"....except the LORD build the house, they labor in vain that build it" - Benjamin Franklin addressing the Constitutional Convention, June 28, 1787
The nation’s capital is the best place in the country for the study of positive law and of its administration. Within ten minutes of any downtown location is the world’s most comprehensive complex of executive, legislative, and judicial bodies. Administrative agencies, specialized library and archive facilities, the chanceries of every foreign government, and private law firms with local, national, and international stature are here in Washington, D.C.

We have been blessed with a rare combination of distinctly qualified educators and teaching practitioners on our faculty. The School offers a law curriculum and training for students whose horizons are local or international. The faculty includes instructors who have taught at various other law schools; some have also specialized in preparing students for the bar examinations.

But our main goal is to impart knowledge in the broader field of legal education, Jurisprudence, the study of which co-ordinates philosophy, logic, ethics, theology - all disciplines and sciences - as well as the technical subjects of law. We are authorized to give the degree, Doctor of Jurisprudence, J.D., by the District of Columbia. We cannot agree that a law school is merely an institution for technical training, and is no place to develop character or wisdom - to educate. Our experience is to the contrary. This is no innovation. Some years ago the Jurist Cicero said, of Juris Prudentia, that “principles may be discovered in comparison with which the rules of positive law are but of trivial importance.” Today the Journal of Legal Education suggests the trend is again in this direction.

The school is relocating to larger quarters in the center of the city and near the present site in the residence of former Chief Justice White. This new property once housed a college, and has adequate library and office space, as well as some student housing accommodations which will soon be available. We anticipate having recreation facilities in the coming year.

We are fully informed as to requirements for accreditation by the American Bar Association. We are devoting the financial resources and taking the action necessary for a program of legal education that will qualify for its accreditation.

One of the few independent law schools, we furnish an opportunity to students of the numerous smaller colleges who are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with students from the larger universities for places in their university law school.

John W. Brabner-Smith
Dean
September 1, 1974
Academic Calendar

FALL SEMESTER, 1974

September 24 through 27 ........ Registration ($10.00 late registration fee after Sept. 27)

September 30 ................................ Classes begin

October 14 ................................ Last day to drop courses without penalty

October 28 ................................ No classes. Veteran’s Day

November 27 through December 1 .... No classes. Thanksgiving Recess

December 20 through January 5 ...... No classes. Christmas Recess

January 16 through 22 ............... Registration ($10.00 late registration fee after January 22)

January 16 through January 22 ........ Reading Week

January 23 through 31 .................. Examinations

SPRING SEMESTER, 1975

February 5 ........................................ Classes begin

February 21 ..................................... Last day to drop courses without penalty

March 22 through 31 ..................... No classes. Spring Recess

May 22 through 28 ......................... Reading Week

May 29 through June 7 .................... Examinations
The idea of a modern law course or school, based upon Jurisprudence as taught in our first law schools and understood by the founders of our colonial and federal governments, originated during World War II. At that time the Latin American Institute began providing practical courses in Civil Law in the nation’s capital as our military occupation and international commitments in Italy, France, Germany, and other foreign countries, increased.

Instructors and students then became aware of the major contribution to our legal heritage of the Judeo-Christian culture. It was dimly perceived that most law school graduates did not comprehend the legal language nor basic assumption of Civil Code lawyers, to whom Jurisprudence, Juris Prudentia, is “the science of what is right and what is wrong,” a meaning universally understood at the birth of our nation. Such instruction stimulates deductive reasoning and acceptance of unchangeable values.

More recently, the youth of Puerto Rico and Cuba swelled the throngs of students coming here from other Spanish-speaking nations. It became noticeable, and disturbing, especially to foreign diplomats, that many remained here because they had lost contact with their culture. Especially was this so in the field of law, where the unstable positive law - Legis Prudentia - had practically supplanted Juris Prudentia, and the law schools were becoming technical institutes in fields unfamiliar to foreign countries.

In the meantime, the astonishing increase in applications for law training was often preventing even those of high academic rank from obtaining a legal education. The new demand reflected a growing awareness among young people that the study of law was important to fulfill their education and essential to complete a training for such varied fields as municipal administration, social welfare, corporate finance, law enforcement, politics, labor relations, and estate administration. But law schools were overcrowded. Education in “the law” had become a very closed shop. In the summers of 1971 and 1972,
it became almost impossible to find law school openings for highly qualified young men and women. Bar and law school officials verified the critical shortage. A special American Bar Association Committee concluded that there was no surplus of lawyers. Further influencing factors were the numerous recommendations that law schools encourage more intimacy between students and faculty through small classes, and that the instructors have practical experience in the practice of law. The nation’s capital has many lawyers with teaching experience.

The Law School was officially founded at a meeting in the Federal Bar Building, in 1972, of lawyers of the “Halverson I.C.L. group.” The first classes convened in the Bar Review Room of the Federal Bar Building. Shortly thereafter, at the invitation of St. Matthews Church, the school was moved to the former home of the late Chief Justice Douglass White of the United States Supreme Court at 1717 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., in the center of Washington and not far from the White House. The growth of the school necessitated larger quarters. A building complex nearby at 1441-53 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., formerly housing a college, has now been acquired. The law school will have here student residential housing and is now seeking recreational facilities.

The School of Law has expanded to an enrollment of approximately four hundred students from more than 150 colleges and universities and 30 states. It has attracted a faculty of well-qualified teachers and practitioners of varied backgrounds and experiences. A legal reference center was begun in 1972. The school is installing the latest equipment for its microfilm addition, which will supplant a large number of older law books. It is developing a computer data retrieving system for the school’s benefit as well as for the use of the judicial court system.

* * * *

Justice is not what man ordains - It is that which he seeks to discover.

Nathaniel Micklem (Oxford)
in Law and the Laws
Method of Instruction

All substantive law instruction is conducted using the case method, as employed in American law schools for almost a century. The method is scientific, in that the natural governing principles are found in the cases themselves, much as in controlled experiments, which are chosen from the great body of reported cases, now accumulating at over three million per year. The case method is uniquely suited to the ever evolving common law, to tracing the historical development of the Law, and to providing that "Socratic dialogue" between teacher and student, which stimulates legal reasoning and assists in problem solving.

The active interchange of ideas in the classroom is supplemented by practical instruction in the art of advocacy and in the techniques of judicial administration. Exposure to the functioning bar and bench is strongly encouraged. Students are permitted wide latitude in arranging for participation in the activities of the profession which will acquaint them with all aspects of its activities. The number of opportunities for this in the Washington, D.C. area are virtually limitless. For example, third year students, under supervision, are permitted to represent indigent clients in Superior Court for certain purposes, and participation in this program is encouraged.

Pre-Law

The study of law is largely a method of analysis. If the student is aware of areas of specialization in law that he prefers, he may wish to prepare in his undergraduate study in these areas. In his preparation for law school, the student should strive to train himself in accuracy of thought and to develop in his thinking an intolerance for ambiguity. Although the student's grade average may suffer, to merit high respect of the profession he should study philosophy and ancient, modern, and Anglo-American political history. The Latin, Hebrew, and Greek classics are, still, as invaluable aids to an aspiring jurist as they were to James Madison and Chancellor Kent. Cicero ranks with Blackstone. "Who of recent times compares with either?" Dean Wigmore once asked.
Student Affairs

Student Bar Association

Officers are elected by the student body and direct various activities within the school. For examples, the SBA arranges for student picnics and recreation, and is aiding in the financing of the Law Review and the monthly news periodical. The students make a voluntary contribution of $20.00 per year, rather than have this added to the student’s tuition.

The student magazine, Evidence, is published periodically to inform the students about student and school affairs.

A bookstore is maintained by the students to provide new texts and market used books. Profits go to the Student Bar Association.

Law Review of International School of Law

The Law Review is edited and managed by students of the Law School, who are selected on a basis of grades and writing ability. A variety of topics in the legal field is covered in this periodic publication. Two academic credits will be given as a senior elective, after a year as a candidate on the Law Review.

Veterans

The International School of Law is actively seeking to serve the need of veterans. The D.C. Board of Education has approved this school as available for veterans student benefits. Additionally, a special scholarship fund has been established for prisoners-of-war and their dependents.

Placement

The school offers assistance in placing its students and graduates in government and private positions, preferably where their legal education may be employed and furthered.
Admissions

CRITERIA

The Committee on Admissions seeks to accept a class which will best benefit by the program of study which the School of Law offers. Because the number of qualified applicants exceeds the school's capacity, admissions are selective. We look for the highly motivated student who, having done well in undergraduate or post graduate years, has acquired more than mere academic acumen.

Fluency in one or more foreign languages, teaching experience, a skill in historical research, superior writing talents, graduate study — these are good indicators of the abilities required of effective advocates. So too, a background in the physical sciences indicates an ability to absorb and correlate large quantities of material, distill them, and then apply this acquired knowledge to given situations.

The Committee recognizes that standardized test scores are not the sole method of evaluating academic potential, nor can a test predict what the law graduate will do with his skill. It is frequently accepted, however, that students who score well on the Law School Aptitude Test do comparably well in the study of Law. Thus the committee looks to the test score of each applicant as one of the criteria used to evaluate each application. Though the Committee specifies no minimum scores, the student with low board scores will be accepted only upon a clear showing that the student possesses the requisite potential to complete the Law School curriculum.

The School has experienced the benefits of a heterogeneous student body which is representative of both sexes, and culturally, racially, and nationally diverse.

DECISIONS

The Admissions Committee reviews each applicant with reference to the following:

1. High LSAT scores are looked upon favorably, as is superior
academic performance. Where the standardized scores are low, and the student provides SAT or ACT results taken prior to entrance to college, a judgment may be made to place somewhat less emphasis on the test results if the student has established a clearly superior undergraduate academic record.

2. An in-depth work of research which is submitted to support an application will be read and evaluated for its depth of study, critical analysis of specific issues, and quality of written expression.

3. An applicant may submit a curriculum vitae, not to exceed two pages, outlining his activities after receipt of his or her first undergraduate degree. Employment or study in an area relating to the law will be of interest to the committee, if from this information it appears that the applicant clearly will gain from a three-year period of concentrated study. Work which indicates a commitment to an ideal, or which demonstrates sacrifice to achieve a worthy end, will be considered.

4. Recommendations are desired, and should be from undergraduate or graduate instructors or others familiar with the applicant’s work habits and performance. Letters from members of the bar or other responsible individuals, who have been personally acquainted with the applicant, are preferred.

5. After the Admissions Committee has reviewed an applicant’s file, a personal interview with one of the members of the committee may be required.

PROCEDURES

An applicant’s file is complete when it contains an official report (not candidate’s copy) of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), transcripts from all other schools attended, or LSDAS, a completed application blank, at least two letters of recommendation (preferably from a member of the bar, college professor, advisor, or clergyman), and payment of the $15.00 application fee, which is non-refundable. When all materials have been received, the file will be reviewed by the Admissions Committee after which the applicant will be contacted for
an interview.

The applicant will be notified of the Committee’s action. If favorable, a non-refundable deposit of $100.00 must be received, or the enclosing envelope postmarked, within thirty days after receipt of such notice, to complete the applicant’s admission. When the applicant registers, the deposit is applied to his tuition.

Applicants seeking scholarships or other financial aid should make a request therefor, on a form provided by the School, as soon as admitted. (See hereafter, Finances)

The Law Student’s Responsibilities

Students are expected to conduct themselves as befits aspirants to the legal profession. Every action of the student is a testimony - reflected in the student’s manner of dress, speech and demeanor. It reflects indirectly, also, on the law school.

Each student is required to abide by the A.B.A. Code of Professional Responsibility. That code applies not only to the lawyer’s own conduct; it imposes on him duties in respect to the conduct of other members of the profession.

Section EC 1-5 provides: “A lawyer should maintain high standards of professional conduct and should encourage fellow lawyers to do likewise. He should be temperate and dignified and he should refrain from all illegal and morally reprehensible conduct. Because of his position in society, even minor violations of the law by a lawyer may tend to lessen public confidence in the legal profession. Obedience to law exemplifies respect for law. To lawyers especially, respect for the law should be more than a platitude.”

Section EC 1-2 and EC 1-4 provide in part, “The public should be protected from those who are not qualified to be lawyers by reasons of a deficiency in education or moral standards or of other relevant factors... The integrity of the profession can be maintained only if conduct of lawyers in violation of the Disciplinary Rules is brought to the attention of the proper officials. A lawyer should reveal voluntarily to those officials all unprivileged knowledge of conduct of lawyers which he believes clearly to be in violation of the Disciplinary Rules.”
Academic Policies

Degree Requirements

The required course for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence normally extends over three academic years of two semesters each, with from ten to sixteen hours of class room instruction per week. Fifteen hours is usually recommended, but schedules will be adjusted for students who must engage in outside work to meet personal living expenses, or for other reasonable cause, in the Dean's discretion. A total of 1200 class hours is required for graduation.

Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence will be required to take certain prescribed studies. Numerous electives are available. A total of 86 credit hours is required for the degree, of which 80 hours must be completed with a cumulative average of 70 or above. Each student is cautioned to select a program which is in conformity with the rules for admission to the Bar in the jurisdiction where the student wishes to practice. The school's prescribed program fulfills the requirements of most of the states. Some states require a first-year student to register with the appellate court governing admissions. Compliance with such state requirements is a responsibility of the student.

Special Students

Work done by Special Students will not be counted toward the fulfillment of the requirements for the Juris Doctor degree. Programs for Special Students must be approved by the Dean.

Grading

The following grading scale is employed: 90 - 100, A (excellent); 80 - 89, B (good); 70 - 79, C (satisfactory); 60 - 69, D (poor, below standard for graduation); and below, F (unacceptable). A student with a cumulative average below 70 after the first year or any semester thereafter is subject to dismissal; however, a student whose average is between 65 and 70 may petition the Faculty for retention. If a student fails a course, he may repeat it, and the transcripts will reflect the grade received upon repetition.
Tuition for full-time students is $900.00 per semester. Part-time and special students are charged $90.00 per credit hour.

Financial assistance is available and is awarded on the basis of scholarship, character, and financial need. The Law School offers tuition scholarships and supports a work-scholarship program which permits a student to work part-time to satisfy the tuition requirement. It is a policy of the School to discourage students from taking loans of any nature. A debt at the beginning of one’s professional career is a burden which many students underestimate. The School will extend credit to students in some cases, and may arrange for deferred payment of tuition through the school year.

No tuition is charged for veterans eligible for G.I. benefits during any period in which the student is unable to obtain such benefits.

Upon complete withdrawal from the School, signified by a written letter to the Office of Admissions, a student’s tuition will be refunded on a pro rata basis:

1. Within the first week of class, the student may receive the balance of his tuition above the deposit;

2. Within the first three weeks of class, seventy percent;

3. Within the first six weeks of class, fifty percent, and thereafter, none.

Scholarships and Awards

The Trustees Award – to a student of the graduating class displaying outstanding qualities of scholarship and leadership.

The Faculty Award – to the graduating student with the highest scholastic average.

The American Jurisprudence Award – for excellence in certain courses.

The Corpus Juris Secundum and West Hornbook Awards – to the student of each class who makes the most significant contribution toward overall legal scholarship, and who achieves the highest average.
Research Assistants – The Dean may designate upper class students as research assistants to individual faculty members working on specific projects. Such appointments require between ten and twenty hours per week and carry no academic credit.

The following tuition scholarships are available for first year students:

THE CARROLLS OF MARYLAND SCHOLARSHIP. For a graduate of Georgetown University or other institution having a political science department, who combines the characteristics of integrity, devotion to Christian ideals, and patriotism.

THE NELSON BELL SCHOLARSHIP. For a college graduate who has the qualities for which L. Nelson Bell was known, “a sincere, perservering, athletic, humble, Christian youth.”

THE JOHN WITHERSPOON SCHOLARSHIP. In honor of the President of the first inter-colonial college, College of New Jersey, which is now Princeton. A statue honoring this patriotic teacher of Jurisprudence and signer of the Declaration of Indepedence is in Witherspoon Square, near the Law School.

New Scholarships

THE NOAH WEBSTER SCHOLARSHIP, a new grant, in honor of “the father of the Dictionary” . . . a native of New England, lawyer, Christian educator, scientist, musician, economist, farmer, historian, patriot, politician, “respected father and husband”, proponent of women’s education. This grant is preferably for a native of New England.

THE ROBERT FLEMING SCHOLARSHIP is for a resident of the Greater Washington area who portrays characteristics of unselfish leadership for which Robert V. Fleming was esteemed.

THE RABBAN GAMALILL SCHOLARSHIP is established to encourage a student, brought up on the cultural background of that notable Teacher of the Law, to emulate him in wisdom and conduct.

1973 Recipients

The Carrolls Scholarship – Reginald K. T. Yee, Hawaii
The Nelson Bell Scholarship – Sherwood S. Day, Virginia
The Witherspoon Scholarship – Alvin J. Schilling, Michigan
The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship, 1974 – Lawrence E. Williams, Jr., D.C.
Curriculum

FIRST YEAR

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Note: Members of the Class of 1975 will register for Evidence in the 1974 Fall semester; for Remedies in the 1975 Spring semester.
Faculty and Officers of Administration

TRUSTEES

JOHN W. BRABNER-SMITH. Ph.B., L.L.B., Yale U.; J.D.S., Northwestern U.
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CHARLES R. McBRIER, B.S., Syracuse U.
CURRAN C. TIFFANY, B.S., U.S. Naval Academy, J.D., Columbia U.

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ELIZABETH V. COLE, Cashier
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WILLIAM M. WITTMAN, A.B., Loyola University (La.), J.D., University of Florida, Assistant to the Dean

FULL-TIME FACULTY

DEAN KALIVAS, B.A., U. of Chicago; J.D., Catholic U.
DANIEL D. SMITH, A.B., Indiana U.; L.L.B., U. of Virginia

PART-TIME FACULTY

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L.L.M., George Washington U.
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U.
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Georgetown U.
LUCILLE B. LAMBERT, L.L.B., Catholic U.
STEPHEN LEONARD, B.S., Washington & Lee U.; J.D.,
Indiana U.
TIM MURPHY, B.S., St. Michael's, L.L.B., L.L.M., Georgetown
U.; Judge, D.C. Superior Court
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Virginia; B.S.T., Catholic U.
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Georgetown U.; S.J.D., George Washington U.; M.A., Ameri-
can U.
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THOMAS ROTHWELL, L.L.B., U. of Michigan

DAVID SCHNEIER, B.A., Columbia U.; J.D., George Washington U.

DONALD SHEEHY, A.B., Providence College; S.T.B., Immaculate Conception Seminary; J.D., S.T.L., Catholic U.


ALFRED D. SWERSKY, B.A., Old Dominion College; L.L.B., College of William & Mary

DANIEL H. ZAFREN, B.A., Queen’s College; J.D., New York Law School; L.L.M., George Washington U.

LIBRARY


FRANCES L. ADAMS, Assistant Librarian, B.A. & M.S., Florida State U.

BOARD OF VISITORS

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DR. RICHARD C. HALVERSON, B.S., Wheaton; L.L.D., Ph.D, Princeton

PRES. JESS W. JOHNSON, B.Th., NW Christian College, B.D., Union; D.D., Milligan

JUDGE ROY MORGAN, B.A., J.D., University of Virginia

PROFESSOR JAMES O. MURDOCK, Ph.B., Chicago; L.L.B., Harvard
Required Courses

CIVIL PROCEDURE, 2 semesters, 5 hours
The construction of lawsuits, and the mechanics of courtroom procedure. A study of court rules of civil litigation, with emphasis on devices and language used in state and federal cases. Pleadings, motions, conferences, depositions, and appellate review are examined.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, 2 semesters, 6 hours
Basic principles of American constitutional government - separation of powers, federalism. The role of the court in interpreting the competing rights of the individual, state government, and the federal government. A study of the Bill of Rights, the Fourteenth Amendment, regulation of commerce and federal intervention, ripeness and standing.

CONTRACT LAW, 2 semesters, 6 hours
The study of the assumption of legally enforceable obligations by individuals. The course investigates how the assumption is made, the extent of the obligation assumed, and the consequences of non-fulfillment of the obligation under common law and the Uniform Commercial Code.

CRIMINAL LAW, 1 semester, 3 hours
The common law and statutory development of laws to protect the community interest. A study of specific crimes deemed malum in se: murder, larceny, rape, mayhem . . ., and those specifically defined by legislatures, including the modern conspiracy laws. The topics of jurisdiction, constitutional rights, procedure, and specific defenses are included here.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1 semester, 2 hours
The practical application of Criminal Law principles from defense and prosecution viewpoints. Included here are pre-trial investigations, including client and witness interviews, bail preliminary hearings, grand jury techniques, and pre-trial motions of discovery, and suppression, including plea bargaining. Trial preparation and tactics are examined, as well as appeals and post-conviction relief.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS, 1 semester, 3 hours
The legal consequences of marriage, dissolution of marriage, and having a family. A study of separation, annulment, and
divorce; alimony, antenuptial agreements, and economic relations, legitimacy, adoption, and custody of children; rights and obligations of parents and children; guardianship of infants.

EVIDENCE, 1 semester, 4 hours
A study of the facts needed for trials; what is essential to carrying the burden, or “going forward” with plaintiff or defendant’s case. The rules, policies, and logic for admitting and excluding categories of factual material in trial.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX, 1 semester, 3 hours
The federal income tax as it applies to individual taxpayers; gross and adjusted gross income, credits, averaging, deductions, capital gains and losses. A study of tax procedures and tax practices.

JURISPRUDENCE, 1 semester, 2 hours
Function of Law; distinction between laws (lex) and Law (Jus); ingredients of justice. Motivation for compliance - force, shared morality. The Paternalistic state and the paternalistic State. Fact vs. Law. Determination of the law - induction and deduction. Characteristics of legal systems, including Moslem and Socialist. Founding Fathers and development of law in U.S. Effect of recent developments, economic, technological, theological, political, on law; “the pluralistic society.” Evolution of law - a new moral base?

LEGAL HISTORY, 1 semester, 2 hours
A study of Anglo-American law, its growth and development. Particular emphasis is given to the study of political, socio-economic, and geo-political factors and their effect on legal institutions. The course covers the Continental and English preludes to 1066; the Conquest to “reception” in the new Republic; and the modifications wrought by the Frontier and the 19th Century.

LEGAL RESEARCH, 1 semester, 2 hours
Familiarization with, and use of, the major sources for all types of legal research, including appellate advocacy, office memorandum, legislative interpretation and drafting, and scholarly writing; legal terminology.

LEGAL WRITING, 1 semester, 2 hours
A practical course to develop within the law student the ability to produce precise, polished, written products in all areas of
Legal practice. Participation in joint projects leading to the preparation and argument of a moot court case.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1 semester, 1 hour
An examination of the delicate balance of interests which the modern lawyer has to his client, himself, and society. The recurrent conflicts of professional life; duties to the community, and opportunities for public service. The moral obligations of the lawyer to represent all sectors of society, regardless of personal gain. A thorough treatment of the canons of professional conduct.

PROPERTY LAW, 2 semesters, 6 hours
A study of the nature and division of ownership of property, modern land transactions, and the public control of land use. During the first semester students examine concepts such as ownership, estates, easements, adverse possession, and nuisance. Second semester focuses on the transfer of property, real and personal, with emphasis on the legal theory and practice behind the conveyancing of land. Finally, attention is given to the public control of land through zoning, eminent domain, and urban development practices.

REMEDIES, 1 semester, 3 hours
Origin and development of Equity. The scope of legal and equitable relief; election of remedies. The following will be discussed: theories of damages, enforcement of judgments, specific performance, injunction, recision, reformation, and restitution.

TORT LAW, 2 semesters, 6 hours
A study of the causes of action arising from breaches of legally recognized duties relative to the protection of person, reputation, and property, including the traditional tort areas and new and developing fields of tort liability. The course covers various defenses, immunities, and privileges and includes critical analysis of the fault concept of liability.

TRUSTS AND ESTATES I & II, 2 semesters, 6 hours
During the first semester, the student examines the legal requirements of wills to include: intestate succession, formalities for executing and revoking wills, problems of construction, and deeds, contracts, and similar transactions related to wills. In the second semester the student studies the various formalities related to trusts, as well as applies these fiduciary and legal requirements in a comprehensive but intensive survey of applicable tax and estate planning principles.
Elective Courses

*ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, 1 semester, 3 hours
A study of the administrative processes in government agencies, with emphasis on judicial review. Formal and informal decision making, rulemaking, hearings, and control of agency action. Relationship of agencies to the executive and legislative branches; the public and private interest groups; the Federal Administrative Procedure Act.

ADMIRALTY, 1 semester, 2 hours
Jurisdiction, principles, and rights under maritime law and the Jones Act. Shipping, seamen's rights, passengers' rights, collision and salvage; the practice of maritime law.

ADVOCACY, 1 semester, 2 hours
The art of zealous partisan representation within the bounds of the law. The conduct of civil and criminal litigation, strategy, drafting of paperwork, trial tactics and technique.

*AGENCY, 1 semester, 2 hours
The course focuses on the subject of vicarious liability and its application to employer-employee relations, partnerships, and joint ventures. The principle of respondeat superior and the more complex relationships of agents, independent contractors, and other authorized actors, are discussed.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LAW, 1 semester, 2 hours
Designed primarily for foreign lawyers visiting the United States. An intensive study of common law development and method, forms and pleadings. An introduction to research materials.

ANTI-TRUST LAW & TRADE REGULATION, 1 sem., 2 hrs.
The Clayton and Sherman Acts, and the scope of the statutes enforced by the Federal Trade Commission. The problem area of monopolies and oligopolies, price discrimination and trade agreements, mergers, and efforts to control spiraling conglomerate structures.

AVIATION LAW, 1 semester, 2 hours
Domestic regulation of carriers and private aircraft. National
policy and the CAB rule making powers; economic determinants in route awards. The Federal Aviation Agency and safety; control of high altitude crime; NASA and the emerging law of outer space fringe.

CIVIL RIGHTS, 1 semester, 3 hours
An examination of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the constitution as they apply to inequalities in education, employment, housing, voting rights, and the administration of justice. Also includes federal civil rights legislation, its inception to modern day developments; Brown v. Board of Education to date.

COMPARATIVE LAW, 1 semester, 2 hours
An introduction to the great legal systems, with emphasis on the comparative study of laws and the administration of law.

CONFICT OF LAWS, 1 semester, 2 hours
International and inter state legal confrontation of the law. The evidentiary and procedural problems in state courts using alien law and materials; the federal system and attempts at uniform rule making. Material is drawn from torts, civil procedure, contracts, domestic relations, and the law of trusts and estates.

*CONVEYANCES, 1 semester, 3 hours
Problems of title, leases, deeds, mortgages, and other instruments. Title searches, abstracts, and surveys using applicable state law.

*CORPORATION AND OTHER SOCIETIES
1 semester, 4 hours
An expansion of agency; unincorporated partnerships, privately held associations, the close corporation, publicly held corporations. Creation and operation of these; applicable securities regulation law; the rights of shareholders, officers, and promoters, and their duties. Societies in general and particular.

CORPORATE TAX AND BUSINESS PLANNING
1 semester, 3 hours
Organization, dividends, redemption, and liquidation of cor-

D. C. PRACTICE, 1 semester, 1 hour
Civil practice and procedure in the Superior Court and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Prerequisite course: Civil Procedure.

FEDERAL COURTS, 1 semester, 2 hours

FEDERAL PRACTICE, 1 semester, 2 hours
The jurisdiction of the Federal courts; venue, choosing applicable law, federal rules and federal rules decisions.

GIFT AND ESTATE TAXATION, 1 semester, 3 hours
The basic Federal and estate gift tax laws; the applicable income tax provisions as they relate to estate planning; the policy behind these laws.

INSURANCE, 1 semester, 3 hours

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS, 1 sem., 3 hrs.
A study of form and practice in International trade. Exporting, tariffs, letters of credit, taxes and tax havens, exchange controls, nationalization and expropriation of resources are included. Emphasis is placed upon American business abroad, the European Economic Community and other common market structures. Prerequisite course: Corporations.

INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1 semester, 3 hours
A study of the origins, history, and present status of legal relations between nations. Included here are the concepts of recognition, individual rights and freedoms, succession, diplomatic and sovereign immunities, consular and diplomatic exchanges. International claims, agreements, and settlement of disputes between world states.
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, 1 semester, 2 hours
The institutions erected between governments for economic stability and peacemaking; the United Nations, the European Economic Community, International Monetary Fund, the World Bank. The framework of regional organizations will be examined, including NATO, the Warsaw nations, the union of the Soviet Republics, the European Atomic Community.

JURISPRUDENCE ADVANCED, 1 semester, 2 hours
A study of select problems in this field, including a critique of recent writers of the sociological and functional schools - such as Austin, Gray, Holmes, Pound, Kelsen, Hart; and of the return to Juris Prudentia.

LABOR LAW, 1 semester, 3 hours
The doctrine of agency: employer-employee relations, rights and duties of both. The National Labor Relations Act and recent amendments, respondeat superior and its modern ramifications, unionization, arbitration, and modern collective bargaining practices.

LAW AND MEDICINE, 1 semester, 2 hours
The problems between the professions: a question of proof. The medical, legal, and sociological issues of experimental medicine, transplantations, patients’ rights, urban treatment, health care, and drug abuse will be explored. The contemporary issues: euthanasia, “good samaritan” and abortion decisions will be examined in light of recent legislation.

LEGISLATION, 1 semester, 2 hours
The development of statutes, from drafting to eventual judicial interpretation. Guidelines for construction of laws, and the problems incident thereto; constitutional limitations on form and delegation of powers.

MARYLAND PRACTICE, 1 semester, 1 hour
Civil and Criminal practice and procedure and the applicable laws of Maryland. Supreme Court decisions and statutes defining the law of Maryland.

MILITARY LAW, 1 semester, 3 hours
Criminal law as applied to the Armed Forces, the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Courts martial procedure and rules,
rights of foreign states, immunities, military appeals, constitutional questions and the UCMJ. Operating structure of the Department of Defense.

MORTGAGES, 1 semester, 3 hours
The difference between legal and equitable mortgaging: relationship between the parties. Guarantors and assignment of mortgages, discharge and foreclosure.

NARCOTICS AND THE LEGAL PROCESS, 1 sem., 2 hrs.

N.L.R.B. PROCEDURES, 1 semester, 3 hours
An advanced course for those wishing to specialize in labor law, pre-election and post-election conduct. Individual rights and the collective bargaining contract; rules and regulations of the N.L.R.B.; filing charges, petition, procedure, and relief. Prerequisite course: Labor Law.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, 1 semester, 3 hours
A study of the Uniform Commercial Code as it applies to the various forms of Negotiable Instruments; the respective rights and liabilities of the parties; and bank deposits and collections. In depth consideration is given to Articles III and IV of the Uniform Commercial Code. Emphasis is also placed on related provisions in Articles I, II, VII, VIII, and IX.

NEW YORK PRACTICE, 1 semester, 1 hour
An introduction to practice in New York State under the New York Criminal Procedure Law and the Civil Practice Law and Rules. The course will include the New York court structure, jurisdiction, venue, process, pleadings, motions, preparation for and alternatives to trial, jury and non-jury trials. Provisional remedies and special remedies available in New York will be discussed.

OCEANOGRAPHY AND THE LAW, 1 semester, 3 hours
Ocean resources, their use and development. Legal problems relating to the ocean floor, continental shelf, coastal limits, and international waters, are discussed. Efforts at international cooperation in this area are stressed.
PATENT LAW, 1 semester, 3 hours
Classification of patentable and unpatentable material, history of patent law, licensing, assignment, and infringement of patent rights. Statutes and provisions for patent prosecution, remedies and defenses.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW, 1 semester, 2 hours
Free schools, the American model. The property tax structure, community control, federal intervention, boards of education and local decision making. State, local, and national decisions on student’s and teacher’s rights, curriculum, from the elementary level to state university board of regents. With an introduction to the field of law, correlating positive law and justice.

ROMAN LAW, 1 semester, 2 hours
Analysis of the ancient Roman law of persons, property, obligations, succession and procedure. Emphasis will be given to the influence of Roman law on the common law.

*SALES AND CREDIT TRANSACTIONS, 1 sem., 2 hours
Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code; a thorough look at its ramifications in the manufacture and sale of goods. The Sales Contract, enforcement, breach, and remedy.

SECURED TRANSACTIONS AND CREDITORS RIGHTS
1 semester, 3 hours
Transfers of personal property, tangible and intellectual, as regulated by the Uniform Commercial Code and the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The choice and use of secured credit devices by banks and other lenders. Prerequisite course: Corporations.

SECURITIES REGULATION, 1 semester, 3 hours
This course deals with government regulation of securities through federal statutes and the administration thereof by the Securities Exchange Commission.

*VIRGINIA PRACTICE, 1 semester, 1 hour
Civil practice and procedure in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Prerequisite course: Civil Procedure.

*Recommended Electives
The Foreign Law Program

One objective of the International School of Law is to educate students who have an interest beyond their national boundaries - wherever they live. Therefore, the teaching program includes studies of the principal legal systems of today, as well as a thorough curriculum of courses necessary for an adequate comprehension of our own Anglo-American common law system. Classes are scheduled to commence in the fall of 1975.

“A good international lawyer must be a master of his own law.” Elihu Root once remarked. And the successful international lawyer must have a basic understanding of the legal system of the area in which he is immediately concerned, whether it be Brazil, Iran, The Congo, or the U.S.S.R. Few foreign legal problems reach the state of international law. For this reason, Dean John H. Wigmore, Elihu Root and Professor James O. Murdock succeeded in enlarging the functions and scope of the American Bar Association Committee on International Law, to a Section emphasizing comparative law.

Further benefits to be derived from having this foreign law program in this nation’s capital are the rapidly developing international atmosphere of Washington, and our nation’s world influence. From the visiting students’ view, our inflation is making foreign currency of more value here, so it is becoming less expensive to study in this country.

The curriculum covers two semesters of from ten to sixteen hours per week of instruction in the following major fields; Anglo-American, Civil Code, Moslem, Oriental, and Socialist Jurisprudence, and International Law and Politics.

FOREIGN LAW COURSES

Civil Law – Latin American (Siete Partidas) Prof. G. Belt, Jose Aunon. West Europe (Codes Justinian and Napoleon) Prof. Montgomery, Graham, Tiffany
Middle East Law – (Islamic base) Dr. Rauf
Socialist Law – (USSR, Cuba, etc.) Dr. de Chellis, Z. Butkis
Oriental Law – Dr. de Chellis
International Law and Politics — Drs. Belt, Murdock, Brabner-Smith
African Customary Law — Dr. Ebiasah

The Advisory Council is composed of Ambassador G. Belt, Dr. Nathaniel J. Ely, Professor Alexandre Kiss (University of Strassbourg), Professor John Warwick Montgomery, Professor James Murdock, Professor Jacques Ellul (University of Bordeaux).
1. Each applicant is required to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and to register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Registration forms for both are contained in the LSAT Bulletin of Information and should be returned directly to LSAT/LSDAS, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Each applicant should arrange for LSDAS to receive transcripts of the work completed at each college, graduate or professional school attended. **Do not send transcripts or copies to the Law School.** Once an applicant has been accepted to the Law School, the School must receive information that a final transcript (official) has been issued by the last institution attended. If this does not show on the LSDAS report, the applicant will be required to send to the Law School an official transcript showing degree conferred and date.

2. **Application Fee.** A check or money order in the amount of $15.00 and payable to International School of Law must accompany this application, unless the application form is simply an update of information requested of those on leave. If you have been rejected previously or failed to complete a prior application, the fee must accompany this application notwithstanding the fee was paid with a prior application. The fee is non-refundable and is not applied toward future tuition.

3. **Transfer and Advanced Standing.** If you have earned credit at another law school and desire to transfer that credit, you should check the box “seeking transfer with advanced standing.” If you are not seeking transfer or credit, you should check the other box notwithstanding you have attended another law school. Academic Regulations of this School prescribe qualifications for the transfer of credit: no credit can be accepted from a school not on the approved list of the American Bar Association (except in some limited cases from law schools without the United States). Credit is rarely given beyond one-third that required for the J.D.

4. **Day and Evening Divisions.** Day Division is designed for full-time students who are prepared to devote substantially all of their working hours to the study of law. For those who cannot devote this amount of uninterrupted work to law study, the Evening Division affords opportunity for law study. Those admitted to the Day Division are not eligible for registration in classes conducted in the evening except for rare circumstances. Those matriculated in the Evening Division can obtain permission to attend day classes if seats are available.

5. **Involvement in Legal Proceedings.** Involvement includes whether as party or as a witness. For the purpose of this response it is intended that a matter be considered a legal proceeding whenever it is criminal, civil, military or in law or equity. Proceedings include: summons; arrest; custody; trial; pardon; probation; change of name; divorce; support; paternity proceedings; bankruptcy or assignment for benefit of creditors; official reprimand or dismissal under conditions other than honorable; denial or revocation of license, bond, permit, office or right to hold office of any kind. Minor traffic offenses are not included. If you have doubt you should check for involvement and offer an explanation. If the applicant checks that the applicant has been involved, the applicant should write an explanation in the blank space on page 4, attaching a separate sheet if the space proves inadequate to give particulars as to dates, types of proceedings and the outcome, together with any explanation the applicant may wish to make.

6. **Dropped by Educational Institution.** If the applicant has ever had to be readmitted or had to petition in order to continue, the box indicating “Have been dropped, suspended or expelled from an educational institution” should be checked. If this box is checked, the applicant should write an explanation on the blank portion of page 4 of this form (attaching a separate sheet if the space is inadequate) giving details of the reason for the action and indicating its resolution. The question includes both academic performance and other reasons for an institution’s questioning the applicant’s status to continue.

7. **Statement.** A short statement (not exceeding 250 words) by the applicant of reasons for seeking admission to study law at International School of Law can be useful in arriving at an admissions decision. **Applicants are invited to write (typed if possible) such statement on page four of this form (the back page).**

8. **Letters of Recommendation.** Letters of recommendation are not required. However, letters will be read and considered if an applicant desires to submit same. The following is offered as guidelines indicating the most useful sources of letters:

   (a) Applicants still in school or less than two years out of school should submit one letter from a faculty member and another from a responsible citizen.

   (b) All other applicants should submit letters from a business superior and from a responsible citizen.

   (c) Rarely will more than two letters increase the useful information base concerning the applicant.

   (d) Information concerning the applicant’s capacity to perform academic or business tasks and information concerning maturity, motivation and reputation for integrity are the matters of primary concern in the admissions process.

9. **Time to Apply.** Applicants should file applications as early in the year preceding the Fall for which admission is sought as is possible. Normally seats are exhausted by June 1st. The School reserves the right to consider any application received after July 1st for the Fall one year later than the Fall immediately following the application.

10. **Supplemental Sheet.** If additional space is required to complete any answer, a supplemental sheet may be attached.

    I certify that I have read all instructions and have answered fully, to the extent of my knowledge, all of the foregoing questions. I understand that this application cannot be returned but shall remain in the files of the International School of Law.

Signature

Date
1. (a) List below the universities and colleges you have attended:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of School, College or Service Program</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates of Attendance From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Reason for Leaving</th>
<th>Date Graduated or Expected</th>
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(b) Law School(s) attended (if none, please write “none” in name of school column):

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<th>Name of School</th>
<th>Dates attended</th>
<th>Good standing</th>
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(c) From what secondary school did you graduate? ________________

What year did you graduate? ________________

2. List scholastic or academic honors received in College, Graduate or Professional Schools

3. List extracurricular activities in college

4. Give a complete statement of all employment and business and U.S. military service experience since you became 16 years of age: (please state type of discharge if separated from military service):

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Address of Employer</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Reason leaving</th>
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5. If you have corresponded with, or been interviewed by, a member of our faculty about your law studies, please indicate the date and the individual concerned:

<table>
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<th>Faculty Member's Name</th>
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6. Have you taken or do you plan to take the LSAT? ________________

When? ________________
APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

INSTRUCTIONS: Please return the completed application form, along with a $15 application fee, plus a photograph, to the Office of Admissions, International School of Law, 1441 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

1. Name: ____________________________ Last First Middle

2. PRESENT ADDRESS:
   Number Street Apt.
   City State Zip Code

3. Present Telephone Number: (Home) ____________________________ (Office) ____________________________

4. Permanent Address:
   Number Street Apt.
   City State Zip Code

5. Permanent Telephone Number: (Home) ____________________________ (Office) ____________________________

6. Name of Parent or Guardian: ____________________________

7. Parent's Address, if different from above:
   Number Street Apt.
   City State Zip Code

8. Date of Birth: ____________________________

9. Place of Birth: ____________________________ City County State

The International School of Law / 1441 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 / Telephone: (202) 387-9000
10. Citizenship: ( ) U.S.A. State
                  ( ) Other Country

11. Sex: ( ) Male
     ( ) Female

12. Marital Status: ( ) Married
                  ( ) Not Married

13. Social Security Number: __________--__________--__________

14. Employment:__________________________________________
     Employer

15. Employer's Address
     Number
     Street
     City
     State
     Zip Code

16. Will you be working while attending Law School? ( ) Yes ( ) No

17. Year you are applying for: ( ) Fall, 1974
     ( ) Fall, 1975

18. Status: ( ) New Student
         ( ) Advanced Standing

19. Classification: ( ) Full-time Day
                 ( ) Part-time Day
                 ( ) Part-time Night

20. List in order of attendance all colleges and universities attended:

     College
     Major
     Dates
     Degree

21. Undergraduate GPA: __________

22. LSAT Score

23. Will you be applying for financial aid? ( ) Yes ( ) No
24. If the answer to any of the following questions is "yes", explain:
A. Were you ever requested to withdraw from any educational institution?
B. Have you ever been suspended, expelled, placed on probation?
C. Discharged from the army other than honorably?
D. Have you ever been convicted of a crime?

25. Service, if any, in Armed Forces. Where, when, position:

26. Feel free to use the space below to write any additional information you feel would be of importance to the Admissions Committee, i.e., prize, honors, scholarships, scholastic or professional societies, etc.:

Signature ___________________________ Date ___________________________

To have a completed file, we must have the following:
B. Two letters of recommendation (college professors, advisors, clergymen, lawyers, or others well known in your community who are personally acquainted with your character, activities, scholastic ability).
Statement of Purpose

The purposes of the International School of Law are to provide sound training in the Law - the positive law of our nation and of nations (lex), and an education in "the Law above the law" (jus), - the concepts of justice, including the classical and Judeo-Christian foundations of our jurisprudence.

Specific means to accomplish these purposes include:

1. A faculty composed to the fullest extent, consistent with American Bar Association standards for full-time faculty members, of practising lawyers of moral stature and professional standing in the Capital area.

2. The selection of students by character and motivation, as well as by grade rank.

3. A learning community among students and faculty, facilitated by smaller classes of not over 50 students.

4. Education for responsible citizenship and leadership, as well as in the techniques of legal practise. This involves an assumption of responsibility to promote, among the students, those moral and ethical principles to which the leaders of our Bar and the founders of our nation have adhered; and to encourage and oversee apprentice training in the law.

5. A service of legal training for members of the international communities in the nation's Capital, and for law students from anywhere, in the principal legal systems of the world.

* * * * *

No free government, or the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

From the first Bill of Rights, now Art. 15, Virginia Constitution
(Drafted by George Mason)