, B.A., 1967, University of Pennsylvania; J.D., 1970, University of Texas. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Grand Chancellor of the Order of Chancellors, and a member of the Order of the Coif, Professor Dorsaneo

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David G. Epstein, *Professor of Law*, B.A., 1964, J.D., 1966, University of Texas at Austin; LL.M., 1969, Harvard University. David teaches bankruptcy, business enterprises, contracts, property and secured credit. Before coming to SMU in 2003, he most recently served as the Charles E. Tweedy Jr. Chair of Law at University of Alabama. Prior to his tenure at Alabama, David was a partner in the law firm of King & Spalding, dean of the Emory Law School, dean of the University of Arkansas Law School, tenured professor at Emory, Arkansas, Texas, and the University of North Carolina and visiting professor at the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, Washington University, Brigham Young University, the University of Houston, Georgia State University, Harvard University, New York University and Georgetown University. He has written the best-selling student text on bankruptcy and has co-authored a multi-volume treatise on bankruptcy and national casebooks on bankruptcy, commercial law, contracts, and corporations.

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ing law school, he was a law clerk to Chief Justice Edward Pringle of the Colorado Supreme Court. Prior to joining the faculty at SMU he was an attorney with the Environmental Defense Fund and with the Office of General Counsel of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Professor Gaba has published numerous articles on environmental law and is the author of *Environmental Law* (West Black Letter Series) and co-author of the treatise *The Law of Solid Waste, Pollution Prevention and Recycling*. He teaches environmental law and related courses, property, and administrative law.

Shubha Ghosh, *Professor of Law*, B.A., 1984, Amherst College; M.A., 1986, Ph.D. (Economics), 1988, The University of Michigan; J.D., 1994, Stanford Law School. Professor Ghosh joined the SMU faculty as a full professor in the fall of 2005 and brings extensive academic and practical experience to his first year and upper division courses. He teaches courses in Intellectual Property, Business Enterprise, Internet Law, Copyrights, Patents, Torts, and Property and has lectured on intellectual property policy at Oxford University, The University of Edinburgh, Stanford Law School, Boston University, Duke University, and other professional and academic venues. His published work has appeared in *Tulane Law Review*, *Case Western Law Review*, *Houston Law Review*, *Florida Law Review*, *Harvard Journal of Law and Technology*, *Berkeley Technology Law Journal*, *Antitrust Law Journal*, and other scholarly and practitioner oriented publications. He is the co-author of two casebooks, *Intellectual Property in Business Organizations*, published by Lexis-Nexis in 2006, and *Intellectual Property: Private Rights, Public Interest, and the Regulation of Creative Activity*, to be published by Thomsen-West in 2007. He is a member of the American Intellectual Property Lawyers Association, the American Law and Economics Association, the Canadian Law and Economics Association, and the State Bar of California.

Christopher H. Hanna, *Altshuler University Distinguished Teaching Professor and Professor of Law*, B.S., 1984, J.D., 1988, University of Florida; LL.M., 1989, New York University. Professor Hanna has been a visiting professor at the University of Texas School of Law, the University of Florida College of Law, the University of Tokyo School of Law and a visiting scholar at Harvard Law School and the Japanese Ministry of Finance. In 1998, Professor Hanna served as a consultant in residence to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris. From June 2000 until April 2001, he assisted the U.S. Joint Committee on Taxation in its complexity study of the U.S. tax system and, from May 2002 until February 2003, he assisted the Joint Committee in its study of Enron, and upon completion of the study, continued to serve as a consultant to the Joint Committee on tax legislation. During 2000, he served as a tax advisor to the Presidential Campaign of George W. Bush. Prior to coming to SMU, Professor Hanna was a tax attorney with the Washington, D.C. law firm of Steptoe & Johnson. His primary duties included tax planning for partnerships and corporations on both a domestic and international level and also tax controversy. He has received the Dr. Don M. Smart Teaching Award for excellence in teaching at SMU Law School on six separate occasions. In 1995, he was selected and featured in *Barrister* magazine, a publication of the ABA Young Lawyers' Division, as one of "21 Young Lawyers Leading Us Into the 21st Century" (Special Profile Issue 1995). He has authored numerous articles in various areas of taxation including international taxation, corporate taxation, partnership taxation, and tax accounting. Professor Hanna has most recently completed his first book entitled *Comparative Income Tax Deferral: The United States and Japan*, which was released in July 2000. He is the associate editor of *The International Lawyer*, the faculty advisor to the Asian-American Law

Students Association, and a faculty advisor to the SMU Corporate Counsel Symposium (sponsored by the SMU Law Review). He is a member of the American Law Institute.

Jeffrey Kahn, *Assistant Professor of Law*, B.A., 1994, Yale University; M.Phil., 1996, Oxford University; D.Phil., 1999, Oxford University; J.D., 2002, University of Michigan. □ Professor Kahn's doctoral dissertation was published by Oxford University Press as *Federalism, Democratization, and the Rule of Law in Russia* (2002). □ While in law school, he served as a lecturer on European human rights law at summer training programs in Moscow for Russian lawyers sponsored by the Council of Europe. □ Following graduation, he served as a law clerk to the Honorable Thomas P. Griesa of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. □ Professor Kahn served as a trial attorney in the Civil Division, United States Department of Justice from October 2003 until April 2006. □ In 2005, he was detailed to the Criminal Division to conduct research in Russia on Russian criminal procedure for the Justice Department's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training. He served as an adjunct faculty member of the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University during the Spring 2006 term. Professor Kahn teaches and writes on American constitutional law, Russian law, human rights and counterterrorism.

Ndiva Kofele-Kale, *Professor of Law*, B.A., 1970, Beloit College; M.A., 1972, Ph.D., 1974, J.D., 1984, Northwestern University. Professor Kofele-Kale was a visiting professor of law at SMU for the spring term 1988, on leave from the faculty of the University of Tennessee School of Law. He became a full-time member of the faculty of SMU School of Law in the fall term 1989 and was an associate editor of *The International Lawyer* from 1990-96. He teaches courses in the areas of public and private international law.

Henry J. Lischer Jr., *Professor of Law*, B.B.A., 1967, J.D., 1970, University of Iowa; LL.M. (in Taxation), 1974, New York University. Professor Lischer has published tax articles in various academic and professional journals and four Tax Management Portfolios for the Bureau of National Affairs. He is co-author of five volumes of *West Legal Forms, Estate Planning* and co-author of five volumes of *West's Texas Forms, Estate Planning*. He has participated in numerous continuing legal education programs on the subject of taxation and estate planning. He serves as the Admissions Examiner of the U.S. Tax Court, Washington, D.C. He is a Fellow of the American College of Tax Counsel, an Academic Fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel, and has served as Professor-in-Residence on the staff of the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C. He teaches taxation of property dispositions, tax accounting, tax practice and professional responsibility, taxation and fiscal policy, and the basic federal income taxation course.

John S. Lowe, *George W. Hutchison Professor of Energy Law*, B.A., 1963, Denison University; LL.B., 1966, Harvard University. A Maxwell Fellow in Malawi from 1966-69, Professor Lowe practiced law privately in Columbus, Ohio, 1970-75. He then became a member of the faculty at the University of Toledo, where he served as assistant and associate professor from 1975 to 1978. He joined the faculty of the University of Tulsa in 1978 as professor and associate director of the National Energy Law and Policy Institute. Professor Lowe has been a visiting professor at the University of Texas, was the Distinguished Visiting Professor of Natural Resources Law at the University of Denver in 1987, was the Visiting Judge Leon Karelitz Chair of Oil and Gas Law at the University of New Mexico in 1996. He is also a former Chair of the Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources Law of the ABA and

a former President of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation. He is author of *Cases & Materials on Oil & Gas Law*, *Oil & Gas Law in a Nutshell*, and *International Petroleum Transactions*. Professor Lowe teaches courses on oil and gas, and oil and gas contracts.

George A. Martinez, *Professor of Law*, B.A., 1976, Arizona State University; M.A. (Philosophy), 1979, University of Michigan; J.D., 1985, Harvard University. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Martinez was a teaching fellow in the department of philosophy at the University of Michigan from 1979-81 and a visiting assistant professor of philosophy at Texas Christian University from 1981-82. He was a litigation associate with the Chicago firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt from 1985-88 and with the San Francisco firm of Morrison & Foerster from 1988-91. Professor Martinez has been a visiting professor of law at the University of Illinois and has presented papers at numerous universities including Yale University, the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Buenos Aires. Professor Martinez has published numerous law review articles in the areas of federal courts, critical race theory, and jurisprudence. His work has been reprinted in a number of leading anthologies on critical race theory. He is an editor of *A Reader on Race, Civil Rights and American Law: A Multiracial Approach*. He is associate editor of *Law and Business Review of the Americas*. Professor Martinez teaches in the areas of civil procedure, complex litigation, federal courts, and jurisprudence.

Thomas Wm. Mayo, *Associate Professor of Law*, B.A., 1971, Amherst College; J.D., 1977, Syracuse University College of Law. After law school, where he was Editor-in-Chief of the *Syracuse Law Review* and a member of the Order of the Coif, Professor Mayo was an associate with the Rochester, New York, firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle and then served during 1979-80 as a law clerk to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. He was then associated with the Washington, D.C., firm of Covington & Burling, where he practiced in the areas of antitrust, securities, communications, and election law. Professor Mayo came to SMU in 1984 and teaches courses in the areas of health care law, bioethics, administrative law, legislation, and constitutional law. He has twice been awarded the law school's Dr. Don M. Smart Award for Teaching Excellence, the university's Outstanding Community Volunteer Award, and the Dallas County Medical Society's 2002 Heath Award for outstanding leadership and contributions to medicine. He is also an adjunct associate professor of internal medicine at the University of Texas-Southwestern Medical School and the regular poetry columnist for the *Dallas Morning News*. Since 2005, Professor Mayo has been Director of SMU's Cary M. Maguire Center for Ethics and Professional Responsibility.

Joseph W. McKnight, *Larry and Jane Harlan Faculty Fellow and Professor of Law*, B.A., 1947, University of Texas; B.A., 1949, B.C.L., 1950, and M.A., 1954, Oxford University; LL.M., 1959, Columbia University. Professor McKnight is an authority in the fields of legal history and family and marital property law. He has written extensively on the Spanish legal influence on American jurisprudence and is completing a book, *Legal Persistence and Change*, which deals with the law of succession on the Hispanic frontier of North America. He and his co-author William A. Reppy Jr., published the eighth edition of their casebook, *Texas Matrimonial Property Law* in 2004. Professor McKnight acted as general editor and author of *Creditor's Rights in Texas* (1st ed. 1963). In 2004 Professor McKnight published the 38th in a series of annual surveys of Texas family property law. In 1967 he was a professor at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1976 he was on leave at the University of Salamanca. He is a leader in law reform and was a principal draftsman of the Texas Family Code, Texas homestead and antiquities legislation, revisions of

the Texas Constitution, and a federal statute on historical preservation. He served as a member of the board of directors of the National Legal Aid & Defender Association from 1963-66, as vice president of the American Society for Legal History from 1966-68, as a member of its board of directors from 1967-75, and as a member of the executive council of the Texas State Historical Association from 1988-91. In 1999 he completed a 23-year stint as a trustee of the San Jacinto Museum of History Association and has served on the Advisory Board of the Institute of Texas Cultures. He delivered the Stair Society lecture in Edinburgh in 1976 and was named an *Academico (honoris causa)* of the Academia Mexicana de Derecho Internacional in 1988. Professor McKnight served SMU School of Law as associate dean for academic affairs from 1977-80.

Frederick C. Moss, *Associate Professor of Law*, A.B., 1965, Georgetown University; J.D., 1968, Villanova University; LL.M., 1977, Harvard University. After serving as a prosecutor with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Washington, D.C., Professor Moss was a teaching fellow and lecturer at Harvard Law School. He has served on the faculty at many CLE programs designed to teach trial skills to practicing lawyers, and from 1980 to 1989 he was the director of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy's Southern Regional trial training program. He has contributed to a treatise on Texas evidence and often lectures at continuing legal education seminars on evidence and professional ethics topics. In 1990 he was a visiting professor at Cornell. Professor Moss has taught lawyering, criminal law, evidence, trial advocacy, criminal procedure, and professional responsibility, and has directed the law school's Criminal Clinic. He is the former director of the law school's Lawyering Program.

John J. Mylan, *Professor of Law*, B.S., 1961, Fordham University; J.D., 1964, Stanford Law School; LL.M. (in Taxation), 1965, New York University. Professor Mylan practiced law in Southern California for five years and was a member of the faculty of Willamette University College of Law from 1970-81. A specialist in the area of taxation, he has served on the law faculty of the New York University Graduate Tax Program and the University of Florida Graduate Tax Program. He has lectured at various tax conferences and has served as chair of the SMU Annual Federal Tax Planning Symposium. He has published numerous articles on taxation and has co-authored a multi-volume treatise entitled *Federal Taxation of Close Corporations*, as well as a treatise entitled *Closely Held Businesses in Estate Planning*. Professor Mylan has taught corporate taxation, partnership taxation, taxation of professional and closely held corporations, and taxation and fiscal policy, as well as the basic federal income taxation course.

Xuan-Thao Nguyen, *Professor of Law*, B.A., 1990, Oberlin College; J.D., 1995, Northeastern University School of Law. Prior to joining the SMU law faculty, Professor Nguyen was associate professor at Texas Wesleyan University School of Law. She has been a visiting professor at Seattle University School of Law. Before entering academia, she was an intellectual property associate with Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson (NYC) and Pryor, Cashman, Sherman & Flynn (NYC). Professor Nguyen is registered to practice in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. She chaired the IP/E-commerce Annual Conference in 2002 and has served as a planning committee member for the INTA annual conferences. Professor Nguyen co-authored (with Jeffrey A. Maine) a treatise (with annual supplements) and a casebook on intellectual property taxation. She has published articles in a number of law reviews, including the *U.C. Davis Law Review*, the *Georgia Law Review*, the *North Carolina Law Review*, the *Washington & Lee Law Review*, the *George Mason Law Review*, the *American University Law Review* (twice), the

Loyola Chicago Law Journal, the *Albany Law Review*, the *Chicago-Kent Intellectual Property Journal*, and the *Loyola Chicago Consumer Law Review*. Her articles have been cited in *Interstellar Starship Services, Ltd. V. Epix Inc.*, 304 F.3d 936 (9th Cir. 2002); *Times Mirror Magazines Inc. v. Las Vegas Sports News*, 212 F.3d 167 (3d Cir. 1999); and *Pharmacia Corp. v. Alcon Lab. Inc.*, 201 F.Supp.2d 335 (D. N. J. 2002). She is currently writing a new treatise entitled *Intellectual Property, Information and Software Licensing: Law and Practice* to be published by BNA in the fall of 2006, and a new casebook, *Intellectual Property and Information Licensing: Theories and Practice*, to be published by Aspen in late 2006. Professor Nguyen is a frequent speaker at national and international conferences and symposia, faculty workshops and roundtables. She writes and teaches in the interdisciplinary areas of intellectual property, commercial law, Internet law, taxation and bankruptcy.

Joseph Jude Norton, *James L. Walsh Distinguished Faculty Fellow in Financial Institutions and Professor of Law*, A.B., 1966, Providence College; LL.B., 1969, University of Edinburgh; LL.M., 1970, University of Texas; S.J.D., 1973, University of Michigan; Diplôme (*droit privé*), 1976, Hague Academy of International Law; D.Phil. (Law), 1995, Oxford University. Professor Norton primarily teaches domestic and international business and banking-related courses. He holds the James L. Walsh Distinguished Faculty Fellowship and Professorship in Financial Law at the School of Law, where he has been a tenured full Professor of Law since 1981 and an Adjunct Professor since 1973. He jointly held the Sir John Lubbock Professorship in Banking Law at the University of London from 1993 until 2005, and was the Cameron Professorial Fellow in Banking Law at London from 1988-1993; in the Spring semester 2005, he held the Nomura Distinguished Visiting Professorship in International Financial Systems at the Harvard Law School. In 1999-2001 he held the Vice Chancellor's Distinguished University Professor of Law at the University of Hong Kong, where he helped co-found the Asian Institute of International Financial Law. He also currently holds Visiting University Professorships at the Peking University Law Faculty and the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics; a chaired Visiting Professorship at the RAU Banking Institute, South Africa; a Visiting Professorial Fellowship at the Mandela Institute, Wits University, Johannesburg; and a Professorial Fellowship in Financial Law and Institutions at the British Institute of International and Comparative Law (London). In addition, he held a Visiting Professorship position at the University of Muenster Law Faculty for eight years, and he was a Visiting Professor at Soochow University Law Faculty, Taipei. He was the Editor-in-Chief on the *International Lawyer* journal for 14 years; and he is currently Editor-in-Chief of the *Law and Business Review of the Americas* and of the annual *Studies in International Financial, Economic and Technology Law*. He is General Editor of four major internal book series; and he sits on the Advisory Boards of six international journals. He is considered a leading expert in domestic (US) and international banking and financial law and in financial sector law reform matters. In September 2001, he was honored with an LLD degree from the University of Stockholm in recognition of such accomplishments; and in 2005, he was awarded an earned LLD degree from the University of London for his writings from 1996-2001. He has lectured on banking and finance law and financial sector reform worldwide, and he has published numerous books and articles on related subjects. He has practical experience with international and domestic (US) banking and capital markets transactions, international financial regulatory matters, bank corporate and asset restructuring and asset securitization. He also has consulted on financial sector law reform issues with a range of governmental and intergovernmental authorities worldwide, serving cur-

rently as a member of the World Bank/IMF Core Consultative Group on their Bank Insolvency Initiative and an academic consultant to the International Association of Deposit Insurers, and having served as an academic consultant to the Latin American Association of Bank Supervisors. He is an elected member of the American Law Institute and of the American College of Commercial Lawyers; and he holds the Martindale Hubbell AV (highest professional lawyer) rating. He was a corporate/banking partner of a major Texas law firm and has served as a consultant to several other major Texas law firms; and he has served as a member of the ABA and Texas Banking Committees, as a Council member of the ABA's International Law and Practice Section, and as a member of the UK/ICC Banking Committee. He is founder and Director of SMU's Institute of International Financial, Economic and Technology Law and of the reactivated SMU Law Institute of the Americas; and for ten years was the Director of SMU's annual Institutes of Banking Law, Commercial Lending and Finance, and of Lender Liability. He is a former President and (for 11 years) a member of the Board Directors of the North Central Texas Legal Service. His latest book publications are *Universalism v. Multilateralism: Policy Challenges for the 21st Century* (2004), *A New International Financial Architecture: A Viable Approach* (2002), *Financial Sector Law Reform in Emerging Economies* (2001), and *Reform of Latin American Banking Systems: National and International Perspectives* (2000).

Victoria Palacios, *Associate Professor of Law*, J.D., 1975, University of Nebraska College of Law. Professor Palacios held the Hastie Fellowship at the University of Wisconsin College of Law from 1975-77; she taught at the University of Utah College of Law from 1977-83, and as an adjunct professor from 1983-88. She has been on the faculty of the National Institute of Corrections since 1987 and has written an NIC monograph, *Parole Law* (1990, revised 1994). From 1983-90 Professor Palacios was a member, and for two years chair, of the Utah Parole Board. In 1990-91 she was a visiting associate professor at the University of Notre Dame Law School. She teaches in the areas of torts and criminal justice.

Ellen Smith Pryor, *Associate Provost; Homer R. Mitchell Professor of Insurance and Commercial Law*, B.A. (History), 1978, Rice University; J.D., 1982, University of Texas. Professor Pryor was editor-in-chief of the *Texas Law Review* and a member of Chancellors and Order of the Coif. She received awards for outstanding student, student scholarship, and best law review note. She served a judicial clerkship to the Honorable Carl McGowan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, following which she was in a civil law practice in Dallas for four years. She was the recipient of the 1985 Dallas Bar Association Pro Bono Award of the Year, and the 1986 State Bar of Texas Frank Scurlock Award for delivery of legal services to the poor. Professor Pryor joined the faculty of the SMU School of Law in 1986 and was a visiting professor at the University of Texas School of Law from 1992-94. She teaches in the areas of torts, compensation theory, and insurance law. She is a co-author of a torts casebook, *The Law of Torts* (West Publishing Company, 3rd edition, with Christie, Meeks, and Sanders), and has published numerous articles on tort, insurance, and disability compensation. She is a member of the American Law Institute, and an advisor to the Restatement (Third) of Torts. In 2006, she was appointed Associate Provost for honors and international programs at SMU. Most recently, she was named recipient of the 2006 ABA Robert B. McKay Outstanding Law Professor Award.

Roark M. Reed, *Professor of Law and Director of Criminal Justice Clinic*, B.S., B.A., 1965, J.D., 1969, Georgetown University. Professor Reed teaches primarily in the area of criminal procedure and litigation. He also teaches evidence, a course on

expert testimony offered jointly with the University of Texas, Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, and a course on the Japanese legal system. He is the co-author of the pioneering work with Professor Masahito Inouye and Judge Megumi Yamamuro, *Amerika No Keiji Tetsuzuki (American Criminal Procedure)* and co-authored with Irving C. Stone *Expert Testimony, A Series of Simulations*. He was on the board of advisers for the Bureau of National Affairs Criminal Practice Manual from 1986-91 and is a lifetime member of Nihon Keiho Kyoko (hon). In 1982, Professor Reed was awarded a Fulbright Lectureship to Japan where he taught at Tokyo University Law School and Rikyo Law School. He returned to Japan in 1989-90 on a second Fulbright Lectureship where he taught a comparative course on American and Japanese criminal procedure at Tokyo University Law School. He served as associate dean for clinical education from 1983-88. He served as a staff attorney for the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia and as director of the Criminal Justice Clinic, Maryland Division, at Georgetown University Law Center before joining the faculty of SMU. Currently, he serves as director of the Criminal Justice Clinic.

C. Paul Rogers III, *Professor of Law and former Dean*, B.A., 1970, J.D., 1973, University of Texas; LL.M., 1977, Columbia University. Professor Rogers practiced law in Pennsylvania before accepting the Krulewitch Fellowship for graduate law study from Columbia Law School. He subsequently joined the faculty of Loyola University of Chicago and came to SMU in 1980. He has published articles in the area of antitrust law, contracts, commercial law, regulated industries, and legal history, and has co-authored an antitrust casebook, *Antitrust Law: Policy & Practice*, now in its third edition. He has also taught courses in contracts, antitrust law, business torts, and sales of goods transactions, and served SMU School of Law as associate dean for academic affairs from 1982-86 and as dean from 1988-97. Professor Rogers is the University athletic representative, representing SMU before the NCAA and the Western Athletic Conference and currently sits on the NCAA's Academic, Education and Compliance Cabinet.

Susan Scafidi, *Associate Professor of Law*, A.B., 1990, Duke University; J.D., 1993, Yale University. Following graduation from Yale Law School, Professor Scafidi served as a law clerk to the Honorable Morris S. Arnold of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit. She also pursued graduate study in legal history at the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Chicago. Professor Scafidi has taught at the University of Chicago as a Bigelow Fellow, at Saint Louis University School of Law as an assistant professor, and most recently at the Yale Law School as a visiting lecturer. In addition, she has been a visiting scholar with the Robbins Collection at Boalt Hall, University of California at Berkeley, and with the Center for the Study of Law and Culture at Columbia Law School. She is the author of *Who Owns Culture?*, forthcoming from Rutgers University Press, as well as law review articles in the areas of intellectual property and history. Her teaching and research fields include property, intellectual property, international law, cultural property, ecclesiastical law, and legal history.

Daniel W. Shuman, *Professor of Law*, B.S., 1969, J.D., 1972, University of Arizona. An editor of the *Arizona Law Review*, a member of the Order of Coif, and the recipient of the University of Arizona Foundation Outstanding Law Senior Award, Professor Shuman served as a legal aid attorney in Tucson, and later as assistant attorney general of Arizona in Phoenix, with responsibility in a variety of areas, including mental health law. He is the author of numerous books and articles in the fields of mental health law and evidence, including *Fundamentals of Forensic Practice: Mental Health and Criminal Law* (2005); *Experts in Court: Accommodat-*

ing Law, Science and Expert Knowledge (2005); *Predicting the Past: The Retrospective Assessment of Mental States in Civil and Criminal Litigation* (2002); *Justice and the Prosecution of Old Crimes: Balancing Legal Psychological and Moral Considerations* (2000); *Conducting Insanity Defense Evaluations* (2000); *Law, Mental Health, and Mental Disorder* (1996); *Psychiatric and Psychological Evidence* (1986; 2d ed. 1994; 3rd ed. 2005); *Doing Legal Research: A Guide for Social Scientists and Mental Health Professionals* (1996); *The Psychotherapist-Patient Privilege* (1987); and *Law & Mental Health Professionals: Texas* (1990; 2d ed. 1997; 3rd ed. 2004). Professor Shuman received the 1988 Manfred S. Guttmacher Award for the outstanding contribution to the literature on forensic psychiatry from the American Psychiatric Association and the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law for his book, *Psychiatric and Psychological Evidence*. In 2005, he received the American Academy of Forensic Psychology Distinguished Lifetime Achievement Award. He is a member of the American Law Institute and serves on the advisory boards of numerous professional journals and institutes and is an adjunct professor of psychiatry at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and an adjunct professor of psychology at the University of North Texas. He teaches in the areas of torts, evidence, law and social science, and psychiatric and psychological evidence.

Mary B. Spector, *Associate Professor of Law*, B.A., 1979, Simmons College; J.D., 1986, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law. Professor Spector was a law clerk to Judge Jerry Buchmeyer of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas before joining the Dallas law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld as an associate. She served as a member of the adjunct faculty from fall 1991 to spring 1995. During that time, she served as a supervising attorney with the SMU Legal Clinic and as a field instructor with the SMU/Legal Services of North Texas externship program. She has served on the board of directors of several community organizations and as a member of the Consumer Law Section Council of the State Bar, the Legal Education Subcommittee of the Texas Access to Justice Commission, and the United States District Court Advisory Committee for the Northern District of Texas. Professor Spector has published articles in the area of property law, dealing with tenant's rights and nuisance abatement. She teaches consumer law and is co-director of the Civil Clinic.

Marc I. Steinberg, *Senior Associate Dean for Research and Rupert and Lillian Radford Professor of Law*, A.B., 1972, University of Michigan; J.D., 1975, UCLA; LL.M., 1977, Yale University. Following law school, Professor Steinberg served as law clerk to Judge Stanley N. Barnes of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and as legislative counsel to U.S. Senator Robert P. Griffin. He subsequently served as special projects counsel and confidential legal adviser to the general counsel at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Before joining the SMU law faculty, Professor Steinberg was professor of law at the University of Maryland School of Law, visiting professor at the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania, visiting associate professor at the National Law Center, George Washington University, and adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law Center. In addition, he has lectured and consulted on company law in Australia, China, England, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, and Taiwan. He also holds the title of Visiting Professorial Fellow in International Securities Regulation for the Centre for Commercial Law Studies at the University of London. Professor Steinberg is the author of more than 100 law review articles as well as 16 books. He is editor-in-chief of the *Securities Regulation Law Journal*, and co-editor-in-chief of *The International Lawyer*. He is on the

advisory boards of three other journals in the corporate and securities law area, and is a member of the American Law Institute. He teaches in the corporate and securities law areas.

Joshua C. Tate, *Assistant Professor of Law*, B.A. 1996, Pomona College; M.A., 2000, M.Phil. 2001, Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; J.D., 2002, Yale Law School; Ph.D. Candidate, Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Professor Tate is a graduate of the Yale Law School, where he was Executive Editor of both the Yale Law Journal and the Yale Journal of International Law. During law school, he worked as a summer associate for Jenner & Block in Chicago and Debevoise & Plimpton in New York and Moscow. Following graduation in 2002, he served as a law clerk for the Honorable Carlos F. Lucero of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. He was then selected as a Ribicoff fellow at the Yale Law School for 2003-04 and as a Golieb fellow in legal history at NYU Law School for 2004-05. Professor Tate's research and teaching is concentrated in the areas of legal history, property, and wills and trusts. He has written articles on modern trust law and medieval and Roman legal history. His Ph.D. dissertation, currently in progress, examines the development of property rights and remedies in medieval England, focusing on adwoson litigation.

Elizabeth G. Thornburg, *Professor of Law*, B.A., 1976, College of William and Mary; J.D., 1979, Southern Methodist University. Following graduation, Professor Thornburg clerked for Judge Robert M. Hill, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, and was an associate with the law firm of Locke, Purnell, Boren, Laney & Neely. She served as associate dean for Academic Affairs from 1996-98. Professor Thornburg has published articles dealing with federal and Texas procedure and teaches in the areas of procedure, remedies, and conflict of laws.

Jenia Iontcheva Turner, *Assistant Professor of Law*, B.A. (International Relations), 1999, Goucher College; Caplan Scholar, Cambridge University, 1997-98; J.D., 2002, Yale Law School. At Yale Law School, Professor Turner was a Coker Fellow and articles editor for the Yale Law Journal and the Yale Journal of International Law. In 2000, she was a summer clerk at the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and the following summer, she worked at the Federal Public Defender's Office in Houston and the New York and Paris offices of Debevoise & Plimpton. From 2002-04, Professor Turner served as a Bigelow Fellow at the University of Chicago Law School, where she taught Legal Research and Writing and Comparative Criminal Procedure. Her teaching and scholarship interests include criminal law and procedure and comparative and international public law.

Rose Cuison Villazor, *Assistant Professor of Law*, B.A., 1996, University of Texas; J.D., 2000, American University; LL.M., 2006, Columbia University. Professor Villazor's scholarship focuses on the intersection between international human rights law and domestic civil rights laws, indigenous property rights and race and immigration law. Her articles have appeared in the *NYU Journal of Legislation and Public Policy* and *UCLA Asian Pacific American Law Journal*. She is also a chapter contributor to *AWAKENING FROM THE DREAM: CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER SIEGE AND THE NEW STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL JUSTICE* (Denise Morgan, et. al. 2006). While in law school, Professor Villazor was an editor for the *American University Law Review*. She served as a law clerk for Associate Judge Stephen H. Glickman of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. After her clerkship, Professor Villazor was awarded an Equal Justice Fellowship to work for New York Lawyers for the Public Interest (NYLPI). At NYLPI, she litigated cases on behalf of immigrants with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities and racial minorities. Prior to joining

the SMU law faculty, Professor Villazor completed a human rights fellowship at Columbia University Law School. As a Human Rights Fellow, Professor Villazor worked with Columbia University Law School's Human Rights Institute in examining the domestic application of various human rights treaties. Most recently, she drafted a shadow report on U.S. compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on behalf of the National Campaign to Restore Civil Rights (NCRCR), which was submitted to the U.N. Human Rights Committee in July 2006. She teaches property and immigration law.

Peter Winship, *James Cleo Thompson Sr. Trustee Professor of Law*, B.A., 1965, LL.B., 1968, Harvard University; LL.M., 1973, University of London (London School of Economics); candidate for the J.S.D., Yale University. Professor Winship teaches primarily in the areas of domestic and international commercial law.

CLINICAL FACULTY

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Charles Hosch, *Lecturer in Law*
Ralph S. Janvey, *Lecturer in Law*
Judith Johnson, *Lecturer in Law*
Raymond Kane, *Lecturer in Law*
Steve Kardell, *Lecturer in Law*
Barry Knight, *Lecturer in Law*
Kent Krause, *Lecturer in Law*
Jay Madrid, *Lecturer in Law*
Rodney Malpert, *Lecturer in Law*
Boe W. Martin, *Lecturer in Law*
Charles R. McConachie, *Lecturer in Law*
Scott McElhaney, *Lecturer in Law*
Eugene McGreal, *Lecturer in Law*
Kevin Meek, *Lecturer in Law*
Dana G. Nahlen, *Lecturer in Law*
Mark Nelson, *Lecturer in Law*
Charlotte Noel, *Lecturer in Law*
Christopher Nolland, *Lecturer in Law*
Christopher Olive, *Lecturer in Law*
Andrew Payne, *Lecturer in Law*
Michael P. Penick, *Lecturer in Law*
J. Randall Price, *Lecturer in Law*
Will Pryor, *Lecturer in Law*
Edward A. Razim, *Lecturer in Law*
Shane Read, *Lecturer in Law*
Rust E. Reid, *Lecturer in Law*
Robert S. Rendell, *Adjunct Professor of Law*

Christine Robinson, *Lecturer in Law*
Brent M. Rosenthal, *Lecturer in Law*
Paul D. Schoonover, *Lecturer in Law*
Bart Showalter, *Lecturer in Law*
Maxel Silverberg, *Lecturer in Law*
Leigha Simonton, *Lecturer in Law*
Steven Smathers, *Lecturer in Law*
Sally Spurgin, *Lecturer in Law*
Sidney Stahl, *Lecturer in Law*
Robert Udashen, *Lecturer in Law*
Michael J. Uhl, *Lecturer in Law*
Corinna Ulrich, *Lecturer in Law*
John Vernon, *Lecturer in Law*
Peter Vogel, *Lecturer in Law*
Jonni Walls, *Lecturer in Law*
Robert Webster, *Lecturer in Law*
Linda Wilkins, *Lecturer in Law*

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY STAFF

Gail M. Daly, B.A., M.A., J.D., *Associate Dean for Library and Technology, Associate Professor of Law*
Gregory L. Ivy, B.B.A., M.A., J.D., *Associate Director*
L. Kurt Adamson, B.A., M.A., J.D., *Associate Director for Collection Development*
May Foreman, B.A., *Acquisitions Manager*
Kenneth B. Gutierrez, B.B.A., M.S., *Information Technology Specialist*
Angela R. Jones, B.A., M.L.S., *Senior Technical Services Librarian*
Laura K. Justiss, B.A., M.L.S., *Reference Librarian for Electronic Services*
Thomas Kimbrough, B.S.F.S., M.L.I.S., J.D., *Foreign and International Law Reference Librarian*
Lynn Murray, B.A., M.L.I.S., J.D., *Head of Research Services*
Liem Ngu, B.S., *Information Technology Specialist*
James Hsin J. Pan, B.S., M.S., *Assistant Director for Computing and Technology Services*
Brad Pittler, B.S., *Information Technology Specialist*
Ashlee Woods, B.A., J.D., *Part-Time Reference Librarian for Electronic Services*
Debbie E.Y. Seiter, *Information Technology Specialist*
Robert J. Smith, A.A. Ed., A.A.A.S., *Information Technology Specialist*
Winston E. Tubb Jr., *Circulation/Collection Manager*
David G. Black, B.S., M.A., M.A., *Library Specialist (Materials Processing)*
Shannon DeKat, B.F.A., *Library Specialist (Materials Processing)*
Sandra D. Hearne, *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*
Mary L. Jackson, B.A., M.L.S., *Library Specialist (Materials Processing)*
Christopher A. Molinar, B.A., *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*
Jane E. Morris, B.A., M.Ed., *Library Specialist (Acquisitions)*
Frankye R. Ross, *Administrative Assistant*
Paul Westurn, B.A., *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*
Brent Wooloy, B.A., B.S., *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*

LAW SCHOOL STAFF

Betty Alexander, *Administrative Assistant, Dean's Office*

Brenda Aylesworth, *Administrative Assistant, Dean's Office*

Rebekah Bell, *Administrative Assistant, Alumni Development*

Tina Brosseau, *Administrative Assistant to the Dean*

Lisa Browning, *Administrative Assistant, Journal of Air Law & Commerce*

Marianne Cline, *Administrative Assistant, Alumni Development*

Nancy Eagan, *Faculty Assistant*

Maggie Froneberger, *Admissions Counselor*

Bobbye Heine, *Assistant Director, Graduate Legal Studies*

Sharon Johnson, *Administrative Assistant, SMU Law Review*

Beth Lee, *Assistant Director of Recruitment and Events, Office of Career Services*

Sharon Magill, *Faculty Assistant*

Lynn Moubry, *Administrative Assistant, Public Service & Academic Support Programs*

April Michele Oswald, *Faculty Assistant*

Phyllis Jan Spann, *Faculty Assistant*

Danielle Yaryan, *Administrative Assistant, Law & Business Review of the Americas;
The International Lawyer*

Carolyn Yates, *Faculty Assistant*

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. SCHOOL OF LAW CALENDAR

SUMMER SESSION, 2006

May 30, Tuesday: Classes Begin; Payment Due Date
June 1, Thursday: Last Day to Add/Drop
July 4, Tuesday: University Holiday, Independence Day
July 18, Tuesday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw
July 19-20, Wednesday-Thursday: Reading Days
July 21, Friday: Examinations Begin
July 26, Wednesday: Examinations End

FALL TERM, 2006

August 24, Thursday: Classes Begin
September 1, Friday: Last Day to Add/Drop without Penalty; Payment Due Date
September 4, Monday: University Holiday, Labor Day
November 23-24, Thursday-Friday: University Holidays, Thanksgiving
December 4, Monday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw
December 5-6, Tuesday-Wednesday: Reading Days
December 7, Thursday: Examinations Begin
December 9, Saturday: University Commencement for December Graduates
December 19, Tuesday: Examinations End

SPRING TERM, 2007

January 11, Thursday: Classes Begin
January 15, Monday: University Holiday, Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday
January 19, Friday: Last Day to Add/Drop without Penalty; Payment Due Date
March 12-16, Monday-Friday: Spring Break
April 6, Friday: University Holiday, Good Friday
April 26, Thursday: [Follow Monday Class Schedule]
April 27, Friday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw
April 30, Monday: Reading Day
May 1, Tuesday: Examinations Begin
May 11, Friday: Examinations End
May 19, Saturday: Commencement and Law School Hooding Ceremony

Offices of the University will be closed September 4, November 23-24, December 25-29, 2006; and January 1, January 15, April 6, May 28, and July 4, 2007.

See the School of Law Registrar's Office for the 2007-08 calendar.

II. B. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIVERSITY

STATEMENT OF MISSION

The Vision of Southern Methodist University

To create and impart knowledge that will shape citizens who contribute to their communities and lead their professions in a global society.

The Mission of Southern Methodist University

Southern Methodist University's mission is to be a leading private institution of higher learning that expands knowledge through research and teaching. Among its faculty, students, and staff, the University develops skills and cultivates principled thought and wisdom. The University is dedicated to the values of academic freedom and open inquiry and to its United Methodist heritage.

To fulfill its mission the University strives for quality, innovation, and continuous improvement as it pursues the following goals:

- To enhance the academic quality and competitiveness of the University.
- To improve teaching and learning.
- To strengthen scholarly research and creative achievement.
- To support and sustain student development and quality of life.
- To broaden global perspectives.
- To advance the University through select, strategic alliances.

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

As a private, comprehensive university enriched by its United Methodist heritage and its partnership with the Dallas metroplex, Southern Methodist University seeks to enhance the intellectual, cultural, technical, ethical, and social development of a diverse student body. SMU offers undergraduate programs centered on the liberal arts; excellent graduate, professional, and continuing education programs; and abundant opportunities for access to faculty in small classes, research experience, international study, leadership development, and off-campus service and internships, with the goal of preparing students to be contributing citizens and leaders for our state, the nation, and the world.

SMU comprises seven degree-granting schools: Dedman College of Humanities and Sciences, Meadows School of the Arts, Edwin L. Cox School of Business, School of Education and Human Development, School of Engineering, Dedman School of Law, and Perkins School of Theology.

Founded in 1911 by what is now the United Methodist Church, SMU is nonsectarian in its teaching and is committed to the values of academic freedom and open inquiry.

The University has 105 buildings, a total enrollment that has averaged more than 10,000 the past five years, a full-time faculty of 603, and assets of \$1.628 billion—including an endowment of \$1.014 billion (Market Value, June 30, 2005).

Offering only a handful of degree programs at its 1915 opening, the University presently awards baccalaureate degrees in more than 80 programs through five undergraduate schools and a wide variety of graduate and professional degrees through those and professional schools.

Of the 11,152 students enrolled for the 2005 fall term, 6,489 were undergraduates and 4,663 were graduate and professional students. The full-time equivalent enrollment was 6,317 for undergraduates and 2,991 for graduate and professional students.

Nearly all the students in SMU's first class came from Dallas County, but now 38 percent of the University's undergraduate student body comes from outside Texas. In a typical school year, students come to SMU from every state, from 93 foreign countries, and from all races, religions, and economic levels.

Undergraduate enrollment is 55 percent female. Graduate and professional enrollment is 41 percent female.

A majority of SMU undergraduates receive some form of financial aid. In 2005-2006, 81.5 percent of first-year students received some form of financial aid, and 30 percent of first-year students received need-based financial aid.

Management of the University is vested in a Board of Trustees of civic, business, and religious leaders—Methodist and non-Methodist. The founders' first charge to SMU was that it become not necessarily a great *Methodist* university, but a great *university*.

ACADEMIC ACCREDITATION

Southern Methodist University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and to award Baccalaureate, Master's, and Doctoral degrees.

Individual academic programs are accredited by the appropriate national professional associations. The Edwin L. Cox School of Business is accredited by AACSB-International, the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business. The Dedman School of Law is accredited by the American Bar Association. Perkins School of Theology is accredited by The Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada. Undergraduate programs in mechanical engineering, computer engineering, and electrical engineering are accredited by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET). The Department of Chemistry is accredited by the American Chemical Society. In the Meadows School of the Arts, the Dance Division is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Dance; the Music Division by the National Association of Schools of Music; and the Theatre Division by the National Association of Schools of Theater.

II. C. DEDMAN SCHOOL OF LAW

1. PROGRAMS AND INSTRUCTION

J.D. Degree. The J.D. (Juris Doctor) is the first law degree normally obtained in three years of study. The primary purpose of the J.D. program is preparation for the practice of law, private or public. The curriculum combines training in the science and method of law, knowledge of the substance and procedure of law, understanding of the role of law in society, and practical experience in handling professional problems. It also explores the responsibility of lawyers and their relations to other segments of society. See Sections III, The Juris Doctor Program, and VIII, The Curriculum, for detailed discussion of the J.D. program and its unusually rich variety of courses.

Most courses are national or international in scope, although emphasis on Texas law is available for those who plan to practice in Texas. In addition to traditional academic study, the school sponsors several clinical programs that provide students with an opportunity to earn academic credit while engaging in the actual practice of law. For this work the school provides secretaries and offices conveniently located on the law school campus. All clinical programs are under the supervision of the associate dean for clinical education, full-time faculty members, and a part-time staff of practicing attorneys. The clinics serve clients from Dallas County in civil, criminal, tax, poverty, child advocacy, and domestic violence cases. Students interview clients, prepare pleadings, and present cases in court with the assistance of the clinic faculty and staff attorneys. Clinic students also attend classes dealing with techniques of the practice of law. This work is open to upper-division students. See Section VIII, The Curriculum for individual descriptions and requirements for each clinic.

Many graduates choose to practice in the Southwest, but 11,000 SMU School of Law graduates are found in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and in more than 70 foreign countries. Similarly, although most students come from the Southwest, students are enrolled from all parts of the country.

J.D./M.B.A. Program

The School of Law and the Graduate Division of the Cox School of Business offer a joint program leading to the J.D. and the M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) in four years of full-time study or in five years (including summers) of part-time study. Students must be admitted to both programs as joint J.D./M.B.A. or part-time J.D./M.B.A. students. The joint program is designed to prepare students for law practice with a business emphasis or for business careers with a legal emphasis. See Section IV, Combined J.D./M.B.A. Program, for a detailed description.

J.D./M.A. in Economics Program

This program allows for joint study in law and economics following the first year of required legal study. Students must be admitted to both programs separately. See Section V, Combined J.D./M.A. in Economics Program, for a detailed description.

Advanced Degrees

The LL.M. (Taxation) and general LL.M. degrees for U.S. trained law graduates, the LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) degree for non-U.S.-law-trained graduates, and the S.J.D. advanced research degree for both U.S. and non-U.S.-law-trained graduates are described in Section VI, Graduate Legal Studies. Approximately 50 full-time and 20 part-time students are enrolled in these graduate programs.

Nondegree Enrollment and Auditing

Attorneys holding valid U.S. law licenses or graduates from ABA-approved law

schools may enroll in or audit courses offered at the law school on a space available basis. See Section III D for more information.

2. THE LAW SCHOOL QUADRANGLE

The Law School Quadrangle, a four-building complex, occupies six acres on the northwest corner of the SMU campus. Storey Hall houses administrative offices, student organization offices, faculty library and offices, and clinical and other facilities. Florence Hall contains class and seminar rooms and a state-of-the-art trial courtroom. Carr Collins Jr. Hall contains a dining facility, career services offices, admissions offices, student lounges, and seminar rooms. Underwood Law Library contains open stacks for its collection, computer facilities, and carrels and comfortable seating for all students. Two large lecture halls, including one that serves as a magnificent grand appellate courtroom, are also located on the main floor of Underwood. Consistent with the entire SMU campus, the buildings are modified Georgian architecture. The Law School Quadrangle is served by a wireless network. Student housing is available on campus in areas close to the Quadrangle (see Section II F, Housing and Other Services).

3. THE UNDERWOOD LAW LIBRARY

Participation in the legal profession requires knowledge and skill in the discovery and manipulation of information. Familiarity with the materials and services of a law library is essential to effective performance as a law student and as an attorney.

The Underwood Law Library contains more than 600,000 volumes and access to numerous legal databases, and is one of the major legal information resources in the United States. American legal materials, federal and state, include constitutions, legislative compilations, administrative regulations, and the reported court decisions of all jurisdictions. The treatise holdings cover all areas of the law with special strength in corporate, securities, and tax matters. Periodical titles, Texas and United States government documents, appellate papers for cases in the Texas Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the United States, and related digests, encyclopedias, and indices round out a comprehensive current information resource.

The collection includes primary source material, treatises, and journals from Great Britain, the European Union, the Commonwealth of Nations, and selected jurisdictions from Western Europe, Latin America, and the Pacific Rim.

International law materials are a strong resource that includes documentation from the United Nations and relevant publications from a number of other international organizations.

The library also houses a student computer lab and classroom with access to word processing, the Internet, electronic mail, and programmed legal exercises. The library has a wireless network throughout the building.

4. STUDENT CONDUCT

Students are expected to conduct themselves as prospective members of the legal profession. A Student Code of Professional Responsibility (located in Section VIII herein) that was drafted by a student/faculty committee, approved by the faculty, and ratified by the student body, is in effect. By enrolling in the school, students are deemed to have notice of the Code's contents, and therefore should familiarize themselves with its standards and disciplinary procedures. In addition, students are expected to comply with the policies and procedures established by the administrative offices at the School of Law and the University. Matriculation in the University constitutes a declaration of compliance with all University rules and regulations.

Full-time students may not work more than 20 hours per week during the aca-

demical year. Violation of this ABA standard may subject a student to penalties under the Student Code of Professional Responsibility.

Students are not permitted, without the written consent of the dean, either individually or collectively to use the name of the University or of the School of Law in any activity outside the regular work of the school.

5. POLICY ON DISCRIMINATION

Southern Methodist University will not discriminate in any employment practice, education program, or educational activity on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or veteran status. SMU's commitment to equal opportunity includes nondiscrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The Director of Institutional Access and Equity has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policies and may be contacted at Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX 75275; 214-768-3601.

This nondiscrimination policy applies to the activities of the law school in admission, placement, housing, facilities, scholarships, grants, and all other academic and nonacademic opportunities, including those that are honorary. Further, the Office of Career Services is available only to employers who sign a statement of compliance with nondiscriminatory practices in hiring as defined by the AALS.

6. CONFIDENTIALITY OF EDUCATION RECORDS

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 is a federal law that grants to students the right to inspect, to obtain copies, to challenge, and to a degree control the release of information contained in his or her education records. The Act and Regulations are very lengthy, and for that reason SMU has issued guidelines that are available to students in the Division of Enrollment Services. Policy 1.18 of the University Policy Manual, accessible on SMU's Intranet, also discusses this law.

In general, no personally identifiable information from a student's education record will be disclosed to any third party without written consent from the student. Several exceptions exist, including these selected examples: (1) Information defined by SMU as directory information may be released unless the student sends a written request to the Registrar that it be withheld; and (2) information may be released to a parent or guardian if the student is declared financially dependent upon the parent or guardian as defined by the Internal Revenue Service Code. A parent or guardian wishing to have access to a student's education records must provide to the University Registrar a completed Declaration of Student Dependency form, available in the Registrar's Office.

II. D. TUITION AND FEES

A bulletin supplement, *Financial Information: Southern Methodist University*, is issued each year by the Office of the Vice President for Business and Finance. It provides the general authority and reference for SMU financial regulations and obligations, as well as detailed information concerning tuition, fees, and living expenses incurred while attending Southern Methodist University. The bulletin supplement is available from the University cashier and in the University Registrar's Office. It will be mailed, upon request, from either of these offices. The bulletin supplement is mailed to all new and continuing students each summer.

Students are responsible for ensuring payment is received in the cashier's office by the due date given to students at enrollment. No confirmation of receipt of payment will be sent. If an invoice has not been received two weeks prior to the due date, the cashier's office should be contacted. The enrollment of students whose accounts remain unpaid on the due date will be cancelled.

Students are individually responsible for their financial obligations to the University. All refunds, with the exception of PLUS loans and the SMU Monthly Payment Plan, will be made to the student. If the refund is issued by check, the student may request, in writing, that the refund be sent to another party. A student whose University account is overdue or who is in any manner indebted to the University will be denied the recording and certification services of the Office of the Registrar, including the issuance of a transcript or diploma, until all obligations are fulfilled. The cashier may stop the enrollment, or cancel the completed enrollment, of a student who has a delinquent account or debt, and may assess all attorney's fees and other reasonable collection costs (up to 50 percent) and charges necessary for the collection of any amount not paid when due. Matriculation in the University constitutes an agreement by the student to comply with all University rules, regulations, and policies.

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

1. REFUNDS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE UNIVERSITY

Students desiring to withdraw from the University must initiate a Student Petition for Withdrawal form and submit the form to the Registrar. The effective date of the withdrawal is the date the Student Petition for Withdrawal is processed in the Registrar's Office. No refunds are made without an official withdrawal. Discontinuance of class attendance or notification to the instructors of intention to withdraw does not constitute an official withdrawal. Students who reside in University housing must secure clearance from the Office of Housing and Residence Life. Further details may be found in the current bulletin supplement *Financial Information: Southern Methodist University*.

II. E. FINANCIAL AID

1. SCHOLARSHIPS

A limited number of awards of full and partial tuition and fees are made annually to entering first-year students. The Financial Aid Committee endeavors to use the available funds to attract students who will enhance the School of Law with their academic achievement and potential (relying primarily on undergraduate averages and LSAT scores) and life experiences. Unless otherwise specified in the award letter, these grants are renewed for subsequent years provided the student remains in good standing.

James Elliott Bower Memorial Scholarships

Mrs. Ann Knight Bower has established the James Elliott Bower Memorial Scholarship Fund. Selection of James Elliott Bower Memorial Scholars shall be made on the basis of academic proficiency, extracurricular achievement, and financial need.

Charles and Peggy Galvin Endowment Fund

The Charles and Peggy Galvin Endowment Fund provides support for one full-tuition scholarship. The Charles and Peggy Galvin scholar must rank in the top one-third of his/her law school class.

Haynes and Boone Minority Scholarship and Clerkship

The Haynes and Boone Minority Scholarship Program, funded by the law firm of Haynes and Boone, L.L.P, provides two exceptional minority students an opportunity to work as a Summer Associate in either the Dallas or Houston office of Haynes and Boone as well as a fixed monthly stipend during their first year to help with school expenses. Applicants must complete a separate scholarship application and be accepted for admission to the School of Law.

The Sarah T. Hughes Diversity Law Fellowship

The Sarah T. Hughes Diversity Law Fellowship was established by the Dallas Bar Foundation to enable men and women from minority groups to obtain a legal education at the School of Law and subsequently enter the legal profession. The Dallas Bar Foundation funds several full-tuition scholarships annually. The fellowship is awarded initially to entering students for one year and is renewable for the second and third years of study as long as the student remains in good standing. Applicants must complete a separate scholarship application and be accepted for admission to the School of Law by the regular decision deadline.

Hutchison Scholarship Program

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

Cary Maguire Ethics Scholarship

Cary Maguire has established the Cary Maguire Ethics Scholarship for first-year law students who have demonstrated concern and interest in ethical behavior in law. The recipient of the Maguire scholarship must write a paper on a topic related to ethical issues in the legal profession during his or her second year.

The Rupert and Lillian Radford Scholarship Fund

The Rupert Radford Estate has established The Rupert and Lillian Radford Scholarship Fund to aid worthy and needy full-time students of SMU Dedman School of Law.

Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr. Memorial Fund

The family of Robert Hickman Smellage Sr. has established the Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr. Memorial Fund for worthy students at SMU Dedman School of Law or for students who have graduated from a law school and who are enrolled in a postgraduate law program or course of study at SMU Dedman School of Law.

The Helmut Sohmen Scholarship in International and Comparative Law

This scholarship was established by the Sohmen Foundation and is awarded to up to four graduate students from China who are accepted to the LL.M. Program in International and Comparative Law. The scholarship includes full tuition and a supplemental living stipend. Recipients of this scholarship must have outstanding academic records and demonstrate strong potential for success in the LL.M. program.

Robert Gerald Storey Scholarship in International and Comparative Law

This prestigious scholarship is given each year to an outstanding foreign graduate law student who undertakes an intensive course of study in comparative and international law. Candidates for the scholarship must be admitted to the LL.M. in Comparative and International Law program by April 1. The scholarship amount varies from year to year, but is usually around \$10,000. The Hatton W. Sumners Foundation established the Storey Scholarship in 1981 in honor of the memory of Dean Storey, dean of the law school from 1947 to 1959.

Hatton W. Sumners Scholarships

Hatton W. Sumners Scholarships, which cover the cost of full tuition and fees, and books, plus a living stipend, are awarded each year to qualified entering students who are residents of or who attended colleges or universities in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, or Missouri. Applicants must complete a separate scholarship application and be accepted for admission to the School of Law by the regular decision deadline. Scholars are selected by a committee of the Hatton W. Sumners Foundation.

J. Cleo Thompson Scholarships

James Cleo Thompson, Sr., has established the Thompson Scholarship fund for deserving students from the first, second and third year classes.

2. ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS

In addition, the School of Law awards varying amounts of tuition and fee support from the following endowed scholarships, which are established through gifts or bequests from graduates and other supporters:

Atwell Scholarship Endowment

Baker Botts Law Scholarship

Dennis Barger Memorial Scholarship

The Bennett Scholarship for International Studies
Nancy L. Benoit Memorial Scholarship
Bower Memorial Scholarship
James Bozzell Memorial Scholarship Endowment
Eugene and Juanita Brady Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Frank and Debbie Branson Trial Advocacy Scholarship
Dan Burney Scholarship
The Effie and Wofford Cain Joint JD/MBA Scholarship Fund
Citigroup Foundation Law Scholarship
Tom C. Clark Scholarship
Frances Spears Cloyd Endowed Scholarship Fund
Rosser J. Coke Scholarship
Dallas Lawyers' Auxiliary Scholarship
J. Carlisle DeHay Jr. Scholarship
Israel Dreeben Scholarship
Easterwood Aerospace Law Scholarship
J. Ralph and Joy Ellis Jr. Scholarship
The Bess and Ted Enloe Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Armine C. Ernst Endowed Scholarship Fund
Donald C. Fitch Jr. Memorial Scholarship
The Larry D. George Endowed Scholarship Fund
Arthur I. and Jeannette M. Ginsburg Scholarship
Hawkins Golden Law Scholarship
J. Roscoe Golden Scholarship
Hall Family Scholarship
W. R. Harris Sr. Memorial Scholarship
The DeWitt Harry Scholarship Fund
The Linda Wertheimer Hart and Milledge A. Hart III Endowment for the School
of Law
James Hartnett Scholarship Endowment Fund
Will T. Henry Endowment
Wilson W. Herndon Memorial Fund
Justice John and Lana Hickman Endowment Fund
The John Howie Family Scholarship Endowment Fund
The Hughes & Luce Endowed Scholarship Fund
Ray and Kay Bailey Hutchison Scholarship
Jackson Endowed Scholarship
Erin Bain Jones Law Scholarship
Journal of Air Law and Commerce Fund

The Jones Day Endowed Scholarship Fund
John Leddy and Erin Bain Jones Scholarship
The Locke Liddell & Sapp Endowment Fund
Joseph P. McKnight Memorial Scholarship
E. Eugene Mason Scholarship
Rosemary & Tom B. Medders Jr. Scholarship
Marvin and Mollyann R. Menaker Scholarship
The Britton D. Monts Endowed Scholarship Fund
Annie Morris Law Scholarship
Alfred P. Murrah Memorial Scholarship
The James L. Noel, Jr. Endowed Scholarship Fund
Maurice E. Purnell Scholarship
R. and L. Radford Scholarship
Professor Roy R. Ray Scholarship
The Homer B. Reynolds III Endowed Scholarship Fund
W.A. Rhea Scholarship
William J. Rochelle Jr. Scholarship
Martin Samuelsohn Endowed Scholarship
Scott Family Scholarship
John T. Sharpe Scholarship
Edward R. & JoAnne M. Smith Scholarship
Carl W. Summers Jr. Scholarship
Louis Szep Memorial Scholarship
Lee J. Taylor Scholarship
The Thompson & Knight Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Vinson & Elkins Endowed Scholarship Fund
James L. & Catherine Nolan Walsh Scholarship
Meade Whitaker Law Scholarship
Robert A. Wooldridge Endowed Scholarship Fund

II. F. HOUSING AND OTHER SERVICES

1. HOUSING FOR STUDENTS

SMU offers two graduate dormitories on campus: Martin and Hawk Halls. Martin Hall, an efficiency apartment hall, houses single and married graduate students. Hawk Hall, a one-bedroom apartment facility, houses married students or students with children in one-bedroom apartments.

All residence hall apartments are furnished with bed, closet, kitchenette, bathroom and telephone. Each residence hall has a live-in staff member who serves as the hall director. Social and educational programming is offered in all halls. All residence halls have a lounge area with color TV. Laundry facilities are located in each building. Room rent includes local telephone service, voice mail, and Ethernet connections to the University's computer system. Meal plans are available, but not required. All residence halls are air-conditioned and smoke-free.

The Housing contract is for the entire academic year (roughly mid-August to mid-May). Space for graduate students on campus is very limited. All applicants are placed on a waiting list and assignments are made during the summer. Housing for graduate students is NOT guaranteed.

For more information, contact the Department of Residence Life and Student Housing, PO Box 750215, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0215; phone 214-768-2407; fax 214-768-4005. E-mail: housing@smu.edu. More information about residence halls is available at www.smu.edu/housing.

In addition, SMU also owns and manages off-campus apartments, duplexes and houses, which are available to graduate students. These apartments are convenient to campus and vary in size and cost. Efficiencies and one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments are available. Apartments are unfurnished and do not include telephone service. Pets are not allowed.

An application for University-owned housing may be downloaded at www.smu.edu/housing/apts.html. For more information, write to PO Box 750215, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0215 or call 214-768-3327.

2. CHILD CARE

SMU provides a licensed child care center for children ages one month to five years on a space-available basis. For more information, write to the Director, SMU Preschool and Child Care Center, Southern Methodist University, PO Box 750215, Dallas TX 75275-0215, or call 214-768-2278.

3. HEALTH SERVICES

The University's health facilities are located in the SMU Memorial Health Center, 6211 Bishop Boulevard. An outpatient primary care clinic, specialty clinics, pharmacy, and lab/X-ray facilities occupy the first floor. The Mental Health Service, the Counseling and Testing Center, and the Center for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention are located on the second floor. The Health Center (www.smu.edu/healthcenter) is accredited by the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc. (AAAHC).

Outpatient Medical Services. SMU provides a convenient, economical medical clinic for diagnosis and treatment of illness and injury, as well as for immunizations and continuation of treatment such as allergy injections. The clinic is staffed by physicians, registered nurses, pharmacists, lab and X-ray technologists, and other consulting physicians (gynecologist, orthopedist, dermatologist, dentist) essential to the provision of high-quality health care. Physicians are available by appointment from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The facility is closed during student holiday periods. For primary care and specialist physician consultation, call 214-768-2141 for appointments.

Patient Observation. When ordered by a staff physician, a student may be held in observation between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Observation is available for most types of nonmajor medical treatment. When necessary, students are referred to medical or surgical specialists in Dallas. The patient will be responsible for the costs of these services.

Acute/After Hours Care. For emergency care after clinic hours, it is recommended that students go to the emergency room of any major Dallas hospital.

Costs. Undergraduate and graduate students paying the full fee (which includes a health service fee) receive fully covered primary care physician services for that term. Specialized physician care and lab, X-ray, pharmacy, and supplies will be charged at below usual and customary rates charged by other providers. Students not paying full fees (taking 11 credit hours or less) have the option to pay the health fee at registration for Health Center privileges. If the health fee is not paid at registration, students may pay the full fee of \$120 per term or a \$45 per-visit fee upon arrival at the Health Center for physician consultation.

Student Insurance. The University offers a Student Injury and Sickness Insurance policy that provides coverage at the SMU Health Center and at selected clinics or hospitals. Brochures are available through the graduate schools' admissions offices and at the Health Center business office. More information may be found on the Health Center Web site at www.smu.edu/healthcenter.

Pharmacy. A complete pharmacy with registered pharmacists is open during clinic hours.

X-ray and Laboratory Services. X-ray and laboratory tests are done for nominal fees. All X-rays are interpreted by a radiologist. Gastrointestinal and certain other special X-ray procedures are referred to a specialist.

Immunizations. All students are required to have an SMU medical history form on file in the SMU Health Center before registration. To comply with SMU policy, all students must provide proof of immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, mumps, rubella (red, or regular, measles), rubella (German, or three-day, measles) since 1980. These immunizations must be documented by a physician, public health record, or school health record. Students will not be allowed to register without compliance. Immunizations are available at the Student Health Center after arrival at SMU.

Class Absence Due to Illness. Students should schedule appointments with physicians at times when classes will not be missed, especially when there is neither an emergency nor an acute illness. The Health Center does not issue excuses from classes for illness. This is a matter between the student and the professor.

Notification of Parents. Students are encouraged to call one or both parents when ill. Parents or guardians will be notified in cases of serious illness.

Health Service Records. All health service records are confidential. A summary or copy of medical records will be sent to another health care provider or physician only when a written release is given by the student. Records are not made available to parents, SMU administrators, faculty, or staff without the patient's written consent. Records are available otherwise only when subject to court subpoena. It is the responsibility of the student to forward billing receipts for health services to the parent for insurance purposes. These itemized receipts, which contain confidential medical information, are given only to the patient.

4. COUNSELING SERVICES

Mental Health Services. The Mental Health Service provides psychiatric evaluation, crisis intervention, and group/individual/couples psychotherapy for students.

All interviews are conducted on a voluntary and confidential basis. There is no charge to students who have paid the University health fee. Any laboratory tests or pharmaceuticals ordered will be charged to the student. Appointments may be scheduled between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday by calling 214-768-2860.

Counseling and Testing Center. The Counseling and Testing Center takes a proactive position to facilitate healthy student development and maintain and enhance students' psychological and emotional well-being. A comprehensive array of psychological services is provided to SMU students, including short-term counseling, assessment, crisis intervention, outreach, and consultation. While many students cope quite well with college life, others experience difficulties that interfere with their academic performance and/or social interactions. Students can seek confidential help for concerns such as anxiety, depression, relationship issues, career/life planning, learning disabilities, sexual identity, eating/body image concerns, and sexual assault/sexual harassment matters. If the needs of the student exceed the resources of the center, appropriate referrals in the community will be furnished. While counseling services are provided to SMU students at no cost, a modest fee is charged for educational assessments. Students needing financial assistance, however, may be eligible for scholarship assistance to offset the costs of such tests. First-time appointments must be made in person from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, 2nd Floor, Memorial Health Center. Subsequent appointments may be scheduled in person or by calling 214-768-2211.

Testing Services. The Counseling and Testing Center also offers testing to the Dallas-area community. The center offers on-campus administration of national testing programs such as the SAT, LSAT, GRE Subject, PRAXIS, CFA, and TASP. Other testing offered includes CLEP tests and correspondence examinations for other universities. For additional information, call the center at 214-768-2269.

Center for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. The center provides a free and confidential source of help and information to the SMU Community on issues related to substance abuse and addiction. Appointments for counseling or assessment can be made between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday by calling 214-768-4021.

5. RECREATIONAL SPORTS AND SPIRIT

Dedman Center for Lifetime Sports

The Dedman Center for Lifetime Sports (www.smu.edu/recsports/) is a facility designed for recreational sports, Wellness, and intramural activities, which recently underwent a \$25 million expansion. Recreational facilities include a state-of-the-art weight room/fitness facility featuring individual flat screen televisions; racquetball, basketball, badminton, volleyball and sand volleyball courts; exercise studios; indoor soccer area; 25 meter indoor pool; outdoor fountain pool; indoor jogging track; and climbing center with rock-climbing wall. A snack bar and computer center are also located inside the Dedman Center. The facilities are open to SMU students, faculty, and staff and serve as the base of operation for the University's Wellness program.

Intramurals

Many opportunities for team and individual competition are available through intramurals. Leagues offer year-long competition, and other leagues and tournaments cater to those interested in seasonal participation. The five major sports are football, volleyball, basketball, soccer, and softball. Other sports and activities

offered are bowling, golf, racquetball, tennis, track, swimming, weight lifting, and game-room activities. Additional leadership opportunities are available for those interested in officiating or supervising various activities.

Sport Clubs

Sport clubs offer an opportunity for students interested in concentrated training and participation in a sport but who do not want to train and devote the practice time required for NCAA competition. These student-sanctioned clubs, funded by the Student Senate, offer competition with other university/college club teams in crew, cycling, ice hockey, lacrosse, fencing, racquetball, rugby, graduate rugby, sailing, judo, rock climbing, badminton, cricket, soccer, and volleyball.

Aquatics

SMU Aquatics features a five-lane indoor recreational pool and outdoor zero-depth entry fountain pool known as “The Falls.” Students have opportunities to participate year-round in recreational swimming, sunbathing, and competitive water sports such as water basketball, volleyball, and polo. Classes offered include water fitness, triathlon training, adult swimming lessons, and American Red Cross Lifeguard and Water Safety Instructor certifications. Both pools also are available for student group reservations and private parties.

Outdoor Adventures

Outdoor Adventures comprises Outdoor Recreation (outdoor trips), The Rental Shop (renting outdoor equipment), SMU Climbing Center (climbing wall and bouldering wall), and Challenge and Team-Building Activities (incorporating a portable challenge course). SMU OA offers fun and challenging outdoor recreation activities, community-building programs, and leadership opportunities through backpacking, rock climbing, kayaking, canoeing, and more.

Other Recreational Facilities

The Perkins Natatorium, the Barr Outdoor Pool, the Morrison-Bell Track, Moody Coliseum, outdoor tennis courts, and open recreational fields combine to provide students with a full range of leisure possibilities.

Mustang Band

Founded in 1917, the Mustang Band was named the “Best College Marching Band” in Texas in Kirk Dooley’s *Book of Texas Bests*. Long known as “the hub of SMU spirit,” the band represents the University at football and basketball games, produces the *Pigskin Revue* during Homecoming, and performs at special University- and community-related events. Membership is open to all SMU students by audition, regardless of major, and scholarships based on need and ability are available.

Spirit Squads

The Cheerleading Squad, Pom-Pom Squads, and Peruna mascot are integral parts of SMU’s spirit tradition and are national award winners, having participated in the NCAA Collegiate National Championships. Along with the Mustang Band, they make SMU’s spirit contingent a superb one.

II. G. SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

Students have the opportunity to receive academic credit for and participate in the publication of five law reviews — the *SMU Law Review*, the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce*, *The International Lawyer*, the *Law and Business Review of the Americas* and in the State Bar of Texas' *Computer Law Review and Technology Journal*. The *SMU Law Review* and the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce* are published by the SMU Law Review Association. The two internationally oriented journals are published by the International Law Review Association of SMU. The law reviews select their editorial staffs on the basis of academic performance and a writing competition. The writing competition is open to students who have completed all first-year required courses (see Section VIII B 1), and generally is held during the summer.

The operation and management of each publication is vested in an elected board of editors. The board is selected from those students who have served at least one year on the staff of the law review and who have exhibited a strong ability in legal research and writing. The work of students on the school's publications has produced periodicals of permanent value to the legal profession.

The ***SMU Law Review***, formerly the *Southwestern Law Journal*, is published four times each year and reaches law schools, attorneys, and judges throughout the United States and abroad. Each issue includes articles by prominent legal scholars and practitioners dealing with significant questions of local, national, and international law. In addition, articles by students analyze recent cases, statutes, and developments in the law. Each year one issue of the *SMU Law Review* is devoted to an Annual Survey of Texas Law and contains articles by attorneys, law professors, and judges concerning current developments in the law of Texas. All editing is done by student members of the board of editors and the staff. Members of the *SMU Law Review* receive academic credit for their work. The *SMU Law Review* also sponsors the annual SMU Corporate Counsel Symposium on current developments in corporate law. Selected papers from the symposium may be published in one of its issues. The symposium attracts corporate practitioners from throughout the United States.

The ***Journal of Air Law and Commerce***, a quarterly publication of the School of Law, was founded at Northwestern University in 1930 and moved to SMU in 1961. The oldest scholarly periodical in the English language devoted primarily to the legal and economic problems affecting aviation and space, it has a worldwide circulation of more than 2,300 subscribers in some 54 countries. Articles by distinguished lawyers, economists, government officials, and scholars deal with domestic and international problems of the airline industry, private aviation, and outer space, as well as general legal topics that have a significant impact on the area of aviation. Also included are student commentaries on a variety of topical issues, case notes on recent decisions, book reviews, and editorial comments. The *Journal of Air Law and Commerce* sponsors an annual symposium on selected problems in aviation law and publishes selected papers from that symposium in one of its issues. More than 500 aviation lawyers and industry representatives annually attend.

The ***International Lawyer*** is the quarterly publication of the Section of International Law and Practice of the American Bar Association. The ABA published the inaugural issue in 1966 and SMU has been the proud home of this prestigious journal since 1986. With a worldwide circulation in excess of 13,000 in 75 countries, *The International Lawyer* is the most widely distributed U.S. international law review in the world. *The International Lawyer* focuses primarily on practical issues facing lawyers engaged in international practice. Addressing issues such as international trade, licensing, finance, taxation, litigation, and dispute resolution, it has become an authoritative reference for practitioners, judges, and scholars concerned with current legal developments throughout the world. The Dean of the Law School and

another member of the faculty serve as Co-Editors-in-Chief of *The International Lawyer*. The student editorial board is drawn from highly qualified law student members of the International Law Review Association of SMU (ILRA). In addition to editing *The International Lawyer*, student editors prepare comments on relevant international business law topics. *The International Lawyer* also sponsors an annual international symposium.

The ***Law and Business Review of the Americas*** (formerly, *NAFTA: The Law and Business Review of the Americas*) is an interdisciplinary publication addressing the legal, business, economic, political, and social dimensions of the *North American Free Trade Agreement*, its implementation, its evolution and expansion, and its overall impact on doing business in the Americas. This journal is a quarterly publication produced by the SMU Dedman School of Law (and its Law Institute of the Americas) in association with the Section of International Law and Practice of the American Bar Association, the SMU Cox School of Business, the SMU Department of Economics and Political Science, and the Centre for Commercial Law Studies (Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London). A group of highly qualified and committed law student members of the ILRA assist a group of faculty and outside experts in editing the journal. The students also prepare comments on relevant topics.

The ***Computer Law Review and Technology Journal*** is SMU's newest scholarly publication. This journal is published three times a year. The journal is also published on the Internet, allowing worldwide access to its articles. Students from the SMU Dedman School of Law serve as the editorial board and staff members. The journal focuses on national and international technology-based legal issues, including the legal use and limits of hardware and software, and patent, copyright, and intellectual property law.

II. H. STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Students are encouraged to involve themselves in the life of the law school community through participation in activities and organizations. The following activities and organizations are currently active at the law school:

SMU STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION (SBA)

The SBA is composed of all students in the School of Law. Officers and upper-division class representatives are elected in the spring term of each academic year. Class representatives for first-year students are elected approximately one month after the fall term has commenced.

The primary function of the SBA is to represent the concerns and interests of the law school student body. The SBA sponsors a variety of extracurricular events. All students are urged to serve on one or more of the SBA committees.

BARRISTERS

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

BOARD OF ADVOCATES

The SMU Board of Advocates is the umbrella student organization that oversees advocacy programs at the School of Law. It also coordinates with faculty SMU's participation in national and international advocacy competitions. The Board of Advocates' administrative committee promotes development of the law school's advocacy programs and publicizes and coordinates the various intra-school competitions. Its Interscholastic Competition Board has coordinated participation in a number of mock trial and moot court competitions in which SMU law students compete against students from other law schools across the country.

INN OF COURT

The William M. "Mac" Taylor Jr. Inn of Court is a chapter of the American Inns of Court, in which federal and state judges, senior and junior lawyers, and law students participate. Members of the Inn meet monthly for dinner and an educational program dealing with an issue of practice and professional responsibility.

LEGAL FRATERNITIES

The school has two legal fraternities — the Roger Brooke Taney Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, and the Monteith Inn of Phi Delta Phi. Legal fraternities are open to men and women.

MOCK TRIAL BOARD

This student organization organizes a mock trial competition for second- and third-year students in the fall and in the spring. It also sponsors speakers on trial skills. The board is supported by Vial, Hamilton, Koch & Knox, Dallas

MOOT COURT BOARD

This student organization administers a program to instruct first-year students in oral advocacy. The board, which is sponsored by Jackson & Walker, Dallas, organizes a moot court competition that is mandatory for all first-year students.

OXFORD PROGRAM

Approximately 30 students spend six weeks in the summer studying law in Oxford, England. Students earn five hours of credit by taking one course from an SMU professor and one Oxford-style tutorial from an Oxford tutor. Participants live and take their meals in historic University College, Oxford. The program also includes visits with English lawyers and a trip to the Royal Courts of Justice.

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION MENTOR PROGRAM

This is a peer-mentor program available to all first-year law students. First year students are paired with upper-class peers who meet throughout the academic year to discuss issues of general interest to first year students.

OTHER STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to those listed above, the following law student organizations are currently active on the SMU campus: Asian-American Law Students Association, Association of Public Interest Law, Black Law Students Association, Christian Legal Society, Corporate Law Association, Criminal Law Association, Environmental Law Society, Family Law Association, Federalist Society, Health Law Association, Hispanic American Law Students Association, Intellectual Property Organization, International Law Society, Jewish Law Students Association, Reuben Clark Society, National Lawyers Guild, OutLaw (Lesbian and Gay Law Students), OWLS (Older and Wiser Law Students), Second Amendment Society, Sports and Entertainment Law Group, Texas Trial Lawyers Association, and Women in Law.

III. THE JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

A. ADMISSION

1. Dates of Admission

Beginning J.D. students are admitted for the fall term only.

2. Application for Admission

Application forms and information regarding required procedures may be obtained from the Office of Admission. The applicant must submit the law school application by December 1 to be considered for early decision, by February 15 to be considered for regular decision and by April 1 to be considered for late decision. The applicant must file transcripts from all undergraduate institutions attended with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Graduate transcripts must be sent either to LSDAS or the Office of Admission. Two letters of recommendation are also required.

3. Application Fee

Each applicant must submit with the application a fee of \$60. This fee is not refundable and will not be credited against tuition in the event of enrollment. Waivers of the fee will be considered upon written request.

4. Law School Admission Test

Applicants for admission to the first-year class must take the Law School Admission Test. Applicants are urged to take the test no later than the October or December testing date preceding the fall term in which they seek admission; however, the February test results will also be considered for fall admission.

5. Pre-Legal Studies

Although exceptions may be made in special circumstances, an entering student is required to have received a Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university prior to enrollment in the School of Law. Prior to enrollment, each admitted student must provide the School of Law with the student's official transcript showing receipt of a Bachelor's degree. A copy supplied to the School of Law by the Law School Data Assembly Service is not an official transcript, even though it is adequate for preliminary determination of admission.

The School of Law does not prescribe a fixed course of pre-legal study, but does examine the record of each applicant to determine whether the undergraduate courses taken reflect adequate preparation for the study of law. The student should pursue a well-rounded course of study, with particular attention devoted to the development of analytical skills, and facility and style in the use of the English language.

6. Admission by Selection

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

maturing experiences are also considered. In the evening program, work and/or life experiences, as well as graduate studies, will be weighed more heavily in the selection process.

Each year the number of applicants with the requisite capacity far exceeds the number of places in the entering class. In choosing among these applicants the Admission Committee looks for those whose performance at the School of Law will be outstanding, those who, because of their backgrounds, will bring to the School of Law different and unusual perspectives, and those whose homes are in areas of the country underrepresented in the student body. Applications from members of minority groups are encouraged.

7. Waiver of First-Year Minimum Hour Requirement

A limited number of qualified applicants who show good cause why they are unable to take the standard number of credit hours required in the first year may obtain a waiver of this requirement. Students permitted to take a reduced course load will take seven to nine hours per term (excluding the summer) until they have completed all first-year required courses (see Section VIII B 1). These students must meet all other requirements of the Juris Doctor program. Applicants interested in the reduced load option should contact the Office of Admission for additional information.

The admission procedure for applicants seeking a waiver of the first-year minimum credit-hour requirement is the same as that for the Juris Doctor program except that applicants should submit a written statement explaining why they are unable to satisfy the standard course load requirement.

8. Admission Deposit and Medical History

Accepted applicants must deposit \$400 with the School of Law by the date(s) quoted in the letter of acceptance. This date is not earlier than April 1. The fee is credited toward tuition charged upon enrollment. It will be forfeited if the student fails to enroll that fall.

All students must have a Report of Medical History on file at the Memorial Health Center prior to their enrollment at SMU. In order to comply with state law, all students must provide proof of certain immunizations.

B. ADMISSION WITH ADVANCED STANDING

(Transfers from Other Law Schools)

1. Persons Eligible

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

2. Dates of Admission

An applicant who has completed the traditional first year curriculum at another law school may be admitted in any term or session.

3. Application

Application for admission with advanced standing must be made on a form supplied by the School of Law. It must be supported by transcripts from all colleges and law schools previously attended. Good standing in the law school last attended must be established by a letter from the administration of that school. A copy of the LSDAS report must be provided either by the applicant or the law school last

attended. The application must be supported by two letters of recommendation and accompanied by a \$60 nonrefundable application fee.

4. Advanced Credit

The amount of advanced credit given for work completed in another law school will be determined by the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. Credit for work completed at another law school transfers as pass/fail credit.

5. Minimum Hours Requirement

A student admitted with advanced standing may not qualify for a degree from Southern Methodist University until the student satisfactorily completes at least (58) term hours at Dedman School of Law.

C. VISITING STUDENTS

1. Summer Session

Any student in good standing at an accredited law school will be admitted to the summer session provided space is available. An applicant for this session must submit an application for admission, a \$60 nonrefundable fee, and a letter of good standing and permission from the dean of his or her law school.

2. Academic Year

Applications for visiting student status during the fall or spring terms will be more carefully examined than those for the summer session. An applicant must be in good standing at an accredited law school and have a compelling need to attend Dedman School of Law. The application must be supported by two letters of recommendation, a dean's letter of good standing and permission, a current law school transcript, and accompanied by a \$60 nonrefundable fee. In addition, the applicant must submit a statement articulating his or her compelling need to be a visiting student at SMU.

D. NONDEGREE ENROLLMENT AND AUDITORS

1. Nondegree Enrollment

An attorney holding a valid U.S. license to practice law or a graduate of an ABA-approved law school may enroll for credit in a course at the law school, though not seeking a degree, on a space-available basis with the permission of the instructor. A non-degree enrollee must participate in class and complete all work required of degree students in the course. A grade will be awarded and placed on a transcript. Applicable tuition and fees must be paid at enrollment. Credit earned in this category cannot be applied to a law school degree program. Information on course availability can be obtained through the Registrar's Office at the School of Law.

2. Auditors

An attorney holding a valid U.S. license to practice law or a graduate of an ABA-approved law school may audit a course at the law school on a space available basis with the consent of the instructor. The instructor will determine the extent, if any, of permitted participation in class discussion. An auditor may not submit a research paper, sit for an exam, or receive academic credit. Audited courses are not recorded or placed on a transcript. An auditor must pay the applicable per hour tuition and fees in full prior to attendance. Information on course availability can be obtained through the Registrar's Office at the School of Law. In special circumstances and with the consent of the instructor, the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, other students may be permitted to audit a course in accordance with the above requirements and any other requirements imposed by the instructor, the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs or the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

E. ENROLLMENT

1. Enrollment Periods

The times for enrollment are announced by the Registrar's Office. Students who fail to enroll during the announced enrollment period will be charged a late enrollment fee.

2. Minimum and Maximum Hours

Generally, except for those students enrolled for a reduced course load, first-year students in the day program are required to take 16 hours in the fall term and 15 hours in the spring term. Beyond the first year a student in the day program normally will take no less than 12 and no more than 16 hours in a regular term, and no more than 8 hours in a summer session. To be considered a full-time student for purposes of financial aid and residency, no fewer than 12 hours must be taken in a regular term. (For more on the residency requirement, see Section III H, Residence.) Students in the day program may take more than 16 hours in a regular term only with permission of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. Under no circumstances, will a student enrolled beginning in Fall, 2004, be permitted to take more than 17 hours in a regular term.

First-year students in the evening program are required to take 11 hours in the fall term and 10 hours in the spring term. Beyond the first year, a student in the evening program normally will take no less than 9 and no more than 11 hours in a regular term, and no more than 8 hours in a summer session. Students in the evening program who have completed at least two academic years and all First-Year Required Courses may take more than 11 hours in a regular term with permission of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. Students in the evening program who have completed the required terms and courses described above and desire to take more than 11 hours in a semester must complete and submit to the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs the required petition form which can be obtained from the Registrar's Office. Approval is within the discretion of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs in consideration of the information provided by the requesting student and any relevant law school evening program requirements at the time the petition is submitted. The Law School reserves the right to limit the number of evening program students who may take more than 11 hours in any semester and to set additional restrictions and requirements for approval of petitions. Approval, if granted, will be for one semester only. Students in the evening program desiring to take more than 11 hours in subsequent terms must submit a petition for each such term. Approval of one petition to take more than 11 hours does not mean that subsequent petitions will be approved. Any student who is approved to take more than 11 hours may not work more than 20 hours per week.

3. Adding and Dropping a Course

A student may add or drop a course during the periods set forth in Section II A, School of Law Calendar.

Dropping a Course: Grading — A student may withdraw from a course at any time with the permission of the instructor, who shall use personal discretion to determine the grade received for the course. Students enrolled in required first-year courses (see Section VIII B 1) must also obtain the permission of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs to withdraw from a course. If the student withdraws from a course before noon on the last day of classes, the student will ordinarily receive no grade for the course. If a student withdraws from a course after noon on the last day of classes, the student will ordinarily receive a failing grade for the course.

4. Withdrawal from the Law School

Withdrawal from the Law School — Withdrawal means the student's enrollment is cancelled and the student is no longer enrolled for any classes. If a student is enrolled for only one course, dropping this course constitutes withdrawal from the Law School and is subject to the penalties shown below. The student must contact the Registrar's Office in writing to withdraw from the Law School. The effective date of the withdrawal is the date the Student Petition for Withdrawal is processed in the Registrar's Office. This date is the date used for credit or refund purposes. For the consequences of withdrawal on grading and readmission, see Section III (J) Withdrawal from Law School, Re-entry, and Readmission .

Credit or Refund — A credit or refund will be issued if notification is received prior to the close of the business day according to the following schedule:

Effective date	Fall & Spring	Summer
	Terms	Term
On or prior to payment due date	100%	100%
After payment due date to first day of classes	95%	95%
First-seventh day of classes	90%	50%
Eighth-10th day of classes	50%	0%
11th-15th day of classes	25%	0%
16th-20th day of classes	10%	0%
After the 20th day of classes	0%	0%

F. CLASSROOM WORK, ATTENDANCE, AND EXAMINATIONS

1. Classroom Work and Assignments

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

2. Attendance

Regular and punctual class attendance is necessary to satisfy residence and class hours requirements.

3. Rescheduling of Examinations

The Assistant Dean for Student Affairs may reschedule a student's examination in the event of an emergency. Two or more examinations in close time proximity does not constitute an emergency.

4. Use of Word Processing Equipment on Examinations

The use of word processing equipment during examinations, using specially provided software, is allowed under certain circumstances. Contact the law school Registrar for more information.

5. Accommodations in the Classroom and on Examinations

If a student is requesting academic accommodations for a disability, they must first contact the Coordinator of Services for Students with Disabilities at the Memorial Health Center to verify the disability and to establish eligibility for accommodations. After establishing eligibility for accommodations, the student must then contact the Law School's Assistant Dean for Student Services, in a timely manner. Reasonable accommodations will be offered to students with disabilities, upon request.

G. GRADES AND CREDITS

1. Methods of Grading

Students enrolled in the School of Law receive letter grades:

A	4.00
A-	3.70
B+	3.30
B	3.00
B-	2.70
C+	2.30
C	2.00
C-	1.70
D	1.00
F	0.00

2. Minimum Passing Grade

The minimum passing grade is *D* or 1.00, and an average of *C* or 2.00 is necessary for graduation (see Section III M 2, Hours and Grades).

3. Incompletes

A student may receive a grade of Incomplete (*I*) if, for some justifiable reason, acceptable to the instructor, the student has been unable to complete the requirements of the course. The maximum period of time allowed to clear the Incomplete grade is 12 months. If the Incomplete grade is not cleared by the date set by the instructor or by the end of the 12-month deadline, the *I* will be changed to the grade provided by the instructor. If no alternative grade is provided, the grade of *F* will be recorded.

The grade of *I* is not given in lieu of an *F* or *W*, or other grade, each of which is prescribed for other specific circumstances. The grade of *I* does not authorize a student to attend the course during a later term. Graduation candidates must clear all Incompletes prior to the deadline in the Official University Calendar, which may allow less time than 12 months. Failure to do so can result in removal from the degree candidacy list.

The Senior Associate Dean for Academics may, with the instructor's permission, waive the 12-month time period of this Policy under extraordinary circumstances.

4. Method of Computing Averages

The grade in a course will be weighted by the term-hours in the course. The computation will include marks from all courses in which the student has taken the final examination or received a final grade, regardless of whether credit in a particular course is necessary to meet the requirements for graduation. When a course is repeated, both grades will be used in the computation. A course may not be repeated if the student has previously received credit for the course. Only courses in this law school will be used in the computation.

5. Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools

The School of Law will not grant credit for any course work completed prior to a student's matriculation in a Juris Doctor program at an ABA- or AALS-approved law school. While enrolled at the law school, students may earn up to 10 credit hours at other ABA-approved law schools outside the Dallas-Fort Worth area during the summer. Students interested in this option must make application through the

Registrar's Office to the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and may be charged an administrative fee.

In extraordinary circumstances, a student may be granted permission to attend another law school for his or her final term or year of law school while still receiving an SMU degree. Permission to apply to another school must be obtained through the Registrar's Office from the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. Permission will not be granted without evidence of compelling personal circumstances that require a student's relocation. The School of Law reserves the right to designate the schools to which a student may apply, to approve the courses taken at the other law school, to limit the number of students to whom permission is granted, and to charge an administrative fee.

The School will consider student applications to study abroad at internationally recognized law programs. Each student's application will be considered on a case-by-case basis and must meet all the requirements of the ABA criteria, with particular emphasis on the need for the student's proposed course of study abroad to further his or her legitimate academic or career objectives.

H. RESIDENCE

Six residence credits are required for graduation. One residence credit will be given for each term in which the student passes at least twelve term hours. Three-quarters of a residence credit will be given for passing nine to eleven term hours. One-half of a residence credit will be given for passing six to eight term hours. One-quarter of a residence credit will be given for passing three to five term hours.

I. STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

The full-time study of law is designed to require substantially all the student's time during the academic year. Excessive employment may lead to academic disappointment or failure. Hence, the law school accrediting agencies and the bars of many jurisdictions require that a student enrolling in the full-time day program of study limit his or her outside employment to no more than 20 hours per week. First-year students should not work at all, but if employment is absolutely necessary, should limit their hours to 10 per week.

J. WITHDRAWAL FROM LAW SCHOOL, RE-ENTRY, AND READMISSION

A student may voluntarily withdraw from the School of Law before noon on the last day of classes in a term or summer session. In this event, no credit will be given. A student who is failing a course, either because of academic work or because of poor performance under Section F (1) above, at the time of withdrawing from school will receive either a failing grade or no grade, at the discretion of the instructor.

2. Re-entry and Readmission of Former Students.

(A) Re-entry. Students who withdraw while in good standing after completing at least one term in this law school may re-enter to continue their studies without re-examination of their entrance credentials if such re-entry is approved by the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and re-entry occurs within 24 calendar months after the date of withdrawal. Students who have completed only the first term of law school may re-enter in the spring term only.

The 24-calendar-month deadline for re-entry is extended by any time spent after withdrawal in active U.S. military service.

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

K. ACADEMIC PROBATION, DISMISSAL, AND READMISSION OR RE-ENTRY

In this section “term” includes the summer session. For the method of computing grade averages, see Section III G 4, Method of Computing Averages.

1. Dismissal After the First Term.

A student whose overall grade average at the end of the first term of law school is less than 1.00 is automatically dismissed.

2. Dismissal After Two or More Terms.

A student whose overall grade average at the end of two or more terms is less than 1.80 is automatically dismissed.

3. Probation.

A student whose overall grade average at the end of any term of law school is 1.80 or more but less than 2.00 shall be on probation.

A student who is placed on probation is automatically dismissed unless at the end of the next term the student’s overall grade average is 2.00 or more, or unless the student obtains a grade average for that term of 2.30 or more.

4. Re-entry and Readmission of Dismissed Students.

A student who is dismissed for unsatisfactory academic performance may petition the Admission Committee for re-entry or readmission. Petitions for re-entry or readmission are granted only in extraordinary circumstances. A petition for re-entry, if granted, permits a student to continue his or her education at the point he or she was dismissed. A petition for readmission, if granted, permits a student to begin his or her legal education from the beginning two or more years after the student is notified of his or her dismissal. A copy of the re-entry and readmission guidelines established by the Admission Committee are available from the Registrar’s Office and on the Registrar’s page of the Law School Web site.

L. MANDATORY ACADEMIC COUNSELING

A student with a cumulative grade-point average of 2.50 or less is required to consult with the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs prior to each fall, spring, and summer enrollment regarding the student’s proposed schedule. The Assistant Dean for Student Affairs may require the student to enroll in up to three courses each term that are tested on the Texas bar examination.

M. ACADEMIC SKILLS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ASAP)

This is a tutor program available to select first-year students and to a limited number of upper-division students, depending on availability of tutors.

N. REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE

1. Residence

Six residence credits are required for graduation (Section III H, Residence). For requirements concerning attendance at other law schools, see Sections III B, Admission With Advanced Standing, and III C, Visiting Students.

2. Hours and Grades

Candidates entering the law school prior to the Fall of 2004 must earn 90 term hours of credit (i.e., grades of *D* or 1.00 or higher) with an overall average of *C* or 2.00 or more. Candidates entering the law school in Fall of 2004 or later must earn 87 term hours of credit (i.e., grades of *D* or 1.00 or higher) with an overall average of *C* or 2.00 or more. All term hours of credit must be earned at this school, except for students admitted with advanced standing and students approved to study at

other law schools under Section III G (5). All students must earn a minimum of (58) term hours of credit at this school.

3. Courses.

(A) The following requirements must be fulfilled: Civil Procedure I and II; Constitutional Law I and II; Contracts I and II; Criminal Law; Legal Research, Writing and Advocacy I and II; Property I and II; Torts I and II; Professional Responsibility; Edited Writing Seminar; General Writing Requirement; and Professional Skills Requirement.

(B) If a student fails to receive a minimum passing grade in a required course, the student must repeat the course the next time it is offered.

4. Public Service Requirement

All students must complete a minimum of 30 hours of law-related public service to be eligible to graduate. Students may perform this service after they have completed two semesters of law school. All such service must be performed at an approved service placement. The Law School's Public Service Program Director is charged with arranging for approved public service placements for students. Public service used to fulfill this requirement cannot be compensated work nor can it be work for which academic credit is awarded.

5. Time Limit

All requirements must be met in the School of Law, or another approved law school, within 60 months or five years from commencing law school. In computing the period, any time during which the candidate was in active U.S. military service shall be excluded.

6. Effects of Changes in Requirements

A student must meet the residence and grade requirements (Section III G and H above) in effect at the time that the student enters. The student will not be affected by later changes in these requirements. Other requirements may be changed from time to time with such applicability as the faculty determines.

7. Waivers

Waivers of requirements may, for good cause, be granted by the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. Requests should be made in writing, with all relevant information and reasons, to the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs.

O. HONORS

The Order of the Coif

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

Candidates for the J.D. degree having superior grades may by vote of the faculty be awarded the degree *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, or *summa cum laude*. The average grade shall be based on work done in this school only, but to receive the degree with honors a transfer from another law school must have at least a *B* average in law courses at the school previously attended. The minimum grade averages for honors are: *cum laude* — 3.20; *magna cum laude* — 3.60; *summa cum laude* — 3.80.

P. GRADE APPEALS

1. The award of a grade is a matter solely within the academic discretion of the faculty member. A student who believes that the assigned grade is incorrect must first discuss the matter with the faculty member who awarded the grade.
2. A faculty member may change a grade that has been submitted to and recorded by

the Law School Registrar only for reasons of mathematical error. A faculty member who wishes to change a grade for reasons of mathematical error shall submit the proposed change along with a brief statement of the reasons for the change to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, who shall approve all grade changes for mathematical error and report them to the Law School Registrar.

3. A faculty member who wishes to change a grade for reasons other than mathematical error must seek the permission of the faculty to do so, which grants such requests only in extraordinary circumstances.
4. If the faculty member decides not to seek a grade change, the student may petition the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs for a review of the faculty member's decision. The Associate Dean may not change a grade, even with the consent of the faculty member who awarded it. If, after discussion of the matter with the Associate Dean, the faculty member decides to seek a grade change, he or she may proceed as described in paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate. The Associate Dean will then report the faculty member's decision to the student.
5. If, after discussion the matter with the Associate Dean, the faculty member decides not to pursue a grade change, the student may petition the dean for a review of the faculty member's decision. The dean may proceed as he or she deems appropriate. The dean may not ask another person to review the grade without the permission of the faculty member who awarded it. The dean may not change a grade, even with the consent of the faculty member who awarded it. The dean may bring the matter before the faculty. However, the faculty may not change the grade without the consent of the faculty member who awarded it. If, upon reconsideration, the faculty member decides that the grade was not accurately determined mathematically or is incorrect for any other reason, he or she may proceed as described in paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate.
6. If there is evidence of unethical or incompetent behavior on the part of a faculty member in the award of a grade, the dean or the faculty may refer the matter to the Committee on Ethics and Tenure of the Faculty Senate, with a request that the Committee may recommend to the dean or faculty whatever action it considers appropriate. The faculty may change a grade without a faculty member's consent only upon the recommendation of the Committee on Ethics and Tenure of the Faculty Senate.
7. Should the student be convinced that his or her complaint has not been fairly decided by the dean or the faculty, he or she may bring the matter to the attention of the Provost. The Provost may proceed, as he or she deems appropriate. However, the Provost may not ask another person to review the grade without the permission of the faculty member who awarded the grade. The final authority in matters of academic judgment in the determination of a grade rests with the individual faculty member.
8. These provisions are the sole rules that govern Law School course grade appeals at Southern Methodist University.

IV. COMBINED J.D./M.B.A. PROGRAM

A. NATURE OF THE PROGRAM

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

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

B. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

General

For the two degrees, the program requires that the student satisfactorily complete the following term hours of course work:

	<i>Law</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Total</i>
Required courses	39	24	63
Electives	36	24	60
Totals	75	48	123

Full-time students will spend the first full year in the law school; part-time evening students will spend the first two years in the law school.

Cross-Credit

Under the structure of the dual program the Dedman School of Law will award twelve hours of academic credit toward the J.D. degree (87 hours) for satisfactory completion of the academic requirements of the M.B.A. program. Similarly, the Cox School of Business will award up to twelve hours of academic credit toward the M.B.A. degree (60 hours) for satisfactory completion of the academic requirements of the J.D. program.

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Except as modified by the above, a student in the program must meet all the requirements of both schools for admission, performance, graduation, etc.

Students enrolled in the joint degree program also must complete all noncredit-bearing requirements of the program.

To be admitted to the joint program, law students must apply before beginning their law studies or during their first year of law school. Admission applications should be addressed to both schools, with the statement that they are for the combined J.D./M.B.A. program. Students who wish to pursue the joint program after starting their first year of law school must obtain permission from the law school's Assistant Dean of Student Affairs and then should consult with the MBA admissions office.

Law School Applications should be addressed to Office of Admission, SMU Dedman School of Law, PO Box 750110, Dallas, TX 75275-0110; telephone 214-768-2550.

M.B.A. Applications should be addressed to Graduate Admission, SMU Cox School of Business, PO Box 750333, Dallas, TX 75275-0333; telephone 214-768-2630.

V. COMBINED J.D./M.A. IN ECONOMICS PROGRAM

A. NATURE OF THE PROGRAM

The combined J.D./M.A. in Economics — Law and Economics Track program is offered jointly by the School of Law and the SMU Department of Economics in Dedman College. The program is designed for law students with some prior background in economics who wish to develop further their abilities to deal with complex economic issues. Through the program the combined degrees can be obtained in four academic years, or even in as little as three years and one additional term if classes are taken over at least one summer term.

B. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

The Master of Arts in Economics — Law and Economics Track is a 36-hour non-thesis program that can be completed in part-time evening and summer study. For students in the combined J.D./M.A. program, the Economics Department will accept up to nine hours of law school credit towards the M.A. degree. The School of Law will accept up to six hours of graduate economics credits towards the 87 hours required for the J.D. degree. Thus, the student in the combined J.D./M.A. program will be able to receive both degrees with a total of 108 hours of credit.

The first year of the program consists entirely of law school courses, and students may apply for the joint degree plan at any time during their first year of law school. The economics curriculum consists of six required courses (18 credits), of which one may be the School of Law course in Economic Analysis of Law, three elective courses (nine credits), of which one must be a 6000-level course, and up to three additional law school courses (nine credits). These economics courses will be taken along with law school courses during the remainder of the student's period of residency after the first year. Many of the economics classes are taught in the evening or during the summer term, and generally are small classes (fewer than 20 students).

The required economics courses and the available electives are listed below:

Required Courses:

Strategic Behavior

Introductory Econometrics

Applied Econometrics Analysis

Law and Economics (or Economic Analysis of Law offered by the School of Law)

Computing for Economics

New Approaches to Managerial Economics

Economic Analysis I

The M.A. program also is available to those who have received the J.D. degree. Credit from law courses, however, cannot be counted towards the M.A. degree once the J.D. degree has been conferred. Likewise, a student who has completed the M.A. degree or the joint B.A./M.A. degree cannot receive credit towards the J.D. degree for any courses prior to entering the School of Law.

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Except as modified by the above, a student must meet all the requirements of both schools for admission, performance, graduation, etc. In particular, the student must satisfy the law requirements outlined in Section III of this catalog and the student must earn a grade of *C* or better, and with an overall *B* cumulative average maintained in the degree program. Students enrolled in the joint degree program also must complete all noncredit-bearing requirements of the program.

Students must be admitted separately into the School of Law and the M.A. in Economics program.

Applications and additional information from the School of Law may be obtained from the Office of Admission, SMU Dedman School of Law, PO Box 750110, Dallas, TX 75275-0110; telephone 214-768-2550.

Applications and additional information from the Economics Department may be obtained from the Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Economics, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0496; telephone 214-768-4335.

VI. GRADUATE LEGAL STUDIES

A. OBJECTIVES OF GRADUATE LEGAL STUDIES

The School of Law established its graduate degree programs more than 50 years ago. They are intended to enhance careers in the private practice of law, in teaching, and in public service by providing the opportunity for graduate level education and training. The programs are designed to increase the student's understanding of legal theory and policies, broaden the student's legal horizons, and encourage the development of legal research and writing skills.

The Master of Laws degree programs are open to lawyers who are graduates of approved law schools and whose academic and professional records indicate a likelihood of successful graduate legal study. While most classes are scheduled during the day, selected courses (primarily in the tax, business, and international law fields) may be offered in the early morning and in the evening.

B. GRADUATE DEGREES OFFERED

Among the School of Law's graduate degree programs, the main focus is on its Master of Laws in Taxation degree for those holding a J.D. degree and on its Master of Laws in Comparative and International Law degree for foreign law school graduates. However, the school also offers (on a limited basis) a general Master of Laws degree and (on a very limited basis) a Doctor of the Science of Law degree.

1. Master of Laws in Taxation [LL.M. (Taxation)]

The law school has a long tradition of strength in the area of federal taxation. The graduate taxation program, for full-time or part-time students, is a comprehensive, advanced-degree program designed for attorneys intending to specialize in tax practice. It focuses not only on technical mastery of the tax laws but also on wider issues of tax and fiscal policy. Most of the courses in the curriculum provide survey-level instruction in subjects typically not addressed in J.D.-level tax courses. In addition, advanced courses develop in-depth, practice-oriented expertise.

Courses are taught by the law school's faculty and by adjunct professors and lecturers who are experienced, practicing tax specialists in Dallas area law firms and corporate law departments. To accommodate employed students, many tax courses are offered in the early morning, the late afternoon, and during the evening.

Admission Criteria

Admission to this program is by selection. An applicant for admission to the LL.M. (Taxation) degree program must hold a J.D. degree from an ABA-accredited law school.

Students may attend either full- or part-time, but admission for the full-time program is effective for the fall term only.

Application Procedure

Applicants must include with their applications a letter stating why they are interested in entering the graduate degree program, two letters of recommendation, and certified transcripts from both their undergraduate and law schools. Applications for the full-time program beginning in the fall term should be received by the admission office by April 15 of the year of intended enrollment.

Applications for the part-time program beginning in the fall term should be received by the admission office by April 15 of the year of intended enrollment, and for the part-time program beginning in the spring term by December 1 of the year preceding enrollment.

Financial Aid

The Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr. Memorial Fund provides scholarship assistance to a limited number of full-time graduate students. In addition, the SMU financial aid office is available to assist U.S. students in obtaining student loans.

Specialized Courses

The following listing (abstracted from the full list of courses in Section VIII, The Curriculum, below) illustrates the diversity and depth of courses offered at the School of Law in taxation and related fields. Applicants should note, however, that the law school does not offer all of these courses and seminars each term or even each year. In addition some courses have limited enrollments or prerequisites that a student may not satisfy. The law school Registrar's Office publishes a schedule of courses before the beginning of each term. Students must consult these schedules for actual course offerings. The credit hours for each course are given at the beginning of each course description included in Section VIII, The Curriculum, below. Other related courses not listed below may also be offered each year on a one-time-only basis.

Advanced Corporate Taxation
 Corporate Planning
 Corporate Taxation
 Directed Research in Taxation
 Estate, Gift, and Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates
 Estate Planning and Practice
 Federal Tax Procedure I and II
 International Tax I
 International Tax II
 Legal Accounting
 Partnership Taxation
 State and Local Taxation
 Tax Accounting
 Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility
 Taxation and Fiscal Policy
 Taxation of Deferred Compensation
 Taxation of Professional and Closely Held Corporations
 Taxation of Property Dispositions
 Wills and Trusts

Degree Requirements

To receive the LL.M. (Taxation) degree the student must meet all of the following requirements:

(A) Residence in the School of Law for no fewer than two terms if a full-time student and no fewer than three terms if a part-time student. Except with special permission of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, all full-time students in this program must begin their studies in the fall term.

(B) Completion of 24 term-hours in courses, seminars, or research and writing. Of these 24 term-hours, 18 credit hours must be in the taxation area. Mandatory courses are Tax Accounting, Taxation and Fiscal Policy, and Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility.

With prior approval of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, a student may take four of the required 24 term-hours in graduate programs of Dedman College (SMU's school of humanities and sciences), in Perkins School of Theology, or in the Cox School of Business. The student will receive law school credit on completion

of all work to the instructor's satisfaction, but the grades will not be computed into the student's law school average.

The student may be permitted to undertake directed research for a one- to three-hour graded paper if he or she can obtain a faculty sponsor.

(C) A student entering the program must have an average of *C* or 2.00 on all courses taken. The requisite G.P.A. of *C* or 2.00 must be obtained in the first 24 credit hours. A student will not receive credit for a course or seminar in which his or her grade is below *D* or 1.00.

(D) Completion of all requirements within 36 months from the date of initial enrollment as a graduate law student. However, a candidate continuously enrolled as a part-time student has 60 months to complete all requirements.

2. Master of Laws in Comparative and International Law [LL.M. (Comparative and International Law)]

The graduate program for international students is rooted in the efforts of the School of Law in the early 1950s to make the school a leading international legal center. More than 1,200 international graduates of the School of Law from more than 70 countries now occupy prominent positions in government, legal practice, business, the judiciary, and legal education around the world.

The primary goal of the program is to enhance the international student's legal skills so that he or she may become a more effective lawyer and member of society. In this respect the program seeks to develop: (i) an appreciation of the role of law in national and international development; (ii) the ability to identify, through comparative and international studies, policy considerations of various legal rules; (iii) an appreciation of the role of the lawyer in social and economic change; (iv) legal analysis and problem-solving abilities to enable the student to meet the complex needs of our modern world; (v) a basic understanding of the U.S. legal system, as studied from a comparative perspective; and (vi) a frame of reference for dealing with business and legal interests in a transnational setting.

The degree of LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) does not qualify a person to take the bar examination in Texas or in most other U.S. jurisdictions.

Admission Criteria

An applicant for admission to the LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) degree program must be a graduate of a recognized foreign law school. The applicant's undergraduate record must demonstrate scholarly legal aptitude. An applicant for whom English is a second language must present evidence of a Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) computer-based score of 233 or written score of 575. U.S.-trained law students may not apply to this degree program.

Application Procedure

An applicant must include with the application: a short curriculum vitae; evidence of proficiency in English (normally a TOEFL computer-based score of 233 or written score of 575); a certified transcript in English of grades received in law school; letters of recommendation in English (or translated into English) from the dean of the applicant's law school and from a law professor; evidence of financial ability to pay tuition, fees, and all other expenses during the applicant's stay in the United States; and a recent head-and-shoulders photograph of the applicant.

Financial Aid

The Storey Scholarship provides a stipend toward the payment of tuition, fees, and a living allowance for one international student per year. The Helmut Sohmen Scholarship provides full tuition and a monthly living stipend to up to four students

from China. In addition, a limited number of tuition remission scholarships may be available.

International applicants should note that the School of Law has no funds to grant for travel expenses, either to or from the United States or within the United States; nor does it have any administrative influence through which governmental or private agencies can be persuaded to assist in travel.

Specialized Courses

The following listing illustrates the diversity and depth of courses offered at the School of Law in comparative and international law. Applicants should note, however, that the law school does not offer all of these courses and seminars each term or even each year. In addition some courses have limited enrollments or prerequisites that a student may not satisfy. The law school Registrar's Office publishes a schedule of courses before the beginning of each term. Students must consult these schedules for actual course offerings. The credit hours for each course are given at the beginning of each course description included in Section VIII, The Curriculum, below. Other related courses not listed below may also be offered each year on a one-time-only basis.

Banking Law and Regulation: Domestic and International
 Comparative Law I and II
 Globalization of the Law: Business and Finance
 Immigration Law
 International Banking and Finance
 International Business Transactions
 International Commercial Arbitration
 International Crimes
 International Economic Law and Development
 International Environmental Law
 International Franchising Law
 International Intellectual Property
 International Law (Public)
 International Litigation and Arbitration
 International Organizations Law
 International Protection of Human Rights
 International Tax I and II
 International Transactions: Western Hemisphere
 Oil and Gas Contracts: Domestic and International
 Perspectives of American Business Laws
 Perspectives of the American Legal System

Degree Requirements

(A) Except with special permission of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, all students in this program must begin their studies in the fall term. In addition, they must participate in an extensive orientation program held at the School of Law in mid-August of each year before the start of classes in the fall term.

(B) Students pursuing the LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) degree must complete 24 hours of credit from courses or seminars selected in consultation with the student's faculty advisor who is assigned during orientation. Faculty members advising candidates for this degree will make every effort to tailor a student's study plan to his or her specific graduate objectives. However, all students are required to take the course on Perspectives of the American Legal System. They will normally also take one basic J.D. course such as Contracts. In addition, many students take Perspectives of American Business Laws and/or International Business Transactions.

The School of Law awards the LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) degree to those students who complete their course work with an average grade in all courses equivalent to a C- or 1.70. A student will not receive credit for a course or seminar in which his or her grade is below D or 1.00. Students for whom English is a second language are allowed additional time to complete written final examinations.

Transfer to the Juris Doctor [J.D.] Program

The J.D. is the basic law degree for U.S. law students. For this reason the School of Law does not normally consider the degree appropriate as a graduate degree for international students already possessing basic law degrees within their home countries. However, in a very limited number of instances, international students who have graduated with distinction in the LL.M. (Comparative and International Law) program of the School of Law and who can demonstrate legitimate graduate study objectives for furthering their careers in their home countries may be considered for admission to the J.D. program without being required to take the Law School Admission Test. Admission under such conditions to the J.D. program is solely within the discretion of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies and the Admission Committee and will normally entail an additional study of 72-87 credit hours. Advanced credit, if any, is based upon the student's foreign law study, not on the LL.M. credit.

3. Master of Laws [LL.M. (General)]

The general LL.M. program offers law graduates an opportunity to broaden their backgrounds in certain specialized areas of law by enrolling in advanced courses and seminars and by engaging in specialized research. Although the School of Law awards no specific subject-designated LL.M. degrees under this program, most students seeking this degree concentrate in areas such as corporate and commercial law, international law, legal practice and procedure, natural resources law, or property law.

Admission Criteria

Admission to this program is by selection. An applicant for admission to the general LL.M. degree program must hold a J.D. degree from an ABA-accredited law school. Full-time students are strongly preferred, and admission for the full-time program is in the fall only. Part-time applicants must demonstrate special academic reasons or circumstances for choosing a part-time track.

Application Procedures

Applicants must include with their applications a letter setting out their interest in entering the graduate degree program, two letters of recommendation, and certified transcripts from their undergraduate and law schools. Each applicant must have, in advance of acceptance, the commitment of a School of Law faculty member to serve as the applicant's academic adviser. The application, along with all supporting documentation, must be received in the Office of Admission by April 15 of the year of intended enrollment.

Financial Aid

The University financial aid office is available to assist students in obtaining student loans. No scholarship funds are available for general LL.M. students.

Degree Requirements

To receive the general LL.M. degree the student must meet all of the following requirements:

(A) Residence in the School of Law for no fewer than two terms if a full-time student and no fewer than three terms if a part-time student.

(B) Completion of 24 term hours in courses, seminars, or research and writing recommended by the student's academic adviser. A student entering the program must have an average of *C* or 2.00 on all courses taken. The requisite G.P.A. of *C* or 2.00 must be obtained in the first 24 credit hours. A student will not receive credit for a course or seminar in which his or her grade is below *D* or 1.00.

With prior approval of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, a student may take four of the required 24 term hours in graduate programs of Dedman College (SMU's school of humanities and sciences), in Perkins School of Theology, or in the Cox School of Business. The student will receive law school credit on completion of all work to the instructor's satisfaction, but the grades will not be computed into a student's law school average.

The student may be permitted to undertake directed research for a one- to three-hour graded paper if the student can obtain a faculty sponsor.

A student has the option of writing a Master's thesis (for four to six credit hours). This thesis must be written under the direction of a professor at the School of Law and must be approved by both the professor and the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. After the supervising professor approves the thesis, the student must submit four copies of the thesis to the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies at least 60 days before the date on which the student seeks to receive the degree. In writing the thesis, the student must comply with committee instructions. A thesis is either approved or disapproved; it is not graded.

(C) Completion of all requirements within 36 months from the date of initial registration as a graduate law student. However, a candidate continuously enrolled as a part-time student has 60 months to complete all requirements.

4. Doctor of the Science of Law [S.J.D.]

The degree of Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) is the highest postgraduate law degree offered by the Dedman School of Law. The S.J.D. primarily is a research and writing degree (as opposed to a course-oriented degree such as the LL.M. degree) during which the S.J.D. candidate conducts extensive postgraduate-level legal research with a view toward submitting an acceptable doctoral dissertation of publishable quality within a five-year period. See Degree Requirements below.

Nature of the Degree

The S.J.D. is not a professional degree, such as the Law School's Juris Doctorate degree (JD); it is intended to be an intense postgraduate, academic research experience.

Admission Requirements

The S.J.D. is a highly limited access postgraduate degree. The following are criteria for admission:

1. Career goals. The S.J.D. is primarily intended for highly qualified candidates seeking a legal academic career or a high-level, policy-oriented governmental or intergovernmental position, and the candidate must demonstrate such a career goal.

2. Academic achievement. An applicant must demonstrate outstanding achievement in previous academic programs.
3. Research and writing. An applicant must demonstrate the ability to conduct graduate-level legal research and writing in English. Preference is given to Dedman School of Law LL.M. students who have excelled in their LL.M. degree and have shown an ability to conduct graduate-level legal research and write in English as evidenced by a course paper or a directed research paper submitted as an LL.M. candidate at SMU. Applicants holding an LL.M. degree or equivalent from another law school who demonstrate excellent legal research and legal writing abilities in English may be considered for admission. Also, individuals with an established academic, legal professional, governmental or intergovernmental career, who have suitable career objectives for pursuing the S.J.D. degree and who have demonstrated significant legal research and legal writing abilities in English may be considered for direct admission into the S.J.D. (with or without an LL.M. degree).
4. Primary Supervisor. The applicant must obtain as a Primary Supervisor a faculty member of the SMU Dedman School of Law. The Primary Supervisor must have particular expertise in the S.J.D. candidate's general area of doctoral research. See Role of Primary Supervisor below.
5. Statement of Subject of Dissertation. The applicant, with the assistance of the Primary Supervisor, must submit a document of no more than 2,000 - 3,000 words explaining the research topic the applicant will undertake for the purpose of preparing the dissertation.

Admission to the S.J.D. Program

An applicant who is granted admission to the S.J.D. program initially is admitted in a probationary status. The S.J.D. candidate must demonstrate progress towards completion of the requirements for the degree to continue as an S.J.D. candidate. The S.J.D. candidate is matriculated as of the first day of the first semester in which the S.J.D. candidate commences the S.J.D. program. The date of matriculation is relevant for purposes of the various time periods prescribed below.

Probationary Status for First Two Years

The S.J.D. candidate must be in residence at the law school for not less than two academic years, during which time the S.J.D. candidate is in probationary status. During the first probationary year, the S.J.D. candidate (subject to the overall direction of the Primary Supervisor) will be concerned primarily with conducting extensive research for the purpose of identifying all relevant legal and other materials in the dissertation subject matter. In addition, the S.J.D. candidate will prepare and submit to the Primary Supervisor (in the following order): (1) a suitable Research Abstract indicating the thematic and analytical framework and proposition(s) to be proved and the objectives to be achieved by the dissertation, (2) a detailed Subject-Matter Outline for the dissertation, (3) an extensive working bibliography, and (4) an introductory draft chapter (or equivalent writing) of at least 10,000 words that indicates doctoral-level legal research and legal writing abilities. During the first probationary year, the S.J.D. candidate may be required or advised by the Primary Supervisor to take selected Law School or other University courses, classes, seminars, etc., that are directly related to enhancing the S.J.D. candidate's prospects for completion of the degree. As a general proposition, however, the S.J.D. candidate should be engaged in doctoral research and writing, not taking courses. If the S.J.D. candidate is pursuing other time-consuming objectives (*e.g.*, studying for a Bar examination or for other professional qualifications) at the same time as pursuing

the S.J.D., the S.J.D. candidate must advise the Primary Supervisor and the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. The Committee on Graduate Legal Studies looks with disfavor on such activities, as they generally are detrimental to the S.J.D. candidate's prospects for completing the degree. In any case, an S.J.D. candidate cannot be pursuing two degree programs at the same time.

Annual Progress and Reports to Graduate Committee

An S.J.D. candidate must submit an annual report to the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. The report must be submitted within two months after the anniversary date of matriculation as an S.J.D. candidate. The report is to inform the Committee of the progress of the S.J.D. candidate, and is to include a description of the research and writing completed during the reporting period. In addition, the Primary Supervisor will submit a report to the Committee regarding the progress of the S.J.D. candidate towards completion of the degree.

In order for the S.J.D. candidate to continue in probationary status for the second year, the Committee must be satisfied that the S.J.D. candidate, during the first probationary year, has made substantial progress towards completion of the degree. If the Committee determines that the S.J.D. candidate, during the first probationary year, has not made substantial progress towards completion of the degree, the status as an S.J.D. candidate is terminated and the person is withdrawn from the S.J.D. program.

By the end of the second probationary year, the S.J.D. candidate must complete a 30,000-40,000-word work product comprising at least two chapters (or equivalent) of the dissertation. This work product must be of "publishable" quality, and the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies will look with favor on the S.J.D. candidate's publishing in an acceptable medium at least a portion of this work product. In order for the S.J.D. candidate to complete the two-year probationary status (and be admitted unconditionally to the S.J.D. program), the S.J.D. candidate must demonstrate by the end of the second probationary year that there is a substantial likelihood the candidate will successfully complete the degree requirements within the required five-year period. In making this determination, the Graduate Committee will consider, among other relevant information, the candidate's annual report for the second year, and the Primary Supervisor's report for the second year. If the necessary substantial likelihood is not shown, the status as an S.J.D. candidate is terminated and the person is withdrawn from the S.J.D. program.

Supervisory Committee

After an S.J.D. candidate has completed the two-year probationary period, the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies shall appoint other persons to comprise a Supervisory Committee for the S.J.D. candidate. The Committee shall be composed of at least three members, including the Primary Supervisor, another member of the Dedman School of Law faculty appointed by the Committee, and a senior "external" person qualified in the area of research and appointed by the Committee. The Primary Supervisor has principal responsibility for nurturing and supervising the S.J.D. candidate. The Supervisory Committee is to read and critique the dissertation submitted by the S.J.D. candidate and to advise the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies as to whether the S.J.D. candidate has produced a satisfactory dissertation.

After the Probationary Period

After successful completion of the two-year probationary period, an S.J.D. candidate has up to three additional years to satisfy all requirements for the S.J.D. degree, as described below. The S.J.D. candidate need not be in residence at SMU during this period. During the post-probationary period, the S.J.D. candidate will

have general continuing access to the Primary Supervisor, but on a less intense and less frequent basis than during the first two years of probationary status.

Requirements for Degree

Within a five-year period from first matriculation as an S.J.D. candidate, the S.J.D. candidate must satisfy the following requirements:

- a. Completion of the two-year probationary period described above.
- b. Submission of a doctoral dissertation of at least 80,000 words but no more than 100,000 words (including footnotes, but excluding Bibliography, Front Pages, Table of Contents and any Annexes or Appendices) on a coherent, analytical, and focused theme of a substantially legal nature; or submission of an equivalent doctoral dissertation in the form of a series of interrelated articles/chapters on a more general topic, but which collectively comprises a topically coherent volume.
- c. The dissertation must constitute the original work product of the S.J.D. candidate.
- d. The dissertation must represent and show evidence of substantial doctoral-level research work.
- e. The dissertation must display significant legal analyses on a doctoral-level subject.
- f. The dissertation must be of a publishable quality according to acceptable U.S. law review standards.
- g. The dissertation must make a substantial contribution to the advancement of the understanding of the relevant research subject matter.
- h. It is within the discretion of a S.J.D. candidate's Supervisory Committee to require a *viva voce* (i.e., oral examination), at which the S.J.D. candidate will be asked "to defend" orally his/her dissertation in the presence of the members of the Supervisory Committee.
- i. The dissertation must be approved by each member of the Supervisory Committee.

The award of the S.J.D. requires approvals of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, the Law Faculty, and University. Such decisions cannot be appealed, except as provided below. If the S.J.D. candidate's doctoral dissertation is not approved, the Graduate Committee will provide the S.J.D. candidate with an explanation of the reasons why it was disapproved; and the S.J.D. candidate then will be given one further twelve-month period within which to endeavor to satisfy such comments and to resubmit a revised dissertation. If the S.J.D. candidate then does not within the twelve-month period satisfy all doctoral requirements, the person is withdrawn from the S.J.D. program.

Role of Primary Supervisor

The Primary Supervisor will serve as the S.J.D. candidate's academic advisor and will provide the S.J.D. candidate with general and specific guidance on the S.J.D. candidate's research and written work product. The Supervisor is not to serve as an editor of the S.J.D. candidate's work product. While the Supervisor will make general comments on the submitted work product and may make selective specific comments or otherwise may help arrange for the S.J.D. candidate to take advantage of available University/Law School postgraduate legal writing resources, the burden is on the S.J.D. candidate to make any needed editorial arrangements at the candidate's own expense (e.g., a qualified JD student may be willing to assist in the editorial process). During the required two-year residency period, the Supervisor

will meet on a periodic basis with the S.J.D. candidate. However, it is to be understood that the S.J.D. degree is a research degree requiring extensive independent legal research by the S.J.D. candidate in the area of the dissertation.

Termination of Status as Candidate

The status of an S.J.D. candidate may be terminated, and the person withdrawn from the S.J.D. program, for any of the following reasons:

1. Failure to satisfy the requirements of the first probationary year.
2. Failure to satisfy the requirements of the second probationary year.
3. Failure to submit a dissertation within the prescribed five-year period.
4. If a dissertation is submitted in a timely manner, failure to satisfy all requirements and standards for the dissertation.
5. Failure to pay in a timely manner any required fees (see below).

An S.J.D. candidate whose status is terminated may make a formal appeal in writing to the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. This appeal must set forth all relevant and/or extenuating circumstances and reasons why the Committee should reconsider the termination. It is within the sole discretion of the Committee whether to reconsider or not; and, if it chooses to reconsider, then any decision of the Committee is final. If the Committee does reconsider, it may impose any general and/or specific conditions/requirements as it wishes.

Fees

For the first year of the program, S.J.D. candidates will be charged the equivalent of full-time tuition and fees applicable to LL.M. student. Thereafter, S.J.D. candidates will be assessed a special fee for each fall and spring term up until approval of the final dissertation. This fee will be set at the beginning of each term. The 2006-2007 fee is \$1150 per term.

There are no Law School scholarships or research/teaching assistantships available for the S.J.D. degree. On an individual basis, an S.J.D. candidate may apply to be the research assistant of a particular faculty member, but any such arrangement must be made individually with the faculty member, who reserves full discretion in such a matter.

C. TUITION AND FEES

See Section II D, Tuition and Fees, and the current bulletin supplement *Financial Information: Southern Methodist University*.

D. APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

To obtain further information and applications for admission, contact the Office of Admission, Dedman School of Law, Southern Methodist University, PO Box 750110, Dallas, TX 75275-0110; telephone 214-768-2550.

VII. OFFICE OF CAREER SERVICES

The mission in the Office of Career Services (OCS) is to provide the resources and professional environment to enable students to achieve their career goals. The OCS assists students in their self-directed career searches by advising them about career options and job search strategies and creating opportunities for them to connect with legal employers. OCS staff provide individual career counseling, assistance with resumes and cover letters, mock interviews and a current and complete resource library. The office hosts numerous career-related programs throughout the year, including on-campus interview and off-campus job fairs, recruiting opportunities, seminars, panel discussions and workshops designed to allow students to network with employers. OCS also works with a wide variety of employers to provide our students access and exposure to a broad range of employment opportunities.

The OCS is located on the third floor of Carr Collins, Jr. Hall on the east side of the law quad. Carr Collins houses the Godwin Gruber Lawyers Inn dining hall, where many career-related seminars and workshops are held, as well as the Office of Admissions and the Public Service and Academic Support programs. Interview rooms within the Office of Career Services are available for legal employers interviewing on campus.

A. STAFF

The OCS staff includes four experienced career professionals: the Assistant Dean and Director of Career Services, two Associate Directors and an Assistant Director for Recruiting and Events. The Assistant Dean oversees the management of day-to-day operations, creating and implementing innovative programs for students and employers, counseling students and conducting outreach to promote the law school and students to legal employers. The Associate Directors work with the Assistant Dean to coordinate career services efforts for counseling and developing programs and opportunities for both the full-time J.D. program and part-time J.D. Evening Program and the Tax, General and International LL.M. programs. The Assistant Director for Recruiting and Events coordinates all arrangements relating to on-campus interviews, programming, job fairs and special events, as well as maintains all databases and technology services such as Symplicity, Lexis and Westlaw.

B. RESOURCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

The OCS maintains its own library of career resources. The resource center contains a wide variety of publications on career and job search information, legal specialties and judicial clerkships. The center also maintains employer brochures, resumes and NALP (National Association for Law Placement) Forms for employers that interview on-campus or list job openings with the OCS. Martindale-Hubbell, the Texas Legal Directory, and other directories of lawyers are available to students and alumni. Students have access to directories for courts, government agencies, nonprofit and public interest organizations and corporations throughout the country. In addition, various reference books for non-legal/alternative careers are available for review. The technology center is equipped with computer terminals and printers to provide access to Westlaw, LexisNexis, and the Internet, for online research of the legal market and legal employers. The office subscribes to Symplicity, a web-based recruiting system which students use to manage the on-campus and off-campus recruitment programs, from the application process to scheduling interviews. Students also use Symplicity to conduct research on legal employers and access the online job bank for job opportunities posted by the OCS. Through the web-based features of the system, students have the ability to access these services on campus and from their home computers.

C. PROGRAMMING

Throughout the academic year, the Office of Career Services conducts an extensive range of career-related panel discussions and presentations covering topics such as job search strategies, substantive practice overviews, professionalism, networking, resume and cover letter writing, interviewing skills and judicial clerkships. Programs are scheduled during both day and evening hours to accommodate all students. Most of the daytime programs are taped and posted on the law school Web site for students who are unable to attend. For a complete list of Office of Career Services programming, please see the [Career Programs Calendar](#) on the Web site, located at <http://career.law.smu.edu/>.

D. RECRUITMENT PROGRAMS AND JOB FAIRS

The OCS hosts both on-campus and off-campus interview programs for employers throughout the academic year. In recent years, more than 100 employers have visited the campus for the fall and spring interview programs. Many employers use the program to collect application materials from students and alumni to make selections on their own. The Office of Career Services, along with the Public Service Program, sponsors Public Advocate Day. Representatives from government agencies and public service employers come to the campus to discuss with students their work and employment opportunities in the public interest sector.

Dedman School of Law also participates in a number of job fairs during the year, providing students access to local, statewide and national opportunities. Law students and alumni participate in the following annual fairs:

- LL.M. International Student Interview Program – New York, New York
- University of Texas Public Service Career Day – Austin, Texas
- Texas Off-Campus (Texas Young Lawyers Association) Recruitment Program – Houston, Texas
- National Black Prosecutors Association Job Fair – Houston, Texas
- Southeastern Intellectual Property Job Fair – Atlanta, Georgia
- Patent Law Interview Program – Chicago, Illinois
- Southeastern Minority Job Fair – Atlanta, Georgia
- Dupont Legal Minority Job Fair – Houston, Los Angeles, Wilmington
- Texas in Washington Recruitment Program – Washington, DC
- Sunbelt Minority Recruitment Program – Dallas, Texas
- Heartland Diversity Legal Job Fair – Kansas City, Missouri
- IMPACT Career Fair for Law Students and Attorneys with Disabilities – Washington, DC
- Rocky Mountain Diversity Legal Career Fair – Denver, Colorado
- National Black Law Students Association, Rocky Mountain Regional Job Fair – Austin, Texas
- Hispanic National Bar Association Job Fair – Washington, DC
- Equal Justice Works Career Fair – Washington, DC

As a participant in all of the recruiting programs, students have the opportunity to demonstrate their interest for employment with a wide range of employers who have identified SMU Dedman School of Law as a top school from which to recruit. To

emphasize the importance of professionalism in the interview process and in order to participate in the interview programs, students must sign a Memorandum of Understanding acknowledging their agreement to adhere to the ethical and procedural guidelines by which the interview programs operate. Students are expected to attend the interviews they are granted and uphold their commitments to employers. The legal profession is built upon the highest ethical and professional standards, and cultivating these standards begins the day a student enters law school.

E. CAREER COUNSELING

Career counseling is available to all students and graduates by appointment throughout the calendar year. An individual career counseling session might include suggestions for self-assessment techniques, planning an individualized job search strategy, reviewing and revising a resume or cover letter, direct referral to an employer or tips on successful interviewing. The staff is always available on an informal basis to answer questions and guide students through the job search process.

VIII. THE CURRICULUM

A. COURSE OFFERINGS

J.D. program required courses (listed in Section VIII B) are offered at least once each academic year. Courses which have been offered in the past two academic years or are anticipated to be offered in the 2006-2007 academic year are listed below. Other courses may be offered. The law school Registrar's Office publishes a schedule of courses before the beginning of each term. Students must consult these schedules for actual course offerings.

B. THE J.D. PROGRAM

1. First-Year Required Courses

Civil Procedure I and II (6371, 8271)

Five hours. (3 hours in fall, 2 hours in spring). Civil procedure, focusing on judicial resolution of disputes; development of the modern civil action including consideration of the jurisdiction of courts, venue, process, pleading, joinder, discovery, pretrial practice, right to a jury trial, withdrawing cases from a jury, motions after verdict, judgments and their effects, and appellate review. An introduction to alternative dispute resolutions is also included.

Constitutional Law I (6222)

Two hours. An examination of methods of constitutional interpretation, the role of judicial review, federal power, separation of powers, federalism, and justiciability.

Contracts I and II (8290, 8390)

Five hours (2 hours in fall; 3 hours in spring). History and development of the common law of contract; principles controlling the formation, performance, and termination of contracts, including the basic doctrines of offer and acceptance, consideration, conditions, material breach, damages, and statute of frauds; statutory variances from the common law with particular attention to Uniform Commercial Code sections.

Criminal Law (8341)

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

Legal Research, Writing and Advocacy I and II (8375, 8376)

Six hours (3 hours in fall; 3 hours in spring). The primary objective of the course is to synthesize legal doctrine, lawyering skills, and professional responsibility for the first-year student. Meeting in small groups and using simulated exercises, students engage in client counseling, interviewing, negotiating, drafting, and advocating. Grades are based on the evaluation of written and oral performances throughout the term.

Property I and II (8282, 6381)

Five hours (2 hours in fall; 3 hours in spring) Selected topics in personal property, adverse possession, present possessory and future estates in land, concurrent estates, the law of landlord and tenant, easements, private covenants, public land use regulation, and real estate conveyancing.

Torts I and II (7391, 8292)

Five hours. (3 hours in fall; 2 hours in spring). Civil liability arising from breach of common law and statutory duties as distinguished from duties created by contract, including coverage of intentional wrongs, negligence, and product liability.

The methods and process of the American legal system are discussed, with attention paid to legislation, as well as to the common law.

2. Upper-Year Requirements

Professional Responsibility (7350)

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

Constitutional Law II (8311)

Three hours. A study of individual rights including such areas as equal protection of the laws and due process of law, with particular emphasis on issues of racial discrimination, gender discrimination, and the right to privacy. Depending on the professor, this course may also include freedom of speech and freedom of religion.

Edited Writing Seminar

Three hours. Each seminar requires the student to participate in an intensive, scholarly expository writing project. It may take the form of a single paper, of at least 30 pages, or several shorter papers, as the professor may direct. The professor will review and criticize the student's writing. Subject matter will vary at the discretion of the professor. Enrollment in each seminar is limited to 20 students.

General Writing Requirement

A student must complete a writing unit, in addition to the first-year Legal Research, Writing and Advocacy course and the Edited Writing Seminar. This requirement may be fulfilled by completing a course in which more than half the grade for the course is based on written work other than an examination, by completing law review writing requirements for credit, or by completing a two- or three-hour directed research paper.

Professional Skills Requirement

A student must complete at least one upper level course which includes professional skills generally regarded as necessary for effective and responsible participation in the legal profession. Courses which satisfy this requirement will be designated (PS) on the Upper-Class Course List during registration.

C. ELECTIVE COURSES

Except with special permission of the Assistant Dean of Student Affairs, J.D. students may enroll for elective courses only after they have completed all required first-year courses, or as otherwise noted in course listings, provided that law students in the evening program who have completed the first academic year but have not completed all First-Year Required Courses may enroll in selective elective courses designated by the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs as indicated on the Upper-Class Course List during registration. Other prerequisites for courses are listed; however, the instructor for a course may add or waive prerequisites for the course.

The faculty recommends that each student enroll in courses in each of the following areas: business organizations, administrative law, commercial law, procedural and evidence law, taxation, and legal history or the philosophy of law or the study of legal systems.

D. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ELECTIVE COURSE HOURS TAKEN ON A CREDIT/NO CREDIT BASIS

A student may not apply more than 6 hours of Upper-Class Elective Courses which are taken on a Credit/No Credit Basis toward the 87 hours required for

graduation. This 6 hour restriction does not include any hours obtained from Extern Hours or hours in which, with the consent of the instructor and the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, the student was allowed to receive credit for a course in lieu of a grade due to extraordinary circumstances involving the general award of credits for the particular course and/or to the particular student.

Administrative Law (6304)

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

Advanced Bankruptcy (8281)

Two hours. In-depth study of corporate reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Prerequisite: Creditors' Rights.

Advanced Commercial Law (6202)

Two hours. This course will cover one or more current topics in the area of commercial law. Because topics will vary, students may repeat the course for credit.

Advanced Contracts Seminar (7323)

Three hours. Students will (1) write a three to five page memo on a topic approved by the instructor, similar to the memos that junior lawyers write for senior lawyers, (2) meet with the instructor and other class members to "defend" (i.e., answer questions) about that memo, and (3) expand that memo into a 15-20 page paper, suitable for submitting to publication in a bar journal.

Advanced Corporate Taxation (7204)

Two hours. Taxation of corporate reorganizations and carryover of tax attributes.

Prerequisite: Corporate Taxation.

Advanced Environmental Law Seminar (8340)

Three hours. Seminar on selected problems in environmental law. Students will be responsible for drafting and presenting a paper on an environmental law topic selected by the student with the consent of the professor. Topics may be selected from virtually any area of environmental law including pollution control statutes, common law toxic tort, environmental regulation of land use, protection of endangered species, regulatory policy, and enforcement of environmental requirements.

Prerequisite: Environmental Law or Regulation of Hazardous Substances.

Advanced Legal Writing and Editing (6160)

One hour. This class is designed for students who wish to improve their editorial and writing skills. It targets students who are already competent writers, but it requires no in-depth knowledge of grammar or rhetoric. The course covers issue framing, readability, and writing efficiently.

Advanced Patent Law (6284)

Two hours. The course covers substantive and procedural aspects of patent prosecution before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Practical exercises in prosecution practice, such as claim drafting, preparation of amendments, and other prosecution proceedings, will ordinarily be included. Additional prosecution subjects include dealing with inventors, developing invention disclosures, and preparing patent applications.

Prerequisite: Patent Law.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (9211, 6311)

Two or three hours. An examination and analysis of materials and skills used in dispute resolution other than litigation. The theory and practice of negotiation,

mediation, arbitration, and mini-trials will be emphasized, with examples and problem simulations drawn from various fields of law.

American Legal History (7309)

Three hours. The development of legal institutions and the formulation of rules of law and their application in the United States from the 17th century to 1950, with only secondary reference to the federal constitutional law.

Antitrust Law (7388)

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

Art and Antiquities Law (8272)

Two hours. A seminar course that focuses on the definition and nature of a “work of art” and the legal rights and interests among artists, collectors, dealers, museums, and the public. The course considers these issues primarily as they relate to the visual arts. Although course content may vary, topics usually include the international movement and protection of art, theft and forgery, cultural property and Native American art, artists’ moral and economic rights in works of art, and valuation issues.

Aviation Law (6206)

Two hours. An introductory course to aviation law covering regulation of domestic and international aviation; deregulation of domestic aviation; the legal regime of the airspace, aircraft, and users of the airspace; the liability of insurance for the airman, manufacturer, services, airline, and United States of America; aviation litigation fundamentals and focused issues; criminal law specific to aviation; legal issues governing aviation transactions; aviation labor; and the law of space.

Banking Law and Regulation: Domestic and International (6221,6318)

This course was previously titled Financial Institutions – Banking Law: Domestic and International.

Two or three hours; often conducted as a Writing Seminar. An introduction to the federal laws governing commercial banking activities, with primary emphasis on the regulation (and “deregulation”) of national banks and related policy considerations. Lecture topics will vary from year to year, but generally will include key domestic, regional, and international issues with respect to banking, the banking industry, and the financial services industry generally. Use of interdisciplinary subject matter in economics, finance, and business is made. Comparison to regulation of other financial institutions may be utilized. When taught as a regular course, assessment may be by examination and/or paper or series of papers satisfying the writing unit requirement. When taught as a third-year Writing Seminar, course structure and assessment will be consistent with those described above for the Writing Seminar.

Business Enterprise (6420)

Four hours. This is the basic business law course. The emphasis of the first portion of the course is on the closely held business. To be considered are the following: *Agency*: General principles of the law of agency. *Partnerships* (general and limited): Formation, control, liabilities, property, dissolution and disposition of business; internal and external relations of partners. *Limited Liability Companies and Corpo-*

rations: Formation, control, allocation concerns; duties, liabilities, and rights of management and shareholders or members; dispute resolution devices; and fundamentals of capitalization and financing (including basic securities financing and securities law concerns, particularly respecting the private exempt offering). The primary emphasis of the second portion of the course is on the widely owned business. In this portion, general corporate governance and capitalization problems (including preferred stock and debt securities structuring) are further explored, along with corporate distributions and repurchases and fundamental corporate changes. Analysis of mergers and acquisitions is emphasized. Depending on available time, emphasis also is placed on the impact of federal securities laws on the corporate governance structure, including discussion of ongoing public disclosure requirements, proxy regulations, and insider trading restrictions and liabilities.

The course is transaction-oriented, whereby planning and problem solving are stressed, and interdisciplinary use of basic taxation, accounting, and finance notions is made. Special attention may be given to modern statutory trends, ethical issues, and selective globalization concerns.

Prerequisite for: Corporate Planning, Securities Regulation, and Taxation of Professional and Closely Held Corporations.

Children and the Law (9205)

Two hours. This course will focus on three interrelated questions involving the legal relationships among the child, parent, and state. First, who decides on behalf of the child? Second, how does the law allocate decisional power and responsibility for children in our society? Finally, what voice should the law give to children in situations where their rights and/or interests are affected? These questions will be explored in the context of the following topics: parental rights to raise their children; constitutional rights of children (e.g., privacy, free speech); child abuse and neglect (civil and criminal); termination of parental rights, foster care and adoption; and medical decision making. Emphasis will be on examining the practical considerations of providing legal representation to children, particularly in cases involving child abuse and neglect.

Civil Clinic (7559)

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

Prerequisite: Completion of 45 term hours and good academic standing.

Civil Rights Litigation (7308)

Three hours. A survey of federal legislation protecting the individual against governmental and private interference with constitutional and statutory rights, which may include those pertaining to employment, personal security, housing, and voting, among others.

Civil Rights Seminars (7378)

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

Civil Rights Seminar: Critical Race Theory (7373)

Three hours. This seminar will rigorously examine the theoretical and case law analyses made by scholars of the critical race theory (“CRT”) movement, an evolving tradition of critical scholarship that originated with Critical Legal Studies (CLS) in the 1970s. Topics will include the emergence of critical race theory as an area of legal scholarship; the relationship between critical race theory, critical race feminism, critical white studies, Lat-Crit, Asian Crit, and Queer Theory. We will examine the collection of legal scholarship by authors such as Kimberly Crenshaw, Patricia Williams, Pedro Malavet, Richard Delgado, Natsu Saito, Aziza al Hibri, George Will and others who challenge both conservative and liberal political orthodoxies and colorblind jurisprudence; discriminatory intent and antidiscrimination jurisprudence; race and criminal justice; race and religion; race and educational policy; the intersection of racism and other sources of oppression; and the role of law as a means of eradicating racial inequality. This seminar satisfies the General Writing requirement.

Clinic Deputy (7157, 7257, 7357)

One, two, or three hours. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. Pass/Fail or graded, at the option of the professor.

Prerequisite: Civil Clinic, Criminal Clinic, or Federal Taxpayers Clinic.

Commercial Lending (6218, 6348)

This course was previously titled Financial Institutions – Commercial Lending.

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

Commercial Real Estate Transactions Seminar (7327)

Three hours. This course will build on the introductory real estate course by introducing students to the main issues presented by a transactional commercial real estate practice, including acquisition, financing, construction, leasing, and management, with an emphasis on financing. The course will examine alternative methods of structuring capital investment in real estate, including issues related to the taxable nature and regulatory context of the investor. Workouts and real estate bankruptcies will complete the examination of the real estate cycle. The basic income tax course is strongly recommended as a prerequisite; partnership tax is helpful, but not required. Students will be expected to work not only with the purely legal issues but also to develop a familiarity with the basic concepts of real estate valuation and

should therefore be prepared to work with numbers and perform simple calculations (although no advanced mathematics will be required).

Commercial Remedies (9305)

Three hours. A functional analysis of standards, rules, and devices applicable generally to the trial of various types of commercial claims, including the standards of value, certainty, and avoidable consequences and the concepts of interest, expenses of litigation, and exemplary damages. Detailed consideration will be given to all types of commercial remedies, both at law and in equity, that result in a money judgment.

Comparative Law I (7321)

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

No knowledge of a foreign language is required. Students from civil law jurisdictions must have instructor's permission to take the course.

Comparative Law II – [Specific Subject-Matter Designation] (7222, 7322)

Two or three hours. Often a GW course. A limited enrollment seminar course designed to accommodate specific seminar interests of Faculty and Visiting Faculty in comparative law – related subject matter. Specific seminar course topics will vary from course to course. Examples of course subject-matter might involve the examination of selected aspects of law and judicial processes or specific legal areas of selected foreign countries, regions, and economic markets; laws impacting foreign investment and dispute resolution; treaty law making processes; comparative corporate governance, business organization, commercial law or accounting trends, etc. Since the subject matter varies from year to year, a student may repeat the course for credit. Each seminar course, for transcript purposes, will be listed as: “CL-2 [specific seminar name]”. No knowledge of a foreign language is required.

Computer Law Review (9115, 9215, 9315)

Maximum credit, 5 hours. Law review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to the publication of the *Computer Law Review and Technology Journal*. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll. Available to J.D. students only.

Conflict of Laws (6330)

Three hours. The study of conflict of laws analyzes transactions that have elements in more than one state. The course has three parts: the choice of the law applicable to the issues in the case; the enforcement of judgments rendered outside the forum state; and jurisdiction over the out-of-state party. The course focuses on relationships among American states, but also includes choices between state and national law (the *Erie* doctrine).

Constitutional Criminal Procedure Survey (6430)

Four hours. A survey of criminal procedure, including topics such as investigation, right to counsel, bail, discovery, trial procedure, sentencing, double jeopardy, and post-conviction challenges. This course is intended for the nonspecialist. Students taking this course may not take Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation or Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Adjudication.

Constitutional Structure and Federalism (9204, 8342)

Two or three hours. An examination of constitutional issues pertaining to the

structure and powers of the federal government as well as federalism. The course will emphasize separation of powers and commerce clause issues and may consider issues involving justifiability, congressional power, presidential power, economic substantive due process, the takings clause, and the contracts clause. (Paper normally required.)

Construction Law (6214, 6312)

Two or three hours. This course will address the legal aspects of the construction process. Particular emphasis will be devoted to discussion of the provisions of standard form contracts, and to the liability issues that arise out of the relationships between design professionals, contractors, and owners. Within this framework, the following will be covered: bidding; types of contracts; pricing variations; the rights and obligations of parties involved in the process; construction documents; bonds; insurance; changes; scheduling; delays; unforeseen circumstances; risk allocation of defective work; payments; and remedies for breach.

Consumer Law (6329)

Three hours. A study of state and federal regulation of credit and noncredit consumer transactions. Special attention will be paid to state and federal legislation regarding unfair and deceptive trade practices embodied in the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act. Other areas of study include the federal Truth-in-Lending, Fair Credit Reporting, Equal Credit Opportunity, and Fair Debt Collection Acts, state and federal warranty law, as well as contractual and procedural devices designed to facilitate collection. The course will also include study of traditional private and public remedies and the means of achieving them as well as special problems and issues arising in connection with resolving consumer disputes in the world of e-commerce.

Copyright and the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property (7311)

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

Corporate Compliance (8206)

Two hours. Prior to Enron and other related corporate implosions, the issue of corporate compliance was primarily the concern of companies operating in heavily regulated industries. Since then, Sarbanes/Oxley, the Department of Justice Sentencing Guidelines, newly implemented stock exchange listing standards, emerging and expanding concepts of director liability — as well as a plethora of lesser factors — have made corporate compliance somewhat of a mainstream issue for all public companies, and an increasing number of private companies and nonprofits. The course will chart the history, evolution and expansion of corporate compliance programs from the early 1950s to the present. In addition to detailing the typical “how-to” methodologies involved in structuring and implementing a modern compliance program, the course will focus on how compliance programs, if improperly implemented, may actually exacerbate a company’s potential liability in unexpected areas. A course textbook will be developed by the instructor.

Corporate Finance and Acquisitions (7235)

Two hours. The first part of this course provides a basis for resolving the typical valuation questions that arise in the corporate acquisition context. The basic concepts of financial theory, including discounting, diversification, portfolio theory, the capital asset pricing model, and the Black-Scholes option pricing model are presented and critically assessed. The second part of the course examines certain issues

that arise in the corporate acquisition context that involve valuation questions, including the scope of application of the *de facto* merger and successor liability doctrines, appraisal rights, and the fairness of freeze-out transactions. The course will not consider issues arising under federal securities law. It is strongly recommended that students have some background in economics or finance.

Prerequisite: Business Enterprise.

Corporate Legal Department Practice (7526)

Two hours. This seminar is designed to provide students with information and an understanding of how law is practiced in corporate legal departments both large and small. The seminar will use a mixture of articles, including cases, lectures and guest speakers from major corporate legal departments such as EDS, Texas Instruments, Exxon Mobil and JCPenney. The seminar will combine practical aspects of the practice of law in a corporate legal department, including hiring criteria and career pathing, as well as the significant substantive legal matters handled by corporate legal departments. In addition, there will be extended discussion of ethical and professional responsibility issues faced by inside lawyers today and their key role in promoting good corporate governance and compliance practices. Business Enterprises is recommended for this course, but is not a prerequisite.

Corporate Planning (6232, 6332)

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

Prerequisites: Business Enterprise and Income Taxation.

Corporate Taxation (7336)

Three hours. The formation of corporations, corporate capital structure, earnings and profits, dividends, distributions, redemptions, partial liquidations and complete liquidations, and Subchapter S corporations.

Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

Creditors' Rights (6333)

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

Criminal Clinic (7641)

Six hours. A practice-based period of study involving representation of indigent clients in Dallas County criminal courts. Classroom instruction and skills training are integrated with actual case work.

Prerequisites: Evidence, and completion of 45 term hours and good academic standing.

Criminal Evidence Seminar (7316)

Three hours. On March 8, 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court decided *Crawford v. Washington* (No. 02-9410). In it, the Court accepted an invitation to completely rethink its approach to the interface between the Confrontation Clause and hearsay. Up to that point, the Court's efforts at reconciling the Constitutional right to confront one's accuser with the evidentiary rules was muddled and tended to subordinate the right of confrontation to the common law hearsay exceptions. *Crawford* changed

that in a fundamental way. However, it is difficult to envision how Crawford and the newly conceived Confrontation Clause will impact the prosecution of criminal cases in the U.S. This seminar will explore that impact. This seminar will examine the impact of Crawford on the hearsay rules as it applies to evidence admitted against criminal defendants. Students will study the decision in detail, choose one type of hearsay evidence, such as the admission of pre-trial statements of child assault victims to their counselors, and write a 40-60-page paper of publishable quality and format on that topic.

Prerequisite: Evidence.

Criminal Prosecution Clinic (7441)

Four hours. A practice-based period of study involving the prosecution of misdemeanor offenses with the Dallas County District Attorney's Office. Classroom instruction and skills training are integrated with actual case work.

Prerequisites: Evidence, and completion of 45 term hours and good academic standing.

Death Penalty Project (9310)

Three hours. A practice-oriented course designed to teach the skills of interviewing, investigating and researching legal issues in the pretrial, trial and post-trial stages of death penalty cases. Evidentiary questions, procedural questions, and the development of mitigation facts and circumstances will be addressed. Limited to twelve students per term, a simultaneous classroom curriculum will introduce students to the law and procedure necessary to provide effective assistance of counsel in death penalty defenses. Students will work with lawyers appointed to death penalty cases while under the supervision of a faculty member. Grades are based on evaluation of case and classroom performance.

Directed Research (6136, 6236, 6336)

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

Directed Studies (6148, 6248, 6348)

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

Economic Analysis of Law (6423)

Four hours. An introduction to the economic analysis of legal rules and institutions. The course will first examine the efficiency paradigm in some detail, and then analyze basic common law and criminal law doctrines from an economic perspective. The course seeks to develop a facility in the application of economic reasoning to legal questions, and to impart a sense of the limitations of the economic approach. While the course will not presuppose extensive familiarity with economics, some background is essential, i.e., at least an introductory course in microeconomics and preferably also some exposure to intermediate-level microeconomics or price theory.

Education, Equity and Law (8344)

Three hours. This course provides interdisciplinary perspectives on selected issues of equal educational opportunity within the context of primary and secondary education although some higher education issues will be addressed. Topics focus on modern educational reform efforts, substantive law, and public policy issues which include school-finance reform; nonjudicial remedies; high stakes testing (for tracking, promotion, and graduation); special education; affirmative action; desegregation and single-sex education; sex discrimination; and harassment based on race, sex, and sexual orientation. Course materials draw upon legal materials and social-science research, and students work closely with faculty in development of thesis and paper and conduct policy critiques.

Employee Benefits Law & ERISA Litigation (9201)

This course was formerly titled Employee Benefits.

Two hours. A study of the evolution, theory, and structure of employment-related benefit law. Social, economic, and political considerations and their influence on federal labor and tax law in the area of employee benefits are emphasized, with particular emphasis on the labor provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Also considered is the balancing of authority among several federal agencies in the regulation of employee retirement and medical benefit plans and the interpretation and application of federal statutory law.

Employment Discrimination (7344)

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

Employment Discrimination: The Art of Effective Investigation and Trial Advocacy (8245)

Two hours. This course offers students a unique opportunity to explore in detail important legal developments in employment discrimination and to be exposed to fundamental techniques of investigation and trial (i.e., opening statement, direct and cross-examinations, and closing argument). Students will examine legal issues, strategies, and techniques used in actual employment discrimination trials to understand how to become better advocates. The seminar will primarily focus on sexual harassment, but other forms of employer misconduct such as disability discrimination, race discrimination, and retaliation will be discussed. Grades will be based on class participation and a final exam.

Employment Law (6340)

Three hours. Legal regulation of work and the workplace in a nonunion environment. The course will cover the expansion of employee rights against unjust dismissal, invasion of privacy, and defamation, and will explore government regulation of the workplace in the areas of health and safety, wages, hours, and benefits; it also will briefly survey employment discrimination law.

Entertainment Law (7201)

Two hours. An overview of the entertainment business and its fundamental legal and financial issues. The course deals with the role of attorneys and agents, personal and intellectual property rights, motion picture production and distribution, televi-

sion rights and procedures, literary publishing, and music publishing and sound recordings. Particular emphasis is placed on technological developments and contract negotiation.

Environmental Law (6344)

Three hours. A survey that presents an introduction to basic elements of federal environmental law. The course includes analysis of environmental regulatory policy, statutory control of air, water, and hazardous waste pollution, and allocation of the costs of cleaning environmental contamination.

Estate, Gift, and Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates (8252, 7352)

Two or three hours. Consideration of the kinds of transfers that attract the estate and gift tax; the generation skipping tax; income taxation of estates and trusts.

Estate Planning and Practice (6343)

Three hours. Functional examination of the integration of the federal estate and gift taxes; marital deduction planning and drafting; drafting the By-Pass Trust; desirability of making lifetime inter-spousal transfers; gifts to minors and other dependents (including the grantor trust rules); techniques of income deflection and estate shrinkage for tax reasons; transferring ownership of life insurance with emphasis on irrevocable life insurance trusts; and introduction to the generation skipping tax.

Ethical Dilemmas in Legal Practice (8273)

Following lectures for the first four classes that will lay groundwork, the course will pose fact situations presenting current ethical issues and real-life problems counsel might face in actual practice. Each fact situation will be the subject of one or more student papers which will be presented and discussed during a weekly class session. A judge or other prominent practitioner will attend and participate in each session.

European Legal History (6335)

Three hours. The course will survey European legal history from the Roman period through the nineteenth century.

Evidence (8455)

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

Extern Programs

Hours arranged. Various programs by the faculty permit a student to work without compensation each week for a designated number of hours at specified legal offices for law school credit. Each student is under the supervision of a faculty member and must fulfill the requirements established for the program. Students may receive law school credit for only one extern program, including the Securities and Exchange Commission Student Observer Program. Contact the Registrar's Office for a list of such programs and more information.

Faith, Morality, and the Practice of Law (6345)

Three hours. Most law students have a number of questions about how the practice of law will fit together with their moral and family values, religious faith, and sense of vocation — “vocation” referring here to its root meaning of “to serve.” These questions can take many forms, of course. Can I act consistently with my moral or religious beliefs and still be an effective lawyer? Will I be able to reconcile

the demands of lawyering with my desire and need for family, friends, community involvement, religious practices? How can I find supportive mentors without “over-revealing” my anxieties, religious or moral beliefs? Can my work as a lawyer be a vocation and not just a job, and what does that difference entail? This course is an edited writing course that takes a fairly broad, mixed approach to these and other questions. The required and optional readings include theological topics, practical topics (e.g., part-time practice, billing, stress); discussions of ethics. The course work entails considerable reading and the following written work: several 10-12-page papers that will be edited and redrafted; editing one other student’s paper; interviewing a practicing lawyer and writing a report on that interview; leading class discussion on certain topics in a panel format. Many of the readings in this course, and many students in this course, will draw upon a faith perspective that guides that author or that student. But this course is not intended to be restricted to those who share dominant religious faiths, or to those who have a faith in a Divine Being. The class should be useful and meaningful to any student interested in questions of vocation, values, and law practice, whether or not the student adheres to a particular faith structure.

Family Law (6347)

Three hours. The legal problems of the family including marriage, annulment, divorce, legitimacy, custody, support of family members, adoption, and related matters. This course does not include Texas matrimonial property law. If the student plans to take instruction in both courses, this course should be taken first.

Federal Courts (6349)

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

Federal Tax Procedure I (7207)

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

Federal Taxpayers Clinic (7443)

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

Prerequisite: Income Taxation and good academic standing.

Financial Institutions — Banking Law: Domestic and International (6221, 6318)

See Banking Law & Regulation: Domestic and International.

Financial Institutions — Commercial Lending (6218, 6348)

See Commercial Lending.

First Amendment (7248)

Two hours. An examination of constitutional issues and interpretation under the First Amendment focusing on freedom of speech and press, as well as establishment and free exercise of religion.

Food and Drug Law (6246)

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

Foreign Investment: Rules of International Law (6388)

Three hours. The past decade has not just brought a significant increase of foreign investment worldwide, but has also led to a growth of the applicable legal rules. More than a thousand new treaties have been concluded, and numerous international investment cases have been submitted to international arbitral tribunals. The course explores the nature, the content and the reach of the current international regime of rules governing foreign investment. For instance, rules on expropriation, fair and equitable treatment and denial of justice are discussed, but also the concept of a “foreign investment” and a “foreign investor.” Special attention is also paid to the interplay between relevant treaties and the process of dispute settlement, in particular in regard to the jurisdiction of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Currently, more than 180 states are members of ICSID, and almost 100 cases are pending before ICSID, most of them dealing with major investment projects.

Franchising and Distribution Law (6275)

Two hours. There is a growing recognition and respect for franchising and product distribution domestically and around the world. Franchising had its start in the U.S. around the time of the Civil War, but in the last ten years franchising’s growth has been explosive. It no longer concerns only restaurants and lodging but has expanded to areas such as telecom and automotive. This course will provide an overview of the law of franchising and product distribution, both domestically and internationally.

Freedom of Speech, Press, and Religion (7333)

Three hours. An examination of constitutional issues and interpretation under the First Amendment focusing on freedom of speech and press, as well as establishment and free exercise of religion.

Globalization of the Law: Business and Finance (8210, 8309)

Three hours. Often conducted as a Writing Seminar. This limited enrollment seminar can be both a perspective and a capstone-type course that explores the impact of globalization on the theory and practice of law within the context of its impact on international, regional and domestic business and financial market environments. Particular emphasis is placed on the development of international standards and codes, of a new evolving international business and financial architecture, and of enhanced regulatory and public-private cooperation on the domestic, regional, and international levels. Initial background lectures for the first 8-10 seminar sessions will be provided concerning the general economic and legal dimensions of globalization, and the impact of global economic forces on the national legal systems in such areas as to trade and investment, financial market regulation, intellectual property law, commercial law, international dispute resolution and (if time permits) other business-financial related areas. Then, for the remainder of the course, students will embark on an intense research and writing experience, one-on-one basis with the Professor. Students and the professor will reconvene at the end of the course to discuss the course and student research findings. The primary course objective will be the production of a high-quality research paper similar to a good law review student comment. Students will be asked to identify a specific situation

in which the idea of globalization helps explain recent legal developments, to distinguish them from situations in which globalization has had little or no impact on the law, and to develop strategies for anticipating where globalization is most likely to have an impact on the future development of the law.

Immigration Law (8258, 6353)

Two or three hours. An analysis of the Immigration and Nationality Act and relevant regulations with respect to the immigration of aliens, the substantive and procedural aspects of deportation, and exclusion proceedings. A review of nationality law with respect to citizenship and expatriation. Special problems of refugees in the United States may be considered.

Income Taxation (6460)

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

Insurance (6254, 6354)

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

Intellectual Property (6356)

Three hours. An overview of intellectual property law for both students with a general interest in the area and students who are pursuing specialized fields with IP. Beginning with an analysis of the competing theories underlying IP law, it goes on to outline the basic principles of patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret protection, as well as current issues in software protection, biotechnology, and competition policy.

Intellectual Property Licensing (6212)

Two hours. This course focuses on intellectual property licensing, with a particular emphasis on the generation and identification of licensable rights, traditional and online licensing structures, underlying legal principles, international considerations, licensing in a standards body, and the terms of specific license agreements and their negotiation. We will explore licensing concepts and trends through current case law, relevant statutes, and selected articles. The course will include a specific discussion of licensing copyrights, trademarks, patents, technology, multimedia, software, and general online content.

International Banking and Finance (7213, 7313)

Two or three hours. Selected topics (which may vary from year to year) drawn from the following areas: the international monetary system and role of international financial organizations as related to private transactions; specialized problems of financing international business; and selective international financial transactions (e.g., exchange market operations, country lending, Eurodollar and Eurobond financing, international loan syndications, project financing, and international trade financing). Guest expert lecturers may be utilized. Often contains interdisciplinary and cross-cultural subject matter. Written exam and/or paper may be required.

International Business Transactions (7215, 8215)

Two hours. A basic course for U.S. and international students on fundamental legal problems encountered in international business. Course is particularly beneficial as a foundation course for the second-year student desiring to pursue the international law area or for the third-year student desiring only a survey of the area.

International Commercial Arbitration (6227, 6327)

Two or three hours. This class will provide reasonably in-depth coverage of the basic concepts and issues of international commercial arbitration. The student will review the arbitration rules of the primary institutions and the arbitration laws of the primary arbitration sites, and will draft basic arbitration clauses. This course will not deal with the topic of international litigation.

International Crimes (7356)

Three hours. The course focuses on the origins, development and growth of international crimes. It examines the juridical bases and processes by which objectionable or offensive conduct is transformed into an international crime. In this vein, it identifies the attributes and characteristics of international crimes and explores the practical as well as doctrinal problems relating to the regulation, prevention, control and suppression of this genre of crimes.

International Economic Law and Development (8319)

Two or three hours. Exam - GW option. This is a foundation course that enhances the understanding of international financial, monetary, trade and investment law and regulation and related economic development theories/policies in their current global setting, particularly as they directly impact 80% of the world population – that is, that of the Developing World. Against the constantly changing background of economic policy-making, this course examines economic and legal interaction among industrialized state, developing countries, international (e.g., UN economic functions, IMF and World Bank Group) and regional economic institutions (e.g., in Latin America and Africa) and private actors (e.g., multinational corporations, international commercial financial institutions and non-government organizations). The primary aim of the course is to provide an overview of the legal and institutional foundations of the new evolving global international economic order. The course pays particular attention to the issues of sustainable economic development, stable financial systems, and alleviation of poverty in developing/emerging countries. It may cover issues such as the basic legal principles/doctrines governing international economic organizations, official development assistance, the UN Millennium Goals, the Washington Consensus v. the Monterrey Consensus, the WTO Doha Agenda for developing countries, South-South and North-South regional economic integration efforts, sovereign debt reduction and rescheduling, privatization development programs, development of appropriate economic legal and judicial infrastructures for development, and post-conflict economic reconstruction. This course should be of particular importance for domestic and international students seeking an international legal practice with private firms, international and regional bodies and domestic government and private bodies dealing with the international arena.

International Environmental Law (6276)

Two hours. An introduction to elements of international law that may regulate conduct affecting the global environment. The course will focus on a number of issues including emerging principles of international customary law, transboundary pollution, international trade in hazardous wastes, and the relationship between international trade and the environment.

International Franchising Law (7231)

Two hours. This course will address the topics to consider in internationalizing a franchise, both economically and legally. Each class period will be an in-depth look at either a step in the internationalization process or a major area of consideration before “going global.” Special attention will be paid to the European Union as well as major emerging markets such as Eastern Europe, Middle East, China, South America, India and Asia. Topics will include structuring the franchise, tax, trade, intellectual property, mergers and acquisitions, and dispute resolution. This is an excellent course for anyone considering franchise law or international business as international franchising is the next big wave in the global economy, and a trend that will continue well past the foreseeable future.

International Intellectual Property (6226)

Two hours. When intangible property crosses imagined borders, it becomes subject to competing cultural concerns, economic interests, and protective regimes. This course focuses upon the international regulation of intellectual property and the resolution of disputes through institutions such as the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization, multinational and regional treaty agreements, and national responses. Policy issues include the perspectives of developing and industrialized countries, problems generated by emerging biotechnologies and the growth of cyberspace, and future trends in harmonization of IP protection.

Prerequisite: Intellectual Property or with permission of professor.

International Law (Public) (6355)

Three hours. The basic course in public international law includes (with varying emphasis depending on teacher preference) such topics as: nature, history, and sources of international law; customary international law; law of treaties; the relationship between municipal law (especially of the United States) and international law; recognition and subjects of international law; law of the sea; air and space law; environmental law; human rights; jurisdiction; state responsibility; state succession; dispute settlement; and regulation of state use of force.

The International Law Review Association of SMU (6130, 8230, 8330)

Maximum credit, five hours. Law review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of *The International Lawyer*, *Law and Business Review of the Americas*, and *Yearbook of International Financial and Economic Law*. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll. Available to J.D. students only.

International Litigation and Arbitration (7214, 7314)

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

International Organizations Law (7355)

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

International Protection of Human Rights (6224, 6324)

Two or three hours. Selected topics, including the protection of individuals and groups against violations by governments and private institutions of their internationally guaranteed rights, and the promotion of these rights. Presentation and discussion of student papers may be required.

International Tax I (7216, 7302)

Two or three hours. A basic course for U.S. and international students focusing on foreign citizens, residents, and business entities conducting business or investment in the United States — so-called inbound transactions.

Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

International Tax II (7255)

Two hours. A basic course for U.S. and international students focusing on U.S. citizens, residents, and business entities conducting business or investment outside the United States — so-called outbound transactions.

International Transactions: Western Hemisphere (6203, 6303)

Two or three hours. Basic legal dimensions of the key Western Hemispheric economic integrations efforts, including the North American Free Trade Agreement, CAFTA, LAIA, Andean Community and MERCOSUR, and their effects upon trade, investment, licensing, migration and law reform in the Americas. Consideration of the status and possible impact of the FTAA is also considered. Guest expert lecturers may be utilized. Written exam and/or paper may be required. Sometimes offered as a Writing Seminar.

Jurisprudence (7329)

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

Juvenile Justice (7258)

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

Labor Law (6360)

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

Land Use (6363)

Three hours. Planning; zoning; subdivision; takings; zoning and discrimination; and administrative process in public land use planning.

Law and Archaeology (6262)

Two hours. Law and Archaeology will explore legal aspects of scientific study of the prehistoric human past in its varied and dynamic manifestations. Topics will include archaeological excavations on land and underwater; the collection of artifacts and information; the scientific study of ancient human remains and cultural objects; the curation, preservation, and handling of sites, structures, and objects; the preservation and development of lands and surrounding landscapes; and the perspectives of—and interactions with—living indigenous culture groups, landowners, and other

stakeholders in the material remains of the past, with an eye to both legal and ethical implications.

Law and Medicine — Bioethics (7330)

Three hours. The course focuses on the interplay between bioethics and law in the context of topics such as human reproduction, death and dying, and human experimentation.

Law and Medicine — Health Care (7420)

Four hours. An examination of the application of law and legal process to the resolution of problems and the development of policies relating to health and health care services. The course is intended to develop an understanding of the social, business, policy, and ethical implications of legal rules and procedures, as well as an understanding of how the law shapes the financing, organization, and delivery of health care in America. Topics usually include tax, antitrust, insurance, and tort law; medical and hospital licensure and accreditation; Medicare and Medicaid; and state and federal health care regulation.

Law and Medicine — Medical Malpractice (7233)

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

Law, Literature, and Medicine (6205)

Two hours. This seminar provides law students and medical students an opportunity to read and discuss novels, poems, plays, and short stories concerning their two professions, including ethical dilemmas that are encountered in legal and medical practice and a variety of client and patient experiences. Readings will also focus upon the professional and academic aspects of the humanities in law and medicine. Students will have joint assignments and projects throughout the term and will be required to complete a research paper or comparable final project.

Law of Electronic Commerce and the Internet (7368)

Three hours. This writing seminar will look at the impact of new technologies on commercial transactions. Topics covered will include Web site development and hosting agreements; online payment systems including wholesale wire transfers and Internet payment systems; information and software licensing; and online contracting issues such as electronic data interchange, digital signatures, and electronic records in lieu of writings. Each student will write one paper over the course of the term and give a presentation in class based on that paper. Hands-on training in any necessary software or equipment is provided.

Legal Accounting (6267)

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

Litigating Intellectual Property Cases (6269)

Two hours. This is a participation course centered around an intellectual property dispute, primarily addressing patent and trademark issues, with particular emphasis on pretrial activities. The class will cover pre-lawsuit activities, preparation of pleadings, early motion practice, and dispositive motion practice, all in the context of an intellectual property lawsuit. A fact scenario will be provided and developed during the term, and assignments will center on the developing facts. The class will permit students to participate in a variety of litigation-oriented activities such as drafting and responding to pleadings, drafting and answering discovery, participating in mock depositions, and drafting and arguing motions.

Prerequisites: All first-year courses.

Local Government Law (6277)

Two hours. This course explores legal issues governing the formation and operations of cities and other local government units. Police powers, financing, employment, and governmental liability are examined. Constitutional, legislative, and judicial sources of power and control are analyzed. This course provides a foundation for legal and civic services.

Mass Tort Litigation (8217, 6317)

Two or three hours. A study of the unique procedural and substantive issues encountered by the courts in resolving multiple claims for tort damages arising from the same, or parallel, injury-producing conduct. The course will trace the efforts of the courts to resolve mass tort cases more efficiently through innovative use of procedural devices such as consolidation, multi-district transfer, and the class action. The course will also examine the difficulties of applying traditional principles of tort, evidence, and ethics law in the mass tort context.

Mental Health Law and Policy (6302)

Three hours. An examination of the history and current state of mental health law, the empirical research on the impact of mental health law on the lives of people with mental disabilities, and proposals for improving the law. (Paper required.)

Mock Trial (6183)

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

Moot Court (Advanced) (6176)

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

Moot Court Board (6177)

One hour. Satisfactory work as a member of the Moot Court Board. Maximum of one hour credit. Students must be selected. Students who are selected to draft the Jackson Walker moot court problem and briefs may be eligible for an additional one hour credit, which will count toward the General Writing requirement.

National Security and Criminal Law Enforcement (6270)

Two hours. This class will examine special problems arising in the investigation

and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, cybercrime, and terrorism. We will discuss whether newer, more complex crimes have fundamentally altered the balance of security and civil liberties in constitutional criminal procedure. We will also study the ways in which advances in science and technology have enabled law enforcement to respond to the special challenges posed by complex crimes. Finally, we will examine whether current criminal procedure laws effectively regulate law enforcement's use of science and technology. Students taking this course may not take Perspectives on Counterterrorism.

Negotiations (7285)

Two hours. The purpose of this course is to introduce the student to legal negotiation theory and practice and to prepare the students as lawyers to engage in the negotiation process. While the course will cover all major areas of negotiation theory (interest-based, cooperative-competitive, aggressive-competitive, etc.), a major goal is to expose the students through practical skills exercises to the various contrasting approaches to negotiation and allow the student to determine the style and approach that best fits the student's personality in the context of legal conflicts likely to be encountered after law school. The course is designed to provide students with the fundamental skills, knowledge and actual experience in real negotiations to lay the foundation for future lawyers to develop and hone their negotiation skills through continuing practice and experience after conclusion of the course.

New Media & the Digital World (7232)

Two hours. This course is an overview covering the laws that apply to new media applications and technologies. The course will review traditional media concepts, but with a primary focus upon intellectual property, communications and regulatory law and other aspects of conducting business in the new media world. The intent is to create an understanding of the wide range of issues these new technologies cover, rather than a concentration in one particular area. The course will serve as a complement to students concentrating in intellectual property, media communications and U.S. Constitutional Law.

Oil and Gas (6378)

Three hours. Ownership in oil and gas; correlative rights and duties in a common reservoir; instruments conveying mineral interests; partition; pooling and unionization. Special emphasis on the rights and duties of the oil and gas lessee and lessor in leasing transactions.

Oil and Gas Contracts: Domestic and International (7269, 7369)

Two or three hours. A survey of basic oil and gas contracts used in exploration and production operations both in the United States and internationally. Included in the coverage are support agreements, farmout agreements, operating agreements, gas contracts, gas balancing agreements, division orders, concessions, production sharing, participation agreements, and technical agreements. The focus of the course is upon both fundamental principles and current issues. Drafting solutions and alternatives are explored.

Oil and Gas Environmental Law (7264)

Two hours. A study of environmental law as it applies to the oil and gas extraction, processing, refining and transportation segments of the energy industry, with emphasis on common law and solid waste issues.

Partnership Taxation (7392)

Three hours. The formation of partnerships, taxation of partnership income,

special allocations, elective basis adjustments, distributions, liquidations, retirements, transfers of partnership interests, and family partnerships.

Prerequisites: Income Taxation.

Patent Law (6280)

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

Patent Licensing and Enforcement (7262)

Two hours. A study of issues regarding the licensing and enforcement of patents. The first half of the course analyzes in depth the structure of a patent licensing agreement; the second half explores enforcement of patent rights in federal court.

Prerequisite: Patent Law.

Payment Systems/Negotiable Instruments (9301)

Three hours. An overview of the law of negotiable instruments, the bank collection system for checks, and modern forms of payment such as wire transfers. Special emphasis is placed on UCC Articles 3, 4, and 4A, as well as on selected federal regulations.

Perspectives of American Business Law (7277)

Two hours. A survey of American business laws for international LL.M. students. Selected topics may be drawn, from year to year, from the laws of agency, partnership, corporation, securities, antitrust, bankruptcy, and business taxation, and are taught from the perspective of assisting non-U.S.-trained lawyers to draw comparative and practical lessons and otherwise to enrich these students upon their return home. Enrollment is limited to international LL.M. students.

Perspectives of the American Legal System (7293)

Two hours. This course is required for and designed to provide international graduate students with an introduction to the U.S. legal system. The primary emphasis of the course is to examine the nature of the U.S. judicial system, the common law system of case law development, and trial and appellate processes. The interrelationship of law and U.S. society is explored. The course further attempts to develop basic U.S. legal writing, research, and exam-taking skills. The course is taught in the fall term. Enrollment is limited to international LL.M. students.

Perspectives on Counterterrorism (7334)

Three hours. Acts of terrorism, committed against the state by non-state actors, are not new. From a lawyer's point of view, what is new about the state's repertoire of responses to them? What are the constants and what are the variables that influence a state's recognition, definition, and reaction to real or perceived threats to the state's core responsibility for domestic security? By what standards should state action be assessed? And what role should law and lawyers play during such extraordinary times? This course will take an insistently interdisciplinary and occasionally comparative approach to these and other legal issues in America's "war on terror." Readings will be drawn from familiar legal sources, but also from works of history, the social sciences, and literature. Students taking this course may not take National Security and Criminal Law Enforcement.

Private Litigation: Problems in Antitrust (8280)

Two hours. This course will take up issues common to most private antitrust litigation. It will include an examination of substantive antitrust standards, as well as procedural complexities and the practicalities of assembling evidence sufficient to sustain or defeat antitrust claims.

Products Liability (6279, 6379)

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

Psychiatric and Psychological Evidence (8382)

Three hours. This limited enrollment class is team taught by Professor Daniel Shuman and Dr. Randall Price, a forensic psychologist. The purpose of the class is to gain experience in presenting and challenging psychiatric and psychological expert testimony in judicial proceedings. It is a limited enrollment class designed to accommodate 10 law students and 10 graduate psychology students or psychiatry residents. The law students and psychology students or psychiatry residents are paired in teams to prepare for and participate in a mini-trial during the last portion of the class.

Real Estate Transactions (7326)

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

Regulation of Securities and Commodities Markets (6288)

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

Prerequisite: Business Enterprise.

Religion, Law and Society (7379)

Three hours. Law often reflects the religious beliefs of the society in which it develops. The content of law, concepts of legal and political authority, and ideas about personal responsibility frequently derive from religious sources. Over time, however, law also tends to separate church from state and rights of citizenship from religious affiliation. Modern Western states have evolved in the direction of a tolerant, diverse religious pluralism. The question thus arises whether religious ideas have any role in making and applying law today. Is it morally appropriate or legally permissible to use religious ideas and arguments in determining how to apply the law or in deciding what the law should be? What kind of public influence do religious traditions seek? What opportunities and constraints does constitutional government provide for their participation? This course will consider a variety of religious thinkers, legal scholars, and political theorists with a view to enabling

students to form their own critical judgments about the use of religious ideas and themes on public life.

Sale of Goods Transactions (6289, 6389)

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

Secured Transactions (7325)

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

Securities Litigation and Enforcement (7276, 7376)

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

Prerequisite: Business Enterprise.

Securities Regulation (7375)

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

Prerequisite: Business Enterprise (may be taken concurrently).

Selected Problems in Antitrust Law (7383)

Three hours. Seminar in antitrust law that will consider topics not covered or not emphasized in the basic antitrust course. Content may vary but could include private antitrust enforcement, patent law and antitrust, antitrust exemptions and immunities, and extraterritoriality and foreign antitrust law.

Prerequisites: Antitrust Law or permission of instructor.

Sentencing and the Death Penalty (7354)

Three hours. An examination of the role of sentencing in the criminal justice system, contrasting sentencing models and ranges of authority. Includes study of alternatives to incarceration in light of criminal justice philosophies, scarce resources, and political support. Exploration of the decision-making process, the use of sentencing guidelines, and *habeas corpus*. Also includes examination of the death penalty from historical and contemporary perspectives, justifications for it, evolution of constitutional standards for its imposition, review of empirical data on deterrent effect and demographic distribution of death sentences, modes of execution, access to review of sentences, and state-federal relations.

SMU Law Review Association (6100, 6200, 6300)

Maximum credit, five hours. Preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of the *SMU Law Review* and the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce*. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll. Available to J.D. students only.

Sports Law (7273)

Two hours. A study of the legal and business structure of professional and amateur sports, including an overview of the development of the professional sports industry, an examination of the basic agreements controlling professional sports, representation of professional athletes, the role of labor unions in professional sports, sports league governance and decision-making, sports media issues, and amateur athletic associations. Consideration is given to the various constituencies within professional and amateur sports, the extent to which they have different interests, and the legal framework within which they seek to advance those interests.

State and Local Taxation (6293)

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

Structured Finance (8207)

Two hours. Structured Finance is the design of financing solutions so as to resolve particular issuer or investor problems that cannot be solved by conventional methods. This course will be taught through lecture, class discussion, guest speakers, and group work on case studies. It will focus on identifying situations that call for nonstandard corporate finance solutions, the design and pricing of these financing instruments, the legal and regulatory issues involved with such instruments, and legal counsel's responsibility in understanding and addressing the ramifications of such issues. This course is a survey course, designed to cover a broad array of structures and structured finance products. The emphasis will be on the more commonly securitized assets and the more commonly utilized structures. The course will not require any significant quantitative analysis, but will instead focus on the legal and regulatory aspects of the structured offerings. While accounting and tax issues will be addressed, they will be covered from a legal perspective; no prior accounting experience is required for this course. The course material will touch on many areas of law, but there are no specific prerequisites for this course.

Tax Accounting (7227, 6393)

Two or three hours. Timing of income and deductions for federal income tax purposes, including accounting periods, the cash receipts and disbursements and accrual methods, installment sales, interest income and deductions, time value of money provisions, depreciation, and recapture.

Prerequisite: Income Taxation. Required for LL.M. (Taxation) candidates.

Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility (7294)

Two hours. Incorporates federal tax research and writing, as well as the parameters of professional responsibility in the context of the three main aspects of federal tax practice: planning, reporting, and representation in controversies.

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

Taxation and Fiscal Policy (7284)

Two hours. The interaction between budgetary demands and revenue policy;

equity and fairness of taxation; effect of taxation on business activity; social, political, and economic implications of the tax structure.

Prerequisites: Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation. Required for LL.M. (Taxation) candidates.

Taxation of Deferred Compensation (7290)

Two hours. Income, estate, and gift tax law relating to various deferred compensation plans, including profit-sharing, stock bonus, and pension plans; qualified and non-qualified stock options; deferred compensation contract; and restricted property. Corporate, securities, labor, and community property law are considered where appropriate.

Prerequisites: Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation.

Taxation of Professional and Closely Held Corporations (7271)

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

Prerequisites: Business Enterprise, Income Taxation, and Corporate Taxation.

Taxation of Property Dispositions (7291)

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

Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

Texas Criminal Procedure (7239, 7339)

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

Texas Matrimonial Property (6395)

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

Texas Pretrial Procedure (7385)

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

Texas Trial and Appellate Procedure (7386)

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

Trademark and Business Torts (6397)

Three hours. An examination of common law and statutory remedies for a variety of trade practices denominated “unfair,” including misappropriation, the right of publicity, and trade secret protection; trademarks; copyrights; deceptive advertis-

ing; and issues of federal preemption. The course will also examine the role of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to unfair and deceptive practices, with emphasis on its regulation of advertising.

Trial Advocacy (7496)

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

Prerequisites: Civil Procedure and Evidence.

White Collar Crime (7205, 7305)

Two or three hours. This is an advanced criminal law course that covers the substantive law of federal white collar crime including conspiracy, mail fraud, RICO, public corruption, money laundering, financial institution fraud, tax fraud, and environmental crime. The course will also address issues of corporate and executive criminal liability and parallel civil/criminal proceedings.

Wills and Trusts (6495)

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

E. COURSES OUTSIDE LAW SCHOOL

Graduate-level courses in other graduate or professional schools of the University that are relevant to the student's program may be taken with approval of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, who shall also determine the law school credit equivalents to be awarded for such study. For information, see the Registrar's Office.

F. COURSES AT OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

For transfer from other law schools, see Section III B 1, Persons Eligible. After entry in this law school, summer courses in other law schools may be taken for transfer of credits with prior approval of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. Transfer credits may be earned in regular terms only in extraordinary circumstances of demonstrated special need. See Section III G 5, Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools. For information, see the Registrar's Office.

IX. STUDENT CODE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

PREAMBLE

The law is a learned profession that demands from its members standards of honesty and integrity that are far higher than those imposed on society as a whole. A dishonest attorney is a menace to the profession and to society. Because there is no reason to believe that dishonest students will become honest attorneys, insistence on the highest ethical standards must begin in Law School. This Student Code of Professional Responsibility is dedicated to that end.

The Code is designed to assure that each student can be evaluated on his or her own merits, free from the unfairness of competing with students who attempt to enhance their own efforts unfairly. This Code describes the obligations of students, faculty, and administrators; the composition and jurisdiction of the Honor Council; and the procedures to be followed in determining whether a student has violated the Code and the sanctions that may be imposed. Although law students are subject to this Student Code of Professional Responsibility, as students of Southern Methodist University they are also subject to the University Student Code of Conduct to the extent that the latter is not inconsistent with this Code. (See the University publication *SMU Policies for Community Life*.)

Although the failure to report one's own act or the act of another student that may constitute a violation of this Code is not itself a violation of this Code, it is the sense of the Law School community that a student should report conduct that he or she reasonably suspects does constitute a violation.

Section I. Definitions

- A. Assistant Dean** – the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, or that person to whom the Dean has delegated the functions of that office.
- B. Chair** – that faculty member serving as the Chair of the Honor Council. (See **Section II. A. 3.**)
- C. Code** – the Dedman School of Law at Southern Methodist University Student Code of Professional Responsibility.
- D. Complaint** – the formal charging document submitted to the Council by the Investigating Committee when it finds probable cause to bring a reported violation to a hearing. (See **Section VIII. F.**)
- E. Council** – the Honor Council. (See **Section II.**)
- F. Days** – calendar days.
- G. Dean** – the Dean of the School of Law.
- H. Defense Counsel** – the individual who, either by the accused student's selection or by appointment, shall represent the accused student during an investigation, hearing, or appeal. (See **Section IX. A.**)
- I. Instructor** – any person, regardless of rank or title, who teaches law students at the Law School.
- J. Investigating Committee** – the committee appointed by the Dean to investigate possible violations of the Code. (See **Section VIII. 13** and **F.**)
- K. Knowingly** – A person acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to the nature of his or her conduct or to the circumstances surrounding such conduct when he or she is aware of the nature of such conduct or that such circumstances exist. A person also acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to a result of his or her conduct when that person is aware that the conduct is reasonably certain to cause that result.
- L. Law School** – the Dedman School of Law at Southern Methodist University.
- M. Negligence** – A person acts negligently with respect to circumstances surround-

ing his or her conduct or the result of that conduct when he or she ought to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the circumstances exist or the result will occur.

- N. Purposefully** – A person acts purposefully, or with purpose with respect to an act or to a result, when it is his or her intention, conscious object, or desire to engage in the act or to cause the result.
- O. Recklessly** – A person acts recklessly, or is reckless, with respect to circumstances surrounding his or her conduct or the result of that conduct when he or she is aware of but consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the circumstances exist or the result will occur.
- P. Report of an Alleged Violation** – a report to the Assistant Dean of a possible violation of the Code. (See **Section VII.**)
- Q. School Prosecutor** – the member of the Investigating Committee chosen by that committee to prosecute the accused student at the hearing and any possible appeal. (See **Sections VIII. F** and **IX. E.**)
- R. Student** – any person who is, or has been, enrolled at the Southern Methodist University School of Law.
- S. Transactional Immunity** – immunity which bars prosecution under this Code of the immunized person for any activity mentioned in the immunized testimony.
- T. Use Immunity** – immunity that bars the admission of the immunized testimony, and any evidence derived therefrom, and the same from being used against the immunized person, at any hearing before the Honor Council.

Section II. The Honor Council

- A. The Honor Council shall consist of six members.
 1. Three of the members shall be students. Under rules promulgated by the Student Bar Association, the student body shall elect the three student members and one alternate at the time the Student Bar Association representatives are elected. Student members shall serve one-year terms. If for any reason a student member cannot complete his or her term, attend a particular hearing, or vote on a particular question (for example, whether to decline jurisdiction over a matter), the alternate shall complete such term, attend the hearing, or vote, as the circumstances may require.
 2. Three of the members shall be law faculty members appointed by the Dean of the Law School with the advice of the Faculty Executive Committee. The Dean also shall appoint an alternate faculty member. The Dean shall not appoint an Assistant or Associate Dean or him- or herself to the Council. Faculty members shall serve three-year staggered terms, so that no two faculty members will have the same number of years remaining in their terms of appointment. If for any reason a faculty member cannot complete his or her term, attend a particular hearing, or vote on a particular question (for example, whether to decline jurisdiction over a matter), the alternate shall complete the unexpired term, attend the hearing, or vote, as the circumstances require.
 3. The faculty member who is serving in the last year of his or her term on the Council shall be the Chair. The Chair's term shall be for one year. If, at any time, the Chair is unavailable to perform Chair duties, the faculty member on the Council with the next longest tenure shall act as the Chair.
- B. The Council shall have jurisdiction over any conduct by a student, which is prohibited by this Code. A student's conduct is not subject to this Code unless it has occurred while the student is enrolled at or was seeking admission to the Law School. For good cause, the Council may decline or postpone asserting jurisdic-

tion over the conduct of a student. For example, any of the following may constitute good cause for declining or postponing jurisdiction: (1) the fact that such conduct is being, or has been handled by federal, state, or local authorities; (2) the conduct is only a *de minimis* violation of this Code; (3) the conduct in question is not sufficiently related to Law School matters; or, (4) assuming the allegation to be true, the conduct does not evidence a lack of honesty, integrity, or trustworthiness on the part of the student.

Section III. Limitations

The Council may not exercise jurisdiction over student conduct unless a complaint is filed within one year of graduation, withdrawal, or dismissal of the student from the Law School; however, this limitation shall not apply to conduct involving either serious academic misconduct, such as plagiarism or cheating, or serious misrepresentation with respect to the student's application for enrollment in the Law School.

Section IV. Standards of Conduct

A. Prohibited Conduct: Generally

The following student conduct shall constitute a violation of the Code:

1. Any conduct pertaining to academic or other University matters that evidences fraud, deceit, dishonesty, or an intent to obtain unfair advantage over other students, or that interferes unreasonably with the rights of other students, and
2. Any conduct that violates University regulations not inconsistent with this Code, and
3. Any criminal act that raises serious doubts about the accused student's honesty, integrity, or fitness to practice law.

B. Prohibited Conduct: Nonexclusive Examples

To assist students in understanding their responsibilities under the Code, the following is a nonexclusive list of examples of conduct pertaining to academic or other University matters that violate this Code:

1. A student shall not commit plagiarism. Plagiarism is appropriating another's words, ideas, or modes of analysis and representing them in writing as one's own. Whenever a student submits written work as his or her own, the student shall not use the words of another verbatim without presenting them as quoted material and citing the source. If the words of another are paraphrased, there must be a clear attribution of the source. If the student uses another's ideas, concepts, or modes of analysis, there must be a clear accompanying attribution of the source.
2. A student shall not invade the security maintained for the preparation and storage of examinations. If a student learns that the security maintained for the preparation and storage of examinations has been compromised, he or she shall notify the instructor immediately.
3. A student shall not take an examination for another, nor permit another to take an examination for him or her.
4. While taking an examination, a student shall neither possess nor refer to any material (such as books, notebooks, outlines, papers, or notes) not authorized by the instructor for use during the examination.
5. A student shall follow all instructions concerning the administration of examinations.
6. In connection with an examination or an academic assignment, a student shall

- neither give, receive, nor obtain information or help in any form not authorized by the instructor or the person administering the examination or assignment.
7. A student who is taking or has taken an examination shall not discuss any part of that examination with another student who is taking the examination or will be taking a deferred examination, or with anyone else when such discussion is likely to endanger the security of the examination questions.
 8. While taking an examination, a student shall neither converse nor communicate with any person, other than the person(s) administering the examination, except as permitted by the administrator(s) of the examination.
 9. A student shall not submit to any instructor or Law School organization any written work (or part thereof) prepared, submitted, or used by him or her for any other purpose (such as, by way of example, work prepared for or submitted in another course, or work prepared for a law journal, clinic, law firm, government agency, or other organization), or prepared by another, except upon specific disclosure of the facts and receipt of permission from the instructor or organization to whom the work is submitted.
 10. A student shall not take or copy material (such as personal items, books, notebooks, outlines, papers, or notes) belonging to another student without the consent of the latter.
 11. A student shall not make a false statement to a Law School instructor, administrator, or organization, or to the Honor Council or an Investigating Committee.
 12. A person shall not refuse to cooperate with the Honor Council or an Investigating Committee constituted under this Code, except that a student who is being investigated or who is charged shall not be obliged to provide oral or written testimony without a grant of use or transactional immunity.
 13. Unless authorized by this Code or required by law or court order, no member of the Law School faculty, administration, Honor Council, or an Investigating Committee shall disclose information concerning the identity of the accused, the accuser, or witnesses without the express permission of the Council or Committee. Students who are questioned by a member of the faculty, administration, Honor Council, or Investigating Committee about a suspected Code violation by another student shall not disclose to anyone else information concerning the identity of the accused, the accuser, or witnesses learned during the questioning without the express permission of the Council or Committee.
 14. With respect to the Law School Library or other University Library, a student shall not: (a) mark, tear, mutilate, or destroy library material; (b) hide, misshelve, or misfile library material; (c) remove library material from the library without complying with library regulations; or (d) otherwise fail to comply with library regulations.
 15. A student violates this Code by conspiring, soliciting, attempting, or agreeing to commit, assist, or facilitate the commission of any violation of this Code.
 16. A student shall comply with any requirement imposed upon him or her by the Honor Council as a sanction under this Code.
 17. A student shall not engage in any act that materially disrupts a class, meeting, or other function of the Law School so as to interfere unreasonably with the rights of other students in the pursuit of their education.

18. Purposefully engaging in racial, ethnic, religious, or sexual harassment of a student interferes with the rights of that student; accordingly, such conduct violates this Code.
 19. A student shall not knowingly make a false allegation of a violation of this Code.
 20. A student shall not utilize computer information systems for non-Law School related activities (such as employment outside of Law School) without authorization or for assignments, projects, or course work where use of such systems is prohibited.
- C. Before a student may be found to have violated this Code, there must be clear and convincing evidence that the accused committed the act or acts constituting the violation and that the accused did so purposefully, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently.
- D. Extenuating circumstances or good motives (such as, by way of example, pressure from school or outside work, family obligations, or to help a friend) are no defense to a violation of the Code but may be relevant to the determination of sanction.
- E. It is not a defense to charges of violating this Code for a student to claim he or she has not received, read, or understood this Code, or is otherwise ignorant of its provisions. A student is held to have notice of this Code by enrolling in Law School. (See **Section II. C, 4.**) A copy of the Code will be distributed to each entering first-year student, placed on file in the Law School Library, and made available from the Law School's Office of Academic Services.

Section V. Sanctions

- A. Sanctions for violations of this Code may include but are not limited to one or more of the following:
1. public or private admonition, warning, reprimand, or censure;
 2. counseling;
 3. additional academic work;
 4. a requirement that a student take extra credit hours;
 5. public or University service;
 6. suspension or loss of specific Law School benefits, privileges, memberships, and/or honors, including financial aid and scholarships;
 7. fines;
 8. compensation for or replacement of any damaged or destroyed property;
 9. recording of findings in the student's Law School file for any length of time;
 10. probation, with or without conditions;
 11. suspension for a period not longer than two (2) years;
 12. expulsion;
 13. recommendation of a lowered grade;
 14. recommendation to the Board of Trustees that an awarded degree be withdrawn; or
 15. request to the Dean that he or she take other appropriate action.
- B. The Honor Council has no authority to determine or change a student's grade based upon the student's conduct in connection with a course or other graded academic activity.

- C. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, any official student organization may suspend, expel (with or without retroactive effect), or terminate any membership or honors accorded a member found to have violated this Code.

Section VI. Responsibilities of Faculty and Administration

- A. By the second meeting of a course, each instructor shall identify with precision the materials (if any) that the students may use during the instructor's examination, and shall describe the condition (for example, annotated or unannotated) in which those materials may be used; provided, however, that if an instructor does not identify the materials usable during the final examination and their condition, students must assume that the examination in that course is "closed book," that is, that no materials will be permitted to be used by students during the final examination. In order to eliminate ambiguity or uncertainty, the instructor shall answer any student question concerning those materials and shall communicate that same information to all students in the course.
- B. Each instructor shall include the instructions described in Paragraph A, above, in the written instructions accompanying the examination.
- C. Each instructor shall exercise caution in preparing, administering, and discussing an examination to ensure that no student receives an unfair advantage.
- D. Each instructor and member of the Law School staff shall report to the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs any student conduct that is reasonably believed to constitute a violation of this Code.
- E. It is the responsibility of the Dean, or his or her delegate, to supervise the imposition of any sanction directed by the Council or modified by any appeal.

Section VII. Report of an Alleged Violation

- A. If a person wishes to initiate a disciplinary proceeding against a student for violating this Code, the person must report the matter to the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. The report of the suspected Code violation may be either written or oral. Such report may not be made anonymously; however, confidentiality relating to the identity of the accuser shall be maintained, subject to the provisions of Sections VIII. C, E and IX. B, K, L, and M. If the Assistant Dean is not available to receive the report, then the suspected violation must be reported to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or to the instructor, if any, whose course is affected by the conduct. An anonymous report will not be sufficient to initiate an investigatory or disciplinary proceeding under this Code.
- B. If the report of the suspected violation is made orally, the person who initiated the report must submit a brief written report of the facts surrounding the suspected violation to the Assistant Dean, who shall in turn deliver the written report to the Chair of the Honor Council or the Investigating Committee, if one has been constituted.
- C. The Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, upon receiving a report, and after consultation with the Chair of the Council, may determine that no violation of the Code has occurred even if the allegation is assumed to be true.

Section VIII. Investigation of Violations

- A. Upon receipt of a report of a suspected Code violation, the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, or instructor shall promptly notify the Chair of the Honor Council of the allegations contained in the report, including the names of the accused student(s) and the person(s) making the allegation. Upon receiving this report, the Chair shall promptly inform the members of the Council of the substance of the report and the identity of the members of the Law School community allegedly involved in the incident.

- B. A meeting to determine whether to decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction shall be held if requested by at least two (2) members of the Council. The Council may not decline or postpone taking jurisdiction of a matter unless at least four (4) members of the Council, and/or their alternates if any members are not available, vote to decline or postpone taking jurisdiction.
- C. If the Council elects to decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction, the Council shall submit a written report to the Dean giving its reasons. The Council may publish its decision, but in doing so no information identifying the accused or the accuser shall be revealed. The Council's election not to take jurisdiction of a matter for any reason shall not prevent the Dean from taking whatever administrative action against the student he or she deems appropriate. This report may include a recommendation that the Dean take administrative action against the student or consider the incident when deciding whether to recommend the student for the award of a degree or other purpose. Whenever the Council's report includes a recommendation of action by the Dean against the student, a copy of the report shall be sent to the student.
- D. If the Council does not decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction over the matter, the Chair shall promptly notify the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs of that fact. Upon receipt of such notice, the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs shall promptly notify the accused student of the allegation and that an investigation will begin and shall furnish the student with a copy of this Code. Where a report of a suspected Code violation accusing a currently enrolled student is received by the Council at a time when it appears that the investigation and hearing before the Council, if any, could not be completed at least two weeks before the end of classes, the Chair of the Council may direct the Assistant Dean to postpone notification until after the accused student has completed his or her examination.
- E. The Assistant Dean shall notify the accused student that an investigation is to be initiated and shall also notify the Dean, but such notice to the Dean shall not disclose the identity of the accused, the accuser, or the nature of the alleged violation. The Dean shall promptly appoint an Investigating Committee consisting of two faculty members and one student. The Associate and Assistant Deans and members of the Council shall not be appointed to the Investigating Committee.
- F. Duties of the Investigating Committee
 1. Except for good cause shown, the Investigating Committee shall complete its investigation of the alleged violation within thirty (30) days of its formation.
 2. The Committee shall have the power to question persons having pertinent information, examine any pertinent material, and question an accused student if he or she is willing to speak. If the Committee questions a student whom the Committee reasonably believes has committed a Code violation, it shall advise the student: (a) of his or her right not to speak, (b) that what the student says can be used against the student, (c) that the student has the right to consult an attorney or other representative before answering any questions, and (d) that the student has the right to have that representative present during the questioning. At the request of the Investigating Committee, the Chair of the Honor Council shall have the authority to subpoena law school instructors, staff, and students to appear as witnesses before the Investigating Committee or the Council, and to grant use or transactional immunity to a witness or to an accused student if he or she is not willing to speak to the Committee.
 3. Upon completion of its investigation, the Investigating Committee shall determine whether probable cause exists to believe that a student has violated this

- Code. A finding of probable cause must be supported by at least two (2) members of the Committee. The Committee shall promptly report its determination, whether affirmative or negative, to the Chair of the Honor Council, to the accused student, and to the person(s) who reported the alleged violation of the Code. A complaint issued by the Committee shall be sent to the Chair of the Honor Council.
4. If the Investigating Committee determines that a complaint shall be filed, the Committee shall also give to the accused student the following information in writing:
 - a. A copy of the complaint, which shall be a plain, concise, and definite written statement of the essential facts of the violation(s) charged, citing the specific pro-vision(s) of this Code that the accused student is alleged to have violated;
 - b. The identity of known witnesses, a general description of what each is expected to testify about, their written statements, if any, and either copies or a description of any physical evidence that may be used at the hearing; all written reports concerning the alleged violation, if any, submitted to the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs or other member of the staff, faculty, or administration;
 - d. The names of the Honor Council members;
 - e. A statement that the student may be assisted by an attorney or other advisor of the student's choice (See **Section IX. A.**);
 - f. A statement that the student has a right to review any information gathered by the Investigating Committee during the investigation, other than the work product of the Investigating Committee.
 5. The Investigating Committee shall not enter into any agreement with the accused student whereby the Committee agrees not to bring before the Honor Council any violations for which probable cause has been found, or which commits the Honor Council to any finding or sanction. The Committee must present all such violations to the Council for a hearing by filing a complaint as provided by this Code. The accused may admit guilt by testifying on the record before the Council that he or she committed the alleged act(s), and by waiving a hearing before the Council on the question of guilt. Upon receiving such an admission of guilt, the Council shall proceed by hearing to determine the appropriate sanction.
 6. The Investigating Committee shall appoint one of its members to act as School Prosecutor in presenting the evidence against the accused student during the hearing and any appeal.
 7. Notwithstanding that the Investigating Committee has issued a complaint, it shall be the duty of the School Prosecutor to continue to gather other evidence relevant to the determination of guilt or innocence of the accused and to present it to the Council at the hearing on the complaint. Any such evidence shall be disclosed to the accused student as soon as possible after it has been obtained.

Section IX. Hearing

- A. Upon receiving a complaint from the Investigating Committee, the Chair of the Council shall convene a hearing before the Honor Council. Before and during the hearing, and through any appeals within the University, the accused student

shall be entitled to representation by or assistance from a retained attorney or anyone else of the student's choice who agrees to represent or assist the student. If the student wishes to be represented by an attorney and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs that he or she is financially unable to retain an attorney, the Assistant Dean shall arrange for a law faculty member or other attorney to represent the student without cost. It is the sense of the Law School community that the law faculty should provide *pro bono* representation to such accused students.

- B. The hearing shall be attended by the Council, School Prosecutor, the remaining members of the Investigating Committee (if they so desire), the accused student, and the student's representative, if any. Witnesses may also attend unless exclusion is requested by any party. This section is subject to the following provisions:
1. The Council may proceed with no fewer than two faculty and two student members present.
 2. No later than one day before the hearing, the accused student may request that the Chair allow other persons to attend; if the Chair grants that request, the Chair may also open the hearing to persons other than those requested by the accused student.
 3. A request to open the hearing shall not preclude the Council, by majority vote of those present, from closing the hearing during the testimony of any witness who may be extraordinarily embarrassed by public testimony.
- C. The Chair shall rule on all motions and objections and may be overruled only by a majority of the Council present.
- D. The Council may consider only evidence made part of the record at the hearing. It shall not be bound by rules of evidence. All relevant evidence shall be admissible if it is not manifestly unreliable. Hearsay evidence may be admissible, but it shall be accorded only such weight, as it is entitled under the circumstances. Proof of conviction of a crime shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person committed the offense of which he or she was convicted and of any facts necessary for that finding of guilt. The Council, by majority vote, may grant use or transactional immunity to any witness. The Council may subpoena any Law School instructor, staff, or student to appear as a witness.
- E. Normally, the Council shall hear evidence regarding the question of guilt before hearing evidence regarding sanctions. The School Prosecutor shall initiate the presentation of evidence. The accused student (or his or her Defense Counsel) may then offer evidence relevant to the charge(s). After the presentation of evidence regarding guilt, the Council shall meet *in camera* to decide the question of guilt. Upon reaching a decision, it shall reconvene before the parties and announce its decision. If it finds the accused guilty, it shall then give the parties the opportunity to present evidence, if any, relevant to sanctions. At that time, the student shall have the option either to proceed first or to follow the Prosecutor. The Prosecutor shall present all aggravating and mitigating evidence in his or her possession and may recommend particular sanctions. After hearing this evidence, the Council shall again meet *in camera* to decide the question of sanctions. Upon reaching a decision, the Council shall reconvene before the parties and impose sanctions, if any.
- F. The Council, the School Prosecutor, and the student (or his or her Defense Counsel) may question any witness. However, the accused student shall not be required to testify, and no adverse inferences shall be drawn from the accused student's decision not to testify.

- G. The School Prosecutor and the accused student (or Defense Counsel) may make opening and concluding statements. However, an accused student who has chosen not to testify may not make a statement to the Council unless the student allows questions from Council members and the School Prosecutor.
- H. The hearing shall be recorded by means of stenographic, or audio or video tape recording.
- I. The Council may not find the accused student guilty of any Code violation not charged in the complaint. After the hearing begins, the complaint may be amended over the accused's objection, provided the accused is not thereby prejudiced in his or her defense. A continuance of the hearing may be granted to avoid such prejudice. The School Prosecutor shall bear the burden of proving the alleged violation(s) by clear and convincing evidence. A two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Council members present shall be necessary for a finding of guilt and the imposition of any sanction, except that expulsion or a recommendation that an awarded degree be withdrawn shall each require unanimity.
- J. After the hearing is concluded, the Chair or the Council shall prepare a written report detailing the evidence considered, the reasons for its decision, and any sanction(s) imposed. Concurring and dissenting members may prepare reports explaining their positions. Copies of the reports shall be given to the accused and to the Dean.
- K. At the conclusion of a case, including an appeal, if any, the Council shall publish the results of its decision (as amended by any appeal). The Council may publish the decision in any way it considers appropriate. Factors it might consider include, by way of examples, the relevancy of publicity as to the sanction or the informational value of the decision to the Law School community. In publicizing its decision, the Council shall not publish the name of any participant, except that in exceptional circumstances the Council may reveal the name of the student found guilty of the violation(s). Beginning with the effective date of this Code, all published decisions shall be maintained on reserve in the library.
- L. Regardless of the decision on the merits, the Council shall keep a permanent record of the evidence presented at the hearing, the report(s) and the opinion(s) of the Council, if any, and any other information it decides should be retained. Such record may be referred to later by the Council for whatever purpose it considers relevant, but the Council shall not reveal the names of the accuser or the witnesses. At any time after three years from the conclusion of an appeal, the Council may destroy any record of the matter other than its written report(s) and the opinion(s) of the Dean, if any. When no complaint is filed because the allegation is deemed without merit, the conduct is *de minimis*, or the evidence is deemed insufficient, the Council shall nevertheless keep a record of the allegation, the reason(s) for non-action, the name of the student whose conduct was under investigation, and the names of the accuser and/or the witness(es) for three years, after which time such record shall be destroyed. Subject to paragraph K hereinabove, neither the contents nor the existence of any record referred to in this paragraph may be disclosed except (1) when required by law or order of court, (2) when required by the Dean, or (3) when the concerned student has signed a written waiver of confidentiality.
- M. At the end of each Chair's tenure, the Chair shall transfer all case files to the Dean's office, and the Dean shall transfer them to the next Chair. Such transfers shall be made without breach of the confidentiality of the files.

Section X. Appeal of Adjudications of Academic Dishonesty

- A. A student who is adjudged guilty by the Honor Council of a violation of this Code concerning a matter of academic dishonesty, an attempt to gain an unfair advantage over other law students, or an unreasonable interference with the rights of other students, may appeal such finding or any sanction imposed to the Dean of the Law School. A student who admits the truth of the complaint may challenge the Council's jurisdiction and the sanction on appeal. Normally, the filing of a notice of appeal shall automatically stay the execution of all sanctions imposed by the Council on the student filing the notice; however, the Dean shall have authority to order that some or all of the sanction(s) be executed during the pendency of the appeal. Notwithstanding any further appeal by the student to the President of the University, all unexecuted sanctions upheld by the Dean shall be executed following the Dean's determination of the appeal.
- B. Notice of intent to appeal must be given to the Dean and the Chair of the Council. The notice of appeal shall be in writing and shall contain the reasons for the appeal. Upon receipt of the notice of appeal, the Chair shall transmit its response(s) and the record of the hearing to the Dean.
- C. If, following the Council's decision, the student discovers new information relevant to the merits or the sanction, the student may ask the Council to reconsider its decision or may ask the Dean to consider such new information along with the record of the hearing. The Dean may remand to the Council for consideration of the new information. If the student discovers new information after the Dean has decided the appeal, the student may ask the Dean to reconsider his or her decision. If the Dean decides not to change that decision, he or she shall give the reason(s) for not doing so to the student in writing. The student may then appeal the Dean's decision to the President of the University.
- D. Normally, the Dean's appellate review will be based on the record of the hearing and any written submissions. However, the Dean may choose to hear oral argument by the student or by the Defense Counsel, and by the School Prosecutor.
- E. The Dean may affirm, reverse, remand, or modify the decision of the Council, or the Dean may dismiss the complaint. If the Dean concludes that the decision of the Council is factually correct and that its sanction is appropriate, the Dean shall affirm. The Dean may dismiss the complaint only if he or she concludes that the Council lacked jurisdiction or that its determination was not supported by the greater weight of the evidence. The Dean may reduce the sanction if he or she believes that the sanction is inappropriate but may not increase the sanction. If the matter is remanded, the Council shall reconvene to reconsider the case.
- F. The Dean shall prepare an opinion explaining the reasons for the decision. A copy of that opinion shall be given to the student and to the Council, and the Council shall keep a copy as part of its permanent record. Except as to sanctions, the decision of the Dean with respect to the student's guilt or innocence shall be final.
- G. After the Dean's decision, the student may ask the President of the University to modify the sanction(s), but not the finding of guilt. The President may consider any information he or she considers pertinent, including the report(s) of the Council and the opinion(s) of the Dean. The President may not increase the sanction.

Section XI. Appeal of Adjudications of Non-Academic Violations

A student who is adjudged guilty by the Honor Counsel of conduct that does not involve academic misconduct, an attempt to gain unfair academic advantage over

other law students, or an unreasonable interference with the rights of other students, may appeal the determination of the Council to the University Judicial Council according to the University procedures for the appeal of Level II hearing boards. (See the University publication *SMU Policies for Community Life*.)

Section XII. Notification

Whenever this Code requires notification and does not otherwise specify the manner by which such notification shall be accomplished, the following methods are proper:

- A. Verbal notification, either in person or by telephone, with written confirmation sent by regular mail; or
- B. Written notification sent by registered or certified mail to the last local address provided to the Law School by the recipient, or if the Law School is not in session, to the last home address provided to the Law School by the recipient.

Section XIII. Timeliness of Proceedings

- A. All actions taken pursuant to duties imposed by this Code shall be accomplished in a timely manner. The specific time guidelines are the following:
 1. The Assistant Dean for Student Affairs shall bring a report of a suspected Code violation to the attention of the Chair of the Council within four (4) days of receiving it.
 2. The Chair of the Council shall bring the substance of a report of a suspected violation to the attention of the Council within four (4) days of receiving notice from the Assistant Dean.
 3. The Honor Council shall determine whether to assert, decline, or postpone taking jurisdiction of a reported matter within seven (7) days of the receipt by the Chair of the reported violation.
 4. The Council's determination to decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction shall be reported to the Dean in writing within fourteen (14) days of the determination.
 5. The Council's determination to assert jurisdiction, if such a determination is made, or the Chair's determination to initiate an investigation of a reported Code violation, shall be reported to the office of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and to the accused student within four (4) days of the determination.
 6. The Dean of the Law School shall appoint an Investigating Committee within fourteen (14) days of the receipt by the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs of a report of a suspected Code violation from the Council Chair.
 7. The Investigating Committee shall reach a determination regarding the reported Code violation within thirty (30) days of its appointment.
 8. The Investigating Committee shall report its determination of whether to file a complaint to the Chair of the Honor Council, to the accused student, and to the person or persons initiating the report of the suspected violation within four (4) days of reaching its determination.
 9. The Investigating Committee shall give to the accused student the information specified in Section VIII. F. 4. a.-f within seven (7) days of the notification to the student that a complaint will issue.
 10. The Honor Council shall convene to hear a complaint within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of the complaint by the Chair.

11. The Chair's written report of the Council's determination(s) and its summary of the evidence shall be submitted to the Dean within seven (7) days of the termination of the hearing.
 12. A student's written notice of an intent to appeal an Honor Council determination must be received by the Dean's office within seven (7) days of that determination.
 13. Except for the notice of appeal, deadlines for written submissions to the Dean from any party relating to a matter on appeal will be set by the Dean.
 14. The Dean shall decide the appeal within thirty (30) days of the date the Dean's office receives the notification of an intent to appeal.
 15. A student's written appeal of a sanction shall be submitted to the Office of the President of the University within fourteen (14) days of the student's receipt of the Dean's determination.
 16. This Code imposes no period of time within which the President of the University must decide an appeal.
- B. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by this Code, the day of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included.
- C. The accused may waive time periods imposed by this Code on others. Non-cooperation by the accused is a basis for the suspension of time requirements imposed by the Code. The Honor Council, by majority vote, and the Dean shall have the authority to extend time limits imposed upon the accused.
- D. Failure by Law School personnel to abide by the time requirements of this Code without the accused's consent may be grounds for dismissal of the complaint or mitigation of sanctions only if a substantial delay has been caused and the accused has suffered prejudice thereby.

Submitted by a joint Student-Faculty Committee.

Approved by Referendum of Students of the School of Law on April 19, 1990.

Adopted by the Faculty of the School of Law on May 15, 1990.

X. RIGHT TO KNOW

Southern Methodist University is pleased to provide information regarding academic programs, enrollment, financial aid, public safety, athletics, and services for persons with disabilities. The information is available in a conveniently accessible Web site at www.smu.edu/srk. You also may obtain paper copies of this information by contacting the appropriate office listed in the table below. Disclosure of this information is pursuant to requirements of the Higher Education Act and the Campus Security Act.

1. Academic Programs

- a. Current degree programs and other educational and training programs.
- b. Instructional, laboratory, and other physical facilities relating to the academic program.
- c. Faculty and other instructional personnel.
- d. Names of associations, agencies, or governmental bodies that accredit, approve, or license the institution and its programs and the procedures by which documents describing that activity may be reviewed.

2. Enrollment

a. Graduation Rates

The completion or graduation rate of the institution's certificate- or degree-seeking, full-time undergraduate students and students who receive athletically related financial aid.

b. Privacy of Student Education Records

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) governs Southern Methodist University's maintenance and disclosure of a student's education records. FERPA provides students the right to inspect and review their education records and to seek amendment of those records that they believe to be inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of their privacy rights. Further, FERPA prevents SMU from disclosing personally identifiable information about a student to outside third parties, except under specific circumstances outlined in SMU's Policy Manual.

c. Withdrawal

Requirements and procedures for officially withdrawing from the institution.

3. Financial Aid

- a. Financial assistance available to students enrolled in the institution.
- b. Cost of attending the institution, including tuition and fees charged to full-time and part-time students, estimates of costs for necessary books and supplies, estimates of typical charges for room and board, estimates of transportation costs for students, and any additional cost of a program in which a student is enrolled or expresses a specific interest.
- c. Terms and conditions under which students receiving Federal Family Education Loan or William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan assistance may obtain deferral of the repayment of the principal and interest of the loan for
 - i. Service under the Peace Corps Act;
 - ii. Service under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973; or
 - iii. Comparable service as a volunteer for a tax-exempt organization of demonstrated effectiveness in the field of community service.
- d. The requirements for return of Title IV grant or loan assistance.
- e. Enrollment status of students participating in SMU Study Abroad programs, for the purpose of applying for federal financial aid.

4. Student Financials

- a. Tuition and fees.

- b. Living on campus.
- c. Optional and course fees.
- d. Financial policies.
- e. Administrative fees and deposits.
- f. Payment options.
- g. Any refund policy with which the institution is required to comply for the return of unearned tuition and fees or other refundable portions of costs paid to the institution.

5. Services for Students With Disabilities

A description of special facilities and services available to students with disabilities.

6. Athletics

- a. Athletic program participation rates and financial aid support.
- b. Graduation or completion rates of student-athletes.
- c. Athletic program operating expenses and revenues.
- d. Coaching staffs.

7. Campus Security

Southern Methodist University's Annual Security Report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by SMU, and on public property within or immediately adjacent to/accessible from the campus. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, and other related matters.

The information listed above is available in a conveniently accessible Web site at www.smu.edu/srk. You may also obtain paper copies of this information by contacting the appropriate office listed in the table below:

Academics

Provost Office
Perkins Administration Building, Room 219, 214-768-3219

Enrollment

Registrar
Blanton Student Services Building, Room 101, 214-768-3417

Financial Aid

Director of Financial Aid
Blanton Student Services Building, Room 212, 214-768-3417

Student Financials

Director of Student Financials
Blanton Student Services Building, Room 212, 214-768-3417

Students With Disabilities

220 Memorial Health Center, 214-768-4557

Athletics

Senior Associate Athletic Director for Student-Athlete Services
109 Loyd Center, 214-768-1650

Campus Security

SMU Police Department
Patterson Hall, 214-768-1582

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