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## Admissions Brochure 1986-1987

William & Mary Law School

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Marshall  
Wythe  
School of  
Law

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*The College of William & Mary*

**“Here we will form such characters  
as may be fit to succeed  
those who have been ornamental and useful  
in the national councils of America.”**

*George Wythe*



# William & Mary At A Glance

## General

State-supported, co-educational, residential university of moderate size. Approximately 6,700 students of whom 500 are law students and 4,800 are undergraduates.

## Location

Historic Williamsburg, Virginia, 150 miles from Washington, D.C., 50 miles from Richmond, 25 miles from Newport News. Accessible by air, ground, and rail transportation.

## Cost

Tuition and fees \$2934 annually for state residents; \$7166 for non-residents (Law).

## Campus

Approximately 1,200 acres including Lake Matoaka and picturesque College Woods, 40 major buildings, including the Sir Christopher Wren Building, the nation's oldest classroom building in continuous use, where Presidents Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler studied.

## Departments of Arts and Sciences

Anthropology, Biology, Chemistry, Classical Studies, Computer Science, Economics, English Language and Literature, Fine Arts, Geology, Government, History, Mathematics, Military Science, Modern Languages and Literature, Music, Philosophy, Physical Education, Physics, Psychology, Religion, Sociology, and Theatre and Speech.

## Schools

Business Administration, Education, Law, Marine Science.

## Degrees

A.B., B.S., B.B.A.

*Masters:* American Studies, Anthropology (Historical Archaeology), Applied Science, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, English Language and Literature, Government, History, Mathematics, Physics, Psychology, Sociology. Also in Schools of Business Administration, Education, Law (M.L.&T.), and Marine Science.

*Doctorate:* Computer Science, Education, History, Law (J.D.), Marine Science, Physics, and Psychology.

## History

Chartered February 8, 1693, by King William III and Queen Mary II as the second college in the American Colonies. Severed formal ties with Britain in 1776. Became state-supported in 1906 and co-educational in 1918. Achieved modern university status in 1967. Phi Beta Kappa, founded here in 1776, and the Honor System of conduct are among the College's contributions to higher education tradition.

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Dean Sullivan and President Verkuil



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## From the President

To those who have undertaken its challenges, the study of law is viewed as the most satisfying of educational experiences. At William and Mary we take pride in the fact that the Marshall-Wythe School of Law is not only one of the most historic but also one of the best places to learn the law in all its breadth and majesty.

It is the law school of John Marshall, the "Great Chief Justice," whose portrait hangs alone in the Justices' conference room at the United States Supreme Court. It is also the school of recent graduates, too numerous to mention, who practice, teach and serve the judicial and political systems in ways that are worthy of the grand figures who formed it.

You are invited to submit an application and explore this institution in greater depth. The information that follows should answer your questions and pique your interest. The Law School Admissions Office and the College itself stand ready to provide any further service and assistance you may need. Should matters work out in a mutually satisfactory way, I look forward to welcoming you in the fall of 1987.

Sincerely,



Paul R. Verkuil  
President

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## From the Dean

This bulletin has been prepared to help you understand what it is like to study law at the College of William and Mary. Law schools are not the same. Each has its own character. You would be wise to avoid judgments based on vague and subjective measures of presumed prestige.

The essential questions for every prospective law student are: Why do I wish to become a lawyer? Will this law school meet my personal needs and help me fulfill my professional aspirations? Answers to these questions require honest and sustained reflection. No brochure, no faculty advisor, no friend can substitute for your own considered judgment—about yourself and about the kind of law school which is right for you.

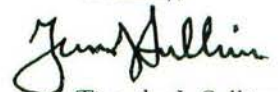
I hope that what you find in these pages will help you begin the process of critical self-examination without which thoughtful career decisions are not really possible.

The greatest lawyers have always possessed disciplined minds, practical judgment and caring hearts. These virtues remain prerequisites to greatness despite the major changes which have altered the conduct of professional legal practice in recent years. Whether your ambition is to practice in a small town or a large city, whether you dream of counseling large businesses or advising individual clients of modest means, the ingredients for professional success are much the same. You must understand the law, understand your client, and use the full measure of your professional skills to secure your client's cause.

Legal education at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law has been designed to help you acquire the habits of mind and the special skills required to be a great lawyer. You will discover that the educational experience here is rigorous but personal, comprehensive but coherent. We place more than ordinary emphasis on legal writing and advocacy skills. We expect a great deal of our students, and we are intensely proud of their considerable success. We believe that our high standards have helped us educate lawyers who are destined for leadership roles not only in the profession but also in the public life of our local communities, our states and our nation.

No law school can alter the fundamental character of its students or promise professional success. In the end, the person you are and the determination you bring to your work count most. I can assure you that we view our educational responsibility in the broadest terms. Our hope is that after three years here you will leave not only with sound basic professional skills but also with a sense of our profession's greatest traditions and a determination to use your talents in the service of mankind.

Cordially,



Timothy J. Sullivan  
Dean



## A Unique History and Tradition

William and Mary has many things to offer its students – among them its unique place in American history. Chartered in 1693 by King William III and Queen Mary II of England, the College is the second oldest institution of higher learning in America. William and Mary has endured the ravages of two wars – the War of Independence and the Civil War – and played a substantial role in each. The Sir Christopher Wren Building, the oldest academic structure in America in continuous classroom use, was constructed in 1695. Partially destroyed by fire three times, occupied by invaders twice, it stands today as a lasting landmark to the enduring spirit of the College.

Several of America's greatest early leaders studied in the Wren Building. They include three American presidents – Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and John Tyler. George Washington received his surveyor's license at William and Mary and returned after his presidency to serve as its Chancellor. The list of patriots who attended William and Mary is long and distinguished: sixteen members of the Continental Congress, four signers of the Declaration of Independence, four Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, including John Marshall, more than thirty United States Senators, over sixty members of the House of Representatives, eight members of Presidential cabinets, eighteen ministers to foreign countries, and twenty-seven Governors of ten states.

Thomas Jefferson effected widespread changes at the College while serving as Governor of Virginia and as a member of the Board of Visitors. Thanks to Jefferson's reorganization, the College adopted America's first elective system of study and introduced the Honor System, which remains an integral part of the College today. In 1776, William and Mary established Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's first scholastic fraternity. And in 1781, it became America's first true university, uniting the faculties of law, medicine, and the arts.

The Chair of Law at William and Mary, created in 1779 by the Board of Visitors at the urging of Thomas Jefferson, was the first established in the United States. The first occupant of the Chair was George Wythe, in whose offices studied Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, James Monroe and Henry Clay. Wythe, a leader in the struggle for independence, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Federal Constitutional Convention. He became a powerful force in the development of American legal education. During the decade of his professorship, he developed a comprehensive course of law study which emphasized the acquisition of practical skills in such areas as legislative drafting and oral advocacy.

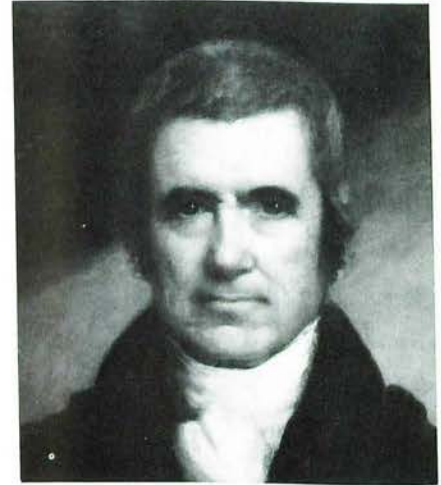
Wythe's successor was one of his pre-Revolutionary students, St. George Tucker, who proved to be a pioneer in legal education. Tucker drafted a formal description of the requirements for a law degree at the College, which included an exacting schedule of qualifying examinations in history, government and related pre-law subjects. Tucker's course material was soon published as the first American edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. This work was the earliest treatise on the common law adapted to the needs of the legal profession in the United States. For a generation Tucker's volume was considered the leading authority on American law.

Tucker's successors as Professor of Law at William and Mary included the brothers William and Robert Nelson, James Semple and St. George Tucker's son, Nathaniel Beverley Tucker. The younger Tucker was the author of *Principles of Pleading*, which became a leading authority of its day. Beverley Tucker is perhaps best remembered as one of the ablest exponents of the states' rights school of Southern constitutional law.

The growth of the Law School at William and Mary was abruptly halted by the beginning of the Civil War. The commencement of military campaigns on the Virginia Peninsula compelled the College to close its doors. It would be another sixty years before the historical priority in law could be revived in a modern program that is now more than a half-century old.

Today, the College of William and Mary is a public university supported by the Commonwealth of Virginia and supervised by a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor. It is nationally recognized for its rigorous curriculum and excellent faculty. The university currently has 6700 students, 22 instructional departments and graduate schools in Business Administration, Education, Law and Marine Science. As a state-supported institution, the Law School maintains a two-thirds Virginian, one-third non-Virginian student body. Over 1850 applications were received last year for the 175 spaces available in the entering class. Marshall-Wythe attracts students from all regions of the nation; its alumni practice law throughout the United States, in Canada and in several foreign countries.

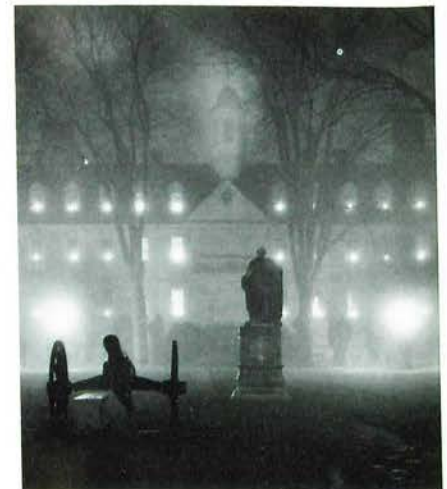
As William and Mary approaches its Tricentennial in 1993, its development from a small colonial college to a prestigious modern university is cause for celebration. Through times of trial and tragedy, William and Mary has not only endured, but has sustained its spirit of excellence in teaching and learning.



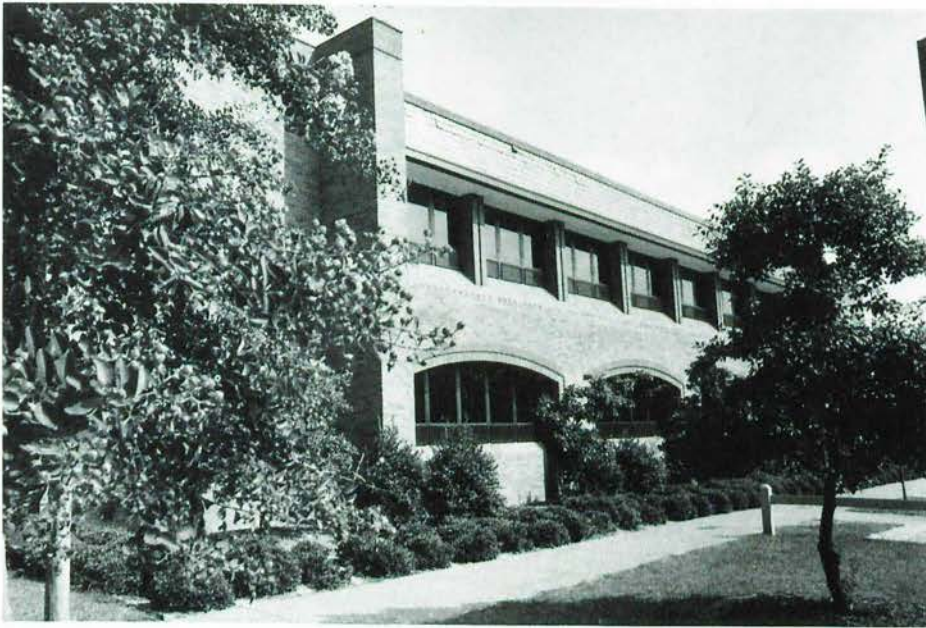
John Marshall



George Wythe







## *The College Campus and Environment*

William and Mary's campus is a mixture of the ancient and the modern, reflecting the nearly 300 years of the College's past.

The Sir Christopher Wren Building, located at the west end of Duke of Gloucester Street, is the oldest educational building in continuous use in the United States. The Wren Building marks only the eastern tip of a campus that includes 1200 acres, approximately 40 major buildings, a large lake, extensive woods, and many playing fields and tennis courts.

Behind the Wren Building and stretching from the Sunken Gardens to Lake Matoaka is a beautiful wooded area known as the Jefferson Prospect. Surrounding Lake Matoaka is College Woods, an expanse of acreage which provides hiking trails and an exceptional natural laboratory for William and Mary students.



In 1980, the Law School moved to its new building located adjacent to the headquarters of the National Center for State Courts. The new facility includes ample space for faculty offices, the law library, classrooms and student organizations. One of the major features of the new building is the experimental moot courtroom that allows the testing of innovative approaches to the conduct of judicial proceedings both at the trial and appellate levels.

William and Mary is a university community, small enough to provide for relationships that allow teaching and learning; large enough to have the resources to achieve excellence. An important aspect of this community is its location in the historic city of Williamsburg, which offers, after a half-century of restoration and preservation, an unparalleled view of eighteenth century life. The educational, cultural, and recreational opportunities afforded to all students by the partnership of the College, the City, and the Restoration add to the quality of life and education at William and Mary. The Virginia peninsula boasts three treasures of American heritage: "The Historic Triangle" of Jamestown, site of the first permanent English settlement in America; Williamsburg, the restored Colonial capitol of Virginia; and Yorktown, where American independence was won.



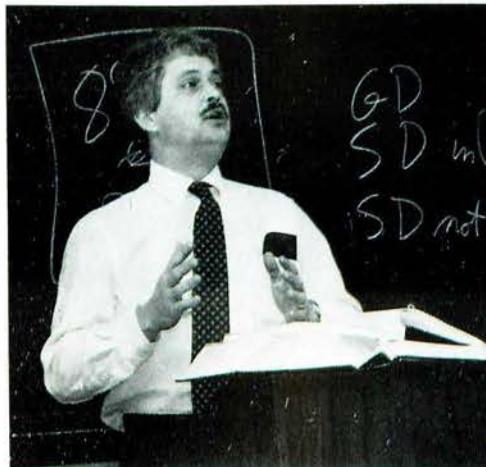
# The Faculty

The strength of a law school is determined by the talent and initiative of its students and the quality of its faculty. William and Mary's long tradition of excellence in teaching, along with the research opportunities offered by a small university, attracts faculty members who are genuinely interested in students and dedicated to superior teaching and scholarly pursuits.

The relationship between faculty and students at the Law School is friendly. The student to faculty ratio is 18:1, and students find the faculty quite accessible. Professors hold scheduled office hours for student consultations and join students in extracurricular as well as social activities. The profiles that follow will give some idea of the diverse pursuits and accomplishments of a faculty representing many backgrounds, talents, personalities and interests.



Dean and Bryan Professor Timothy Sullivan



Vice Dean and Professor Richard Williamson

## Full-Time Faculty

**Timothy J. Sullivan**, *Dean of the Law School and John Stewart Bryan Professor of Jurisprudence (Contracts)*. Dean Sullivan received his A.B. from William and Mary and his J.D. from Harvard. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1972, he served as a legal advisor in the United States Army. Dean Sullivan is the author of numerous publications and papers, including articles in the *Georgetown Law Journal*, the *Minnesota Law Review*, and the *Hastings Law Journal*. He has been a Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Virginia, and from 1982 to 1984 served as Executive Assistant for Policy to Governor Charles S. Robb. He was Executive Director of the Governor's Commission on Virginia's Future (1984).

**Richard A. Williamson**, *Vice Dean and Professor of Law (Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Evidence)*. Professor Williamson received his B.B.A. from Ohio and his J.D. from Ohio State, where he was an Associate Editor of the *Ohio State Law Journal*. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1970, he practiced law in Columbus, Ohio. Professor Williamson is the author of *Defending Criminal Cases in Virginia*; *Bail, Fines and Punishments: The Eighth Amendment* in Jon Kukla, ed., *The Bill of Rights: A Lively Heritage*; and is the author of numerous other publications and papers, including articles in the *Ohio State Law Journal*, the *Florida Law Review*, and the *Washington University Law Quarterly*. Professor Williamson is a frequent lecturer at continuing judicial and legal education programs, a member of the American Law Institute, a member of the Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the Virginia Law Foundation, and Reporter of Decisions for the Virginia Court of Appeals.

**Jayne W. Barnard**, *Associate Professor of Law (Corporations, Securities Regulation, Civil Procedure)*. Professor Barnard received her B.S. from Illinois and her J.D. from Chicago. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1985, she was Deputy Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago and a partner in a major Chicago law firm. She has been an author and speaker for numerous continuing legal education programs.

**Lynda Butler**, *Associate Professor of Law (Property, Trusts and Estates, Commercial Law I)*. Professor Butler received her B.S. from William and Mary and her J.D. from Virginia, where she was a member of the editorial board of the *Virginia Law Review*. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1979, she practiced law in Washington, D.C. Professor Butler is the author of two articles on management and use of water resources published in the *University of Pittsburgh Law Review* and the *University of Illinois Law Review*. She also is the author of an article on public rights in coastal resources published in the *William and Mary Law Review*.



**David H. Coar**, Associate Professor of Law (Legal Profession, Constitutional Law). Professor Coar received his B.A. from Syracuse, his J.D. from Loyola, and his LL.M. from Harvard. Prior to joining the faculty at the DePaul University College of Law in 1974, Professor Coar practiced law in Alabama. He was a Visiting Professor at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law during the fall of 1985.

**Tom A. Collins**, Professor of Law (Mass Media, Criminal Law, Unfair Trade Practices). Professor Collins received his A.B. and J.D. from Indiana, where he was an Associate Editor of the *Indiana Law Forum*, and his LL.M. from Michigan. Professor Collins joined the William and Mary faculty in 1970 and is the author of a number of publications and papers, including articles in the *Iowa Law Review*, the *William and Mary Law Review*, and the *Catholic Law Review*.

**John Bernard Corr**, Associate Professor of Law (Civil Procedure, Civil Litigation Seminar, Conflict of Laws). Professor Corr received his B.A. and M.A. from John Carroll University, his Ph.D. from Kent State and his J.D. from Georgetown, where he was an Editor of the *Georgetown Law Journal*. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1980, he practiced law in Washington, D.C. and New York. Professor Corr has published articles in the *North Carolina Law Review*, the *Utah Law Review*, and the *Georgetown Law Journal*.

**Glenn E. Coven, Jr.**, Director of the Graduate Tax Program and Professor of Law (Federal Tax Policy, Federal Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Taxation of Corporate Realignment, Professional Responsibility in Tax Practice). Professor Coven received his B.A. from Swarthmore and his LL.B. from Columbia, where he was a member of the editorial board of the *Columbia Law Review*. Prior to joining the faculty, he taught at the University of Tennessee College of Law and practiced in New York. Professor Coven is the author of numerous publications, including articles in the *Michigan Law Review*, the *California Law Review*, and the *Tax Law Review*.

**John E. Donaldson**, Ball Professor of Law (Taxation, Estate Planning, Trusts and Estates). Professor Donaldson received his B.A. from Richmond, his J.D. from William and Mary, where he was Editor of the *William and Mary Law Review*, and his LL.M. from Georgetown. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1966, he was with the Office of Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service. Professor Donaldson is the author of numerous publications and papers, including articles in the *Virginia Bar Association Journal* and the *William and Mary Law Review*, and has lectured frequently at continuing legal education programs. He is an active participant in bar association activities, having served as Chairman of the Virginia Bar Associa-



Professor Jayne Barnard



Professor Lynda Butler



Professor David Coar

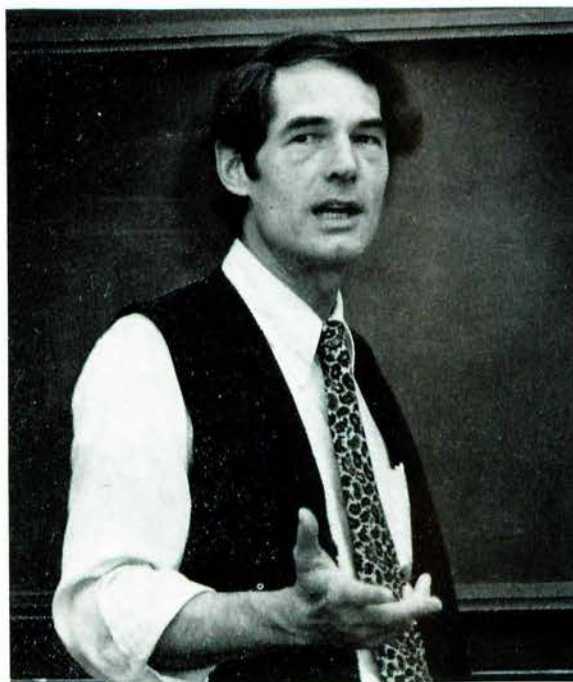


Professor Tom Collins





Professor John Corr



Professor Glenn Coven



Ball Professor John Donaldson



Associate Dean Geof Follansbee

tion Committee on Eminent Domain and Chairman of the Virginia State Bar Section on Taxation. Professor Donaldson is a member of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Bar Association.

**Doris Perry Edmonds**, *Assistant Professor and Assistant Director of Clinical Education*. Professor Edmonds received her B.A. from Old Dominion University and her J.D. from William and Mary. Prior to joining the faculty in 1986, she was Managing Attorney of the Tidewater Legal Aid Society and Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney for Portsmouth, Virginia.

**Edmund P. Edmonds**, *Associate Professor of Law and Law Librarian (Legal Bibliography, Sports and Entertainment Law Seminar)*. Professor Edmonds received his B.A. from Notre Dame, his M.L.S. from Maryland and his J.D. from Toledo, where he was Research Editor of the *University of Toledo Law Review*. Professor Edmonds joined the William and Mary law library staff in 1978, and served as acting librarian for the 1982-83 academic year.

**Walter S. Felton, Jr.**, *Assistant Professor of Law and Administrative Coordinator of the Commonwealth's Attorneys Council (Trial Advocacy, Trial Practice, Criminal Law)*. Professor Felton received his B.A. and J.D. from Richmond, where he was an Associate Editor of the *Richmond Law Review*. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1982, he practiced law in Suffolk, Virginia.

**Emeric Fischer**, *Professor of Law (State and Local Tax, Legal Accounting, Tax Accounting, Insurance)*. Professor Fischer received his B.S. from South Carolina, and his J.D. and M.L.&T. from William and Mary, where he was Editor of the *William and Mary Law Review*. He joined the William and Mary faculty in 1965 and has served as Director of the Graduate Tax Program (1970-1980), Coordinator of the Annual William and Mary Tax Conference since 1970, and Director of the Summer School of Law in Exeter, England since 1968. Professor Fischer has published articles in the *Indiana Law Journal*, the *Practical Accountant*, the *National Tax Association - Tax Executives Institute Proceedings* and the *Tax Foundation Proceedings*. He is a frequent lecturer at continuing legal education programs and has served as a consultant to the Virginia Legislative Committee on the Virginia Sales Tax and the Committee to Reduce Costs of Transfer of Real Estate. Professor Fischer was Acting Dean of the Law School in 1975-76.

**B. Glenn George**, *Associate Professor of Law (Civil Procedure, Labor Law, Advanced Problems in Labor Law)*. Professor George received her B.A. from North Carolina and her J.D. from Harvard. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1983, she practiced law in Los Angeles. Professor George is the author of articles published in the *Yale Law Journal* and the *Minnesota Law Review*.



**I. Trotter Hardy, Jr.**, Associate Professor of Law (Intellectual Property, Law and Medicine, Computers and Law, Torts). Professor Hardy received his B.A. from Virginia, his M.S. from American, and his J.D. from Duke, where he was Articles Editor of the *Duke Law Journal*. Before joining the William and Mary faculty in 1982, Professor Hardy served as a law clerk for the Honorable John D. Butzner, Jr., of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. He is the author of articles in the *Arizona Law Review*, the *Rutgers Computer and Technology Law Journal*, and a forthcoming article in the *Tulane Law Review*.



Professor Walter Felton



Professor Emeric Fischer

**Ingrid M. Hillinger**, Associate Professor of Law (Commercial Law, Secured Transactions, Debtor-Creditor, Payment Systems). Professor Hillinger received her B.A. from Barnard College and her J.D. from William and Mary. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1979, she was in private practice. Professor Hillinger was consulting Legal Editor for the fifth volume of the *John Marshall Papers* for the Institute of Early American History and Culture. She has authored articles in the *Hastings Law Journal* and the *Georgetown Law Journal*.



Associate Dean Connie Galloway



Professor Trotter Hardy

**Michael G. Hillinger**, Assistant Professor of Law and Director of Legal Writing and Appellate Advocacy (Legal Writing, Appellate Advocacy). Professor Hillinger received his A.B. from Pennsylvania, his M.A. and Ph.D. in political science from Columbia, and his J.D. from William and Mary. Before joining the William and Mary faculty in 1984, Professor Hillinger served as law clerk for the Honorable Walter E. Hoffman, Senior Judge, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. He is the author of an article in the *Northern Illinois University Law Review*.



Professor Ingrid Hillinger

**Charles H. Koch, Jr.**, Dudley W. Woodbridge Professor of Law (Administrative Law, Corporations, Business Planning, Economic Analysis of the Law). Professor Koch received his B.A. from Maryland, his J.D. from George Washington and his LL.M. from Chicago. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1979, he was a member of the faculty at the DePaul University College of Law and a staff attorney in the Office of General Counsel of the Federal Trade Commission. He is the author of a treatise, *Administrative Law and Practice*, and the co-author of *The Fundamentals of Administrative Practice and Procedure*. Among his other publications are articles in the *Duke Law Journal*, the *Georgetown Law Journal*, and the *University of North Carolina Law Review*.

**Paul A. LeBel**, Professor of Law (Jurisprudence, Products Liability, Torts). Professor LeBel received his A.B. from George Washington and his J.D. from Florida. Prior to joining the faculty in 1982, he was a graduate teaching fellow at the University of Illinois College of Law and taught at the University of Alabama School of Law from 1978 to 1982. Professor LeBel is the author of articles in the *Duke Law Journal*, the *Michigan Law Review*, and the *Northwestern University Law Review*.





Professors Paul LeBel and Glenn George



Professor Fred Lederer



Professor John Lee



Cutler Professor Gene Nichol

**Fredric I. Lederer**, *Professor of Law* (Trial Advocacy, Trial Practice, Evidence, Criminal Procedure). Professor Lederer received his B.S. from the Polytechnic Institute of New York and his J.D. from Columbia, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar and a member of the editorial board of the *Columbia Law Review*. He received his LL.M. from Virginia, and in 1977-78 he was a Fulbright-Hays Scholar in Freiburg, Germany. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1980, he served as a law clerk for the Honorable Frederick Bryan, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and held various legal positions with the United States Army, including four years on the faculty of the Judge Advocate General's School. Professor Lederer is a co-author of *Criminal Evidence* and *Defending Criminal Cases in Virginia*, co-drafter of *Proposed Virginia Rules of Evidence*, one of the principal authors of the new *Military Rules of Evidence*, and the author of numerous other publications and papers.

**John W. Lee**, *Associate Professor of Law* (Corporate and Shareholder Taxation, Capital Transactions, Business Tax Problems, Taxation of Conduit Entities, and Tax Research Methods). Professor Lee received his A.B. from North Carolina, his LL.B. from Virginia and his LL.M. in Taxation from Georgetown. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1981, he served as a clerk for the Honorable C. Moxley Featherston, Judge of the United States Tax Court, and practiced tax law in Richmond for 11 years. Professor Lee is the author of numerous tax-related publications, including articles in the *Tax Law Review*, the *Virginia Law Review* and the *Tax Lawyer*, is a collaborator with Professor Bittker on *Federal Taxation of Income, Estates and Gifts*, has been an editor of the Virginia Tax Conference since 1973, and is a frequent lecturer at continuing legal education programs.

**John M. Levy**, *Professor of Law and Director of Clinical Education*. Professor Levy received his B.A. from New York University and his J.D. from Syracuse, where he was a member of the editorial board of the *Syracuse Law Review*. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1976, Professor Levy was Director of Neighborhood Legal Aid in Richmond. He has been a member of the board of directors of various public interest programs, including the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law, the National Employment Law Project, the Virginia Poverty Law Center, the Peninsula Legal Aid Center and the American Civil Liberties Union of Virginia. Professor Levy is the author of an article on ethics in the *Santa Clara Law Review*.



**Gene R. Nichol, Jr.**, *Cutler Professor of Constitutional Law and Deputy Director, Institute of Bill of Rights Law* (Constitutional Law, Federal Courts). Professor Nichol received his B.A. from Oklahoma State and his J.D. from Texas. Prior to joining the faculty of the West Virginia University College of Law in 1978, he practiced law in Anchorage, Alaska. He was a Visiting Professor at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law in 1983-84 and joined the faculty of the University of Florida for the 1984-85 academic year. Professor Nichol is the author of numerous publications, including articles and reviews in the *Harvard Law Review*, the *Yale Law Journal*, the *California Law Review*, and the *Pennsylvania Law Review*.

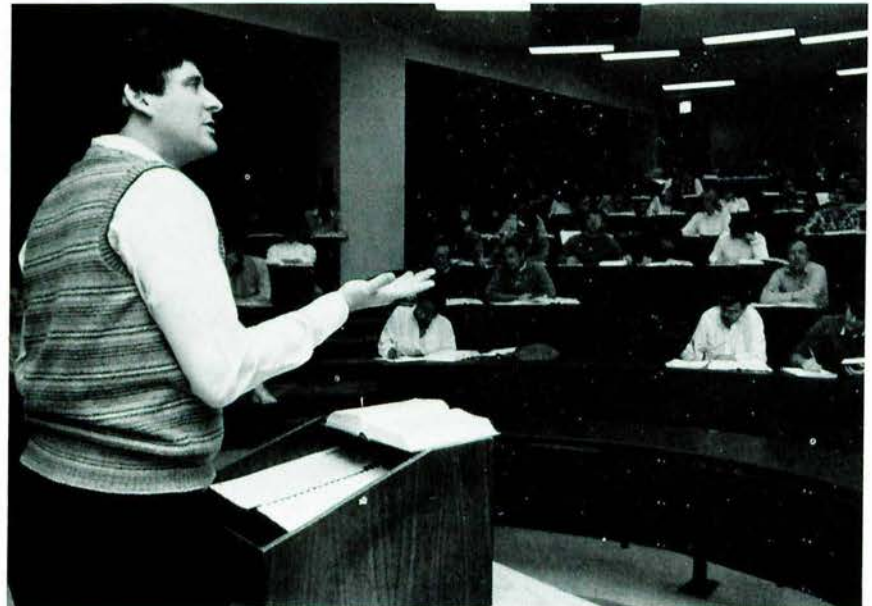


Professor Robert Palmer



Godwin Professor Doug Rendleman

**Robert C. Palmer**, *Associate Professor of Law and Adler Fellow in the Institute of Bill of Rights Law* (Historical Background of the Bill of Rights, American Legal History, English Legal History, Legal History Seminar). Professor Palmer received his B.A. from Oregon and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Iowa. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1983, he was a Lecturer in Law and Visiting Assistant Professor of History at the University of Michigan. Professor Palmer is the author of numerous publications, including *The County Courts of Medieval England* (American Historical Association's Adams Prize book for 1984) and *The Whilton Dispute, 1264-1380: A Social-Legal Study of Dispute Settlement in Medieval England* and articles in the *English Historical Review*, the *University of Illinois Law Review*, and the *Michigan Law Review*.



Professor Ronald Rosenberg

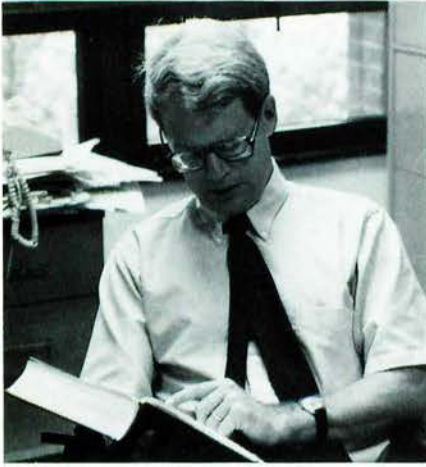
**Doug R. Rendleman**, *Godwin Professor of Law* (Debtor-Creditor, Conflict of Laws, Remedies, Injunctions). Professor Rendleman received his J.D. from Iowa and his LL.M. from Michigan. He co-edited *Remedies*, fourth edition, with Professors York and Bauman, and *Injunctions*, second edition, with Professor Fiss. He also edited *Enforcement of Judgments and Liens in Virginia*, and he has taught at the Universities of Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia.

**Ronald H. Rosenberg**, *Professor of Law* (Property, Land Use Control, Local Government Law, Environmental Law). Professor Rosenberg received his B.A. from Columbia, his M.A. in City and Regional Planning and his J.D. from North Carolina where he was a member of the *North Carolina Law Review*. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1982, Professor Rosenberg served on the legal staff of the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C., and taught at the Cleveland State University College of Law. He is the author of numerous publications on environmental law, including articles in the *Duke Law Journal*, the *Utah Law Review*, and the *North Carolina Law Review*.



Associate Law Librarian Martha Rush





Professor Elmer Schaefer



William B. Spong, Jr.  
Dean and Professor of Law, Emeritus



President and Professor Paul Verkuil



Professor Walter Williams

**Elmer J. Schaefer**, *Professor of Law* (Antitrust, Contracts, Corporate Finance). Professor Schaefer received his B.A. from Northwestern and his M.A. in economics and J.D. from Harvard. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1973 he practiced law in Chicago. Professor Schaefer is the author of several publications and papers, including articles in the *William and Mary Law Review*, the *Southern California Law Review*, the *Georgia Law Review*, and *The Study of Policy Formation* (R. Bauer and K. Gerger, ed.).

**Robert E. Shepherd, Jr.** *Visiting Professor of Law* (Family Law). Professor Shepherd received his B.A. and LL.B. from Washington and Lee University where he was Associate Editor of the *Washington and Lee Law Review*. Prior to joining the law faculty at the University of Richmond, Professor Shepherd practiced law in Richmond and served as Assistant Attorney General for Virginia.

**Paul R. Verkuil**, *President of the College of William and Mary and Professor of Law* (Separation of Powers and the Fourth Branch). President Verkuil received his A.B. from William and Mary, his LL.B. from Virginia, his M.A. from The New School and his LL.M. and J.S.D. from New York University. Prior to joining the faculty of the North Carolina School of Law in 1971, he practiced law in New York. From 1978 to 1985 he was Dean and Joseph M. Jones Professor of Law at the Tulane University School of Law. President Verkuil is the author of numerous publications including *Administrative Law Problems*, *Public Control of Business*, and *Social Security Hearings and Appeals*. He is a member of the American Law Institute and the Administrative Conference of the United States.

**Michael L. Wells**, *Visiting Associate Professor of Law* (Workers' Compensation, Federal Courts). Professor Wells received his B.A. and J.D. from the University of Virginia where he was Articles Editor for the *Virginia Law Review*. Prior to joining the faculty of the University of Georgia, from which he is on leave for the spring semester, he clerked for U.S. Circuit Judge John Butzner, Jr. and practiced law in Washington, D.C.

**Walter L. Williams, Jr.**, *Professor of Law* (International Law, International Business Transactions, Comparative Law, Admiralty). Professor Williams received his B.A., M.A. and J.D. from Southern California, where he was Articles Editor of the *Southern California Law Review*, and his LL.M. and J.S.D. from Yale. Prior to joining the William and Mary faculty in 1973, he served on the staff of the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, was Legal Advisor to U.S. Forces at NATO Military Headquarters in Belgium, and was an international law instructor at the Judge Advocate General's School. Professor Williams is the author of *Intergovernmental Military Forces and World Public Order* and numerous other publications and papers, including articles in the *Military Law Review* and the *Revue de Droit Penal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre*.



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## Adjunct Faculty

**James N. Christman**, *Lecturer* (Regulated Industries). Mr. Christman received his B.S. from Illinois and his J.D. from Michigan. He is a member of the law firm of Hunton & Williams in Richmond.

**Carter T. Gunn**, *Lecturer* (Admiralty). Mr. Gunn received his B.A. and J.D. from the University of Virginia. He is a member of the law firm of Vandeventer, Black, Meredith & Martin in Norfolk.

**Raymond A. Jackson**, *Lecturer* (Trial Advocacy). Mr. Jackson received his B.A. from Norfolk State and his J.D. from Virginia. He is the Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

**Ingo Keilitz**, *Lecturer* (Mental Health Law). Dr. Keilitz received his B.A. from Drew University and his M.S. and Ph.D. from Kansas State. He is Director of the Institute on Mental Disability and the Law for the National Center for State Courts in Williamsburg.

**John F. Kelly**, *Lecturer* (Civil and Criminal Tax Procedure). Mr. Kelly received his B.A. and LL.B. from the University of Richmond and his M.L.&T. from William and Mary. He is a member of the law firm of Kelly & Lewis, P.C. in Richmond.

**Kurt R. Magette**, *Lecturer* (International Tax). Mr. Magette received his B.A. from Duke University and his J.D. from Northwestern. He is presently associated with the law firm of McGuire, Woods & Battle in Richmond.

**John M. Peterson**, *Lecturer* (Qualified Retirement Plans). Mr. Peterson received his B.A., J.D. and M.L.&T. from William and Mary. He is a member of the law firm of Scanelli & Shapiro in Norfolk.

**Virginia Powell**, *Lecturer* (Trial Practice). Ms. Powell received her A.B. from South Carolina and her J.D. from North Dakota. She is a member of the law firm of Hunton & Williams in Richmond.

**John A. Scanelli**, *Lecturer* (Modern Land Finance). Mr. Scanelli received his B.A. from Rutgers and his J.D. from William and Mary. He is a partner in the law firm of Scanelli & Shapiro in Norfolk.

**John B. Tieder, Jr.** *Lecturer* (Government Contracts). Mr. Tieder received his A.B. from Johns Hopkins University and his J.D. from American. He is a member of the law firm of Watt, Tieder, Killan & Toole in McLean.

**J. R. Zepkin**, *Lecturer* (Virginia Procedure). Judge Zepkin received his B.A. and J.D. from William and Mary. He is a judge of the General District Court for the Ninth Judicial Circuit.

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## Administration

**George L. Follansbee, Jr.**, *Associate Dean for Alumni Affairs and Development*. A.B., Princeton University; J.D., State University of New York at Buffalo.

**Connie D. Galloway**, *Associate Dean for Administration*. A.B., Randolph-Macon Woman's College; M.A. and Ed.S., University of Virginia.

**Robert E. Kaplan**, *Associate Dean for Placement*. B.S., Northwestern University; J.D., University of Virginia.

**Leslie A. Loar**, *Assistant Professor and Reference/Document Librarian* (Legal Bibliography). B.S., Indiana University of Pennsylvania; M.L.S., University of Pittsburgh.

**Martha W. Rush**, *Associate Professor and Associate Law Librarian* (Legal Bibliography). B.A. and M.S.L.S., University of Kentucky; J.D., University of Louisville.

**Faye F. Shealy**, *Associate Dean for Admissions*. B.S., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; M.S., Virginia Commonwealth University; Ed.D., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

**Sue W. Welch**, *Assistant Professor and Head of Technical Services*. A.B., Wilson College; M.L.S., Drexel University.

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## Faculty Emeriti

**Charles Harper Anderson**, B.A., J.D., LL.M., *Lecturer in Law, Emeritus*.

**Arthur W. Phelps**, B.A., M.A., J.D., LL.M., *Professor of Law, Emeritus*.

**Bolling R. Powell**, B.A., M.A., J.D., *Professor of Law, Emeritus*.

**William B. Spong, Jr.**, LL.B., *Dudley W. Woodbridge Professor of Law, Emeritus*.

**Richard E. Walck**, B.A., J.D., *Professor of Law, Emeritus*.

**Arthur B. White**, A.B., LL.B., *Ball Professor of Law, Emeritus*.

**James P. Whyte**, B.A., M.A., J.D., *Professor of Law, Emeritus*.

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## Endowed Professorships

The Law School presently has six endowed professorships. These professorships have been funded by generous gifts from charitable foundations and private persons interested in the welfare of the Law School.

The Dudley Warner Woodbridge Professorship was created in 1975 by the gifts of alumni of the Law School in honor of the late Dudley Warner Woodbridge, a beloved member of the law faculty and, for many years, Dean of the Law School.

The Cutler Professorship was made possible by a grant of funds from the estate of the late James Gould Cutler of Rochester, New York.

The Ball Professorship of Taxation was created by a grant from the Jessie Ball DuPont Foundation.

The Tazwell Taylor Professorship was endowed by a gift from the late Tazwell Taylor of Norfolk, in memory of his father and grandfather, nineteenth century alumni of the College of William and Mary.

The Mills E. Godwin, Jr. Professorship, created in 1980, was endowed by gifts from friends of Mills E. Godwin, Jr., Governor of Virginia from 1966-70 and from 1974-78.

The John Stewart Bryan Professor of Jurisprudence, created in 1980, was endowed by gifts from the Bryan family in honor of the late John Stewart Bryan, President of the College of William and Mary from 1934-42.



# Academic Programs

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## *Educational Philosophy*

It would be inaccurate to suggest that a single point of view animates the work and teaching of every member of the faculty of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. Law professors, no less than their brethren in the practice, are intensely individualistic. Yet there are certain core values which are shared by the faculty as a whole. These shared values impart a cohesiveness and an intellectual unity to the educational experience at Marshall-Wythe that we would like to believe is somewhat unusual in contemporary legal education.

Intellectual distinction is a fundamental attribute of a good lawyer. Our admission process is sufficiently stringent to ensure that each of our students possesses the intellectual potential for success at the bar. Once enrolled, particularly in their first courses, every effort is made to ensure that the intellectual capacity of our students is tested rigorously and directed along professionally productive lines. In addition, early emphasis is placed upon the acquisition of essential practical skills.

Even though none can doubt the primacy of intellectual rigor in the training of a lawyer, our faculty firmly believes that the education of a complete lawyer must be more than training in the life of the mind. Most lawyers perform many functions in their professional careers. They are often advocates, counselors and community leaders. In the discharge of these functions, more is required than an able intellect. Traditional traits of character are equally important. Of course, no law school can create character, compassion or sensitivity to human needs. A law school can, however, make it clear to its students that these qualities, in common with intellectual ability, are important in the education of a lawyer who aspires to genuine professional excellence.

At the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, we have tried to emphasize the human side of the practice of law. Many members of our faculty consistently strive to provide this perspective in the teaching of their courses. We have also developed educational programs designed to show the student by example how very important sensitivity to the personal needs and problems of clients can be.

The law is a learned profession; its mastery, if attainable at all, requires a lifetime of diligent study and practice. No law school, however distinguished, would presume to claim that its students, immediately upon graduation, are competent to contend on an equal basis with lawyers of long standing and substantial experience. It is, however, the highest aim of this school to prepare each of its graduates for a life in law which, if pursued with persistence and integrity, will be marked by significant legal achievement and unflinching adherence to the highest ideals of the profession.

In sum, it may be said that our educational aim at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law is to ensure that our students have not only the intellectual ability to solve their clients' legal problems, but also the depth of character to see their clients as more than disembodied legal difficulties.

The study of law at William and Mary is structured to prepare graduates to meet the manifold needs of our society, whether in the practice of law or in allied endeavors such as business, politics or public service. In order to attain this goal, the Law School curriculum offers a variety of courses in many fields of legal specialization.

The first year legal writing program is an important part of our students' basic education. Because research and writing are essential tools for every lawyer, our faculty views the writing program not as an unfortunate intrusion into more important substantive fields, but rather as a co-equal educational experience of independent merit.

Classes are normally conducted by the "case method," which requires critical study and analysis of judicial decisions, statutes and other legal materials. The curriculum also offers selected courses conducted by the "problem method" and a number of clinical courses and programs. Among these programs are the Post-Conviction Assistance Project for inmates of the Federal Reformatory in Petersburg, Virginia; a law clinic for patients at the Eastern State Hospital in Williamsburg; and Elderlaw, a program offering legal assistance to the community's elderly poor persons.

The combination of these approaches to instruction affords the student maximum exposure to the varied methodologies utilized in solving legal controversies. In addition, students are offered the opportunity to develop their creative abilities and interests in specific areas of the law through intensive research and writing either in conjunction with a seminar or under the individual tutelage of a member of the faculty.

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## *Juris Doctor*

### **Degree Requirements**

Students holding an academic baccalaureate degree from an institution of approved standing, who have been in residence in the Law School for at least ninety weeks, who have completed satisfactorily at least ninety semester credits in law with a quality point average of at least 2.0 both cumulatively for all law work undertaken in each of the second and third years and for all courses taken in both the second and third years, and who have demonstrated their ethical fitness will receive the degree of Juris Doctor (see also academic regulations, p. 21).

All students must satisfactorily complete three courses which meet the writing requirements established by the faculty as a condition for graduation. Students in their first year enroll in Law 111-12 (Legal Writing). In their second year, students are required to take Law 115-16 (Appellate Advocacy). By the end of their third year, all students must elect either a seminar, Law 609 (Legal Research) twice, or Law 610 (Independent Legal Writing) once. *Law Review* staff members who earn both semesters of *Law Review* credit during their third year, members of the National Moot Court team and members of other moot court teams engaged in competition during their third year under the supervision of faculty members will be exempt from the third year writing requirement.

Executive board members and editors of the *Law Review* are exempt from the Appellate Advocacy requirement. All other *Law Review* staff members must satisfactorily complete Appellate Advocacy by the end of their third year in order to graduate.



No more than four credit hours may be applied to the degree requirements from the combination of Law 601 (Legal Clerking) and Law 613 (Post-Conviction Assistance).

Each student must successfully complete one of the following courses: American Legal History, Comparative Law, English Legal History, Historical Backgrounds of the Bill of Rights, Jurisprudence, or Economic Analysis of the Law.

## Curriculum

### First Year Courses

All students are required to complete the following courses during their first year of study.

**101-102 Civil Procedure I, II.** Fall (3), Spring (3), Ms. George and Ms. Barnard.

A study of the strategic options available to persons attempting to resolve disputes by means of a lawsuit. This course introduces basic concepts of the civil adversary system, jurisdiction, choice of law and finality. It explores in detail the policies governing and the mechanics of pleading, discovery, joinder, disposition without trial, trial and appeal.

**103-104 Contracts I, II.** Fall (3), Spring (3), Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Schaefer.

A study of the fundamental concepts of the law of contracts.

**109-110 Constitutional Law I, II.** Fall (3), Spring (3), Mr. Nichol and Mr. Coar.

A study of Federal courts and Federal system: examination of the constitutional decision-making process including the nature and scope of judicial review, congressional, constitutional and judicial limitations on judicial power and review; examination of distribution of power in the federal system including the nature and sources of national legislative power, the national commerce power and related sources of regulation such as taxing and spending; Civil War amendments; treaty and foreign relations power; presidential and war powers; state power to regulate and intergovernmental immunities; a study of civil and political rights; examination of the constitutional rights of expression, association and religion; problems of discrimination against racial and other classes including concepts of state action; fundamental rights involving the military, war and foreign relations powers.

**111-112 Legal Writing.** Fall (1), Spring (2), Mr. Hillinger.

Introduction to legal bibliography, research techniques, citational methodology, problem solving, and oral advocacy; legal writing clinic involving grammar exercises, individual conferences, and writing assignments.

**105-106 Property I, II.** Fall (3), Spring (3), Mr. Rosenberg and Ms. Butler.

A study of the fundamental principles of law governing real and personal property. Aspects of real property covered are the system of possessory estates, including the rights, duties, and liabilities arising from the landlord-tenant relationship; nonpossessory interests in realty; features of modern land conveyances, including the rights and liabilities of vendors and vendees under contracts of sale, deeds, and recording statutes; and private and public land use controls. Aspects of personal property covered are the concepts of possession and title; acquisition of property rights other than by sale, including the law of finders, bailments, gifts, and adverse possession; and the rights of bona fide purchasers.

**107-108 Torts I, II.** Fall (3), Spring (2), Mr. LeBel and Mr. Hardy.

A survey of the legal system's responses to problems arising from personal injury and property damage. Concentration on the legal doctrines relating to liability for intentional harm, negligence, and strict liability. Analysis of the goals and techniques of accident prevention and compensation.

### Second Year Courses

Students are encouraged to enroll in these courses during their second year; however, students may complete them in the third year.

**115-116 Appellate Advocacy.** Fall (0), Spring (2), Mr. Hillinger. During the fall semester, each student will prepare and submit an appellate brief based on the record of a hypothetical case. Early in the spring semester, each student will present an oral argument based on the brief to a three-judge panel.

**203 Criminal Law.** Fall (3), Mr. Felton, Spring (3), Mr. Collins. An intensive study of the principal crimes; attempt, conspiracy, solicitation; the defenses of insanity, intoxication and entrapment; justification and excuse; accountability for the criminal acts of others.

**204 Legal Profession.** Fall (2), Spring (2), Mr. Coar. A survey of the organized bar in America including general problems of judicial organization and administration; ethical problems governing office and trial practice; special problems of corporate counsel; problems of prosecuting attorneys; and public service responsibilities of all lawyers.

### Electives

The elective curriculum is broad and diverse and in a typical academic session embraces seventy to eighty courses and seminars. It is designed to afford opportunities for study of many different subject matters for the student desiring a balanced and extensive legal education. The curriculum also affords opportunities for the student whose academic or professional goals are well-defined to undertake intensive study of particular fields of law with a view of specialization upon graduation. With the breadth and diversity of the elective curriculum, students are often understandably overwhelmed by the task of designing the program of study most suitable to individual interests, needs and academic or career goals. To help in that task, each student is assigned a faculty advisor. Each student should consult the assigned faculty advisor and may also consult other faculty members for advice as to course selection.

For most students, the second year of law study is best utilized in courses broadly covering major fields of law. Such courses serve a number of important purposes. They build on first year courses, contribute to a balanced legal education, are often foundational to more intensive study in the third year, and enable the better formulation of career goals and objectives. Among such courses are Corporations, Trusts and Estates, Commercial Law I, Evidence, Federal Income Tax, Administrative Law and Criminal Procedure Survey. Also especially appropriate for study in the second year are Labor Law, Remedies and Lawyering Process. None of these courses should be regarded as indispensable, nor should any one be selected solely because it may be the subject of bar examination coverage. Many courses which are not foundational or prerequisite to courses planned for the third year may appropriately be taken in that year of study.

In the third year of law study, students must be careful to ensure that course selections will satisfy degree requirements. For most students, the additional "writing" requirement can be satisfied by completion of a seminar or courses in legal research or independent legal writing. The "jurisprudential" requirement can be satisfied with a course from among the group consisting of American Legal History, Comparative Law, English Legal History, Historical Backgrounds of the Bill of Rights, Jurisprudence, and Economic Analysis of the Law. Satisfaction of the writing and jurisprudential requirements can also be accomplished by appropriate course selection in the second year.



For many students, the third year of law study is best utilized in broadening their legal education through courses in new subject matter fields and in pursuing individual interests through seminars and courses offering more intensive study of selected areas of the law. For others, the third year is viewed as an opportunity to specialize in areas in which a student intends to pursue his career goals. A decision to specialize should not be made lightly. Experience indicates that many students who do select courses with a view to specialization do not, on graduation, concentrate their professional activities in the intended field. Specialization also entails the disadvantage of forgoing a more balanced course selection and a broader legal education. For a student with strong interests in a particular field, moderate rather than intensive specialization may be an appropriate compromise. However, for students with well-defined career or academic objectives, more intensive specialization may be entirely appropriate.

Notwithstanding that most of our tax courses are offered in the Graduate Tax Program, students should be aware that some of these courses are appropriate for and open to second and third year students. The most important of these courses, traditionally offered in a J.D. curriculum, include the corporate tax courses and estate, gift and trust taxation courses. In order to take any of the courses offered in the Graduate Tax Program, completion of Law 311 Federal Income Tax in the student's second year is usually necessary.

**113 Administrative Law.** Fall (3), Mr. Koch.

A study of practice in the administrative process, examining the procedures for administrative adjudication and rulemaking; legislative and judicial control of administrative action; and public access to governmental processes and information.

**441 Admiralty.** Fall (3), Mr. Williams.

A survey of the key features of the law of the sea based primarily on the judicial rules and statutes of the United States and other maritime nations. Considered are maritime liens and mortgages, salvage, rules governing liability for maritime collision, rights and duties arising from personal injury and death of seamen, maritime jurisdiction, limitations of liability of ship owners and their insurers, and special problems caused by involvement of governments as parties to maritime transactions and litigation. *This course is a prerequisite for 542 Admiralty Seminar.*

**427 American Legal History.** Fall (3), Mr. Palmer.

Selected topics in the development of American legal history.

**411 Antitrust.** Fall (3), Mr. Schaefer.

A study of the law governing monopolies, horizontal restrictions, vertical restrictions, and mergers.

**432 Business Planning.** Spring (3), Mr. Koch.

A study of advanced corporate law, securities regulation and some treatment of corporate tax. Discussion of specific transactions that face business lawyers: formation and financing business organizations; restructuring ownership interests; financing distributions; share repurchases; sales and purchase of businesses; business combinations; reorganizations; and dissolutions. Prerequisite: 303 Corporations; 311 Federal Income Tax.

**307 Commercial Law I.** Fall (4), Ms. Hillinger.

An examination of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code with special emphasis on negotiable instruments, the check collection process and selected Article 2 - Sales topics. Consideration of other payment systems including credit cards and electronic fund transfers and the law applicable thereto.

**431 Comparative Law.** Spring (3), Mr. Williams.

A general introduction to the methods and structures of contemporary legal systems that received the system of the Roman law. The principal aim of the course is to give the student insight into the thinking and institutional characteristics of civil-law type systems throughout the world. Additionally, there will be a brief inquiry into the operation of Islamic and of Soviet and Chinese socialist legal systems.

**410 Conflict of Laws.** Fall (3), Mr. Rendleman.

Multi-state legal problems: domicile, choice of law, jurisdiction, and enforcing judgments.

**437 Corporate Finance.** Spring (3), Mr. Schaefer.

A study of economic and legal issues in financing decisions of publicly held corporations, including valuation of the enterprise and its securities, determination of the securities structure, dividend and investment policy and mergers.

**438 Corporate Taxation.** Spring (3), Mr. Coven.

A general introduction to the taxation of business organizations with emphasis on corporations and their shareholders. This course is designed both for students intending to pursue a general practice and those intending to obtain a graduate degree in tax law. Topics covered will include incorporation and capital structure, dividend and non-dividend distributions, liquidations, taxable and tax-free corporate combinations, personal holding companies, partnerships and Subchapter S. Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax. Recommended: 303 Corporations.

**303 Corporations.** Fall (3), Ms. Barnard, Spring (3), Mr. Koch.

An examination of the law applicable to corporations - both publicly and closely held. This course explores issues of corporate formation, limited shareholder liability, officers' and directors' fiduciary obligations, securities regulation and corporate litigation. It will also address alternatives to the corporate form, including partnerships.

**401 Criminal Procedure I.** Spring (3), Mr. Williamson.

An in-depth study of constitutional principles applied to criminal procedure. Considered are general due process concepts; the right to counsel and other aids; arrest, search and seizure; wire-tapping; electronic eavesdropping; the use of secret agents; entrapment; police interrogation and confessions; identification procedures; retroactivity of holdings of unconstitutionality; and the scope and administration of the exclusionary rules.

**402 Criminal Procedure II.** Fall (3), Mr. Lederer.

A study of the basic procedural components of the criminal process, with emphasis on federal statutes and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Included are discretionary aspects of the decision to charge, the preliminary hearing, pre-trial release, and grand jury proceedings, venue, jury selection, trial procedures, judgments, sentencing, appeal and post-conviction proceedings. Also covered are various proposals for reform of the criminal process. (Criminal Procedure I is not a prerequisite.)

**403 Criminal Procedure Survey.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87).

A survey of all of the major elements of criminal procedure including search and seizure, interrogation, identification procedures, the right to counsel, arrest and prosecution, preliminary hearings, grand juries, jury selection, trial procedure and sentencing. The course will address all of the major issues covered by Criminal Procedure I and II but will do so in less depth. Students who take Criminal Procedure Survey may not take either Criminal Procedure I or Criminal Procedure II for credit.

**406 Debtor-Creditor.** Spring (3), Ms. Hillinger.

Collecting judgments and liquidation bankruptcy.

**454 Economic Analysis of the Law.** Spring (3), Mr. Koch.

A study of the many applications of economic reasoning to legal problems including economic regulation of business; antitrust enforcement; and more basic areas such as property rights, tort and contract damages, and civil or criminal procedures. Designed to acquaint those having no economics background with basic economic principles by approaching relevant economic concepts through these legal problems; hence prior knowledge of economics is not required.

**452 Employment Discrimination.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87).

An examination of the statutory and common law doctrines regulating race, sex, religion, national origin, age and handicapped discrimination in the workplace. Emphasis will be placed upon Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Pay Act and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.



**428 English Legal History.** Spring (3), Mr. Palmer.

An examination of the origins of legal doctrine and the process of legal change. The course traces the social origins of common law doctrines of property, contracts, torts, and criminal law and the interaction between rules of law and changing social expectations. The development of the forms of action, civil procedure, the legal profession, and the common law and equity courts are likewise treated in that context. Chronological coverage is subordinated to the understanding of those aspects of the law which were incorporated in the American legal system.

**424 Environmental Law.** Spring (3), Mr. Rosenberg.

A study of the nature and causes of environmental pollution and of the main legal techniques for its control. The course will consider the common law, the environmental impact assessment process (e.g., the National Environmental Policy Act), and the basic regulatory framework for air, water and solid and hazardous waste control (the Federal Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act), with attention given under each statute to the basic regulatory framework and the main policy issues presented by it. Other topics will include the role of the federal courts in reviewing agency action, new developments in federal administrative law (including current efforts at administrative law reform), natural resource management and allocation issues involved in the division of scarce resources (e.g., air and water) among competing users, toxic and hazardous substance regulation, and enforcement of environmental laws.

**309 Evidence.** Fall (3), Mr. Williamson.

An intensive study of the law of evidence primarily utilizing the Federal Rules of Evidence. Topics addressed by the course include relevance, authentication, real evidence, competence, hearsay, impeachment of witnesses, and privileges.

**416 Family Law.** Spring (3), Mr. Shepherd.

A study of legal and practical issues and consequences of cohabitation and marriage, family formation through procreation or adoption, and marital breakdown and dissolution. Economic and public policy implications as well as legal procedures will be discussed.

**415 The Federal Courts and the Federal System.** Spring (3), Mr. Wells.

An examination of judicial federalism encompassing such topics as allocation of federal judicial power; original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; the Eleventh Amendment; suits in federal court against state officials; restrictions on federal judicial power including the various abstention, equitable restraint, and anti-injunction doctrines; Supreme Court review of state court decisions; habeas corpus; removal; federal adjudication of state-created rights; federal question jurisdiction and federal common law.

**311 Federal Income Tax Law.** Fall (4), Mr. Coven, Spring (4), Mr. Donaldson.

A study of the basic laws relating to federal income taxation of the individual. Included are problems relating to computing gross income, the reduction of gross income to taxable income, recognition and character of gains and losses from disposition of property.

**457 Historical Backgrounds of the Bill of Rights.** Fall (3), Mr. Palmer.

This course examines the character of the individual liberties in the Bill of Rights by analyzing their development within the constitutional contexts of England and the early United States. Particular concentrations are on the First, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments. The effect of the Fourteenth Amendment on the Bill of Rights receives some attention.

**610 Independent Legal Writing.** Fall (2), Spring (2), Staff.

Research and writing of a scholarly paper more ambitious than that required for credit under Law 609. May be taken for credit twice during the law school career. In order to enroll, the student must obtain a faculty supervisor and obtain the permission of the Dean or Associate Dean for Administration. Students making a second request for credit in Law 610 must not only secure approval of the proposed faculty supervisor and the Dean or Associate Dean, but also from a committee of three faculty members selected by and including the proposed faculty advisor.

**439 Injunctions.** Spring (3), Mr. Rendleman.

Modern equitable litigation stressing free speech and prior restraint, labor injunctions, desegregation, environmental protection, and civil rights; advanced procedure including restraining orders, class actions, and contempt.

**408 Insurance.** Fall (3), Mr. Fischer.

Consideration of the nature of the insurance contract. Included are the nature and requirement of insurable interests, selection and control of risks, marketing of insurance and adjustment of claims, all as applied to casualty, liability and life insurance.

**448 Intellectual Property.** Fall (3), Mr. Hardy.

A review of the legal protection of artistic, technical and business creativity through the law of copyrights, patents, trademarks and trade secrets.

**310 Intensified Evidence.** Spring (4), Mr. Lederer.

An intensive study of the law of evidence primarily utilizing the Federal Rules of Evidence and open only to second year students. Topics addressed by the course include relevance, authentication, real evidence, competence, hearsay, impeachment of witnesses, and privileges. This course will include a substantial oral component, and should be of particular interest to students interested in litigation. Students who have taken Evidence may not take this course.

**442 International Business Operations.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87).

An inter-disciplinary, team-taught, joint course of the Law School and the School of Business Administration. Introduction to the business and legal considerations involved in the planning and conduct of international business operations. Topics include the development and operation of the multinational firm; special business and legal problems associated with establishing and managing foreign operations and participating in international trade; selected aspects of business enterprises; and the means of resolving business difficulties created by the application of national and international regulatory regimes developed to control such matters as economic development and the transnational flow of currency, goods and services, to protect investors and consumers, and to locate fiscal and other resources. *This is not an annually repeated class. Not a prerequisite but recommended: 409 International Law.*

**409 International Law.** Fall (3), Mr. Williams.

An examination of treaties, international rules based on customs of nations, recognition of states and governments, the effect of domestic statutes and judicial rules upon persons acting in other nations and transactions undertaken abroad, rules of war and peace, international rights of the individual, questions of jurisdiction, sovereign immunity, "acts of state," and sanctions for the enforcement of international law.

**450 Jurisprudence.** Spring (3), Mr. LeBel.

A study of the philosophy of law, emphasizing contemporary analytic jurisprudence. The course will focus on the nature of law and of legal systems, and will include an analysis of the development and application of legal concepts such as rights, duty and justice.

**407 Labor Law.** Fall (3), Ms. George.

A study of employee-union-management relations as regulated by the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. Issues considered include the organizational process, representation elections, collective bargaining, and strikes and picketing activities.

**313 Land Use Control.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87).

An analysis of legal doctrines governing use of land in modern society. Primary attention will be devoted to zoning, land planning, sub-division regulations, rezoning, variances, conditional uses, and mandatory dedications. While focusing upon government regulation of land use, the course will also examine common law doctrines and private law methods which affect the way that land is used. After considering these areas, the course will concentrate upon historic preservation as a specialized land use problem.



**422 Legal Accounting.** Spring (3), Mr. Fischer.

A study of the basic principles of accounting as related to law. Topics which will be covered include the accrual and deferral of income, asset reevaluation as a source of dividends, and accounting for business combinations. Prerequisite: 303 Corporations. Enrollment limited to students with no previous accounting courses in college or law school.

**609 Legal Research.** Fall (1), Spring (1), Staff.

The completion of a scholarly paper on a subject chosen by the student, under the supervision of a member of the faculty.

**429 Local Government Law.** (2) (Not offered 1986-87).

Organizations, powers and procedures of municipal corporations and other local government units. Included are legislative control, home rule, police powers, land use control, pollution control, licenses, permits and franchises, tort liabilities, contractual authority and responsibility, and assessment and fiscal affairs.

**460 Mass Media Law I.** Fall (3), Mr. Collins.

A survey of issues common to both print and electronic media, including First Amendment theory, prior restraints, state-supported media, restraints on news gathering, courtroom coverage problems, defamation and invasion of privacy, and commercial speech.

**462 Mass Media Law II.** Spring (3), Mr. Collins.

A study of broadcasting and related technology. The course will include history and theory of regulations; licensing; access; fairness; program content control; anti-competitive problems; public broadcasting; cable, new technology – satellite, video recorders and computers.

**420 Modern Land Finance.** Spring (2), Mr. Scanelli.

A study of the practical problems and mechanics involved in modern land transfer, financing and development transactions; contracts and conveyances of real property; tax and no-tax factors in selecting the ownership entity with an emphasis on the real estate limited partnership; the commercial lending cycle, including an examination of the mortgage loan commitment letter, building loan agreement, mortgages and deeds of trust; forms of secondary financing including the wrap-around mortgage; leasehold mortgages; installment land contracts; sale-leaseback transactions; mortgagee's remedies including foreclosure and usury; government intervention and risk spreading in the mortgage market; subdivisions and detached housing developments; planned unit developments, condominiums and cooperatives; income-producing property. Not a prerequisite but recommended: 311 Federal Income Tax Law.

**405 Payment Systems.** Spring (3), Ms. Hillinger.

An examination of the payment aspect of commercial transactions – the rights and liabilities, advantages and disadvantages of the various payment systems available today. Coverage includes: Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code, negotiable instruments (promissory notes and checks); Article 4, check collection system and customer-bank relationships; Article 5, Letters of Credit; Article 7, Documents of Title; documentary sales, credit cards; electronic fund transfers, and federal legislation affecting these payment systems.

**451 Products Liability.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87).

A study of the problems of product-related injuries to person and property. The major concentration will be on liability for injuries caused by defective and dangerous products, with additional consideration of product safety legislation and regulatory alternatives to litigation.

**413 Remedies I.** Fall (4), Mr. Rendleman.

A study of tort remedies, unjust enrichment, equitable doctrines, damages, and restitution.

**414 Remedies II.** Spring (3), Mr. Rendleman.

Contract remedies for deception, overreaching, breach, and unenforceable agreements. No prerequisite.

**404 Secured Transactions.** Fall (3), Ms. Hillinger.

A study of Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code governing security interests in personal property and fixtures. Commercial Law I is not a prerequisite.

**423 Securities Regulation.** Spring (3), Ms. Barnard.

An examination of the federal and state laws governing the issuance and sale of securities, both in initial public offerings and in the secondary securities markets. This course explores the concepts of due diligence in the preparation of financial disclosure documents, market manipulation, insider trading, and fraud and deception in the purchase and sale of securities. It discusses the obligations and liabilities of corporations, officers and directors, underwriters, brokers and shareholders in the context of day-to-day trading, takeovers and contests for control. Prerequisite: 303 Corporations.

**491 Separation of Powers and the Fourth Branch.** Spring (2), Mr. Verkuil.

A study of the doctrine of separation of powers in American constitutionalism and how it relates to executive government. Of particular interest will be the role, function and future of "independent" agencies and the role of the Office of Management and Budget in controlling agency policymaking. Occasional class visits of judges and administrators are planned. Prerequisite: Administrative Law or permission of instructor.

**305 Trusts and Estates.** Fall (4), Mr. Donaldson, Spring (4), Ms. Butler.

A study of the law governing *inter vivos* and testamentary gratuitous transfers of property. Aspects covered by the course include transfers under intestate succession statutes; the law of wills, including the formalities of execution, testamentary capacity, undue influence and fraud, and revocation; will substitutes such as gifts and joint tenancies; the law of trusts, including methods of creation and termination, rights and interests of the beneficiary, and special problems relating to resulting, constructive and charitable trusts; and fiduciary administration, including an introduction to probate and administration proceedings and problems of trust administration.

**418 Unfair Trade Practices.** Fall (3), Mr. Collins.

An examination of overreaching business practices and barriers to entry; deceptive and disparaging advertising at common law, under the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Lanham Act; trademarks; interference with contractual relationships; passing off and other state doctrine; introduction to federal preemption; contractual alternatives to copyright.

**419 Virginia Procedure.** Fall (3), Spring (3), Mr. Zepkin.

Emphasis on the procedures for actions at law and suits in equity in Virginia including the development of the rules, statutes and interpretations of courts. Appellate procedure in Virginia is also covered.

**455 Workers' Compensation.** Spring (2), Mr. Wells.

An exploration of the rights of workers who are injured on the job. The topics covered include: the historical development of workers' compensation laws; the employer-employee relationship; the types of accidents or diseases covered by workers' compensation laws; and the relationship between workers' compensation law and tort claims. There are no prerequisite courses.



## Seminars

### **542 Admiralty Seminar.** Spring (3), Mr. Gunn.

An intensive analysis of selected aspects of admiralty and maritime law of particular importance to the practitioner. Emphasis is placed on current developments of the law. Students engage in extensive role-playing in adversarial and other settings. Each student is required to research and write two papers used in class presentations. Prerequisite: 441 Admiralty.

**571 Advanced Problems in Labor Law.** Spring (3), Ms. George. Selected problems in labor relations under the National Labor Relations Act, focusing on recent changes or developments in the law. Strongly recommended as a prerequisite: 407 Labor Law.

**556 Civil Litigation Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). Selected topics in Civil Procedure.

**578 Civil Rights Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). Treatment of Fourteenth Amendment issues of due process and equal protection, with some consideration of the post Civil War civil rights legislation. In addition, the course will consider the question of State action and Congress' enforcement powers under Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

**568 Computers and the Law Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). A study of the relationship of computers, law and the legal profession. Students will be briefly exposed to the working of computers. The rest of the seminar will focus on particular problems involving liability for computer errors and misuse, computer crime, the protection of computer programs under intellectual property law, computers and rights to privacy, and the regulation of computers and communications technology. No computer background is necessary. No prerequisites.

**550 Energy Law Seminar.** (3). (Not offered 1986-87). An examination of the causes of this country's present energy problems and selected topics involving government regulation of coal, oil, natural gas, atomic energy, and solar energy. The issues examined will include the constitutional (federal preemption, as applied to emergency planning for accidents at nuclear power plants), the economic (deregulation of the natural gas industry), the environmental (changing air pollution requirements and how they affect the use of coal), and the practical (analyzing and drafting oil and gas leases). Each topic will be addressed from the viewpoint of the practicing lawyer, with emphasis on legal problem-solving skills aimed at real-world problems. To that end, some effort will be spent developing skills like oral argument, cross-examination, legal writing, and interpreting statutes and regulations. An attempt will be made to develop a sophisticated understanding of how regulated industries operate and how energy decisions are made by a combination of federal, state, and local governments, taking into account the decisions of both courts and administrative agencies.

**524 Environmental Law Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). An exploration of subjects of current interest in the field of environmental law with particular emphasis upon matters involving litigation. Students will be expected to select a research topic and prepare a seminar paper.

**546 Government Contracts Seminar.** Fall (3), Mr. Tieder. A team taught seminar focusing on the development of theory and practice skills in connection with federal procurement and public works construction contracts. After four introductory lectures on theory, the course will involve student problem-solving exercises in the areas of bidding, performance, negotiation termination and disputes.

**574 Intellectual Property Seminar.** Spring (3), Mr. Hardy. A study of several of the important issues which the Courts and Congress are now facing in the area of intellectual property (primarily copyrights and trademarks) such as the scope of the fair use defense, federal preemption of state law, the viability of moral rights, the problem of trademarks becoming generic, and other topics. Taught with the assistance of John W. Burke, III, a trademark attorney with McGuire, Woods & Battle. Recommended prerequisites: 448 Intellectual Property or 418 Unfair Trade Practice.

**510 International Law Seminar.** Spring (3), Mr. Williams. An examination of selected aspects of litigation in international business disputes, considering litigations occurring both in the U.S. and in foreign countries, and litigation both by judicial and arbitral tribunals. Matters examined will include: jurisdiction over subject matter and the person of the defendant; service of process; pleading and proof of foreign law; securing of evidence; enforcement of judgments; choice of forum, choice of law, arbitration and other dispute-settling provisions of commercial agreements and international choice of law standards. Substantial class participation is required. Guest speakers will give presentations. Seminar grade will be based on class participation and a substantial written seminar paper on a pertinent topic agreed to by students and teacher. *This is not an annually repeated seminar. Registration is limited, with first priority to third year students. The courses in International Law or International Business Operations are not prerequisites, but (especially the latter) are recommended.*

**501 Juvenile Law Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). The first third of the course examines the historical development and current status of juvenile courts, with special emphasis on the apparent conflict between due process of law and therapeutic responses to youth crime, adolescent misbehavior, and child maltreatment. The remainder of the course examines how juvenile courts actually work, by using child protective cases as the focus of analysis. Students prepare and present papers on the social context, legal definition, courtroom proof, and appropriate disposition of the various forms of child maltreatment.

**551 Land Use Control Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). An analysis of legal doctrines governing use of land in modern society. Primary attention will be devoted to zoning, land planning, subdivision regulations, rezoning, variances, conditional uses, and mandatory dedications. While focusing upon government regulation of land use, the seminar will also examine common law doctrines and private law methods which affect the way that land is used.

**518 Law and Medicine Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). An examination of the regulation of the medical profession, the law of medical malpractice, and problems in medical and legal ethics.

**576 Legal History Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). An historical analysis of the changes in lawyers' perceptions of the nature of law in the Anglo-American tradition.

**572 Libel Litigation Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). A study of civil procedure in the context of a libel suit. One of its purposes is to help students learn to recognize and deal with substantive law issues as they arise in the course of litigation, rather than in the disembodied form in which they are often presented in the law school curriculum. Students will take a hypothetical libel suit through the litigation process. They will meet the client, understand the legal problems involved, frame the lawsuit, devise litigation strategy, draft pleadings, interrogatories, motions, and jury instructions, and learn about the deposition process. Students are grouped in trial teams for the work in the seminar, and will be expected to engage in actual depositions, opening and closing statements, and other on-your-feet performances. Each team will present at least one memorandum on a phase of the trial. A final paper in the form of a brief will also be required. An emphasis on the practical and on tactics will be presented. Knowledge of evidence and procedure is desirable.



**529 Local Government Law Seminar.** Fall (3), Mr. Rosenberg. This seminar will consider a variety of problems confronting local communities and their governments. After a brief overview of the major legal doctrines relating to the conduct of counties and municipalities, the seminar will address itself to a number of specific local government issues involving questions of municipal finance, annexation, tort liability, and the control of land development. During the remainder of the semester students will prepare a research paper on the local government law topic of their choice.

**560 Mental Health Law Seminar.** Spring (3), Mr. Keilitz. This seminar seeks the students' appreciation and practical understanding of mental health law. It will focus on two major areas: involuntary civil commitment and "criminal" commitment. Civil commitment will be viewed broadly as the legal, psychological, and social process whereby persons, who have committed no crime but who are deemed mentally ill and dangerous to themselves or society, are forced to undergo treatment against their will. Criminal commitment encompasses the rules and procedures whereby the justice system deals with mentally disturbed persons who have been charged with or convicted of crimes. The seminar will explore not only the theory (*viz.*, the law on the books) but also the law in practice, and introduce students to the problems that arise when practice departs from theory.

**503 Military Law.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). An examination of the American military establishment, with special emphasis on the analysis of the military justice system and an introduction to the law of armed conflict.

**570 Negotiation and Collective Bargaining Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). An examination of negotiation skills, strategy and tactics, both in general and within the context of collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act. The legal obligations and boundaries of bargaining within the management/union relationship will serve as a substantive basis for studying these issues. Negotiation exercises will be included.

**507 Products Liability Seminar.** Fall (3), Mr. LeBel. A study of detailed case studies presenting a range of legal problems at the leading edge of products liability law. Seminar participants will represent different parties to the problem cases, prepare papers on major issues, and make presentations on those issues. The problems covered will vary from year to year. The effect of legislative and regulatory alternatives to products liability litigation will also be considered.

**523 Property and the Constitution Seminar.** Fall (3), Ms. Butler. An examination of the relationship between property rights and the Constitution from several different perspectives. Of particular concern will be the Constitution both as a source of and a limitation on private property rights. The course also will study the government as a property owner, examining the Constitution's role in defining public property rights and the government's regulatory interests. Provisions of the Constitution that will be covered include the due process, just compensation, equal protection, and commerce clauses.

**526 Regulated Industries Seminar.** Fall (3), Mr. Christman. An examination of the legal and economic principles of economic regulation; methods of regulating legal monopolies; and effects of regulation of quality or price in competitive industries, application of antitrust laws to regulated industries.

**506 Sports and Entertainment Law Seminar.** Spring (3), Mr. Edmonds. A consideration of the response of the legal system to the particular problems of the sports and entertainment industries. The course will focus primarily on sports law and will cover contractual and business obligations, antitrust aspects of professional sports, regulation of agents, sports violence, labor relations, the NCAA and the regulation of intercollegiate athletics, the regulation of amateur sports, telecommunications, racial and sexual discrimination in athletics, and the rights of privacy and publicity.

**505 Selected Constitutional Problems Seminar.** (3) (Not offered 1986-87). An advanced treatment of particular topics in constitutional theory and doctrine. The theme of the seminars, which will be designated by the instructors, will vary from year to year, but the focus will be on problems arising in application and interpretation of the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment.

## Skills & Clinical Courses

**625 Attorney General Practice Clinic.** Fall (3), Spring (3), Mr. Levy. Students work in the office of the Attorney General of Virginia in Richmond in the Division of Human and Natural Resources for the Department of Commerce, the Virginia Employment Commission, the Department of Agriculture/Department of Labor, the Department of Health/Environmental Programs, and the Department of Labor (OSHA)/State Water Control Board. Students will be expected to spend one full day per week in Richmond and be eligible for third year practice. Students in this course must arrange their schedules so that they have no classes one day a week. They will not be excused from other classes to participate in this course.

**617 Clinical Practice.** Summer Session (3), Mr. Levy. This course provides an opportunity for students to gain practical experience by working in a government agency or non-profit organization under the supervision of a lawyer. Each individual program must be approved in advance by the Director of Clinical Education. Students must work at least five weeks on a volunteer basis. Participants must present a detailed written report on their experience and the agency will be requested to provide an evaluation of the student's work. This course is available only during summer session.

**614 Elderlaw Clinic.** Fall (3), Spring (3), Ms. Edmonds. Students work in the Legal Aid Center, Inc., offices providing legal services to poor elderly clients under the direct supervision of the faculty member who is coordinator of the Elderlaw Project. In addition to interviewing, counseling, representing, and performing other legal services for elderly clients, students will also participate in community education and in the development of pamphlets dealing with special legal problems of the elderly. There will be one classroom session per week.

**603 Law Review.** Fall (1), Spring (1), Mr. Hardy. Preparation and editing of comment and notes for the *William and Mary Law Review*; editing of professional articles. Limited to the board and staff members of the *Review*.

**623 Lawyering Process.** Spring (2), Mr. Levy. Principles and techniques of interviewing, counseling and negotiation. The course will provide the opportunity for students to work through various other office practice skills, such as formal discovery and motion practices. It will entail some limited writing (drafting) exercises.

**443 Legal Aid Clinic.** Fall (3), Spring (3), Mr. Levy. Students work in the Legal Aid Center, Inc., offices providing legal service to poor people under the supervision of the Center's staff attorneys. The actual legal work done by the students provides the basis for an examination of the various skills and roles of the lawyer. There is one classroom session per week.

**601 Legal Clerking.** Fall (1), Spring (1), Mr. Levy. Provides an opportunity for students to gain practical experience by working in a variety of legal and law related settings. At least 40 hours must be spent working at the job. No pay may be received for the work. If the work is with a non-lawyer legislator or government official a written statement, signed by the student and legislator or official, of what the student will be doing must be approved by the Director of Clinical Education prior to registration. A short written report on the type of experience the student had is required at the end of the semester from all participants. (See Degree Requirements.)



**613 Post-Conviction Assistance Project.** Fall (1), Spring (1), Mr. Levy.

Students provide legal assistance to inmates at the Federal Correctional Institution, Petersburg, Virginia, and other state and federal facilities under the supervision of a member of the Virginia State Bar. The work done ranges from interviewing inmates and researching their legal questions, to providing representation under the third year practice rule for their post-conviction remedies. (See Degree Requirements.)

**426 Trial Advocacy.** Fall (3), Mr. Lederer and Mr. Felton.

A practice-oriented course intended to develop the student's skills as a trial lawyer in both civil and criminal cases. The course will emphasize the areas of preparation of witnesses, jury selection, opening statements, presentation of evidence, examination of witnesses, and closing arguments. Students are required to try a bench trial and a jury trial. Prerequisite: 309 Evidence.

**425 Trial Practice.** Spring (2), Mr. Lederer and Mr. Felton.

An intensive practice-oriented course intended to provide the student with fundamental skills as a trial lawyer in both civil and criminal cases. This course will consist of two weekends of intensive skills development followed by simple bench trials. Prerequisite: 309 Evidence. Students who have taken Trial Advocacy may not take this course.

**615 U.S. Attorney Practice Clinic.** Fall (3), Spring (3), Mr. Levy.

Students work in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Norfolk with an Assistant U.S. Attorney representing the U.S. in both criminal and civil matters. The students, who must be in their third year, will handle an arraignment; prepare and argue a motion; assist in a trial and present a witness; do an opening statement; write an appellate brief; and possibly argue the appeal in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

## Academic Regulations

### I. Full-Time Study

#### A. Requirements

The academic program at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law is designed for students who will engage in the "full-time study of law" while enrolled. The purpose of the regulations set forth below is to define the term "full-time study of law." The regulations apply to all students who are degree candidates and exceptions may be granted only when approved in advance by the Dean or the Academic Status Committee of the Faculty.

1. First year students may commence their studies in the summer session or the fall term.
2. Students will complete all degree requirements not later than the end of the third consecutive spring term following commencement of study.
3. During the fall and spring terms, students will complete not less than 10 hours of academic credit in each term.
4. During any one academic year, students will complete not less than 26 hours of academic credit.
5. Students will not be permitted to register for more than 18 academic credit hours in any one term.

#### B. General

Students who fail to complete degree requirements within the time period set forth above may be permitted, upon petition to and approval of both the Dean and the Academic Status Committee, to complete degree requirements thereafter under such terms and conditions as may be imposed by both the Dean and the Academic Status Committee of the Faculty.

### C. Definitions

Throughout the regulations set forth above, there are requirements that students will complete not less than a certain number of academic credit hours during a given period. As used herein, the word "complete" means that the student is properly registered for the required number of academic credit hours and that the student has received a grade, including a failing grade. Credit hours involved when a student withdraws from a course prior to the completion thereof shall not be counted.

Except for VIII. B. *infra*, the term "academic" year as used herein means the period beginning with the summer session and ending with the next succeeding spring term.

## II. Credit for Non-Law School Courses

Law students may take a maximum of six hours in other College departments for law school credit. A determination by the Dean or his designate must be made that the course is related to the student's professional interest and sufficiently advanced to warrant credit. A grade of "P" will be given upon the receipt of a grade not lower than "B" in an undergraduate course, and a grade of "P" will be given upon receipt of a passing grade in a graduate level course.

## III. Attendance Policy

Regular attendance in all courses is required. A student who is compelled by the instructor to withdraw from a course because of unsatisfactory attendance will receive a grade of "F" for the course.

## IV. Examination Policy

Examinations take precedence over all activities outside the Law School. Changes in the posted examination schedule at the request of an individual student or a group of students other than those provided for in C, below, will be made only in the most compelling circumstances. The following regulations bear upon administrative disposition of student requests for changes in the examination schedule:

- A. An unexcused absence from a final examination will result in the student receiving a final grade of "F" in that course.
- B. Approval of a request for a change in an examination date must be in writing. The student who has secured such written approval must arrange with his professor to take a rescheduled examination (at the earliest practicable time as determined by the professor) not later than the end of the fifth week following the date of the regularly scheduled examination of the course concerned. If the disabling condition continues past the fifth week, the student shall take the exam as soon as is reasonably practicable following the termination of the disability, but in no event later than the end of the examination period for the next succeeding fall or spring semester, and if the disability continues beyond that period the student shall receive a WP for all courses for which the examination(s) were not taken. If, however, the student is otherwise able to make the exam but fails to do so within the aforementioned periods, the missed examination shall become unexcused, and the student shall receive the grade of "F" in the pertinent course(s). The Law School does not authorize re-examinations.



Except as provided in C, below, requests for individual changes in the examination schedule must be made to the instructor of the course concerned. In addition to the instructor's consent, the endorsement of the Dean or the Associate Dean for Administration is also required. Such requests must be based on sufficient documentation and will be approved only upon the following grounds:

1. The student is suffering from a serious illness or other major physical disability which has effectively disabled him from sitting for an examination at the regularly scheduled time.
  2. The existence of an unforeseen emergency of a grave nature requiring the student's absence from the Law School on the date of a scheduled examination.
- C. A student shall not be required to take two examinations during a single day. In the event of a conflict in scheduled exams or in the event a student shall have two or more exams scheduled during a single day, the exam schedule shall be modified by the Associate Dean for Administration so as to avoid the conflict. All examinations in conflict shall be rescheduled on one or more of the make-up periods or, in the event such is impracticable, shall be rescheduled by the Associate Dean for Administration in consultation with the faculty member(s) involved, to some other day within the exam period that does not require the student to have two exams within a 24-hour period before or after the rescheduling.

## V. Withdrawal Policy

Students who desire to withdraw from the Law School following the commencement of classes during any term, or students who fail to register for classes for the fall or spring terms, shall apply in writing to the Dean or designate for permission to withdraw. Any student who withdraws without having obtained the Dean's or designate's permission shall have his or her permanent record noted as having withdrawn *unofficially* and shall have no right to readmission except from petition, for good cause shown, to the Academic Status Committee. Readmission will be granted only with the approval of the Committee and the concurrence of the Dean. Students withdrawing with permission shall have their permanent record noted as having withdrawn *officially* and shall have the right to be readmitted within one school year commencing from the end of the semester for which the request was made.

## VI. Dropping Courses

A student may not drop a course or courses subsequent to the add/drop period and prior to the end of classes except in exceptional circumstances, and then only for good cause shown to the Dean or designate.

## VII. Grading Policy

- A. With the exception of Legal Writing, first year grades are wholly based on the results of written examinations.
- B. In calculating a final grade for a student in any second or third year course, except for seminars and courses which are included in the M.L.&T. curriculum, classroom participation may be included in the grade. One of the following applies:
  1. The instructor may grade classroom participation but need not do so. When participation is to be graded in a given course, the faculty member must advise the students in the course during the first week of class of that fact and of the details of the system to be employed. Any one of the following three systems may be used: classroom participation may be used only to raise student's final grades, or only to lower student's final grades, or classroom participation may be used either to raise or lower students' final grades. If one of these systems is selected, it must be applied to all students in the class.

2. Faculty members grading classroom participation may determine the student's participation grade by grading each participation in class individually; by grading the student's participation in a given class after that class; by grading the student's overall performance at the close of the semester; or via any other similar system within the discretion of the individual faculty member.

3. At the close of the semester, faculty members who grade classroom participation shall notify the Associate Dean for Administration of those students who will receive classroom participation grades. Such notification shall be made not later than the day before the day on which the course examination takes place and shall consist of the students' names accompanied with a notation of "raise" or "lower." As a result of such notice, the students' course grades as determined by the grade on the final examination shall be raised or lowered one grade level by the Associate Dean for Administration. For example, if the directive from the faculty member is to raise a grade and the final examination grade is a B, the Associate Dean for Administration will raise the final grade to a B+. Likewise if the directive is to lower it, the Associate Dean for Administration will lower it to a B-. If the directive is to raise a grade and the examination grade is a D, the final grade will be a C-. If the directive is to lower a grade and the examination grade is a D, the final grade will be an F.
- C. Grading policies in seminars and courses which are included in the M.L.&T. curriculum are determined by the instructors concerned. Grading policies in these courses, however, must be announced prior to the end of the add/drop period.

- D. Examination papers are identified only by number and not by the name of the student. Grades earned are A (4.00 quality points), A- (3.67 quality points), B+ (3.33 quality points), B (3.00 quality points), B- (2.67 quality points), C+ (2.33 quality points), C (2.00 quality points), C- (1.67 quality points), D (1.00 quality point) and F (0 quality points and no credit).

## VIII. Eligibility to Continue in Residence

- A. Eligibility is determined by grade point average. A first year student who at the end of his first fall term has not achieved a cumulative average of at least 2.00 will be placed on academic probation. Regardless of whether he has been placed on probation, a first year student who at the end of his first spring term has not achieved a cumulative average of at least 2.00 will be automatically dismissed for academic deficiency. In order to continue in residence a student must in the second and third years maintain a cumulative average of at least 2.00. Additionally, no student will be permitted to continue in residence unless the yearly average in each of the second and third years is at least 2.00. A student who fails to qualify for a degree solely by reason of failing to maintain a 2.00 average in work undertaken during the third year may be permitted to continue in the Law School for an additional session. If, after the completion of the additional session, the student's average for that session combined with the average for the third academic year is 2.00 or higher, the student will be granted the degree.
- B. For grading purposes only, the end of the first academic year means the end of that session during which a student carries credit hours which, when added to previous credit hours carried, total 30 or more credit hours carried and do not exceed 59 credit hours carried. The end of the second academic year means the end of that session during which a student carries credit hours which, when added to previous credit hours carried, total 60 or more credit hours carried and do not exceed 89 credit hours carried. The end of the third academic year means the end of that session during which a student carries credit hours which, when added to previous credit hours carried, total 90 or more credit hours carried.



- C. A student who is dismissed for academic deficiency may petition the Academic Status Committee for reinstatement. The Committee, in its discretion, may grant such a petition for good cause shown and may impose such conditions as it deems appropriate in approving the reinstatement.

## IX. Conduct Regulations

While wishing to keep to a minimum the number of narrowly defined regulations and thereby to encourage a sense of responsibility on the part of each student and a general atmosphere of freedom on the campus, the Law School believes that it has an obligation to require that degree of order and satisfactory conduct which will permit the fulfillment of the educational purposes with which it is charged by law.

Considered as particularly serious are those acts which infringe upon the rights of others or which violate the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia or regulations contained in the College's Student Handbook. The Virginia Code contains specific provisions relating to colleges and universities that prohibit hazing, malicious burning or destruction by explosives of any college building or any other malicious destruction of college property; threats to bomb, burn, or destroy any school building; and bribery of any amateur sport participant. Students are, in addition, subject to the more general provisions of the criminal code, applicable to all persons, among them laws prohibiting drunkenness or the consumption of alcoholic beverages in unlicensed public areas; the possession, sale, or use of drugs; and violations of fire regulations in public buildings. In addition, the Law School may establish local regulations, which are distributed to enrolled students.

Concerted group action or individual action to violate College or Law School regulations, or interfere with or disrupt College or Law School classes, or other normal functions of the College or Law School, is prohibited.

Where violations of the law or of stated College or Law School regulations occur, the Law School will take disciplinary action. In the discharge of his authority and responsibility for internal order and discipline, the President of the College will take such steps as he deems appropriate, and may call upon representatives of the administration, the Law School faculty, and students for assistance.

At all levels of its disciplinary authority the Law School will respect the rights of accused students and follow fair procedures, including the right of appeal. Materials containing a statement of these procedures will be made available to students after enrollment.

## X. The Honor System

The Honor System was first established at William and Mary in 1779 and is one of the most cherished traditions of the Law School. It assumes that principles of honorable conduct are familiar and dear to all students and hence dishonorable acts will not be tolerated. The Honor System is administered by the students with the advice of the faculty and the highest administrative officers of the College, all of whom share a deep interest in the maintenance of high standards of honor. Students found guilty of cheating, stealing, or lying are subject to dismissal.

## XI. Student Employment Regulations

A variety of positions are available to students in the Williamsburg area. The College and other private employers hire a number of seasonal and permanent part-time employees.

American Bar Association rules mandate that full-time students devote "substantially all working hours to the study of law." In conformity with interpretations of that rule, students at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law may not exceed 15 hours per week employment except with the permission of the Dean. In no case will permission be granted to work more than 20 hours per week.

# Graduate Tax Program

The program leading to the degree of Master of Law and Taxation is designed to meet the increasing need for competently trained professionals in the field of taxation. Opportunities for service in this specialty include taxpayer representation, management of compliance systems, investment counseling, estate planning, public administration and enforcement, and fiscal policy formulation. Given the complexity of our tax system, the diverse forms of business organizations, the unique characteristics of many business ventures and investment opportunities, the constantly changing needs of the economy, and the potential application of securities, corporate, antitrust, and other regulatory systems to decisions having tax implications, many tax issues require the skills of attorneys, accountants, economists, financial and business experts for proper resolution. The program, while recognizing the contribution and role of other professionals, is intended to develop in attorneys a thorough understanding of substantive tax law and the administrative and judicial systems utilized in dispute resolution, and to develop skills and tax research and problem analysis. Significant opportunities for study of highly specialized areas are afforded.

## \*Admission Information

Full-time students are admitted only in the fall of each year.

All candidates for admission to this program must have received a baccalaureate degree and a professional degree in law from approved colleges or universities. Admission is based upon a careful evaluation of the student's law school performance, his LSAT scores, recommendations from law school instructors, employment experience and similar relevant factors. In general, admission is limited to students who rank in the upper 50% of their law school class. Candidates whose law degrees are from foreign countries may be asked to supply supplemental data before their applications are accepted for review.

*\*Application materials are available from the Admissions Office.*

## Degree Requirements

Candidates holding a Juris Doctor degree from an approved law school, who have successfully completed eighteen credit hours of tax law courses (exclusive of Legal Accounting) and six credit hours of either tax or tax-related law courses with a quality point average of at least 3.0 will receive the degree of Master of Law and Taxation. Students may enroll as full-time or, through the Evening Tax Program, as part-time students. Degree requirements must, however, be completed within three years of the beginning of the semester in which a student receives degree candidate status. Furthermore, candidates who have completed 24 hours of work in tax and tax-related courses and have failed to obtain an overall average of 3.0 will not be permitted to continue in the program. The courses numbered 422, 709, 715, 716, 719\* and either 723 or 701 are required unless waived by reason of relevant professional experience or prior coursework. In the event of waiver, other tax and tax-related courses must be substituted.

*\*Not required for students who took 701 prior to 1986.*

## Curriculum

**710 Business Tax Problems.** Spring (3), Mr. Lee.  
A problem analysis of frequent transactions in business practice including choice of entity (partnership, S Corporation or C Corporation) for domestic and foreign ventures, including professional practice; problems arising upon incorporation, including taxable sales, and holding back of assets and capital



structure; cost basis and carryover basis corporate acquisitions; buy/sell agreements; and pitfalls in related party transactions. Prerequisite: Law 438 Corporate Tax or Law 709 Corporate and Shareholder Tax I.

**721 Capital Transactions.** Fall (2), Mr. Lee.

Problem oriented analysis of computational capital gains rules; dealer issue and planning techniques; capital vs. ordinary expenditures; common law of capital gains; deferred payment techniques (installment sales and wrap around mortgages, and open transaction and cash equivalency doctrines); non-recognition sales, exchanges and involuntary conversions; tax preference and alternative tax limitations.

**723 Civil and Criminal Tax Procedure.** Spring (3), Mr. Kelly.

A study of the procedural problems encountered in the administration of the Internal Revenue laws in both civil and criminal proceedings. The topics covered will include audit and collection procedures, refund and deficiency procedures and litigation, the elements of fraud and tax crimes, internal revenue summonses, privileged communications and policy considerations.

**709 Corporate and Shareholder Tax.** Fall (3), Mr. Lee.

The taxation of corporations and their shareholders including the organization of corporations, the tax attributes of corporate securities, dividends, redemptions, corporate divisions, the accumulated earnings tax, personal holding companies, collapsible corporations, and the problems of multiple corporate structures. Prerequisite: Law 311 Federal Income Tax or the equivalent.

**704 Estate Planning.** Spring (2), Mr. Donaldson.

Selected problems and techniques in estate planning with clinical type exercises involving closely held businesses, generation skipping trusts, and problems in formulating integrated dispositive arrangements involving insurance, pension benefits, trusts and other devices. Prerequisite: Law 703 Federal Taxation of Estates, Gifts and Trusts or consent of the instructor.

**701 Federal Tax Administration and Procedure.** (2) (Not offered 1986-87.)

A study of the procedural problems encountered in the administration of the internal revenue laws including the administrative rules governing practice before the IRS and the judicial rules governing practice before the Tax Court and the District Court. Among the topics which will be considered are the organization of the IRS; procedure relating to the audit, assessment and collection of the tax; fraud; and litigation of deficiencies and refunds. Prerequisite: Law 311 Federal Income Tax.

**703 Federal Taxation of Estates, Gifts and Trusts.** Fall (3), Mr. Donaldson.

Estate, gift and income taxation of gratuitous transfers including taxation of grantor, simple and complex trusts and a consideration of basic planning techniques. Prerequisite or corequisite: Law 311 Federal Income Taxation and Law 305 Trusts and Estates.

**716 Federal Tax Policy Seminar.** Spring (2), Mr. Coven.

Study of basic policies underlying the evolution and present structure of modern U.S. income taxation, with emphasis on current policy problems and legislative proposals. Coverage includes such areas as the policy considerations and legislative mechanics of tax reform and simplification, proposals for modifications of the corporate income tax structure, and the use of tax systems in promotion of social and economic goals. Production of a significant written work on a tax policy subject of student's choice is a major requirement of the course. Students who are not degree candidates may take this course only with the permission of the instructor.

**726 Independent Legal Writing.** Fall (2), Spring (2), Staff.

Research and writing of a significant scholarly paper. In order to enroll, the student must have the approval of a member of the tax faculty, who will supervise the work, and permission from the Dean or Associate Dean for Administration. The course may be taken only once for credit toward the Degree of Master of Law and Taxation.

**725 International Tax.** Spring (3), Mr. Magette.

A study of United States taxation of multi-national business operations. The topics covered may include a comparison of branch and subsidiary operations, the sourcing rules, controlled foreign corporations, foreign tax credits, tax treaties, transfer pricing, and the taxation of nonresident aliens and foreign corporations.

**422 Legal Accounting.** Spring (3), Mr. Fischer.

A study of the basic principles of accounting as related to law. Topics which will be covered include the accrual and deferral of income, asset reevaluation as a source of dividends, and accounting for business combinations. Prerequisite: 303 Corporations. Enrollment limited to students with no previous accounting course in college or law school.

**719 Professional Responsibility in Tax Practice.** Fall (1), Mr. Coven.

An examination of the rules of conduct and ethical practice that are of particular importance to tax professionals. Through discussion of hypothetical situations, this course is designed to produce a sensitivity to the ethical problems that may arise in a tax practice.

**702 Qualified Retirement Plans.** Fall (3), Mr. Peterson.

Pension, profit sharing, 401(k), IRA and ESOP plans. Qualification requirements with respect to discrimination, participation, vesting, funding, joint annuities and limitations on contributions and benefits. Integration with Social Security. Taxation of benefits. Determination procedure, reporting and disclosure requirements and fiduciary responsibility. Group insurance and other fringe benefit programs. Prerequisite: Law 311 Federal Income Tax.

**714 State and Local Taxation.** Fall (2), Mr. Fischer.

Limitations under the commerce, due-process and equal protection clauses of the Federal Constitution, state and local franchise, income, sales and property taxes are considered.

**708 Tax Accounting.** Spring (3), Mr. Fischer.

Treatment of traditional tax methods of accounting (cash, accrual, hybrid, and inventories) and limitations on their use; change of accounting methods; deferred payments; tax accounting for interest paid and received including time value of money principles; cost recovery and recapture of tax benefits; and clear reflection of income including assignment of income.

**705 Taxation of Conduit Business Entities.** Spring (3), Mr. Lee.

A study of the tax problems encountered in the use of partnerships and S corporations including the formation, operation and dissolution of these entities and the specialized uses for which conduit entities are used.

**712 Taxation of Corporate Realignments.** Spring (3), Mr. Coven.

An analysis of taxable and tax free acquisitive techniques, including limitations on the carryover on tax attributes, and corporate divisions. Some consideration will be given to the special problems involved in restructuring foreign branches and subsidiaries and to the effect of the consolidated return regulations. Prerequisite: Law 709 Corporate & Shareholder Tax.

**715 Tax Research Methods.** Fall (2), Mr. Lee.

Advanced instruction in federal income tax research materials and methodology, with emphasis on problem analysis, the interpretative uses of legislative, administrative, judicial and technical source materials, and the preparation of legal memoranda, opinion letters, and other written forms of presenting the research product. Satisfies third year writing requirement.







15. List in chronological order all *other* colleges and universities attended: (Transfer applicants please list law school)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Attended: from (mo/yr) \_\_\_\_\_ to (mo/yr) \_\_\_\_\_ Degree: \_\_\_\_\_

Major: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank in Class: \_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Attended: from (mo/yr) \_\_\_\_\_ to (mo/yr) \_\_\_\_\_ Degree: \_\_\_\_\_

Major: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank in Class: \_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Attended: from (mo/yr) \_\_\_\_\_ to (mo/yr) \_\_\_\_\_ Degree: \_\_\_\_\_

Major: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank in Class: \_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_

16. List all scholastic or academic honors you have received after secondary school including scholarships, fellowships, prizes, honor societies, and so forth:

17. List the extracurricular and community activities that have been important to you.



18. Were you employed during any academic year while an undergraduate? \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, describe positions held:

Hours per week: 1st Year \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd Year \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd Year \_\_\_\_\_ 4th Year \_\_\_\_\_

19. State your last four positions of full-time employment, including summer employment. Do not list military service or part-time employment.

Dates	Employer	Position	Reason for Leaving

20. Have you served or are you now serving on full-time military active duty? \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, complete the following:

Branch of Service: U.S.A. [ ]1; U.S.A.F. [ ]2; U.S.N. [ ]3; U.S.M.C. [ ]4; Other [ ]5

Tour of Duty: From (mo/yr) \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Rank or Rate (Current or at time of discharge/separation): \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Discharge/Separation: \_\_\_\_\_ Reserve Status (current) \_\_\_\_\_

21. Will you be eligible for veteran's educational benefits while at William and Mary? \_\_\_\_\_

IF THE ANSWER TO ANY OF QUESTIONS 22-28 IS YES, EXPLAIN FULLY ON A SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET



22. Were there any personal, cultural, or economic factors which, in your opinion, adversely affected your academic performance? \_\_\_\_\_

23. Has your college, university, graduate or professional school attendance been interrupted for one or more terms while you were enrolled in a degree program for any reason? \_\_\_\_\_

24. Have you ever been separated from a branch of the Armed Services of the United States under conditions other than honorable? \_\_\_\_\_

25. Have you ever been subject to disciplinary action for scholastic or other reasons in any of the colleges, universities, or graduate or professional schools you have attended? \_\_\_\_\_

26. Are there any disciplinary charges pending or expected to be brought against you? \_\_\_\_\_

27. Have you ever been convicted of a crime other than minor traffic violations? \_\_\_\_\_

28. Are there any criminal charges pending or expected to be brought against you? \_\_\_\_\_





29. List the two individuals who will be sending recommendations:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

30. List all dates on which you have taken (or expect to take) the LSAT: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

31. Indicate the date by which you will have registered with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), paid the LSDAS fee, and requested transcripts to be sent to the LSDAS: \_\_\_\_\_. All materials *must* be sent to LSDAS by February 1, 1987, in order to be processed by March 1, 1987.

32. Are you interested in obtaining the joint J.D.-M.B.A. degree ? \_\_\_\_\_

### Summary for Mailing

I have enclosed:

1. The completed and signed application form and my personal statement.
2. The \$20 non-refundable application fee made payable to the College of William and Mary.
3. The permanent file card and self-addressed postcards.
4. The Law School Application Matching Form.
5. Explanations to yes answers for questions 22-28.

6. Application(s) for Virginia In-State Tuition Rate (send to the Office of the Registrar only if you claimed Virginia domicile for tuition purposes in question 11).

I certify that the answers to the above are truthful and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Any omission or misstatement of a material fact on the application may be the basis for denial of admission, or if admitted, dismissal from the Law School.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Your application will be considered complete when two recommendations and the LSAT/LSDAS Report are received.



Please add your brief personal statement in the form of an essay in the space provided or on a supplementary sheet. Refer to the statement of admission policy and share information beyond the items requested which you believe would be helpful in considering your application.



THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

Student Application for Virginia In-State Tuition Rate

This form should be completed if you are claiming entitlement to Virginia in-state tuition rates pursuant to Section 23-7.4 Code of Virginia. All questions must be answered. Section A must be completed by the applicant. Section B of this form must be completed by the parent or legal guardian if the applicant is under the age of 19 and is not married or if the applicant is a dependent. Supporting documents and additional information may be requested.

SECTION A

1. Name of Applicant Last First Middle

2. Social Security Number (requested)

Degree Program Date of Enrollment

3. Date of Birth

4. Citizenship: U.S. Non U.S. Visa Type

Home Telephone Work Telephone

5. How long have you lived in Virginia?

6. Where have you lived for the past two years? List current address first:

From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr) Street City State Zip

7. List employment for the past two years.

Employer City Number of hrs/wk From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)

8. Do your parents or legal guardian provide over half of your financial support or claim you as a tax dependent? (If yes, Section B must also be completed by parent or legal guardian.) Yes No

9. Will you have filed a tax return or paid income taxes to any state other than Virginia during the past year? Yes No

10. For at least one year prior to the term in which you will enroll, will you have

a) filed a tax return or paid income taxes to Virginia on all earned income? Yes No

had Virginia taxes withheld from your wages or salary? Yes No

b) been a registered voter in Virginia? Yes No

If yes, date of last voter registration



c) held a valid Virginia driver's license? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Date of current Virginia License \_\_\_\_\_

11. Do you own or operate a motor vehicle? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Virginia Registration \_\_\_\_\_

12. Are you or any member of your immediate family presently in the military? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

IF NO, GO TO QUESTION 13

If yes, check: self \_\_\_\_\_ spouse \_\_\_\_\_ parent/legal guardian \_\_\_\_\_

a) Will Virginia income taxes have been paid on all military income for one year prior to the term in which you will enroll? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Date Virginia Withholding Began \_\_\_\_\_

b) If your spouse is in the military, will you have resided in Virginia, been employed, earned at least \$6,700, and paid income taxes to Virginia for at least one year prior to the term in which you will enroll? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Employer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dates of Employment

13. Answer this question only if you live outside Virginia but work in Virginia:

Will you have lived outside Virginia, worked in Virginia, earned at least \$6,700, and paid Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this Commonwealth for at least one year prior to the term in which you will enroll? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

I certify that all the information provided is true.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**DUE DATES:**

First Year Students: March 1, 1987

Transfer Students: July 1, 1987

**Return by separate mail to:  
Office of the Registrar  
College of William and Mary  
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185**



THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

Parent/Legal Guardian Application for Virginia In-State Tuition Rate

SECTION B

1. Name of Parent/Legal Guardian \_\_\_\_\_

2. Relationship to Student \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Student \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First Middle

Student's Social Security Number \_\_\_\_\_  
(requested)

3. Your Citizenship: U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ Non U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ Visa Type \_\_\_\_\_

Your Home Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Your Business Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

4. How long have you lived in Virginia? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Where have you lived for the past two years? List current address first:

From (mo/yr)	To (mo/yr)	Street	City	State	Zip
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

6. List employment for the past two years:

Employer	City	Number of hrs/wk	From (mo/yr)	To (mo/yr)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

7. Will you have filed a tax return or paid income taxes to any state **other** than Virginia during the past year? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

8. Will you have claimed the student as a dependent on your federal and Virginia income tax returns for the tax year prior to the term in which the applicant will enroll? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

9. Will you have provided over half of the student's financial support for at least one year prior to the term in which the applicant will enroll? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

10. For at least one year prior to the term in which the student will enroll, will you have

a) filed a tax return or paid income taxes to Virginia on all earned income? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

had Virginia taxes withheld from your wages or salary? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b) been a registered voter in Virginia? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Date of current Virginia Voter Registration \_\_\_\_\_

c) held a valid Virginia driver's license? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

11. Do you own or operate a motor vehicle? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, has it been registered in any state other than Virginia during the past year? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Virginia Registration \_\_\_\_\_



12. Are you or your spouse in the military?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

IF NO, GO TO QUESTION 13

If yes, check: Self \_\_\_\_\_ Spouse \_\_\_\_\_

a) Will Virginia income taxes have been paid on all military income for one year prior to the term in which the student will enroll? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b) If the answer to (a) is NO, will the student's non-military parent/legal guardian have resided in Virginia, been employed and earned at least \$6,700, paid Virginia income taxes and claimed the applicant as a dependent for federal and Virginia income tax purposes for at least one year prior to the term in which the applicant will enroll? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Employer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dates of Employment

13. Answer this question only if you or your spouse live outside Virginia but work in Virginia:

a) Will you or your spouse have lived outside Virginia, been employed in Virginia, earned at least \$6,700, and paid Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this Commonwealth for at least one year prior to the term in which the applicant will enroll? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b) If the answer to (a) is YES, will the parent employed in Virginia have claimed the applicant as a dependent for federal and Virginia income tax purposes for at least one year prior to the term in which the applicant will enroll? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

I certify that all the information provided is true.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of parent/legal guardian

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**DUE DATE:**

First Year Students: March 1, 1987

Transfer Students: July 1, 1987

**Return by separate mail to:**  
Office of the Registrar  
College of William and Mary  
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185



RECOMMENDATION FORM  
MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW

Name of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Undergraduate College \_\_\_\_\_  
(print) (print)

TO THE APPLICANT:

Recommendation in support of your application for admission must be submitted on, or accompanied by, this form. You must complete either section A or B below prior to giving the form to the person asked to submit the recommendation. In the event your school uses a composite form, be sure this form, with A or B signed by you, accompanies the composite recommendation.

A. I authorize release of a candid evaluation to assist in the admission selection process and, should I enroll, for counseling or other educational purposes of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. I understand that the material will be kept confidential both from me and the public and I waive any right of access that I might have by law. I further understand that the Marshall-Wythe School of Law does not require me to execute this waiver and is willing to review my application without such a waiver.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
[OR]

B. I authorize the release of a candid evaluation but I choose not to waive my right to examine this letter of recommendation should I enroll as a student at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

TO THOSE ASKED TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is important that recommendations be frank and detailed. Brief letters in general terms are of little value. The letters should state the extent of the writer's acquaintance with the applicant and the writer's opinion of the applicant's aptitude for the study and practice of law. Any specific knowledge concerning the applicant's intellectual ability, character, or personality should be discussed.

Provided this applicant has signed the above waiver, you may be assured that your letter will be kept confidential from both the applicant and the public. If the applicant has chosen not to waive his or her rights following enrollment as a student at this law school, he or she, upon request, may have access to your letter.

Your recommendation may be written directly on this form using the reverse side or additional sheets if necessary. Should you choose to write a letter, this form must be attached when the letter is mailed to us.

Return directly to: Office of Admissions, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

NO ACTION CAN BE TAKEN ON THIS STUDENT'S APPLICATION UNTIL THIS FORM IS RETURNED.

Office of Admissions  
Marshall-Wythe School of Law  
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY  
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Applicant:  
In the space provided to the right, please record the name and address of your recommender. Insert your name on the reverse side of the card. Do not detach.

Recommender's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_ College \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your recommendation of

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for admission to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. We appreciate having your comments, and you may be assured that they will be taken into consideration when the candidate's application is reviewed.

Faye F. Shealy  
Associate Dean  
Marshall-Wythe School of Law



RECOMMENDATION FORM  
MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW

Name of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Undergraduate College \_\_\_\_\_  
(print) (print)

TO THE APPLICANT:

Recommendation in support of your application for admission must be submitted on, or accompanied by, this form. You must complete either section A or B below prior to giving the form to the person asked to submit the recommendation. In the event your school uses a composite form, be sure this form, with A or B signed by you, accompanies the composite recommendation.

A. I authorize release of a candid evaluation to assist in the admission selection process and, should I enroll, for counseling or other educational purposes of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. I understand that the material will be kept confidential both from me and the public and I waive any right of access that I might have by law. I further understand that the Marshall-Wythe School of Law does not require me to execute this waiver and is willing to review my application without such a waiver.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
[OR]

B. I authorize the release of a candid evaluation but I choose not to waive my right to examine this letter of recommendation should I enroll as a student at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

TO THOSE ASKED TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is important that recommendations be frank and detailed. Brief letters in general terms are of little value. The letters should state the extent of the writer's acquaintance with the applicant and the writer's opinion of the applicant's aptitude for the study and practice of law. Any specific knowledge concerning the applicant's intellectual ability, character, or personality should be discussed.

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Marshall-Wythe School of Law  
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY  
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Applicant:

In the space provided to the right, please record the name and address of your recommender. Insert your name on the reverse side of the card. Do not detach.

Recommender's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
City State Zip



Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name \_\_\_\_\_ College \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your recommendation of

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for admission to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. We appreciate having your comments, and you may be assured that they will be taken into consideration when the candidate's application is reviewed.

Faye F. Shealy  
Associate Dean  
Marshall-Wythe School of Law



Office of Admissions  
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY  
MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW  
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA 23185

\_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant's name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City State

\_\_\_\_\_  
Zip Code

Office of Admissions  
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY  
MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW  
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA 23185

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City

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State

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Zip Code

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Mailing address

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MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW  
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA 23185



Name: Last First Middle

Virginia Resident: Yes or No

Undergraduate School:

Please Type or Print

For Office Use Only  
Permanent File Card

Your application to attend the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary, is complete. Every effort will be made to notify you of the action taken on your application by:

Although the application volume may cause a delay in this scheduling, be assured that you will be notified promptly once a decision has been reached.

(Turn over, Please)

We have received your application for admission to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. This card will indicate the *current* status of your file.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Missing LSAT/LSDAS matching form.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Missing LSDAS evaluation report. (If you sent your matching form and your file at LSAS is complete, we will receive your LSDAS report shortly.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Missing LSAT score from \_\_\_\_\_ testing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1) (2) Letter(s) of recommendation not received from:

Please be certain these documents are forwarded to the Office of Admissions quickly.

Review of your application file to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law discloses it is incomplete in the particular(s) checked below.

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## Law Courses Related to Tax Program

- 432 **Business Planning.** *Spring (3)*, Mr. Koch.
- 437 **Corporate Finance.** *Spring (3)*, Mr. Schaefer.
- 420 **Modern Land Finance.** *Spring (2)*, Mr. Scanelli.
- 423 **Securities Regulation.** *Spring (3)*, Ms. Barnard.

## Evening Tax Program

The objective of the Evening Tax Program is to enable eligible members of the bar and the accounting profession to improve or refresh their tax knowledge. The Program is designed to help those who must work during the day in the legal and accounting professions to keep pace with rapidly changing tax laws. It is expected that two courses from the Graduate Tax Curriculum will be offered in the evening in each semester. Courses will be rotated each year; approximately 10 credit hours of different tax courses will be offered each year. Continuation of evening offerings in the tax program is, however, dependent upon satisfactory enrollment levels.

### Admission Requirements

Admission to the Evening Tax Program is open to attorneys having degrees from approved law schools or certified public accountants having degrees from approved undergraduate institutions. Classes may be taken either for grade credit or audited. Students enrolling as auditors will not take final examinations and will not receive grades. Attorneys who complete more than eight credit hours of graded work with an overall average of 3.0 for all courses taken are eligible to apply for admission to the degree program as part-time students. If accepted as degree candidates the courses taken will be credited towards degree requirements.

Students taking courses in the evening program with a view towards applying to the degree program should obtain a complete description of eligibility and degree requirements from the Admissions Office.

## The William and Mary Tax Conference

The annual William and Mary Tax Conference was begun in 1955. The proceedings of the first conference, devoted to the History and Philosophy of Taxation, have been reprinted several times and still attract wide readership. After three decades of successive conferences, the annual proceedings have become a regular publishing event and now are distributed to several thousand law and accounting firms, law libraries and other interested individuals. The Tax Conference makes available to law students and lawyers timely and important factual information on current developments in state and federal tax law, regulations and procedures. The Tax Conference is usually held on the first weekend in December and the next annual Conference is scheduled for December 5-6, 1986.

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## J.D. – M.B.A. Degree Program

The Law School offers a combined program with the Graduate School of Business Administration in which the student may obtain both the M.B.A. degree and J.D. degree in four years, instead of the five that would be required if each degree were pursued sequentially. The program requires application to and acceptance by both the School of Law and the School of Business Administration. Inquiries regarding the application procedure to the Business School should be addressed to: School of Business Administration, College of William and Mary, Chancellors Hall, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

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## Summer Sessions

### Williamsburg

The summer session at Marshall-Wythe runs for a six week period, beginning in the first week of June. Each summer both Legal Profession and Criminal Law are offered. In addition, several other substantive courses are offered. Clinical opportunities are available through the summer session, including Legal Clerking, Legal Aid Clinic, Elderlaw Clinic and Clinical Practice. Information concerning the summer session in Williamsburg may be obtained from the Associate Dean's Office, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

### Exeter Program

Each year the Marshall-Wythe School of Law offers a five-week Summer School of Law in England at the University of Exeter in Devonshire. One of the goals of the program, taught by American and British faculty, is to provide an understanding of the common law system in the mother country of the common law. In addition to basic course work in English legal history and the legal system, many of the American law courses in the same curriculum emphasize comparisons with English law. Lectures by members of the British bench and bar augment these courses.

This program is open to students who are in good standing at any law school approved by the American Bar Association and to graduates of ABA-approved law schools.

Class meetings and duration of classes are in accordance with the requirements of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. Residence credit is given commensurate with the number of semester hours credit carried. Law schools having students at previous sessions have approved the transfer of credits for courses taken by their students.

For additional details, write Director, Summer School of Law in England, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.



## Skills Training and Clinical Programs

Marshall-Wythe offers a variety of courses specifically designed to help students develop and refine essential lawyering skills. These courses fall into two categories: the skills courses, in which students work with simulated problems, and the clinical courses, in which students both learn skills and apply them to real situations.

### Skills Courses

In the skills sequence a student takes the required Legal Research and Writing course in the first year and the required Appellate Advocacy course in the second year. In addition, a student may elect from a number of other skills courses. Lawyering Process provides the theoretical basis for developing interviewing, counseling, drafting and negotiating skills; simulation exercises are also a part of the course. Trial Practice and Trial Advocacy give third year students the opportunity to improve their oral skills and their knowledge of substantive law, evidence and ethics. These courses provide students with the fundamental skills necessary to understand the litigation process and to try a simple case.

### Clinical Courses

Students enrolled in Legal Aid Clinic and Elderlaw Clinic provide legal services to poor and elderly clients under faculty supervision. These two clinical programs operate through the local legal services office. The Elderlaw Clinic is made possible through a grant from the Legal Services Corporation.

Marshall-Wythe offers four clinical courses in which students work under the supervision of practicing attorneys. A limited number of students each semester are placed in the United States Attorney Practice Clinic in Norfolk and the Virginia Attorney General Practice Clinic in Richmond. Students may elect to work with the Post-Conviction Assistance Project, a federally-funded program, which provides legal assistance to inmates at the Federal Corrections Institution in Petersburg, or with a practicing attorney.

### Extracurricular Programs

Students may also gain practical experiences by participating in a variety of extracurricular programs. Marshall-Wythe currently sponsors nine moot court teams involving a total of twenty-eight students, and three trial advocacy teams, involving another nine or ten students. Intra-school competitions are conducted to choose members of the American Bar Association client counseling and negotiation teams.

Marshall-Wythe Moot Court teams have distinguished themselves in recent competitions. In the past two years our teams have won or placed second in the following tournaments: National Moot Court Competition, Southeast Regionals; American Bar Association National Appellate Advocacy Competition; William B. Spong, Jr. Invitational Tournament at William and Mary; Kaufman Securities Law Moot Court Competition at Fordham University; Benton Information Law Moot Court Competition at John Marshall Law School in Chicago; Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, Southeast Regionals; and Craven Moot Court Competition at the University of North Carolina. For the past two years our client counseling teams have advanced to the national final competitions. This past year our National Trial Lawyers team placed second in the national finals held in Washington, D.C.

These accomplishments reflect well on the participating students and on the skills and clinical programs at Marshall-Wythe.

## Institute of Bill of Rights Law

The Institute of Bill of Rights Law is a privately funded organization committed to quality research and education on constitutional liberties. The Institute's central focus is first amendment speech and press, with interests also in legal history, legal writing, and professional responsibility. The Institute is an academic foundation; it undertakes no lobbying and adopts no partisan political stance.

The major annual program of the Institute is a symposium that brings together major constitutional law scholars, practicing lawyers, and journalists. Topics from previous years have included "Defamation and the First Amendment: New Perspectives" (1984) and "National Security and the First Amendment" (1985). The 1986 symposium was entitled "Religion and the State" and featured the nation's major authorities on the subject: Jesse Choper, Dean of the University of California at Berkeley School of Law; Philip Kurland, Professor of Law at the University of Chicago; and Kent Greenawalt, the Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence at Columbia University. The 1987 symposium, an historical examination of the Constitution, is part of the Virginia Bicentennial celebrations. Since the commentators are regularly drawn from the major scholars in the area, the symposia provide William and Mary students with extraordinary access to major thinkers in important areas of the law. The proceedings of the symposium are published annually in the *William and Mary Law Review*.

The Institute also has a commitment to encourage communication between the fields of law and journalism. It has cooperated with the American Society of Newspaper Editors and with the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association in offering symposia for journalists on legal issues affecting the press. In 1986 the Institute and the American Newspaper Publishers Association are cosponsoring a major symposium examining libel litigation on an empirical basis.

Each year the Institute brings to the Law School a major scholar as the Distinguished Lee Professor to encourage research and provide additional opportunities for faculty and student development. Since the initiation of the program, the Distinguished Lee Professors have included David Anderson of the University of Texas Law School (1983), Robert Kamenishine of the Vanderbilt School of Law (1984), and Kent Greenawalt, Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence at Columbia Law School (1985). In 1986-87 several distinguished legal academics, including Vincent Blasi of Columbia Law School, Kenneth Culp Davis of the University of San Diego School of Law, and A.E. Dick Howard of the University of Virginia School of Law, will visit the school for several days, to give public lectures and participate in classes. Yale Kamisar of the University of Michigan Law School has agreed to be the Distinguished Lee Professor for 1987-88.

The permanent faculty of the Institute includes Dean Timothy Sullivan, the Director of the Institute; Professor Gene Nichol, the Deputy Director and coordinator of programs; and Professor Robert Palmer, Adler Fellow.

The Institute derived its initial funding from the Lee Memorial Trust Fund, created in a bequest from Laura Lee of Washington, D.C. in memory of her parents, Alfred Wilson Lee and Mary I. W. Lee. Mr. Lee was founder and president of Lee Enterprises, Inc., a chain of newspapers and electronic media based in Davenport, Iowa.



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## Lecture Series

### Cutler Lectures

The Cutler Lecture series was established in 1927 by James Goold Cutler, of Rochester, New York, to provide for an annual lecture at the College of William and Mary by "an outstanding authority on the Constitution of the United States." The original series of sixteen lectures ran from 1927 to 1944. After a period of dormancy, the Cutler Lectures were revived in the 1980-81 academic year under the auspices of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, with each lecture published in the *William and Mary Law Review*. Previous Cutler lecturers include R. Kent Greenawalt, Cordozo Professor of Jurisprudence at the Columbia University School of Law; John Hart Ely, Dean of the Stanford Law School; Geoffrey R. Stone, Professor of Law at the University of Chicago School of Law; Gerhard Casper, Dean of the University of Chicago School of Law; and Louis Henkin, University Professor at the Columbia University School of Law. The 1986 lecturer was Michael Perry, Professor of Law at Northwestern University School of Law, who spoke on "The Constitution, Adjudication, and Interpretation Towards a Deliberate, Transformative Politics."

### George Wythe Lectures

In 1976, an annual George Wythe Lecture series was begun. The annual George Wythe Lecture is named in honor of the occupant of the first Chair of Law at William and Mary and in the United States. George Wythe was not only the law teacher of distinguished American patriots—Jefferson and Marshall among them—but was himself one of the most distinguished lawyers and judges of that late colonial and early national period. The Wythe Lecture for 1985-86 was delivered by Guido Calabresi, Dean and Sterling Professor at the Yale Law School. The title of Dean Calabresi's lecture was "Four Types of Constitutions."

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## Awards

### Marshall-Wythe Medallion

A bronze medallion bearing bas-relief profiles of John Marshall and George Wythe on the obverse and the coat of arms of the College on the reverse, was commissioned in 1966 for occasional presentation by the School of Law to selected leaders of the legal profession in the United States and abroad. The recipient is nominated by vote of the faculty of law and upon approval by the President of the College, and is invited to the campus for the presentation. Recipients to date include:

- 1967 – Norris Darrel, President, American Law Institute.
- 1968 – The late Roger J. Traynor, Chief Justice of California.
- 1969 – A. James Casner, Weld Professor of Law, Harvard University.
- 1970 – The late Arthur L. Goodhart, Editor, *Law Quarterly Review* and Master of University College, Oxford.
- 1971 – Bernard G. Segal, past President, American Bar Association.
- 1972 – Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- 1973 – The late Whitney North Seymour, past President, American Bar Association.
- 1974 – The late Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- 1975 – Myres S. McDougal, Sterling Professor of Law, Yale University.
- 1976 – The late Leon Jaworski, Special Prosecutor for the United States, 1973-74.
- 1976 – Sir Norman Anderson, Director, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London.

- 1977 – The Honorable Shirley M. Hufstедler, former Judge, United States Court of Appeals; former Secretary of the United States Department of Education.
- 1978 – John P. Dawson, Fairchild Professor of Law, Emeritus, Harvard University.
- 1979 – Warren E. Burger, The Chief Justice of the United States.
- 1980 – The late Sir Rupert Cross, Vinerian Professor of Law, Oxford University.
- 1981 – Edward Bennett Williams, Trial Lawyer.
- 1982 – John W. Wade, Dean Emeritus and Distinguished Professor of Law, Vanderbilt University School of Law.
- 1983 – The Honorable Spottswood W. Robinson, III, Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit.
- 1984 – Earl W. Kintner, Attorney at Law.
- 1985 – Guido Calabresi, Sterling Professor of Law, Yale Law School.
- 1986 – William J. Brennan, Jr., Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

### Order of the Coif

The Marshall-Wythe School of Law holds a charter from the Order of the Coif, a national fraternity which recognizes excellence in legal scholarship. Membership in the Order of the Coif, which is conferred on no more than 10% of the members of each graduating class, is the highest academic honor that may be attained by a law student.

### The Faculty Citation

This award, in the form of a suitably inscribed book, is given to that third year student who, in the opinion of the faculty, has made the most notable contribution to the life of the Law School during the academic year.

### The Lawrence W. P'Anson Award

The Lawrence W. P'Anson Award is presented annually to the member of each graduating class who, in the judgment of the Law School faculty, has through scholarship, character, and leadership, given evidence of great promise. The award is made to honor Lawrence W. P'Anson of Portsmouth, Virginia, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia and first President of the Board of Directors of the National Center for State Courts.

### Publisher's Book Awards

Each year the Bureau of National Affairs awards a subscription to either *Law Week* or *The BNA Civil Trial Manual* to the graduating student who has achieved the most improved academic record in the third year of study. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title of *Corpus Juris Secundum* to the student in each law school class who made the most significant contribution to overall legal scholarship. Each year West Publishing Company also awards a selected title of the *Hornbook Series* to the first, second, and third year law students who achieve the highest scholastic average in their class.

### Virginia Trial Lawyers Award

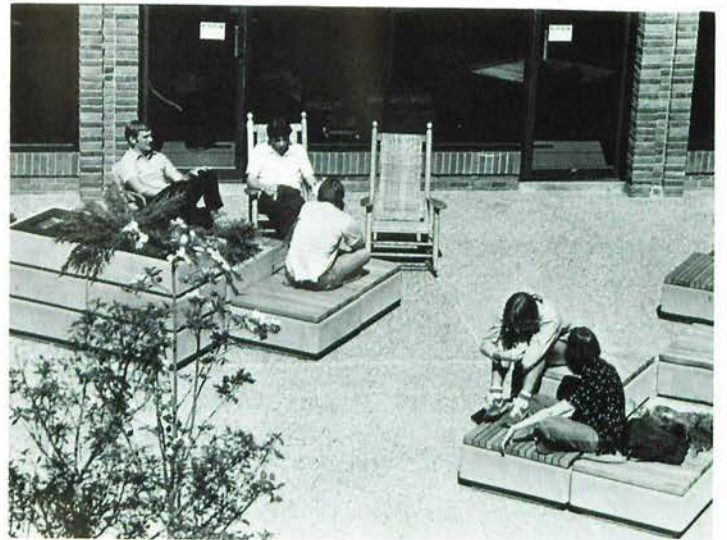
The Virginia Trial Lawyers Association awards a check in the amount of \$200 and a framed certificate to the student who has excelled in demonstrating the skills of trial advocacy and who best typifies the high standards and integrity of a trial lawyer.



## Marshall-Wythe Law Library

The law library occupies the south wing of the Law School building and offers an excellent setting for study and research. The collection of over 225,000 volumes and microforms provides a strong combination of primary and secondary material in Anglo-American law, which includes an extensive collection of reported decisions and statutes of federal and state courts as well as reports and statutory material for England, Australia, and Canada. The strengths of the collection are looseleaf services, English language periodicals, and treatise collections in tax, environmental law, legal history, constitutional law, and Roman law. The extensive microform holdings include records and briefs of the United States Supreme Court, Congressional documents from the Congressional Information Service and the United States Government Printing Office, and state session laws. The law library is a selected United States government depository. The rare book room houses the Thomas Jefferson Law Collection and gifts from the Armistead family and other friends and alumni of the Law School.

The library is open Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. until midnight and from 8:00 a.m. until midnight Saturdays and Sundays. Hours are shortened when school is not in session. Open stacks and free access to the collection remain possible under the governance of the Honor Code. The library contains 458 seats including a combination of large carrels, tables, and lounge furniture. Equipment available includes microform readers and reader-printers, cassette players, audio-visual decks and monitors, photocopiers equipped with a VendaCard system, and personal computers and printers available for instructional programs and student word processing. The library provides access to the LEXIS, NEXIS, and DIALOG data bases. A well-trained staff of service-oriented librarians is available for reference assistance.









# Placement Program

In recent years, the Law School has expanded the scope of the placement program and the nature of services provided to the student body.

All placement activity begins with an orientation program designed to instruct our students on the importance of beginning their professional careers with a satisfactory position. The primary goal of the orientation program is to develop an understanding of the requirements for practice in the major fields of law.

To help with career planning, our students are given the opportunity to meet with practicing attorneys. This aspect of the program involves informal meetings with teams of visiting attorneys chosen to represent a broad range of law practice. Through this program, our students are able to learn about the organization of law firms, the recruiting process, and the details of the day to day experience of law practice.

The major emphasis of the placement program involves arrangements for contacts with employers both on and off campus. Information on employment opportunities and job market conditions is collected and conveyed to all students throughout the school year. Many law firms and employers are invited to interview students on campus. In addition, all of our students are invited to participate in two special off campus programs each year. Through these interview programs, our students are introduced to a broad range of employers.

While our placements range from California to Maine, the majority of our graduates work in Virginia and throughout the Northeast corridor. The leading areas of employment are Virginia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey. In the past three years, our graduates were employed as follows: 67% private practice, 11% government service, 9% judicial clerkships, 8% business concerns, 2% military justice system, 2% advanced study and 1% other.

In helping our students develop a career plan, the goal of the placement program is to provide information on the available opportunities and to prepare students to make an informed choice of the career paths open to them.

One of the definitive tests of the quality of a law school is the professional and personal success of its graduates. From among the more than 2900 living alumni representing 48 states, the District of Columbia and several foreign countries, we have selected a few alumni as representative of the diversity of opportunities available to outstanding legal professionals.



### **Lcdr. Frederick R. Becker, Jr., '79**

Office of Legislative Affairs  
Department of the Navy  
Washington, DC

Lcdr. Becker is a 1971 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy who attended Marshall-Wythe from 1976 to 1979. Upon graduation from the Law School, he was assigned as a prosecuting attorney at the Naval Legal Service Office in Norfolk, Virginia. After one year, he was designated the senior prosecuting attorney. Lcdr. Becker considers this experience especially rewarding for the opportunity it provided to prosecute the most complex common law and military offenses. Following this tour of duty, Lcdr. Becker volunteered for an assignment in the Far East for two years as second in command of one of the Navy's legal service offices. In addition to handling the prosecution and defense of courts-martial, these offices provide legal assistance to military members and their dependents and administer claims, both for and against the Government, on various issues of tort liability, including medical malpractice.

Subsequently, Lcdr. Becker served in the Office of the Judge Advocate General as the hiring attorney for the Navy's Judge Advocate General's Corps. In this position he was responsible for the hiring and subsequent placement of the Navy's new attorneys, as well as its summer legal interns. He is now assigned to the Office of Legislative Affairs for the Department of the Navy where he is responsible for representing the Navy in its liaison activities with Capitol Hill on issues relating to military procurement. Lcdr. Becker's experience at Marshall-Wythe brought him three years of the "utmost enjoyment," and prepared him for "what has been and what I am confident will continue to be an extremely rewarding career as a member of the Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps."

### **Howard J. Busbee, '67; ML&T '68**

Tax Partner-In-Charge and  
Southeast Regional Tax Director  
Coopers & Lybrand  
Atlanta, Georgia

Howard Busbee serves as the Southeast Regional Tax Director for Coopers & Lybrand, and is the partner-in-charge of the Tax Department in the Atlanta office. Mr. Busbee joined the firm in 1968, serving on both the audit and tax staffs, and was admitted to the partnership in 1975. An active member of the Atlanta business community, Mr. Busbee is a frequent guest speaker at various tax conferences on income tax and estate planning topics. His tax background includes specialization in corporate income taxation, as well as personal financial planning services for individuals. He has served as a participant and instructor in Coopers & Lybrand's program to service U.S. client executives working in foreign countries, and is past Vice President and Treasurer of the Georgia Society of CPAs. He currently serves as the Treasurer for the Atlanta-based Foundation for Hospital Art, and is also a Trustee and Treasurer of the Atlanta Tax Forum, Trustee of the Georgia Tax Conference and the William and Mary Law School Foundation, and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He is a member of the Atlanta Estate Planning Council, the Georgia State University School of Accounting Advisory Council, the William and Mary Tax Conference Advisory Council, and other professional and civic organizations.

As a tax practitioner and partner in a national public accounting firm, Mr. Busbee has drawn upon his legal education in several ways. He feels that the training he received in research, writing, business organization and taxation while in law school has been instrumental in enhancing his ability to identify and resolve issues facing his clients. Equally important remain the "intangible skills developed in the law school environment—communications abilities; self-discipline; efficient working habits; the added maturity that comes from a professional graduate education—all of which are critical in daily dealings with clients and others in business." Thus, even though he is not a member of the practicing bar, Mr. Busbee continues to benefit greatly from his law school experience in both technical and personal ways.

### **Anne Gordon Greever, '76**

Partner  
Hunton & Williams  
Richmond, Virginia

Anne Gordon Greever graduated from Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1971 with a B.A. in American Studies. She worked for the following three years as a newspaper reporter, first in Maryland and then in southwestern Virginia. She attended Marshall-Wythe from the fall of 1974 through December, 1976. After her second year of law school she clerked in the office of the Attorney General of Virginia in what was then the Division of Personnel and Training. She joined Hunton & Williams in April, 1977 and has worked since then in the firm's labor and employment law section. She became a partner in April, 1985.

Four aspects of the law school program at William and Mary stand out in her mind as helpful in the practice of law.

The extensive course selection at Marshall-Wythe allowed Ms. Greever to indulge her interest in labor law. She found the offerings unusually broad in that field, and feels that "the curriculum provided a solid foundation for my practice, which consists mainly of employment-related litigation."

Ms. Greever describes her tenure as a member of the *William and Mary Law Review* staff as an invaluable experience. She feels it provided intensive training in legal writing, analysis and editing which has been constantly useful to her in writing briefs, especially at the appellate level.

She found that the Placement Office provided excellent services, including arranging on campus interviews with dozens of law firms and federal and state government agencies. Like many of her classmates, Ms. Greever was able to discuss employment options with law firms from all over the country without leaving campus.

Ms. Greever finds that the growing network of Marshall-Wythe alumni has enriched her practice considerably. She states, "I encounter fellow graduates in trial work all over the country, and I have been pleased to feel a sense of camaraderie with many of them, even when we are adversaries. Our shared legal education experience seems to create a bond of friendliness which has been immensely helpful."

### **Stephen Halliday, '74**

Managing Partner  
Coopers & Lybrand  
Norfolk, Virginia

During his undergraduate studies in accounting Mr. Halliday determined that he was interested in a career in taxation. The creative appeal of designing tax planning strategies attracted him to law school. Mr. Halliday chose Marshall-Wythe for its extensive tax law selections, yet was surprised to find law school entailed much more than conquering technical tax courses. The broad-based legal education offered at Marshall-Wythe, its commitment to developing the student's ability to write concisely and effectively, and the importance it placed on fact-preparation would prove to be excellent preparation for becoming a tax attorney.

After several years with a law firm, Mr. Halliday became tax partner-in-charge and later managing partner of the Norfolk/Newport News office of Coopers & Lybrand. Coopers & Lybrand handles quite a diversity of tax problems ranging from structuring tax shelters to foreign tax issues, mergers, and acquisitions. Mr. Halliday feels that his law school training and experience prepared him well for his future, and was unquestionably "worth the time and investment; it gave me the proper technical background and the ability to develop a systematic approach for solving business problems."

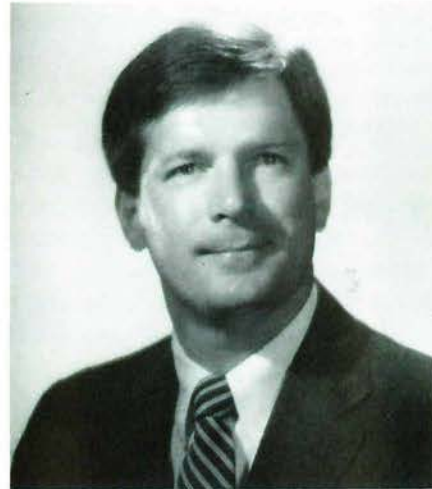




Lcdr. Frederick R. Becker, Jr.



Mr. Howard J. Busbee



Mr. Stephen Halliday



Ms. Anne Gordon Greever



Professor Toni Massaro



### **Toni Massaro, '80**

Associate Professor of Law  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida

Toni Massaro read a brochure similar to this one when she was deciding whether or not and where she might go to law school. William and Mary stood out for several reasons – reasons that continue to play a significant role in her career. First, the brochure emphasized that human values should not be neglected in one's professional training or professional life. Second, the school's student body was small enough to allow close faculty-student interaction. Third, William and Mary had a long and distinguished history that gave the school a sense of perspective and continuity. Finally, the tuition was uncommonly reasonable for an out-of-state student seeking a first-rate education.

Professor Massaro feels she made an excellent decision, both professionally and personally, in choosing Marshall-Wythe. The faculty, her classmates, the administration and the William and Mary community provided her with the training, the intellectual stimulation, the vision and the incentive to pursue the job she now holds and loves — teaching law.

She strives in her teaching to carry on the William and Mary tradition as she experienced it – of blending human values into professional training, of encouraging open intellectual exchange between faculty and students, and of being mindful of the importance of history to a full understanding of the role of law in society. She comments: "I commend the Law School at William and Mary and its unique setting to you, the prospective student. It is a good place for a motivated person to train, to grow, to reflect, and to prepare to meet future challenges. If you do choose Marshall-Wythe, I hope that the choice will be as rewarding for you as it has been for me."

### **The Honorable H. Robert Mayer, '71**

Judge, United States Claims Court  
Washington, DC

According to Judge Mayer, attending law school at William and Mary was an enjoyable and stimulating experience providing him solid legal instruction in an ideal setting. The confidence and sound substantive education gained at Marshall-Wythe prepared him for the various challenges he has met since graduating. Over the past 15 years, the value of the William and Mary program has served him well in such disparate assignments as federal appellate clerk, military lawyer, private attorney with firms in Virginia and Washington, D.C., on the staff of the Chief Justice of the United States, and in his present capacity as a United States Claims Court Judge. Judge Mayer considers it good fortune to have attended Marshall-Wythe Law School, and has been pleased with its growth over the years. He feels that astute leadership at the Law School has maintained "the standards and collegiality I recall from my days at Marshall-Wythe, accomplished the necessary enlargement of the physical plant and student body, and ensured the continued high quality of a larger faculty."

### **The Honorable Preston C. Shannon, '52**

Commissioner  
Virginia State Corporation Commission  
Richmond, Virginia

As a first year law student at William and Mary in 1949 Commissioner Shannon was privileged to study under one of our nation's outstanding law professors, the late Dudley W. Woodbridge. Dr. Woodbridge and other able professors introduced him to the case method of instruction by which he learned to study deductively, and to relate factual situations to applicable legal principles.

Though most of his legal career has been devoted to transportation and utility law – subjects not usually offered in law school – Commissioner Shannon feels that Marshall-Wythe's curriculum taught him how to think logically, to research legal issues and to communicate well both orally and in writing.

He feels that the training he received at Marshall-Wythe "has proven essential in my practice as a railroad and regulatory lawyer and in my performance of judicial duties as a member of the Virginia State Corporation Commission."

### **The Honorable Wilford Taylor, Jr., '78**

Judge, General District Court  
Hampton, Virginia

On July 1, 1985, Wilford Taylor was appointed judge to the Hampton General District Court. Prior to this appointment, he served as the City Attorney for Hampton; was a partner in the law firm of Scott, Coles, Brown, Taylor & Melvin, P.C.; and was an adjunct instructor at Hampton University. Judge Taylor received a degree in business management from Hampton Institute and a master's degree in finance from the University of Richmond. After a three year stint in the Army, he enrolled at Marshall-Wythe and received his J.D. degree in 1978.

Judge Taylor is affiliated with the Hampton Bar Association; the Peninsula Bar Association; the Hampton Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P.; and the Hampton University Alumni Association. His commitment to community service is evidenced by his service on the Board of Directors of Williamsburg-James City County Community Action Agency; the Peninsula Legal Board; and the Peninsula Institute for Community Health Board. He helped to organize the Hampton Crusade for Voters in 1981, becoming the group's first president. He holds the rank of Major and spends two weekends per month as Assistant Inspector General for the 80th Division of the U.S. Army Reserve in Richmond.

### **Hillsman V. Wilson, '53**

President and Chief Operating Officer  
McCormick & Company, Inc.  
Hunt Valley, Maryland

Upon graduating from Marshall-Wythe in 1953, Mr. Wilson served for approximately two years as a Lieutenant in the Judge Advocate General's Corps. After leaving the military in February, 1955 he accepted an opportunity with McCormick & Company, Inc. as a one-man Legal Department. McCormick's annual sales were approximately \$35 million at that time; the combined sales are now in excess of \$1 billion.

Mr. Wilson has served in a legal capacity for approximately 18 years at McCormick under various titles: Assistant Secretary, Secretary, Vice President-Secretary and General Counsel. He was elected to the Corporate Board of Directors in 1961 and has been a member of the Executive Committee since 1969. In 1973 he became Vice President of Finance. Following that he began to be more involved in general management and was made Executive Vice President in 1977. Mr. Wilson currently acts as President and Chief Operating Officer at McCormick, a position he has held since 1979.

Mr. Wilson credits his legal education for giving him his initial opportunity at McCormick & Company, Inc., and preparing him to work with all facets of the business – legal, financial, sales, manufacturing, research, etc. He has a deep respect and appreciation for the College of William and Mary and the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, noting that "I would not have been able to enjoy the success I have, without that legal background."

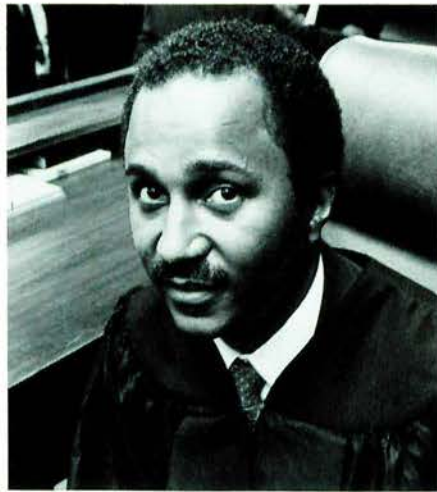




The Honorable H. Robert Mayer



The Honorable Preston C. Shannon



The Honorable Wilford Taylor, Jr.



Mr. Hillsman V. Wilson



# Student Life

The quality of its academic curriculum, extracurricular programs and heritage attracts the students who breathe life into the College. William and Mary students comprise a diverse group of exceptionally able individuals. The entering class of 1985, selected from a total of 1672 applicants from 458 different colleges and universities, and representing 25 states and the District of Columbia, had a median undergraduate grade point average of 3.3 and a median LSAT score of 39. Such statistics, however, reveal little of the character of the men and women who are our students. To fill this gap, we have included brief profiles of several students whose special accomplishments suggest their unique characteristics. While these men and women are clearly outstanding, it is our belief that they are not atypical of our student body, a group which has enjoyed continuing intellectual improvement over the past decade.

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## *A Diverse and Talented Student Community*

### **Dale Barney**

Dale entered law school after spending the previous two years working in New York and Washington. He has been a sales representative, worked with the New York Chamber of Commerce and clerked with the law firm of Fleit, Jacobson, Cohn and Price. A graduate of the University of Virginia, Dale double-majored in American government and English. He feels that Marshall-Wythe's environment provides encouragement to the first year student. "I've enjoyed my experience here so far, and would encourage prospective law students to take a good look at what this school has to offer."

### **Pleasant Brodnax, III**

When describing the diverse and talented student body of Marshall-Wythe, Pleasant comes quickly to mind. As an undergraduate at Hampton Institute, he participated in the Student Leader program, contributing to the institution from orientation to graduation. He was also a member of Alpha Phi Alpha, a tutor through his local church, a Big Brother, and a congressional district staff assistant. Since coming to Marshall-Wythe, Pleasant has continued to be an active participant in the college community. He served as an officer with the Black Law Students Association and has performed in the Annual Libel Night Show. Pleasant represented the Law School on the College's Board of Student Affairs, was a member of the Moot Court Board, and served as a Governor's Fellow during the summer of 1984.

### **Bernice Cilley**

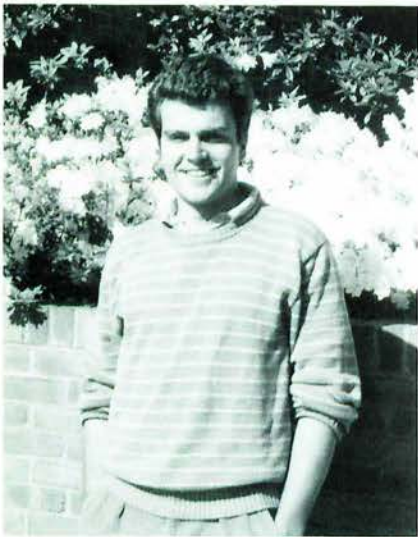
Bernice came to Marshall-Wythe after working as an admissions counselor at the University of South Carolina, and as Assistant Director of Admissions at Randolph-Macon College. Bernice has remained involved in admissions work by serving as the Chairperson of the Student Admissions Committee and assisting the Admissions staff in recruiting activities.

### **Cynthia and Sharon Eppes**

Before coming to Marshall-Wythe, Cynthia was employed as a loan counselor/adjustor for a mortgage corporation. Sharon taught in the public school system for nine years prior to commencing her legal education.

The two sisters were apprehensive about attending law school together. Sharing an apartment, enrolling in the same classes, and existing in the same law school environment for three years seemed to them a challenging undertaking. Cynthia and Sharon have survived their tenure at Marshall-Wythe, and appreciate the support they have been able to provide for one another.





Dale Barney



Sharon & Cynthia Eppes

Now third year students, both women enjoy the rigors of law school life, and have assumed leadership roles. Sharon served as president of the Black Law Students Association during the 1985-86 academic year. Cynthia has worked on various projects for the Virginia Bar Association as a John Marshall Fellow.

### **Maggie Francois**

Maggie decided to take two years off after graduating from Boston University. She spent that time working in New York City, first as an assistant buyer for a large retail department store and later for a media representative firm. She attended the summer program at the University of Exeter and traveled throughout England during the summer of 1986. Since Maggie received her undergraduate degree in mass communication and has also worked in the field, she plans a career in communication law.

"As a New Yorker, I was a little apprehensive about living in such a small town, but found the Law School to be a friendly place with an atmosphere conducive to study."

### **Leigh Ann Holt**

Leigh Ann came to law school after graduating from Westhampton College, University of Richmond. As an undergraduate, she double-majored in political science and economics. In addition, she was active in numerous activities, such as student government, Book Co-op, Mortar Board, Student Athletic Board, and the Board of Trustees. Leigh Ann continued to get involved during her first year at Marshall-Wythe, serving as one of the first year representatives to the Student Bar Association and participating in intramurals. Currently, she serves as the Law School's representative to the Board of Student Affairs. How does Leigh Ann find law school? "It's a lot of hard work, but it's manageable. Alloting one's time well is the name of the game." Leigh Ann worked at the Attorney General's Office in Richmond this past summer.



Pleasant Brodnax



Maggie Francois

### **John Polise**

John finds the study of law meaningful and exciting in Williamsburg, where he feels a "perfect mix of tradition and innovation" exists. John is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania where he majored in history. He also studied for a year in Italy. He chose Marshall-Wythe because of its special history, growing reputation and small size, and finds it easy to make friends in its cooperative rather than competitive academic atmosphere. John enjoys the Tidewater area and all that it has to offer.

### **Kevin & Teresa Smith**

Kevin and Teresa both graduated from Roanoke College; however, they majored in quite different fields. Kevin earned his B.S. in biology, while Teresa graduated with a double major in political science and economics. Kevin also has an M.S. in environmental science from the State Univer-



Bernice Cilley



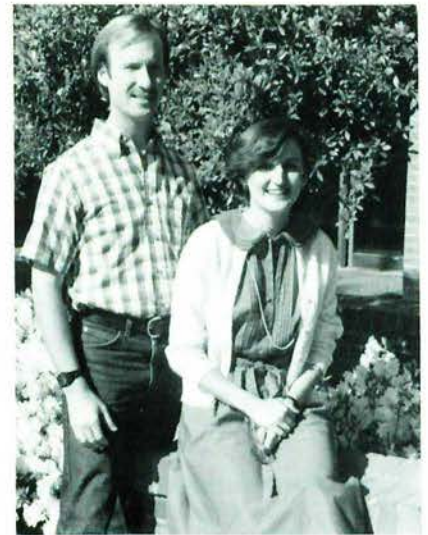
Leigh Ann Holt



sity of New York. The Smiths were both very active in community affairs as undergraduates. Kevin served as a member of the Rescue Squad, while Teresa was yearbook editor at Roanoke College and active with the Religious Life Program. The Smiths share an interest in the theatre as well as the law. Teresa was the only non-music major to present a full length vocal recital while at Roanoke College, and Kevin was the Chairman of the Coffeehouse Committee, responsible for entertainment programs for the student body. The Smiths have found that marriage and law school mix very well: not only can they assist one another with their studies, but they can also understand the unique pressures of a legal education.



John Polise



Kevin & Teresa Smith

**Susan Tilton**

Susan Tilton came to law school after serving in the Air Force and working at the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, where she served as a flight surgeon in the Flight Medicine Clinic and in Mission Control. She entered law school well-prepared for several professions with an A.B. in Chemistry from Mount Holyoke College, an M.P.H. from the University of Texas Health Sciences Center and an M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine. Dr. Tilton's interest in law began while in her residency in orthopedic surgery, and continued to grow during the next several years. She has frequently participated in the investigation of aircraft accidents and has been involved in developing preventive medical programs. Susan's medical background and life experience give her a unique perspective on the law; a combination appreciated by both her classmates and the faculty.



Susan Tilton

**Lynda Thompson**

Before coming to Marshall-Wythe, Lynda worked as a management consultant in Dallas, and was active in local government and community activities. She held several positions on local government boards, including chairman of her city's Zoning Board of Appeals. She was actively involved in a shelter for battered women in her community, serving as a member of the board of directors. These activities heightened her interest in the law and were the impetus behind her decision to return to school.

Lynda states that Marshall-Wythe has been all that she hoped it would be when she made her choice to attend. She was looking for a small school with a good reputation and a student body in which respect for each person would dominate the competitive spirit traditional at all law schools. She has found these qualities in Marshall-Wythe and feels they have made her "adjustment to being back in school much easier."



Lynda Thompson



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## The Student Health Service

The David J. King Student Health Service is located south of Cary Field and is open 24 hours per day. Doctors' hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday-Friday. One doctor is on call Saturday and Sunday and each night the Health Service is in operation *for emergency care only*. The Student Health Service provides a variety of services to students, most of which are covered by the Student Health Fee, a portion of the Tuition and General Fee. During the times that the Student Health Service is closed, the nearest health facility is the Emergency Room of the Williamsburg Community Hospital. The student may also elect to see a local private physician, but it is emphasized that *either of these options is exercised at the student's expense*.

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## The Center for Psychological Services

The Center for Psychological Services offers professional assistance to students through personal counseling and psychotherapy, and through groups dealing with problems of social relationships and the understanding of oneself and others. Staff members are clinical and counseling psychologists trained and experienced in dealing with problems college students may confront.

Complete confidentiality is assured in relations with both the Student Health Service and the Center for Psychological Services.

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## Athletics

William and Mary offers a well-balanced program in intramural, club, and intercollegiate athletics for men and women. Its aim is not only to be competitive intercollegiate, but also to provide all students at the College with the opportunity to compete in sports of their choice.

William and Mary fields 25 men's and women's intercollegiate athletic teams. The overall purpose of the intercollegiate program is to offer a wide selection of sports so that both men and women at William and Mary can find one that appeals to their skills and interests. The intramural and club sports program increases these opportunities; it is primarily designed for those students who desire competition but who do not possess the high skill level required to participate in intercollegiate sports. Some of the sports available through the intramural program, which students help supervise, are football, basketball, fencing, badminton, volleyball, softball, archery, tennis, track and field, and bowling.

Excellent facilities for all sports are available on campus. Tennis and handball courts, two swimming pools and athletic fields are available for student use.

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## Cultural Life

Cultural life at William and Mary is rich and varied. Students have opportunities to participate in and enjoy a wide range of concerts, theatre, musical activities, and lectures.

The William and Mary Theatre produces four full-length plays each year. The Director's Workshop and Premier Theatre offer excellent opportunities for students to participate in theatre in an intimate setting.

Orchesis, a modern dance troupe, gives students the opportunity to choreograph and perform in dances for two concerts annually.

The William and Mary Concert Series brings well-known and outstanding performers and groups to the campus each year, and subscriptions are available to students at a reduced rate.

There are numerous groups on campus devoted to music. The William and Mary Choir, Chorus and Band are large groups that perform frequently, while the College-Community Orchestra is a small group that performs in chamber orchestra and small ensembles.

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## Housing

The College offers apartment-style living on a limited basis to graduate students. Room rates for the 1986-87 academic year vary in price from \$778 to \$840 per semester depending on the size of the apartment. The forms necessary to request living space in university-owned-and-operated dormitory or apartment facilities are mailed to admitted applicants in the spring. Many law students locate an apartment off campus; a list of commercial rental units is available in the Law School Admissions Office. The Office of Minority and Commuting Student Affairs maintains a list of private rentals in the university neighborhood, which includes the names of individuals seeking roommates.

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## Extracurricular Activities

Students at William and Mary enjoy a rich and varied array of extracurricular activities. All students at the College are able to participate in the many cultural and social events held on campus and in Colonial Williamsburg. The Law School sponsors a number of organizations whose primary focus is law.

THE STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION works to promote all worthwhile extracurricular activities. It is associated with the Law Student Division of the American Law Student Association which in turn is affiliated with the American Bar Association. The Student Bar Association is the official student government organization within the Law School. It coordinates student-run activities including social events, Moot Court competitions, and visiting speakers.

Below is a representative listing of organizations at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.



## Law School Publications

*The William and Mary Law Review* is a quarterly journal containing professional articles, student notes, authoritative essays on recently published books useful to the profession, and occasional documentary supplements. The *Review* also publishes the annual symposium of the Institute of Bill of Rights Law. The *Review* is published by an editorial board and staff consisting of approximately fifty second and third year students. Second year students become members of the *Review* via one of two processes, each yielding approximately fifty percent of the membership: first, top academic standing at the end of the first year of law school, exclusive of grades earned in summer courses; or second, proficiency in legal writing, as demonstrated in an intensive three-week writing competition conducted each fall. Promotion to the editorial board is based upon proficiency in legal writing and editing, and dedication to the *Review*. *Law Review* membership fulfills the third year writing requirement, and members receive one credit hour for each semester served on the staff or editorial board.

*The Advocate* is Marshall-Wythe's biweekly student newspaper. Written, edited and published solely by law students, each issue contains news, editorials, humorous and political columns, and intramural sports coverage. Any law student may join *The Advocate* staff. Experience is unnecessary.

*The Colonial Lawyer* is a student legal journal comprised of student editors and selected staff writers. All students are invited to submit articles for consideration. Selected staff work closely with editors to coordinate articles concerning topics affecting law and public policy in Virginia. *The Colonial Lawyer* is published in the fall and spring of each year. It is the intent of the journal to inform and apprise the Virginia Bar and General Assembly of the current status of the law in a selected field, and to detail the public policy implications of that law for the Commonwealth.

## Law School Fraternities

Three professional legal fraternities, open to both male and female law students, have been established at the School – the George Wythe Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, the Thomas Jefferson Inn of Phi Delta Phi, and the St. George Tucker Senate of Delta Theta Phi. The primary functions of the legal fraternities are to bring student members into contact with practitioners and to complement the academic program with informal forums on subjects of professional interest.

## Association of Trial Lawyers of America

The William and Mary student chapter of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America is open to all students who have an interest in litigation. ATLA members receive subscriptions to various legal publications, such as *TRIAL Magazine*, the *ATLA Law Reporter* and the *Bar News*. The chapter sponsors seminars and other programs to enhance the practical trial techniques of those who attend.

## Black Law Students Association

The Black Law Students Association (BLSA) is an organization dedicated to the articulation and promotion of the interests of minority students. The Marshall-Wythe chapter is affiliated with the regional and the national BLSA. The aims of the local chapter are to provide a responsive student organization to aid the individual black law student and to instill a greater awareness of and commitment to the needs of the black community.

## Environmental Law Society

The Environmental Law Society is an organization of students interested in protecting the quality of our environment through education and research. The Society sponsors speakers and films; provides research assistance and legal skills to organizations in Virginia; and publishes the *Environmental Practice News*, an informational newsletter for practicing lawyers in Virginia. Programs sponsored during the 1985-86 academic year included a panel discussion addressing "Uranium Mining in Virginia," a program on issues pertinent to the Chesapeake Bay, and job opportunities in environmental law.

## Federalist Society

The Marshall-Wythe Federalist Society is part of a national organization of conservative and libertarian law students. Its purpose is to promote principles of individual liberty, separation of powers, federalism, and judicial restraint both philosophically and as applied to current public policy. The Society fosters an awareness of these principles through debates, lectures, newsletters, and a national legal journal.

## International Law Society

The International Law Society holds regular meetings at which invited speakers address various issues of current concern in international law. Presentations sponsored during the 1985-86 academic year addressed the United Nations, the Middle East crisis, and space law. The Society actively promotes the Marshall-Wythe summer program of studies in Exeter, England.

## Law Partners Club

The Law Partners Club is a social and service organization founded by the spouses of law students. The Club sponsors monthly activities and holds monthly meetings for its members.

## Mary and William Women's Law Society

The Mary and William Women's Law Society is composed of law students interested in advancing the status of women. The Society sponsors academic and social programs designed to aid and enlighten law students. Activities have included panel presentations on "Interviewing Tips for Women" and "Starting Your Own Law Firm," a session on course outlining and exam-taking techniques, and programs featuring guest speakers on subjects of concern to women working in the legal field. Mary and William sponsors the Law Student Program of the Williamsburg Task Force on Battered Women and Sexual Assault. In this program, law students advise women of their options under the law, and assist women who choose to proceed with legal action.

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## Priorities of The College of William and Mary

First College in the United States in its antecedents, which go back to the College proposed at Henrico (1619). Second to Harvard University in actual operation.

First American College to receive its charter from the Crown under the Seal of the Privy Council, 1693. Hence it was known as "their Majesties Royal College of William and Mary."

First and ONLY American College to receive a Coat-of-Arms from the College of Heralds, 1694.

First College in the United States to have a full Faculty consisting of a President, six Professors, usher, and writing master, 1729.

First College to confer medallic prizes: the gold medals donated by Lord Botetourt in 1771.

First College to establish an inter-collegiate fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, December 5, 1776.

First College to have the Elective System of Study, 1779.

First College to have the Honor System, 1779.

First College to have a school of Modern Languages, 1779.

First College to offer professional training in Law, 1779.

First College to teach Political Economy, 1784.

First College to have a school of Modern History, 1803.

First College to have a course in the Fine Arts.





### **Moot Court**

The Moot Court program is one of the best opportunities at Marshall-Wythe for developing and honing oral advocacy skills. Each year, nine teams of three or four students represent Marshall-Wythe in interscholastic Moot Court tournaments. Second year students are selected for the teams on the basis of their performance during the required Appellate Advocacy course. The top eight finalists are given the opportunity to join the national team, six as members, the others as alternates. The invitational teams, including the Jessup International Law Team, are chosen by the Moot Court Board. The seven-member Board, chosen at the end of the second year by the outgoing Board, supervises the Moot Court teams and sponsors the William B. Spong, Jr. Invitational Moot Court Tournament each spring. Professor Michael Hillinger is the faculty advisor for the Moot Court and Richard Pledger is the Chief Justice for 1986-87.

In addition, a number of members of the third year class participate in two national trial level competitions. These trial teams are supported by the Marshall-Wythe chapter of the American Trial Lawyers Association and the Moot Court Board, and are supervised by Professors Felton and Lederer.

The Moot Court Board also assists in coordinating two other teams, client counseling and negotiations. Both of these two-member teams are selected through intra-school tournaments. The teams then go on to compete in ABA sponsored regional tournaments. The client counseling and negotiation teams are advised by Professors Levy and George, respectively.

### **National Lawyers Guild**

The Marshall-Wythe chapter of the National Lawyers Guild provides a forum for the Law School community to explore the interaction of the legal system with political, social, and economic realities. To this end, the group presents films and speakers, and works on projects with other organizations in the college and community.



# Tuition and Fees, Financial Assistance, Scholarships

## Tuition and Fees

Tuition and fees for the 1986-87 academic year total \$2934 for Virginia residents and \$7166 for non-residents.

## Financial Assistance

Recognizing that many students are unable to pay the full cost of their education, the College administers a financial assistance program. The primary financial responsibility for legal education rests with the student and/or the student's family. However, to the extent that it can, the College attempts to bridge the gap between individual resources and the cost of legal education by assisting students financially.

Financial aid for law students is available in the form of scholarships, National Direct Student Loans (NDSL), Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL), work-study and a law school supported loan program. The Law Access Program provides Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS) of up to \$3000 regardless of calculated need. The Law School also offers a number of scholarships based on demonstrated financial need and/or merit. The probability of receiving aid through the College depends on several factors: the number of applicants seeking aid, availability of funds, and the extent of an individual's qualifications and financial need in comparison to others.

The Marshall-Wythe School of Law participates in the College Scholarship Service. To be considered for NDSL funds and scholarships administered by the Law School, students must file the 1987-88 Financial Aid Form (FAF) by March 1, 1987. This is filed with the College Scholarship Service and is the only form necessary to apply for assistance administered by the Law School. Financial need is established through the analysis of this report. Calculated family contribution takes into account not only income but assets, number of siblings and whether or not other children are in school.

FAFs are available from most financial aid offices or by sending a request directly to: College Scholarship Service, Box CN 6300, Princeton, New Jersey 08541.

Standardized student budgets are distributed by the Office of Student Financial Aid. All expenses covered must be educationally related. Examples of estimated budgets for the 1986-87 academic year follow:

	VA Resident Campus Housing	VA Resident Off Campus	Non-Resident Campus Housing	Non-Resident Off Campus
Tuition & Fees	2934	2934	7166	7166
Room & Board	3214	.	3214	.
Books	500	500	500	500
Total	*6648	*3434	*10,880	*7660

\* In addition, for purposes of calculating loan eligibility, a student allowance is added for personal expenses in the amount of \$2529 for single students residing in campus housing and \$8584 for students residing off campus. An allowance of 25% of the student allowance is added for each child and the spouse of the law student. The actual cost will vary according to the expenses incurred by the individual(s).

Many community and fraternal groups as well as local and state chapters of professional organizations have scholarship programs. Individuals are encouraged to consider these additional sources of financial aid and must follow the application procedures of the donor.

## Scholarships

### The Alumni Scholarships

The Alumni Scholarships are awarded in varying amounts to candidates for the Juris Doctor degree. Awards are made on an annual basis and are not ordinarily renewable as a matter of right.

### The Robert Friend Boyd Fellowship

Through generous gifts to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law Foundation, Robert Friend Boyd, Class of 1952, has established the Robert Friend Boyd Fellowship to be presented annually to an outstanding student who is a Virginia resident intending to practice in the state, who is of high moral character, and possesses demonstrated attributes of leadership and service to the Law School and/or the community.

### The J. D. Carneal Scholarship

This scholarship is awarded on an annual basis to a candidate for the degree of Master of Law and Taxation who shows unusual promise in the practice of tax law. It has been made possible by the continuing generosity of Mrs. J.D. Carneal of Richmond, Virginia, who established the scholarship in memory of her husband, the late J.D. Carneal.



### **The Christian, Barton, Epps, Brent and Chappell Scholarship**

An annual award of funds for a scholarship is made by the law firm of Christian, Barton, Epps, Brent and Chappell of Richmond, Virginia. This scholarship will be awarded on the basis of merit to a third year student who is either a resident of or intends to practice law in Virginia.

### **The T. C. Clarke Law Fellowship**

The T. C. Clarke Law Fellowship was established by a gift from Mr. T. C. Clarke and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, of Norfolk. The fellowship is awarded annually to a deserving student from the Commonwealth of Virginia who is in need of financial assistance while attending the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. T. C. Clarke is a William and Mary alumnus and a former Vice Rector of the Board of Visitors.

### **The Russell M. Cox Scholarship**

This scholarship was established in 1945 in memory of Russell M. Cox of Portsmouth, Virginia, who was killed in action in World War II. It is awarded annually to a student in the third year of law study who has demonstrated significant improvement in academic performance during the first two years.

### **The Matthew Gault Emery Law Scholarship**

The late Theodore Sullivan Cox, who was for many years Dean of the Law School, left the College funds to establish the Matthew Gault Emery Law Scholarship, to be awarded each year to "an intelligent, deserving and personable law student at William and Mary."

### **The William A. R. Goodwin Memorial Fund Scholarships and Grants**

These scholarships are for the amount of \$500 to \$1,000 per year. They are awarded on a competitive basis to college graduates who are candidates for the law degree. They are based primarily on ability, character and leadership potential. Some scholarships are renewable for subsequent years, provided the recipients maintain a B average and comply with certain other conditions. The minimum requirements for consideration are academic standing in the upper one-fifth of one's class and a Law School Admissions Test score ranking above the seventieth percentile.

### **The Arthur B. Hanson Fellowship**

Through generous gifts to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law Foundation, Arthur B. Hanson, Class of 1940, has established the Arthur B. Hanson Fellowship to be presented to an outstanding student.

### **The Mary Siegrist Hinz Leadership Fellows**

The Mary Siegrist Hinz Leadership Fellows program was created in memory of Mary Siegrist Hinz, Class of 1985. The fellowship was established by generous contributions from her family, friends and classmates. The award equals a full tuition scholarship and will be presented to students who demonstrate academic excellence, compassion for others, and commitment to athletic achievement.

### **The Gary Joel Hirsch Scholarship**

The Hirsch Scholarship is presented each year to a male law student who has completed two years of study at the Law School, and whose character, personality, leadership abilities and activities in the affairs of the Law School are such that he should be accorded special recognition. This scholarship was established by gifts from the family and friends of Gary Joel Hirsch.

### **The R. M. Hughes, Sr. Endowment Scholarships**

The R. M. Hughes, Sr. Scholarships are made possible by a bequest of R. M. Hughes, Sr., and are awarded annually to entering first year law students who have demonstrated academic promise but who need financial assistance to relieve them from the necessity of outside employment during their first year of law studies. Each scholarship is valued at \$1,000 per school year, payable at the rate of \$500 per semester, and is nonrenewable.

### **The Hunton & Williams Scholarship**

An annual award of funds for a scholarship is made by the law firm of Hunton & Williams in Richmond, Virginia.

### **The Herbert V. Kelly Fellowship**

In 1984 the firm of Jones, Blechman, Woltz & Kelly created a fellowship to honor their partner, Herbert V. Kelly, a 1943 graduate of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law and former Rector of the College of William and Mary. His partners wished to recognize the considerable efforts of Mr. Kelly toward the development of his alma mater.

### **The Davis Y. Paschall Law Scholarship**

Created in 1970 in honor of Davis Y. Paschall, President Emeritus of the College, this scholarship is awarded annually to a worthy third year law student.

### **The Paul M. Shapiro Memorial Scholarship**

The family and friends of the late Paul M. Shapiro, Class of 1963, have funded this scholarship in his memory for an annual award to a William and Mary law student who, upon completion of the requirements for the Juris Doctor degree, intends to continue in residence in the Master of Law and Taxation program.

### **The William F. Swindler Scholarship**

The William F. Swindler Scholarship has been established through contributions made in memory of his devotion and dedication to the Law School. First a journalist, then a lawyer, Dr. Swindler served as resident historian and constitutional history expert at the Law School.

### **The Richard E. Walck Scholarship**

The Richard E. Walck Scholarship was established through gifts from faculty colleagues and friends of Richard E. Walck, Associate Dean and Professor of Law, on the occasion of his retirement in 1984 from the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.



# Admission Policy and Procedures

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## Admission Policy

During the past two decades, the Law School has received applications for admission that greatly exceed the number of places in the entering class. Based upon the academic record and LSAT score, a very high percentage of our applicant pool could be deemed qualified for admission. The Law School is thus placed in the position of having to choose its class from among an applicant population where the number of qualified applicants far exceeds the number of available spaces. While the Law School could choose its class solely on the basis of academic potential, the faculty has concluded that neither the public nor the profession would be best served by an admission process that was limited to selecting only those most likely to achieve academically. The faculty believes that the educational process at the Law School, as well as the profession the students will enter upon graduation, is best served by an admission process that will result in the selection of a diverse and talented student body and, to that end, has formulated an admission policy that takes into consideration individual skills and characteristics that might not necessarily be directly related to academic potential.

Therefore, admission to the Law School will be granted to those applicants who, in the opinion of the admission personnel, will make the most significant contribution to society as members of the legal profession. Factors used in making decisions regarding admission include: (1) the applicant's general academic ability based upon a careful examination of the undergraduate (and graduate, if any) transcript, including factors such as the grade-point average, the quality of the school attended, the difficulty of the major or department in which the degree was earned, the hours spent on outside employment or other time-consuming extracurricular activities and the length of time elapsed since graduation; (2) the applicant's capacity for the academic study of law based largely upon the LSAT score and writing sample; and (3) other relevant personal qualities and characteristics of the applicant, including factors such as the location of the applicant's permanent residence, the applicant's career goals, cultural/ethnic and educational background and experiences, moral character, leadership qualities, commitment to community service, ability to undertake independent and creative research, and communication skills. The applicant should discuss his or her own characteristics and qualities in the personal statement which is required as part of the admission process, and should seek to have those persons writing letters of recommendation discuss such factors.

An offer of admission to the school is valid only for the year stated in the notice of admission. An admitted applicant who does not enroll in June or August of that year must reapply by filing the application for a subsequent year. An applicant who reapplies is considered with other students applying that year, so that admission one year does not ensure admission for a subsequent year.

## Use of LSAT

Because the LSAT is administered to all applicants under standard conditions and requires the same or equivalent tasks of everyone, LSAT scores provide a standard measure of abilities. This permits comparison of the Law School's applicants both with other applicants and with all applicants who have taken the test. However, while LSAT scores serve a useful purpose in the admission process, they do not measure all the elements important to success in the Law School. In addition, the LSAT scores should be viewed as *approximate* indicators rather than exact measures of an applicant's abilities. Therefore, the LSAT scores will be used as only one of several criteria for evaluation of an applicant.

Research indicates that when an applicant has taken the LSAT more than once, the average of the scores has more predictive validity than any one of the separate scores, unless special circumstances are present. Applicants who believe that circumstances existed which might have adversely affected their performance on one test should furnish the Law School with an explanation.

## The Law School Index

The Law School Admission Service prepares a LSDAS report for each law school applicant. The LSDAS report gives statistical data about each applicant including an INDEX. This number results from combining the weighted LSAT score or average score with the weighted undergraduate grade point average for each applicant. The weighted figures are derived from the annual validity study, a statistical study of the relationship between the LSAT, UGPA and the first year grades.

The INDEX used by Marshall-Wythe is subject to regular review and change. Like the LSAT itself, the INDEX is used as only one of several evaluative criteria.

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## First Year Application Procedure

Students who have received or who will have received a baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution prior to commencement of study in 1987 may apply for admission to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. The application procedure for those wishing to begin studies in June or August, 1987, is as follows:

(1) Complete the enclosed application form and information cards and return them with the non-refundable application fee (\$20.00 payable to the College of William and Mary) no later than March 1, 1987, to: Office of Admissions, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and



Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185. A brief personal statement from the applicant which gives a description of personal qualities and characteristics should be included. (See Statement of Admission Policy.) Applications received after March 1 will be accepted and considered on a space-available basis.

(2) Submit letters of recommendation from two faculty members at the last college attended using the correct forms. A composite recommendation may be submitted from the applicant's undergraduate institution provided it includes information from more than one recommender and is returned with one of the Law School's recommendation forms bearing the applicant's signature. Students who have been out of college for more than two years may replace one of the letters of faculty recommendation with one written by any individual capable of evaluating their abilities. Letters written by persons who are not well-acquainted with the applicant are of little use in the admission process. Letters of recommendation are to be returned to:

Office of Admissions  
Marshall-Wythe School of Law  
College of William and Mary  
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Both letters must be submitted no later than March 1, 1987.

(3)

(a) Obtain a registration form from the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) and return prior to February 1, 1987 directly to:

LSAT/LSDAS  
Box 2000  
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940

LSDAS registration prior to the 86-87 processing year is invalid for 1987 admission and a new registration must be submitted.

b) Upon receipt of the Transcript Request and Matching Form from LSDAS, request that transcripts of grades from each college or university attended be sent directly to LSDAS, NOT TO THE LAW SCHOOL. To ensure that this report reaches the Admissions Office prior to the March 1 deadline, *transcripts should be sent to LSDAS before February 1, 1987.*

(c) Send the Law School Application Matching Form to the Admissions Office along with the application to ensure that an official LSDAS report is issued to Marshall-Wythe. The Law School Application Matching Form can be found in the LSAT/LSDAS registration packet. (The LSDAS code for the Marshall-Wythe School of Law is 5115.) No LSDAS report can be produced without the Matching Form. No application will be considered unless a transcript showing completion of all but the final two semesters of work prior to receipt of the baccalaureate degree has been provided to LSDAS. If the applicant is graduating in August, 1987, a transcript showing completion of all but the final three semesters will be accepted. Official transcripts of all academic work must be forwarded to the Law School by the Registrar of the degree-granting undergraduate institution prior to enrollment.

(4) Make arrangements to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). All applicants are required to take the LSAT, which is given four times a year at various centers in the United States. The Law School will accept LSAT scores not more than five years old; scores from an LSAT taken prior to June of 1982 will not be considered current scores. Applicants for admission in 1987 are encouraged to take the LSAT not later than December of 1986. Applicants who plan to take the LSAT in February of 1987 must indicate this date in the appropriate space on the application and must realize that their admission decision will be delayed. A bulletin of information regarding this test may be obtained from LSAT/LSDAS, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940.

(5) The Marshall-Wythe School of Law is a participant in the College Scholarship Service (CSS). All applicants for financial aid must file a Financial Aid Form (FAF) for the 1987-88 academic year through CSS. The FAF may be obtained from financial aid offices at educational institutions or from College Scholarship Service, Box CN6300, Princeton, New Jersey 08541. The application should be filed no later than March 1, 1987, in order to ensure its receipt by the Marshall-Wythe School of Law in a timely manner. The CSS code number for the College of William and Mary is 5115. **NO OTHER FINANCIAL AID APPLICATION IS REQUIRED BY THE MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW FOR SCHOLARSHIPS OR GRANTS.**

(6) Applicants claiming entitlement to in-state educational privileges in accordance with Section 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia must submit the Application for Virginia In-State Tuition Rate when initially applying for admission to the Law School.

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## Advanced Standing

Students who have successfully completed a minimum of 26 semester hours and are in good standing at law schools which are members of the American Association of Law Schools or which are approved by the American Bar Association may apply for admission to William and Mary as transfer students with advanced standing. All advanced credit awarded will be on the basis of an evaluation of previous law work in light of the curriculum at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. Credit in excess of 45 semester hours is rarely granted, and in no event will a Juris Doctor degree be conferred when fewer than the final 30 semester hours were earned while in residence at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

In general, students should rank in the upper third of their class to be considered for admission with advanced standing.

Decisions on transfer applications are usually made in the late summer after the first year transcripts are received. It is the student's responsibility to see that these transcripts are sent directly to the Law School as soon as they are available. The application procedure for those seeking advanced standing follows.

## Advanced Standing Application Procedure

(1) Complete the application form and information cards and return them with the non-refundable application fee (\$20.00) no later than July 1, 1987, to: Office of Admissions, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

(2) Submit two letters of recommendation on the forms provided. One letter should be from a faculty member of the law school in which the applicant is currently enrolled. The second should be from a faculty member at the last undergraduate institution attended. Applicants who have been out of school for more than two years between undergraduate graduation and the commencement of legal studies may replace the undergraduate recommendation with one from an individual capable of evaluating their abilities. Letters of recommendation are to be returned to:

Office of Admissions  
Marshall-Wythe School of Law  
College of William and Mary  
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Both letters must be returned no later than July 1, 1987.



(3) Submit a letter of good standing from the dean of the law school in which the applicant is currently enrolled indicating that the applicant is eligible to continue studies for the semester for which admission is sought.

(4) Have official transcripts of all undergraduate and graduate work submitted directly to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. Official transcripts (and class rank, if available) of all completed law work must be on file before an application will be considered complete.

(5) Make arrangements to have an official copy of the LSAT score report sent to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law by the Law School Admission Service.

(6) Attach a statement to the application indicating reasons for seeking transfer to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

(7) The Marshall-Wythe School of Law is a participant in the College Scholarship Service (CSS). All applicants for financial aid must file a Financial Aid Form (FAF) for the academic year 1987-88 through CSS. The FAF may be obtained from financial aid offices at educational institutions or from College Scholarship Service, CN 6300, Princeton, New Jersey 08541. The application should be filed no later than March 1, 1987, in order to ensure its receipt by the Marshall-Wythe School of Law in a timely manner. The CSS code number for the College of William and Mary is 5115. **NO OTHER FINANCIAL AID APPLICATION IS REQUIRED BY THE MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW.**

(8) Applicants claiming entitlement to in-state educational privileges in accordance with Section 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia must submit the Application for Virginia In-State Tuition Rate when initially applying for admission to the Law School.

In determining domicile the school will consider many factors:

1. Residence during the year prior to the first official day of classes
2. State to which income taxes are filed or paid
3. Driver's license
4. Motor vehicle registration
5. Voter registration
6. Employment
7. Property ownership
8. Sources of financial support
9. Location of checking or passbook savings account
10. Other social or economic ties with Virginia and other states

The presence of any or all of these factors does not automatically result in Virginia domiciliary status.

As a minor, an individual has the same domicile as his or her parents. Once a person becomes 18 years old, separate domicile may be established. However, in most cases, if an individual is over 18 and financially dependent on parents, the parents must be domiciled in Virginia for the individual to be eligible for in-state tuition benefits.

All questions about eligibility for domiciliary status should be addressed to the Office of the Registrar.

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## *Eligibility for In-State Tuition Rate*

To be eligible for the in-state tuition rate, a student must meet the statutory test for domicile set forth in Section 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia. Domicile is a technical legal concept, and a student's status is determined objectively through the impartial application of established rules. In general, to establish domicile students must be able to prove permanent residency in Virginia for at least one continuous year immediately preceding the first official day of classes, and intend to remain in Virginia indefinitely after graduation. Residence in Virginia primarily to attend college does not establish domicile and eligibility for the in-state tuition rate.

Applicants seeking in-state status must complete and return the Application for Virginia In-State Tuition Rate to the Office of the Registrar. The Office of the Registrar evaluates the application and notifies the student of its decision. A student re-enrolling in the College after an absence of one or more semesters must reapply for domiciliary status and is subject to the same requirements as an entering student. Any student may request in writing a review of an adverse decision. Reclassification must be requested prospectively and changes will be made only when justified by clear and convincing evidence.

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Notify the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of any changes with regard to the information given in answer to questions on the application.

IT IS THE APPLICANT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT THE ADMISSIONS OFFICE RECEIVES ALL SUPPORTING MATERIALS PRIOR TO THE MARCH 1, 1987, DEADLINE. (The deadline for applicants with advanced standing is July 1, 1987.)



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# *Academic Calendar 1986-1987*

## **1986 Fall Semester**

Friday-Saturday, August 22-23

Monday, August 25

Monday, September 1

Thursday-Friday, November 27-28

Monday-Tuesday, December 1-2

Tuesday, December 2

Thursday-Thursday, December 4-18

Friday, December 19

First Year Registration,

Orientation, Legal Writing

Classes Start

Last Day for Course Changes

Thanksgiving Holiday

Thursday & Friday Classes Meet

Classes End

Examination Period

Beginning of Winter Holiday

## **1987 Spring Semester**

Monday, January 12

Monday, January 19

Monday-Friday, March 9-13

Friday, April 24

Monday-Tuesday, April 27-May 12

Sunday, May 17

Classes Start

Last Day for Course Changes

Spring Holiday

Classes End

Examination Period

Commencement



**TOTAL APPLICANT GROUP FOR THE 1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR**

In each box, the figure to the left of the slash represents admitted applicants, while the figure to the right of the slash represents applicants (e.g., 2/10 in a box means 2 of 10 applicants with that combination of LSAT and GPA were accepted).

<b>LSAT (10) PERCENTILE INTERVALS</b>											
<b>GPA</b>	<b>0-10</b>	<b>11-20</b>	<b>21-30</b>	<b>31-40</b>	<b>41-50</b>	<b>51-60</b>	<b>61-70</b>	<b>71-80</b>	<b>81-90</b>	<b>91-99</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>3.75&amp; Above</b>	0/0	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/7	2/9	6/10	18/23	26/27	20/20	72/100
<b>3.50-3.74</b>	0/1	0/4	0/8	0/5	1/15	3/17	12/37	52/68	69/71	30/30	167/256
<b>3.25-3.49</b>	0/8	0/13	0/16	1/15	1/26	2/39	13/45	48/93	94/101	52/53	211/409
<b>3.00-3.24</b>	0/17	1/15	0/26	0/25	0/33	0/40	3/35	13/101	40/86	46/49	103/427
<b>2.75-2.99</b>	0/13	0/23	2/20	3/25	1/27	0/23	0/27	1/55	9/50	31/44	47/307
<b>2.50-2.74</b>	0/10	2/15	5/21	2/15	0/15	1/21	1/15	1/25	4/25	14/22	30/184
<b>2.00-2.49</b>	0/20	0/17	2/16	1/8	1/15	1/11	0/8	0/10	1/14	5/11	11/130
<b>Below 2.00</b>	0/4	0/3	0/4	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/2	0/1	1/2	0/0	1/16
<b>TOTAL</b>	0/73	3/92	9/112	7/94	4/138	9/160	35/179	133/376	244/376	198/229	642/1829

**VIRGINIA RESIDENT APPLICANT GROUP FOR THE 1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR**

<b>LSAT (10) PERCENTILE INTERVALS</b>											
<b>GPA</b>	<b>0-10</b>	<b>11-20</b>	<b>21-30</b>	<b>31-40</b>	<b>41-50</b>	<b>51-60</b>	<b>61-70</b>	<b>71-80</b>	<b>81-90</b>	<b>91-99</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>3.75&amp; Above</b>	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/1	2/5	4/4	3/4	4/4	5/5	18/24
<b>3.50-3.74</b>	0/0	0/1	0/3	0/3	1/5	2/4	4/7	17/17	19/19	10/10	53/69
<b>3.25-3.49</b>	0/6	0/4	0/4	0/5	0/5	1/13	10/20	25/30	24/26	17/17	77/130
<b>3.00-3.24</b>	0/8	1/6	0/8	0/8	0/11	0/17	3/20	7/26	19/26	20/20	50/150
<b>2.75-2.99</b>	0/5	0/9	2/9	2/11	1/15	0/9	0/9	1/22	8/20	16/17	30/126
<b>2.50-2.74</b>	0/4	1/7	1/4	0/5	0/7	1/11	0/6	1/11	3/13	7/9	14/77
<b>2.00-2.49</b>	0/10	0/8	0/3	1/3	0/9	1/4	0/5	0/6	0/9	3/6	5/63
<b>Below 2.00</b>	0/3	0/1	0/2	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/2	0/1	0/1	0/0	0/10
<b>TOTAL</b>	0/36	2/37	3/33	3/35	2/53	7/63	21/73	54/117	77/118	78/84	247/649



NON-VIRGINIA RESIDENT APPLICANT GROUP FOR THE 1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR

LSAT (10) PERCENTILE INTERVALS											
GPA	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-99	Total
3.75& Above	0/0	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/6	0/4	2/6	15/19	22/23	15/15	54/76
3.50-3.74	0/1	0/3	0/5	0/2	0/10	1/13	8/30	35/51	50/52	20/20	114/187
3.25-3.49	0/2	0/9	0/12	1/10	1/21	1/26	3/25	23/63	70/75	35/36	134/279
3.00-3.24	0/9	0/9	0/18	0/17	0/22	0/23	0/15	6/75	21/60	26/29	53/277
2.75-2.99	0/8	0/14	0/11	1/14	0/12	0/14	0/18	0/33	1/30	15/27	17/181
2.50-2.74	0/6	1/8	4/17	2/10	0/8	0/10	1/9	0/14	1/12	7/13	16/107
2.00-2.49	0/10	0/9	2/13	0/5	1/6	0/7	0/3	0/4	1/5	2/5	6/67
Below 2.00	0/1	0/2	0/2	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/1	0/0	1/6
<b>TOTAL</b>	0/37	1/55	6/79	4/59	2/85	2/97	14/106	79/259	167/258	120/145	395/1180

Figures reflect admission decisions as of 5/1/86. These profiles reflect all complete applications including all applicant groups.

**GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

It is the policy of the College of William and Mary not to discriminate on the basis of sex, handicap, race, color, religion, ethnic or national origin in its educational programs, educational policies, financial aid or other school-administered programs. Age discrimination in employment is prohibited by the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. This policy is enforced by federal law under Title IX of the Educational Amendment of 1972, Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Inquiries regarding compliance with the College's equal opportunity and affirmative action programs and procedures may be directed to Mr. Dale B. Robinson, Thiemes House, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

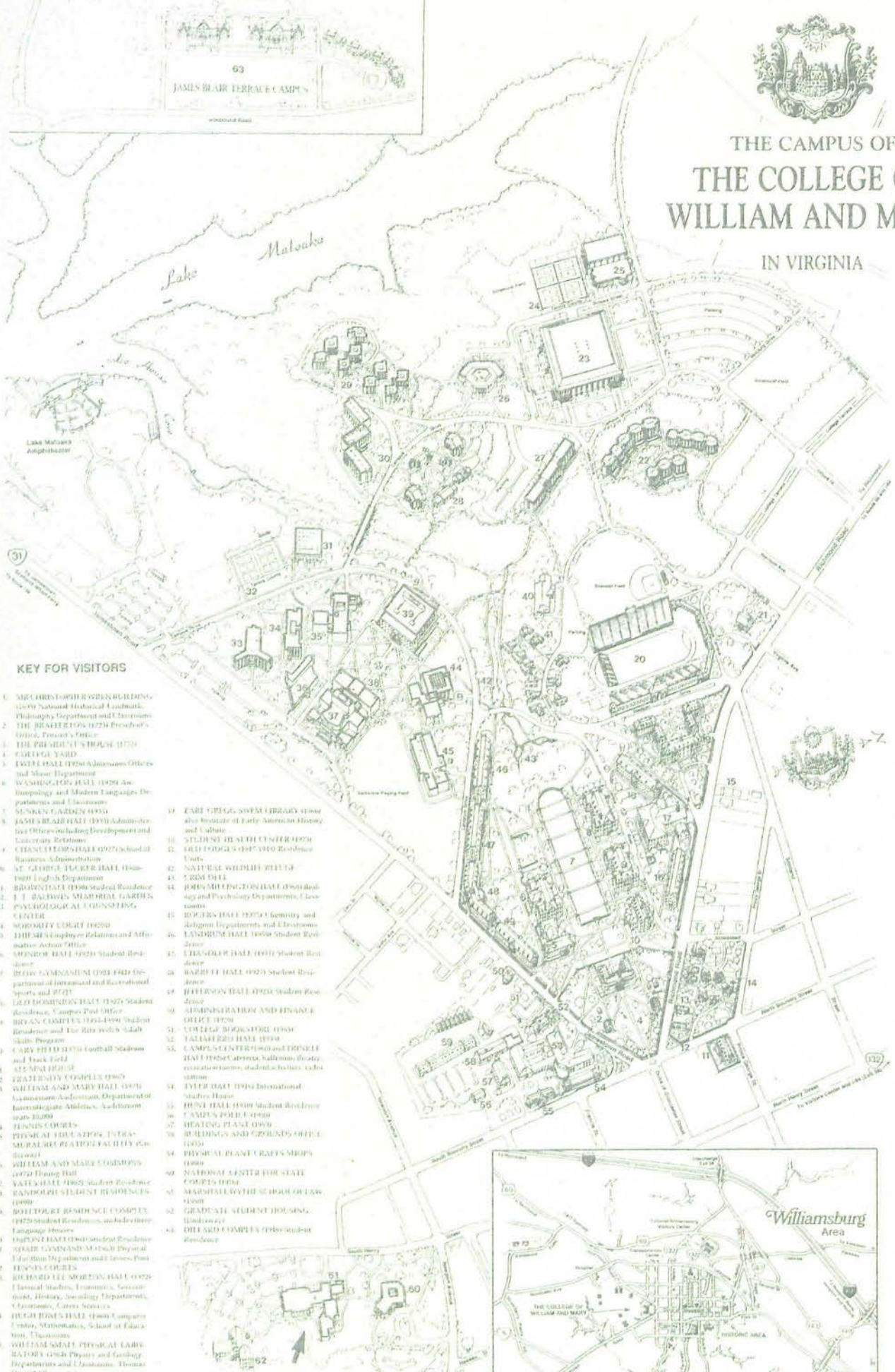
Senior citizens of Virginia who wish to take advantage of fee waiver privileges in order to attend courses at William and Mary are invited to contact the Office of Admissions for full details.

The College reserves the right to make changes in the regulations, charges, and curricula listed herein at any time.





THE CAMPUS OF  
THE COLLEGE OF  
WILLIAM AND MARY  
IN VIRGINIA

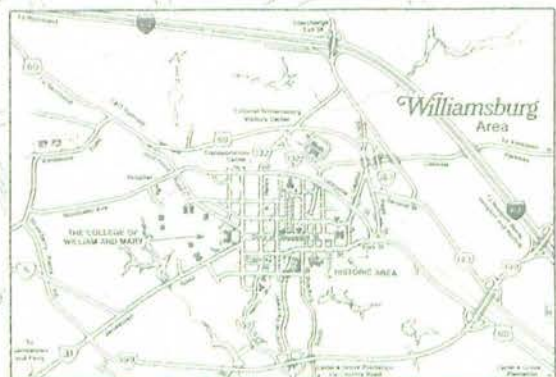


KEY FOR VISITORS

- 1. MRS. JOHN T. OPIE WREN BUILDING (1970) National Historical Landmark, Philosophy Department and Classroom
- 2. THE BRADFIELD HOUSE (1724) President's Office, Trustees' Office
- 3. THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (1770)
- 4. COURTYARD
- 5. EVELL HALL (1926) Admissions Office and Music Department
- 6. WASHINGTON HALL (1929) Anthropology and Modern Languages Departments and Classroom
- 7. SWEENEY GARDEN (1930)
- 8. JAMES BLAIR HALL (1930) Administrative Offices including Development and University Relations
- 9. CHANCELLORS HALL (1927) School of Business Administration
- 10. ST. GEORGE TUCKER HALL (1948-1949) English Department
- 11. BROWNSTONE (1936) Student Residence
- 12. J. J. BALDWIN MEMORIAL GARDEN
- 13. PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTING CENTER
- 14. SOPHOMORE COURT (1950)
- 15. DUMAS BUILDING (1950) Student Residence, Campus Post Office
- 16. MONROE HALL (1950) Student Residence
- 17. BELOV GYMNASIUM (1921-1941) Department of Intramural and Recreational Sports and PE/PT
- 18. DEW HALL (1950) Student Residence, Campus Post Office
- 19. BRYAN CAMPUS (1954-1959) Student Residence and The Rita Wells Adult Study Program
- 20. CARY FIELD (1970) Football Stadium and Track Field
- 21. STEWART HALL
- 22. FRATERNITY COMPLEX (1960)
- 23. WILLIAM AND MARY HALL (1970) University Auditorium, Department of Intercollegiate Athletics, Auditorium seats 20,000
- 24. HENRICH SOCIETY
- 25. PHYSICAL EDUCATION INTRAMURAL RECREATION FACILITY (1960)
- 26. WILLIAM AND MARY GYMNASIUM (1970) Dining Hall
- 27. YATES HALL (1965) Student Residence
- 28. RANDOLPH STUDENT RESIDENCES (1960)
- 29. BOLEYPORT RESIDENCE COMPLEX (1970) Student Residences, include three Language Houses
- 30. DUPONT HALL (1960) Student Residence
- 31. SEARLE GYMNASIUM (1960) Physical Education Gymnasium and Dressing Room
- 32. HENRICH COURTS
- 33. RICHARD LEE MORTON HALL (1970) Classical Studies, Economics, Government, History, Sociology Departments, Christianities, Career Services
- 34. HENRY HENRICH HALL (1960) Campus Center, Mathematics, School of Education, Classroom
- 35. WILLIAM SMITH PHYSICAL LABORATORY (1960) Physics and Geology Departments and Classroom, Thomas Harriot Observatory
- 36. MARY ARLETT ART MUSEUM (1970)
- 37. PHOENIX THEATRE (1970) Theatre and Music Theatre, Theatre and Speech Department
- 38. BOOTH ANDREWS HALL (1960) Fine Arts Department

- 39. CARL BRUGER SOPHOMORE LIBRARY (also Institute of Early American History and Culture)
- 40. STUDENT HEALTH CENTER (1970)
- 41. OLD FORDGATE (1917-1940) Residence Units
- 42. NATURAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
- 43. 5 ROOM DIXIE
- 44. JOHN MILLINGTON HALL (1960) Biology and Psychology Departments, Classrooms
- 45. JOYCE HALL (1970) Chemistry and Jackson Departments and Classrooms
- 46. LYNDRUM HALL (1960) Student Residence
- 47. LEANOR HALL (1970) Student Residence
- 48. BARRETT HALL (1970) Student Residence
- 49. HERRISON HALL (1970) Student Residence
- 50. ADMINISTRATION AND EVANGELIST OFFICE (1970)
- 51. COLLEGE BOOKSTORE (1960)
- 52. VALLABERT HALL (1970)
- 53. CAMPUS CENTER (1960) and FRISSELL HALL (1965) Cafeteria, Ballrooms, Banquet, recreation rooms, student activities, radio station
- 54. TYLER HALL (1970) International Studies House
- 55. HUNSA HALL (1960) Student Residence
- 56. CAMPUS POST OFFICE
- 57. HEATING PLANT (1960)
- 58. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDWORKS OFFICE (1970)
- 59. PHYSICAL PLANT OPERATIONS DEPT. (1960)
- 60. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS (1970)
- 61. MARSHALL WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW (1960)
- 62. GRADUATE STUDENT HOUSINGS (1960) 63. DILLARD COMPLEX (1960) Student Residence

MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW





**Marshall-Wythe School of Law  
The College of William and Mary  
Williamsburg, VA 23185**

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