1968

**Student Handbook (1967-68)**

Florida State University College of Law

Follow this and additional works at: https://ir.law.fsu.edu/student-handbook
TO: Members of the 1967 First Year Class of the College of Law at Florida State University

Getting started in the right way in the study of law is most important to the success of law students. Some suggestions may be helpful at the beginning of your career in the study of law. You are undertaking a new discipline developed over centuries of time. It is not expected that you will obtain at once the knowledge, understanding and skills of an experienced lawyer. This is not easy and requires patience and devotion. The rewards are worth the effort and most law students become so engrossed in their work that it becomes a real pleasure. In a sense, they catch fire in their law study and experience an intellectual growth before unknown to them.

Consider the following ideas. They are designed to help you and will be enlarged upon in other parts of this bulletin.

1. Do not get overwhelmed or discouraged when you find that it is difficult to discover the real issues and to come out with the right answers in your daily preparation. Other students are facing the same problem. You must learn to read so as to understand, to analyze and to evaluate competing rationalizations. It requires persistent and thoughtful effort. Beginning law students are always confused, but after more experience all that you have studied will begin to fit into place.

2. Be prepared for each class. How long does it take? Study until you understand; that is the test. Blind reading for long periods of time is worthless. Read to see, first, what is the exact problem, then to discover the solution given and the reasons which sustain it, and finally consider ideas to test the validity of the decision. Law is not learned but is acquired through thinking out problems and understanding them.
3. Prepare careful briefs of cases and materials. Take extensive notes in class. Enlarge them after class so that they reflect the ideas about every problem considered. Soon after each class the notes should be studied and amplified so as to serve as a text for review. If writing over notes is postponed, there will be nothing later to revive your dormant memory. Your notes must be meaningful if they are to be helpful in the critical days of examination time.

4. Become acquainted with members of the faculty. They will be glad to visit with you to become acquainted or to discuss problems which may trouble you. They are anxious to have you do well. A close relationship between faculty and students builds a strong law college. This friendship and association continues many years after graduation.

5. Live a day at a time, but plan the use of your time so as to include some recreation, major events in the Law School and University life, some regular exercise, and some association with your fellow students. Your law school friends last a lifetime. Time used in discussing and arguing legal problems with other law students is time well spent. You must keep in condition mentally and physically to get the most of this wonderful opportunity in the Florida State University College of Law.

Be sure to read this bulletin carefully. It gives important information to a student beginning law study at Florida State University.

Mason Ladd
Dean
All students entering the College of Law of Florida State University will be expected to be at the Tully Gymnasium at 1:30 p.m. on Monday, September 18th, for registration. It is important for our entering students to honor these registration times.

Every student should bring to registration the trial schedule which is attached to this booklet and his Certificate of Admission to the College of Law. The Certificate of Admission has been forwarded to you by the Director of Admissions of Florida State University.

Detailed registration instructions will be available at the Tully Gymnasium; however, the student should be cautioned to be prepared to pay his registration fees, and to bring his Social Security number and the registration certificate for his motor vehicle on September 18th. All students with automobiles must register them with the University Police. Parking stickers and a copy of the automobile regulations may be obtained at registration.

Health insurance for students and their dependents will be available at registration. This insurance program is sponsored by the Florida State University Student Government.

CASEBOOKS

The casebooks used in the law school courses are listed below and may be purchased at the University Bookstore or off-campus bookstores. Ordinarily, the bookstores will know the title, editions, and authors of the books which will be needed in the courses for which you register. The University Bookstore and off-campus bookstores have used books, when available, as well as new. Law books will be re-purchased by the bookstores if the book is to be used in the future. Notebooks and briefing paper suitable for law school use will also be available at the University Bookstore and off-campus bookstores.

Supplementary books and materials for law courses are also sold at the bookstores. Many of these items are of limited value so you should not purchase these items until you can judge which are helpful. The supplementary books include what are referred to as hornbooks. Several copies of books desirable for collateral reading will be available in the law library. It is suggested that the purchase of books other than those assigned for use in a course be deferred until your needs are determined and the availability of the books in the law school library is known.
It is, however, strongly urged that the student obtain his casebooks as soon after registration as possible. All professors will require that reading be done before the first class and their assignments for the first classes are included in this bulletin.

All first year courses are required courses. The following is a list of the casebooks being used in the fall quarter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Casebook Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LW 501</td>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>Basic Contract Law, Fuller &amp; Brocher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LW 509</td>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>Cases and Materials on Torts, 4th ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LW 505</td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Cases and Materials on Property, 2nd ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LW 515</td>
<td>Civil Procedure</td>
<td>Pleading and Procedure, State and Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LW 520</td>
<td>Legal Method</td>
<td>Legal Method and Legal System, Fryer &amp; Orentlicher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second Quarter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Casebook Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LW 517</td>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>Cases and Materials on Constitutional Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dowling &amp; Gunther, Foundation Press, 1965 w/supp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FIRST CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>CLASS AND ASSIGNMENT</th>
<th>PROFESSOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 25</td>
<td>Contracts: Fuller &amp; Braucher Ch. 1, pp. 1-30</td>
<td>Mr. Palizzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-8:50 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 25</td>
<td>Torts: Prosser &amp; Smith Ch.1, pp. 1-19</td>
<td>Mr. Ehrhardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-12:05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 25</td>
<td>Property: Cribbett, Fritz and Johnson Ch. 1 pp. 1-25</td>
<td>Mr. Finnell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30-3:20 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 26</td>
<td>Legal Method: Fryer &amp; Orentlicher Ch. 1, Sections 1 &amp; 2 pp. 1-52</td>
<td>Mr. Dickson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30-3:20 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 27</td>
<td>Civil Procedure: Louisell &amp; Hazard Part I, Section A pp. 1-38</td>
<td>Mr. Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30-3:20 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUGGESTIONS FOR LAW STUDY

**READING AND BRIEFING A CASE**

First, a case must be read carefully with the view to understanding it as a whole and in every part.

To assure complete understanding of a case, it must be briefed. The purposes of this process are three: (1) to prove that you really understand the case; (2) to serve as a refresher when the case is discussed in class; and (3) to act as a memorandum for purposes of review for examination, when a knowledge of the cases and what they stand for will be indispensable. The following are offered as suggestions:

1. Divide your brief into at least two parts, the facts and the holding. Sometimes it is preferable to divide into facts, exact issue or issues before the court, holding, rule and reasons; or some other manner of subdivision that may be more appropriate.

2. Brief the case in the chronological order of procedural events. In briefing an appellate decision note particularly the ruling or action of the trial court which is being complained of in the higher court and include the data leading up to this matter. Always state who won in the court below and who carried the case to the appellate court and how this was done.
3. Adopt a system of abbreviations. For example, "P" or "pl" for plaintiff, "D" or "def" for defendant, "decl" for declaration, "V" for verdict, "J" for judgment, "K" for contract, and so forth. Whatever system you adopt, utilize it in briefing and in taking your class notes.

4. The main thing to be winnowed from the procedural background of the case is the holding. Consider--what was before the court for decision? Then--how was this matter decided? There may be two or more holdings in the case; if so, all should be stated, perhaps numbering or setting them off separately. Remember, however, the court does not hold everything which it declares is the law. For example, if A sues B in connection with a business deal and the court says that on the facts B is not liable but that C (not a party to the case) is, the first statement is a holding, but the liability of C was not before the court so that statement is a mere dictum. The dictum may be correct but the case cannot be cited as authority for the liability of C. Note an important dictum in your brief, but indicate that it is such and not a holding.

5. State the rule of law upon which the holding is based. This is usually found in the opinion, but when it is not, one should attempt to construct the rule upon which the decision is based. Often the reason for the rule is stated and if so you should state this. If not reason is stated, it is well to include what you think the reason should be.

6. Note the final disposition of the case - thus, if the opinion is an appellate one, was the judgment below affirmed, reversed, remanded or modified?

7. While it is not a necessary part of a brief, each case should be appraised in relation to other cases you have read. How does it compare with the case before and the case following? How does it relate to cases in other courses? Are they consistent, inconsistent or distinguishable? Can you account for the differences of viewpoint and which do you prefer? How do you evaluate competing reasons influencing a decision?

ILLUSTRATIVE CASE BRIEF

Dickinson v. Dodds, 2 Ch. Div. 463 (1876), p.____(page in casebook)

On June 10 Dodds delivered to Dickinson a memorandum agreeing to sell to Dickinson certain premises for $800, to which he attached a postscript stating "this offer" to be open until June 12, 9 a.m. In the morning of June 11, Dickinson decided to accept, but did not communicate his acceptance to
Dodds. The same afternoon Dickinson learned that Dodds had agreed to sell the premises to one Allan. Thereafter and before 9 A.M. June 12, Dickinson gave Dodds his acceptance in writing. Dodds refused to convey. Dickinson brought suit in equity against Dodds and Allan for specific performance of the alleged agreement.

The cause was tried before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, who on the above facts decreed specific performance. The defendants appealed.

On appeal the plaintiff's bill was dismissed. Dickinson was not entitled to recover because

1. The memorandum contained a mere offer, which was revocable at any time before acceptance.

2. The revocation of an offer is effective as soon as the offeree knows that the offer has been revoked, even though the offeree has given him no notice thereof.

METHODS OF TAKING CLASS NOTES

The taking of careful notes by a law student in class and expanding them after class is a very important part of his law study. Briefs of cases and study materials made before class should be included in your notes, either by writing them as a part of your notebook or by attachment to your notes if you use the thin gummed briefing paper.

In class, the problems presented in the cases or study materials will be discussed at length with many additional associated problems. Issues will be raised by the professor conducting the class through the questioning of students, an interchange of discussion with them, or through his own analysis of the subject matter. Law is not learned but is thought through and understood. Your class notes should reflect your understanding and constitute a textbook of your own covering each subject you take in law school. Your notebook should be so complete that you can use it alone for your final review for examinations.

Often in class you will not be able to complete your notes on every point. They should be completed shortly after class or during the same day while your memory is fresh. If you do not understand problems, this is the time to clear them up and to write out the issues and possible solutions with articulate care in your notes. Working out a careful statement in writing helps you to understand and to clarify your
thinking. If you cannot state a matter you do not understand it. You must learn to communicate accurately your thinking.

The working over of your notes will also help you to learn to communicate your ideas in writing. The effort to make comprehensive notes is most valuable in a sound legal education. If you take pride in your notes and make a good notebook it will be useful to refresh your recollection in reviewing for law school tests and later for your State Bar examinations, and some lawyers even keep and use their notes for reference when in law practice.

Use any type of notebook you like as long as you keep your notes in each course in a separate book. For law students who will use handwriting in all their notes, permanently bound law school notebooks with wide margins are recommended. Students who type easily or who plan to rewrite their notes may prefer looseleaf notes but should keep a final separate notebook in each course.

You may be asked to show your notebooks to your faculty adviser. This will be done to help you because good notes personally made by you are your best assurance of success in your study of law. It is also part of your experience in legal writing. Your notebook is much more than an outline and should contain completed sentences having an articulate meaning. It is not until you attempt to write what you feel you know that you discover the need for further study and more exact thinking.

In modern legal education, much emphasis is being placed upon your ability to communicate both orally and in writing. This is accomplished not only through classes devoted to research and writing but should be a part of everything you do, including the taking of careful notes and revising them after class.

It will not be infrequent that you will leave the classroom much confused over some of the more difficult problems. You will obtain a great deal of benefit from discussing these problems with your fellow students in an effort to clarify your thinking. In fact, one of the best parts of legal education is the discussion students have with each other in which they argue various points until they have ironed out the difficulties. But again, it is suggested that at sometime fairly soon after these discussions take place you write into your notes supplemental statements of your thinking. This will help you to be articulate and also help to bring to light
errors in your thinking. The effort to communicate in writing
the ideas which you have may show the need for further study if
the problem is not fully solved.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO WHAT GOES INTO CLASS NOTES

1. Questions raised in class. Write down the questions
carefully that are asked by the professor in the classroom.
These questions will raise the pertinent issues. They will
help identify the problems. Until you understand the precise
problem and grasp its meaning, you are unable to appreciate
the legal problems surrounding it. Students will also ask
questions and often good ones. Get these questions down also
because they will show the trouble points. Questions will
also raise the various ramifications of the problem. Good
class notes should have many questions, to articulate and to
define as to the issues. It helps you to know what it is all
about. It is important to be able to ask issuable questions
because they indicate your comprehension of the problem. The
questions are often as important as the answers. They are an
essential preliminary inquiry to a clear understanding. Some
questions will not be answered in the class to your satisfaction.
They show the course for further study after class and are
the guides to your thinking upon the legal solutions.

2. Other fact situations developed in class. Hypothetical
illustrations are presented in class to fill the gaps between
the cases, to bring out distinctions and to integrate the
particular problem to its expanded application. Get these
situations down in your notebook so that you may think upon
them and study their meaning. In the study of law, you examine
factual situations to which the law applies. Law study requires
imagination to see how basic concepts and principles fit into
the solution of problems. Law study is a thinking process
in which understanding is a basic objective. The concepts
and principles developed in one case are important in the
solution of analogous situations. Look for the connections
and the applications and get them down in your notes.

3. Changing concepts and principles. Dean Roscoe Pound
stated, "The law must be stable but it cannot stand still." Noth­ing
is more constant than change. Law is in a process of
growth to meet the new demands of the civilization of time
and place. Some decisions, very desirable at the time they
are made, may need revision to fulfill the needs for the
present and future. Some decisions may be historically signifi­
cant but outdated. Consider the reasons back of all decisions
and weigh them to see how they fulfill present needs. Many
decisions are in conflict. The conflicts often appear in the
same decision in which a court will discuss both sides of the problem and select the position it thinks most desirable. Casebooks frequently have two reported cases each taking the opposite view. Reference is frequently made to the Restatement of the Law by the American Law Institute which states their idea of the most desirable view. These have had a large influence upon American law. Reference to the restatement may be helpful in study. Law reviews give critical consideration of problems of the law and are a valuable reference for better understanding. You must study and understand both sides of the conflict, the rationale involved, and also policy considerations which are so important in many areas of the law.

There should be no change just to have change, and many basic principles seem to be everlasting. Precedent is important to obtain certainty and security of transactions and acquisitions. They serve as guides to conduct. They assure equal treatment of the same problems. There must be reliance upon law to advise and to plan. Many changes through court decision and legislation provide the way for change for improvement of the law. In the preparation of your notes, you should include the statement of those factors which have influenced the growth of the law.

4. Non-case materials. Leave room after each case to include a summary of your additional reading upon the problem. Where a case seems unsolved or is particularly difficult, do some further reading to straighten out your understanding of the problem. Most cases will have footnote references to law reviews or other reference material. Either before or after class, read these where you feel the need for additional background. Include in your notes further comments in respect to them.

5. Legislation and rules of court. Much important law is found in the Statutes of the States and the Federal Government. They are controlling and involve statutory interpretation when the statutes are applied to the various factual situations arising under their control. Statutes must be examined in the light of the purpose which they seek to serve and the historical background giving rise to their enactment. Whole fields of the law are covered by statutes such as the new Uniform Commercial Code, in recent years adopted by all states except Louisiana where the Code is now under consideration. Statutory law is becoming more and more prominent as a means of improvement of the law and accomplishing the need of change. In the practice of law the first source of inquiry is to find out if there is a statute covering the subject matter. These statutes are annotated in the various states showing their application and interpretation through judicial decision. A student must always be aware of the possibility
of statutes as the primary source of the law governing a case. Whole bodies of the law, such as Workman's Compensation, originate in legislation. More emphasis is being given to the study of legislation in law school study and in certain courses the study of legislation is a primary objective. This comment is made at this time to create an awareness of the great importance of legislation in American law. Somewhat different techniques may be involved in the study of statutes although the analytical process involves similar skills to the study of all law. In your notes, where statutory matters are involved, they should be clearly indicated as such. In procedural matters, through a special process, rules of court will have all of the significance of statutes as a source for application and interpretation.

6. Purpose of Notes. There is not just one way to take class notes or to prepare your notebook, but it is important that you find a way to develop good notes. There is no substitute for day-by-day careful preparation of your cases, assigned reading and class notes. This gives you the greatest assurance of success in law study. Often a student will feel that he understands a matter. The best way to find out is to try to state in writing what it is that he understands. The effort to do so may disclose fuzzy thinking that needs articulation. Also, the experience of writing what you understand helps in the development of the understanding. Careful note taking should become a habit starting with the first class and continuing throughout the course. Lawyers must know and be able to communicate what they know. Further, a good notebook makes review easier for examinations. You need good notes to refresh your recollection of the many matters covered in a course when the time comes for your examination.

This rather long statement in respect to note taking is made designedly to help you to appreciate the importance of the note taking process as a part of your program of legal education. Quite apart from what is learned by the process, it helps to develop the capacity to communicate ideas, which is so important in law school and in the practice of law.
As an integral part of the Legal Research and Writing course for first year law students, the first year class will be divided into small seminar discussion groups. Under the leadership of a member of the law faculty, each group will meet twelve (12) times during the academic year at a time to be announced by the law faculty member assigned to each group. At each of those meetings, both the first year law students and the faculty member will discuss preassigned topics of interest and importance to future members of the legal profession. The assigned topics will not deal directly with subjects relating to formal law courses, but will instead deal with topics designed to broaden a law student's understanding of the interrelation of law and society and the way in which the legal profession, and laymen, are continually attempting to adjust the rule of law into our ever changing and dynamic society.

The remainder of the Legal Research and Writing course will deal with formalized instruction in methods of legal research, individual participation in law arguments, and the writing of a scholarly paper dealing with student selected legal topics.

This Legal Research and Writing course carries two (2) hours of academic credit, received in the third quarter of the academic year. The grade in this course will be a composite grade based upon the student's law argument, the student's written papers and the student's participation in the seminar program.

Although the grade for the group study work including the Legal Research and Writing will be received at the end of the third quarter, the program contemplates full participation in the program for the three quarters of the first year.
ORIENTATION PROGRAM

On Friday, September 22, at 9:00 a.m., an orientation program will be held in the main classroom of the College of Law, 201 Longmire. Members of the faculty and guests will be introduced to the students, and remarks will be made by them in respect to your commencement of the study of law.

It is mandatory that each new law student file an application for registration with the Florida Board of Bar Examiners within 150 days following the commencement of the study of law. To aid our new students in this registration, a representative of the Board of Bar Examiners will be at our Orientation Program. At this time, each student will receive the package of materials necessary to complete his registration and will be provided with any other information necessary.

In regard to registering for the Bars of other states, it is suggested that the student contact the Dean’s office.

The first classes will be held commencing Monday, September 25. A schedule of classes is included at the conclusion of this bulletin.

The College’s plan for faculty advising will be explained and early in the following week, the faculty advisers and the names of the students assigned to each adviser will be posted on the official bulletin board. The students will be assigned to members of the faculty alphabetically in equal groups. These same groups will be used for the group study portion of the Legal Research and Writing course as discussed on page 12.

The plan of using faculty advisers is designed to give every student a close association with the members of the faculty. Students may seek counseling of their adviser individually in respect to any matter pertaining to their work in the law school. The offices of the Dean and the other members of the faculty will be open to all law students for advice and assistance at times which can be conveniently arranged. It is hoped to encourage a close relationship between faculty and students so that students will be able to accomplish the most possible in their study of law.
The College of Law Library is located in the Longmire Building. Housing 21,000 volumes in open stacks, the library and its facilities are open to all law students in conformity to the following schedule:

Monday through Saturday - 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Sunday - 1:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

The main library area is located in the basement of Longmire while additional library facilities are in the lounge adjacent to the Dean's office on the second floor.

As the library is a reference collection and laboratory, and because the books and material must be available to all students, the library will not be a circulating library; that is, the materials in the library must be used in the rooms in which they are shelved and under no circumstances may they be removed from these rooms, checked out or taken out. At a modest cost the library staff will make copies of any pages desired by a student.

Since law students are in a professional school, it is expected that they will treat library material with care, and with consideration for their fellow students. If mishandling of these materials should occur, the person responsible will be dealt with promptly.

SELECTED LIST OF PRE-LAW READINGS

The faculty of the College of Law has selected the following books as being desirable pre-law reading for prospective law students. These books are not required, but are recommended strongly in preference to the student attempting to study "law" prior to entering law school.


HONOR SYSTEM

An honor system is in effect for all student academic activities of the College of Law. It is particularly relevant to examinations and use of library materials. To be administered by faculty and students, the honor system will observe those standards of professional ethics which the public expects of practicing lawyers, and which they require of each other. Since much of actual law practice is conducted through informal agreement between lawyers, students will appreciate the fact that personal honor will be an invaluable asset in future years. The personal reputation of the practitioner is clearly as important as his professional ability; indeed, the two can hardly be separated. Failure to observe the honor system will result in disciplinary action, including possible dismissal from the College of Law.

DRESS AND CONDUCT

There are no fixed standards concerning dress at the Law School. It is felt that if the student keeps in mind that he is a professional, he will make every effort to make a neat and appropriate appearance.

Appearance and dress are important to the success of a lawyer in his practice. It is also important that you are careful about your appearance in the Law School. The Law School has many visiting lawyers and guests. Your appearance, courtesy and conduct help to form a favorable impression of you and of the Law School.

In the same vein, students are expected to act in a manner which is appropriate to a student of the law. Any act or omission which is dishonest or designed to gain unfair advantage of any other student is not tolerated. Obvious examples of prohibited conduct include plagiarism, cheating on an examination by giving or receiving assistance, and especially, misuse of library materials which are intended to be available to everyone in the Law School.

In addition, the right is reserved to exclude at any time a student whose conduct is deemed improper or prejudicial to the interest of the College of Law or the University community.
The College of Law takes particular pride in the appearance of the building and grounds. Maintenance of this appearance is an equal responsibility of all the students, and carelessness by littering will be appropriately dealt with. As a temporary guest in the Alumni Building, the College of Law is especially aware of its responsibility for the condition of the building and grounds.

CLASS ATTENDANCE

Every student is expected to attend all class meetings and prepare assignments for the courses in which he is registered. In all law schools, credit is given for only resident study. Course credit alone is not enough. Resident study requires class attendance. A student must attend classes regularly to be entitled to credit in a course. For sickness or other fully justifiable reasons, special consideration will be given to a student who has been forced to miss some classes. He should consult the Dean and the faculty member whose class he missed. Each case will be judged upon its own merits.

If a student, for some reason, has been unable to complete his preparation for a particular class, he may place a note on the professor's desk to that effect and he will not be called on that day. He should not miss class for this reason. The student must also perform all other duties required of him in his courses and in participation in the group study program. This includes non-credit as well as credit study. Absence from class presents a serious problem for the student because the class may involve the subject matter included in the final examinations. Regular day by day attendance in all classes is a law school requirement.

The faculty may impose suitable penalties, including expulsion from the law school, upon any student who does not satisfactorily discharge these obligations.

GRADES

The members of the faculty will give a numerical grade for each course in which a student has completed the required work. However, the student will receive a letter grade in each course from the Registrar's Office in June, after each academic year. The letter grade will be translated from numerical grades upon the following scale:
In addition to the letter grades received from the Registrar's Office, the student's numerical grades will be distributed by the College of Law.

Other grading symbols include:

- **S** - Passed
- **U** - Failed
- **I** - Excused absence from examination - entitles the student to take the exam the next time the course is offered, or by special arrangement, without repeating the class work.
- **W** - Withdrawn with consent of the Dean

**EXAMINATIONS**

Examinations given by the College of Law faculty are, to a very large extent, essay examinations. The examination questions often require answers involving anywhere from 15 minutes to one hour of the student's time. All examinations are required to be answered in the standard blue examination-type booklet. These are available both on and off campus for the convenience of the students.

If a student, before or during an examination, believes he is unable to take or complete the examination, he must immediately report his inability to the Dean; otherwise, permission to take a later exam will be denied. An unexcused absence from an examination constitutes a failure in that course with a numerical grade of 50 and a letter grade of **F**.

**REQUIRED AVERAGE**

Any student who fails all the hours taken his first Quarter, or who fails to maintain a cumulative average of 64 after completion of 35 or more quarter hours, or their equivalent, of work shall be dropped from the Law School. For the purposes of this rule:
1. Averages shall be computed at the end of every grading period.
2. Averages shall be computed on the basis of all grades received.
3. An unexcused absence from an examination in any course shall result in the assignment of a failing grade of 50 as explained above.

WITHDRAWAL

From the University:

To withdraw officially from the College of Law it is first necessary to fill out a withdrawal form and have it signed by the Dean. The student must then make arrangements with the Dean of Men or Dean of Women prior to withdrawal. If the student withdraws without making proper arrangements, grades of F and 50 will be assigned in the courses for which he is registered.

From Classes:

After the period of registration, changes in courses may be made with the consent of the Dean until the 29th of September. After that date, consent of the faculty member teaching the course and the Dean will be required. Once a student is enrolled in a course, it is expected that he will complete the course and take the examination in it unless there is some justifiable reason to the contrary.

A grade of W will be assigned to any course dropped with the consents as indicated above. Courses dropped at any time without permission will be recorded as F and a grade of 50 entered on the student's record.

GRADUATION

Students who have completed 126 credit hours of work under the quarter system with an overall grade average of at least 65 (C), and have the equivalent of 96 weeks in residence at the College of Law, are eligible for the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree. In view of the professional responsibility of lawyers, the faculty of the College of Law will take into account character and general reliability in their determination of the right of a candidate to a degree.

Students with final grade averages of 75 or higher will be recognized by the College of Law as distinguished law graduates.
BULLETIN BOARDS - NOTICES

The locked bulletin board on the second floor of Longmire Building will contain all official notices and class assignments.

Various announcements and phone messages will be posted on the outside of the locked bulletin board. The students are encouraged to check the board regularly. If your name appears on the board, report to the Dean's office immediately.

The Student Bar Association has a bulletin board also in the second floor hall of the Longmire Building, which will contain notices and information of interest to the law students.

ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Statement by Student Bar Association

A student of the law must develop extremely complex professional skills, a task involving the most difficult intellectual concentration he will have experienced. At first glance it might appear that mastering the basics of law and then augmenting his knowledge should be his only activities. But the very nature of the legal profession places other responsibilities on the student. The lawyer is a leader in most communities, and further, his profession brings him in contact with people of all socio-economic levels. As community leader, responsible citizen, advocate and counselor, the lawyer must possess social as well as professional attributes essential for interaction with clientele, professional associates and others.

To facilitate development of such skills, the charter class, with the assistance of the College of Law faculty, founded the Student Bar Association in 1967. Student Bar Association programs provide the law student with an opportunity to meet distinguished members of Bench and Bar both academically and socially, and to benefit from the visits of others to community and campus. These programs also make available intraschool services necessary to equip the student for law study; assist the faculty in developing academic and social affairs; and provide liaison between the student body, the University and the community, with specific concentration on maintaining beneficial contacts with the Florida Supreme Court, The Florida Bar and the legal community in general.
Inaugural programs included Student Bar involvement in Freshman Orientation, Homecoming, Law Day, Legislative Appreciation Day, and other social events. Through the efforts of the Student Bar Association and Dean Mason Ladd, the College of Law has been honored by the presence of Justices B. K. Roberts and Campbell Thornal, of the Florida Supreme Court, and also Justice Tom Clark of the United States Supreme Court. During 1967-68, the Student Bar Association plans to bring an outstanding speaker to the College of Law each month.

The new law student will have an opportunity to meet the executive officers of the Association at Freshman Orientation and will participate in the election of the Freshman Class Vice-President, the Freshman Class representative on the Association executive committee. Association membership is highly advantageous to the student of law, since it endows him with privileges adding to the enjoyment and challenge of law study and to the development of legal skills. The structure and purposes of the Student Bar Association will be explained in greater detail at Freshman Orientation and throughout the first year. Dues ($2.50 per quarter) are payable at Registration.

FSU Law Wives

The College of Law considers the Law Wives as a valuable adjunct to the academic and social functions of the College of Law. In addition to numerous social activities, the Law Wives also serve as a service organization to the College of Law. This past year their activities included several social events, a law school picnic and the serving of refreshments to law students during examination periods.

Alumni Activities

As the College of Law builds up an alumni group, it is expected that in addition to participating in the activities of the Alumni Association of Florida State University, the law school alumni will develop their own programs and meetings. Some of the friendships made in law school last throughout a lifetime and these meetings are a way to maintain friendships developed during the attorney’s law school career. The College of Law will attempt to maintain alumni records in cooperation with the University Alumni Association so that notices of alumni activities and information concerning the school, in general, can be provided to our alumni.
Other Events

During the year there will be many events or meetings, at which there will be prominent speakers and guests from the Bar and the Bench, and many events in the University generally which will be of interest to law students. These will add to the cultural development of law students and to the breadth of vision expected of men in the legal profession. They all help to provide the special opportunity for legal education offered at Florida State University through its location at the seat of government of the State of Florida. From time to time there will be important events of government, hearings in courts, and affairs of the bar associations made available to law students. These will help to enrich your experience and associations as you pursue your legal education at Florida State University. Effort will be made to inform students of these events as they arise.

At the opening of the law school the students entering the freshman class may best confine their efforts, somewhat exclusively, to their day by day class preparation and study until the class gets fully oriented and started in their most important and long-lasting work of law study.