

# Faculty of Law

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## 90 The Faculty of Law

### A Proud Tradition of Legal Education in Alberta

The Faculty of Law at the University of Alberta was created in 1912. It was the first law Faculty to open in western Canada. The Faculty is proud of its history and its reputation for high academic achievement and research. Our graduates have served the nation and the province for over eight decades. Their outstanding careers and accomplishments in public and private life speak eloquently for the worth of our legal education and the value of our degrees.

Graduates of the Faculty include Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin of the Supreme Court of Canada and Peter Lougheed, former premier of Alberta. Numerous students from the Faculty have been articulated to justices of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Alberta Court of Appeal. In the last decade, in addition to Chief Justice McLachlin, two other Supreme Court justices have been graduates of the Faculty: Mr Justice Ronald Martland and Mr Justice William Stevenson. The first woman Chief Justice of the Alberta Court of Appeal, Catherine Fraser, graduated from the Faculty in 1970. Other graduates have pursued careers in public office, government, education, business, and the arts.

## 91 The Professors

### 91.1 Teaching and Scholarship

The Faculty of Law takes special pride in the teaching excellence and scholarship of its faculty members.

Faculty members have produced leading national treatises, monographs and casebooks that are used by law students, lawyers and judges across Canada and internationally. These include treatises on property law, tort law, creditor-debtor law, personal property security law, planning law, law and medicine and environmental law. Members of faculty have also published numerous monographs, bibliographies and collections of essays in the field of legal theory. Full-time members of the Faculty have won University and national teaching awards.

The recent addition of two “smart” classrooms has allowed our instructors to use the latest advances in educational technologies in the classroom.

## 91.2 Members of the Faculty

### Staff

#### Administration

MM Litman, Associate Dean (Academic)  
 CS Miller, Director, Development and Alumni Relations  
 DM Mirth, Director of Admissions and Human Resources  
 P Neil, Career Services Officer  
 DR Percy, Dean  
 WN Renke, Associate Dean (Graduate Studies and Research)  
 GS Sledz, Faculty Administrator

#### Honorary Professors

PL Freeman, QC, BA, LLB, MLLS  
 LC Green, LLB, LL.D (Hon)  
 The Honourable El Picard, BEd, LLB, LLM, LL.D  
 The Honourable WA Stevenson, BA, LLB, LL.D

#### Professors Emeriti

WH Hurlburt, QC, BA, LLB  
 CRB Dunlop, BA, LLB, LLM, MA  
 FD Jones, QC, BA, LLB, LLM  
 SP Khetarpal, BSc, BL, LLM, PhD  
 FA Laux, QC, BA, LLB, LLM  
 TW Mapp, BA, JD  
 WJK Mis, BA, LLB, LLM  
 LJ Pollock, QC, BA, LLB

#### Professors

AE Acorn, BA, LLB, BCL  
 RW Bauman, BA, LLB, MEd, LLM, DPhil  
 CE Bell, BA, LLB (Dist), LLM  
 TJ Christian, QC, BA (Hon), LLM (on leave)  
 DC Davies, QC, LLB, LLM  
 FC DeCoste, BA, MSW, LLB (Dist), LLM  
 GL Gall, OC, BA, LLB  
 EL Hughes, BSc, LLB, LLM  
 LN Klar, QC, BA, BCL, LLM  
 JM Law, BA, LLB, LLM  
 MM Litman, LLB  
 PJ Lown, QC, LLB (Hon), LLM  
 SK O'Byrne, BA, MA, LLB, LLM  
 DR Percy, QC, MA, LLM  
 LC Reif, LLB, LLM  
 WN Renke, BA (Hons), MA, LLB, LLM  
 GB Robertson, QC, LLB, LLM  
 RJ Wood, LLB, LLM  
 BH Ziff, BA, LLB, MLitt

#### Associate Professors

S Anand, LLB, LLM, DJur  
 TA Caulfield, BSc, LLB, LLM  
 RN Chambers, BEd, LLB, DPhil  
 RG Hopp, BEd, LLB

#### Assistant Professors

BA Billingsley, BA, LLB, LLM  
 P Carver, BA, MA, LLB, LLM  
 TCW Farrow, BA (Hon), LLB, LLM  
 EL Nelson, BScPT, LLB, LLM  
 C Sprysak, BCom, CA, LLB, LLM  
 J Stribopoulos, BA, LLB, LLM

#### Visiting Professor

MK Kuwahara, LLB, LLM, LL.D

#### Institute and Project

##### Directors

T Bailey, Executive Director, Health Law Institute  
 D Callan, Office Manager, International Ombudsman Institute  
 TA Caulfield, Research Director, Health Law Institute  
 G Dearborn, Desktop Application Specialist  
 G Hasiuk, Manager, Systems and Technology (TBA), Executive Director, Centre for Constitutional Studies  
 DJ Lowe, Executive Director, Canadian Forum on Civil Justice  
 PJ Lown, QC, Director, Alberta Law Reform Institute  
 J Thompson, Instructional Design  
 L Weber, Director, Indigenous Law Program

##### Sessional Lecturers

SA Beaver, BA, LLB  
 BA Beresh, BA, LLB  
 W Berkenbosch, LLB  
 GW Cable, LLB  
 JT Casey, BCom, LLB  
 AJ Chamberlain, LLB  
 RR Cochar, BA, LLB  
 JL Dixon, LLB  
 LM Dolgoy, BA, LLB  
 MT Duckett, LLB  
 GA Eisenbraun, BA, LLB  
 KP Feehan, LLB  
 R Goltz, LLB  
 ML Gordon, BA, LLB  
 RA Graesser, BA, LLB  
 SD Hillier, Justice  
 G Ho, QC, LLB  
 DN Jardine, LLB, LLM  
 MP Kratz, BSc, LLB  
 JC Lloyd, LLB  
 DCI Lucky, BCom, LLB, LLM  
 M Maduro, BA, MA, PhD  
 RD McDonald, LLB  
 AJ McNary, BA, LLB, LLM  
 CR McNary, BA, LLB  
 DB Murphy, BA, LLB  
 DR Noel, BA, LLB  
 RJ Normey, BA, LLB  
 PJ Pagano, QC, BA, LLB  
 P Paradis, BA, MEd, LLB  
 LK Penrod, LLB (LSE), LLM  
 NJ Pollock, QC, LLB  
 AD Pringle, QC, BA, LLB  
 RTG Reeson, QC, BAdmin, LLB  
 SM Renouf, QC, BA, BEd, LLB  
 L Reynolds, BA, BEd, LLB, LLM, PhD  
 RH Reynolds, BA (Hons), LLB  
 PJ Royal, QC, BA, LLB, LLM  
 WS Schlosser, BSc, BA, MA, MA  
 SL Schulz, QC, BSc (Hon), LLB  
 DS Scorgie, BSc, MA, LLB  
 DN Scott, LLB  
 WP Sharek, QC, BA, LLB  
 PA Smith, QC, BA, LLB, LLM  
 HJ Sniderman, LLB  
 BI Stothert-Kennedy, BA, LLB  
 FK Taylor, BA, MA, PhD  
 BC Tingle, BA, LLB, LLM  
 B Windwick, BA (Hons), LLB, LLM  
 M Woltersdorf, BaccS, LLB  
 ET Yoo, BSc, LLB

#### Legal Research and Writing

##### Lecturers

J Fuldauer-Tramhell, BScAg, LLB, LLM  
 A Long, BA, LLB  
 R Kaulback, BA, LLB

### Additional Members of Faculty Council

#### President and Vice Chancellor

R Fraser, PhD

#### Director, Alberta Law Reform Institute

PJ Lown, QC, LLB, LLM

#### Representative of Law Society

Brian Peterson, QC, BA, LLB

#### Registrar of the University

CP Byrne, MBA

#### Sessional Instructors Representative

Morris Maduro, BA, MA, PhD

## 92 History of the Law Faculty

### Early Foundations

Law students at the Faculty of Law in Edmonton from 1912 to 1921 attended classes early in the morning and late in the afternoon at the Edmonton Courthouse while clerking in a firm for the remainder of the day. This changed in 1921 when the Faculty shifted from the professional model of part-time instruction to the university model of full-time legal education. The establishment of a university-based model of legal education was inspired by changes instituted at Harvard Law School by Dean Langdell. It demanded a scholarly approach to law as an academic discipline.

President HM Tory, the first president of the University of Alberta, was committed to this model and was instrumental in its implementation. In 1921, the Faculty of Law was reorganized to provide a three-year course of full-time study on campus, leading to the LLB. Instructors used the Socratic method of instruction in which students were expected to come to class prepared to participate in a thorough and sophisticated analysis of the case law. Mandatory moot court exercises were introduced in 1921 to improve students' research and rhetorical abilities; this vital part of legal education continues to this day. John Alexander Weir was the Faculty's first full-time teacher. Weir was chosen for a 1914 Rhodes Scholarship and, after three years of service in the RAF as a Flying Officer, he earned a Bachelor of Arts with first-class honours from Oxford. He was hired as a lecturer in 1921 and became the first Dean of Law in 1926. He continued in that capacity until his untimely death in 1942. Two John A Weir Memorial Scholarships are offered annually to students entering the Faculty.

### Growth of the Faculty

Until the end of the Second World War the Law Faculty remained relatively small. There were only two full-time Faculty members and most classes contained fewer than 20 students. The size of the Faculty began to swell after World War II when veterans began legal studies in preparation for joining the postwar economy. In 1945, Wilbur F Bowker was hired to teach full time. He became Acting Dean in 1947, and Dean of Law in 1948. Dean Bowker was destined to steward the Faculty through a remarkable period of growth and consolidation. The full-time teaching complement expanded. The Law Faculty and its library was moved from its cramped quarters in the Arts Building to the first floor of the Rutherford Library. The Law Library has always occupied a central position in the lives of the students and professors. It is the Faculty's primary research laboratory and most prized resource, for in it is found the raw data that comprises the law—cases, statutes and texts.

### The Modern Law Faculty

By the mid-1960s the Faculty of Law had again outgrown its facilities. In 1972, the Law Centre was officially opened, consolidating administrative and Faculty offices, institutes, students' groups and the library into a building specifically designed for the Faculty. The facilities offer comfortable classrooms, a well-appointed Moot Courtroom and one of the finest law libraries in Canada. The Law Centre is now home to more than 500 law students and 30 full-time members of Faculty. The Faculty has many nationally and internationally recognized scholars, and their books and treatises are widely used in law schools, court houses and law firms throughout Canada. Close ties to the legal profession are maintained by virtue of the contributions of more than 50 members of the judiciary and practising bar who serve as sessional lecturers.

The process of building the Faculty continues, thanks in no small part to the financial commitment of individual and corporate donors. Law Campaign 75 was launched in 1995 and to date has raised over \$4 million in donations, pledges, and bequests for the Faculty. Some of these financial resources have been devoted to expanding and enhancing the Law Centre's physical plant, including an additional 3,000 square feet which houses a multi-use, technologically advanced meeting and teaching space as well as a reading room electronically linked to the Internet. Other projects supported by Law Campaign 75 include the John V Decore Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and an enhanced moot court program which provides students with the opportunity to represent our law school in regional, national and international moot court competitions.

### The Future

Although the complexion of the Faculty has changed over the years, its aspirations have not. The Faculty holds fast to its fundamental belief in the value of university legal education and the importance of legal research. It strives to impart the knowledge, skills and ethical values that will enable our students to add their own life's work to the enduring legacy of service and achievement left by our distinguished graduates.

## 93 General Information

- (1) **The LLB Program:** The Faculty of Law at the University of Alberta offers a program of required and optional law courses designed to
- provide students with a general legal education in the fundamental principles of law, the components of the Albertan and Canadian legal systems, and the history and philosophy of law;
  - qualify students to article and engage in the practice of law in Alberta or other common law jurisdictions in Canada; and
  - train students in the legal aspects of business and government administration.

The program requires the equivalent of full-time attendance for three academic years and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LLB).

- (2) Prospective law students should consult the Admissions Office of the Faculty for admission advice. Inquiries on selecting options or any other academic problems should be directed to the Associate Dean of Law. See §15.7 for further details concerning admission requirements.
- (3) A University degree in law is a basic prerequisite for admission to article and practise throughout Canada. The Alberta LLB degree will normally be accepted in other Canadian common law jurisdictions to satisfy this prerequisite. Graduates of the Faculty intending to practice law outside Alberta must meet any additional requirements of the jurisdiction in which they intend to practise.

A resident law graduate seeking admission to the Alberta Bar must article with a practicing member of the Bar for one year. The Legal Profession Act requires that a degree and an LLB, or two years of studies which would lead to a degree issued by an Alberta university and an LLB degree, be obtained before the graduate is admitted as a student-at-law serving articles with a member of the Alberta Bar. The graduate must also take the Bar Admission Course provided by the Legal Education Society of Alberta and pass Bar Admission Examinations.

Previous convictions of serious offences may affect a graduate's admission to the Law Society of Alberta. Students who have doubts about their ability to meet the test of good character and reputation may apply to the Education Committee of the Law Society of Alberta for a ruling.

- (4) **Combined Programs:** In conjunction with the Faculty of Business, the Faculty of Law offers the degree of Master of Business Administration–Bachelor of Laws Combined Degree (MBA–LLB). For further information, see §185.32.4.
- (5) **Graduate Programs:** The Faculty of Law offers a Master of Laws Degree (LLM) and a Postgraduate Diploma in Law. For further information, see §185.32.

## 94 Facilities and Affiliations

### Law Centre

Located on campus the Law Centre contains the John A Weir Memorial Law Library, Faculty offices, and classrooms. It also houses the Alberta Law Reform Institute, the International Ombudsman Institute, the Health Law Institute, the Centre for Constitutional Studies, the Indigenous Law Program, the Canadian Forum on Civil Justice and the John V Decore Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution as well as many student organizations.

### John A Weir Memorial Law Library

The Weir Law Library has a collection of approximately 390,000 volumes, including the law reports and statutes for Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and many Commonwealth countries. It receives nearly 4,000 serial publications and acquires treatises from around the world, providing students with a wide coverage of current legal thought and historical sources. The library's print collection is supplemented by information in electronic form: the on-line catalogue, CD-ROMs and external databases. The study and research needs of the students and Faculty are met by a full range of library services including library orientation and tours, reference and inter-library loan services, and instruction in legal bibliography and research methods. The library's collection is supplemented by access to computer-assisted research services using Quicklaw Systems which include European and American data bases as well as internally developed data bases. Computer instruction is compulsory in the first year of LLB studies. Continued training is available to second-year, third-year and graduate students.

### Technology at the Law Centre

The computer lab is located in the Weir Law Library. Up-to-date software is installed in the lab, with a choice of Microsoft Office or Corel PerfectOffice. One of the major lecture rooms, the McLennan Ross Classroom, recently underwent major renovations thanks to generous funding from the Alberta Government and the Law 75 Fundraising Campaign. The classroom is now equipped as a "smart" classroom. The Brenda and David McLean Reading Room in the Weir Library provides connectivity for over 60 laptop computers.

### The Alberta Law Reform Institute

The Alberta Law Reform Institute is the primary law reform agency for Alberta. Sited at the Law Centre, the Institute has access to what is acknowledged as one of the finest law libraries in the country, ready access to qualified consultants and critics and a stimulating environment in which to carry out law reform work. Through its tripartite founding agreement and its Board appointments, the Institute has a strong relationship with the Law Faculty, the Law Society of Alberta and the Department of Justice. This unique arrangement has enhanced the independence, objectivity and credibility of the Institute. When Institute recommendations are forwarded to the provincial government, they arrive with the status of the body officially charged with law reform activity in the Province, with a background of excellence of research, and with a practical awareness that has led to the implementation of many of the Institute recommendations.

The Institute has been the catalyst for many changes in the Alberta legal system. Some of these changes have been of a systematic nature and have had a significant impact on the life of Albertans. The introduction of the Business Corporations Act, the Matrimonial Property Act, the Arbitration Act and the Civil Enforcement Act has had a huge effect on Alberta's legal system. Others have been smaller in scope, but of no less importance, such as the provisions of the Fatal Accidents Act, Survivorship Act and Powers of Attorney. The Institute is an important contributor to the legislative process, and its input on policy and legislative implementation is in demand. It plays a significant role in the harmonization of law, through its participation in the Uniform Law Conference of Canada.

### Canadian Forum on Civil Justice/Forum canadien sur la justice civile

The Canadian Forum on Civil Justice/Forum canadien sur la justice civile was established in 1998 as a joint initiative of the Canadian Bar Association and the Faculty of Law of the University of Alberta. The Forum is an independent and neutral organization whose purpose is to facilitate the exchange of information and experience on civil justice reform to assist the judiciary, courts, governments and other interested parties.

The phrase "civil justice system" evokes in most people the image of an imposing courthouse, an austere courtroom, an adversarial trial procedure, and a trial judge as the final arbiter of rights in dispute. Our vision for the civil justice system in the 21st century is of a system that: is responsive to the needs of users and encourages and values public involvement; provides many options to litigants for dispute resolution; rests within a framework managed by the courts; and provides an incentive structure that rewards early settlement and results in trials being a mechanism of value but last resort for determining disputes. (From the *Systems of Civil Justice Task Force Report*, at p.23.)

The Forum will collect and share information concerning civil justice reform initiatives and systems for administering civil justice in Canada and elsewhere, foster and encourage professional and public interest in civil justice reform, and promote and carry out research about civil justice systems and reforms. The Forum will provide services in both of Canada's official languages.

### The Centre for Constitutional Studies

The Centre for Constitutional Studies was established in 1987 through the collaborative efforts of the Departments of History and Political Science and the Faculty of Law. The Centre was founded to encourage and facilitate the interdisciplinary study of constitutional matters both nationally and internationally. The Centre's research activities are complemented by an education program consisting of public lectures, conferences and publications. The object of the Centre's program of research activities has been to stimulate thinking about subjects of constitutional concern from a variety of perspectives and disciplines. Centre research projects have ranged from studies of Canadian constitutional reform to the powers of the police; from Charter rights and social rights to Aboriginal self-government.

The Centre's active publication program covers a range of constitutional subjects. Centre projects and conferences have culminated in a series of books which have been published in association with legal publishers and university presses. The Centre regularly publishes two periodicals, *Constitutional Forum Constitutionnel* and the *Review of Constitutional Studies*. These include timely commentaries and scholarly essays with contributions from established, and emerging, scholars. The Centre has hosted a variety of

conferences, symposia, and panel discussions on topics of national importance, involving scholars from a variety of disciplines, government officials, lawyers and the general public.

### Health Law Institute

The Health Law Institute was established in 1977 by Madam Justice Ellen Picard, then a Professor in the Faculty of Law. The Institute has a dual mandate: to conduct research and to provide legal education through its programs and activities. It endeavours to address significant developments in legislation, case law and new medical technologies. As a research centre, the Institute consults and collaborates with experts in other disciplines. The Institute responds to developments in health law by providing current, reliable information on all aspects of health law to health-care professionals, members of the practising bar and the public. The resources and services of the Institute are available for contract research to public agencies and private organizations. The Health Law Institute publishes two periodicals. The *Health Law Journal* offers authoritative research on medical/legal issues of interest to health-care and legal professionals and to the academic community. The *Health Law Review* meets the needs of a more general audience with an interest in current developments in health law.

Institute staff are available to deliver lectures and presentations in response to requests from professional and business organizations and public interest groups. In addition, the Institute co-sponsored the First International Conference on DNA Sampling, held in September 1996, in Montreal, and hosted the second International Conference in Edmonton in 1998. In September 2002, the Institute hosted a Health Law Conference to celebrate its 25th anniversary. The Institute invites internationally recognized speakers to address significant issues of current interest. The Annual Picard Lecture in Health Law has featured a number of distinguished scholars in the field. The University of Alberta has recognized Health Law and Policy as one of its emerging areas of excellence.

### Indigenous Law Program

The Indigenous Law Program was established to increase the representation of Aboriginal peoples in the legal profession by promoting the recruitment, participation and success of Aboriginal law students. The program provides academic support for Aboriginal students in the form of academic tutorials and informal academic assistance as needed. Aboriginal applicants and students are provided with funding information, support services, personal counselling, and employment and career opportunities. Curriculum enhancement of Aboriginal legal issues is a fundamental objective. In addition, the program is active in providing cross-cultural and Aboriginal awareness training to Faculty, staff and students to foster a mutual understanding between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members of society.

### International Ombudsman Institute

The International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) was established in 1978. Promoting ombudsmanship and encouraging its development throughout the world are the main objectives of the IOI. Membership includes representatives from Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Australia and Pacific and Caribbean-Latin America. The activities of the IOI include annual publication of the International Ombudsman Yearbook, publication of an Occasional Paper Series, the International Ombudsman Institute Newsletter, and other works. The IOI organizes conferences and seminars, conducts research into ombudsman issues and maintains a library and resource centre. The Office of the Ombudsman is a hallmark of democracy; the Institute's work is vital in promoting the model and giving practical legal assistance and training to emerging democracies, particularly in Eastern Europe, Africa and Latin America.

### The John V Decore Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution

The Decore Centre was opened in the fall of 1995, and was made possible by the generosity of family and friends of the late John V Decore. The Centre is a unique facility, designed for arbitration and mediation purposes. It is operated by the Alberta Arbitration and Mediation Society, and is available as a teaching facility for courses in alternative dispute resolution, client counseling, labor arbitration and techniques in negotiation. It also provides a valuable resource for a new pilot project which provides law students with field experience opportunities in ADR.

### Aboriginal Law Students' Association

The Aboriginal Law Students' Association is a student club which promotes awareness and understanding of Aboriginal issues and advocating reform. This is accomplished through sponsoring speakers and other activities. The group acts as a support network for Aboriginal students. Membership is open to all Law students.

### Alberta Law Review

The *Alberta Law Review* is a scholarly legal journal published four times annually by second- and third-year law students in consultation with Faculty

and members of the Law Society of Alberta. Past editors have become justices of the Supreme Court of Canada, Alberta Court of Appeal and Court of Queen's Bench. The *Law Review* has existed since 1955, and has a circulation of 3,000 copies per issue. Subscribers include all law firms and sole legal practitioners in Alberta, as well as judges, students, academics, universities and libraries worldwide.

### Articling Committee

The Articling Committee facilitates the application and interview process for students seeking articles. The Committee liaises between law firms and students by gathering and providing information about the firms, posting notices of available articling and summer legal employment positions, and providing information about articling match programs. In addition, the Committee annually organizes Career Days, a forum where students and prospective employers may meet. Legal career and articling information with respect to Alberta and other provinces is maintained by the Committee and made available to law students.

### Cannons of Construction

Since the early 1970s, Law students have published the *Cannons of Construction The Law Students' Newspaper*. Its mandate is to inform and entertain the university legal community. It is funded by the sale of sponsorships and advertising. Students are encouraged to volunteer as *Cannons* staff in the areas of reporting, sales, cartoons and distribution. Submissions of law school news and views to the *Cannons* are welcome.

### Law Students' Association

The Law Students' Association (LSA) is an elected committee that promotes and fosters academic, cultural, social, intellectual and professional activities for the student body. As well as organizing social and sporting events, the LSA provides services to its members such as lockers, a video games room, photocopiers, cable television, a student directory, and an annual yearbook. The LSA provides a link between administration and students and seeks to make the three years at the Faculty both enjoyable and educational.

### Pro Bono Students Canada

Pro Bono Students Canada (PBSC) is a network of law schools and community organizations that matches law students who want to do pro bono work during the academic year and summer with public organizations, non-governmental organizations, government agencies, tribunals, legal clinics and law firms. Students spend approximately three hours a week during the semester performing a variety of activities. Participating students can gain practical experience while working with national and/or community organizations. A placement is an opportunity for students to apply what they learn in the classroom and to contribute to the development of a community or a cause, with the benefit of supervision by a member of the bar.

### Student Legal Services

Since 1971, Student Legal Services has been a non-profit charitable organization of Law students providing legal assistance and information to people who do not qualify for Legal Aid and who cannot afford a lawyer. The largest student legal aid clinic in Canada, SLS assists over 10,000 people each year. Over 250 law students volunteer each year to work on various projects including criminal law, civil law (including administrative law), family law, student appeals, legal education and law reform. SLS has two offices in Edmonton. Emily Murphy House, a historic site and once the home of the first woman magistrate in the British Empire, is the main base of operation for SLS on campus. In addition, the Corona Criminal office operates in the downtown area. Services vary from court appearances in criminal and civil law matters to answering telephone inquiries for information or assisting individuals in the completion of divorce applications in clinics hosted by the family law project. SLS engages in legal research and education in areas of general community interest and concern.

### Women's Law Forum / NAWL

The Women's Law Forum is the University of Alberta's National Association of Women and the Law (NAWL) caucus. The goals of the Women's Law Forum/NAWL include promoting effective participation of women in the study, practice and development of law including increased involvement in the law-making process, promoting the meaning and importance of feminism within the law school and the community at large, and providing a focus for discussion and action on issues related to women and the law.

### Other Organizations and Activities

Other student organizations and activities include a law student branch of the Canadian Bar Association, the Environmental Law Students Society, the FR Scott Society, The Golden Berristers Rugby Club, the Laissez-Faire Legal Club, the Law Show, the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, Vin Ordinaire wine tasting club, the Women's Running Club, Club Tout Droit, International Law Students' Association, and Women's Rugby.

## 95 Admissions

For general admission requirements to the University, see §13 and 14. Specific admission information regarding the LLB program is set out in §15.7.

## 96 Programs of Study

### 96.1 Degree of LLB

Over the duration of their program students in an LLB must register in and be assessed fees for a minimum of ★92.

In special circumstances, a student may be granted permission by the Dean or the Dean's delegate to attend another law school for one of the three years. Students in the MBA-LLB program may obtain permission to attend another law school after completing no less than one and one-half years of the law studies portion of the program.

#### (1) Required Courses for the Completion of the LLB

##### Year 1 (See Note)

1. LAW 401
2. LAW 405
3. LAW 410
4. LAW 420
5. LAW 430
6. LAW 435
7. LAW 440

##### Upper Year Required Courses

1. LAW 450
2. LAW 451
3. LAW 452
4. LAW 453
5. LAW 454
6. LAW 456
7. LAW 486 or 496

**Note:** Students in the first year are required to successfully complete an oral exercise, which may take the form of a moot or some other oral communication skills exercise. Students are required to successfully complete the Faculty's Perspectives Program.

#### (2) Required Courses for Part-Time Students

The required units of course weight and sequence of courses for part-time students are as follows:

- a. In the first year of Year 1, part-time students must complete LAW 401, Foundations to Law; LAW 405, Legal Research and Writing; and two other Year 1 ★5 courses.
- b. In the second year of Year 1, part-time students must complete the remaining three Year 1 ★5 courses and must register in a minimum of ★6 per term.

(3) **Written Work Requirement:** A written work requirement is compulsory in the upper years of the program. The paper must constitute at least 60% of the final grade in the course, and a minimum grade of C must be obtained on the paper.

**Note:** Descriptions of required and optional courses are found in the Course Listings §211 under Law.

(4) **Absence:** If a student has an unexcused absence from a term examination or an unexcused failure to submit a term paper or has failed to perform any other required assignment, the grade assigned to the student for the term examination, term paper, or other required assignment is zero. However, in case of illness or other extreme circumstance, the student may be excused from writing the term examination or submitting the term paper or performing the required assignment. To be excused, a student must present to the instructor an absence slip signed by the University Health Service, where illness is the cause, or by the Associate Dean, where the cause is other than illness. When the excuse is accepted, the percentage weight allotted to the term examination, term paper, or required assignment will be added to the percentage weight allotted to the final examination. For regulations governing absence from a final examination, see §23.5.

(5) **Marking:** Marking in the Faculty is based on the University of Alberta marking scale. See §23.4.

#### (6) Promotion of Full-time Students

- a. **Units of course weight:** After the required first year, law students must take a program of required and optional courses totalling no more than ★18 in a single Fall or Winter Term (see §211 for required courses, optional courses and units of course weight) and no more than ★6 credit hours in a single Spring or Summer Term. Students must accumulate a total of not less than ★92 to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The Dean or the Dean's delegate may permit a student to register for more than the prescribed maximum units of course weight in an academic year. Students must pass each course attempted with a minimum grade of D before receiving credit for the course.
- b. The Faculty operates under a minimum grade point average system which requires that a minimum grade point average of 2.0 is required for promotion for all years. Any student failing to obtain a 2.0 average in an academic year is required to withdraw from the Faculty. Any student with a 2.0 average or better receives credit for each course in which a passing grade is obtained and receives no credit in a course or courses in which a failing grade is obtained. Any compulsory course failed must be repeated, and any noncompulsory course failed may be repeated. Students are not permitted to spend more than a total of four additional years of study after the completion of first year in the Faculty to acquire the ★92.

#### (7) Promotion of Part-Time Students

To the extent possible, the academic and administrative regulations and policies apply to part-time students as to full-time students.

#### (8) Reexaminations:

See §23.5.

(9) **Appeals:** A student adversely affected by the regulations or their application has a right to appeal in accordance with the Faculty's Academic Appeals Procedure (Appeal Policies and Procedures are available in the Associate Dean's Office) with a further right of appeal to the Academic Appeals Committee of General Faculties Council (see §23.8). However, remedies granted on such further appeal shall not be inconsistent with the Faculty's regulations published herein.

(10) **Viva voce (oral) examination:** All students seeking the degree of LLB may be required by the Faculty to pass a viva voce examination at the end of their last year. Such an examination would be of general character covering the work of the three years of the Law program.

## 96.2 Moot Court

The Faculty of Law runs an extensive Moot Court program designed to give students experience in the preparation and presentation of cases at trial and on appeal, in interviewing and counseling clients and in Aboriginal dispute resolution contexts. Students in first-year Law are required to argue a moot case in constitutional law as part of their small section program. The moot takes place in the Winter Term. Grading is based on written (factum preparation) and oral advocacy. In upper years, students may participate in the competitive moot program. There are four main groups of competitive moots: the appellate advocacy moots, the trial moots, the client counseling competition and the Aboriginal law moot. Course credit is offered for moot participation. A professor is assigned to each moot as an advisor. Students are graded on their written and oral advocacy.

Students are selected for the appellate advocacy moots through the in-house Brimacombe Selection Round Moot, held each fall. Students are allocated to the moot teams based on their ranking in the moot, law courses taken and grades received, their preferences and the restrictions on participation for the competitive moots. There are six appellate advocacy moots: the Jessup Moot (an international law moot); the Laskin Moot (a national, bilingual moot); the Gale Moot (a national moot typically in constitutional or criminal law); the Canadian Corporate/Securities Law Moot; the Clinton J Ford Moot (an in-house moot, open to students with a minimum of ★60) and the Alberta Court of Appeal Moot (a competition between the Universities of Alberta and Calgary, open to students with more than ★32 but less than ★60).

Students are selected for Western Canada Trial Moot (a trial advocacy moot involving law schools in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba) through the in-house Coughlan Moot, held in the Fall Term. If the team places in the top three at the Western Canada Trial Moot, the team will compete in the National Trial Moot.

Students are selected for the Client Counseling Competition, an international competition under the auspices of the American Bar Association, through an in-house competition.

## 96.3 Graduate Programs

The Faculty of Law offers graduate programs leading to a master's degree and a postgraduate diploma in laws. The Faculty also offers a program of joint study with the Faculty of Business leading to a combined MBA-LLB degree. See §185.

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## 97 Courses

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In each year, students will enrol in optional courses in the numbers and terms indicated. In admitting students to optional courses, students' preferences are considered, but allocations are made in such a way as to avoid large classes.

Faculty of Law courses are listed in §211, Course Listings, under Law (LAW).