Message from the Dean

The Law School’s academic plan adopted in 1978 identifies the school’s priorities and commitment to legal education and service in Hawaii. Its major objectives stated specifically are:

1. to provide equal opportunity for high quality legal education to qualified members of groups in Hawaii for whom such education not heretofore constitutes a realistic option;
2. to provide a source of critical analysis of the law and legal institutions of Hawaii;
3. to stimulate study with respect to the complex issues which arise in Hawaii due to its environment, its ethnic mix, its mid-Pacific location, its access to undersea, volcanic and solar resources, and its relationship with neighbors in the Pacific and in Asia;
4. to provide legal education and legal assistance to other Pacific islanders;
5. to encourage in programs on public legal education, continuing legal education of the bar, paraprofessional legal education, and multi-disciplinary studies with other areas of the University of Hawaii.

The American Bar Association Accreditation Council has evaluated the UH Law School academic development plan as a realistic yet imaginative document whose vitality surpasses the ordinary.

As it approaches the end of the first “decade” of legal service and education, the Law School has earned the increasing respect and support of the legal profession and the community. It has seen a renewal of commitment on the part of the Governor, the Legislature, and University Administration for the development of a first-rate law school. Evidence of this commitment is demonstrated by a legislative appropriation of $10.9 million for construction of the new Law School Complex. Construction of the Library Building is on schedule and is slated for completion by July 1, 1982. Working drawings and specifications for the Classroom/Faculty/Administrative Building will be completed in October with construction to start on or before January 1, 1982. Completion of the new Law School Complex will provide excellent physical facilities including a superb library.

The 1981–82 operating budget recently submitted to the University Administration, if approved, will place the Law School in substantial compliance with the American Bar Association standards.

(continued on p. 2)
Dean's Message (continued)

As the only Law School in the state it continues to offer our graduates numerous career opportunities. The Bar and the community are major sources of supportive goodwill for the School which in turn is concerned to be of service to the legal community. The Bar Association has commented enthusiastically on the continuing “partnership” that exists between the Bar and the Law School. The Law School alumni now number approximately 350 and have become an increasing source of strength for the Law School.

While the School has many strengths, it cannot become complacent. Major challenges face legal education in the years ahead. Any institution that does not constantly strive to improve and raise its level of excellence is destined to decline. During the past year, the Law Review has established an increasing reputation in producing a first-rate scholarly legal publication. Issue 2 of Volume II has been published and made available to its some 600 subscribers and Issue 1 of Volume III will be available shortly. The Law Review editorial board works closely with an advisory committee composed of distinguished members of the Bar.

The reputation of any law school is based on the quality and productivity of its faculty. The UH Law School has a dynamic productive faculty. An equally important factor is the quality of the student body. A reservoir of well-qualified applicants results in a high quality student body at the UH Law School. All are graduates of reputable institutions of higher education and are endowed with an ample measure of ambition and dedication.

The growing reputation of this relatively young institution is reflected through the people who comprise it; the faculty members, students, administrators and alumni.

The basic role of any law school is teaching, research and service. The law school is the center of learning. Teaching is the central calling of academe; activities which fail to comport that function are subversive to the law school’s mission. As the handmaiden of teaching, research opens new frontiers of learning with a qualitative teaching feedback. Service is inevitable. In the final analysis, a good law school serves not only the legal profession but the entire community. In a true sense, relevant service is based on the quality of training and skills provided to the individual members of the law school community.

Examples of this service are the Law School’s participation in the HICLE programs, the Legal Assistance Program, the Federal-State Tax Institute, and the Law of the Sea Institute. The Law School is deeply committed to service all citizens of this great and vibrant State.

A special tribute and recognition must be given to a legion of benefactors and supporters who have made financial and service contributions to the Law School. The Law School is firmly dedicated to provide the high quality legal education, to be a “good citizen” to the University community, and to strengthen the “partnership” that exists between the Law School and the Bench and Bar.

We pledge ourselves to strive for the “margin of excellence” which will truly make the University of Hawaii Law School an equal with the nationally accredited law schools throughout the nation.
Top: The view of Diamond Head from the permanent site of the School of Law. Middle: The groundbreaking for the School’s new library on Dole Street, March 2, 1981; from left: unidentified cameraperson; Robert Matsushita, architect; Regent (and faculty member) Wallace Fujiyama; Samuel D. Thurman, former dean and now distinguished professor at the University of Utah, and member of the ABA accreditation team; Stanford M. J. Manuia, 1976, President of the Alumni Association; Sheryl Miyahira, 1981, representing the student body; Representative Connie Chun, 1978; Fujio Matsuda, President of the University; Governor George Ariyoshi; Senator Clifford Uwaine; and Dean Marvin J. Anderson. Bottom: The School’s new Library begins to take shape (July 1981).
University Administration

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Robert K. Sakai, Summer Session
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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS
Marvin J. Anderson
PhB, University of Wisconsin, 1939
Interim Dean and Assistant to the Chancellor
for Legal Education
JD, University of Wisconsin, 1942
LLM, New York University, 1964
LLD, University of Idaho (Hon.), 1978

Dean Anderson is currently on leave of absence from the University of California Hastings College of Law, where he served as Dean and as Isaias Hellman Professor of Law from 1970. In 1979, he was appointed Chancellor at Hastings. Dean Anderson has a long and distinguished legal career. Following graduation from law school, he practiced in Wisconsin and in Michigan prior to becoming a professor of law at California Western University in 1959. He has served on the White House Fellows Regional Committee for three years, last year as chairman. He is a trustee of Whittier College and of the California Theological Seminary. Dean Anderson has also served on the Board of Trustees of the Alfred and Hannah Fromme Foundation, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Dodge and Cox balance and stock fund. Among his awards and academic distinctions, Dean Anderson was a Ford Foundation Fellow at New York University, received the National Jewish Fund award in 1975, and was granted the Sir Thomas More award in 1979. He is active in both the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools and has served on a number of committees, including the sections on Legal History, Law and Religion, and Law School Administration.
ADMINISTRATION

Jon Van Dyke  B.A., cum laude, Yale University, 1964
Associate Dean  J.D., cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1967
Professor of Law

Professor Van Dyke has been on our faculty since 1976 after previously teaching at the Hastings College of Law, University of California, for five years and at the Catholic University Law School, Washington, D.C., for two years before that. He has also been law clerk for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and a Visiting Fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. In addition to teaching Constitutional Law and International Law, Professor Van Dyke has served as the University’s Law of the Sea Professor and is an Adjunct Research Associate for the Environment and Policy Institute of the East-West Center. Professor Van Dyke has written numerous articles as well as two books—North Vietnam’s Strategy for Survival (1972) and Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitments to Representative Panels (1977). Since coming to Hawaii, he has worked on problems related to the State’s constitution, questions regarding growth management, the issue of water rights, the status of Native Hawaiians, and law-of-the-sea questions in the Pacific.

Lawrence H. Kam  B.S., University of Southern California, 1952
Assistant Dean  LL.B., Cornell Law School, 1955

Assistant Dean Kam has a diverse background of experience. Prior to his law school appointment, he managed and was principal owner of a manufacturing firm for 10 years. He was vice-president of a land development and insurance company for 4 years. He also served the State of Hawaii as director of the budget and deputy attorney general; he worked for the City and County of Honolulu as a deputy public prosecutor and deputy corporation counsel.

Judith M. Kirkendall  B.A., University of Utah, 1953
Admissions Officer and Registrar  M.A., University of Hawaii, 1976

With a professional background in linguistics and inter-cultural education, Ms. Kirkendall has been a faculty member at Georgetown and at American University in Washington, D.C., the University of Hawaii, and at Sawerigading University in Bandung, Indonesia. She has designed and directed numerous international education programs, including those of the United States Information Agency in Jakarta, Indonesia; The Voice of America; the Southeast Asia Training Division of the Peace Corps; cross-cultural programs in Singapore and Vietnam. Before joining the Law School in 1973, she was director of the International Institute of Hawaii, and is currently a doctoral candidate at the University of Hawaii. She will be on sabbatical leave for the Fall semester, 1981.

A. Jerome Dupont  B.A., Capuchin Seminary of St. Mary, 1961
Librarian  J.D., University of Michigan, 1967
Associate Professor of Law  A.M.L.S., University of Michigan, 1971
M.B.A., University of Hawaii, 1979

Professor Dupont came with the founding of the School in 1973 to set up the law library. Before that he filled a number of posts at the University of Michigan Law Library—most recently, as assistant director and acting director. Active in both the American and International Association of Law Libraries, he is especially interested in new methods of legal information collection, storage, and retrieval. Professor Dupont also served as Acting Dean of the School of Law in 1976 and in 1978-1979.

PERMANENT AND VISITING FACULTY*

Jeffrey M. Albert  A.B., Princeton University, 1955
Visiting Professor of Law  J.D., Harvard University, 1959
L.L.M., New York University, 1962

Professor Albert has been teaching at the George Washington University National Law Center since 1965. He has taught in a wide range of fields including all aspects of Commercial Law, Evidence, Comparative Law, Labor Law, Domestic Relations, and Federal Jurisdiction. He has also worked as an attorney in the Labor Law field. After earning his law degree, he clerked for a federal judge in New Jersey for two years before obtaining his post-JD degree. Professor Albert has written in a number of different fields and is currently doing research on mathematical models affecting legal decision making. He will be in Hawaii for the 1981-82 academic year and will teach Evidence, an LMS section, Negotiable Instruments, and Creditors’ Rights and Debtors’ Remedies.

John L. Barkai  B.B.A., University of Michigan, 1967
Visiting Professor of Law  M.B.A., University of Michigan, 1968
J.D., University of Michigan, 1971

From 1973 to 1978 Professor Barkai was on the faculty of Wayne State University Law School, where, as an associate professor and director of the Clinical Advocacy Program, his primary teaching responsibility was with the clinical program, although he also taught criminal law, criminal procedure, and trial advocacy. Following his graduation from law school, he was an attorney with the Legal Aid & Defender Association of Detroit until 1973. He has been a member of the full-time faculty since 1978.

Addison M. Bowman  A.B., Dartmouth College, 1957
Professor of Law  LL.B., Dickinson School of Law, 1963
L.L.M., Georgetown University Law Center, 1964

Professor Bowman practiced law with the Legal Aid Agency (now Public Defender Service) for the District of Columbia following his graduation from law school. He taught at Georgetown University Law Center from 1967 until 1975, and there directed the E. Barrett Prettyman Program in Criminal Trial Advocacy and founded the Georgetown Criminal Justice Clinic. Professor Bowman has substantial criminal trial experience, and is a consultant in the matter of public defender and clinical programs for the training of criminal trial advocates. Since joining this law faculty in 1975, Professor Bowman has assisted in the development of Hawaii’s new evidence code, has authored articles about Hawaii’s wiretap and evidence codes, and has conducted training programs for the Judiciary of Hawaii, the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office, and the office of the State Public Defender. Professor Bowman will be on sabbatical leave for the spring semester, 1982.

Ronald C. Brown  B.S., University of Toledo, 1965
Professor of Law  J.D., University of Toledo, 1968
L.L.M., University of Michigan, 1970

Professor Brown will be returning as a member of the full-time faculty after one year of absence at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at the College of William and Mary. Professor Brown taught here in 1979-80 and at that time was invited to join the faculty permanently. He returned to William and Mary to complete personal arrangements and will join the permanent faculty in September, 1981. His experience includes work as an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board for one year. He has been teaching at William and Mary since 1970. His specialty is Labor Law and Public Employment Labor Law, both of which he will teach here in 1981-82. He will also serve as adviser for the Law Review and teach a section of the Legal Method Seminar.

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances.
David L. Callies  
Professor of Law  
AB, DePauw University, 1965  
JD, University of Michigan, 1968  
LLM, Nottingham University (England), 1969

Professor Callies came to the law school in 1978 following a decade of private practice where he counseled local, state and national governmental agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy and intergovernmental relations. He has studied, lectured and written widely in these areas, both nationally and internationally. Professor Callies is the co-author of The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control, a study of recent state land use legislation, and The Taking Issue, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control, both published by the President’s Council on Environmental Quality. He was also managing editor of the Michigan Journal of Law Reform, an adjunct associate professor at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and a lecturer at the University of Illinois College of Urban Sciences. Since coming to Hawaii, he has consulted on issues related to transportation policy, conservation lands and growth management, and is serving on several state and county advisory committees dealing with these issues.

Williamson B. C. Chang  
Associate Professor of Law  
AB, Princeton, 1972  
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975

Professor Chang, a native of Hawaii, received his undergraduate degree from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and his law degree from the University of California, Berkeley, where he was an editor of the California Law Review. Subsequently he was a law clerk for the late Judge Dick Yin Wong of the United States District Court and was in private practice in Honolulu. Besides his interest in corporations and securities regulation, he is presently involved in a study of Hawaiian Water Rights and is currently the principal investigator on a two-year federally-funded water rights project. He has served as a consultant to the Hawaii Institute for Management Analysis in Government and is a Special Deputy Attorney General acting as co-counsel for the State in land and water rights cases.

James T. Countiss  
Assistant Professor of Law  
BA, Hampden-Sydney College, 1971  
JD, University of Virginia, 1974

Professor Countiss came to the law school in 1979 following five years of legal practice in Hawaii including commercial and tort litigation for a large law firm, criminal defense as a deputy public defender, and legal counsel for the Hawaii Crime Commission. While at the University of Virginia, Professor Countiss was on the editorial board and was the student editorial advisor to the Virginia Environmental Law Review. His teaching interests include civil procedure, trial practice, legal ethics, and legal education.

Elizabeth Dvorkin  
Assistant Professor of Law  
BA, cum laude, Manhattanville College, 1975  
JD, Columbia University, 1978

Professor Dvorkin will become a member of our tenure track faculty beginning in September, 1981. She taught here in the spring of 1981 in the clinical program. She excelled in law school, earning honors for strong academic achievement in each of her three years of study. Since graduating from law school she has worked in Columbia's project for the Study and Application of Humanistic Education in Law and has also served as a Lecturer-in-Law there. She has co-authored a book entitled Becoming a Lawyer: A Humanistic Perspective on Legal Education and Professionalism. She will teach Constitutional Law I, Criminal Procedure, and Professional Responsibility.

Emerg C. Fischer  
Visiting Professor of Law  
BS, University of South Carolina, 1953  
JD, College of William and Mary, 1963  
ML and L, College of William and Mary, 1964

Professor Fischer will be here during the fall semester of 1981 as a Visiting Professor of Law, teaching Federal Tax, and Wills and Trusts. He has been teaching at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at the College of William and Mary since 1964. As a law student, he was Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review. He has been very active in programs of the Virginia bar, and has taught a wide range of courses in the tax and commercial areas.

Julian Greasser  
Professor of Law  
AB, Harvard University, 1965  
MA, Harvard University, 1967  
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1971

Professor Greasser’s graduate work at Harvard was in the field of Asian studies. He has worked at a Japanese law office, in Tokyo, and has practiced law in California. During 1973-74 he was a Visiting Professor of Environmental Law at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan. During the summer of 1974 he attended the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas, Venezuela, as an observer for Friends of the Earth. During the academic year 1976-77 and spring 1980, Professor Greasser served as the Mitsubishi Visiting Professor of Law at Harvard Law School. His main interests are international trade law, environmental law, ocean law, Japanese law and international law generally. In 1979, Professor Greasser served as a consultant to the State Department on US-Japan economic relations. He is the author of Environmental Law in Japan, and is currently writing a second book on Japanese industrial policy and high technology. He will be on leave during 1981-82.

Mary Kay Kisthardt  
Visiting Assistant Professor of Law  
BA, summa cum laude, King’s College, 1975  
JD, Dickinson School of Law, 1978

Professor Kisthardt will teach Domestic Relations and Appellate Advocacy I in the spring semester of 1982. She was associate editor of the Law Review at Dickinson and a member of the Appellate Moot Court Board there. During her final year, she received an award for earning the highest academic average in her class. After law school, she worked for two years as a law clerk to the Honorable Genevieve Blatt at the Intermediate Court of Appeals in Pennsylvania. During the past year, she has been at the Pennsylvania Department of Justice where she argues cases. In both Trial and Appellate Courts for the Civil Litigation Division. She taught a course on Children and the Law at Elizabethtown College.

Victor Li  
Professor of Law  
BA, Columbia University, 1961  
LLB, Columbia University, 1964  
LLM, Harvard University, 1965  
SJD, Harvard University, 1971

Professor Li became the President of the East-West Center in 1981 after being the Lewis Talbot and Nadine Hearl Shelton Professor of Law at Stanford University Law School since 1972. Before joining the Stanford faculty, Professor Li taught at the University of Michigan for two years and at Columbia for three years. He will teach at least one course at the University of Hawaii School of Law each year and will play an active role in the life of the School. In the fall of 1981, Professor Li will teach “Law in Radically Different Cultures,” a comparative law course he helped develop at Stanford.

Allison Lynde  
Visiting Assistant Professor of Law  
BA, summa cum laude, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1970  
MA, New York University, 1978  
JD, New York University, 1978

Professor Lynde, a native of Honolulu, worked as a social work technician at the Queen Liliuokalani Children’s Center after earning his BA at UH. Then he enrolled at New York University in a joint degree program through which he earned both a JD and an MA in Political Science in 1978. During this period he spent his summers in Hawaii working for various law offices. Upon his return to the islands he worked for one year as an Assistant Legislative Analyst for the Legislative Auditor and then for another year with Walter G. Chuck and Associates. He has been teaching at West Oahu College and will be the Director of the Pre-Admission Program for 1981-82.
Richard S. Miller
Professor of Law
BS, Boston University, 1951
JD, magna cum laude, Boston University, 1956
LLM, Yale University, 1959

Professor Miller was editor-in-chief of the Boston University Law Review. He practiced law in Boston before beginning graduate study at Yale. A law teacher since 1959, he came to Hawaii in 1973 from Ohio State University College of Law where, in addition to teaching, he served as Director of Clinical and Interdisciplinary Programs. His special interests include tort law, conflict of laws, and teaching law outside of the Law School. In addition to publishing numerous articles, he has authored materials for the teaching of law to pre-college students and has served as co-producer/moderator of a monthly television program on the law.

Ilene B. Nelson
Visiting Assistant Professor of Law
BEd, University of Colorado, 1970
MA, University of Chicago, 1972
JD, Hastings College of the Law, University of California, 1979

Professor Nelson worked as a social worker for several years after she earned a Master’s degree in Community Mental Health, and then attended law school. She was an award winner in the Moot Court competition at Hastings and became an instructor and board member of the Hastings Moot Court Program. During the 1979-80 year, Ms. Nelson served as law clerk to Justice Joseph J. McFadden in the Idaho Supreme Court. She then moved to Hawaii and has taken an active role in the community here. She taught a section of the Legal Method Seminar course in spring 1981 and has also been teaching in the School of Social Work. She will be the Director of the Appellate Advocacy Program for 1981-82.

Mack A. Player
Visiting Professor of Law
AB, Drury College, 1962
JD, University of Missouri, 1965
LLM, George Washington University, 1972

Professor Player is a member of the University of Georgia law faculty, and will be making his second visit to this school. He taught here in 1978-79 and will return for the fall semester of 1981. Prior to entering legal education, Professor Player served as a law clerk on the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. He joined the faculty at the University of Georgia in 1967. From 1970-72, he served as appellate attorney for the United States Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., and completed graduate work in labor law. He returned to the law faculty at Georgia in 1972. Professor Player has written the Nutshell on employment discrimination as well as a case book on that field. He will be teaching a section of Contracts I and Remedies.

Randall W. Roth
Visiting Associate Professor of Law
BS, Regis College, 1970
JD, University of Denver, 1974
LLM, University of Miami, 1975

Professor Roth will be visiting here in the spring 1982 semester, teaching Estate and Gift Tax plus the Estate Planning Workshop. He is now teaching at Washburn University School of Law in Kansas and has previously taught at Hamline Law School in Minnesota and has lectured at the University of Denver Law School. Professor Roth has written widely in the tax field and has participated in HICLE seminars here in Hawaii.

Irene Rypinski
Assistant Professor of Law
BA, summa cum laude, University of California, Berkeley, 1973
JD, Yale University, 1976

Upon graduation from the Yale Law School, Ms. Rypinski practiced with the firm of Bergson, Berkland, Margolis and Adler in Washington D.C., where she specialized in anti-trust and trade regulation matters. More recently she has been counsel to the Federal Trade Commission’s Bureau of Competition. She joined our faculty in 1979 and now teaches Civil Procedures and Administrative Law.

Milton Seligson, S. C.
Professor of Law
BA, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 1952
LLB, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 1954
LLM, Harvard University, 1971

Professor Seligson practiced as a barrister of the Supreme Court of South Africa from 1955 to 1977, except for the period 1964-66 when he studied and taught in the United States. In 1974 he was appointed Senior Counsel (the equivalent of Queen’s Counsel in Britain). As a barrister he engaged in a widely varied practice with commercial and corporate law as his main areas of concentration and with extensive trial and appellate experience. He also served as a part-time lecturer in law at the University of Cape Town and participated extensively in Bar activities, including the training program for new barristers, which he directed before his departure. While in the graduate program of Harvard Law School in 1964-65, Professor Seligson earned a distinguished record, which he followed with a year on the faculty of the Wayne State University School of Law in Detroit. Professor Seligson has been on our faculty since 1977, is a member of the Hawaii Bar and also serves as Patent and Copyright Consultant to the University of Hawaii and its Research Corporation.

ADJUNCT PROFESSORS*

David A. Erra
Attorney, Honolulu
BBA, magna cum laude, St. Mary's University
San Antonio, Texas, 1969
JD, highest distinction, St. Mary's University School of Law, San Antonio, Texas, 1972

Jerrold K. Guben
Attorney, Honolulu
BA, with highest honors, University of Hawaii, 1970
JD, Georgetown University, 1973

Mari Hong
Attorney, Honolulu
BA, summa cum laude, Arizona State University, 1975
JD, University of Hawaii School of Law, 1980

Walter H. Ikeda
Attorney, Honolulu
BA, George Washington University, 1960
MA, George Washington University, 1962
LLB, Stanford University, 1968

Amy Hilsman Kastely
Attorney, Honolulu
BA, with honors, Willamette University, 1966
JD, Georgetown University Law Center, 1975

Richard Kawana
Attorney, Honolulu
BA, with honors, Willamette University, 1977
JD, Georgetown University Law Center, 1975

Charles J. Keever
Staff Judge Advocate of Fleet Marine Force, Pacific
AB, Harvard College, 1951
JD, Harvard Law School, 1957

Hon. H. Baird Kidwell
Associate Justice
BA, Stanford University, 1932
LLB, Stanford Law School, 1935

Hon. Samuel P. King
Chief Judge, U.S. District Court
BA, cum laude, University of Virginia, 1965
District of Hawaii
MA, University of Virginia, 1966
JD, University of California at Los Angeles, 1974

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances. Some of these instructors do not teach every year.
GENERAL INFORMATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the Law School, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. There are also four-year campuses in Hilo on the island of Hawaii and in West Oahu. 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: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements University instruction.

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

HISTORY OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The University of Hawaii School of Law admitted its first class on September 4, 1973. Ambitions for a law school at the University had been held by some for many years. Formal study of the subject began with a report by then University President Thomas H. Hamilton, “The Feasibility of Establishing a Law School at the University of Hawaii,” issued in January 1968 and co-authored by Ms. Mildred Kosaki. A second study came a year later under the authorship of William Clements Warren, Dean Emeritus of Columbia University School of Law, and Edward A. Mears, Jr., Dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Law. Their report, “The School of Law, University of Hawaii: Its Feasibility and Social Importance,” was published in March, 1969.

A third report, “Programs in Law at the University of Hawaii,” was issued in December 1970 by co-authors Bayless Manning, then dean of Stanford Law School, and Thomas Ehrlich, then professor and later dean of Stanford Law School. The Manning-Ehrlich report was reprinted in the Journal of Legal Education (Vol. 24, No. 1; 1971) and widely discussed among law teachers. At about the same time Professor Norman Meller of the University of Hawaii Department of Political Science was preparing a “cost benefit” analysis of the establishment of a law school in Hawaii. Professor Meller’s report, “Hawaii Law School Study,” was issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau of Hawaii in early 1971.

A fifth and final formal study appeared in January 1972 in the form of a report from University President Harlan Cleveland to the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of the State of Hawaii. The report, “Programs in Legal Education at the University of Hawaii,” reflected the research and consultation of Professor Ira Michael Heyman of the School of Law, University of California, Berkeley.

During this time both the bar and legislature exhibited continuing and lively interest in the proposal for a new law school. Legislative hearings were held, members of bench and bar testified, planning became more formalized, and State funding was increased. Finally, on May 28, 1971, the legislature of the State of Hawaii adopted Act 146 declaring that “There shall be a school of law at the University of Hawaii” and directing the completion of the research and development phase of the school by September, 1973.

The State Executive similarly demonstrated continuing interest in the establish-
ment of a law school. Governor John A. Burns gave both essential support and his signature to a series of research and development proposals and legislation. He spoke often of the need for increasing professional educational opportunity for the people of Hawaii and acted accordingly throughout the planning years.

The School opened its doors in September of 1973 with a faculty of six members under the leadership of Dean David R. Hood. Its first class was made up of 53 freshmen students. Subsequent and larger classes of freshmen were admitted as the inaugural class moved through its junior and senior years to graduation in May 1976. The faculty, the temporary physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the legislature made provision for an augmented student body. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association in the spring of 1974 and has been extended each year thereafter. Dean Hood left the School with the graduation of the first class in 1976, and his successor, Cliff F. Thompson, took office in January of 1977. Dean Thompson left to become the dean at the University of Idaho School of Law in June of 1978. Marvin J. Anderson, Chancellor of Hastings, joined the school as Interim Dean in January, 1980.

Special mention throughout the course of this history is due the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady support and unwavering commitment to the establishment of a quality school buttressed a school that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhered to sound educational policies. The University of Hawaii School of Law has been provisionally 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. The School fully intends to seek and expects to obtain permanent accreditation upon the completion and occupancy of its permanent facilities.

The following is a resolution of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, adopted at its June 19–20, 1976 meeting:

A law school will be granted provisional approval when it establishes that it substantially complies with the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association and gives assurance that it will be in full compliance with the Standards within three years after receiving provisional approval.

A law school will be granted full approval when it establishes that it is in full compliance with the Standards and it has been provisionally approved for at least two years.

A provisionally-approved school will be re-inspected each year during the period of provisional approval and will be granted full approval when the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association determine that the school complies with all of the requirements of the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association as they relate to full approval.

A provisionally-approved school will be considered for full approval by the House of Delegates when the Council finds, after inspection, that the school meets the Standards established by the American Bar Association as interpreted by the Council on a basis that assures continued compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Standards, with particular emphasis on a steady improvement in the quality of the educational program.

The students at provisionally-approved law schools and persons who graduate while a school is provisionally approved are entitled to the same recognition accorded to students and graduates of fully-approved law schools.

TUITION AND APPLICATION FEES

Applications for admission must be accompanied by a payment of $10 which amount is not refundable and will not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

the State of Hawaii, including individuals of Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, mixed-Asian, Korean, Filipino, Chinese, American Indian, Samoan, Puerto Rican, Black and Cosmopolitan descent. Approximately forty percent of the 245-member student body is female. Students come from all of the major Hawaiian Islands as well as from other Pacific Islands and the U.S. Mainland. Over half of the students attended undergraduate institutions on the Mainland and over thirty percent have accomplished graduate work in other disciplines. The average LSAT score for each class hovers at roughly 600, while the average UGPA is approximately 3.5 on a four point scale. The average age per class is 27 years. On the basis of expressed intent, as confirmed by the experience of the first five graduating classes, most of the students will ultimately practice law in the State of Hawaii.
GENERAL INFORMATION

In September of 1981, tuition for residents of Hawaii is $312.50 and for non-residents $780.00 per semester. In addition, there are applicable student activity fees. The Board of Regents is expected to act to increase tuition in the future.

Each student's residence status is determined by the Law School Admission Officer prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence to the Registrar. For further information, contact the Law School.

REFUNDS*

Tuition and Course Fees

In the event a student initiates before the fifth week of instruction a complete withdrawal from the University (or School), change from full-time to part-time status, or change from one tuition rate to another, if applicable, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below:

1. 100% refund for complete withdrawal only if made on or before the last day of regular registration as announced in the registration information booklet.
2. 80% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
3. 40% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the third and fourth weeks of instruction.
4. 0% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made after the fourth week of instruction.

When changes by the University (or School) to the published schedule of classes precipitate a complete withdrawal, or a change from full-time to part-time status, or a change from one tuition rate to another tuition rate, and the changes to the published schedule have occurred after the student registered, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below upon the approval of the Dean of Academic Student Services:

1. 100% refund if complete withdrawal is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.
2. The difference between the amount assessed at registration at the start of the semester and the amount assessed due to change in status or tuition rate if such a change is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.

After the required approvals have been secured by the student, the application for refund must be submitted to the appropriate campus Business Office or Treasury Office for payment. In no case shall payment of a refund be made when a student fails to make application for a refund within two weeks of date of withdrawal, change in status, or change in tuition rate.

Student Activity Fee

1. 100% refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
2. No refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made after the second week of instruction.

*Subject to change without notice.

FINANCIAL AID

Tuition waivers are available to a small number of students through the Financial Aids Office of the University.

The University of Hawaii participates in several federally-sponsored loan programs. Applications and information may be obtained from the Manoa Campus Director of Financial Aids. Applications should be submitted by March 1 for the following school year. No action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the student has been officially admitted to the University. The Manoa Campus Office of Financial Aids is also a source of information about other sources of financial assistance.

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

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry at the Selections Office of the East-West Center.

Small loans may also be arranged from an emergency loan fund for law students contributed by Ned Good, Esq., of Los Angeles, California; by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund; the Student Memorial loan fund; the Lawrence Kono Memorial loan fund; by Attorney and Mrs. Roy Takeyama and by various Honolulu attorneys through the Honorable Arthur S. K. Fong.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The law school 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. Preadmission and first-year students should not take part-time employment. Outside employment or other activities may seriously lower the educational value of the law school program.

In certain circumstances, second and third-year students who have strong academic records may find part-time employment compatible with their legal studies, e.g., by clerking at a law firm. In no event should this exceed approximately 15 hours weekly.

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

The law school's Student Placement Office provides information about part-time legal work and the University maintains information about other jobs.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups, limited treatment services, and instruction in good habits of personal hygiene.

Before admission to the University, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The University provides a form for reporting the examination to the Student Health Service. Tuberculin tests or chest x-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Student Health Service facilities include both an outpatient clinic and an infirmary. A nurse is available during off-hours for emergency services.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the University Student Health Service 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.
GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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 East-West Center cafeteria also offers cafeteria, snack bar and private dining room service. The Gateway House cafeteria 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. Students living in residence halls contract for meals in the required meal plan in the cafeteria designated to serve the individual hall.

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 students enrolled at UHM. The center is located at 2440 Campus Road.

PLACEMENT SERVICES
The Student Placement Office is established for the purposes of informing law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and of assisting private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns, and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. In its operations, the office insists upon strict adherence to the principle of equal employment opportunity without regard to sex, race, religion or national origin. Placement data (required by HEW regulations): The University of Hawaii School of Law graduated its sixth class in May 1981. As of March 1, 1980, all of the graduates who took the Hawaii State Bar Examination had passed and had obtained employment in legal positions. All of the graduates are currently employed. Beginning salaries for graduates taking legal positions ranged from $14,400-$26,000 per annum. (Additional information on average beginning salaries is to be compiled by the Placement Office and will be available upon request.) It is too early to predict employment prospects for the 1981 graduates because employment statistics are customarily valid only after bar examination results have been announced.

NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY
It is the policy of the University of Hawaii School of Law to provide equity of opportunity in higher education, both in the educational mission and as an employer. The University is committed to comply with all State and federal statutes, rules and regulations which prohibit discrimination in its policies and practices and direct affirmative action, including but not limited to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Executive Order 11246, as amended.

The University of Hawaii School of Law shall promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus. This policy is intended to comply with the following laws:

• Executive Order 11246, as amended 11375
• Civil Rights Act of 1964
  Title IV, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
  Title VI
  Title VII, as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972
• Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
• Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
• Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973
• Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967
• The Higher Education Act, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
• Vietnam Era Veterans’ Readjustment Act of 1974
• Hawaii Revised Statutes
  Chapter 76, Section 76-1
  Chapter 78, Section 78-2
• Other related Federal and State laws

Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to the Equal Opportunity Officer, 2444 Dole Street, Bachman Hall 122, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, Telephone 948-8742, or to the Director of the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

STUDENT REGULATIONS
Change of Address
Each student is responsible for keeping the Law School’s Records Office and the University’s Admissions and Records Office (2530 Dole Street) informed of his or her correct mailing address.

Student Conduct
The COMMUNITY STANDARDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII and the STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS, defined expected conduct for members of the University community and specify acts subject to University sanctions. Both of these documents are available in the Dean of Students Office, Hawaii Hall 17. Among the activities subject to sanctions including, but not limited to, expulsion from the University, are misrepresentation, cheating or plagiarism, such as the offer to sell and/or use purchased writing and research to obtain academic credit.

The STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES described above also contains a description of the Academic Grievance Procedures for Students. The document is M-4500, February, 1980.

In addition, the Law School Academic Regulations include sections pertaining to student conduct and discipline as well as a procedure to review final grades. Copies of the Regulations are available in the Associate Dean’s office.

Financial Obligations
Students who have not adjusted their financial obligations (traffic fines, library fines, locker fees, lab breakage charges, transcript fees, loans, rental contracts, etc.) to the satisfaction of the Treasury Office may be denied registration, services connected with evidence of instruction (transcripts, diplomas, etc.), and all rights and
privileges conferred by the act of registration. Notation of the financial obligation may appear on the transcript. Copies of the delinquent financial obligations policy and procedures are available for inspection at the office of the Dean of Students and the Treasury Office.

Parking and Traffic

Regulations and special instructions may be obtained in the registration area or from the Auxiliary Services Traffic Desk. Parking permits are sold at registration, or at the traffic desk throughout the year.

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.

Information about admission requirements for each state is given in the LSAT Prelaw Handbook. Additional information may be requested from the Board of Bar Examiners of each state.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court. A recent amendment to the Rules of the Supreme Court provides that under certain conditions, immigrant lawyers and out-of-state attorneys who attended non-ABA approved law schools may be examined and admitted to the bar. Inquiries concerning these rules should be made to the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The Law School is committed to close relations with the members of the Hawaii Bar, resulting in a mutually advantageous relationship.

In cooperation with the Hawaii Bar Association and the College of Continuing Education and Community Service, the Law School helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education. This Institute, under the able direction of Robert S. Toyofuku, provides programs systematically for the Hawaii Bar. The Dean and Professors Miller and Seligson serve on the Board of Directors of HICLE. In addition, through the efforts of Professor Bowman, the School began in 1978 the tradition of providing an annual two-day seminar geared to the continuing education of the Hawaii Judiciary.

The Law School continues to meet formally and informally with Bar committees and members. Particularly useful has been the Law School Liaison Committee, formed during 1974, with attorney members David L. Fairbanks (Chairperson), James Koshiba, Peter Lewis, Yoshio Shigezawa, and Judge Betty Vitousek as initial members. Current members are Bert Kobayashi, Jr., William Garcia, and the Hon. Masato Doi.

In 1978, through the good offices of then Bar president Daniel H. Case, the Dean of the School was invited to become a regular, non-voting participant at the monthly meetings of the Executive Board of the Hawaii Bar Association. The tradition is being continued under his successor. The Dean and Assistant Dean Kam have been gradually meeting with most of the firms and lawyers in the State on a regular revolving basis. Many of the members of the faculty serve on various Bar committees.
of legal education should include numerous and varied exercises in problem solving and the performance of lawyers’ tasks, enriched by extensive reference to appropriate bodies of theory and data, and supervised in varying degrees.

2. Effective performance by lawyers, and hence effective legal education, must draw upon theories and data from all fields of inquiry relevant to the problem at hand. The personal injury lawyer involved with complex medical issues, no less than the environmental lawyer confronting difficult problems of economics and technology, must have the capability to integrate difficult non-legal materials into the legal product.

3. Efficient and creative problem solvers learn from the experiences of other people. Thus, law students should be habituated and enabled to utilize historical and comparative materials.

4. A great many contemporary legal disputes and problems have international components or ramifications. Their integrated treatment should be the rule and not the exception.

5. Not less but more effort is needed to familiarize students with contemporary law, especially in the operational as distinguished from the verbal sense, and to equip them with lawyer’s skills.

6. Lawyers work primarily with people, and mostly at close range. Thus a good lawyer has a wide range of interpersonal skills, including a thorough knowledge of him or herself. This suggests the utility in legal education of drawing upon modern applied behavioral science and related theories and techniques.

7. There is now and probably always has been a need for more inclination and ability among lawyers to undertake well-reasoned professional decision making in the moral sphere—i.e., to perceive and deal effectively with ethical considerations.

8. Law teachers should regularly examine and evaluate what they do.

**First-Year Curriculum**

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. Introduce students to the experience of performing lawyer’s work—its various contexts, objectives, methods, and difficulties;

2. Develop minimal competence in the analysis of client-problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people, and in resolving questions of personal or professional ethics;

3. Instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;

4. Begin to develop the propensity and ability to utilize the output of other disciplines;

5. Develop a working knowledge of the verbal content and operational meaning of several important areas of law;

6. Help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs and its future direction; and

7. By virtue of all the above, prepare students for their second and third years at law school.

The core of the first-year 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 sem-
inar is the performance of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical method is learning by doing. In addition to its separate educational functions, the seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work: each semester's seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by that semester's 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 client-problems.

**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 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;

3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year; and, by virtue of all the above;

4. prepare students for their third year of law school.

All second-year students are required to take Constitutional Law I. In addition, each student must elect one second-year seminar in the spring semester. Most of the second-year required seminars have prerequisites or corequisites. See page 29 for the specific requirements for each. Residual credit hours are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below.

Second-year course work provides breadth of coverage. Depth is provided by the seminars, which enable every student to devote seven or eight hours (four in the seminar plus three or four in the course with which the seminar is associated) to one subject matter area.

**Third-Year Curriculum**

The purpose of the third-year curriculum is to provide:

1. opportunities for intensive first-hand, supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the difficult and unforeseeable problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world, and

2. advanced-level study of legal problem or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students.

Before the beginning of their third year, students may elect one of the Clinical Workshops offered in the fall and spring semesters. (Some of these workshops have prerequisite courses. Such prerequisites may only be waived by the workshop instructor.) Residual credit-hours in each semester are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below and for approved Special Projects, wherein third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for externships, directed research or independent research. (Requirements for Special Projects are set forth on page 31.)
ACADEMIC INFORMATION

CURRICULUM AND COURSES*

The first-year program is entirely prescribed. In each semester of the first year, every student must take a seminar and other designated courses, as follows:

### FALl SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credit-Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure I (Law 516)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts I (Law 509)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Justice (Law 513)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts Process I (Law 522)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Research (Law 506)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Method Seminar (Law 504)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16**

### SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credit-Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure II (Law 517)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts II (Law 510)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Property Law I (Law 518)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts Process II (Law 523)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appellate Advocacy I (Law 505)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**15**

In either their second or third year, all students must take either a one-unit or two-unit course in Professional Responsibility.

In the second year each student must take Constitutional Law I and one seminar, plus electives, as follows:

### FALL SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credit-Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law I (Law 533)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPRING SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credit-Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seminar (Law 530)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(There will be five Law 530 seminars offered in the spring 1982 semester. A student must enroll in one. The seminar topics will include Constitutional Law, Labor Law, Administrative Law, and others).

### FALL SEMESTER OF THE THIRD YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credit-Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshop: Litigation (Law 590B)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyering Skills (Law 546)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electives*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECOND YEAR REQUIRED SPRING SEMINARS**

Constitutional Law Seminar (Law 530D): Constitutional Law I (Law 533) is a prerequisite.

Labor Law Seminar (Law 530N): Labor Law (Law 559) is a prerequisite.

(Others, as announced)

RECOMMENDED COURSES AND SUGGESTED SEQUENCE

Post first-year courses which are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are Evidence, Federal Income Taxation and Constitutional Law II. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation.

A normal semester course load is 14 to 16 credit hours. Students who plan to earn more than 17 credit hours per semester must first seek the approval of the Associate Dean.

Courses which are particularly appropriate for election in the second year are:

First Semester  | Second Semester
---             | ---
Administrative Law | Business Organizations II
Business Organizations I | Commercial Transactions
Commercial Transactions | Constitutional Law II
Evidence | Criminal Procedure
International Law | Domestic Relations
Federal Income Tax | Evidence
Labor Law | Negotiable Instruments
Remedies
Wills and Trusts

In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations, as set forth in the course descriptions which follow for courses, seminars and workshops they plan to take in subsequent semesters. More specifically, for the

SECOND YEAR REQUIRED SPRING SEMINARS

Constitutional Law Seminar (Law 530D): Constitutional Law I (Law 533) is a prerequisite.

Labor Law Seminar (Law 530N): Labor Law (Law 559) is a prerequisite.

(Others, as announced)

FOR OTHER SECOND AND THIRD YEAR ELECTIVES:

Business Organizations II (Law 532): Business Organizations I (Law 531) is a prerequisite.

Business Planning Workshop (Law 532): Business Organization I and II (Law 530, 531) are prerequisites.

Constitutional Law II (Law 534): Constitutional Law I (Law 533) is a prerequisite.


Creditors' Remedies and Debtor's Protections (Law 562): Commercial Transactions (Law 554) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

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*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content and credit hours are subject to change.
†Students must enroll for at least 12 credit-hours each semester in order to meet residence requirements.
‡Under special circumstances permission may be granted to enroll for only 10 credit-hours.

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ACADEMIC INFORMATION
ACADEMIC INFORMATION

Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551): Wills and Trusts (Law 552) is a prerequisite or corequisite.

Estate Planning Workshop (Law 590G): Wills and Trusts (Law 552) and Estate and Gift Tax (Law 551) are prerequisites or corequisites.

Federal Courts (Law 571): Civil Procedure I and II (Law 516 and 517) and Constitutional Law I (Law 533) are prerequisites.

Land Use Workshop (Law 590H): Land Use Management and Control (Law 580) is a prerequisite.

Litigation Workshop (Law 590B): Evidence (Law 543) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Real Estate Development & Finance (Law 583): Real Property II (Law 519) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Real Property Law II (Law 519): Real Property Law I (Law 518) is a prerequisite.

Trial Practice (Law 563): Evidence (Law 543) is a prerequisite.

Externships: Evidence (Law 543) is recommended.

In planning a course of study for the second and third years, students are encouraged to seek guidance from members of the faculty.

GENERAL ELECTIVES—POST FIRST YEAR

FALL SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Law (Law 561)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appellate Advocacy II (Law 544)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Business Organization I (Law 531)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Commercial Transactions (Law 554)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of Laws (Law 538)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Evidence (Law 543)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Income Tax (Law 567)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law (Law 585)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Law (Law 559)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use Management (Law 580)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law in Radically Different Cultures (Law 578)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyering Skills (Law 556)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control (Law 508)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation Workshop (Law 590B)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Justice (Law 594)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Law (Law 593)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophies of Law (Law 573)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Property Law II (Law 519)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remedies (Law 539)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex-Based Discrimination (Law 584)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Local Government Law (Law 574)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Practice (Law 563)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wills and Trusts (Law 552)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Situations currently included on the Hawaii Bar Examination.

SPRING SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting for Lawyers (Law 560)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Torts (Law 524)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Trust (Law 553)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Organization II (Law 532)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transactions (Law 554)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Constitutional Law II (Law 534)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Taxation (Law 550)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors’ Rights-Debtors’ Remedies (Law 562)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Procedure (Law 541)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Relations (Law 568)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Law (Law 582)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate and Gift Tax (Law 551)</td>
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<td>*Evidence (Law 543)</td>
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<td>Federal Courts (Law 571)</td>
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<td>Intellectual Property (Law 535)</td>
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<td>International Business Transactions (Law 579)</td>
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<td>Lawyering Skills (Law 546)</td>
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<td>Litigation Workshop (Law 590B)</td>
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<td>Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581)</td>
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<td>*Negotiable Instruments (Law 557)</td>
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<td>Professional Responsibility (Law 511)</td>
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<td>Public Employee Labor Law (Law 558)</td>
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<td>Real Estate Development and Finance (Law 583)</td>
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<td>Substantive Criminal Law (Law 591)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trial Practice (Law 563)</td>
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SPECIAL PROJECTS

Second and third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for special projects, including externships and independent or directed study or research. (Course title is Directed Individual Study or Research, Law 555V.) Approval will be given if the faculty determines that the proposal is sufficiently specific, that it is likely to be completed according to its terms, and that it offers significant academic benefit, not available in the prescribed curriculum, which is proportionate to the credit sought.

Externships

A total of six hours of credit may be earned for externships, but only two hours may be earned in any one area of externships. Externships may be taken in the following areas:

1. Private sector: 2 hours per semester, not to exceed a total of 2 hours.
2. Public sector: 2 hours per semester, not to exceed a total of 2 hours.
3. Judicial sector: 2 hours per semester, not to exceed a total of 2 hours.

Exceptions to the two-hour limit rule may be granted by the Clinical Director, in consultation with the Associate Dean, for externships in either the public sector or the judicial sector for positions that are deemed to provide exceptional and unique educational experiences. In these exceptional circumstances, a second semester of 2-hours of credit may be earned. No exceptions will be granted for externships in the private sector. Only one externship will be permitted in any one semester.

*Subjects currently included on the Hawaii Bar Examination.
Independent or Directed Study or Research

Members of the full-time faculty shall be permitted to supervise up to three students each semester working on Special Projects (Independent or Directed Study or Research, Law 555V), and either to give normal grades for these projects or to award credit/no credit.

Graduate courses or seminars offered outside the Law School by the University of Hawaii (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities) are also part of Special Projects. A student may have up to three semester hours 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 should be useful or relevant to the student’s legal education or legal career and its content be of a nature to justify its substitution for a course offered in the Law School.

Students pursuing dual degrees, as for example an MBA, may have up to ten hours of work in other graduate degree program applied toward the JD degree, again with the Associate Dean’s prior approval, and with the same criteria for graduate courses as described above.

No more than a combined total of twelve semester hours of special projects and courses taken outside the law school will be credited toward the requirements for the JD degree.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS*

Asian Comparative Law: Law 578 (3) Fall·· Prof. Gresser
This course will introduce the student to the basic elements of comparative legal analysis. The principal concern will be how the Japanese legal system has responded to the problem of environmental deterioration. By this subject we will examine the role of the courts, and the legislative and regulatory processes. Throughout the course we will seek to identify those aspects of Japan’s response which may have useful application in the US. The course will conclude with one area of current international concern, the increasing conflict between environmental regulations and United States-Japanese trade.

Accounting for Lawyers: Law 560 (2) Spring Staff
The course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Topics include evaluation of assets, treatment of long term indebtedness and contingent liabilities, methods of depreciation and auditor’s liability. Emphasis is given to topics that are of special interest to the lawyer. Recommended for law students who have little or no background in accounting.

Administrative Law: Law 561 (3) Fall Prof. Rypinski
The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

Advanced Torts: Law 524 (3) Spring Prof. Miller
The course involves students in the advanced study of several areas of tort and compensation law and policy that are of considerable contemporary importance to the practicing lawyer. Among these are products liability, defamation, invasion of privacy, and torts of public entities and employees.

*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content and credit hours are subject to change.

**Course will not be offered in 1981-82.
Corporate Taxation: Law 550 (3) Spring
Prof. Chang

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. Attention is given to corporate distributions and adjustments under subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code as well as to tax problems that arise between shareholders and their closely-held corporations. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567).

Creditors’ Rights-Debtors’ Remedies: Law 562 (2) Spring
Prof. Albert

Legal problems of the enforcement of claims, dealing with the execution of judgments, exemptions, provisional and summary remedies, fraudulent conveyances, assignments for the benefit of creditors, and proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act with special reference to the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. This course is designed to complement Commercial Transactions (Law 554) which is a prerequisite.

Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4) Fall
Prof. Bowman

An examination of substantive rules, enforcement procedures, and rationales of the criminal law in the United States. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing, with special attention given to constitutional constraints on the crime investigation process, the theory and operation of the exclusionary rule, and the imposition of criminal sanctions in general and the death penalty in particular. Study of the criminal sentencing process, rates of reoffense, and the nature of judicial discretion. The study of crime behavior and the efficacy of judicially imposed sanctions as a means of controlling deviant behavior. The study of procedure is followed by an analysis of general principles of the substantive criminal law, including criteria for culpability judgments, elements of offenses, and selected defenses. The study of crimes focuses on the Hawaii Penal Code. Pervasive attention is given to the operation of the criminal process in Hawaii, and the course includes a fieldwork component which presents the opportunity for students to visit the courts, the police department, the correctional facilities, and other agencies concerned with criminal justice in Hawaii.

Estate and Gift Taxation: Law 551 (3) Spring
Prof. Roth

An introduction to some of the more important problems created by the federal tax on the income of individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored—e.g., home ownership, charitable contributions, medical payments, and divorce. Special tax problems of wage earners, investors, and business persons are examined. Considerable attention throughout is given to the usefulness of the income tax as a means of encouraging or discouraging particular activities, and to the questions raised by rate progression. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Intellectual Property: Law 535 (3) Spring
Prof. Kishhardt

An examination of substantive rules 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 exercise will include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and Hawaii Evidence Law Problems of Scientific Evidence will be explored.

Federal Courts: Law 571 (3) Spring
Judge King

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. Prerequisites: Civil Procedure I (Law 516) and Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4) Fall
Prof. Fischer

An introduction to some of the more important problems created by the federal tax on the income of individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored—e.g., home ownership, charitable contributions, medical payments, and divorce. Special tax problems of wage earners, investors, and business persons are examined. Considerable attention throughout is given to the usefulness of the income tax as a means of encouraging or discouraging particular activities, and to the questions raised by rate progression. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Intelectual Property: Law 535 (3) Spring
Prof. Kishhardt

A study of the law relating to property, rights in ideas, with special reference to the protection of literary, musical and artistic works from unfair competition. The course focuses on the new federal Copyright Act and related decisional law, but also provides an introduction to the patenting process and to trademark protection. Offered in alternate years.
International Law: Law 585 (3) Fall  
Prof. Van Dyke

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the nations and peoples of the world in their attempts to solve the many transnational problems that are now recognized as requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and discussing how it works and its inability to solve many of the major disputes of recent years, students will examine a series of problems in detail to see how the world community is dealing with them: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights, (d) economic problems, and (e) food shortages and population expansion. Students will also examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which the rules are being developed. Finally, the enforcement mechanisms that are available and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States will be studied.

Labor Law I: Law 559 (3) Fall  
Prof. Brown

The course focuses on the regulation of union-management relations under state and federal law. Topics covered will include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition, and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing, and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

Labor Law II: Law 589 (3)**  
Prof. Brown

The course builds on Labor Law I, and focuses on the substantive provisions of collective bargaining agreements, the negotiation process, the arbitrations of labor disputes, and internal union management problems. Labor Law I is a prerequisite.

Land Use Management and Control: Law 580 (3) Fall  
Prof. Callies

This is a course about intended to cover as many aspects of public land use management and control of private land as possible in one semester. Breadth of coverage, rather than in-depth examination, is the goal. Zoning, subdivision and housing codes, state and regional land control statutes, together with those aspects of planning, environmental decisions, and private land management affecting the use of the land, will form the basis of the course. Special topics such as exclusionary zoning and growth control will also be discussed in the context of a general survey.

Law in Radically Different Cultures: Law 578 (1) Fall  
Prof. Li

This course was developed by an interdisciplinary team that included Professor Li at Stanford Law School last year to help law students examine and understand the premises and structure of our legal system. Students are introduced to the legal systems of China, Egypt, and Botswana, and then they examine how a problem of criminal embroiment would deal with in these three legal systems as well as in our own system. The course will meet for two hours a week for seven classes, from August 25 to October 14.

Law Review: Law 545 (1) Fall, (1) Spring  
Prof. Brown

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have responsibility for editorial research, writing and production of the Law Review published by the School of Law.

Lawyering Skills: Law 546 (2) Fall, (2) Spring  
Profs. Berkai/Counts

An introduction to the art of being a lawyer. The lawyering process of representing clients is examined with particular emphasis on becoming and being a lawyer, interviewing and counseling, investigation and preparation of cases, and negotiation. Not open to students who take Litigation workshop.

Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control: Law 588 (2) Fall  
Prof. Chang

The course will cover the legal aspects of water and water rights with a primary focus on Hawaii. The topics will 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) Fall  
Profs. Albert, Bowman, Brown, Counts, Dworkin, Kastely

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of practicing law. 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 twelve student(s) 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, advise and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, 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 propensities and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet with 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.

Seminar placement is by lot. At the commencement of the second semester the seminars will be recomposed by lot, subject to the qualification that no student will have the same seminar instructor in both semesters.

Legal Research: Law 506 (1) Fall  
Prof. Dupont

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the bibliographic tools necessary for access to the primary sources of legislative, administrative, and judicial decisional output, and to the literature of other disciplines. Problems and exercises are introduced which involve auxiliary aids and commercially published research tools having special pertinence to particular subject areas. Library research is approached both as an aid in clarifying particular legal questions and also as a means of long-term self-education.

Military Justice: Law 594 (2) Fall  
Col. Keever

A study of military justice, martial law, and military government.

Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3) Spring  
Mr. Hare

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the lands and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the lands in the Monarchy and the present public and private land tenure systems prior to the imposition of the 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 Homestead Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential of utilizing native rights based on statute, custom and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2) Spring  
Prof. Albert

A study of Uniform Commercial Code's provisions which deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Discussions will focus on the concept of negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, allocation of risk for forgery and alteration, and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.

Ocean Law: Law 593 (2) Fall  
Dr. Park

The course will lead off with a general background and current status of the law of the sea. It examines the role and impact of developing marine technology on ocean law and institutions. Floating cities, aquaculture, oil and manganese nodules exploitation, and military matters are examined. It focuses special attention on the implications of technological developments in these areas for East Asia and the Pacific and seeks to develop an outline for needed institutional and legal responses. Developments which have taken place at recent U.N. Law of the Sea Conferences will be discussed.

Philosophies of Law: Law 573 (1) Fall  
Prof. Chang

The course focuses on "Zen, the 'Reasonable Man' and the Philosophy of Law", and examines the "context" of law, rather than the "substance" of law. Instead of looking at the "process" of law (what and why decisions, sources of law, the legal process or the like), the course concentrates on the manner in which law is "held" by lawyers, law students and the public. Seven classes will be held over the course of the semester, each running for two hours. The major topics covered in the seven sessions will be (a) free will and responsibility, (b) reductionism, (c) what is the Law?, (d) result and rationale, (e) what is Justice?, and (f) alienation, intelligence, and anxiety.

Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501, 502 (4) Fall, (4) Spring  
Prof. Lynde

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 a 3D degree.
Real Estate Development and Finance: Law 583 (3) Spring
Mr. Rolls
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 on the attorney by his role discussed and analyzed in depth. Prerequisite: Real Property I (Law 519) or consent of instructor.

Real Property Law I: Law 518 (4) Spring
Prof. Callies
The first basic course in property is the foundation of all further study relating to land, its ownership, development, and regulation. As such, emphasis will be on the theory underlying concepts of property and tenure. While elements of personal property will be summarized, emphasis will be 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) Fall
Mr. Wong
This course will examine the contract of sale, equitable conversion, and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawaii will also be studied. To the extent that time permits more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development, will be introduced. Prerequisite: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

Remedies: Law 539 (3) Fall
Prof. Player
Students will study the law of damages and unjust enrichment, rescission, restitution, injunctions, specific performance, reformation, other equitable remedies and the interplay between legal and equitable relief. Special reference will be made to Hawaii substantive law and practice.

Seminar: Law 530
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, Constitutional Law: Law 530D (4) Spring
Justice Kidwell
A writing course designed to develop the student's ability to use legal concepts and to write a note of publishable quality. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I, Law 533; corequisite: Constitutional Law II, Law 554, or consent of the instructor.

Seminar, Labor Law: Law 530N (4) Spring
Prof. Brown
Study and research into a contemporary problem in the labor law area. Each student is expected to produce a paper of publishable quality. Prerequisite: Labor Law I (Law 559).

Three other seminar offerings will be announced early in the fall for the spring semester.

Sex-Based Discrimination and Other Civil Rights Litigation: Law 584 (2)
Ms. Hong
This course focuses on the civil rights of Americans, particularly those related to sex-based discrimination, but including other civil rights issues drawn from recent Supreme Court cases, such as draft law, rights of the handicapped, media law, and police misconduct. The course will introduce alternative remedies and procedures for securing these rights. Statutory law, including 42 U.S.C. 1983, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Equal Pay Act will be 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 will compare these litigation alternatives, noting their strengths and limitations, and studying the experiences of the lawyers who have used them. This comparison will incorporate current developments in jurisdiction and procedure, and the separate roles of the state and federal courts.

State and Local Government Law: Law 574 (3) Fall
Prof. Callies
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. Cases, statutes, ordinances and explanatory articles will form the basis of the course. While we will emphasize those aspects of state, local and federal relations which have particular relevance to Hawaii, 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 induce- ments, will be a common theme. Specific subject areas will include home rule and charter revision, the authority of appointive state governing boards such as a university board of regents, executive privilege, and the limits to federal authority over state and local functions.

Substantive Criminal Law: Law 591 (2) Spring
Staff
An examination of the substantive issues of criminal law, the course focuses on the Hawaii Penal Code to determine the requirements of murder, burglary, conspiracy, rape and so on. Questions of criminal intent are also examined.

Torts Process I: Law 552 (2) Fall
Prof. Miller
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 framed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability, and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

Torts Process II: Law 553 (3) Spring
Prof. Miller
A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 552) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics will include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy, and misrepresent-action. Prerequisite: Torts Process I (Law 552).

Trial Practice: Law 563 (2) Fall, (2) Spring
Ms. Milks, Mr. Fujitama and Mr. Tam
With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students will examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics will 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 will engage in simulated exercises and their work will be critzied. The course will be graded on a credit/no-credit basis. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543).

Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (3) Fall
Prof. Fischer
This course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth. Topics will include: the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration and termination of trusts; intestate succession, including probate. Attention will be focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

Workshops:
Workshop, Estate Planning: Law 590G (3) Spring
Prof. Roth
In this workshop students will be expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, inheritance, class gifts, charitable gifts, powers of appointment and various forms of investments. The students will study the impact of federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawaii taxes, and the law of property on such estate plans. Prerequisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552), Federal Income Taxation (Law 567), Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551), or consent of instructor.

Workshop, Land Use Planning: Law 590H (2) Spring
Prof. Callies
This course is a problem-solving course, the purpose of which is to isolate particular land use issues unique to Hawaii and/or of particular national importance. Growth management is an example of such an issue with both national and local significance. Solutions will take the form of brief papers presented for group discussion. Law 580 is a prerequisite for admission to this class, and the subjects normally covered in Real Property II (Law 519), State and Local Government (Law 574), and Real Estate Development and Finance (Law 583) would be relevant.

Workshop, Litigation: Law 590B (6) Fall, (6) Spring
Prof. Barka/Counts
Students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25 with supervising faculty, will represent clients in a variety of selected types of litigation and counseling. In the field work students will act as attorneys and counselors; in the classroom they will critically examine the lawgiving process through the use of seminar classes, case analyses, and simulation exercises. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543). (Evidence may be taken as a corequisite with the consent of instructor.)
I.90. or and to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of is based on the premise that the instructional program can only participation by all members of the Law School the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in fair hearing consistent with law and University regulations, 

G. Beginning with the class of 1984, students can take up to six hours of graded elective courses on an ungraded basis. Work of “C” or better is required to receive credit in this context. Students must elect if they wish to take a course on an ungraded basis prior to the end of the drop/add period.

Full-time study shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit-hours of study per semester, plus regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. The latter requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the Law School community.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness, family emergency, and the like.
Copies of the official academic regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the JD degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, Pre-Admission to Law School Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this bulletin, will be made available to each student.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be admitted. Information about admissions criteria and procedures followed in the selection process is included in the material accompanying the application form.

All applications for admission must be submitted on forms which are attached to this bulletin or available on request from the Law School Office of Admissions, University of Hawaii, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. A check or money order in the amount of $10.00 made payable to the University of Hawaii must accompany the application forms. Do not send cash. This application fee is not refundable and may not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

Persons seeking admission to the School must satisfy the following requirements:

A. Each applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited United States Institution of higher learning or, in the case of a foreign applicant, a baccalaureate or like degree which is fully equivalent.

B. Each applicant must take the Law School Admission Test. An information bulletin concerning the LSAT and containing registration materials for the test may be obtained by writing to:

ETS Law School Admission Services
Box 2000
Newtown, PA 18940

Applicants in Hawaii may obtain the bulletin from the University of Hawaii School of Law. Applications to take the LSAT must be made directly to ETS, and must be received by them well before the scheduled test dates. It is not necessary that an application for admission be on file with the Law School before taking the test. In your LSAT/LSDAS registration packet you will find the Law School Application Matching Forms. To preserve your rights to privacy, ETS has agreed not to release your LSDAS report to any school that does not furnish ETS your Law School Application Matching Form. The University of Hawaii School of Law cannot process your application without a Law School Application Matching Form. Therefore, please attach the form to your application. If you do not, the processing of your application will be delayed until the form is received. Applicants should be aware that, in the case of those who take the LSAT more than once, the American Bar Association Accreditation Authorities encourage all law schools to use the average of such test results in evaluating the candidate. The University of Hawaii Law School converted to this new system beginning with its entering class of 1979. For Fall 1982 applicants, all requirements stated herein must be completed by March 1, 1982. The December 1981, LSAT administration is the latest that will be accepted to meet this deadline.

C. Each applicant must submit transcripts of his or her college record to the Law School Data Assembly Service for processing. (Register for the LSDAS on the form provided with the Law School Admission Test information bulletin.) Do not send transcripts directly to the School of Law.

D. Applicants should submit letters of recommendation (two suggested) on the forms provided which should be sent by the writers directly to the School of Law, Attention: Ms. Judith M. Kirkendall, Admissions Officer. The Admissions Committee will consider recommendation letters to the extent, but only to the extent, that the writers actually know and can speak to the applicant's academic potential and relevant personal qualities and circumstances. Pursuant to recent federal law, a student admitted to the Law School is entitled to inspect letters of recommendation in his or her file, unless the student has signed a waiver of this right of access. However, the School of Law may not require a waiver as a condition for admission to, receipt of financial aid from, or receipt of any other services or benefits from the School. Applicants submitting letters of recommendation, therefore, are free to determine whether or not they wish to waive their potential right to examine such letters. Two copies of an appropriate form for requesting a letter of recommendation will be furnished to the applicant along with the application forms. This recommendation form should be submitted by the applicant to any person from whom a letter of recommendation is sought, and should be returned to the School with the recommendation letter. Letters received without this form signed by either the applicant or the writer will be sent back to the writer without being considered.

Again, for Fall 1982 applicants, all requirements stated above must be completed by March 1, 1982. Applicants will be notified by April 15, 1982, regarding the status of their applications.

Personal interviews are not considered part of the application procedure. However, applicants are invited to speak with the Admissions Officer at the School of Law concerning specific questions or problems.

Applicants who intend to apply for financial aid should do so at the time the Law School application is submitted.

Information and application forms can be obtained from:

Financial Aids Office
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Student Exchange Program—Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)

The School of Law at the University of Hawaii 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 Hawaii. 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, consult the Dean or write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

Transfer Applications

Applications for admission with advanced standing by Hawaii residents who have done work at another American Bar Association-approved law school will be considered but infrequently granted because of the sequential features of the school's program and because of the limited number of spaces available.
ACADEMIC INFORMATION

In special cases and on a space-available basis, students enrolled in other law schools may be permitted to enroll in this law school for credit to be awarded by their home institutions.

Normal admissions criteria are applicable to students applying for transfer, except that special weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants must generally possess a law school grade point average of at least 2.5. Applicants with a law school grade point average between 2.0 and 2.5 must present an unusually meritorious case. Applications of these students and those with undergraduate averages below 2.5 or whose LSAT scores were below 500 may only be admitted after special consideration by the full faculty.

The DEADLINE for applications for transfer students is May 1 for Fall matriculation and September 1 for Spring matriculation. Applicants will be notified of admissions decisions in June and October for the Fall and Spring classes, respectively.

Students interested in transferring to this law school are urged to contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

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 Hawaii are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawaii 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:

   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 Hawaii 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 Hawaii to comply with the Act.

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 Hawaii 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 Hawaii to comply with the Act.

3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Business Manual Instruction 1614, Policies and Procedures Relating to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 for Students Enrolled in Postsecondary Programs of the University of Hawaii. Copies of BMI 1614 may be obtained from the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs, the Dean for Student Affairs, or the Dean for Academic Services, at the campuses of the University of Hawaii at which a student is in attendance.

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 without prior consent of the student unless the student otherwise informs the University not to 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. Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
on the neighbor islands by arranging to hold live programs there and by expanding its videotaping capabilities.

The Institute is working closely with the Law School and the University of Hawaii College of Education and Community Service to provide these programs for lawyers and also to develop programs of legal education to benefit other consumers and deliverers of legal services in the community.

Further information about the Institute and its programs may be obtained from the Institute’s office at the Law School, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, telephone (808) 946-6651.

The Legal Assistant Program: As of the spring semester of 1975, legal assistant training has become available at Kapiolani Community College, a part of the University of Hawaii system. The School has provided technical assistance and support for this Program from its inception. The American Bar Association has reviewed the Program and has granted it accreditation, indicated that the Program is in compliance with program guidelines established by the American Bar Association.

The Program is one of six national demonstration projects whose purpose is to develop model curricula and teaching methods for the training of legal assistants. These projects receive financial and technical assistance from the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, pursuant to a contract between the Association and the United States Office of Education.

Utilization of legal assistants is a new concept, having as its objective the more efficient delivery of legal services, with resultant time and costs savings both to the attorney and client. Students in the Program are trained to deal with a great variety of transactions that are recurrent in nature. The legal assistant functions in a paraprofessional role analogous to the physician’s assistant (paramedic) in the medical field. The Program has four major components—required core courses, elective specialty courses, supervised fieldwork, and selected general education courses offered by other College departments.

The Director of the Legal Assistant Program is Robert J. LeClair, AB, with highest degrees from Washington State University, 1968, and JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1971. He practiced law for three years with the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii and has been Director of the Legal Assistant Program from its inception. Further information about the Program may be obtained from the Legal Assistant Program, Kapiolani Community College, 620 Pensacola Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, telephone (808) 531-4654.

Annual Federal-State Tax Institute: In 1981, the Tax Institute was established as an annual program by the Law School in cooperation with the College of Continuing Education of the University of Hawaii. The Institute is devoted to the tax discipline surrounding the taxation of real estate as it affects consumers and deliverers of legal services in the community. Further aspects of Federal and State tax issues will be addressed in future Institutes.

The Law of the Sea Institute: The Law of the Sea Institute was founded at the University of Rhode Island in 1965 and moved to the University of Hawaii in 1977. In 1981, it became formally affiliated with the Law School and will have offices in the new Law Complex now under construction. The Institute serves as a means to exchange knowledge and ideas concerning the uses of the sea and its resources. Through its conferences and publications, it disseminates information on decisions, institutions and arrangements, and fosters communication and research among those concerned with all aspects of exploration and exploitation of the oceans. Its annual convention in October, 1981 will be held in Honolulu, focusing on ocean law problems of the Pacific Basin.

### ACADEMIC INFORMATION

#### Scholastic Awards

- **Dean’s Scholastic Award.** Through the generosity of anonymous donors from the Honolulu community there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point average at the end of their first and second-year classes, respectively. The present value of each of these cash prizes is $750; this amount is currently the approximate value of one year’s tuition and books for a law student. The following students have received the Dean’s Scholastic Awards:
  - 1980-81 Academic Year:
    - First Year: Kerry Chan
    - Second Year: Glenn Grayson

#### American Jurisprudence Awards

Certificate and specially-bound volumes of American Jurisprudence 2d titles are awarded each semester by the joint publishers, The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York, and Bancroft-Whitney Company of San Francisco, California. The awards are presented to those students achieving the highest grades in selected subjects. The following awards were made for the 1980-81 academic year:

- **Certificates.**
  - Business Organizations I: Glenn Nagata
  - Business Organizations II: Dale Yamada
  - Civil Procedure I: Kerry Chan
  - Criminal Procedure II: Michelle Tucker
  - Constitutional Law I: Gary Takeuchi
  - Constitutional Law II: Glenn Grayson
  - Contracts I: Kerry Chan
  - Contracts II: Kerry Chan
  - Creditors’ Remedies and Debtor’s Prediction: Robyn Morimoto
  - Criminal Justice: Anthony Bartholomew
  - Criminal Procedure: Collin Lau
  - Domestic Relations: Frances Higa
  - Estate Planning Workshop: Sheryl Miyahira
  - Evidence: Glenn Nagata
  - Negotiable Instruments: Ann Nakamoto
  - Real Property I: Kathleen Clark
  - Remedies: Clifford Higa
  - Torts I: Christopher Heftel
  - Wills and Trusts: Lynn Anzai

#### 1981-82 Academic Year

- **AWARDS AND PRIZES**
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**Hornbook Award.** The West Publishing Company awards a selected title from its Hornbook Series each year to the student in each class who achieves the highest scholastic average for the academic year. The 1980-81 winners are:

- First Year: Kerry Chan
- Second Year: Glenn Grayson
- Third Year: Brian Nakamura

**The United States Law Week Award** of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, D.C., of a year’s subscription to *Law Week* is made to the graduating student who in the judgment of the faculty has made the most satisfactory progress in his senior year.

- Class of 1981: Kurt Bosshard

**Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition.** A $500 cash prize for the best essay on a selected subject is awarded locally each year by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. The 1980 and 1981 recipients of the prizes are:

- Rowen N. Young, 1980
- Yvonne E. Chotzen, 1981

**Corpus Juris Secundum Award.** The West Publishing Company awards a selected title of Corpus Juris Secundum each year to the student in each class who has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship. Winners for 1980-81 are:

- First Year: Kathleen Clark
- Second Year: Susan Sugimoto
- Third Year: Robert Char

**The East-West Center Graduate Student Award:** A renewable grant is awarded to qualified law students who combine legal study with interests in one of the Center’s Institutes.

- 1981 Awardees: Christopher Yuen, Vincent Sebastian

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**LAW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS**

**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 Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The fraternity is dedicated to the professional and social interests of its members and to service to the law school. Membership is open to all men and women law students who have completed their first semester of law school.

**Ahahui O Hawai‘i**

The Ahahui O Hawai‘i is an organization of Hawaiian students and graduates of the University of Hawaii School of Law. We now have approximately 75 members. Through the ‘ohana or family system we help each other successfully complete our legal education and, after graduation, help each other where possible in legal practice as well as share our experience with those Hui members who remain as students. In the end, the contributions we make as lawyers in our community will be all the richer because of the unity, strength and awareness we have found as ‘ohana of the Ahahui O Hawai‘i.

**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 will be kept abreast of legal trends which may determine their participation as attorneys in an ever-changing society.

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**GIFTS**

**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.

**Hawaii Aloha**

Hawaii Aloha is an organization of UH graduate and law students. Through the sponsoring of open forums, it attempts to present to the UH community and general public both sides of topical, controversial issues which may affect our future in Hawaii. These forums have embraced such topics as the use of Kaho‘olawe, water rights, and native Hawaiian rights, controlled growth, and the 1978 gubernatorial election.

**UH Law Newsletter**

The UH Law Newsletter, published bi-monthly by students of the University of Hawaii Law School, includes features, news items, and activities happening within the Law School and the legal community. Membership to the Newsletter is voluntary. Contributions and articles are also submitted by faculty and guest writers. The Newsletter tries to promote awareness of legal as well as non-legal issues of relevance.

**Women Together**

This group of women law students, faculty, and staff, as well as women friends and spouses of those in the Law School Community meet regularly to discuss issues of particular interest to women. Representatives of the organization attended two national conferences on the mainland during the academic year 1980–81. The purpose of the organization is to provide a supportive network for the women of the Law School, to develop an awareness and appreciation of the accomplishments of women and to promote the advancement of women in the law and the community at large.

**GIFTS TO THE LAW SCHOOL**

The Law School acknowledges with gratitude the following gifts received since the 1980–81 Law School brochure.

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Ashford & Wriston ......................................................................................... 1,000.00
Carlsmith, Carlsmith, Wichman & Case .................................................. 2,500.00
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**DEAN’S SCHOLASTIC AWARD**

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**SPECIAL GIFTS**

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