THE WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MĀNOA

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Cover Design:
Ho'olaulea (Batik, 1975) **Yvonne Cheng**

Yvonne Cheng was born in Java, Indonesia, in 1941 and was privately educated in Surabaya. A resident of Honolulu since 1967, her work is widely collected in Hawai'i. She says of her images, "I have always found beauty in massive forms and through my batiks I've set about exploring the theme of these huge Hawaiian women of the past. Their sensuality and gracefulness in movement never ceases to inspire me." Cheng's glass mosaic commissions include the "Leiopapa A Kamehameha" mural at the State Office Tower and the Ali'i Place building.

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NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS CATALOG

This document provides general information about the William S. Richardson School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. This catalog is neither a contract nor an offer of a contract. The information it contains was accurate at the time of preparation. Fees, deadlines, academic requirements, courses, and other matters described in this catalog may change without notice. Not all courses are offered each academic year, and faculty assignments may change.

The information in this catalog is not necessarily complete. For further information, those interested should consult the Student Services Office at the School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822, Tel: (808) 956-7966, Fax: (808) 956-3813, E-mail: lawadm@hawaii.edu.

THE WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW

1999–2000

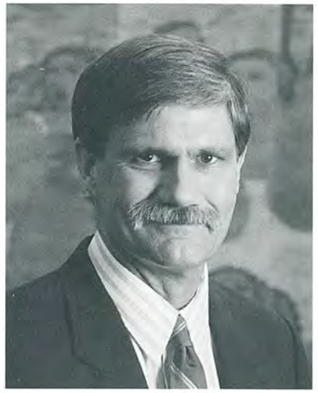
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MĀNOA

MISSION STATEMENT

The William S. Richardson School of Law is dedicated to providing excellence in legal education and scholarship and to promoting justice, ethical responsibility and public service. We place special emphasis on fields of law of particular importance to Hawai'i and the Pacific region, such as environmental law, native Hawaiian rights, ocean law, and Pacific and Asian Legal Studies.

—Adopted by the faculty in Spring 1997

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN



Just over twenty-five years ago, in the Fall of 1973, fifty-three nervous first-year law students were greeted by an equally nervous faculty of six professors at the opening of the University of Hawai'i School of Law. Today, the law school, now known as the William S. Richardson School of Law, boasts over 1500 alumni scattered throughout thirty-one states and fifteen countries and a distinguished faculty of eighteen, many of whom have earned national and international recognition for their legal expertise, research and scholarship.

With a steady population of approximately 240 students, the school is still one of the smallest among the 180 ABA-accredited law schools. But its quality is seen in the school's students and graduates, as demonstrated by their success in national law school championships, their high bar passage rate and the respect they have earned from their colleagues in the Hawai'i Bar. In recognition of this quality and the school's growing national reputation, U.S. News and World Report *recently ranked the school in the first tier—Top Fifty—of all U.S. law schools. This is an incredible accomplishment for an institution that only this year is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary.*

Our success is not measured solely by the achievements of our students and graduates. Equally important is the opportunity afforded to Hawai'i's sons and daughters of an affordable, high-quality legal education. Further, our dedication to serving the needs of our community has literally changed the gender and ethnicity of the Hawai'i Bar over the last twenty-five years. We are the most ethnically diverse law school in the country and we are proud that our students mirror the rich ethnic diversity that makes our State so unique.

With the support of the State and our many private benefactors, we are enriching our Juris Doctor curriculum and reaching out to the world beyond Hawai'i's shores. Our influence is increasingly felt in the Pacific Basin through our Pacific-Asian law courses and activities and is evidenced by the number of applicants we receive from the Mainland seeking the curriculum we offer here. It is also evidenced by the relationships we have formed with foreign law faculties in Japan, China, Australia, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Korea. Our long-term goal is to establish lasting ties with scholars, legal communities and governments throughout Asia and the Pacific as well as strengthen the relationships we enjoy with legal communities on the Mainland.

I welcome your interest as a prospective applicant to this very special School of Law and I encourage you to examine the information contained in this catalog for a fuller description of our offerings. If admitted, you will be joining a talented group of men and women dedicated to legal scholarship, to community service, and to the enhancement of the school's national and international reputation.

DEAN LAWRENCE C. FOSTER

"The Richardson School of Law is a professional beacon on the University of Hawai'i campus, focusing the energies of the legal calling on the best talents of Hawai'i and the Pacific."

"The school has gone from achievement to triumph during its short history and stands as an institution worthy of the praise of the profession which it serves. Its entry into the Association of American Law Schools is a recognition richly deserved, earned through diligence, scholarship and high standards."

[Former Hawai'i Governor John Waihe'e (UH Law '76), January 1989, on the occasion of the William S. Richardson School of Law's membership in the Association of American Law Schools.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I

The University of Hawai'i was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the School of Law, is located in Mānoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of O'ahu. The university also maintains research facilities—particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology—on several islands of the State: O'ahu, Hawai'i, Kaua'i, Maui and Moloka'i. A system of two-year community colleges supplements university instruction.

A special feature of the Mānoa campus is the East-West Center, an international institution established by the United States Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Formal study on the idea of establishing a law school for the State of Hawai'i began in 1968. Five years later the University of Hawai'i William S. Richardson School of Law admitted its first class.

Fifty-three students comprised that first entering class in 1973 and they were greeted by a faculty of six members. One of those students was a young man named John Waihe'e, who in 1986 was elected Governor of the State of Hawai'i and served until 1994.

Subsequent and larger classes were admitted as the inaugural class moved through to its graduation in May 1976. The faculty, the limited physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the legislature made provisions for an augmented student body with enhanced resources. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association (ABA) in the spring of 1974 with full accreditation earned in August 1982. The culmination of the early years' efforts came with the opening of the school's new facilities in 1983.

Today, the School of Law seats approximately eighty students in each entering class. Total student enrollment is approximately 240 and permanent faculty now numbers eighteen.

Special mention is due former Chief Justice of the Hawai'i State Supreme Court William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady effort and unwavering commitment to the establishment and development of a high quality law school buttressed all other efforts and served as an example for those who played a role in its history. In recognition of his contribution, the Board of Regents of the University of Hawai'i in 1983 named the school the William S. Richardson School of Law. Today the former Chief Justice continues to play an active role in community affairs and remains a key supporter of the law school's mission and objectives.

William S. Richardson
Chief Justice Retired, Hawai'i State Supreme Court

ACCREDITATION OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The William S. Richardson School of Law has been fully approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of every state.

In 1989, the School of Law was admitted to full membership in the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

GOVERNANCE OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Policies, regulations and procedures for the governance of the School of Law are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the university administration, students and others.

A copy of the School of Law's official Academic Regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the Juris Doctor degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, the Pre-Admission Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this catalog, is made available to each student upon enrollment.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association–approved law school does not assure admission to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Students, especially foreign students, intending to seek admission to any state bar should fully inform themselves of the admission requirements of those states they are interested in prior to matriculation in the School of Law.

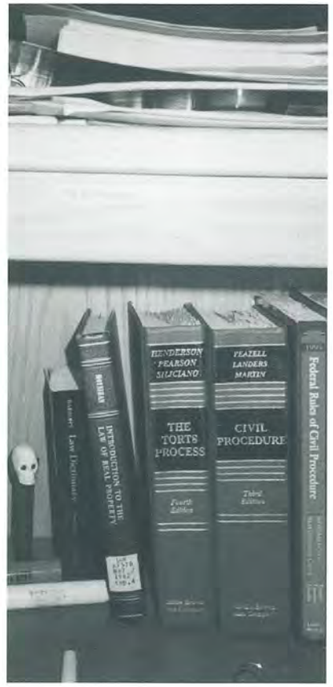
In Hawai'i, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court of the State of Hawai'i. All inquiries regarding Hawai'i bar admission should be made directly to the Chief Clerk, Supreme Court of Hawai'i, 417 S. King St. Room 103, Honolulu, Hawai'i, 96813, tel. (808) 539-4919, fax (808) 539-4978.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active and effective participation, as professionals, in legal counseling, advocacy and decision-making— whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney's office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as integral parts of larger social, political-economic, and ecological systems.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional "Socratic method" (whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting), lectures, the problem method, seminars, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, and videotaping and critique of student performance. "Clinical" components, in the form of real or simulated lawyers' tasks, are an essential part of the program. Small-group work, especially in the first year, is organized around hypothetical client problems. Second- and third-year small-group seminars and clinical workshops permit students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The School of Law is committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to develop their own legal skills and abilities and to clarify their values. Successful performance of those tasks depends on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one's own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the school is to provide assistance in "learning how to learn."



FIRST-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyers' work—its various contexts, objectives, methods, and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of legal problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people, and in recognizing questions of professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. help students begin to appreciate the relevance and importance of other disciplines;
5. develop a student's working knowledge of the verbal content, underlying policies, and operational meaning of several important areas of law; and,
6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs, and its future direction.

The core of the first-semester curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students *from the outset* in the utilization of their knowledge, skills and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus, the subject matter of the seminar is the acquisition of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical method is *learning by doing*. In addition to its separate education functions, the seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work; seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by first-semester courses and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for use in handling seminar problems.

The entire first-year curriculum consists of required courses and seminars. In the first year, every student must take the following courses:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 516)	3
Contracts I (Law 509)	3
Criminal Justice (Law 513)	4
Torts I (Law 522)	2
Legal Research (Law 506)	1
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504)	3
	16

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit Hours
Appellate Advocacy I (Law 505)	2
Civil Procedure II (Law 517)	3
Contracts II (Law 510)	3
Real Property Law I (Law 518)	4
Torts II (Law 523)	3
	15

SECOND-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues, policies and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students' competence to perform legal research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials; and,
3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year.

All second-year students are required to take Constitutional Law I in the Fall semester. In addition, each student is assigned by lottery to one of the six Second-Year Seminar (Law 530) sections offered in the Spring semester. Although offerings vary each year, recent Seminar sections have included Constitutional Law, Family Law, Native Hawaiian Rights, Property, Labor Law, Torts, Antitrust, Intellectual Property, Environmental Law, and International Law.

THIRD-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the third-year curriculum are to provide:

1. advanced-level study of legal problems or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students; and,
2. opportunities for intensive supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world.

The third-year curriculum is generally elective.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In either their second or third year, all students must take the following:

	Credit Hours
Professional Responsibility (Law 511)	2

At least two credits from any of the following seminars, courses or activities:

Moot Court Team (Law 536)	(V)
Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (Law 508)	2
Trial Practice (Law 563)	2
Pretrial Litigation (Law 564)	2
Estate Planning Workshop (Law 590G)	4
Prosecution Clinic (Law 590B)	4
Defense Clinic (Law 590C)	3
Family Law Clinic (Law 590J)	3
Legal Aid Clinic (Law 590H)	3
Mediation Clinic (Law 590M)	2
Native Hawaiian Rights Clinic (Law 590I)	3

In addition to these courses, students must complete 60 hours of pro bono (volunteer) work in the law school's pro bono program.

ELECTIVES

The curriculum offers a rich variety of courses and students are urged to take advantage of this diversity by electing courses and seminars that provide perspective to legal studies, appeal to special interest, and are central to the practice of law and those which will appear on the bar examination.
In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations as set forth in the course of study for the second and third years. Students are encouraged to seek guidance from the associate dean and/or members of the faculty.

COURSE LOAD

All students must enroll full-time (at least 12 credits) during the three-year program. A normal semester course load for the second and third years is 14 to 16 credit hours. Students who wish to earn more than 17 or fewer than 12 credit hours per semester must first obtain the written approval of the associate dean.

GRADING AND EXAMINATIONS

With the exception of the first semester and a few instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. The recommended curve for classes with more than 20 students is:

		Grade Points	Range
A	– Excellent	4	5-20%
B	– Good	3	25–50%
C	– Satisfactory	2	30-70%
D	– Low Pass	1	0–10%
F	– No Pass	0	0–10%
I	– Incomplete		
CR	– Credit		
NC	– No Credit		

A grade of "C" indicates competence in the subject matter.

Although students receive *advisory* letter grades during the first semester of the first year, the official transcript will reflect grading on a Credit/No Credit basis. Advisory grades for work done *in the first semester of the first year* will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the School of Law to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the School of Law acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to persons other than employees of the university only with the written consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of class rank.

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars and workshops) are graded anonymously. Students are issued an exam identification number each semester.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawai'i, the Juris Doctor degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

1. full-time residence in the School of Law for at least six academic (fall and spring) semesters. (Pre-Admission Program semesters do not count toward required residency). Two summer sessions during which a student received at least six credits each summer may be combined to equal one semester of residency. Full-time residence shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit hours and successful completion of a minimum of nine credit hours of study per semester and for which a grade other than "I" (Incomplete), "W" (Withdraw), "F," or "No Credit" is received. Residence includes regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. This requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the School of Law community and is consonant with ABA standards;
2. eighty-nine semester credit hours earned (excluding grades of "F," "No Credit," "I" or "W"). A grade of "D" or better must be earned in all required courses, seminars, practicums, and workshops;
3. a cumulative grade point average of 2.00 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year;
4. completion of all graduation requirements within five years of matriculation into the School of Law;
5. satisfactory completion of at least two credits from any of the clinical courses listed on page 7;
6. satisfactory completion of the first-year curriculum, Constitutional Law I, Second-Year Seminar, and Professional Responsibility; and,
7. completion of the pro bono requirement.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawai'i, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness or family emergency.

Degree-seeking students must give careful attention to graduation requirements. Although students may receive counsel from the School of Law administration and faculty, they are personally and directly responsible for meeting their graduation requirements. These requirements are set forth in further detail in the Academic Regulations of the School of Law which every law student should study carefully.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Special Projects include externships, directed study, graduate courses taken outside the School of Law with prior permission, Law Review, Moot Court Team, and Moot Court Board. No more than a combined total of 12 credits (17 for dual degree, Pacific/Asia externships or certificate students) of Special Projects may be credited towards the requirements for the JD degree.

Externships

Two-credit externships are available in four sectors of the legal community in Hawai'i: (l) judicial, (2) public agency, (3) state legislature, and (4) private law firm. In addition, full-semester resident externships are available in Asia, including Japan and Hong Kong, and various Pacific Island locations, including the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

Directed Study

Each member of the full-time faculty may supervise up to three students each semester working on Directed Study (Law 576V) and give either letter grades for these projects or award Credit/No Credit.

Graduate Courses

Graduate courses or seminars offered outside the School of Law by the University of Hawai'i (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities) are also part of Special Projects. A student may have up to three credits of such outside work, taken after the first year of law school, credited toward his or her JD degree. Approval for this credit must be secured from the associate dean *prior* to registering for such graduate courses. The graduate course must be at the 600 level or above. It must be useful or relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and its content must be of a nature to justify its substitution for a course offered in the School of Law.

Dual Degree and Certificate Programs

Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other schools and colleges of the University of Hawai'i and receive both the Juris Doctor and a graduate degree or certificate. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both programs by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate level courses taken *after matriculation* into the School of Law and by arranging with the graduate program to receive graduate credit for law school courses. These ten credits count as part of the Special Projects credit limit of 17 for dual degree, Pacific/Asia externships or certificate students.

To date, dual degree programs leading to a JD and a master of business administration, a master of urban planning, a master of public health, a master of arts in Asian studies or political science, a master of social work, a master of library and information studies, and a PhD in psychology have been arranged with the respective schools and colleges at the University of Hawai'i. Currently approved graduate certificate programs include Ocean Policy, Gerontology and Resource Management. All dual degree or certificate programs must have the prior written approval of the associate dean of the School of Law.

Students interested in a dual degree or certificate program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the graduate program. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in the School of Law is a fully prescribed, full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree or certificate program may not take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the JD program.

SUMMER STUDY

After completion of the first year courses, a student may take courses for credit at any ABA-accredited law school during summers. Students planning to enroll in summer law programs must have the prior written approval of the associate dean. Credit for approved summer law courses taken outside of the School of Law may be counted toward the number of credits required for graduation, but will not be computed as a part of the student's grade point average.

The School of Law does not currently offer a summer program. However, in recent years, students have enrolled in other ABA-approved summer programs in Europe, Mexico, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Korea, and Singapore.

CLINICAL PROGRAMS

Clinical courses place students in the role of the professional. Students can elect an array of courses which give them the opportunity to directly experience the practice of law.

In the externship courses, students work in judges' chambers, the legislature, public agencies, and in private practice.

In some clinical classes, such as Pretrial Litigation, Negotiation, and Trial Practice, students study and simulate lawyering skills. After careful instruction by both full-time faculty and adjunct professors, who include some of the finest lawyers and judges in Hawai'i, students exercise the lawyering skills at the school and then are critiqued. Many of the performances are videotaped in the school's Moot Courtroom and later reviewed in a special video-review room in the Library.

The Hawai'i Supreme Court has authorized the student practice of law for University of Hawai'i law students pursuant to Hawai'i Supreme Court Rule 7. In the Prosecution and Defense clinics, students actually try cases in Hawai'i's courts. The pretrial and trial skills learned in the clinics are directly related to the practice of both civil and criminal law.

PRO BONO PROGRAM

In 1992, at the suggestion of the students, the faculty approved a pro bono (public service) graduation requirement. The requirement serves two purposes: it introduces the concept of pro bono service and it allows law students to address unmet legal needs in the community. To fulfill this requirement, students must volunteer for at least sixty hours of law-related work in one or more agencies or projects approved by the law school pro bono coordinator.

CERTIFICATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES LAW

In 1992, the law school established a Certificate in Environmental Law as a part of the JD curriculum. One of the two areas of emphasis at the law school is Environmental Law, particularly as it relates to our fresh water resources, oceans and coastal waters and land use. The certificate program recognizes the increased student interest in this area, the expertise of a substantial number of our faculty and growing opportunities in the field. Students interested in the certificate might also want to consider pursuing a Graduate Ocean Policy Certificate which is offered at the University of Hawai'i and is part of our dual degree program.

The certificate is available only to University of Hawai'i law students. In order to qualify for a certificate, a student must:

1. meet the general JD graduation requirements;
2. successfully complete
   - –Administrative Law (Law 561)
   - – Environmental Law (Law 582);
3. successfully complete a minimum of 8 credits from the following:
   - – Domestic Ocean and Coastal Law (Law 592) *
   - – Environmental Compliance and Regulated Industries (Law 512) *
   - – Environmental Litigation Seminar (Law 529) *
   - – Hazardous Waste Law (Law 540) *
   - – International Environmental Law (Law 528) *
   - – International Ocean Law (Law 593) *
   - – Land Use Management and Control (Law 580)
   - – Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control (Law 588) *
   - –Topics in Environmental Law (Law 527) *
   - –Wildlife Law (Law 503) *;
4. successfully complete one of the following:
   - – Constitutional Law II (Law 534)
   - – Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581)
   - – Negotiation & Alternative Dispute Resolution (Law 508)
   - – Remedies (Law 539)
   - – Federal Courts (Law 571);
5. maintain a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or better in the above Certificate courses (which may not be taken on a credit/no credit basis);
6. successfully complete a two credit-hour approved externship (e.g., Earth-justice Legal Defense Fund, Environmental Division of the State Attorney General's Office);

   or,

   a two credit-hour directed study which produces a paper on some aspect of environmental or natural resources law under the supervision of one of the environmental law faculty or Second-Year Seminar on an approved environmental topic;

   or,

   be a member of the Environmental Law Moot Court Competition Team.

*indicates alternate year course

PACIFIC-ASIAN LEGAL STUDIES

Recognizing the enormous importance of the Pacific Rim to Hawai'i and the U.S., the School of Law is strongly committed to its program in Pacific-Asian Legal Studies (PALS). Many law faculty members specialize or have strong research interests in Asian or Pacific law, and the law school now offers a broad range of courses relating to Asian and Pacific law on a regular basis, supplemented by short-term and specialized courses taught by visitors. Recent courses include Law and Society in China, Chinese Business Law, Asian Comparative Labor Law, Korean Law, Japanese Law and Pacific Islands Legal Systems. For more specialized work, students may also arrange directed reading courses with individual faculty members.

The law faculty recently approved a PALS certificate program, which allows participating students to earn a certificate through the completion of courses from a list of international and Pacific-Asian law electives approved by the PALS faculty. Approximately fifteen elective credits from this list will satisfy the certificate requirements. Students may choose an Asian or Pacific topic for their Second-Year Seminar papers, which may also be used to satisfy the writing component for the certificate.

The School of Law encourages its students to pursue study and work in Asia and the Pacific. Also available are Externship opportunities for which PALS certificate credit may be given. Within the last few years, law school students have studied in China, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan. Students have also completed externships in Pacific Island jurisdictions, including the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Samoa and Guam.

The PALS program is supported by the University of Hawai'i's excellent area centers for Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southeast Asian and Hawaiian studies. Law students may enroll in graduate courses in these areas and receive up to three credits toward the JD degree. If admitted to both schools, students may also pursue a four-year dual degree program and be awarded a master of arts in Asian Studies as well as the JD degree.

The law school engages in active faculty exchange programs with the

Faculties of Law at Hiroshima University and Meijo University in Japan. The University has entered into exchange agreements with Peking University in Beijing, the University of the Philippines and the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and law students are eligible to participate in the study and other exchanges provided under those agreements. The law school also maintains a broad network of less formal contacts throughout Asia and the Pacific and enjoys a steady stream of international visitors, including judges, law professors and attorneys.

Law student activity is coordinated by the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO) and the Pacific Islands Legal Studies Association (PILSA). During the last year, both student groups have sponsored public forums, lunch talks and informal gatherings, and their members edited a selection of Pacific-Asian student papers for publication by the law school. Law students are also encouraged to participate in the University's area studies activities.

PACIFIC-ASIAN LEGAL STUDIES CERTIFICATE

In order to earn a PALS certificate, students must be University of Hawai'i law students and must:

1. meet the general JD graduation requirements;
2. successfully complete International Law (Law 585);
3. successfully complete one of the following:
   - Asian Comparative Law (Law 587)
   - International Business Transactions (Law 579)
   - International Protection of Human Rights (Law 572)
   - Pacific Islands Legal Systems (Law 594);
4. successfully complete a minimun of eight credits from the follow ing:
   - Advanced Legal Studies (subject to approval) (Law 520)
   - Asian Comparative Labor Law (Law 556)
   - Chinese Business Law (Law 578)
   - Domestic Ocean & Coastal Law (Law 592)
   - International Environmental Law (Law 528)
   - International Ocean Law (Law 593)
   - Law and Society in China (Law 586)
   - Law and Society in Japan (Law 514)
   - Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581)
   - Native Hawaiian Rights Clinic (Law 590I)
   - Pacific/Asia Externship (Law 555)**
   - Topics in International Legal Studies—China (Law 575C)
   - Topics in International Legal Studies—Japan (Law 575J)
   - Topics in International Legal Studies—Korea (Law 575K)
   - Topics in International Legal Studies—Pacific (Law 575P)
   - Topics in International Legal Studies—Southeast Asia (Law 575S)
   - U.S.–Japan Business Transactions (Law 577);

   (A maximum of one course in (3) that is not applied to the requirements under (3) may be applied to the eight credits required under (4).)

   *(**Completion of the one-semester, 12 credit/hour Pacific/Asia Externship satisfies six of these credits.)*
5. maintain a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or better in the above Certificate courses (which may not be taken on a credit/no credit basis);
6. successfully complete a written Pacific-Asian article in the University of Hawai'i Law Review;

   or,

   a two credit-hour directed study which produces a paper on some aspect of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies under the supervision of one of the faculty;

   or,

   a Second-Year Seminar paper on an approved Pacific-Asian topic;

   or,

   serves as a team member of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition Team.

With prior approval, directed study courses, externships and graduate courses outside the Law School and other ABA approved schools, including study abroad, may be approved by the PALS committee to substitute for certificate requirements. All course offerings are subject to change; requirements may be modified by the certificates committee.

ELDER LAW PROGRAM

The University of Hawai'i Elder Law Program (UHELP) consists of two interrelated components:

The Elder Law course is co-sponsored by the University of Hawai'i Center on Aging and provides a basic foundation for legal practice with the elderly.

The Elder Law Unit is responsible for direct delivery of legal services to elderly who are socially and economically needy. It has a full-time attorney and a paralegal and operates throughout the calendar year as a law office. The Elder Law Unit is an important source of cases assigned to the students in the Legal Aid Clinic.

UHELP writes popular handbooks which provide legal information to older adults on a wide range of topics.

Funding for UHELP is provided by the School of Law, Title III of the Older Americans Act, The Elderly Affairs Division of the City and County of Honolulu, and the Hawai'i Justice Foundation.

JURISTS-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM

Begun in 1987, this program brings distinguished national jurists to the School of Law to meet with students, faculty, the judiciary, and the bar in a special educational setting. These jurists present seminars, teach classes, and discuss timely judicial matters.

Past participants have included several Justices from the United States Supreme Court including The Honorable Ruth Bader Ginsburg, The Honorable Anthony M. Kennedy, The Honorable John Paul Stevens and The Honorable Byron R. White. Each time the Justices were accompanied by The Honorable Myron H. Bright, Senior Circuit Court Judge with the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, who was the originator of this program. Associate Justice Antonin Scalia is scheduled to visit in Spring 2000.

The Jurists-in-Residence Program is funded by DFS Hawai'i.

FACULTY

Lawrence C. Foster
Dean

BA, University of Washington, 1967;
PhD, University of Washington, 1974;
JD, University of Hawai'i, 1981.

Dr. Foster served as Associate Dean for eight years and Interim Dean for one year before his appointment as Dean in May 1996. He came to the School of Law in 1987 after six years in private practice in Honolulu. Before obtaining his legal education, Dr. Foster received a PhD in Chinese Studies and taught Chinese language at the University of Hawai'i, Western Washington State University, and at the University of Washington. He was an East-West Center grantee during law school and served as articles editor of *The University of Hawai'i Law Review*. Dr. Foster has lived and traveled extensively in Asia.

Denise E. Antolini
Assistant Professor of Law

AB, magna cum laude, Princeton University, 1982; MPP, University of California, Berkeley, 1985; JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1986.

Professor Antolini joined the faculty in 1996–97 to teach torts and environmental law after eight years of practicing public interest law with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF). While at the University of California at Berkeley's Boalt Hall, Professor Antolini was elected Editor-in-Chief of the *Ecology Law Quarterly* and served as a torts tutor. She also worked for the U.S. Department of Justice (Washington, D.C.), private law firms (San Francisco and Washington, D.C.), the Environmental Defense Fund (Berkeley), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Washington, D.C.). After graduation, she clerked for two years for the Honorable Joyce Hens Green, United States District Court for the District of Columbia. She joined the Seattle office of SCLDF in 1988 as an associate, transferred to the Mid-Pacific (Hawai'i) office in 1990, and became the Managing Attorney of the Honolulu office in 1994. Professor Antolini has litigated several major environmental cases involving coastal pollution, water rights, endangered species, environmental impact statements, and native Hawaiian rights. She was first affiliated with the law school in 1993 as an adjunct professor teaching a seminar on environmental litigation.

John L. Barkai
Professor of Law

BBA, University of Michigan, 1967;
MBA, University of Michigan, 1968;
JD, University of Michigan, 1971.

Professor Barkai joined the faculty in 1978. Prior to coming to Hawaii, he was a criminal trial lawyer in Detroit and a tenured faculty member at Wayne State University Law School. Professor Barkai also served previously as Associate Dean at the law school. He currently directs the clinical program and teaches Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), Evidence, and Prosecution Clinic. In addition, he teaches conflict resolution and international negotiations for the University of Hawai'i College of Business Administration. Professor Barkai was chosen by the students and faculty as the Outstanding Professor in 1992. He is active in the legal community serving as President of the Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Justice (Mediation) Center, past Chair of the ADR Section of the Hawai'i State Bar, and past President of the Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i. In addition, Professor Barkai has served as a consultant to the Hawai'i Judiciary, the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia, the State Court of Kosrae, and the Minister of Justice for Papua New Guinea. In 1992–93 he was a Visiting Senior Scholar at the City University of Hong Kong and has taught ADR courses and workshops in Finland, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, and Micronesia.

Hazel G. Beh
Assistant Professor

BA, University of Arizona, 1973;
MSW, University of Hawai'i, 1975;
PhD, University of Hawai'i, 1986;
JD, University of Hawai'i, 1991.

Dr. Beh joined the law school in 1995 as Acting Associate Dean and was subsequently invited to join the faculty as an assistant professor of law in 1996. She teaches Contracts, Advanced Torts and Insurance Law, and legal writing. Upon leaving law school she served as administrative law clerk to Hawai'i Supreme Court Chief Justice Herman Lum. During 1993 and 1994, she was a Research & Appellate Coordinator for the City and County of Honolulu Corporation Counsel. Before attending law school, Dr. Beh received a PhD in American Studies and a Masters of Social Work. She worked as a social worker with the elderly in the Hawai'i community for twelve years.

Ronald C. Brown
Professor of Law

BS, University of Toledo, 1965; JD, University of Toledo, 1968;
LLM, University of Michigan, 1970.

Formerly Professor of Law on the Faculty of William and Mary School of Law, Professor Brown joined the faculty at Hawai'i in 1981 and has served as Interim Director of the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program. His experience includes working as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, representing management and labor in labor relations matters, acting as private impartial arbitrator in labor-management disputes and serving as state-appointed public fact-finder in Hawai'i public sector disputes. Professor Brown's teaching specialties include private and public sector labor law, arbitration and negotiation, Asia-Pacific comparative labor law, and employment discrimination. He has authored numerous articles and lectured in China, Korea, Japan, Australia, and the Pacific Islands on comparative labor law topics. In 1989 he taught Comparative Labor Law at Beijing University Law School and has conducted legal exchange and international training programs for Chinese lawyers, judges, law drafters, and prosecutors under arrangements with the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, State Council Legislative Drafting Bureau, and Ministries of Justice and Labor. During 1995–96, Professor Brown worked in China under the USIA's professional-in-residence program.

Sherri L. Burr
Visiting Professor of Law

AB, Mount Holyoke College, 1981; JD, Yale Law School, 1985; MPA, Princeton University, 1988

Professor Burr joined the School of Law faculty as a visiting professor in Spring 1998. She began her teaching career in 1988 at the University of New Mexico School of Law where she presently holds the rank of Professor. After graduating from Yale Law School, where she was an editor of the *Yale Journal of International Law* and on the board of the Yale Moot Court of Appeals, Professor Burr clerked for Judge Thomas Tang of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and worked at a large San Francisco law firm. She teaches Intellectual Property, International Law, International Business Transactions, Art & Entertainment Law and Wills & Trusts. Her numerous articles on intellectual property, art law and international law have been published in law journals throughout the United States as well as England and Japan. Additionally, she has served as a regular columnist on copyright law issues for two periodicals. Professor Burr is writing her first book on copyright protection in the information age.

David L. Callies
Benjamin A. Kudo Professor of Law

AB, DePauw University, 1965;
JD, University of Michigan, 1968;
LLM, Nottingham University (England) 1969.

Professor Callies came to the School of Law in 1978 following a decade of adjunct teaching and private practice where he counseled local, state, and national government agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy, and intergovernmental relations. Professor Callies is the author of *Preserving Paradise: Why Regulation Won't Work and Regulating Paradise: Land Use Controls in Hawai'i*. He is coauthor of *The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control*, a study of state land use legislation; *The Taking Issue*, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control; the casebooks *Cases and Materials on Land Use* (2nd ed.) and *Property Law and the Public Interest* (1998); and editor of *Takings* (1996). He was also managing editor of the *Michigan Journal of Law Reform*. In 1982, Professor Callies received the Chancellor's Award for distinction in teaching, research, and service and was awarded a UHM Campus Merit Award in 1983. In both 1990 and 1991, he received the Outstanding Professor of Law Award. He has lectured on land use and property law in American Samoa, Australia, China, England, Hong Kong, Japan, the Marianas Islands, Palau, Spain, Switzerland, and Taiwan and surveyed land and environmental laws in Fiji, Australia, the Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Canada, and the Marshall Islands. He is a past chairman of the American Bar Association's Section on Urban, State and Local Government Law, and co-chair of the Academics' Forum and councilmember of the Asia Pacific Forum, both of the International Bar Association. In 1991 he was elected to the American Law Institute (ALI). In 1995, on the unanimous recommendation of the faculty, the Board of Regents appointed him Benjamin A. Kudo Professor of Law. (Sabbatical: Spring 1999)

Williamson B.C. Chang
Professor of Law

AB, Princeton, 1972;
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975.

Born and raised in Hawai'i, Professor Chang received his undergraduate degree in Asian Studies from the Woodrow Wilson School of

Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. He received his law degree from Boalt Hall where he was an editor of the Law Review. Subsequently he clerked for the late Judge Dick Yin Wong of the US District Court and was in private practice in Honolulu. Besides his interest in jurisprudence, he has been and is a principal investigator on research projects examining water rights in Hawai'i, American Samoa, and Micronesia. He has served as a Special Deputy Attorney General representing the Chief Justice of the Hawai'i Supreme Court in the *McBryde* water rights case. He received a grant to study "Zen, Law and Language" from the American Bar Foundation in Japan. He also received the University of Hawai'i's Merit Award with Distinction in 1981. In 1987 Professor Chang was at Hiroshima University as part of the School of Law's faculty exchange program with that university and at the University of Western Australia at Perth, under the Fulbright exchange program. From 1989 to 1990, he worked as a special assistant to U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye on Native Hawaiian rights.

Alison W. Conner
Professor of Law

BA, high honors, University of Florida, 1967; MA, Cornell University, 1970; PhD, Cornell University, 1979; JD, Harvard Law School, 1973.

Professor Conner joined the faculty in January 1995 after nearly twelve years of teaching and research in Asia. She earned her doctorate in Chinese and South East Asian history at Cornell University and her law degree at Harvard Law School, where she specialized in Asian and comparative law and was a research fellow in the East Asian Legal Studies Program. Following law school, she taught Chinese and East Asian history and then spent five years practicing law in New York. During the 1983-84 academic year, she served as a Fulbright Professor at the University of Nanjing's Department of Law and for the next two years was a member of the Law Faculty of the National University of Singapore. In 1986 she joined the University of Hong Kong's Faculty of Law, where she taught both Hong Kong and Chinese law. While based in Hong Kong, she also conducted research in Taiwan and Shanghai under grants from the Inter-University Program and the Committee on Scholarly Communication with China. Professor Conner writes on modern Chinese law and Chinese legal history but maintains her broader interests in Asian history, art and culture. She teaches courses on Chinese and Asian law as well as Corporations.

(On Leave: Spring 1999)

Jay Dratler, Jr.
Professor of Law

AB, with great distinction, University of California, Berkeley, 1966; MS, University of California, San Diego, 1968; PhD, University of California, San Diego, 1971; JD, magna cum laude, Harvard University, 1978.

Professor Dratler's first career, as a scientist and engineer, began when he received his doctorate in physics from the University of California. He managed an electronics laboratory for a start-up high-technology company and developed seismological instrumentation as a geophysicist at the University of California. He then attended Harvard Law School, where he served as an articles editor on the *Harvard Law Review*. For his second career, Professor Dratler practiced law for eight years, first in San Francisco and then in the heart of Silicon Valley. His third career began in 1986, when he joined the law school's faculty. He is the author of two one-volume treatises, *Intellectual Property Law: Commercial, Creative, and Industrial Property* (1991) and *Licensing of Intellectual Property* (1994). He has written a number of law review articles on patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademark protection, and antitrust law, several of which have been translated into Japanese or Korean, and he has lectured extensively on these subjects both in the United States and abroad. In academic year 1992–93, he taught as a Visiting Professor at the University of California at Berkeley and lectured in Russian as a Fulbright Fellow at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. Professor Dratler is a member of the University's Patent and Copyright Committee; he consults for several law firms in Honolulu and for a number of emerging high-technology companies in Hawai'i and on the mainland. He teaches Intellectual Property, Antitrust, Remedies, Legal Method Seminar, and Second-Year Seminar.

(On Leave: 1998–99)

Karen M. Gebbia Pinetti
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, magna cum laude, Villanova University, 1980; JD, cum laude, Georgetown University Law Center, 1983.

Professor Gebbia Pinetti joined the faculty in 1993 following ten years in private practice. As a practitioner, she represented principal parties in major national bankruptcy, insolvency, business restructuring, and commercial transactions matters. She has written extensively on bankruptcy and business restructuring topics. Her scholarship and teaching continue to focus on bankruptcy, debtors' and creditors' rights, business restructuring, sales and secured transactions, and other areas of commercial law. At Georgetown, she was a member of *The American Criminal Law Review*. Professor Gebbia Pinetti is also active in community service and development work.

Danielle Kie Hart
Visiting Assistant Professor

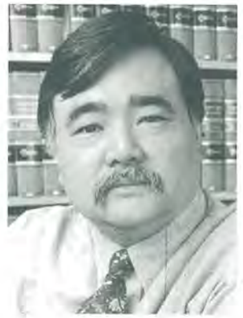
BA, Whitman College, 1988
JD, University of Hawai'i, 1992
LLM, Harvard University, 1998

Professor Hart visits on the faculty in 1998-1999 to teach civil procedure after obtaining her LLM from Harvard Law School in June. Prior to her studies at Harvard, Professor Hart served as a law clerk to Hawai'i Supreme Court Chief Justice Herman Lum and Associate Justice Mario Ramil. From 1993–1996, she was a commercial litigation associate with the law firm of Paul Johnson Park & Niles in Honolulu, and from 1996–1997, served as a staff attorney with the Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i.

Virginia E. Hench
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, magna cum laude, American University, 1970; MA, University of Iowa, 1974; JD University of Richmond, 1987; LLM, Temple University, 1993.

Professor Hench joined the University of Hawai'i in 1993 following two years as the Abraham L. Friedman Teaching Fellow and Lecturer in Law at Temple University Law School. Originally from Richmond, Virginia, Professor Hench taught in Massachusetts, Virginia, and Italy. While attending the T. C. Williams School of Law at the University of Richmond, she was elected to the McNeill Law Society, served on the Law Review, and worked part-time for the Sheriff's Department of the City of Richmond. After graduating from law school, Professor Hench clerked at a large Norfolk, Virginia law firm then served as law clerk to United States District Chief Judge J. Calvitt Clarke, Jr. Following her judicial clerkship, she engaged in general practice with three other attorneys in Indiana until 1991. As a private attorney, she also conducted seminars on civil rights law for Indiana police chiefs and officers. Professor Hench's scholarship includes an article entitled "Can Mandatory Disclosure Curb Discovery Abuse?" which she has submitted for law review publication. She has a second article in progress. Her courses include Criminal Procedure, Criminal Justice, and Second Year Seminar.



Chris K. Iijima
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, Columbia University, 1969
JD, New York Law School, 1988

Professor Iijima joins the School of Law in Fall 1998 after having served for three years as the Director of the Lawyering Process Program of the Western New England College School of Law. In his capacity as Director, he also supervised the school's tutorial program, the Legal Education Assistance Program. After graduation from law school, Professor Iijima clerked for the late Honorable Charles E. Stewart, Jr., United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, practiced litigation in the New York firm, Friedman & Kaplan, and was a faculty member of the New York University Lawyering Program. He was inaugural Director of the Lawyering Skills Program of New York Law School, and in 1998 was a joint adjunct appointment of the Legal Studies and Asian Languages Departments of the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. Prior to becoming a lawyer and law professor, Professor Iijima was an elementary school teacher and also worked as a youth counselor in New York City's Chinatown. He has published numerous articles on the intersection of race, status and law.

M. Casey Jarman
Associate Professor of Law

BA, magna cum laude, Barry University, 1971; MS, Florida International University, 1974; JD, University of Mississippi, 1981; LLM, University of Washington, 1985.

Professor Jarman joined the faculty in 1987. She teaches in the areas of environmental and administrative law and legal writing. Her research and writing focus on ocean resources governance and environmental justice. She has developed an Environmental Law Certificate Program for the law school and is an active steering committee member of the University of Hawai'i Graduate Ocean Policy Certificate Program, an interdisciplinary graduate certificate program that focuses on marine issues. For the 1988–89 academic year, Professor Jarman was chosen by law faculty and students as the Outstanding Professor. She coaches the Environmental Moot Court Competition Team and is faculty advisor to the Environmental Law Society. In 1994, Professor Jarman was appointed by the Governor of Hawai'i to the State Land Use Commission and was reappointed to a second four-year term in 1998.

Corwin W. Johnson
Visiting Professor of Law

B.A. State University of Iowa, 1939;
J.D. State University of Iowa, 1941.

Professor Johnson visits the school in Spring 1999 from the University of Texas at Austin where he has been a member of the law school faculty since 1947. He is currently the Edward Clark Centennial Professor of Law Emeritus at that school. His principal academic interests are property, land use regulation, and water law. He is the co-author of the widely adopted coursebook, Cribbet, Johnson, Findley & Smith, *Cases and Materials on Property* (7th ed. 1996). He also co-authored the text, Cribbet & Johnson, *Principles of the Law of Property* (3d ed. 1989). He also is the author of several law review articles and research reports. Professor Johnson has been a visiting professor at over a dozen law schools. He has been a consultant to several governmental agencies. He chaired the Texas Water Code Advisory Committee in 1968-70. His honors include Phi Beta Kappa, Order of the Coif, and election to the American Law Institute.

Mark Levin
Assistant Professor of Law

BBA, high distinction, University of Michigan, 1980; JD, Yale Law School, 1983; LLM, University of Washington, 1990.

Professor Levin joined the faculty in January 1997 from the Law Department of Hokkaido University in Sapporo, Japan. His interest in Japan began after his 1983 graduation from Yale Law School, when he traveled to Japan to work for an international law office in Tokyo. From 1984 to 1986, he clerked for U.S. District Court Judge John C. Coughenour in Seattle, Washington, and then practiced in Seattle for five years as a corporate attorney, representing numerous Japanese clients. Professor Levin also earned an LLM from the University of Washington's Asian Law Program (Japanese Law Emphasis) in 1990. In 1992, Professor Levin received the first of two grants for research in Japan, which enabled him to study at the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies in Yokohama for one year, and Tokyo University Faculty of Law for a second year. He was then invited to Hokkaido to become the first non-Japanese given full status as a faculty member at the law department there, teaching a variety of subjects concerning American Law and advising graduate student researchers on related topics. Professor Levin's scholarship includes published translations of Japan's Administrative Procedure Law, a wiretapping criminal procedure decision by the Tokyo High Court, and an article on the regulation of smoking and tobacco in Japan, published in the Winter 1996 edition of the *Stanford Law and Policy Review*.

Calvin G.C. Pang
Assistant Professor of Law

BS, Case Western Reserve University, 1976;
MPH, University of Hawai'i, 1981;
JD, University of Hawai'i, 1985.

Professor Pang joined the law faculty in 1994. He previously worked for the Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i serving the Waianae coast and later moved to the Chinatown office where he was staff attorney for both the public entitlements and family law units. He also spent two years working at the Poverty Law Center in Orange County, California. Most recently, he has served as staff attorney to the School of Law's Elder Law Program. Professor Pang currently chairs both the State Bar's Committee on the Delivery of Legal Services to the Public and the Elder Law Section, and sits on the Judiciary Committee on Gender and other Fairness. A retired Peace Corps volunteer, Professor Pang teaches courses that concern the family and its members. On a personal note, he and his wife are parents of three children including a set of twins.

James H. Pietsch
Director, Elder Law Program

AB, Georgetown University, 1970;
JD, The Catholic University of America, 1974.

James Pietsch became associated with the law school in 1991 after teaching as an adjunct professor for several years. For ten years he was the directing attorney of the Honolulu Elder Law Unit of the Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i. In 1990 he received national recognition when he was presented the Paul Lichterman Award for outstanding achievement in the advancement of legal services for older persons. At the law school, he supervises the University of Hawai'i Elder Law Program (UHELP). UHELP provides year-round direct legal services to socially and economically needy older persons. In addition, he is active in numerous University, bar and community organizations.

Randall W. Roth
Professor of Law

BS, summa cum laude, Regis College, 1970;
JD, University of Denver, 1974;
LLM, University of Miami, 1975.

Professor Roth specializes in taxation and estate planning. He has written twelve Continuing Legal Education books and numerous articles and is editor-in-chief of *Encyclopedia of Financial and Estate Planning*. Professor Roth recently served as chair of the Probate and Estate Planning Section of the Hawai'i Bar Association, President of the Hawai'i Estate Planning Council, President of the Hawai'i Institute for Continuing Legal Education, board member of the Hawai'i Society of CPAs and Hawai'i Lawyers Care, member of the Hawai'i State Tax Review Commission, and President of the Hawai'i Justice Foundation. He is an Academic Fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel (ACTEC) and has been named Civic Leader of the Year by Small Business Hawai'i, communicator of the year by Hawai'i's Association of Business Communicators, and International Member of the Year by Lambda Alpha International, an honorary land economics society. He has been chosen Professor of the Year at Hamline and Washburn law schools, as well as the University of Hawai'i. He received the 1998 Robert C. Clopton Award for Distinguished Community Service. Professor Roth is editor of *The Price of Paradise, Volumes I and II* and host of Hawai'i Public Radio's "Price of Paradise Show." Professor Roth will serve as the President of the Hawai'i State Bar Association in 1999.

Leina'ala R. Seeger
Librarian and Associate Professor of Law

BA, University of Washington, 1962; JD, University of Puget Sound, 1977; MLawLibr, University of Washington, 1979.

Professor Seeger joined the law faculty in 1997. She was Director of the Law Library and tenured as Associate Professor of Law at the University of Idaho College of Law from 1989–96. She taught first-year Legal Research from 1989–92, and directed the Summer Foreign Law Program in Staffordshire, England in 1994–95. She previously served as Associate Law Librarian at Harvard Law School, the University of Puget Sound (now Seattle University) School of Law, and the McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific. Professor Seeger has been active in the American Association of Law Libraries, serving as Vice-Chair/Chair of the Education (1992–93) and Minorities (1991) Committees and as President-Elect/President of AALL's Western-Pacific Chapter (1990-91). Now active in the Association of American Law Schools, Professor Seeger currently chairs its Committee on Libraries and Technology. She also serves on American Bar Association-sponsored law school site evaluation teams. Professor Seeger teaches Legal Research, which is also her area of research and writing. Her *Idaho Practice Materials: A Selective Annotated Bibliography* was published in AALL's Law Library Journal.

Jon Van Dyke
Professor of Law

BA, cum laude, Yale University, 1964;
JD, cum laude, Harvard University, 1967.

Professor Van Dyke has been on the faculty since 1976, teaching constitutional law and international law. He previously taught at the Hastings College of Law, University of California, and at the Catholic University Law School, Washington, D.C. He was law clerk for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and a Visiting Fellow at the Center for Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. Professor Van Dyke served as the University's representative on the Executive Board of the Law of the Sea Institute from 1982 to 1988 and has been an Adjunct Research Associate at the East-West Center. From 1988 to 1990, he served as Director of the Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace. He has written three books, *North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival* (1972), *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (1977), and *Checklists for Searches and Seizures in Public Schools* (co-author 1992) and edited *Consensus and Confrontation: The United States and the Law of the Sea Convention* (1985), *International Navigation: Rocks and Shoals Ahead?* (1988) and *Freedom for the Seas in the 21st Century* (1993), which was awarded the Harold and Margaret Sprout Award for 1994 by the International Studies Association. He has also written numerous articles. Since coming to Hawai'i, Professor Van Dyke has worked on problems related to the state's constitution, growth management, reapportionment, water rights, the status of Native Hawaiians, nuclear waste, ocean law, international environmental law, and human rights. In 1987, he was recipient of a University of Hawai'i Presidential Citation for Excellence in Teaching. Professor Van Dyke has been named Outstanding Law Professor three times, most recently for the 1996–97 academic year.

Eric K. Yamamoto
Professor of Law

BA, University of Hawai'i, 1975;
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1978.

Professor Yamamoto teaches Civil Procedure, Advanced Civil Procedure, Legal Method Seminar, and Race, Culture and the Law. He came to the School of Law following seven years of private practice with a large Honolulu law firm. Professor Yamamoto has served as counsel to the Hawai'i Judiciary's Civil Rules Committee and has published articles on procedural reform and on national security, minority rights, and civil liberties. He has been active as a faculty advisor to the Advocates for Public Interest Law, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation and as an officer of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society and has performed significant pro bono legal work, including the reopening of the Korematsu Japanese internment case and classaction litigation on behalf of Native Hawaiian Homelands trust beneficiaries. He has also served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Legal Education*. Professor Yamamoto was chosen by faculty and students as Outstanding Professor of Law for the 1985–86 , 1994–95 and 1997-98 academic years. In 1990 and in 1998, he received a University of Hawai'i Presidential Citation for Excellence in Teaching and in 1994 received the Korematsu Civil Rights Award. He also has served on the University Council of the Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace.

(Sabbatical: 1998–99)

EMERITUS PROFESSORS

Addison M. Bowman
Professor of Law, Emeritus

AB, Dartmouth College, 1957; LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963;
LLM, Georgetown University, 1964.

Formerly Professor of Law on the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center, Professor Bowman joined this law faculty in 1975. He served as reporter to the Judicial Council and Interim Committees that produced the Hawai'i Rules of Evidence, and authored the Commentaries that appear in *Hawai'i Revised Statutes* ch. 626 (Special Pamphlet 1980). He also authored the *Hawai'i Criminal Benchbook* (1982) and *Hawai'i Rules of Evidence Manual* (1990). He received Mānoa's prestigious Robert W. Clopton Award for Distinguished Community Service in 1980 and the School of Law's Outstanding Professor of Law Award in 1983. Professor Bowman serves as a consultant to the Judiciary of Hawai'i and to the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia and conducts judicial education and training programs here and in Micronesia. He is a charter member and bencher of Honolulu's American Inn of Court IV.

Richard S. Miller
Professor of Law, Emeritus

BS, Boston University, 1951; JD, magna cum laude, Boston University, 1956;
LLM, Yale University, 1959.

Professor Miller arrived in Hawai'i in 1973 to help establish the new law school at the University of Hawai'i. His first law degree is from Boston University, where he was editor-in-chief of the Law Review. After practicing law in Boston he earned a Master of Laws degree from the Yale Law School. He was a law professor from 1959 to 1996, having taught at Wayne State University and Ohio State University before coming to Hawai'i. His areas of principal interest are torts and conflict of laws. In addition to teaching, he served the law school as Associate Dean (1976–77) and Dean (1981–84). In 1985, Professor Miller was instrumental in securing a USIA Grant for exchange of faculty between the Hiroshima University School of Law and the University of Hawai'i's law school. He, along with his colleague, Professor Hiroyuki Hata of the Hiroshima University Faculty of Law, was named "Lawyer of the Year" for 1990 by the Japan-Hawai'i Lawyers Association. He was a visiting professor at Hiroshima University during fall 1986 and at the Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand) during spring 1987. Professor Miller is a member of the American Law Institute. He chairs the Honolulu Community-Media Council.

THE BENJAMIN A. KUDO CHAIR OF LAW

In 1994, the University of Hawai'i received a gift of $1.5 million to support a Chair of Law. The anonymous donor designated that the Chair be used to support a scholar in land use, environmental or administrative law. At the donor's request, the Chair was established as a tribute to Benjamin A. Kudo, a distinguished and well-respected member of Hawai'i's legal community. Mr. Kudo currently practices as a partner with a major Honolulu law firm in the areas of land use, real estate development, natural resources and administrative law. In addition, Mr. Kudo is an adjunct professor of real property with the School of Law.

In 1995, the University of Hawai'i Board of Regents approved the appointment of David L. Callies, UH professor of law, as the first holder of the Benjamin A. Kudo Chair of Law.

WALLACE S. FUJIYAMA DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSOR OF LAW

Thanks to the generosity of Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd., and a legion of friends, an endowment fund has been established to honor Mr. Fujiyama, a distinguished Honolulu attorney and former University of Hawai'i Regent. The endowment enables the School of Law to bring the nation's most distinguished legal scholars to the school for one or more semesters each academic year as the Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law.

THE GEORGE M. JOHNSON VISITING PROFESSORSHIP

Established through a bequest from the estate of Dr. Johnson's widow, Evelyn, this visiting professorship honors George M. Johnson, distinguished legal scholar, teacher and civil rights advocate. Dr. Johnson's career highlights include: serving as Dean of Howard University Law School; helping to establish the University of Nigeria; service as a member of the US Civil Rights Commission; helping to plan the legal briefs for the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* desegregation case. At the University of Hawai'i Law School, he was the first Director of the Pre-Admission Program (1974), a program which continues today to address the needs of groups underrepresented in the Hawai'i Bar.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Carol Mon Lee
Associate Dean

BA, Barnard College, 1969; MA, Columbia University, 1970; JD, University of California, Hastings College of Law, 1974.

Dean Lee served on the faculty of the law school in the 1970's and rejoined as Associate Dean in 1996. During the interim, Dean Lee was a corporate lawyer with the state's largest independent trust company, serving as senior vice-president in charge of corporate administration, including government affairs, legal, human resources and selected trust departments. She has also run a lobbying firm and a video production company, practiced law in Los Angeles and Honolulu and worked as a staff attorney at the 1978 Hawai'i Constitutional Convention. Dean Lee has been active in professional and community activities. She was the first president of Hawai'i Women Lawyers, which has honored her as Outstanding Woman Lawyer of the Year, and is also a past president of the Hawai'i Justice Foundation. Dean Lee is currently the vice-chair of the Hawai'i Real Estate Commission and a board member of the Hawai'i Appleseed Public Interest Law Center.

Joanne K. Punu
Assistant Dean

BA, University of Pittsburgh, 1969;
MA, University of Hawai'i, 1972;
MBA, University of Hawai'i, 1985.

Dean Punu joined the administrative staff in 1986 after serving as the Director of MBA Admissions for the Graduate School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley. She previously worked at the East-West Center for 15 years in a variety of student services related positions, including housing, student affairs and counseling, alumni development, and student activities and organizations. Ms. Punu has also lived and worked in Malaysia and on Niue Island. She serves as the School of Law's representative to the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) and the National Association for Law Placement (NALP). Dean Punu also served on LSAC's Committee on Misconduct in the Admissions Process from 1989 to 1993 and on LSAC's Minority Affairs Committee from 1993 to 1995. She is a frequent conference and workshop presenter for admissions professionals in legal education. In 1992 and 1993, she collaborated with School of Law Professor Randall Roth on the publication of Hawai'i's best selling *Price of Paradise* books. In 1995, she was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Hawai'i Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline. She also serves as Secretary to the Board.

(On Leave: 1998-99)

Laurene Mylar
Acting Assistant Dean–pending
Director of Student Services

B.S. Oral Roberts University, 1979
J.D. Regent University School of Law, 1989

Laurene Mylar joined the Student Services department in May 1998 during Dean Joanne Punu's leave of absence. Ms. Mylar most recently served as Assistant Dean of Admissions and Career Services for Regent University School of Law in Virginia Beach, Virginia. In that capacity, she directed the admissions, financial aid, career services, alumni relations and development departments. Ms. Mylar is a member of the Virginia Bar and a past member of the Tidewater Bar Association, where she served on the Continuing Legal Education Committee. During law school, she served as managing editor of a law school journal. Her community involvement has included vice president of the board of directors for a drug rehabilitation program, volunteer work with domestic and international adoption agencies, and with juvenile and adult prison programs. She is the representative for the Law School with the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) and is a past member of the National Association of Law Placement (NALP).

Patricia Abracia
Director of Career Services and Assistant Director of Student Services

BA, Loyola Marymount University, 1986.

Ms. Abracia joined the School of Law in 1998, after nearly three years as the Associate Director for Counseling at the University of Southern California Law School in Los Angeles. She received her B.A. in Psychology from Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles in 1986. Additionally, Ms. Abracia worked for two years as Job Placement Assistant at Loyola Marymount University, and six years at

Loyola Law School, Los Angeles as the Public Interest Law Advisor/Special Projects Coordinator. She previously served as a Grants Administrator and Field Representative for the City of Los Angeles. Ms. Abracia has been a law school representative at the National Association for Law Placement (NALP) and the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL) conferences.

Eileen Broms
Director of Development

Before joining the law school in 1993, Ms. Broms worked for six years as an office administrator and executive secretary in the Southern California homebuilding industry and for ten years as a legal assistant with prominent law firms in San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles, California. She received her paralegal certificate from the University of San Diego in 1983. Ms. Broms became interested in pursuing a career in development while volunteering for over seven years with the Pediatric Cancer Research Foundation of Orange County. She served on the board of directors of the Foundation in 1991–92 and was employed as the assistant to the executive director just prior to relocating to Hawai'i.

Robert N. Daguio
Administrative Officer

BBA, University of Hawai'i, 1976.

Prior to joining the School of Law in 1987, Mr. Daguio served as Fiscal Officer for the University of Hawai'i's College of Education, where he provided administrative support to the College's thirteen instructional, academic support, and student services units, as well as approximately twenty-five research and training projects. From 1972 to 1975 he served as a Research Associate in the Educational Research and Development Center.

LIBRARIANS

Swee L. Berkey
Reference and Circulation Librarian

BA, Diploma in Education, University of Malaya, 1971; MS, University of Oregon, 1977; JD, Willamette University, 1985; MLIS, University of Hawai'i, 1987.

After graduating with a degree in English and a Diploma in Education, Ms. Berkey worked as a high school teacher teaching English, literature and Malay language. She obtained her Masters in Public Affairs from the University of Oregon and worked for several years at the University of Oregon Library. She then attended Willamette University for her law degree. As a law student, Ms. Berkey worked in the Office of the General Counsel, State of Oregon Department of the Attorney General. After graduation, she clerked with a Lane County, Oregon Circuit Court judge for a year.

Crystella T. Kauka
Catalog Librarian

BA, University of Hawai'i, 1965; MLS, University of Hawai'i, 1970; AS, Paralegal Program, Kapi'olani Community College, 1982.

As a librarian in the public library sector, Ms. Kauka has served in the Kaneohe Regional Library, and in various sections of the Hawai'i State Public Library. She has also been employed as a paralegal in the law firm of Cades Schutte Fleming & Wright. In 1982, she joined the Law School Library as Head of Public Services and served as acting director from 1990–1991. On leave from 1991–1992, she became a specialist librarian at the School of Travel, Industry and Management. Upon her return to the law school, she assumed the new position of catalog librarian.

Carol Yamaguchi Kellett
Reference and Computer Services Librarian

AA, Windward Community College, 1985; BA, University of Hawai'i, 1991; MLIS, University of Hawai'i, 1992.

After six years of service with the US Army in Hawai'i, Georgia, and the Republic of Korea, Ms. Yamaguchi returned to Hawai'i and joined the Hawai'i Air National Guard where she serves as a part-time Safety Officer. Ms. Yamaguchi began her library career as a Law Library Intern for two years immediately prior to joining the School of Law Library in 1993. She authored the *Index to the University of Hawai'i Law Review, 1979-1995,* and coauthored *Native Hawaiian Rights: An Annotated Bibliography of Materials.*

Nancy D. Westcott
Head of Technical Services

AB with L/MTA Certification, Chaffey College, 1976; BA, Aquinas College, 1978; MSLS, Western Michigan University, 1981; MA, University of Hawai'i, 1997.

Ms. Westcott began her career in the Acquisitions Department of Chaffey College, Alta Loma, California, where she served for three years. The following thirteen years were spent in law librarianship at private firms in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Los Angeles, California, with specialties in labor management, entertainment, public and environmental law. In 1992, she assumed the position of Head of Technical Services with the School of Law Library.

STAFF

Barry Fitzgerald, *Library Assistant*
Grant Helgeson, *Student Services Specialist*
Frieda Honda, *Faculty Secretary*
Yvonne Kobashigawa, *Secretary to the Dean*
Michelle Lau, *Secretary to the Assistant Dean*
Lillian Nakamura, *Library Acquisitions Clerk*
Doris Nitta, *Library Assistant*
Barilyne Sakamoto, *Library Technician*
Helen Shikina, *Faculty Secretary*
Jane Takata, *Faculty Secretary*
Beverly Tamashiro, *Administrative Clerk*

CAREER SERVICES

The School of Law's career services efforts seek to inform law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and to assist private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns, and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. Emphasis is placed on employers located in Hawai'i, since approximately 80-85% of each graduating class elects to stay in the state. Although legal job markets across the country have faced serious challenges under the strains of recession, the Hawai'i job market has remained fairly hospitable to graduates of this law school. Annual placement surveys of recent graduates indicate that 90–95% of graduates remaining in the state have found legal employment within six months of graduation.

Comparison of Bar Passage Rates—All State of Hawai'i Test Takers and University of Hawai'i Law Graduates 1993-1997

Month/Year	State of Hawai'i Overall Pass Rate	UH Overall Pass Rate*	UH First Time Test Takers' Pass Rate
July 1993	66%	73%	83%
July 1994	71%	74%	83%
July 1995	74%	82%	86%
July 1996	77%	88%	91%
July 1997	75%	80%	84%

**Includes repeat test takers*

[Note: Most UH School of Law graduates take only the Hawai'i Bar Exam and most take the July Bar Exam. For this reason, data is provided only for the State of Hawai'i and the July exam. All other data is statistically insignificant.]

A high percentage of graduates (20%–30%) are successful in locating judicial clerkships for the first year after graduation. Salaries for clerks generally range from about $33,000 to $42,000. Recent placements have included clerkships with the Federal District Courts, the Hawai'i State Supreme Court and the Intermediate Court of Appeals, as well as various State Circuit Courts.

Approximately 45% of each class finds employment with private law firms, especially in Honolulu, where compensation packages range widely ($30,000 to $60,000+), depending on the size of the firm. Virtually every large and medium firm in Hawai'i employs School of Law graduates and many graduates are also partners. Outside of Hawai'i, graduates have also found employment over the years with prestigious legal and non-traditional employers in San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Chicago, Las Vegas, Washington, D.C., Texas, Guam, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore.

School of Law graduates are also attracted to public interest and government law in respectably high numbers (15%–20%). Public and government agencies in Hawai'i generally pay new graduates in the $32,000 to $40,000 range with additional benefits.

Career services to students include: career counseling; information sessions and presentations on a variety of career options; resume-writing and interviewing skills; a fall and spring on-campus interviewing program; a job listing and referral service; a resource library; and linkage with alumni throughout the state and region.

Part-Time Employment

Career Services also maintains listings of part-time employment opportunities available to second- and third-year law students during the academic year. Most of these opportunities are for law clerks with Honolulu firms of all sizes.

The School of Law's curriculum and schedule have been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A full-time student is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. *Pre-Admission and first-year students are strongly discouraged from taking employment.* Outside employment or other activities may seriously lower the educational value of the School of Law academic program.

Students who have strong academic records may engage in part-time employment compatible with their legal studies. *In no event may this exceed 20 hours weekly.* This limit is specified by the American Bar Association and will be strictly enforced through suspension, reprimand or other sanction.

Students are reminded that academic standards are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.

COMPETITIONS AND HONORS

William S. Richardson School of Law students have a long-standing tradition of excellence in national and international competitions. This consistently outstanding performance is attributed to the overall rigor of the academic program, the expertise of the faculty and alumni coaches and above all, to the abilities, professionalism and dedication of the students. Discussed below are a few of the achievements and honors earned by School of Law students.

PHILIP C. JESSUP INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION

The 1998 School of Law team again excelled in this competition. The team captured the Richard R. Baxter Award for the best overall memorials (briefs) submitted by any team in the Jessup competition. It finished first in both the "Best Memorial—Applicant" rankings and the "Best Memorial—Respondent" rankings, surpassing over one hundred American teams and teams from seventy other countries. To be selected as the best in both the Applicant and Respondent catergories is a rare and astounding accomplishment. The team also ranked second in the world and the best of any U.S. team for the Hardy C. Dillard Award for the best combined memorials. The team had also won Best Memorial in the Regional Competition held in San Francisco.

The 1998 team members consisted of third-year students Jamesner Dumlao, Lane Hornfeck, Isaac Moriwake (who was selected fourth-best oralist in the Regional Competition), and Bridget Palmer and second-year student Duane Seabolt. As in past years, law school alumnus David McCauley ('93) served as alumni coach and Professor Jon Van Dyke served as faculty advisor for the team.

In 1991–92, the law school team did well enough in the Regional Competition in Seattle to be selected as a "wild card" entry to participate in the National and International Competitions in Washington D.C. From 1992-93 through 1995–96, our teams won four straight regional competitions, an almost unheard of feat, and thus participated in the final rounds on the East Coast for five straight years. In addition, several of the teams won honors for best memorial and best oralist in the regionals. The 1995 team went on to win first place honors for Best Memorial in International Competition earning them the Alona E. Evans Award.

In 1993, the team beat Georgetown to win the National Competition as the Best Team in the Nation, and Runner-Up in the World, losing in the final round to the University of Melbourne. Team member David McCauley was picked as the Best Oralist in the entire competition that year and the team won awards for its memorials.

CLIENT COUNSELING TEAM

The 1998 Client Counseling Team captured First Place in the Regional Competition in Denver and then went on to finish sixth in the country at the National Competition in Los Angeles. The 1998 team members were third-year student Juliann Tigert and second-year students Christine Andrews, Albert Cook and Belinda Hall. Faculty coach is Professor Calvin Pang.

This is the second time in three years that the School of Law team won a regional championship to advance to the national finals. The 1996 team was selected Best in the Region and Runner-Up in the Nation.

ENVIRONMENTAL MOOT COURT TEAM

About seventy-five teams compete in this national competition at Pace Law School in New York. Our 1998 team made it into the quarter-final round. The team consisted of third-year student Juliet Johnson and second-year students Lani Kidani (who won a second-best oralist award in preliminary rounds) and Elijah Yip (who won two awards for best oralist). Faculty coach is Professor Denise Antolini.

NATIVE AMERICAN MOOT COURT TEAM

This is a relatively new competition for the school. In 1998 two teams, two members each, competed in competition in Oklahoma City against twenty-six other schools. The team of second-year students Carrie Ann Shirota and Lehua Kinilau finished second in the overall ranking. The second team of third-year students Jamae Kawauchi and Albert Tiberi made it into the quarterfinals. The team received the award for submitting the third best brief in the competition. In 1997, team member Mona Bernadino ('97) was named the top oralist in the entire competition.

FAMILY LAW CLINIC

As the only law school in the state, the School of Law clinic programs are a major contributor of pro bono services to the community. In 1997 Professor Laurie Tochiki and the students of the Family Law Clinic received the Niu Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Delivery of Legal Services by Hawai'i Lawyers Care.

INDIVIDUAL HONORS

The School of Law students are recognized both locally and nationally for their achievements. The 1997-1998 academic year was no exception. A paper written by third-year student Susan Serrano was the first place winner in the Trina Grillo Prize competition sponsored by the Critical Race Theory Conference held at Yale in fall, 1997. Third-year student Isaac Moriwake's paper also won an honorable mention.

Third-year student Dr. Arlene Jouxson was the co-recipient of the first prize Elaine Osborne Jacobson Award for Women Working in Health Care Law awarded by the Roscoe Pound Foundation in Washington D.C. for her work in patient advocacy.

Third-year student Adrianne N. Heely's paper won second place in the 1998 Roscoe Hogan Environmental Law Essay Contest, also sponsored by the Roscoe Pound Foundation.

RESOURCES

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

In 1983 the School of Law moved into its current quarters. The library building, a one-story structure utilizing berm construction to reduce energy costs and to maintain a quiet internal environment, won its architect, Robert Matsushita and Associates, a 1983 Merit Award from the American Institute of Architects, Hawai'i Society.

The adjacent two-story classroom and office building has five classrooms; six seminar rooms; offices for faculty, student organizations, administrative staff, and institutes affiliated with the School of Law; and lounges for faculty, students, and staff—all surrounding a beautifully landscaped inner courtyard. The Moot Courtroom is well appointed with koa wood paneling.

School of Law Library

The law library strongly supports the law school curriculum and law student and faculty research. It also provides access to legal information and basic reference assistance to the university community, to members of the bar, and to citizens of the state.

The law library building is a modern, comfortable facility, large enough to accommodate collection growth through this century. It houses a study carrel for each regular law student, discussion/seminar rooms for group study, a faculty research room, and a public reference area.

The library has developed a well-rounded collection of Anglo-American primary and secondary legal resources, including a complete complement of case reporters, statutes, regulations, law reviews, treatises, monographs, and specialized looseleaf publications. The collection is approximately 258,000 volumes and microform equivalents and is supplemented by an automated legal research system that provides the latest in legal research technology to law students and faculty.

THE WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Alumni Association was formed in 1977 as a non-profit 510(c)(7) organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Hawai'i. The Association provides a channel of communication between the School of Law and its alumni and friends to further social, professional and educational activities among those sharing a common interest in the School of Law, and encourages and provides funds for accomplishing the purposes of the Association. The business, property and affairs of the Association are managed by a Board of Directors of sixteen members, including four officers and twelve non-officer directors, all of whom are graduates of the William S. Richardson School of Law.

The Alumni Association publishes a quarterly newsletter, participates in the first-year student orientation program, and sponsors a number of events throughout the year including continuing legal education seminars and annual sporting events (the Ete Bowl women's flag football (and luau), softball, and bowling) for alumni, students and faculty. Since 1985, the Association has sponsored the annual Alumni/Friends Benefit Golf Tournament which has raised significant funding for scholarships for law students dedicated to public service and for the University of Hawai'i Elder Law Program (UHELP).

The Alumni Association also assists in the School's fund-raising and development efforts. In 1996, the Association's Board of Directors helped to establish an annual reunion program to recognize twentieth anniversary graduates. The program was expanded for the School of Law gala twenty-fifth anniversary fund-raising event in 1998 to include reunion festivities for the Class of 1978 and Class of 1988 and the presentation of the School's first-ever Distinguished Alumni Award.

WSRSL alumni serve an important indirect role in placement, as our graduates are partners and associates in almost every law firm in the state. School of Law graduates also fill top positions in numerous state and county agencies and departments.

THE FRIENDS OF THE WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW

The Board of the Friends of the William S. Richardson School of Law was created in the mid-1980s, and is composed of a group of alumni and

non-alumni attorneys and business people, parents and faculty members who are committed to the future of legal education.

The mission of the Friends Board is to assist the Law School in raising private support for the Law Annual Fund to supplement the state funding the School receives for basic programs in legal education. Annual gifts from alumni and non-alumni attorneys and law firms in support of the Law Annual Fund are instrumental to the School's ability to provide funding for scholarships, student assistantships, and travel and other expenses related to national law school competitions. The Law Annual Fund also provides resources for faculty development and recruitment, visiting professors, lectureships and other activities that help to enhance our students' educational experience.

The Law School has benefited greatly from the volunteer service on the Board of the Friends by alumni and non-alumni lawyers representing the major law firms in our state.

LIAISON WITH THE HAWAI'I BAR

The School of Law is committed to a close and creative relationship with the members of the Hawai'i Bar.

In cooperation with the Hawai'i State Bar Association, the School of Law helped to found in 1977 the Hawai'i Institute for Continuing Legal Education (HICLE). This institute provides programs for Hawai'i practitioners that refine old and develop new skills in our professional work.

Members of the faculty serve on various bar committees and participate in HICLE programs. Law students are encouraged to enroll as student members of the Hawai'i State Bar Association and Hawai'i Women Lawyers.

GENERAL UNIVERSITY SERVICES

Center for Student Development

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists, and interns provides educational, vocational, and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest, and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for enrolled students.

Food Services

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar, and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The Gateway House cafeteria adjacent to the School of Law complex serves an a la carte lunch open to anyone on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service.

Services to Disabled Students

The University of Hawai'i prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap and assures qualified disabled students access to all programs of the university. The KOKUA Office offers assistance to students with physical impairments in such areas as registration, classroom accommodations, transcribing services, and intra-campus transportation.

Child Care Center

The University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Children's Center was established to fill a need for quality on-campus child care for faculty, students and staff. Children from two to five years old are accommodated at a facility adjacent to the College of Education. Information and application materials can be obtained by writing to The UHM Children's Center, 2320 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822 or by calling 808-956-7963.

Learning Assistance Center

The learning assistance staff offers students individual assistance and group sessions in developing more effective study habits and learning skills.

International Student Office (ISO)

ISO gives general assistance to students and scholars from other countries. It assists with immigration requirements, financial problems, living arrangements and other university and community matters. The office also advises American students who seek opportunities for overseas study, service and travel.

Housing

The university has very limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing to the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available to help locate accommodations near the campus.

Student Health Services

The Student Health Services seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups and limited treatment services.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the university Student Health Services must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

A Dental Hygiene Clinic is available for dental screening and cleaning at no charge to students.

Hemenway Leisure Center

Courses in ceramics, lei making, dance, aerobics, first aid, massage, kayaking, sailing, surfing, and scuba diving are available. The Center also has a reasonable rental program for athletic equipment including surfboards, bodyboards, backpacks, tents, coolers, kayaks, snorkels and masks.

Intramural Sports

The athletic complex includes a swimming pool and weight rooms. Free swim hours are available and certain classes may be audited.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Advocates for Public Interest Law

Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL) began with a gift from the 1985 graduating class. The group's purpose is to encourage public interest legal work. Through its fund-raising activities, APIL awards grants to law students to enable them to work for public interest agencies or organizations during their summer recesses. The goal of this program is to provide legal services to underrepresented groups in the community. APIL also aims to raise the consciousness of Hawai'i's legal community regarding public interest law. APIL consists of an all-student group and a board of directors that is composed of students, faculty, and members of the community.

'Ahahui O Hawai'i

The 'Ahahui O Hawai'i is an organization of Native Hawaiian students and graduates of the School of Law. The *Hui* helps members complete their legal education through academic assistance, scholarship awards and moral support. In particular, members orient new students to the law school experience, hold fund-raising and cultural events, sponsor legal forums, offer tours of various law offices and share study aids.

American Bar Association—Law Student Division (ABA-LSD)

The ABA-LSD is the largest national law student organization. The LSD provides its members with an opportunity to point the law in new and innovative directions through the sharing of ideas and exposure to all aspects of legal concern. From women in the law to minority recruitment, from community legal services to law-related education, student members are kept abreast of legal trends which may determine their participation as attorneys in an ever-changing society. ABA-LSD members are entitled to receive subscriptions to the *ABA Journal,* the *Student Lawyer* magazine, and other ABA publications.

American Inns of Court

The American Inns of Court is a national organization of senior judges and attorneys that promotes excellence in legal advocacy at the trial and appellate levels among young lawyers and law students ("pupils"). The organization also seeks to foster greater understanding of and appreciation for the adversary system of dispute resolution in American law. The Inns attempt to build upon the strengths of common law and the English Inns of Court, on which the American Inns are modeled. The Aloha Inn at the William S. Richardson School of Law was granted a charter in 1985 by the American Inns of Court Foundation. Student membership is by invitation of the Executive Committee.

American Trial Lawyers Association-Student Chapter

ATLA works with students to teach the fundamentals of the court room: from opening and closing statements to direct and cross-examinations.

Christian Legal Society

A local chapter of this nationwide professional association founded in 1961 provides Christian law students, lawyers, and judges with a means of mutual sharing and of witnessing to the legal community. Present activities include fellowship and discussion group meetings. Other activities may include Christian service projects as determined by the members.

Client Counseling Team

The Client Counseling Team represents the law school in a national interschool competition sponsored by the American Bar Association. Team members develop expertise in interviewing and counseling clients. While cultivating the skills needed to be effective with clients, students also learn to identify preventive law and dispute resolution options, spot and address ethical issues, and deal appropriately with a client's non-legal concerns. The team is also expected to develop a working knowledge of the substantive area chosen each year for the competition.

Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity

The Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity is the fastest growing legal fraternity in the nation. The Prince Kūhiō Senate was established in Hawai'i in 1982 for the purpose of forming a sharing community to enhance both academic and professional life.

Membership is open on a nondiscriminatory basis to all students admitted to the School of Law. Fraternity activities include the presentation of test-taking and study seminars, initiation ceremonies and social activities. The Prince Kūhiō Senate is a registered student organization with access to University of Hawai'i student services and programs.

Environmental Law Society

The Environmental Law Society was formed in 1987 by a group of students interested in contributing to the growth of environmental law in Hawai'i. Members have the opportunity to provide legal research assistance to attorneys representing individuals and organizations concerned with protection of the environment, take direct action for the protection and enhancement of the environment (e.g., testifying to the Legislature regarding environmental bills), and participate in forums for the exchange of information and the promotion of a better understanding of environmental law and policy issues. Membership is open to all interested students, faculty and alumni of the School of Law.

Environmental Law Moot Court Competition

A three-student team, sponsored by the School of Law, participates in the annual competition at Pace University in New York. Two members are chosen during the intra-school Moot Court competition during the fall semester; the third member is selected on the basis of brief-writing skills exhibited during the first-year Appellate Advocacy class. The competition involves both brief-writing and appellate oral argument on an environmental law problem. In 1995, the School of Law's Team placed among the top ten (of 80) teams in the nation.

Moot Court Program

The Moot Court Program is designed to introduce students to the challenging practical aspects of appellate litigation. Participation in the program helps students to develop and refine their skills of research, analysis, writing, and advocacy.

All first-year students participate in Appellate Advocacy I, in which they write briefs from prepared case records. The students then present their cases in oral arguments before panels of Hawai'i lawyers.

National Lawyers Guild

The Guild is dedicated to the need for basic change in the structure of our political and economic system. It seeks to unite lawyers, law students, legal workers, and jailhouse lawyers of American into an organization that functions as an effective political and social force in the service of the people.

Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO)

The Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO) is committed to developing an understanding of Pacific-Asian legal systems. The organization sponsors a series of lectures by speakers from the local bar and academic community as well as from Pacific Rim countries and the mainland. Other extracurricular activities include a newsletter, a resource directory and support activities for the emerging Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program at the School of Law. Plans are under way to implement other educational activities including seminars, workshops and exchange programs. Membership is open to all interested persons.

Pacific Islands Legal Studies Association (PILSA)

PILSA aims to promote awareness and discussion of the legal aspects of political, social, environmental and economic problems of the island nations of the Pacific. It also seeks to affirm the Pacific's distinct geopolitical identity with its own unique perspectives. Toward this end, PILSA sponsors public forums and other activities, assists with research and publications, and presents testimony where appropriate on topics dealing with Pacific Islands issues. PILSA also aims to assist in the recruitment, admission and retention of students of Pacific Islands descent. To promote the expansion of Pacific Islands-related course offerings, PILSA offers suggestions to the faculty and administration about useful courses and assists in soliciting additional funding for such purposes.

Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, Richardson Inn

Phi Delta Phi is the largest and oldest national legal fraternity. A local inn of the fraternity, formed in the spring of 1979, is named in honor of former Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawai'i Supreme Court. The fraternity is dedicated to the professional and social interests of its members and to service to the School of Law. Membership is open to all men and women law students who have completed their first semester of law school. In 1987, the inn was chosen as International Inn of the Year.

Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Team

A team of four second- and third-year law students competes in this competition involving international law controversies. Students receive one credit for participation in this effort, which gives them an opportunity to improve their brief-writing and advocacy skills as well as their understanding of international law.

Rutherford Institute - Student Chapter

The Rutherford Institute is a worldwide organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of religious freedom. The student chapter, established in 1993, participates in protecting the religious freedoms of people from all faiths and walks of life primarily by providing law students with pro bono opportunities. Student members also have the opportunity to attend the yearly banquet and spend a summer in Charlottesville, Virginia as an intern at Rutherford headquarters.

Student Bar Association (SBA)

Throughout the school year, the SBA actively develops and promotes school-related activities of interest to students, faculty, and the community at large. The SBA participates in the orientation program for incoming first-year law students and coordinates various social and sporting events which help to facilitate this goal. Other important programs include the presentation of legal forums and debates on various current legal issues.

University of Hawai'i Filipino Law Students Association (UHFLSA)

The UHFLSA was formally organized in 1981 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the first Filipinos in Hawai'i. The Association is dedicated to meeting the growing need of the Filipino community in Hawai'i for better legal services and more effective representation in the mainstream of Hawai'i. To achieve these goals, the association's major efforts are aimed at providing academic, career, and moral support to enrolled Filipino law students and at recruiting and guiding Filipino candidates for enrollment in the School of Law. Membership is open to all interested students currently enrolled in the School of Law and alumni.

The University of Hawai'i Law Review

The University of Hawai'i Law Review, established in 1979, is a scholarly journal managed and edited by second- and third-year students. The Law Review serves the dual purposes of training law students in writing and research and serving the profession and public through the discussion of important developments in the law. Second-year members are selected by the student editorial board on the basis of outstanding academic ability exhibited either through first-year grades or through a writing competition conducted by the Law Review. Third-year members are selected by similar criteria, based on academic and writing ability as demonstrated by Second-Year Seminar papers.

Women Law Students Association

WLSA was founded to promote the participation and to recognize the achievements of women in Hawai'i's legal community and to educate its members and the community about issues of concern to women.

AWARDS AND PRIZES

Carl K. Mirikitani Memorial Prize

This Valedictory Prize is awarded to the graduating student with the highest law school grade point average. Established through the generosity of friends, family, and colleagues, the prize is in memory of Carl K. Mirikitani, who died in 1983 at the age of 35. At the time of his death, Mr. Mirikitani was a partner with the law firm of Goodsill Anderson Quinn and Stifel in Honolulu.

The Cades Schutte Fleming & Wright Scholarship

Intending to give back to the community was the primary motivation of The Cades Foundation and the partners of Cades Schutte Fleming & Wright, when they established these scholarships in 1997 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of one of the oldest and most respected law firms in the State of Hawai'i. Selection of the Cades Scholars is based upon academic merit and leadership potential, and preference is given to students evidencing financial need and who express an intent to live and practice law in the State of Hawai'i. When fully funded, the endowment will provide six renewable scholarship awards to two students from each of the 1L, 2L and 3L classes.

James Koshiba Law Review Scholarship

Through the generosity of attorney James Koshiba, a scholarship is awarded annually to an editor of *The University of Hawai'i Law Review.* The award is based upon scholastic achievement and commitment of time and effort.

James Koshiba Public Service Award

This award is granted annually to a law student who has demonstrated commitment to working in public service or public interest. The award is intended to assist the student with tuition costs. Mr. Koshiba is a practicing attorney in Honolulu.

The Wallace S. Fujiyama Memorial Scholarship Endowment Fund

Established in 1994, just after the death of distinguished Honolulu attorney, Wallace S. Fujiyama, this scholarship fund is intended to assist law students who were born and raised in Hawai'i. It is funded by friends and family to perpetuate his ideals, values, and standards of excellence. Mr. Fujiyama was a former Regent at the University of Hawai'i and Chairman of the Board of Regents. He was also a past president of the University of Hawai'i Alumni Association and was, throughout his life, a fervent supporter of the goals and ideals of the School of Law.

The George M. Johnson and Evelyn W. Johnson Scholarship Fund

Made possible through a gift from the estate of Evelyn W. Johnson, this fund awards scholarship assistance to students with need. Dr. George M. Johnson was this school's first Director of the Pre-Admission Program; a visiting professorship has also been established in his name.

The Hilo High School Alumni Scholarship

Established in recognition of the teachers and counselors at Hilo High School who inspired and encouraged him, Sheldon S.H. Zane ('84) and his wife, Gwendolyn, established an endowment to fund three annual, renewable scholarships for students at the William S. Richardson School of Law who graduated from Hilo High School.

The Michael P. Porter Dean's Scholastic Award

Through the generosity of Michael P. Porter of Honolulu, there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point averages at the end of their first- and second-year classes, respectively.

Dean's Scholars

Each year up to three students are recognized for academic excellence with a cash award from the Law Annual Fund.

Rush Moore Craven Sutton Morry and Beh Prizes

Established in 1988, these prizes recognize the top first-year students in Torts and Real Property. Funds for the prizes are donated by the Honolulu law firm of Rush, Moore, Craven, Sutton, Morry and Beh.

The Kashiwagi Fund for Japanese Studies

The Kashiwagi Fund is a gift from Tokyo attorney Kaoru Kashiwagi and his wife, Michiko. The Fund provides grants to faculty, students, or research associates affiliated with the law school to support the study of topics in Japanese law.

Kono Foundation Scholarship & Lawrence H. Kono Memorial Award

These awards have been established by the family and friends of Lawrence H. Kono, a delegate to the 1978 Constitutional Convention and a member of the Class of 1981, who died unexpectedly just prior to entering the School of Law. The scholarship is awarded annually on the basis of academic performance. The Memorial Award is given annually to the student who earns the highest grade in Federal Income Taxation.

The Richard S. and Percy K. Mirikitani Memorial Scholarship

This scholarship award honors two distinguished attorneys and brothers and acknowledges their dedication and contribution to the legal profession in Hawai'i. In establishing this scholarship for students from Hawai'i, Dr. Clifford and Helene Mirikitani hope that promising law students will be inspired and encouraged to pursue similarly successful careers in the field of law and service to the state.

The Sogi Foundation Summer Intern Scholarship Fund

This award is funded by an annual gift from The Sogi Foundation to provide scholarship support to UH Law students who are selected to participate in the Kelley Drye & Warren LLP Summer Associate Program in New York. In establishing this scholarship for a non-career track summer position, Mr. Francis Y. Sogi (a partner of the firm) wanted to provide UH Law students with the opportunity to work in a major international law firm and return to Hawai'i having had the exposure and understanding of the spirit behind a major international law practice.

Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt Scholarship for Pacific Island Students

This scholarship honors Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt, who was a student at the William S. Richardson School of Law from 1981 until her death in 1986.

Toward the end of her life, Fran dreamed of helping students from Pacific Island nations to study law. This scholarship fund is designed to serve this goal. It provides direct subsidies for students from Pacific Island nations and those of Pacific Island descent who plan to live and work in the Pacific Islands.

Susan McKay Memorial Award

The Dean's Fund provides cash prizes for the winner and runner-up of the Susan McKay Memorial Moot Court Competition held each fall. The winner's name is placed on a permanent plaque displayed in the Law Library. Susan McKay entered the School of Law in 1980 and, just prior to her death in 1982, participated with distinction on the law school's National Moot Court Team.

Advocates for Public Interest Law Award

This award is presented to the student or students who have made significant contributions to the public interest in the previous academic year. This fund was initiated by a gift from the Class of 1985.

Bendet Fidell Sakai & Lee Award

Established in 1996 by the partners of Bendet Fidell Sakai & Lee, this cash prize is given to the student who achieves the highest performance in corporation or business law.

The Spirit of Alison K. Adams Award

Received as a gift from the Class of 1994, this cash award is given to a non-traditional law student in memory of Alison K. Adams, Class of 1994, who died during her third year in law school.

Pacific-Asian Scholarship Award

A limited number of tuition scholarships are awarded to qualified law students who have demonstrated a special interest, experience, or background in Asia and/or the Pacific area.

George C. Munro Award for Environmental Law

This cash award was established by the Hawai'i Audubon Society in memory of George C. Munro for his pioneering work in protecting Hawai'i's native wildlife. It is given annually to the student who receives the highest grade in Environmental Law.

Hyman M. Greenstein Memorial Scholarship

This scholarship pays tribute to Hyman M. Greenstein, a well-respected Honolulu attorney, whose professional career exemplified the highest of standards in the legal field. The cash award is given annually to an entering student whose academic record exhibits significant accomplishment.

Ruddy F. Tongg Memorial Prize

This cash award is given each year to the student with the highest academic performance in the Real Estate Development and Finance course.

Alumni/Friends Awards

Each year, the Alumni and Friends of the William S. Richardson School of Law sponsor a golf tournament, the proceeds of which are used to fund scholarships for students dedicated to service in the public interest.

American Bar Association, Section on Urban, State and Local Government

Special book awards are made to students in relevant courses on the basis of excellence in academic performance.

CALI Excellence for the Future Awards

Certificates are awarded each semester to students achieving the highest academic performance in selected subjects. The certificates are given by CALI, the Center for Computer Assisted Legal Instruction, a consortium of the nation's law schools.

Corpus Juris Secundum Awards

Made available by West Publishing Company, these awards recognize outstanding academic achievement in the first-year curriculum.

West Publishing Company Awards

These annual selected book awards recognize outstanding scholastic achievement among enrolled students.

The Bernard Levinson Memorial Award

This annual award is presented to the law student who is judged to have written the outstanding essay on a topic of constitutional law during the preceding academic year. The Bernard Levinson Fund was established within the Jewish Federation of Hawai'i to serve as a memorial to the former Hawai'i Supreme Court Justice. Justice Levinson taught at the School of Law after his retirement from the Court.

Young Lawyers Annual Student Award

This annual cash award is presented by the Young Lawyers Division of the Hawai'i State Bar Association to the law student judged to have written the outstanding Second-Year Seminar paper during the academic year.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Award

Sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, these awards are presented each year to students submitting the best essays on the subject of copyright law.

The United States Law Week Award

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. of Washington, D.C., awards a year's subscription to *Law Week* or to *The BNA Civil Trial Manual* to the graduating student who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most satisfactory progress in his/her final year.

Wayne C. Gagne Memorial Award

The Wayne C. Gagne Memorial Award provides round-trip airfare and a small stipend for a member of the Environmental Law Society to attend the annual Western Public Interest Law Conference at the University of Oregon Law School. The recipient is selected by the membership of the Environmental Law Society, with preference given to officers of the Society. The award has been given in the name of Wayne C. Gagne, a former entomologist with the Bishop Museum, who during his life was a significant force in support of wildlife and habitat conservation in Hawai'i.

Law School Tuition Awards for Academic Excellence

Partial tuition awards are given to incoming, second- and third-year students who demonstrate outstanding academic achievement and strong leadership qualities.

Hawai'i Institute for Continuing Legal Education Student Services Award

HICLE award to a third-year student for outstanding service to the School of Law.

Legal Aid Society Awards

The Legal Aid Society recognizes students for their outstanding pro bono work for the poor in the community.

American Bankruptcy Institute Medal of Excellence

A medal is given to a graduating student selected for demonstrated excellence in the study of bankruptcy law.

C. Jepson Garland Memorial Scholarship Awards

This award, given by the Hawai'i State Bar Association, Real Property and Financial Services Section, in memory of C. Jepson Garland, is presented to a student who has shown excellence in writing on issues concerning Real Property, including planning and environmental issues, and issues concerning financial services such as UCC, Real Property Lending, Security Instruments and related matters.

Hawai'i State Bar Association, Real Property and Financial Services Section Award

This award, given by the Hawai'i State Bar Association, Real Property and Financial Services Section, is presented to a student who has shown excellence in writing on issues concerning Real Property, including planning and environmental issues and issues concerning financial services such as UCC, Real Property Lending, Security Instruments and related matters.

Phi Delta Phi Professional Responsibility Award

Phi Delta Phi is the oldest and largest national legal fraternity. This award is given to the student who earned the highest grade in Professional Responsibility. A plaque with the recipient's name is housed in the Law Library.

National Association of Women Lawyers Outstanding Law Student Award

The National Association of Women Lawyers gives this award to a third-year law student who shows promise of contributing to the advancement of women in society and who achieves academic excellence.

Gregory Conlan Memorial Prize

This award is presented to the student who earns the highest grade in the Bankruptcy Law course each academic year. The Conlan Prize was established through memorial gifts from members of the Bankruptcy Section of the Hawai'i State Bar Association. The Fund memorializes Gregory P. Conlan, a 1977 graduate of the Law School who passed away in 1992.

The Amy C. Richardson Award

Commencing with the 1995–96 academic year, the purpose of the Amy Ching Richardson Memorial Fund was extended to promote scholarship in native Hawaiian rights. An annual cash award is given to a law student who writes the best research paper on a subject relating to native Hawaiian rights. The Amy C. Richardson Memorial Award is presented at the awards ceremony each year and the award-winning paper is bound and included within the Law Library's Hawaiian Law collection.

ADMISSION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Since this is the only law school in the state, many students were either born in Hawai'i or have strong ties to the state. Additionally, the School of Law admits a number of nonresident applicants with strong academic credentials who also demonstrate the potential to make a special contribution to either the state or the academic programs of the School of Law. Included among these are individuals fluent in Pacific or Asian languages and those who bring backgrounds—either professional or academic—in Pacific Island, Asian, environmental or ocean studies.

The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the population of Hawai'i and includes individuals of African-American, Caucasian, Chamorro, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Micronesian, Native American, Native Hawaiian, Portuguese, and Samoan descent.

Nearly 50 percent of the 240-member student body is female. Sixty percent attended undergraduate institutions on the mainland or abroad and about 20 percent have undertaken graduate work in other disciplines.

PROFILE OF RECENT ADMITTEES

Because admission to the William S. Richardson School of Law is highly competitive, prospective applicants should be informed of the type of profile offered by the most recently *admitted* class (the class of 2001). At the time of printing of this publication, final information was not yet available on those who *enrolled*. However, the information on those admitted should be helpful in assessing the relative competitiveness of the application process.

The median LSAT score for the most recently admitted class is 160 with an 80 percent range from 156 to 170. The median undergraduate grade point average is approximately 3.31 (on a 4-point scale) with an 80 percent range from 2.91 to 3.98. The median age of admittees is 25 years with a range from 21 to 57 years.

Nearly 50 percent of admittees have undergraduate majors in the social sciences, with 13 percent from science and engineering backgrounds and 14 percent from business and economics. Twenty-two percent were humanities majors.

A sampling of the more than 95 different undergraduate institutions which the student body represents is shown below.

Beijing University (China)
Boston University
Bowdoin College
Brigham Young University
Brown University
Carleton College
Columbia University
Cornell University
Foreign Affairs College (China)
Georgetown University
Harvard University
International Christian University (Japan)
Jilin University (China)
Keio University (Japan)
New York University
Northwestern University
Notre Dame
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Pitzer College
Pomona College
Princeton University
Santa Clara University
Smith College
Stanford University
Swarthmore College
Tufts University
University of California–Berkeley
University of California–Davis
University of California–Los Angeles
University of California–San Diego
University of California–Santa Barbara
University of Colorado
University of Guam
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
University of Minnesota
University of Oregon
University of San Diego
University of Southern California
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin
Vassar College
Wesleyan University
Williams College
Wuhan University (China)
Yale University
Yantai University (China)

PRE-LAW EDUCATION

The School of Law has no fixed requirements with respect to the content of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the physical and social sciences, mathematics or philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Course work which

enhances writing ability should be emphasized. Reading, reasoning, and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness, and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics, and psychology—to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

ADMISSION INFORMATION

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be accommodated. For the 1998 admission year, there were nearly six applicants for each of the seventy-five available seats in the first-year class.

In arriving at its decisions, the School of Law Admissions Committee, comprising faculty members and student body representatives, strives to select those applicants who demonstrate superior academic and professional promise and who are most likely to make a contribution to the community and to the academic environment and the diversity of the school.

Significant attention is given to the results of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and the applicant's undergraduate academic record. The latter *may* be adjusted by consideration of the rigor of the undergraduate major and institution as well as trend of grades. The LSAT and academic record each comprise about one-third of the admission evaluation. Additional factors include (but are not limited to): writing ability, extracurricular and/or public service, unusual accomplishment, additional academic work beyond the bachelor's degree, volunteer or professional experience, particularly as it may be relevant to programs within the School of Law,

Because lawyers and law students are held to high ethical standards, applicants are cautioned to be truthful and candid during the entire admission process. The School of Law expects that all applicants will furnish all requested information in a complete and correct manner. Failure to disclose an act or event may be more significant, and lead to more serious consequences, than the act or event itself. Failure to provide complete and truthful information, or failure to inform the Admissions Office of any changes to your answers, may result in dismissal from or disciplinary action by the law school, revocation of degree, or denial of permission to practice law by the state in which you seek bar admission.

the applicant's written statements, and letters of recommendation.

Detailed information on application procedures is provided in the material accompanying the application forms. **Completion of application requirements by the stated deadlines is the responsibility of each applicant.** Thus, applicants are advised to check with the Law School Admission Service (LSAS), with those individuals providing the required letters of recommendation, and with educational institutions furnishing transcripts to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) to assure that all materials are being compiled and mailed before the appropriate deadline. **Applications that are not complete by the deadline (including letters of recommendation) will not be reviewed.** Because application materials are revised annually, applicants are required to file on the application forms current for the year in which admission is being sought.

All applicants for admission must have earned (by the date of intended matriculation) a bachelor's degree or equivalent from an accredited institution of higher learning in the United States or abroad.

THE LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST (LSAT)

All applicants must furnish results of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). **The February test administration is the latest acceptable one for consideration for the next Fall entering class. Scores from tests older than three years will not be considered.**

Individuals residing in foreign jurisdictions should plan to correspond with LSAS several months ahead of the intended test date as it may be necessary to arrange a special testing center.

To obtain test registration information, applicants should write to Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940-0998.

LSAS has prepared a variety of study aids to assist applicants with preparation for the LSAT. Information on these is contained in the test registration information bulletin. The School of Law takes no position on recommending or not recommending the many commercial products on the market which are designed to assist with LSAT preparation.

THE LAW SCHOOL DATA ASSEMBLY SERVICE (LSDAS)

Applicants to the William S. Richardson School of Law are also required to register for the LSDAS and to submit official transcripts of the **entire undergraduate** record to LSDAS for processing. The LSAS bulletin provides detailed information on this service and how to subscribe to it. Once an applicant has registered for and taken the LSAT and registered for and provided transcripts to LSDAS, the report generation process will begin. Applicants may register for the LSDAS at the same time as they register for the LSAT.

Applicants are advised to follow LSDAS procedures carefully and to request transcripts in a timely manner. Generally, final report generation takes about four weeks after all transcripts have been sent to LSDAS and the LSAT test has been taken. The fee to register for the LSDAS does not include the cost of requesting individual transcripts from each undergraduate institution. **The School of Law will not review applications whose completeness has been delayed by failure to follow LSDAS procedures.**

Applicants who have undertaken and/or completed graduate work should have those transcripts sent directly to the School of Law from the graduate institution(s). These transcripts are also required before an application can be considered complete.

All foreign-educated applicants must check the LSAT Information Booklet's Four-Year College Codes list. If your college or university is listed in the booklet, you MUST register for the LSDAS service. You should write to LSAS at P.O. Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940 or call (215) 968-1001 to obtain subscription instructions and to request the necessary forms.

If your college or university is not listed in the Information Booklet, you must request that official academic records/transcripts be sent directly to the School of Law and you should not register for the LSDAS.

Applicants who registered for a previous year's service from LSDAS but who did not attend law school in that year should contact LSAS about renewing the LSDAS service for another year.

TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (TOEFL)

Results of the TOEFL are required for those applicants from foreign countries where English is not the first language, as well as from those who do not hold a bachelor's degree (or equivalent) from an accredited institution of higher learning in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, England, or English-speaking countries in Africa.

For Fall admission consideration, the previous January TOEFL is the latest acceptable test. TOEFL scores older than two years will not be considered. Applicants who score less than 600 on this exam are usually not considered competitive.

Applicants should make certain that their official TOEFL results are forwarded to the School of Law. Confusion in forwarding results could result in substantial delays which make it impossible to review an application.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

Applicants must submit two letters of recommendation on the forms included in the application packet. Although additional letters are welcome, an applicant's file will be considered complete when two letters, in addition to other required materials, have been provided.

The School of Law recommends that all applicants' letters of recommendation be submitted through the **LSAC letter of recommendation service** which is included in the LSDAS registration subscription. To use this service, follow the directions for submitting letters of recommendation outlined in the *1998–99 LSAT/LSDAS Registration and Information Book*, page I-9.

Each recommender must receive from the applicant both the letter of recommendation form from the *LSAT/LSDAS Registration and Information Book* **and** the letter of recommendation form furnished with the William S. Richardson School of Law application.

It is important to note that the letter of recommendation service is designed for general letters of recommendation only. **Please notify recommenders that letters must be sent to LSAC by March 1, 1999 to ensure that the letters reach the Law School by the March 15, 1999 deadline.**

Recommenders who prefer to write school-specific letters (letters that recommend the applicant specifically for admission to the William S. Richardson School of Law), may still do so; however, the letters should then be sent directly to the Law School **postmarked by the March 15, 1999 deadline** to the following address: William S. Richardson School of Law, Office of Admissions, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822.

Each year some files are withdrawn as incomplete due to a missing letter of recommendation. Applicants are cautioned about this and encouraged to seek an extra letter. For any extra letters, applicants should photocopy the letter of recommendation forms and provide them to the recommenders.

The most helpful letters come from faculty members who are well aware of the applicant's potential for rigorous academic performance. Those applicants who have been away from school for a considerable period of time may submit letters from alternative sources who can comment thoughtfully on the applicant's ability to undertake and succeed in the study of law.

Letters of recommendation should come from recommenders who have had the opportunity to observe at close hand the applicant's abilities and potential. The name and status of the recommender contribute little unless that individual has observed or worked closely with the applicant in an academic or professional capacity.

Federal law protects the privacy and rights of access to such letters of recommendation. Applicants are advised to pay close attention to this information in the application packet.

APPLICATION FEE

A $30 application fee, made payable to the University of Hawai'i, must accompany each application for admission. *Please be advised that the University's Board of Regents have determined that, under no circumstances, is this fee waivable or refundable.*

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS/VISITS

The School of Law does not require, nor does it grant, personal interviews as part of the admissions process. Occasionally, the committee may wish to meet with an applicant for clarifying purposes. However, such meetings are rare and are initiated by the Admissions Committee.

Applicants are invited to seek clarification of application procedures by calling the Admissions Office at the School of Law at (808) 956-7966 or by e-mailing lawadm@hawaii.edu. Applicants may also wish to visit the School of Law and to attend classes. Because such visits must be coordinated with the schedules of student hosts and faculty members, applicants are advised to contact the School of Law at least one week prior to the intended visit. Visits are arranged only during September, October, early November, February, March and early April.

DEADLINES, NOTIFICATIONS AND TIMING OF DECISIONS

The School of Law has a two-tiered deadline for receipt of application materials. All application packet materials from the School of Law must be postmarked by March 1. All other application materials (LSAT/LSDAS report and letters of recommendation) must be postmarked by March 15. In order to assure meeting these deadlines, applicants should be certain that their transcripts are sent to LSDAS well before the March 1 deadline. **Applications which remain incomplete or those with late-arriving material will be withdrawn from consideration.**

Applicants from foreign locations are advised to send application materials by air mail as surface service can take several months.

Upon receipt of the application packet materials, the School of Law will notify each applicant of the status of the application file. This is the only incomplete notice the applicant will receive. **A complete notice is sent only when *all* required materials/documents are received; until so notified, applicants should assume that their files remain incomplete.** Applicants are encouraged to call or write to the Admissions Office about the status of their files if they have not received a complete notice. Incomplete applications will be withdrawn from consideration after the stated deadline and a notification letter sent at that time. Because of the importance of these notifications, applicants should advise the School of Law immediately of any changes of address. The School of Law assumes no responsibility for missed deadlines resulting from failure to inform us of a change in address.

The Admissions Committee begins reviewing completed applications in the order in which they are received. Thus, early application is advised. The Committee generally begins meeting in January and continues to meet until all applications completed by the deadline are reviewed—usually late March. Some decisions, particularly those on early admission, may be made in late February; however, most applicants will not receive final notification until mid-April.

DEFERRED ADMISSION

The School of Law does not have a deferred admission program. For this reason, applicants are encouraged to apply for the year in which they intend to enroll. A previously admitted applicant who does not attend and who re-applies should be aware that the new application will be reviewed again in its entirety and in relation to the new applicant pool. A previous admission does not guarantee re-admission.

REACTIVATION OF APPLICATIONS AND STATUS OF APPLICANT FILES

All application materials become the property of the School of Law. Applicants are advised to make personal copies of their applications as the School of Law will not photocopy application materials for an applicant. If an applicant wishes to have copies of those letters of recommendation submitted on his/her behalf, the applicant should make this request of the recommenders.

The School of Law retains applicant files for two years. Individuals who have applied within the past two years and who wish to reactivate their files should refer to the instructions in the application packet.

SCHOOL OF LAW PRE-ADMISSION PROGRAM

The Pre-Admission Program, established in 1974 to address the issue of disadvantaged applicants, provides selected students with an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to perform in law school. The students, who are selected from among applicants with academic records not strong enough to justify admission into the regular three-year Juris Doctor program, must nonetheless demonstrate enough promise to indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers.

There is no separate application process for this program. The twelve applicants invited to participate in the Pre-Admission Program are identified by the Admissions Committee during their review of regular applications to the Juris Doctor program.

Students in the Pre-Admission Program enroll for up to one year as unclassified students in selected first-year law courses and a special seminar and tutorials. Upon successful completion of the Pre-Admission Program, students then matriculate without reapplication into the regular three-year JD program. Thus, the normal course of study for a successful Pre-Admission/JD student is four years.

TRANSFER AND VISITING STUDENT APPLICATIONS

Applications for admission with advanced standing by individuals who have successfully completed the full first-year curriculum in a JD program at another American Bar Association-approved law school will be considered.

Successful second-year transfer applicants will be expected to meet the academic and graduation requirements of the School of Law and to complete at least half (45) of the 89 credits required for graduation while maintaining full-time status after enrolling in the School of Law. No more than 44 credits will be considered for advanced standing.

Students enrolled in other ABA-approved law schools may apply to take course work for academic credit in the School of Law as visiting students. For these visiting students, the law school degree will be awarded by their home institutions. Priority in selection is given to those entering their third year of law school.

Normal admissions criteria apply to both transfer and visiting applicants except that considerable weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Preference will be given to those applicants in both categories who possess a law school grade point average in the top half of their law school class.

Applications from transfer and visiting students are reviewed twice annually for admission to either the fall or spring semesters. **The application deadline for fall matriculation is May 1 and for spring matriculation, September 1.** Applicants will be notified of admissions decisions in June and October for the fall and spring semesters respectively.

Students interested in transferring to or enrolling as visiting students in the School of Law should contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM—WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (WICHE)

The School of Law participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school, pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the State of Hawai'i. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State eligibility requirements vary and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

FINANCIAL AID

Most of the financial assistance available to School of Law students is need-based and is administered by the University's Financial Aid Services office. Applicants to the School of Law who intend to apply for financial aid should contact Financial Aid Services, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, 2600 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822, as early as possible for information and application forms. **Generally, the application deadline is March 1.**

The University of Hawai'i participates in several state- and federally-sponsored loan programs. Applicants should be advised that no final action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the applicant has been officially admitted to the School of Law. Nevertheless, students should still file a financial aid application by March 1. Financial Aid Services also provides information about other sources of financial assistance.

Students covered by any veterans program should present appropriate certification to the veterans advisor at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquiries regarding all veterans affairs should be directed to the Mānoa Campus Veterans Advisor.

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry to the Awards Office of the East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96848. The application deadline is generally in early December.

The School of Law administers an emergency loan fund for enrolled students. Funds for these no-interest loans (generally about $300) have been contributed by various donors.

TUITION AND FEES

For the academic year 1999–2000, School of Law tuition and fees for residents of Hawai'i are $4,400 per semester, and for nonresidents approximately $7,600 per semester. All tuition and fees are due in full by the last day of the late registration period each semester. Since tuition and fees are adjusted annually, applicants should call the Admissions Office for revised tuition information.

Each student's residence status is determined by the university prior to registration. Questions about residency requirements should be addressed to the University's Residency Officer at 808-956-8975.

Each semester the University of Hawai'i establishes a schedule for the full or partial refund of tuition and fees if a student withdraws completely from the School of Law and the university. This schedule is available from the University Cashier's Office and is printed in the University's Schedule of Classes, which is published before the pre-registration period each semester.

Courses, seminars, workshops and clinics in the curriculum, and their content and credit hours, are subject to change. Subjects designated by an asterisk (*) are not offered every year. The School of Law reserves the right to fix the number of credit hours in a given semester for a course designated as variable (V).

Administrative Law: Law 561 (3)

This course covers the legal regime applicable to federal, state and local agency decision-making and the role of the courts in reviewing agency decisions through study of the federal and Hawai'i Administrative Procedure Acts and the case law arising under them.

*Admiralty Law: Law 549 (3) **

An introduction to United States maritime law and admiralty jurisdiction emphasizing development of rules of maritime law and rights of seamen and maritime workers. Considers maritime liens, charter parties, salvage, collision, general average and limitation of liability, and developments relating to protection of the marine environment.

*Advanced Civil Procedure: Law 542 (3) **

The course addresses various aspects of complex litigation and recent criticism about the civil litigation system itself. The course is theoretical in emphasis and is developed from two directions: (l) through a study of jurisprudential material concerning adversarial dispute resolution, the substance/procedure dichotomy and value-identification; and (2) through in-depth analysis of procedural aspects of complex cases (with a special focus on new procedural rules aimed at reducing waste and delay).

*Advanced Torts and Insurance Law: Law 524 (V) **

The course involves students in the advanced study of several areas of torts, compensation and insurance law and policy that are of considerable contemporary importance to the practicing lawyer. Recent important developments in Hawai'i tort and insurance law will be included.

*Antitrust Law: Law 553 (3) **

An introductory course in Antitrust Law, focusing on aspects of the law likely to be of importance to Hawai'i businesses and practitioners. After a brief introduction to micro-economic theory, the course analyzes the effect of market structure and firm size upon the competitive performance of businesses and explores legal restraints on firm size, market structure, and exclusionary conduct. With respect to restraints on trade, the course examines the continuing development of the concepts of *per se* illegality and the "rule of reason," as first applied to "horizontal" competition and then to "vertical" relationships among firms, in light of the difficulty of characterizing complex business conduct. Finally, the course covers selected topics such as price discrimination, state action and state immunity, licensing of intellectual property, and antitrust "standing".

Appellate Advocacy I: Law 505 (2)

This course provides skills training in appellate brief writing and oral advocacy. Students participate in competitive argumentation to master these skills.

*Asian Comparative Law: Law 587 (3) **

This course is intended to provide an introduction to the civil law tradition, particularly as exemplified by the legal systems of East and Southeast Asia. After a brief review of comparative law study and the historical development of civil law, the course will examine the structure and role of the courts, the judicial process, constitutional law and administrative law in Western Europe and in the Asian civil law countries.

*Asian Comparative Labor Law: Law 556 (3) **

This course will examine comparative law issues, area studies of Asian legal systems, and focus on Asian labor laws and their administration in a comparative Asian context. Some emphasis may be given to how that may affect foreign direct investment, and also, how the laws may relate to foreign migrant contract workers, both as to sending and host countries. Attention will be given to China and Japan, and topics and discussions will compare legal approaches used by these and other Asian countries in dealing with common issues. A research paper is required in lieu of an examination.

Chinese Business Law: Law 578 (V)

This course is intended to provide an introduction to business and commercial law in the People's Republic of China. After a brief overview of China's political and legal system, the course will examine basic areas of domestic business legislation, including torts and contract law, the regulation of private business, the reform of state enterprises, the development of company and securities laws, and regulation of land-use and other property rights. More specialized topics, such as arbitration and dispute resolution, the Chinese approach to intellectual property issues, or the use of joint ventures and other foreign investment vehicles, may also be included.

Civil Procedure I and II: Law 516 (3), 517 (3)

A study of pretrial, trial, and appellate procedures in federal and Hawai'i courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement, and appellate review.

Civil Rights: Law 584 (2)

This course focuses on the civil rights of Americans and introduces alternative remedies and procedures for securing these rights. Statutory law, including 42 USC 1983, the Equal Pay Act, and various statutes prohibiting discrimination, are emphasized as well as Bivens-type actions, common law causes of action in tort, enforcement by the Justice Department and other government agencies, and criminal prosecution of civil rights violators. The course compares these litigation alternatives, noting their strengths and limitations, and studies the experiences of the lawyers who have used them.

Conflict of Laws: Law 538 (3)

The course, which is often called "private international law," involves examination and analysis of rules, approaches, and policies that determine which law, substantive and procedural, applies to transactions and events that touch more than one state, nation, or other jurisdiction. The central focus for study is "choice of law," but other areas include recognition of foreign judgments and jurisdiction.

Constitutional Law I: Law 533 (3)

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and discretionary barriers to judicial review. This course focuses on racial discrimination, gender discrimination, and concepts of fairness.

Constitutional Law II: Law 534 (3)

A continuation of Constitutional Law I with special emphasis on problems of due process and freedom of speech. This course also examines the division of powers between the states and the nation, powers of Congress, the commerce clause, and governmental immunities. Pre: Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Contracts I and II: Law 509 (3), 510 (3)

This course is an introduction to the law governing contract disputes, including the common law of contracts and selected parts of Articles 1 and 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The course examines the character and materials of legal argument in the area and explores the relationship between legal discourse and contractual practices within our community.

*Corporate and Partnership Taxation: Law 550 (3) **

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of closely held corporations and partnerships. This course is geared to the non-specialist. Pre: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) and Corporations (Law 531).

Corporations: Law 531 (4)

Brief survey of agency and partnerships, the fundamentals of corporations, and securities regulation, including disregarding the corporate entity, management and control of closely held corporations, merger, liability under the federal securities laws, takeovers, public registration, exemptions, and derivative suits.

Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4)

An examination of substantive rules and rationales of the criminal law. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the purposes and efficacy of criminal sanctions as a response to officially proscribed behavior. The heart of the criminal justice course is the study of general principles of American criminal law, including culpability criteria, the mental element in crimes, and definitional ingredients of crimes such as murder, rape, attempt, and conspiracy. The focus is on the Hawai'i Penal Code, supplemented with comparative materials drawn from the common law and from the law of several Asian nations. Consistent with overall objectives of the first year of law study, the imparting and sharpening of general legal analytical skills is emphasized throughout the criminal justice course.

Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (3)

Students act as defense and prosecution attorneys and judges, arguing and deciding motions concerning criminal procedure problem areas such as free press–fair trial, speedy trial, illegal search and seizure, arrest and confession, double jeopardy, and other current problem areas in the criminal justice system. Major US Supreme Court and Hawai'i cases, statutes and court rules are discussed in the context of motions, argument, and decision.

Debtors' and Creditors' Rights: Law 562 (3)

This course introduces the law governing the relations between debtors (those who owe) and creditors (those to whom obligations are owed). The course first reviews non-judicial and judicial state law debt collection, then studies consumer and business bankruptcy cases under the Federal Bankruptcy Code. Pre: Secured Transactions (Law 554).

Directed Study and Research: Law 576 (V)

Students perform research and write papers on selected legal topics or problems under the direction of a faculty member.

*Domestic Ocean and Coastal Law: Law 592 (3) **

Examination of the history of the US and Hawai'i sea use law; comprehensive coverage of modern issues concerning the use of the sea including special Hawaiian problems.

Elder Law: Law 521 (3)

This course provides an introduction to the myriad legal issues which confront the elderly in our society such as age discrimination, elder abuse, estate planning, living wills, entitlement to government benefits, and guardianship.

*Employment Discrimination: Law 507 (3) **

The course examines the legal avenues for dealing with improper employment discrimination which is based on race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disabilities, etc. Such artificial barriers barring employment opportunities are discussed in the context of finding the proper balance between the employers' legitimate business needs and the employees' rights under legal requirements of being free from unlawful discrimination. Coverage includes Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the National Labor Relations Act, U.S. Constitution, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, federal executive orders, and government contract limitations.

Environmental Compliance & Regulated Industries: Law 512 V(1-3)

Modern businesses and industries are heavily regulated by a myriad of federal and state environmental laws. Ensuring compliance with these important and complex laws is a critical function of corporate law today and we can have far-reaching positive

impacts on the environment. Conversely, failure to comply with these laws and their accompanying regulations can lead to serious civil and criminal penalties. This course covers in depth the environmental regulatory structure that impacts businesses and explores the fascinating compliance issues that arise under the statutes, regulations and case law.

Environmental Law: Law 582 (3)

The explosion of environmental laws since the early 1970s has dramatically impacted business, government, and private individuals. The tentacles reach into almost all areas of law: from bankruptcy to tax, from land transactions to corporate structuring. This course introduces students to a smorgasbord of federal environmental laws, with an emphasis on pollution control, including the Clean Water Act (CWA), Clean Air Act (CAA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and its amendments (SARA), and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This course provides the fundamentals for those interested in pursuing environmental law careers, as well as students wishing to get a taste of one of the "hottest"areas of the law.

*Environmental Litigation Seminar: Law 529 (2) **

Seminar on the techniques, law and strategy involved in federal and state court environmental litigation.

Evidence: Law 543 (4)

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsibility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof, and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problem solving exercises include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and Hawai'i evidence law. Problems of scientific evidence will be explored.

Externship (Hawai'i): Law 555H (2)

Students perform research, drafting, investigation, and other lawyering tasks for judges and attorney supervisors in public agencies, the State Legislature, and private law firms. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Externship (Pacific/Asia): Law 555P (12)

Students perform research, drafting, investigation, and other lawyering tasks for judges and attorney supervisors in the Pacific Island and Asia jurisdiction. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Family Law: Law 568 (3)

A practical introduction to the law governing the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, property division, marriage agreements, and child custody. The course focuses on Hawai'i statutes and case law, within the context of common law and recent constitutional doctrine.

Federal Courts: Law 571 (3)

An examination of the jurisdiction and law-making powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by governmental entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings, and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Pre: Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4)

An introduction to the federal income taxation of individuals. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored, but primary emphasis is given to the theory and policy considerations that underlie specific rules. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

*Group Directed Study: Law 526 (V) **

This course is designed for maximum flexibility. It allows a professor to work with a small number of students on a reading/discussion project of mutual interest. Recent offerings include Feminist Legal Theory, Chinese Law (in Chinese), and Civil Disobedience.

Hawai'i Environmental Law: Law 512 (V)

The purpose of this course is to help prepare students for the practical aspects of environmental law practice in Hawai'i. The course will examine Hawai'i environmental statutes, regulations, agency guidance and policy documents and case law.

*Hazardous Waste Law: Law 540 (2) **

The course covers three federal statutes and their associated regulations and case law: the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund), the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRTKA). In addition, the Hawai'i counterparts to these laws are examined. The course covers not only "black letter" law, but also the policies behind the laws and the impacts these laws have had on communities, individuals, and businesses.

Health Care Law: Law 532(3)

Introduction to medical jurisprudence, forensic medicine, presentation of medical evidence, medical ethics, the health care industry, managed health care services, financing health care, and the role of government in health care.

Immigration Law: Law 548 (2)

A brief overview of historical development of immigration law; analysis of exclusion and deportation grounds and remedies, as well as the study of the legal immigration system of both immigrant and nonimmigrant visa applications and petitions. The course also covers the current law on asylum and refugee applications and US citizenship and naturalization requirements.

Intellectual Property: Law 535 (3)

A study of the law relating to property rights in the results of intellectual effort, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets. While the course attempts to provide a unified background in theory and policy for all fields of intellectual property, it emphasizes areas of importance to the general practitioner. Accordingly, the structures and policies of the patent system are studied primarily for the light they shed upon the nature of intellectual property protection as a whole and upon the interaction between federal and state law.

*International Business Transactions: Law 579 (V) **

An examination of the rules governing commercial activities that involve more than one nation. Topics include trade regulations, taxation problems, antitrust problems, and jurisdiction. The focus of this course is on the practical aspects of doing business in an international context.

International Law: Law 585 (3)

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the transnational problems requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, students focus on: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights, and (d) economic problems. Students examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which they are being developed. Finally, the course examines the enforcement mechanisms and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States.

*International Ocean Law: Law 593 (2) **

Examination of many legal issues that affect ocean resources. This course focuses on governance of living and non-living resources, environmental protection, and boundary delimitation.

International Protection of Human Rights: Law 572 (V)

The growing body of international human rights laws, including United Nations activities, regional human rights bodies, women's rights, children's rights, the rights of indigenous peoples, and enforcement of these rights in US Courts.

*Jurisprudence: Law 573 (3) **

This course examines four contemporary themes in American jurisprudence: law and economics (law as efficiency), critical legal studies (law as politics), literary theory and deconstructive method (law as a text), and humanistic legal education. Both law and economics and critical legal theory imply that the classical notion of law as a public morality is dead. Excerpts from the realist and anti-realist arguments in the philosophy of science and Ronald Dworkin's recent *Law's Empire* also will be used to debate the "death of law."

*Labor and Employment Law: Law 589 (3) **

This course will cover employment law, statutory rights affecting the employment relation, and alternative contract provisions to secure the parties' intention. Course materials focus on the practical application of labor and employment law. The course also provides materials relating to the unionized employment relationship. Emphasis will be given to the labor arbitration process and possibly, to issues regarding internal union affairs.

Labor Law I: Law 559 (3)

The course focuses on the regulation of union–management relations under state and federal law. Topics include: development and changes in labor and employemnt law; problems relating to union organization, recognition and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes and strike replacements, picketing and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members. Attention also is given to the trends of US enterprises having overseas production lines and the implications under US labor law.

Land Use Management and Control: Law 580 (3)

This is a survey course in public control of private use of land: how do state, local, and federal agencies regulate the land development process? Special emphasis is on constitutional issues (exclusionary zoning, regulations and exactions that may be "takings" of property under the federal Constitution), growth management, and innovative techniques such as impact fees, development agreements, and planned unit development. We will also cover zoning, subdivision and housing codes, state and regional land control statutes, together with those aspects of eminent domain, environmental, and public land management law affecting the use of private land.

Law Review: Law 545 (1)

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have writing, researching, editorial and production responsibility for publication of the Law Review. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Law and Society in China: Law 586 (3)

This course is intended to provide students with an overview of the historical foundations of Chinese law as well as an introduction to the present legal system in the People's Republic of China. The first part of the course will survey classical legal theory, the administration of justice during the Qing dynasty and late Qing-Republican legal reforms. The second part will analyze the development of current PRC legal institutions (including the role of the judiciary and legal professionals) and then focus on key areas of recent PRC legislation: dispute resolution, the criminal process, family law and the status of women, and political rights. As a conclusion, comparisons will be drawn with the legal systems in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore—what is uniquely Chinese about their development.

Law and Society in Japan: Law 514 (V)

This course begins with an extended historical review of the foundations of Japanese law in society, looking at Japan's adoption and adaptation of Chinese legal doctrines, continental European legal structures and ideas, and most recently, American influences. Next, we will consider the structure of contemporary law in Japan, by looking at the various players in the legal system, some important legal doctrines, and the real-world operation of Japan's laws today.

*Legal Aspects of Water Resources & Control: Law 588 (2) **

The course covers the legal aspects of water and water rights with primary focus on Hawai'i. Topics include: Native Hawaiian water rights, pre-*McBryde* case law, *McBryde* and post-*McBryde* developments, water pollution, ground water designation, institutional relationships, and various types of allocation systems.

Legal Method Seminar: Law 504 (3)

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering and legal writing, this seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support, and to add an experiential component to course work. Each seminar group (consisting of one

instructor and approximately 12–15 students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner." Seminar groups meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent a "client" in a live local legal problem, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations, and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit hour in more conventional courses.

Legal Research: Law 506 (1)

The objective of the course is to introduce students to the primary and secondary sources used in legal research. Lectures and library exercises are designed to complement each other so that students will learn the various starting points for doing legal research.

Moot Court Board: Law 537 (1)

An honors program for students who assist professors in preparing materials for, as well as organizing and judging, the first-year Moot Court competition, Appellate Advocacy I. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Moot Court Team: Law 536 (1)

An honors program for students who prepare for and compete in national advocacy. This course is graded on a credit/no credit basis. (E) Environmental Law moot court team; (H) Native American moot court team; (J) Jessup International moot court team. Pre: selection by competition.

Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3)

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of Native Hawaiians to the land and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs, and native tenants prior to the imposition of a Western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration, and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential for utilizing native rights based on statute, custom, and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

Negotiable Instruments, Payment Systems and Credit Instruments: Law 557 (2)

This course offers a study of the Uniform Commercial Code provisions that deal with commercial paper (Articles 3), bank collections and deposits (Article 4), funds transfers (Article 4A) and letters of credit (Article 5), as well as material on alternative payment systems, including credit cards, electronic fund transfers and related federal law. Topics include negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, the demise of the holder-in-due-course doctrine in consumer transactions, allocation of risk for forgery and fraud, the bank-customer relationship, letters of credit, unauthorized use of credit cards, and risk of loss in funds transfers.

Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution: Law 508 (2)

Lawyers resolve many more cases through negotiation than at trial. Only about 10 percent of all cases go to trial. This course covers the theory and practice of both negotiations and the rapidly developing field of alternative dispute resolution methods with an emphasis on mediation. In addition to regular classroom work, students learn and use conflict resolution skills.

*Pacific Islands Legal Systems: Law 594 (V) **

This course is intended for students who wish to: (1) increase their knowledge of the substantive rules of one or more Pacific Island jurisdictions; and, (2) study the development of legal systems to broaden their understanding of the basic requirements and general characteristics of legal systems. The course will also consider the relationship between the Pacific Islands legal systems and custom and tradition, and will explore the various ways that Pacific jurisdictions have, or have not, been successful in reflecting the values of the people in the substantive and procedural law of the jurisdictions.

Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501 (4), 502 (4)

Special seminar for Pre-Admission Program students designed to develop analytical, research and communications skills in the context of the substantive law courses in which they are concurrently enrolled. Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for the JD degree.

Pretrial Litigation: Law 564 (2)

This course is designed to teach the theory and practice of civil pretrial litigation skills and focuses on pleading, discovery, and pretrial motions. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Professional Responsibility: Law 511 (2)

A study of the lawyer's obligations and responsibilities to clients, the profession and society under the Code of Professional Responsibility, and proposed revisions. Personal choices in adopting the role of lawyer and the impact of those choices on society and the structure of the legal profession are also explored.

*Race, Culture and Law: Law 544 (V) **

United States cases and legal theory emphasizing law in the social construction of racial categories, shifts in race-based anti-discrimination law, and the interaction of culture and law in judicial decision-making.

Real Estate Development and Financing: Law 583 (3)

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection, and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory, and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts, and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined, and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed by the attorney's role are discussed and analyzed in depth. Pre: Real Property Law II (Law 519) and Land Use Management (Law 580) or instructor's consent.

Real Property Law I: Law 518 (4)

This course is the foundation of all further study relating to land, its ownership, development, and regulation. As such, emphasis is on the theory underlying concepts of property and tenure. While elements of personal property are summarized, emphasis is on real property. Subjects covered include estates in land, future interests, concurrent ownership, eminent domain, covenants, easements, licenses, public land use controls, air rights, water rights, and adverse possession.

Real Property Law II: Law 519 (3)

This course examines the contract of sale, equitable conversion, and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawai'i are also studied. To the extent that time permits, more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development,are introduced. Pre: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

Remedies: Law 539 (3)

This course offers economic, theoretical and practical approaches to the study of remedies. Topics include compensatory damages, injunctions, the relationship between legal and equitable remedies, specific performance, declaratory judgments, restitution and unjust enrichment, punitive remedies, and ancillary remedies to enforce judgments. The course also addresses the extent to which the economic theory of law and notions of corrective justice justify the choice and extent of the remedy. Reference is made to Hawai'i law, but the principles discussed have general application.

Sales: Law 569 (3)

Building upon the foundation established in Contracts I and II, this course provides an in-depth study of the law governing domestic sales of goods under Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code including: warranties; manner, time, and place of per-formance; buyers' and sellers' remedies for breach; and limitations on the freedom of contract. Pre: Secured Transactions (Law 554).

Second-Year Seminar: Law 530 (4)

All students are required to take a Law 530 seminar for which they must write a substantial paper of publishable quality. This seminar is taken during the spring semester of a student's second year. Seminar offerings will be announced early in the fall for the spring semester. Seminar placement is by lottery. Prior topics have included Torts, Environmental Law, Property, Jurisprudence, Antitrust, Intellectual Property, Legal History, Constitutional Law, and Native Hawaiian Rights.

Secured Transactions: Law 554 (3)

This course is about getting paid. Lenders may reduce the risk of non-payment by obtaining an interest in the borrowers' property as collateral to secure repayment. The course introduces students to the Uniform Commercial Code and examines the creation, perfection, priority, and enforcement of security interests in personal property under UCC Article 9.

*State and Local Government Law: Law 574 (3) **

The purpose of the course is to survey and analyze the organization, powers, and duties of state and local governments, their interaction, and how they fit within the increasingly pervasive federal system. We will particularly emphasize finances, home rule, state and local antitrust liability, development agreements, impact fees, tax increment and other debt financing (including state and municipal bonds), the rapidly expanding liabilities of county government under Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act, executive privilege, and the limits to federal authority over state and local functions (the "Federalism" question). Cases, statutes, ordinances, and explanatory articles form the basis of the course. While we cover those aspects of state, local, and federal relations which have particular relevance to Hawai'i, the course will also touch upon certain aspects of those relations which are common elsewhere in the federal system. Control of activities of one level of government by others, both directly and indirectly by means of inducements, is a common theme.

*Topics in Environmental Law: Law 527 (V) **

This course is designed as an entry-level environmental law course. Rather than cover the breadth of environmental law, the course focuses more narrowly on specific topic areas which will vary from year to year, depending upon current developments and issues in environmental law in Hawai'i and nationwide. Topics in the past have included natural resource law, ecophilsophy, and toxic waste issues.

Topics in International Legal Studies: Law 575 (V) *

Selected topics presented by faculty members or visiting scholars, focusing upon subjects in the Pacific and Asian area. (C) China; (J) Japan; (K) Korea; (P) Pacific; (S) Southeast Asia.

Torts I: Law 522 (2)

An introduction to the law and policy of civil recovery for injury, with strong emphasis on the process by which tort law and policy are prescribed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability, and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

Torts II: Law 523 (3)

A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 522) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy, and misrepresentation. Pre: Torts Process I (Law 522).

Trial Practice: Law 563 (2)

With the assistance of members of the Hawai'i trial bar, students examine sequential stages of pretrial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, *voir dire* examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions, and appellate practice. Students engage in simulated exercises and their work is critiqued. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis. Pre: Evidence (Law 543).

U.S.-Japan Business Transactions: Law 577 (V)

This course will primarily focus on developing an understanding of the legal environment facing foreign businesses operating in Japan. Our studies will include consideration of the business environment and culture, issues relating to governmental oversight, contract consciousness, corporate law, and dispute resolution. In part, we will use the example of an actual joint venture between an American and a Japanese company as a tool for studying the relevant issues from a practical perspective.

Wildlife Law: Law 503 V(1-3)

Hawai'i's wildlife are among the most endangered in the world. By exploring the compelling stories of Hawai'i's imperiled ecosystems, this seminar provides a unique lens through which to view the pressing national and global legal and policy issues related to species preservation and resource conservation and management. The course examines the federal, state and local legal scheme that governs use and protection of resources.

Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (4)

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth including: the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration, and termination of trusts; and intestate succession, including probate. Attention is focused on Hawai'i practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

WORKSHOPS AND CLINICS

Defense Clinic: Law 590C (V)

Under Hawai'i Supreme Court Rule 7, students are permitted to try real cases in Hawai'i's courts. After classroom discussions and simulations, students defend traffic and misdemeanor cases through the Public Defender's office. Although the real cases are criminal in nature, the classroom component is designed to meet the needs of students considering civil litigation. Students try simulated cases at the law school, where they are videotaped and critiqued by the faculty and practicing lawyers. Pre: Evidence (Law 543).

Estate Planning Workshop: Law 590G (4)

In this workshop students are expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, inheritance, class gifts, charitable gifts, powers of appointment, and various forms of investment. Students study the impact of federal income taxes and federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawai'i taxes and the law of property, on such estate plans. Pre: Wills and Trusts (Law 552), Federal Income Taxation (Law 567), or instructor's consent.

Family Law Clinic: Law 590J (V)

Students in this clinic work under the direct supervision of a family law specialist providing legal services to actual clients. Pre or concurrent: Family Law (Law 568) or instructor's consent.

Legal Aid Clinic: Law 590H (V)

The Legal Aid Clinic, a partnership between the Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i and the law school, provide students with a supervised hands-on experience in serving the legal needs of Hawai'i's poor. Activities will include manning a statewide hotline, assisting in neighborhood clinic activities and representing clients in housing, family law, consumer law and welfare law cases.

Mediation Clinic: Law 590M (V)

Students in this clinic receive training and direct experience in the mediation of community disputes as well as knowledge about mediation and alternative dispute resolution techniques.

Native Hawaiian Rights Clinic: Law 590I (V)

Students in this clinic work under the direct supervision of a Native Hawaiian Rights specialist providing legal services to actual clients. Pre or concurrent: Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581) or instructor's consent.

Prosecution Clinic: Law 590B (V), 599B (V)

Under Hawai'i Supreme Court Rule 7, students are permitted to try real cases in Hawai'i's courts. After classroom discussions and simulations, students prosecute actual traffic and misdemeanor cases through the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. Although the real cases are criminal in nature, the classroom component is designed to meet the needs of students considering civil litigation. Students try simulated civil and criminal cases at the law school, where they are videotaped and critiqued by the faculty and practicing lawyers. Pre: Evidence (Law 543).

SCHOOL OF LAW ACADEMIC CALENDAR *

FALL SEMESTER 1998

August 11–15 (T–S)
Registration

August 17–21 (M–F)
Orientation

August 21 (F)
Admission Day

August 24 (M)
First Day of Class

September 7 (M)
Labor Day

November 3 (T)
Election Day

November 11 (W)
Veterans Day

November 26-28 (R–S)
Thanksgiving Recess

December 5 (Sa)
Last Day of Instruction

December 7–9 (M–W)
Study Period

December 10–19 (R–Sa)
Final Examinations

December 20 (Su)
University Commencement

SPRING SEMESTER 1999

January 13 (W)
First Day of Class

January 18 (M)
Martin Luther King Jr. Day

February 15 (M)
Presidents' Day

March 22–27 (M–Sa)
Spring Recess

March 26 (F)
Kūhiō Day

April 2 (F)
Good Friday

May 1 (Sa)
Last Day of Instruction

May 3–5 (M–W)
Study Period

May 6–15 (R–Sa)
Final Examinations

May 16 (Su)
University Commencement

May 17 (M)
Law School Commencement

FALL SEMESTER 1999

August 10–14 (T–S)
Registration

August 16–20 (M–F)
Orientation

August 20 (F)
Admission Day

August 23 (M)
First Day of Class

September 6 (M)
Labor Day

November 11 (R)
Veterans Day

November 25–27 (R–S)
Thanksgiving Recess

December 4 (Sa)
Last Day of Instruction

December 6–8 (M–W)
Study Period

December 9–18 (R–Sa)
Final Examinations

December 19 (Su)
University Commencement

SPRING SEMESTER 2000

January 12 (W)
First Day of Class

January 17 (M)
Martin Luther King Jr. Day

February 21 (M)
Presidents' Day

March 27–31 (M–Sa)
Spring Recess

March 27 (M)
Kūhiō Day

April 21 (F)
Good Friday

April 29 (Sa)
Last Day of Instruction

May 1–3 (M–W)
Study Period

May 4–13 (R–Sa)
Final Examinations

May 14 (Su)
University Commencement

May 15 (M)
Law School Commencement

FALL SEMESTER 2000

August 8–12 (T–S)
Registration

August 14–18 (M–F)
Orientation

August 18 (F)
Admissions Day

August 21 (M)
First Day of Classes

September 4 (M)
Labor Day

November 7 (T)
Elections Day

November 10 (F)
Veterans Day

November 23–25 (R–S)
Thanksgiving Recess

December 2 (Sa)
Last Day of Instruction

December 4–6 (M–W)
Study Period

December 7–16 (R–Sa)
Final Examinations

December 17 (Su)
University Commencement

SPRING SEMESTER 2001

January 10 (W)
First Day of Class

January 15 (M)
Martin Luther King Jr. Day

February 19 (M)
Presidents' Day

March 26–April 1 (M–Sa)
Spring Recess

March 26 (M)
Kūhiō Day

April 13 (F)
Good Friday

April 28 (Sa)
Last Day of Instruction

April 30–May 2 (M–W)
Study Period

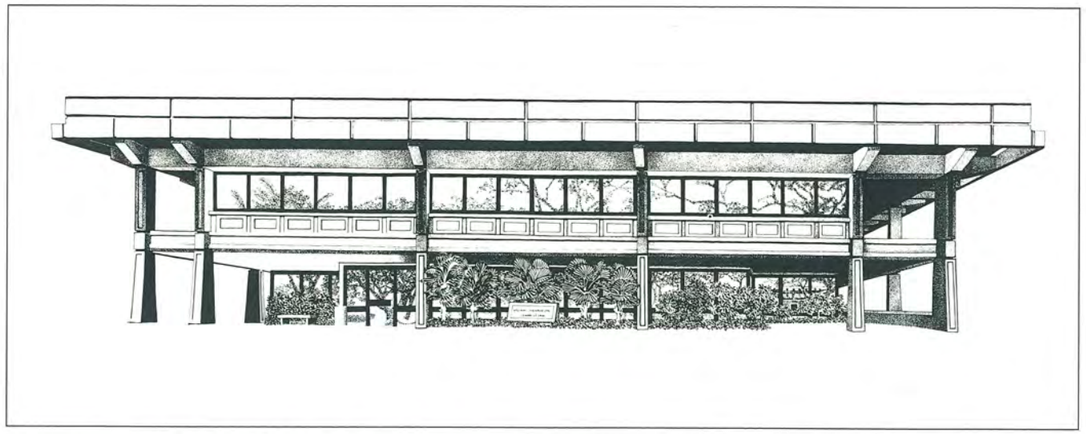
May 3–12 (R–Sa)
Final Examinations

May 13 (Su)
University Commencement

May 14 (M)
Law School Commencement

All dates subject to change

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION



Commissioned by the Law School in 1993, Hawai'i artist Ramsay created this pen and ink sketch rendering of the school on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. Ramsay is internationally renowned for her sketches of historic landmarks.

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PRIVACY AND OTHER RIGHTS

NOTICE TO STUDENTS REGARDING PRIVACY RIGHTS

Pursuant to Section 99.6 of the rules and regulations governing the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (hereinafter the Act), students in attendance at the campuses of the University of Hawai'i are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawai'i to subscribe to the requirements of Section 438 of the General Education Provision Act, Title IV, of Public Law 90-247, as amended, and to the rules and regulations governing the Act, which protect the privacy rights of students:
2. The rights of students under the Act include the following, subject to conditions and limitations specified in the Act:
   (a) The right to inspect and review education records.
   (b) The right to request to amend education records.
   (c) The right of protection from disclosure by the University of Hawai'i of personally identifiable information contained in education records without permission of the student involved.
   (d) The right to waive certain rights under the Act.
   (e) The right to file complaints concerning alleged failure by the University of Hawai'i to comply with the Act.
3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Administrative Procedure A7.022, Procedures Relating to Protection of the Educational Rights and Privacy of Students. Copies of APA7.022 may be obtained from the Office of the Dean of Students.
4. Directory Information
   Students are advised that certain personally identifiable information is considered by the university to be directory information and, in response to public inquiry, may be disclosed in conformance with state law, at the university's discretion, without prior consent of the student unless the student requests that the university not disclose such information.
   (a) Name of student.
   (b) Local address and zip code maintained in the campus locator printout.
   (c) Local telephone number maintained in the campus locator printout.
   (d) Major field of study.
   (e) Education level (e.g., freshman, sophomore, etc.)
   (f) Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
   (g) Weight and height of members of athletic teams.
   (h) Dates of attendance.

APPLICATION PRIVACY RIGHTS

Applicants are advised that the Office of Information Practices of the State of Hawai'i Attorney General's Office has ascertained that applicants have a personal privacy interest in making application to the University of Hawai'i. Thus, no information regarding the nature or status of an application will be given to anyone other than the applicant. This ruling extends to applicants' parents, spouses, children and other relatives.

If an applicant would like the School of Law to communicate with anyone regarding the existence or state of an application, the applicant must so advise the School of Law **in writing** beforehand.

(i) Most recent educational institution attended.

(j) Degrees and awards received.
A student has the right to request that any or all of the above items not be designated directory information with respect to that student. Should a student wish to exercise this right, he or she must in person and in writing, not earlier than the first day of instruction nor later than fourteen calendar days from the first day of instruction for the academic term or semester, or the fourth day of a summer session, inform the campus registrar which of the above items are not to be disclosed without the prior consent of that student.

5. A parent or spouse of a student is advised that information contained in educational records, except as may be determined to be directory information, will not be disclosed to him/her without the prior written consent of the son, daughter or spouse.

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL LEGISLATION REGARDING THE USE OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

Section 7(b) of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5U.S.C. 522a) requires that when any Federal, State or local government agency requests an individual to disclose his or her social security account number, that individual must also be advised whether the disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what statutory or other authority the number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it.

Accordingly, each applicant is advised that disclosure of his or her social security account number (SSAN) is required as a condition for making application to any of the campuses of the University of Hawai'i, in view of the practical administrative difficulties which the University of Hawai'i would encounter in maintaining adequate student records without the continued use of the SSAN.

The SSAN will be used to verify the identity of the applicant, and as a student identification number throughout the period in which the applicant is enrolled, or otherwise associated with the University, in order to record data accurately. As a student identification number, the SSAN is used in such activities as: reconciliation of documents in order to determine eligibility for admission and residency for tuition purposes; registration and academic record-keeping; use of library materials; student affairs programs requiring verification of enrollment for the purpose of providing services, and alumni affairs.

Authority for requiring the disclosure of the applicant's SSAN is grounded in Section 304.2 and Section 304.4, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, as amended, which provides that the Board of Regents of the University of Hawai'i shall have general management and control of the affairs of the University. The University of Hawai'i has, for several years, consistently required the disclosure of SSAN on the admissions application forms and other necessary University documents.

In addition, it should be noted that the SSAN of a parent, guardian or spouse, of an applicant is also requested if the applicant claims residency on the basis of the residency of the parent, guardian, or spouse. A parent, guardian, or spouse is advised that disclosure of his or her SSAN for the above purpose is mandatory. Failure to provide it may affect the applicant's admission to the University and the tuition charged the applicant when such applicant registers for classes. Parent's, guardian's or spouse's SSAN will be recorded only on the Residency Declaration itself and will not be maintained in any other system of records. Its use will be restricted to further verification of information reported on the Residency Declaration by the applicant and/or parent, guardian, or spouse.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY

The University of Hawai'i is an equal opportunity/affirmative action institution and is committed to a policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of race, sex, age, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, disability, marital status, arrest and court record, sexual orientation, and veteran status. This policy covers admission and access to, participation, treatment and employment in, the University's programs, activities and services. With regard to employment, the University is committed to equal opportunity in all personnel actions such as recruitment, hiring, promotion, and compensation. Sexual harassment is expressly prohibited under University policy.

The University strives to promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus in compliance with the affirmative action in employment mandates of federal Executive Order 11246. The program includes measuring performance against specific annual goals, monitoring progress, and reporting on good faith efforts and results in annual affirmative action plan reports. As a government contractor, the University is committed to an affirmative policy of hiring and advancing in employment qualified persons with disabilities, disabled veterans, and veterans of Vietnam era.

For information regarding UHM equal opportunity policies, the filing of grievances, or to request a copy of UHM's grievance procedures, contact the following persons:

On employment-related civil rights issues:
Mie Watanabe, Director, EEO/AA
2515 Dole Street, Law 225
Phone: 808-956-7077 (V/TT)
mie@hawaii.edu

On student & educational civil rights issues:
Dr. Alan Yang, Dean of Students
Student Services Center, Room 409
2600 Campus Road
Phone: 808-956-3290 (V/TT)
alany@hawaii.edu

UHM recognizes its obligation to provide overall program accessibility for persons with disabilities. Contact the KOKUA Program to obtain information as to the existence and location of services, activities and facilities that are accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

On disabled student services:
Ann Ito, Director, KOKUA Program
Student Services Center, Room 013
2600 Campus Road
Phone: 808-956-7511 (V/TT)
aito@hawaii.edu

WEBLINKS AND EMAIL ADDRESSES FOR YOUR REFERENCE

SCHOOL OF LAW

http://www.hawaii.edu/law
lawadm@hawaii.edu

GENERAL STUDENT INFORMATION

www.hawaii.edu—

also links to:

- UHM Interactive Campus Map
  http://www.hawaii.edu/campusmap/
- University of Hawaii and Related Servers
  http://www.hawaii.edu/links
- UHM Food Service—Marriott
  http://www.hawaii.edu/univsvcs/marriott/about.html
- UHM Housing
  http://www2.hawaii.edu/uhhousing/
- UHM Traffic Office
  Email: parking@hawaii.edu
- UHM Rainbow Shuttle Bus System
  http://www.hawaii.edu/univsvcs/trans/shuttle.htm
- UH Athletics and Leisure
  http://www.hawaii.edu/uhathletics/
  http://www2.hawaii.edu/cclp
- Libraries: UH Libraries & Technology Services
  http://www2.hawaii.edu/lib/
  http://www.hawaii.edu/infotech/
- Hawaii State Public Libraries System Guide to Resources and Services
  http://www.hcc.hawaii.edu/hspls/hsplshp.html

UHM BOOKSTORE

http://www.uhbooks.hawaii.edu/—

also links to:

- Manoa Bookstore Information
  http://www.uhbooks.hawaii.edu/info/maninfo/info.htm
- Rain-Bow-Tique
  http://www.uhbooks.hawaii.edu/rainbowtique.html
- Computers
  http://www2.hawaii.edu/

COMPUTER LABS ON UH CAMPUS

http://forbin.ics.hawaii.edu (Post Bldg)
http://www2.hawaii.edu/itslab/
http://www2.hawaii.edu/itslab/maclab.html
http://www2.hawaii.edu/itslab/pclab.html

The William S. Richardson
School of Law
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
2515 Dole Street
Honolulu, HI 96822