

**Upper Level
Registration
Handout**

Table of Contents

I. Introduction	1
II. General Registration Information	2
III. Course Selection	7
A. Graduation and Other Course-Related Requirements	7
1. Graduation Requirements	7
2. Student Practice Requirements	7
3. Pre-Requisites, Co-Requisites, Etc	8
B. Additional Considerations	10
1. Balance	10
2. Skills	10
3. Stretch Yourself	10
4. Bar Exam	11
5. Your Other Time Constraints	11
6. Faculty Mentoring & Recommendations	11
7. Plan Ahead	12
8. ASK, ASK, ASK	12
C. Perceptions and Perspectives- (Advice From Others)	12
IV. Pathways & Concentrations	20
(Courses Listed by Area of Practice or Field of Study)	
V. Worksheets	36

I. Introduction

Choosing upper level courses can be daunting. Many students are confused about what classes to take and when to take them. This handout is designed to help you with your academic planning for your entire time in Law School and to help you prepare for registration.

The first part of the handout gives an overview of the registration process in general, the “nuts and bolts” of the process. The second part offers some advice about course selection. The next part lists the courses in the Law School curriculum (not all of which are offered every year) by area of practice or field of study. The final part consists of a series of worksheets for you to use when configuring your schedule and your overall academic plan.

II. General Registration Information

Registration for upper-level classes is a two step process. Read below for the details on each step.

STEP ONE - SEMINAR & CLINIC PRE-REGISTRATION:

Pre-Registration for Seminars and Clinics is the time designated for students to turn in forms selecting their preferences for Seminars and Clinics for Fall 2003 and Spring 2004. (Form submission deadline= Thursday, March 27).

STEP TWO- ONLINE REGISTRATION

WebSTAC = <https://acadinfo.wustl.edu>

- Thursday, April 10, 7:30 a.m.- online registration for Fall 2003 courses (except for Seminars & Clinics) begins for the Class of 2004
- Friday, April 11, 7:30 a.m.- online registration for Fall 2003 courses (except for Seminars & Clinics) begins for the Class of 2005

(On-line registration for spring semester will take place in November)

STEP ONE: SEMINAR & CLINIC PRE-REGISTRATION

Students do not register online for Seminars and Clinics as there is a pre-registration process for these courses. Students will find pre-registration materials in their registration packets which will be distributed to mailboxes by **Friday, March 21**. The deadline to turn in Seminar & Clinic pre-registration forms on-line is **Thursday, March 27**. Be sure to meet this deadline as students will not receive priority in the lottery if they turn in their forms after the deadline. Unlike other courses, pre-registration for Seminars & Clinics occurs for the entire school year at once (i.e. for both the Fall and Spring semester). Students who get into a Seminar/Clinic for Fall 2003 and/or Spring 2004, will be notified by email prior to online registration for Fall 2003. The Registrar's office will enroll students online into their Seminar/Clinic, so when they sit down to register online for their other courses, their Seminars/Clinics will appear on the screen. Students who do not get into a Seminar/Clinic at the time of pre-registration will be placed on waitlists and notified if a spot opens up. Seminar & Clinic waitlists are kept by hand in the Registrar's Office, which keeps those credits from counting toward each student's maximum number of credits he/she can be enrolled in or waitlisted for (which is

21 credits). Students are placed on the waitlists of a Seminar/Clinic higher on their preference list than the one they got into. If a student doesn't get into a Seminar/Clinic at the time of pre-registration he/she is added to the waitlist(s) of **ALL** the Seminars and/or Clinics written on the student's list. After the pre-registration deadline has passed, students may submit a written request to be enrolled or waitlisted into a Seminar or Clinic to Colleen Erker, Assistant Dean for Institutional Records/Registrar, Room 303. erker@wulaw.wustl.edu 935-6466. Students are notified of whether they are enrolled or waitlisted for their requested Seminar/Clinic.

STEP TWO: ONLINE REGISTRATION:

1. What to do **BEFORE** registration:

- Attend the Registration Information Meeting on Wednesday, March 26 at 12:00 p.m., Bryan Cave Moot Courtroom, and the Course Selection Faculty Panel on Tuesday, March 25 at 12:00 p.m. in the Student Commons. For 1Ls: meet with your LRW professors for an individual course selection advising session.
- Make sure you know your Social Security Number (or I.D. number) and your Personal Identification Number (PIN). If you don't know your PIN, see Karma Jenkins in the Registrar's Office, Room 303 (bring a photo ID).
- If you have a HOLD on your university account that is more than \$100.00, you will need to clear it before on-line registration commences. If you don't clear the hold, the system will NOT allow you to register. If you need to discuss any special circumstances, please see JoAnn Eckrich, Associate Director of Financial Aid, eckrich@wulaw.wustl.edu 314.935.4605. (Please note that the University usually notifies students with HOLDS. But to be sure, check your record on-line as well, and do it well before online registration is set to start.)
- Carefully plan your schedule in advance of registration. Use this handout as well as the course directory and course selection worksheet to help you make those decisions. There is a helpful worksheet in WebSTAC.

- Read course descriptions thoroughly and make note of any pre-requisites, co-requisites and /or courses recommended to be taken in advance. Also, have a list of alternative courses in case you are waitlisted for any courses. After the onset of online registration, you can check on waitlists in WebSTAC at <https://acadinfo.wustl.edu>, by clicking on “Course Listings,” finding the courses you are interested in, and scrolling over to the right to see enrollment and waitlist information. (Note: Seminar & Clinic waitlists are kept by Colleen Erker, Assistant Dean for Institutional Records/Registrar, Room 303). Also, the Registrar’s Office will periodically send out e-mails informing students of the lengths of Seminar & Clinic waitlists.
- Read e-mails from Registrar’s Office staff (Colleen Erker, Jeanne Heil-Chapdelaine, and Sue Halvorson) as they may contain information about changes in course offerings. Don’t miss a newly added class!
- Remember the maximum number of credit hours you can enroll in or be waitlisted for is 21units. Please drop yourself from any course or waitlist as soon as you know you are no longer interested. Eventually you need to drop down to 16 or fewer credits, unless you receive permission to take over 16 credits. *See*, add/drop dates on 2002-2003 academic calendar. <http://ls.wustl.edu/Registrar/calendarten02-03.html>
- Read the “Basic Steps of Online Registration” handout (found in your registration packet and on the web at <http://ls.wustl.edu/Registrar>)

2. **WHERE** and **HOW** to register:

- Students can register from any computer with internet access with a minimum of Netscape Navigator version 2.0 or Internet Explorer version 3.0 (but note that Internet Explorer 4.0 or higher works best)
- Go to WebSTAC at <https://acadinfo.wustl.edu>. Enter your SSN (ID) and PIN in the two fields at the top of the screen. Click on “Registration” and follow the prompts to add/drop/change courses.

- When you have finished, click on “Class Schedule” from the WebSTAC menu to print your schedule. Then be sure to click “Log Out”.

3. Registering for **Non-Law Courses**:

- An upper-level student may once during his/her 2nd or 3rd year, take a non-law graduate level course (up to 3 credits) to apply toward his/her J.D., if approval is given. Read and turn in the approval form found at <http://ls.wustl.edu/Registrar/Forms>. Besides getting law school approval, the student is responsible for registering on-line for the course and making sure that he/she has the proper pre/co-requisites or background for the course. The course must be taken for credit (“C” grade option) and the student must receive a grade of C or better in order for the credits to transfer toward his/her law degree. *Note: Students who do not receive authorization for taking a non-law course will not receive law credit for the course and will be charged tuition by the other department.*

4. What to do **AFTER** registration:

- Keep in mind that waitlists for most courses move quite well, although sometimes a large measure of the movement happens just before classes begin and during the first week of classes. (So, attend if it’s a class you really want!) If you added your name to a waitlist you should periodically view your “Class Schedule” to see if you’ve moved on the waitlist. The system will automatically enroll you in a class if your name is at the top of the waitlist and a spot comes open. Also keep an eye on your e-mail as the computer system will send you an e-mail notifying you that the system has enrolled you. Students are responsible for checking that their registration is correct.
- Please be responsible about promptly dropping classes that you have decided not to take so that students on the waitlists can know whether or not they can take these classes sooner rather than later. **ALSO**, drop yourself from the waitlists of courses you no longer want so that you don’t get automatically enrolled if/when a spot opens up.
- Note that the e-mail regarding the waitlist will be sent to your e-mail address as recorded in WebSTAC. Therefore, check to make sure that

your e-mail and other addresses/phone numbers are correct.

- Be sure to enter your summer address/phone number in the temporary field (T), in WebSTAC, so that the Registrar's Office can reach you easily during the summer.

5. For more information on of the registration process, please visit the Registrar's Office website at <http://ls.wustl.edu/Registrar>.

III. COURSE SELECTION

A. Graduation and Other Course-Related Requirements (*ignore at your peril*):

1. Graduation Requirements. Even though upper level students have a wide variety of electives to choose from, there are some specific course and credit hour requirements that every J.D. student must meet in order to graduate. They are as follows:

- One course selected from the ethics curriculum (see Course Directory for a list).
- One seminar (to satisfy the upperclass research and writing requirement.)
- At least 85 credit hours; and
- At least six semesters as a full time law student (taking at least 12 credit hours per semester).

2. Student Practice Requirements. Many states, including Missouri, permit law students to appear in court on certain matters provided that they work under the supervision of a licensed attorney. To become certified to appear in this way, students often have to meet certain course and credit hour-related requirements. The requirements for Missouri and Illinois are set forth below:

- In Missouri the student practice rule is Rule 13. To be eligible for Rule 13 certification, you must have completed one-half of your required hours for graduation. Missouri considers 42 credit hours to be one-half of 85. Please note that, in certain Law School clinics, Rule 13 certification is strongly preferred.
- The Illinois student practice rule is Rule 711. To qualify to practice under Rule 711, you must have received credit for three-fifths of the total credit hours required for graduation. Which is 51 credits at Washington University School of Law.

3. Pre-Requisites, Co-Requisites, Etc. Certain classes have requirements that must be met before a student can take (or sometimes while taking) the class. Other classes have course-related recommendations and/or give preference to students who have taken certain other courses. These classes, together with their pre- and co-requisites, recommendations, and preferences are listed below. (Note:

Students should thoroughly read the course descriptions in the Course Directory, in case of updates on this information). Also, communicate directly with the professor if there are any questions regarding the pre/co-requisites or recommendations.

Classes with Pre- or Co-Requisites:

- **Advanced Practical Criminal Procedure:** need Evidence as a pre-requisite.
- **Advanced Trial Advocacy:** need Trial Practice as a pre-requisite.
- **Business Acquisitions:** need Corporations and Federal Income Tax as a pre- or co-requisite.
- **Civil Justice Clinic:** need Evidence and a course from the Ethics Curriculum as a pre- or co-requisite.
- **Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic:** need a course in the Ethics Curriculum as a pre- or co-requisite.
- **Corporate Finance Planning & Drafting:** need Corporations as a pre- or co-requisite.
- **Corporation Reorganizations-Taxation:** need Corporate Taxation as a pre-requisite.
- **Estate Planning & Drafting:** need Estate & Gift Taxation as a pre-requisite (in addition, see recommendation list below).
- **Interdisciplinary Environmental Clinic:** need Administrative Law and Environmental Law as pre- or co-requisites.
- **International Moot Court Team:** need International Law as a pre- or co- requisite.
- **Judicial Clerkship:** need course from the ethics curriculum as a pre- or co-requisite. Note: some Courts also demand that students have legal writing experience or have demonstrated scholastic excellence.
- **Securities Regulation:** need Corporations as a pre- or co-requisite.
- **Theory of the Firm & Corporate Control Seminar:** need Corporations as a pre-requisite.
- **Trial Practice & Procedure:** need Evidence as a pre-requisite.

Classes that Encourage or Give Preference to Students Who Have Taken Other Courses:

- **Civil Justice Clinic:** Family Law is preferred but NOT required.
- **Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic:** in addition to pre- or co-requisites (see above), the following courses are highly

recommended and may affect priority of placement: Employment Law, Employment Discrimination, Civil Rights, Con Law II, Evidence, ADR, Pretrial and Trial.

- **Congressional/Administrative Law Clinic:** must be taken in conjunction with Ethics in Lawyering in Government. Administrative Law is highly recommended.
- **Criminal Justice Clinic:** preference will be given to students who have taken Evidence, Pretrial, Trial and/or a course from the ethics curriculum, CJA I or CJA II. Third year students receive preference.
- **Cyberspace Law:** taking Introduction to IP Law, Trademarks & Unfair Competition, Copyright & Related Rights and/or Trademark Practice as pre- or co-requisites is recommended but NOT required.
- **Entertainment Law Planning & Drafting:** taking Introduction to IP law, Trademarks & Unfair Competition and/or Copyright and Related Rights is recommended but NOT required.
- **Estate Planning & Drafting:** in addition to pre- or co- requisite (see above), Trust & Estates is recommended but NOT required.
- **Family Law:** this course is conducted on the assumption that students have taken or are taking Constitutional Law II or a similar course on individual constitutional rights and liberties.
- **Intellectual Property Moot Court-Patent & Copyrights:** preference will be given to students who have taken or are enrolled in patent- or copyright-related courses.
- **Intellectual Property Moot Court-Trademarks & Unfair Competition:** preference will be given to students who have taken or are enrolled in trademark-related courses.
- **Patent Drafting:** a background in business or engineering is highly recommended.
- **Pretrial Practice & Procedure: Employment Litigation:** classes in Ethics, Evidence, Employment Law and Employment Discrimination are recommended but NOT required.
- **Reorganization Seminar:** Bankruptcy in not required but is STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
- **U.S. Attorney Clinic:** the following courses are recommended and may affect priority of placement: Evidence, Pretrial, Trial, Corporate & White Collar Crime, CJA I, CJA II and a course from the ethics curriculum.

B. Additional Considerations: There are various approaches that a student may follow when selecting courses. No one approach is right for everyone. Set forth below are just a few considerations that you may wish to take into account.

1. Balance. Law students often are advised to take a “balanced” program. Balance can exist (or not) in a variety of different ways- e.g., between public and private law courses; between code and common law courses; between “mainstream,” “perspective,” and specialized courses; between substantive and practical skills courses; between different kinds of practical skills courses; between paper and exam courses; etc. Balance need not be your main objective, but it is definitely worth thinking about.

2. Skills. Consider the skills that particular courses develop. Some courses (e.g. tax and UCC courses) focus heavily on statutory interpretation and the interpretation of administrative regulations. Other courses (e.g. seminars) emphasize writing skills and provide an opportunity to write a substantial paper, receive feedback from the instructor, and then submit a revised version that incorporates the instructor’s comments. Still other courses emphasize planning and drafting skills (e.g., Business Planning and Drafting), litigation skills (e.g. Trial Practice and Advanced Trial Advocacy), or negotiation and mediation skills (e.g. ADR). Consider not only the substantive focus of the courses you select, but also the skills you will develop and refine.

3. Stretch Yourself. Consider taking not only courses that are directly relevant to the type of legal work you expect to do, but also courses that will give you a broader perspective. You are studying at a research university, not a trade school. Take advantage of the opportunities offered here to stretch your horizons. There are many kinds of courses that provide such opportunities. These include: theory courses (e.g., Jurisprudence, Law, Language, and Culture, Critical Jurisprudence), courses involving other disciplines (e.g., Law and Economics, Legal History, Law and Social Work), and comparative law courses - both the basic Comparative Law course and the more specialized courses (e.g., International and Comparative Competition Law, Japanese Law). They also include courses that focus on some of the pressing issues facing our legal system and our society, such as Bioethics, Criminal Procedure, Immigration, International Human Rights, or Race Relations.

4. Bar Exam. Students sometimes ask whether they should select courses to help them with passing the bar. It is important to understand that law school courses are not designed for that purpose. Nearly all law graduates take a commercial bar review course to prepare for the bar exam, and that is generally sufficient to introduce you to the subjects tested. Still, there is a school of thought that encourages students to pick at least a few courses with a view toward the bar exam. Some people find that they have an easier time cramming information about a subject into their heads (a *sine qua non* of bar exam preparation) if they have had some exposure to the material during law school. For information on what subjects are tested on a particular state's bar exam, go to www.barexam.org.

5. Your Other Time Constraints. Keep in mind what else you will be doing in a given semester aside from school work and adjust your schedule accordingly. For example, students seeking law firm jobs outside of St. Louis for the summer after their second year may need to do a lot of traveling during the preceding Fall semester and should consider taking a lighter load at that time. On the other hand, students seeking public interest or government positions are likely to be more caught up in the job-seeking process in the Spring.

6. Faculty Mentoring & Recommendations. Ask yourself whether you have developed a relationship with a member of the faculty (especially a small section and/or LRW professor) who has gotten to know you and your work well enough to be able to serve as a mentor and/or recommender. If you have not done so, consider selecting courses in a way that will permit you to develop such relationships. Faculty references are extremely important in the judicial clerkship selection process and can be very helpful in other contexts too. They are most helpful if you can build these relationships early - if not as a 1L, then in the fall of your second year. To do this, you will need to refrain from taking only big "building block" classes (e.g. Evidence, Corporations, Federal Income Tax, Legal Professions) in the fall of your second year. You can get to know faculty in a variety of ways; by enrolling in smaller more specialized courses (including, but not limited to, seminars); doing a supervised research project or practicum; or being an unusually active participant in class discussions. Also try to spend some time with the professor outside of class asking questions and discussing issues pertaining to the course and related areas.

7. Plan Ahead. Always consider the "big picture" - i.e., the entire remainder of your time in law school - when planning your schedule. Most courses are

offered just once each year. Some courses are offered only every other year. If you think you may want to study abroad for a semester, or participate in the Congressional and Administrative Law Clinic (D.C. Clinic) in the spring of your third year, be sure to arrange your other semesters so that you have met all requirements for graduation at the time when you plan to graduate.

8. ASK, ASK, ASK. Remember the best way to get help is to ask for it! Solicit advice from the resources that are offered at this Law School. That means consulting individual faculty or staff members, upper level students, the Associate Dean for Student Affairs and the staff in the Career Services Office.

C. Perceptions and Perspectives (Advice From Others):

As with many other questions one encounters in law school, the question of what courses to take is one to which there is no single, “correct” answer. What has worked for others won’t necessarily work for you. Still, it never hurts to ask - and in fact, we have done just that, on your behalf. Here’s what different people have said:

Professor Jane Aiken: The practice of law often lacks intellectual stimulation. Take advantage of the short time you are in an academic environment. Choose some courses just because they interest you even if (maybe especially if) you don’t think you will ever practice in that area.

Professor/Associate Dean David M. Becker: Some people come to law school committed to do specific things with their life that require concentrated knowledge. For example, someone who knows that he or she is destined to be a tax lawyer must obviously take all of the tax offerings and, therefore, must give these courses the highest priority. Very few people, however, fall into this category. The next priority might consist of courses most every one should have. I always keep this list very short. Although there might be disagreement among faculty members, my list would include: evidence, administrative law, corporations, tax (one course) and maybe a planning and drafting course. Essentially, these courses add up to one semester worth of time. My last priority- one that applies to seventy-five per cent of a student’s elective curriculum and one that should really be the highest priority for nearly all students-is a simple one. Take those courses that “turn you on” to learning and, therefore, will produce the very best kind of student experience. This could be a function of subject matter. For me, however, it was always a reflection of the teacher. Karl Llewellyn had told me to select courses by teacher;

nevertheless, I did not act on his advice until my senior year of law school. Somehow I was certain that I would dislike a tax course, but I also knew that I had to have at least one such course because of the work I was going to do after graduation. So I put off tax until the fall quarter of my third year; consequently, I began the year with a course on Federal Income Tax. One month later I knew that I was having my best time in law school. As a result, I took every course that teacher offered over the remaining two quarters—two tax courses and one course on bankruptcy and reorganization. It was the best decision I made while in law school.

Beverly Beimdiek, Assistant Public Defender in the St. Louis Capital

Division: When choosing courses to take, avoid taking only the classes you think you are interested in. Take a class in something you fear, or something you think you will have no interest in. As a Trial Practice Adjunct Professor, I am always impressed by the students who tell me on the first day of class that they took Trial Practice because they never want to be a litigator and never want to see the inside of a courtroom. Sometimes, by the end of the semester, their feelings have been confirmed. But other times, students who have said they never want to litigate are now considering an entirely different career path in litigation. I never took a tax class because I was afraid of it. While I probably would never have become a great tax attorney, I still regret not taking at least one tax class.

This is not to say you shouldn't sign up for the things you are interested in. My very favorite class, when I was in law school, was the criminal clinic I took during the first semester of my third year. I always thought I wanted to be a public defender and working in the clinic confirmed it. The opportunity to actually learn about and observe the practice of law outside of a classroom can't be beat. Clinics, whether civil or criminal will allow you to meet lawyers. Even if you don't stay and practice in St. Louis, those lawyers can be valuable references for you when you begin your job search. I still hear from former law students who have worked in the public defender's office even after they have moved away from St. Louis. My only regret was taking the criminal clinic during the first semester of my third year instead of my second semester of third year. Staying focused on my classes during that final semester was a challenge once I had seen the "real world."

Janet Bolin, Assistant Dean for Admissions & Financial Aid: I would strongly

advise taking a transactional class to develop your planning and drafting skills instead of relying exclusively on a future employer to provide this type of experience.

Suzanne Brown, Class of 1996; Partner, Brown & Wichmer; Founder, The Immigration Project: Several students have called me recently to ask what they should take if they are interested in Immigration Law. I tell them to take what sounds good; that they will learn the “practice” of Immigration Law (or anything else) at work, and that the best plan of action for those interested in immigration is to go to work or volunteer at an agency serving the needs of immigrants in any capacity-get to know their lives, their needs, etc.

Michael Burton, Class of 1985; Associate Circuit Judge of the 21st Circuit: Without a doubt, my most valuable law school experiences came from my trial advocacy and clinical courses. Dealing with real lawyers and real world experiences gave me my first real glimpse at life after law school. By having the opportunity to actually "practice" law, I ultimately determined the field of law that was best for me. Without these experiences, I would have sought a career solely on the basis of my interest in a particular subject (that was taught in one of the traditional classes that I had taken). This course of action would have proven to be disastrous. If I were selecting classes for my second year of law school, I would make every effort to get into as many trial advocacy courses, judicial clerkships, and clinical programs as I could. Most of these courses will not be available until the third year, but there may be an occasional opportunity before then. During the second year, I would take most of the necessary traditional core courses (including Evidence), so that I could have as much flexibility and as many opportunities as possible during my third year.

Professor Rebecca Dresser: The more writing experience you can get in courses, the better.

Professor Barbara Flagg: My advice is to choose courses by professor. Ask other students, but ask several, and know something about the person making the recommendation.

Professor/Associate Dean Katherine Goldwasser: At the risk of sounding completely crazy (a risk that’s never bothered me much), my advice about choosing courses is to *take the ones that you are most likely to enjoy*. Students

sometimes assume that the most to be hoped for from a law school class is that it will be “useful” or “beneficial” in some way, but that “fun” is out of the question. I think that is a serious mistake. Granted, you may end up miserable anyway (it’s been known to happen), but your chances increase dramatically if you proceed from the premise that misery is inevitable. Under my suggested approach, taking a course because you think the professor is fabulous, or because the subject matter has always fascinated you, or because the “word on the street” is that the course is great are all good reasons; taking one because you’ve been told that everyone should, or because of the kind of exam the teacher gives, are not.

Nancy Hammer, Class of 1991; Director of International Division, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Washington D.C.: I suggest that second year students take a wide range of courses that interest them. Don’t take all courses within one discipline or one type of law because you never know what might spark your interest or take you in a different direction.

Greg Hewett, Class of 1994; Investment Banker, Credit Suisse First Boston, London, England: Enroll in courses that you want to take for your own reasons and do not get too caught up in what courses you “ought” to take for the bar exam, prospective employers or anyone else. The bar review class will teach you what you need to know for the bar exam (which is as much about test taking skills as your knowledge of substantive law.) Similarly, your employer will give you the opportunity to learn, although often under fire, what you need to know in practice. Consequently, I have no regrets for having made my class schedules based on whether I enjoyed classes with the particular professor, whether the class was scheduled at a time that would interfere with work or extracurricular activities, and whether the subject matter interested me. I am, however, most grateful for the courses that exposed me to new experienced and ways of thinking . First -year courses and certain survey courses such as Administrative Law and Labor Law taught basic legal analysis and provided a useful grounding in the subject matter. Other courses such as criminal procedure taught the invaluable skill of reconciling and applying leading cases to fact patterns in gray areas. Courses in tax and environmental law taught the skills crucial to integrating statutes, regulations and administrative pronouncements to reach a conclusion. Other courses such as pre-trial, trial and reorganization seminar provided valuable insights in to the practical application of the law. Practicum courses such as the judicial internship also provided a fantastic opportunity for learning from practicing lawyers. Take advantage of the variety of classes offered and do not hesitate to take a class that ,

for whatever reason, appeals to you.

Former Wash U. Professor Brad Joondeph: For me, the single most important factor in course selection is the instructor. Exceptional teachers can make virtually any subject interesting. It was only after I took income tax from a terrific professor that I became interested in the area; I might never have discovered the subject. And in making decisions about instructors, I would go beyond just those who seem the most popular with students. Many teachers whom I thought were fantastic were not necessarily those adored by a large percentage of my classmates. Teaching style involves personal taste. A second, less important factor is the goal of expanding the breadth of your knowledge generally, especially into areas that might not be directly relevant to the area of law you plan to pursue in your career. Law school will likely be your last opportunity to gain a broad-based exposure to different aspects of the law. Once you entered practice, you will only have time to keep up with the developments in your particular field. Yet the insights you gain from a broader education—a more holistic perspective on the law—will be invaluable to perceiving and analyzing problems in a manner quite different from attorneys who have focused more myopically on a narrow field. Moreover, accepting the challenge of learning material outside your “natural” area of interest can be extremely rewarding, both in the sense of accomplishment and in potentially opening new avenues for your career (as it did for me). Finally, follow your instincts and take courses that excite you. You are not going to learn much from a class in which you are not intellectually engaged. Your enjoyment will be the most significant determinant of how much you learn.

Professor / Associate Dean Daniel Keating : Remember that law school is the last opportunity that you will have to learn an entire area of the law without the pressure to respond to the narrow problem of a particular client. Consider your upperclass years as an opportunity to sample different areas of law, even those that might not seem appealing to you on the surface. For that reason, I would advise that you try taking a variety of courses from the curriculum rather than attempting to specialize toward one field.

Andrew J. Koshner, Class of 1985; President and CEO of JurisTemps, Inc., St. Louis, MO :..The focus in law school should be on process and intellectual growth, not on substantive material. Practicing attorneys realize that new J.D.'s know almost nothing about the real world practice of law. The amount of substantive law that you pick up in law school, will only be of general use later on.

Therefore, my recommendation is to pick classes that are of personal interest and to pick professors who have a reputation for teaching excellence. A well rounded education is generally better than one that is narrowly focused. The best class I took in law school was "Conflicts." Although not particularly useful in the average daily practice of most attorneys, it was well taught, intellectually challenging, and contained fundamental principles of legal analysis and reasoning. Enjoy the intellectual endeavor of law school and remember that it isn't a trade school.

Professor Daniel R. Mandelker - Study the law! By the law I mean cases, statutes, regulations and books and articles about these sources. That's why you're here!

Tomea Mayer, Class of 1991; Director of Career Services: Law school teaches you how to learn; don't expect to graduate with all of the substantive knowledge you need for your career. I think it is important to choose classes which give you a broad base of knowledge and plenty of training in analyzing complex factual and statutory problems. For example, Immigration Law is the best class I ever took for truly complex statutory and regulatory interpretation; the skill is applicable to many substantive areas. Having said that, I also believe that every law student should take Evidence and Tax; people expect you to know those things . . . it's pretty embarrassing when you can't explain to your friends what is going on in Law and Order or when your accountant can't walk you through your tax returns. Finally, don't worry about taking classes just for the bar exam; bar review will teach you all you need to know about a topic to pass the bar; think about what you want to know for after the bar.

Professor Chuck McManis : My advice is as follows: 1) Take professors, not courses; 2) Choose courses more for the legal skills you will develop than for the subject matter of the course (My own unscientific experience as a law clerk convinced me that the net significance of having had, as opposed to not having had, a course in a particular subject was gaining about 20 minutes in lead time in doing research); and 3) Take courses that you think will stimulate your imagination, deepen your understanding of or commitment to a particular career track, or broaden your perspective on the legal system or life in general. Three bad reasons for taking a course: 1) It's on the bar exam (the hardest part of the bar exam is the multistate, and all but one of the subjects on the multistate are covered in the first year; the toughest thing about the essay questions is figuring out whether a given question is actually a trust and estates question or is in reality the

professional responsibility question); 2) It's an essential course for general practice (in reality, there is almost no such thing as "general practice;" you will probably become more specialized than you could possibly imagine, and in an area you never thought you were interested in at all); and 3) Everyone else is taking it (what do they know?).

Adjunct Professor Miriam Miquelon, Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois: Law school is a luxury. It will be your last opportunity to “learn the law at your leisure.” Once in practice you will have little time to learn new principles. Instead, you must begin the process of integrating legal ideas into your case in order to present your client’s legal position to the court. The more you learn about legal principles in law school, the better you will be at identifying the issues that are important to your client and to the court. My advice is to take courses in procedural and substantive law that will provide you with the tools to follow your chosen specialty or area of practice.

Mark Smith, Class of 1986; Associate Dean for Student Services: I think there are certain core courses every law student should take. They are: Tax (everything has tax ramifications); Corporations (it's the major legal fiction); and Evidence. I also think it is nice to have taken some of the Bar courses, like Con. Law, Trusts and Estates and UCC-3&4. I was really glad that I had taken a number of substantive overview courses – things like Bankruptcy or Labor Law – because when I had an issue in the area, I at least had a framework with which to start.

IV. Pathways and Concentrations

What follows is a list of courses offered that are divided into “streams.” These “streams” are grouped by subject matter or area of practice. These groupings are by no means definitive; they are meant to be helpful to the student looking at an area of practice or concentration and wondering what courses are offered in that particular area. Please note that the courses listed may not be offered in the 2003-2004 academic year, but may be offered in the 2004-2005 academic year. Check your course directory to be sure.

Banking and Financial Institutions:

The world of financial services is rapidly diversifying and globalizing. The development of new financial products has broken down barriers between commercial and investment banking, so that banks and other financial institutions now compete in new and surprising ways. Banking regulations in one country directly impact the activities of banks (and other financial institutions) in other countries. As a result, banking law and regulation has become one of the fastest growing areas of legal practice.

Core Courses:

Administrative Law
Securities Regulation

Advanced and Related Courses:

Advanced Topics in Securities Law Seminar
Business Acquisitions
Consumer Transactions
International Investment Law Seminar
International Organizations

Civil Litigation Practice and Procedure:

These courses are designed to provide the concepts and skills needed by lawyers who practice as civil litigators. Beyond the challenge of mastering specific procedural issues, courses in this area seek to provide students with specific advocacy skills. In addition, the litigation curriculum includes a number of more specialized courses dealing with emerging areas of civil practice.

Core Courses:

Evidence
Trial Practice and Procedure
Pretrial Practice and Procedure

Advanced and Related Courses:

Advanced Evidence
Advanced Legal Research
Advanced Trial Advocacy
Antitrust
Appellate Brief Writing Seminar
Civil Justice Clinic

Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic
Complex Civil Litigation
Conflict of Laws
Federal Jurisdiction
Legal Profession
Litigation Ethics
Litigation: Policy, Rules , Strategies and Related Issues
Judicial Clerkship Clinic
Jury Instruction Drafting
Media Litigation
Mediation Theory and Practice
Practical Ethics for Civil Litigation
Transnational Litigation

Commercial Transactions and Bankruptcy:

These fields of law regulate the operation of the marketplace, including transactions between businesses and between a consumer and a business. These courses offer both ends of a spectrum: how to regulate the relationship and how to handle the relationship when something goes wrong.

Core Courses:

Bankruptcy
Commercial Law

Advanced and Related Courses:

Antitrust
Consumer Transactions
U.C.C. Article II
Reorganizations Seminar
International Investment Law Seminar

Communications and Information Technology:

Huge social and economic changes are being driven by the revolution in telecommunications and computerization. Should television and radio be regulated as they have been in the past when the broadcast spectrum was narrower than it is now, or when broadcasting was the only medium available? In the new communications environment, are national boundaries significant for legal and constitutional purposes? How do we regulate the distribution of information

through the new media? How do we protect privacy and intellectual property? All these questions are provoked by the evolution of the “information superhighway.”

Core Courses:

Trademark and Unfair Competition (formerly Introduction to Intellectual Property Law)
Cyberspace Law

Advanced and Related Courses:

Advanced Intellectual Property Litigation
Administrative Law
Antitrust
Contracts and Intellectual Property Seminar
Copyright and Related Rights
Entertainment Law Planning and Drafting
Intellectual Property Licensing
Intellectual Property Litigation
Media Litigation

Constitutional Law and Civil Rights:

These courses explore the tensions inherent in a “free society” and are relevant to a number of professional pursuits, including federal clerkships, and practice in the public service sector.

Core Courses:

Race Relations Law
Individual Rights and the Constitution (formerly Constitutional Law II)
Speech, Press and the Constitution (formerly Constitutional Law III)

Advanced and Related Courses:

Criminal Justice Administration I
Civil Justice Clinic
Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic
Congressional and Administrative Law Clinic (D.C. Clinic)
Constitutional Interpretation and Jurisprudence Seminar
Criminal Justice Clinic
Critical Jurisprudence
Employment Discrimination Law Seminar
Family Law

Federal Jurisdiction
Feminist Legal Theory Seminar
Immigrant's Rights Seminar
International Human Rights
International Legal Process
Judicial Clerkship Clinic
National Security Law
Privacy Seminar
Religion and the Constitution
Reproductive Control
Supreme Court
Government Lawyering Clinic

Corporate Law and Securities Regulation:

This practice area concentrates on the legal rules governing the formation, organization, financing and operation of most modern businesses. Related fields of study cover the dissolution of the business.

Core Courses:

Corporations
Securities Regulation

Advanced and Related Courses:

Administrative Law
Advanced Topics in Securities Law Seminar
Antitrust
Bankruptcy
Business Acquisitions
Business Planning and Drafting
Corporate and White Collar Crime
Corporate Finance Planning and Drafting
Corporate Reorganizations
Corporate Taxation
Financial Accounting for Lawyers
International Organizations
Pass-through Business Taxation
Reorganization Seminar
Theory of the Firm and Corporate Control Seminar

Criminal Law Practice and Procedure:

Courses in this area cover selected areas of society's effort to control crime through criminal prosecutions. Students should be prepared to examine general procedures used in criminal courts as well as have a general understanding of Constitutional Law.

Core Courses:

Evidence
Trial Practice & Procedure
Criminal Justice Administration I

Advanced and Related Courses:

Advanced Evidence
Advanced Practical Criminal Procedure
Advanced Trial Advocacy
Corporate and White Collar Crime
Criminal Justice Administration II
Criminal Justice Clinic
Criminal Process Seminar
International Criminal Law
International Legal Process
Jury Instruction Drafting
Litigation Ethics
Race Relations
Government Lawyering Clinic

Employment Law:

This field of law, covering labor/management relations, labor unions, collective bargaining, and the regulation of employment is a dynamic legal speciality. The American system is a complex amalgam of common law rules and statutory regulation. The nature of this field is constantly in flux as technology, international competition and other factors affect particular industries and as social attitudes and public policies evolve.

Core Courses:

Employment Discrimination
Employment Law
Labor Law

Advanced and Related Courses:

Administrative Law
Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic
Individual Rights and the Constitution (formerly Constitutional Law II)
Entertainment Law Planning & Drafting
Media Litigation
Mediation Theory and Practice
Pensions & Tax-Favored Savings
Pre-Trial Practice and Procedure: Employment Litigation
Secrecy and Whistleblowing
Sports Law Planning and Drafting

Environmental Law:

This field deals with the efforts of societal and governmental units at all levels to manage risks to public health or the environment. This field also deals with the efforts to manage the use and conservation of our resources.

Core Courses:

Administrative Law
Environmental Law

Advanced and Related Courses:

Bioethics and Law
Biomedical Research Law and Policy Seminar
Environmental and Land Use Litigation Seminar
Environmental Moot Court
Federal Indian Law
Health Law and Regulation
Interdisciplinary Environmental Clinic
Legislation
State and Local Government

Estate Planning and Probate:

This field of practice involves the inheritance of wealth, the probate of wills and the tax consequences of all of the above.

Core Courses:

Trusts and Estates

Advanced and Related Courses:

Estate Planning and Drafting
Estate and Gift Tax
Federal Income Tax

Family and Juvenile Law:

This is a field of study that covers matters pertaining to marriage/divorce, the parent-child relationship, as well as nontraditional families.

Core Courses:

Family Law
Children and the Law
Individual Rights and the Constitution (formerly Constitutional Law II)

Advanced and Related Courses:

Civil Justice Clinic
Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic
Criminal Justice Clinic
Feminist Legal Theory Seminar
Law and Social Work
Reproductive Control Seminar
Trusts and Estates

Governmental Relations and Administrative Practice:

There are many legal careers that involve some phase of administrative law, a subject with both substantive and procedural aspects. This is a field of general interest because it features lawmaking by public agencies as well as state and federal legislatures. Administrative Law is essential, with other choices depending largely on the student's particular field of interest.

Core Courses:

Administrative Law

Advanced and Related Courses:

Advance Topics in Securities Law
Antitrust
Bankruptcy
Congressional and Administrative Law Clinic
Ethics of Lawyering in Government
Employment Discrimination

Employment Law
Environmental and Land Use Litigation Seminar
Environmental Law
Environmental Moot Court
Federal Income Tax
Federal Indian Law
Health Law and Regulation
Immigration Law
Labor Law
Land Use Law
Legislation
Securities Regulation
State and Local Government

Health Care Law:

The health care industry has been growing exponentially over the last several years, and all signs point to its continued growth. By taking a broad grounding in diverse subjects a student can be ready for this challenging practice.

Core Courses:

Health Law and Regulation

Advanced and Related Courses:

Antitrust
Bioethics and Law
Biomedical Research Law and Policy Seminar
Comparative Professional Ethics: Law & Medicine
Genetics, Ethics, Law and Policy
Insurance Law
Pretrial Practice and Procedure: Personal Injury Litigation
Reproductive Control Seminar

Injury Compensation and Deterrence Systems (Torts):

The common law method of compensating for injuries centers on the regime of tort law. Torts remains at the core of the 1st year curriculum, however a more in-depth study of the subject-matter covers a wide array of both procedural and substantive courses.

Core Courses:

Products Liability

Pretrial Practice and Procedure: Personal Injury Litigation

Advanced and Related Courses:

Complex Litigation
Conflict of Laws
Health Law and Regulation
Insurance
International Comparative Competition Law Seminar
Legislation
Litigation: Policy, Rules , Strategies and Related Issues
Transnational Litigation

Intellectual Property:

This growing practice area concerns the development and protection of intangible ideas and property.

Core Courses:

Trademark and Unfair Competition (formerly Introduction to Intellectual Property Law)
Patent Law

Advanced and Related Courses:

Administrative Law
Antitrust
Biotechnology: The Protection of Knowledge
Contracts and Intellectual Property Seminar
Copyright and Related Rights
Cyberspace Law
Entertainment Law Planning and Drafting
Intellectual Property Licensing
Intellectual Property Litigation
Intellectual Property Moot Court
International Investment Law Seminar
International Law
Media Litigation
Patent Drafting
Theory of Property Rights
Trademark Practice

Interdisciplinary Offerings:

The study of law draws upon, and in turn enriches studies from many other disciplines. This field of study allows students to examine the interplay of law and one or another discipline. The offerings are varied and encourage the student to view the law in a larger context.

Courses Offered:

Bioethics and Law
Biomedical Research Law
Civil Justice Clinic
Constitutional Courts
Feminist Legal Theory Seminar
Genetics, Ethics, Law and Policy Seminar
Health Law Regulation
Interdisciplinary Environmental Clinic
Law and Economics
Legal History
Reproductive Control Seminar
Secrecy and Whistleblowing
Social-Scientific Research for Lawyers
Supreme Court

International, Comparative and Foreign Law:

These courses explore the international and domestic laws that regulate or influence international activity among countries, international institutions, businesses and individuals.

Core Courses:

International Law
International Organizations

Advanced and Related Courses:

Chinese Law
Comparative Law
Constitutional Courts
European Union Law
Immigrant's Rights Seminar
Immigration Law
International and Comparative Competition Law Seminar
International Criminal Law

International Human Rights
International I.P. Law
International Investment Law
International Legal Process
Jessup International Moot Court
Legal Ethics Seminar
National Security Law
Socialist Law in Transition Seminar
Transnational Litigation

Lawyering Skills - Theory and Practice:

The courses in this section help to develop fundamental lawyering skills through simulation or clinical pedagogies, unlike the theoretical approach of a typical law school class. These are courses that put students in the role of lawyers and emphasize learning in context.

Core Courses:

Mediation, Theory and Practice
Pretrial Practice and Procedure
Trial Practice and Procedure

Advanced and Related Courses:

Advanced Evidence
Advanced Legal Research
Advanced Practical Criminal Procedure
Advanced Trial Practice
Appellate Advocacy Competitions
Appellate Brief Writing Seminar
Appellate Clinic
Business Planning and Drafting
Business Reorganization Seminar
Civil Justice Clinic
Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic
Construction Law Drafting
Congressional/Administrative Law Clinic (D.C. Clinic)
Corporate Finance Planning and Drafting
Criminal Justice Clinic
Entertainment Law Planning and Drafting
Estate Planning and Drafting

Evidence
Intellectual Property Litigation
Interdisciplinary Environmental Clinic
Judicial Clerkship Clinic
Jury Instruction Drafting
Media Litigation
Patent Drafting
Practical Ethics for Civil Litigation
Sports Law Planning and Drafting
Trademark Practice
Trial Advocacy Competitions
Government Lawyering Clinic

Legal History:

Despite the rapidly changing features of the modern legal system, most of its institutions and practices have deep historical roots. Students may want to know more about why a particular law or legal principle is the way it is and where it came from. Even the legal reformer has to understand how and why the legal system grew in order to be able to propose how and why it should be changed.

Core Courses:

American Legal History

Advanced and Related Courses:

Federal Indian Law
Socialist Law in Transition Seminar
Supreme Court Seminar

Legal Theory:

This field of study looks at many legal perspectives and how they are informed by the methods of political and moral philosophy, social and political theory, critical studies and literary theory. These studies can be general in nature or focus on specific methodologies.

Core Courses:

Jurisprudence Seminar

Advanced and Related Courses:

Bioethics and Law
Comparative Law

Comparative Professional Ethics: Law & Medicine
Conflict of Laws
Critical Jurisprudence
Federal Indian Law
Feminist Legal Theory Seminar
Individual Rights and the Constitution (formerly Constitutional Law II)
Law and Economics
Legal Ethics Seminar
Legal Profession
Legislation
Litigation Ethics
Race Relations
Religion and The Constitution
Speech, Press and the Constitution (formerly Constitutional Law III)
Social Scientific Research for Lawyers
Theory of Property Rights
Tax Policy Seminar

Professional Values:

This field of study concerns the role of lawyers in administrative, legislative and litigation processes and in American society. Students are confronted with both age-old ethical issues as well as some recent permutations that concern our modern grapple with technology and growth.

Core Courses:

Legal Profession

Advanced and Related Courses:

Bioethics and Law
Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic
Comparative Professional Ethics: Law & Medicine
Criminal Justice Clinic
Civil Justice Clinic
Ethics of Lawyering in Government
Legal Ethics Seminar
Litigation Ethics
Practical Ethics for Civil Litigation
Secrecy and Whistleblowing
Government Lawyering Clinic

Property, Land Development and Real Estate:

Building on the required course of *Property*, this practice area concerns the process of developing, selling or leasing real estate for residential and commercial use and related issues of ownership and use of property by individuals and society.

Core Courses:

Commercial Real Estate Planning and Drafting
Land Use Law

Advanced and Related Courses:

Construction Law Drafting
Environmental and Land Use Litigation
Environmental Law
Perspectives of Property Law Seminar
State and Local Government
Trusts and Estates

Public Interest Practice:

This field of study encompasses a myriad of different courses that are important to a student intent on forging a public interest career. These offerings cover both the theoretical underpinnings and the practical applications needed for a career in the public sector.

Core Courses:

Administrative Law
Civil Justice Clinic
Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic
Public Interest Lawyering (Readings Course)

Advanced and Related Courses:

Congressional and Administrative Law Clinic
CJA II
Criminal Justice Clinic
Judicial Clerkship Clinic
Ethics of Lawyering in Government
Federal Indian Law
Immigrant's Rights Seminar
Land Use Law
Mediation Theory and Practice
National Security Law

Reproductive Control
State and Local Government
Government Lawyering Clinic
Working for Change

Solo/Small Firm Practice:

This field of practice covers a large area both substantively and as a practical matter. A sole practitioner will not only have to have a working knowledge of a diverse body of substantive law, but will also be expected to have a certain degree of lawyering skills so that he/she can present themselves in a professional manner.

Core Courses:

Mediation Theory and Practice
Pretrial Practice and Procedure
Trial Practice and Procedure

Advanced and Related Courses:

Administrative Law
Bankruptcy
Business Planning and Drafting
Civil Justice Clinic
Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic
Commercial Law
Consumer Transactions
Corporations
Criminal Justice Clinic
Estate Planning and Drafting
Evidence
Family Law
Federal Income Tax
Immigrant's Rights
Judicial Clerkship Clinic
Jury Instruction Drafting
Labor Law
Legal Profession
Litigation Ethics
Practical Ethics for Civil Litigation
Trusts & Estates

U.C.C. Article II

Taxation:

This field of study examines the rules governing the taxation of individuals as well as exploring the taxation of other entities, such as corporations and partnerships. This field of study also explores the taxation of wealth transfers and the tax rules applicable to particular transactions or industries.

Core Courses:

Federal Income Tax

Corporate Taxation

Advanced and Related Courses:

Administrative Law

Business Planning and Drafting

Corporate Reorganization Taxation

Estate and Gift Tax

Legislation

Pass-Through Business Taxation

Pensions and Tax-Favored Savings

Tax Policy Seminar

Worksheets

Use the worksheets on the following pages to map out the remaining semesters of your law school career. Before selecting the classes you would like to take each semester, work through the following checklist:

1. List below the course(s) that you are considering taking to meet your Ethics and Upper-class writing requirements (i.e. your two remaining substantive requirements) and when each course is expected (tentatively) to be offered.

	<u>Course</u>	<u>When Offered (tentative)</u>
<u>Ethics</u>	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
<u>Writing</u>	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

2. List below any and all of the courses that you absolutely positively know you want to take. Then list when each course is expected to be offered and any pre-requisites, co-requisites, recommended or preferred courses to be taken first. *Also be sure to check if your pre-requisite, co-requisite, etc. has a pre- or co-requisite of its own that will need to be satisfied!

<u>Course</u>	<u>When Offered (tentative)</u>	<u>Pre-or Co-Reqs, etc.</u>
_____	_____	_____

3. List below any and all courses that you think you will probably want to take, along with when each course is expected (tentatively) to be offered and any pre-requisites, co-requisites, recommended or preferred courses to be taken first. *Also be sure to check if your pre-requisite, co-requisite, etc. has a pre-requisite, co-requisite, etc. of its own that will need to be satisfied!

<u>Course</u>	<u>When Offered (tentative)</u>	<u>Pre-or Co-Reqs,etc.</u>

Now you are ready to go through each semester and list the courses you want, in descending order of preference. Remember that you will need 85 credits to graduate and that you must take a minimum of 12 credits each semester.

Worksheet for 2nd Year

Fall Semester

Spring Semester

<u>Course</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>Hours</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>
	_____		_____

Things to Remember:

- Do the courses you are taking each semester add up to a minimum of 12 credit hours?
- Remember that you will need 42 credit hours to become Rule 13 certified.
- Law Review credits for 2Ls are given during the Spring Semester. You cannot count them towards your credit hours during the Fall Semester. Also, there is a limitation in credit toward your degree for competition-related work: a maximum of 4 total credits from competitions and only one competition per semester.

Worksheet for 3rd year

Fall Semester

Spring Semester

Course

Hours

Course

Hours

Total

Total

Things to Remember:

- Do the courses you are taking each semester add up to a minimum of 12 credit hours?
- Remember that you will need 85 credit hours to graduate.
- Have you fulfilled your ethics curriculum requirement?
- Have you fulfilled your seminar requirement?