

1974

The Center for the Study of Law 1974-1975

Nova University

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NOVA UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

**THE
CENTER
FOR
THE STUDY
OF
LAW**

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**1974-1975/NOVA UNIVERSITY
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA**

**THE CENTER
FOR
THE STUDY OF LAW
NOVA UNIVERSITY
3301 COLLEGE AVENUE
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33314
TELEPHONE: 305 • 587-6660**

**THE
CENTER
FOR
THE STUDY
OF
LAW**

**BULLETIN FOR
1974-1975**



At this period in our history, many of our laws are being questioned and the courts have never been busier. Questions of constitutional law, legal rights of minors, ecological and environmental problems, consumer protection, admiralty law and international law are just a few areas which are in constant review. Legal education is not only important as a single discipline, but also as a part of a good liberal education. Whether individuals enter private practice, the government, corporate activity or university work, the study of the law gives them a good foundation for logical thought and problem solving.

The Center for the Study of Law of Nova University is dedicated to the highest academic standards.

Abraham S. Fischler
Abraham S. Fischler
President, Nova University



Law, when intelligently, fairly, and equally applied, performs problem-solving functions essential to a civilized and dignified society. All who participate in the legal system whether as lawyers, judges, jurors, or law enforcement officers are charged with a high responsibility because their conduct may affect a person's pocketbook, property, business, reputation, enjoyment of constitutional rights, freedom, and possibly even life itself. The challenge in training prospective lawyers is great. Not only must legal knowledge and techniques be imparted, but there must be planted in the consciousness of each student a deep and sincere realization of the responsibility and dignity of the legal profession and an understanding that any deviation from the path of rectitude by a lawyer impairs in incalculable measure the proper functioning of the legal system. We take up that challenge and shall endeavor to meet it.

Peter W. Thornton
Peter W. Thornton, Dean
The Center for the Study of Law

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THE LAW CENTER CALENDAR

Fall 1974

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Wed., Sept. 4 | Registration and First-Year Orientation |
| Thurs., Sept. 5 | Classes Start |
| Sat.-Tues.,
Oct. 19-22 | Mid-Semester Break |
| Wed., Oct. 23 | Classes Resume |
| Thurs.-Sun.,
Nov. 28-Dec. 1 | Thanksgiving Recess |
| Mon., Dec. 2 | Classes Resume |
| Fri., Dec. 20 | Last Day of Class |
| Sat.-Sun.,
Dec. 21-Jan. 5 | Winter Vacation |
| Mon.-Fri.,
Jan. 6-17 | Examinations |

Spring 1975

Wed., Jan. 22	Registration and Classes Start
Fri.-Sun., Mar. 28-Apr. 6	Spring Recess
Mon., Apr. 7	Classes Resume
Wed., May 14	Last Day of Class
Thurs.-Sun., May 15-18	Reading Period
Mon.-Fri., May 19-30	Examinations



NOVA UNIVERSITY

Nova University is a nonsectarian, non-profit, racially nondiscriminatory institution. It offers programs leading to the doctorate of philosophy in the behavioral sciences, life sciences, and oceanography; the doctorate of education; master and doctor of public administration; master of science degrees in school guidance, counseling, psychometry, early childhood education, administration and supervision of educational systems, learning technology, specific learning disabilities and reading.

Nova University was chartered by the state of Florida in 1964, commenced its educational activities in 1967, and was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in 1971. In 1970, it joined in an educational consortium with New York Institute of Technology which offers independent study programs on the Nova University campus leading to bachelor's degrees as well as the master's of business administration degree.

Nova University is located on a 200-acre site west of Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood, two of the principal coastal cities in South Florida. It is ten miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean, and is easily accessible from major U.S. and state highways as well as from the Sunshine State Parkway. The cli-

mate is subtropical and the average year-round temperature is 75 degrees.

Nova University is situated in close proximity to Broward Community College and to the Nova Complex of elementary, middle, and high schools.

Campus Housing

Located on the main campus are the University apartments which will be available for students of the Law Center. The housing complex consists of three 3-story buildings of thirty apartment units each. The apartments are serviced by a central air-conditioning and heating system with individual temperature controls.

Ample parking space is available. A coin-operated laundry is located in each apartment building. There is also an outdoor patio with barbeque facilities and a fenced and equipped children's play area.

Brochures describing housing and recreational facilities may be obtained upon request from the Director of Housing of Nova University.





EDITH M. & ESTER A. ROSENTHAL STUDENT CENTER

THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

In 1973, the university administration decided to expand its program to include a Center for the Study of Law in order to further the University's educational concept of study and research in human problems and attempts to solve them. Law study fits this concept because law is an integral part of daily life. It attempts to perform problem-solving functions in the area of dispute resolution and dispute avoidance, to preserve human rights and dignity, and to delineate governmental powers and to limit the exercise of those powers to their appropriate sphere.

The course of study will lead to the degree of Juris Doctor, the first professional law degree. Studies will be offered only on a full-time day program basis, extending over three academic years of two semesters each. The first class will commence in September, 1974. The Law Center will register only full-time students.

A full time student means a student who devotes substantially all his working hours to the study of law.

During the first several years, the Law Center will have exclusive use of the Rosenthal Building for classes, library facilities, study areas, and faculty and administrative

offices, with some additional classroom space in the nearby Parker Building.

By the third year of operation, it is expected that the Law Center will be housed in its own newly built and specially designed law building.

The Dean has informed himself fully as to the requirements for accreditation by the American Bar Association and for approval by the Association of American Law Schools. The university administration and the Dean are determined to devote the necessary resources and in other respects take the necessary steps to present a program of legal education that will qualify for approval by the American Bar Association, and the Association of American Law Schools.

Admission Requirements

The first year class in the program leading to the degree of Juris Doctor is admitted only in September. Applicants must be at least eighteen years of age when they begin the study of law, of good moral character, and are required to possess a bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited college or university.

Admission is based on the applicant's character, academic achievements, aptitude for the study of law, and other pertinent indi-

cations of professional promise. Any applicant who has attended another law school and who has been required to withdraw will not be admitted to the Nova Law Center.

No uniform pre-legal undergraduate course is prescribed. A broad cultural background is a desirable preparation for the study of law, however specialization in engineering, science, or other technical subjects is also valuable. The particular courses taken are not too important; any discipline which is exacting, which develops an ability to analyze, which requires clear comprehension and expression of ideas, and fosters creative power in thinking will form a good foundation for law study.

An application form accompanies this bulletin. Additional copies may be obtained upon request from the Director of Admissions, The Center for The Study of Law, Nova University, 3301 College Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33314.

Applications

The Admissions Committee will begin selection of the September, 1974 class about February, 1974. Applications for admission to the class entering in the fall of 1974 must be received by the Director of Admissions not later than April 1, 1974.

A filing fee of fifteen dollars in the form of a check or money order payable to Nova University must accompany the application. This fee is not refundable, is not credited toward tuition, and is not applicable toward the fee for the Law School Data Assembly Service described hereinafter.

LSAT

All applicants are required to take the Law School Admission Test. Application blanks and a bulletin of information containing regulations relative to the test and representative types of test questions may be obtained from LSAT, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The test is given in October, December, February, April, and July of each year at examination centers throughout the country. Nova University Law Center's code number is R5514. For additional information, an official Pre-Law Handbook including information on the legal profession, pre-law studies, the law school admission process, the study of law, a sample Law School Admission Test with answer key and explanatory comments, and descriptions of most of the accredited law schools in the United States can be obtained from the Educational Testing Service or most college bookstores.

Applicants are advised to take the LSAT in October or December prior to the September in which they seek to be admitted.

Applicants must also register with the Law School Data Assembly Service provided by the Educational Testing Service. An official transcript from every college attended is sent directly to LSDAS which then analyzes transcripts and sends results to the law schools you indicate. Registration with LSDAS is on the same registration form used to apply for the LSAT. Basic costs are \$14.00 for the LSAT and \$8.00 for the LSDAS. Note that the transcripts are sent to LSDAS not to the Law Center.

LSDAS

Registration for the Law School Admission Test and registration with the Law School Data Assembly Service is not an application to the Law Center. Applications to law schools must be made by filing appropriate papers with each school.

In passing upon applications, the Admissions Committee will consider both the undergraduate grade point average and the LSAT score and other relevant matters that may have been brought to its attention. Because of the large number of highly qualified students applying for admission to law schools,

Admissions

the standards will be fixed at a high level. Further, an interview is not part of the regular selection process, although the Admissions Committee may request a personal interview with a particular applicant.

No decision on applications can be made until all documents are received, i.e., application, LSDAS report and LSAT grade. As soon as available, the applicant should submit to the Law Center (not LSDAS) supplementary transcripts covering work completed after original registration with LSDAS. No action can ordinarily be taken on any application until college grades are submitted through the first semester or quarter of the senior year. Successful applicants will be required to submit, directly to the Law Center a final transcript showing the award of a bachelor's degree.

Receipt of applications will not be acknowledged unless the applicant supplies a stamped, self-addressed envelope or postal card for that purpose.

Acceptance Deposit

After receiving a notice of acceptance for the first-year class, the applicant will be required to make an acceptance deposit of \$100.00 within two weeks after the receipt of notice of acceptance. In no event, however,

shall the deposit be required prior to April 1st. Along with the deposit, each accepted applicant must submit two permanent passport-size facial photographs (approximately 2" x 2½"). If the deposit is late, the applicant forfeits the place that has been reserved for him. The deposit will be applied against tuition for the first term and is not refundable unless required active military service prevents the applicant from attending classes.

Applicants who have completed at least one year of work at a law school approved by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools may be admitted to the second year with credit for not more than one year of such work if (1) before undertaking the study of law the applicant had received a bachelor's degree from a college or university that is regionally accredited and (2) the applicant's law school record evidences outstanding academic competence. The faculty reserves the right to prescribe further conditions for the granting of such credit.

Transfer

Each new student must register in person at the office of the Director of Admissions of the Law Center by the specified registration

Registration

date. Unless advanced written permission to register late was granted, an applicant's failure to register on the prescribed date may result in cancellation of the acceptance and forfeiture of the \$100.00 deposit.

**Tuition
and Fees**

Tuition per semester	\$1,250.00
Application fee	15.00
Tuition deposit (payable after acceptance and credited towards tuition)	100.00
Late registration fee	10.00
Student activity fee per semester	10.00
Transcript Fee (first transcript, no charge)	1.00

Tuition is payable before the start of each semester on or prior to registration day. Deferred payments are not permitted. Privileges of the Law Center are dependent on the prompt payment of tuition and fees.

Refund of Tuition: Any student in good standing wishing to withdraw because of illness or some other satisfactory reason must notify the Dean's office in writing. If the application for withdrawal is approved by the Dean's office, an adjustment of tuition will be computed from the date on which the written notice was received at the Law Center.

No part of the tuition deposit paid by an entering student upon acceptance of his application will be refunded upon his withdrawal.

The refundable percentage of tuition will be computed in accordance with the following schedule:

During the first 14 calendar days of the semester	80%
During the 15th through 21st calendar days	60%
During the 22nd through 28th calendar days	40%
During the 29th through 35th calendar days	20%

No refunds will be payable for such withdrawals beyond the 35th calendar day.

The semester is deemed to begin on the day class starts as listed in the Law Center Calendar.

Requirements for admission to the bar differ from state to state. For example, every person intending to apply for admission to the Florida Bar shall register with the Board of Examiners within 150 days after commencement of the study of law. Each student

Bar Admission

should obtain from the State Board of Law Examiners of the state where the student intends to practice, precise information concerning that state's requirements. This should be done before or immediately after entering law school. Failure or delay may result in delaying admission to the bar.

The Law Center operates on the semester system, and offers two semesters per year of 15 weeks each, exclusive of the examination period.

During the first year a student will take 31 credits of required courses. During each semester of the second and third years, each student shall take not less than 12 nor more than 16 credits.

It is expected that students will prepare for and attend scheduled classes regularly. Failure to do so may result in dismissal from the course with a failing grade.

Graduation Requirements

The degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.), upon the recommendation of the faculty, will be awarded to students who have successfully completed 87 credits with a cumulative average of 2.0 or above; and who have studied law in residence for at least 90 weeks.

Examinations

In order to test scholastic achievement, a written examination of suitable length and complexity is required at the completion of every course except those consisting of clinical work, or involving extensive written work, or seminars or individual research projects.

Examinations may be scheduled on days and at times other than when regular classes are held. The examination must be taken at the scheduled time. Failure to take an examination at the scheduled time, without prior permission from the Dean, will result in a failing grade in the course.

To insure impartiality, written examinations are taken anonymously. Prior to each examination period a student draws a number and it is the number, not the name, which appears on the examination paper.

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Grades

Numerical grades are not used. Students will be graded on the following scale using letter grades and quality points.

	GRADE	QUALITY POINTS
Excellent	A	4
Very Good	B	3
Competent	C	2
Passing, but not satisfactory	D	1
Not Passing	F	0

To remain in good scholastic standing a student must maintain a cumulative weighted average of 2.0. This means the weighted average of all grades attained by the student in law school, and includes failing grades. If a student repeats a course, or is permitted to take a re-examination the next time an examination is regularly given in the course, the grade originally received remains a part of his record and the grade received in the second examination, together with his original grade, will be averaged into the overall cumulative weighted average.

The first year one point courses in Legal Research will be graded on a pass-fail basis. The faculty may designate other courses to be

graded on a pass-fail basis. A grade in such course will not be averaged into the overall cumulative weighted average.

The weighted cumulative average will be computed at the end of the spring semester for first-year students; for advanced students the average will be computed at the end of each semester.

Failure of a required course requires the student to repeat the course and obtain a passing grade or, with the permission of the Faculty Committee on Scholastic Standing, to take a re-examination the next time the course is regularly given. However, in courses extending over two semesters, upon the recommendation of the professor conducting the second semester of the course, the Faculty Committee on Scholastic Standing has the discretion to waive the requirement if the student has passed the second semester of the course with a satisfactory grade. Such waiver will not change the F grade received in the first semester and will not count towards credit hours given for graduation. If a re-examination is permitted and the course is changed in content in the interim, the student will be required to prepare upon the altered content of the course.

Failure of an elective course does not require the student to repeat it; however, it earns no credit hours towards graduation.

A student who fails to maintain a cumulative weighted average of 2.0 is not in good scholastic standing and will be automatically excluded from the Law Center.

Re-admission to the Law Center after exclusion for academic failure is ordinarily not possible. It is possible only by permission of the faculty on such conditions as it shall impose, and will be allowed only when that failure did not indicate a lack of capacity but was caused by unavoidable and non-recurrent circumstances of an extraordinary nature.

**Reservation
of
Power**

The Nova University Law Center reserves the right to change the requirements for admission or graduation; modify the curriculum; change tuition, or other fees; or regulations affecting the student body.

Curriculum

First-Year Courses—The subjects for the first year are prescribed. They cover the fundamentals of the law, afford a rigorous period of adaptation to legal analysis, and provide a basis for advanced studies. The first-year courses for 1974-75 are:

FALL SEMESTER

Contracts I	3 Cr.
Procedure I	3 Cr.
Property I	3 Cr.
Torts I	3 Cr.
Legal Profession	2 Cr.
Legal Research I	1 Cr.
	<hr/>
	15 Cr.

SPRING SEMESTER

Contracts II	3 Cr.
Procedure II	3 Cr.
Property II	3 Cr.
Torts II	3 Cr.
Criminal Law	3 Cr.
Legal Research II	1 Cr.
	<hr/>
	16 Cr.

Second and Third Year Courses—All courses after the first year are elective. Many students desire to choose a balanced, general practice curriculum. Others will prefer to place emphasis on particular areas. In the faculty's judgment the following courses are sufficiently important to a legal career that they should be taken regardless of the students special interests. These courses are basic to other electives that a student may wish to take, therefore, it is suggested that they be taken during the second year.

Business Associations
Commercial Transactions
Constitutional Law
Evidence
Federal Tax Law
Wills, Trusts and Estates

The electives presently contemplated for the second and third year will include the following:

Admiralty
Administrative Law
Advanced Corporations
Anti-trust Law
**Banking, Commercial Paper and
Business Credit**
Business Associations

Civil and Political Liberties
Commercial Transactions
Conflict of Laws
Constitutional Law
Consumer Credit
Corporate Tax
Creditor's Remedies and Debtor's Protection
Criminal Procedure
Environmental Law
Estate Planning
Evidence
Family Law
Federal Jurisdiction
Federal Tax Law
Insurance
International Business Transactions
International Law
Jurisprudence
Labor Law
Land Use Planning
Legal Accounting
Local Government
Patent Law
Practice Court
Products Liability
Real Estate Transactions
Remedies
Securities Regulation
Trial Tactics and Strategy
Wills, Trusts, and Estates

Financial Aid

Some scholarships and tuition grants will be available for entering students. The scholarships are awarded on the basis of demonstrated need and academic merit. The tuition grants are awarded to disadvantaged students on the basis of need and ability to successfully pursue and complete a course of law study. Both scholarship and tuition grants vary in amount, range up to the full cost of tuition, and are for one year. To renew a scholarship there must be continued need and a present record of work averaging 2.5; renewal of a tuition grant requires continued need and maintenance of good scholastic standing.

An applicant seeking direct aid must, along with the application for admission, submit a separate letter to the Dean stating the applicant's qualifications and showing need for direct aid. In addition, such applicant must submit a GAPSFAS application to the Educational Testing Service as explained below.

**Albert and
Birdie Einstein
Fund**

For the year 1974-75 the donors have created a fund that will permit up to five full scholarships or grants to worthy students who are in need of financial assistance.

Two federally sponsored student loan programs are available.

Loans

A limited amount of federal money is available to Nova University each year under the National Direct Student Loan program (formerly the National Defense Student Loan program) from which student loans can be made. The student must begin repaying this loan at 3% interest nine months after graduation. Generally speaking, the loan must be completely repaid within ten years.

NDSL Program

The Federally Insured Loan or Guaranteed Student Loan is made between the student and his local bank upon the recommendation of Nova University. Nova's recommendation is based in part upon the GAPSFAS need analysis performed by the Educational Testing Service.

FIL Program

Contact the Nova University Financial Aid Officer for details and application forms for either of these programs.

An applicant seeking a scholarship, tuition grant, or loan must submit a Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS) application to the Educational

GAPSFAS

Testing Service, P.O. Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Such application may be obtained at your undergraduate financial aid office, by writing to GAPSFAS at the above address or from the Nova University Financial Aid Officer.







COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

ADMIRALTY. An inquiry into jurisdiction, substantive principles and problems of federalism in the area of maritime activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. A study of the functioning of the administrative process at the federal level; the powers and procedures of administrative agencies and the methods and extent of judicial control over agency action.

ADVANCED CORPORATIONS. Business counseling and planning, including tax and federal securities law considerations.

ANTI-TRUST LAW. The principles and policies of the major federal anti-trust laws including the Sherman, Clayton, Robinson-Patman and Federal Trade Commission Acts as applied and implemented by the courts.

BANKING, COMMERCIAL PAPER & BUSINESS CREDIT. A study of bank-depositor relationships, and the use of drafts, notes, letters of credit, documents of title, investment securities and security interest in business transactions. The course involves an intensive study of Articles 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code and related provisions of Federal Bankruptcy Act.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS. Consideration and analysis of the basic form of business associations; agency, partnership and corporations, including shareholders interests and rights, the duties and liabilities of promoters, officers, directors, and controlling shareholders.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL LIBERTIES. Consideration of some contemporary problems of importance including racial equality, the right to vote, freedom of expression, the right to privacy, and freedom of association.

COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS. A study of the rules of law applicable in the distribution of goods, including delivery and payment obligations, the allocation of risks of loss, remedies of buyer and seller, bulk transfers and the

uses of checks, drafts, documents of title and security interests in the distribution process and in payment for goods and services. The course is designed to study Articles 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code and related provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

CONFLICT OF LAWS. This course is concerned with adjustment of the competing demands of the law of the forum and the law of a foreign state when the latter is invoked because of some connection with the transaction in question.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Survey of the important developments relating to judicial review of legislative action, problems of federalism, safeguards to life, liberty, and property, and protection of civil and political rights.

CONSUMER CREDIT. Current problems in consumer sale and loan transactions with particular attention to the deceptive sales practices acts, Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968, the Uniform Consumer Credit Code and to those provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Act most commonly invoked by consumers.

CONTRACTS I AND II. A comprehensive study of the creation, transfer, and termination of contract rights and duties.

CORPORATE TAX. Basic tax questions involved in operations conducted by corporations and other business entities including organization, dividends, redemptions, liquidations, and subchapter S corporations.

CREDITOR'S REMEDIES AND DEBTOR'S PROTECTIONS. The collection and enforcement of money judgments through execution, garnishment, attachment and supplemental proceedings; the debtor's exemptions and protections from judgment creditors; the law of fraudulent transfers; and the relief or rehabilitation of debtors through assignments for the benefit of creditors, receiverships, and under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

CRIMINAL LAW. The basic principles of American criminal law: definition of crimes, criminal responsibility, defenses, proof, and punishment.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The basic structure and operation of the American criminal justice system; federal and state pretrial, trial, and post-conviction procedures.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW. A critical study of the statutory and common law theories for limiting or eliminating environmental degradation and destruction or exhaustion of natural resources.

ESTATE PLANNING. The preparation of legal memoranda, estate analysis and drafts of documents for an estate plan. A consideration of the factors which influence the selection of available methods of inter vivos or testamentary disposition.

EVIDENCE. A consideration of rules relating to methods of proof of disputed facts, including competency, privileges, examination of witnesses and principal rules of exclusion.

FAMILY LAW. Marriage, divorce, annulment and separation; parent and child; adoption and legitimation.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION. Jurisdiction of the federal courts considering its source and constitutional and statutory limits; problems of federalism; appellate and collateral review.

FEDERAL TAX LAW. An introduction to basic concepts of federal income taxation of individuals, corporations, and other taxpayers; gross income, exemptions, deductions, and credits, accounting methods, capital gains, and losses.

INSURANCE. Principles of insurance law and a consideration of problems including insurable interest, selection and control of risks, formation of insurance contracts, waiver and estoppel, adjustment of claims.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS. A study of the legal framework of American foreign trade and investment; tax considerations applicable to companies doing business abroad; consideration of the foreign trade and investment laws of selected foreign countries; focus on the economic aspects of international law; special emphasis on business-planning techniques applicable to U.S. companies doing business abroad and foreign companies doing business in the U.S.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. A survey of the leading principles of public international law, as applied in decisions of domestic and international courts; the sources, development and authority of international law; the making, interpretation and enforcement of treaties; problems involving territory and nationality; and the organization and jurisdiction of international tribunals.

JURISPRUDENCE. Ethics, logic, and sociology of law involving an analysis of various schools of jurisprudential thought.

LABOR LAW. A critical examination of the common law and federal statutes applicable to concerted labor activity and collective bargaining.

LAND USE PLANNING. An analysis of the use and misuse of land resources by private parties; governmental policies; methods for regulating and controlling use and development including local zoning ordinances, master plans, subdivision controls, eminent domain, and taxation.

LEGAL ACCOUNTING. The basic principles of accounting as they bear on the practice of law.

LEGAL RESEARCH I AND II. The first semester is an introduction to legal research through use of law library materials, and utilization of research techniques to draft legal documents and law office memoranda. The second semester involves intensive research, writing a brief, and making an oral argument on an appellate problem.

LEGAL PROFESSION. The role of the lawyer in contemporary society, considering his duties and responsibilities to his client, the court, to other lawyers, and to the community, with special reference to the Code of Professional Responsibility.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Traditional units of local American government: Counties, townships, cities, and special districts, creation, powers, and responsibilities.

PATENT LAW. A course in federal protection of patentable ideas, considering the distinctions between patents, trademarks, and copyrights, the rights conferred by each, and licensing and enforcement problems.

PRACTICE COURT. A clinical course in trial advocacy where each student is assigned as attorney to a hypothetical case, which he will handle from pleadings through verdict.

PROCEDURE I AND II. A basic procedure course considering the techniques for obtaining judicial enforcement of substantive rights; state and federal jurisdiction and venue, pleadings, joinder, discovery, res judicata, trial and review.

PRODUCTS LIABILITY. A study of problems involved in the expanding field of responsibility of manufacturers and distributors in respect to defects in their products.

PROPERTY I AND II. A basic course concerning property rights and interests in both personal property and in land; problems of possession, estates in land, landlord-tenant, real estate transactions including conveyancing, mortgages, recording; private and governmental control of land use through easements, covenants, conditions, nuisance law, zoning, eminent domain.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS. A detailed study of mortgages and real property liens; the purchase and sale of real estate; title security.

REMEDIES. A consideration of equitable remedies in tort cases; specific performance; reformation; restitution for unjust enrichment and in cases of fraud and mistake; measure of damages for injury to personal, property, and business interests.

SECURITIES REGULATION. A detailed study of problems in regard to issuance of and distribution of and trading in securities with special emphasis on federal and state securities regulations including the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

TORTS I AND II. A study of the traditional and emerging concepts of rights and liabilities arising from conduct which results in harm to others.

TRIAL TACTICS AND STRATEGY. A course conducted by outstanding trial lawyers covering the tactics and strategy best utilized in the various phases of both civil and criminal trials including: the selection of and opening statement to the jury, the direct and cross-examination of witnesses including expert witnesses, the use of documentary evidence and demonstrative evidence, summations to the jury, and requests to charge.

MAILMAN-HOLLYWOOD CENTER
IOWA UNIVERSITY





ADMINISTRATION

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Office of the President

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