

1: Risk Management & Insurance - Real Estate - Legal Studies

This is the textbook I use for my online class, "Principles of Real Estate Law," REA at Mesa Community College. It covers all aspects of real estate law and I recommend it for classroom use. The author is an ASU professor, which I appreciate.

They dodge, they change the subject, or they lie. The apparent necessity for misleading conduct in a process based on cooperation and co-ordination makes bargaining deception a prime target for ethical theorizing and empirical investigation. Given the high degree of academic interest, one would think that the investigation of deception would have included by now a detailed look at what one of our most powerful social institutions – the law – has to say on the subject. Curiously, academic students of negotiation have essentially ignored the law. Ethical discussions of deception either overlook it completely or assume that it proscribes only the most clear-cut types of fraud, leaving moralists to distinguish, and in some instances justify the finer points of deceptive conduct. Business negotiators and teachers of negotiation skills in business schools and executive training programs need to be aware of the legal consequences of deceptive bargaining tactics. In a business transaction both sides presumably try to get the best deal. That is the essence of bargaining and the free market. So one cannot characterize self-interest as bad faith. No particular demand in negotiations could be termed dishonest, even if it seemed outrageous to the other party. As we shall see, fraud law reaches deep into the complexities of negotiation behavior. The elements of common law fraud are deceptively simple. A statement is fraudulent when the speaker makes a knowing misrepresentation of a material fact on which the victim reasonably relies and which causes damages. Similarly, a person selling her business commits fraud when she lies about the number and kind of debts owed by the business. Lies about important facts are not unknown in business negotiations, but most negotiators know to avoid them. The interesting questions about lying come up on the margins of fraud law. What if the dealer says you had better buy the car today because he has another buyer ready to snatch it away tomorrow? That is a statement of fact. Is it fraudulent if it is a lie? What if the person selling her business says that a large account debt might be renegotiated if you buy the business? That is not really a statement of fact; it is an opinion. Could it nevertheless be deemed so misleading as to be fraudulent when she knows that the creditor would not consider renegotiation? Below, I address these and other questions by exploring in depth each element in the legal definition of fraud with reference to recent cases that have extended the boundaries of the law. Knowing The common law definition of fraud requires that the speaker have a particular state of mind with respect to the fact he misrepresents: When his advisers ask to set up a meeting to discuss these reports, he tells them to hold off. He is about to go into negotiations with an important supplier and would like to be able to say, honestly, that so far as he knows the company is paying its bills. Does this get the president off the hook? Thus, when the information that will give the speaker the truth is close at hand and he deliberately turns away in order to maintain a convenient state of ignorance, the law will treat him as if he spoke with full knowledge that his statements were false. A recent case applied this concept, complete with a punitive damage award, against a company that negotiated a sale of computer and other equipment based on reckless assertions of performance capability 9 Nor is reckless disregard for truth the limit of the law. Victims of misstatements that were made negligently or even innocently may obtain relief in the proper circumstances. These kinds of misstatements are not deemed fraudulent, however. Rather, they are a way of recognizing that a deal was based on a mistake. But if the seller knows that the deed is incorrect and does not tell the buyer, she has committed fraud. Misrepresentation In general, the law requires the speaker to make a positive misstatement before it will attach liability for fraud. When does a negotiator have a duty to frankly disclose matters that may hurt his bargaining position? Under recent cases, the law imposes affirmative disclosure duties in the following four circumstances: When the nondisclosing party makes a partial disclosure that is or becomes misleading in light of all the facts. If you say your company is profitable, you may have a duty to disclose whether you used questionable accounting techniques to arrive at that

statement. If you show a loss in the next quarter and negotiations are still ongoing, you may be required to disclose the loss. One way to avoid this is to make no statements on delicate subjects in the first place. Then you have no duty to correct or update yourself. When the parties stand in a fiduciary relationship to one another. In short, it is becoming increasingly risky to withhold important information in negotiations with parties who depend on you for their commercial well-being. This is a slippery exception, but the best test is one of conscience. Or would you secretly kick yourself for not having found it out yourself? If the former, you should consult an attorney. A recent case applying this exception held that an employer owed a duty to a prospective employee to disclose contingency plans for shutting down the project for which the employee was hired. Thus, a home seller must disclose termite infestation in her home. Insurers must fully disclose the scope of coverage, and insureds must fully disclose their insurance risk. If you apply for a life insurance policy and do not disclose your heart condition, you have committed fraud. If none of these four exceptions applies, you are not likely to be found liable for common law fraud based on a nondisclosure. Beware of special statutory modifications of the common law rules, however. For example, if the sale of your company involves a purchase or sale of securities, state and federal antifraud rules may impose a stiffer duty of disclosure than may apply under the common law. Companies repurchasing stock from employee-shareholders in anticipation of a lucrative merger, for example, have been held liable for failing to disclose the existence of the merger negotiations to their employees. Material Most people lie about something during negotiations. Often they seek to deceive others by making initial demands that far exceed their true needs or desires. Hence, a statement that an asking price is too high may not be a true misrepresentation as much as a statement of preference. In fact, the deal could be closed for that price so there has been a knowing misrepresentation of fact. The question is whether this fact is material in a legal sense. Lies about reservation price are so prevalent in bargaining that many professional negotiators do not consider such misstatements to be lies. Lies about initial demands enable the parties to assert the legitimacy of their preferences and set the boundaries of the bargaining range without risk of loss. Demands and reservation prices are not, as a matter of law, material to a deal. Some experienced negotiators may be surprised to learn, however, that there are legal problems when negotiators try to embellish their refusals to accept a particular price with supporting lies. For example, take the following relatively older but still leading case from Massachusetts. The landlord then told the shop owner that he had another tenant willing to pay the amount and threatened the current tenant with immediate eviction if he did not promptly agree to the new rate. The tenant paid, but learned several years later that the threat had been a bluff; there was no other tenant. The tenant sued successfully for fraud. In a more recent case, this time from Oklahoma, a real estate agent was held liable for fraud, including punitive damages, when she pressured a buyer into closing on a home with a story that a rival buyer the contractor who built the house was willing to pay the asking price and would do so later that same day. Note that such lies are not always illegal. Rather, the law is content to leave the ultimate question of liability to a jury, with all the expense and risk of a full trial. Of course, victims of such conduct may decide that litigation is not worth the trouble. Fact On the surface of the legal doctrine, it appears that only misstatements of objective fact are illegal. The surface of the law can be misleading, however. Courts have found occasions to punish statements of intention and opinion as fraudulent when faced with particularly egregious cases. Is it fraud if you misstate an intention “state that you are going to spend a loan on new equipment if you are really going to pay off an old debt? All but a handful of states judicially recognize the tort of promissory fraud. Strict proof requirements would make this claim a legal rarity, because subjective intent can rarely, if ever, be conclusively proven. But the courts have not been uniformly strict in the proof required to show an intent not to keep a promise. A particularly vivid example of this sort of conduct was litigated in *Markov v. Unbeknownst* to the tenant, the landlord was secretly negotiating to sell the property to the Boeing Company at the same time it was negotiating the lease renewal. The sale went through, and the landlord notified the tenant that it would have to vacate within twenty days. As a result, the tenant lost the Scott Paper contract and incurred extraordinary relocation expenses. What about statements of opinion? Self-serving statements about the value of your goods or the qualifications of your

product or company are standard fare at the negotiating table. However, when negotiators offer opinions that are flatly contradicted by facts known to them about the subject of the transaction, they may be liable for fraud. In one recent New York case, for example, the seller of a machine shop business opined to a prospective buyer that the buyer would have no trouble securing work from his largest customer. In summary, the seemingly strict requirement that fraud be based on statements of fact is, in reality, a flexible concept informed by a notion that parties must take responsibility for the impression they create by the words they use. What matters is whether a statement so conceals the true nature of the negotiation proposal that a bargaining opponent cannot accurately assess an appropriate range of values or risks to price the transaction. He had no business relying on me to tell him the truth! The burden of proof is on the fraud victim and, among other things, the victim is supposed to prove she relied on the misstatement that caused damages. Courts have trouble swallowing the idea that overt fraud should go unpunished just because victims are lazy or fools. Where statements of opinion or mere nondisclosures are concerned, however, courts are more sympathetic to defendants. When the facts were obvious or the truth was accessible to the complaining party, courts will reject their claims of fraud. Finally, in cases of promissory fraud, victims of false promises have particular trouble proving reasonable reliance when the speaker can show that the final written contract language flatly contradicts his earlier statements. So long as the contract document accurately corrects the representation alleged to be fraudulent, negotiators may escape liability. Two examples will help illustrate the legal limits on fraud in these circumstances. The detailed contract included, as part of the purchase price, a promise of future royalties from thermometer sales. And the give and take of negotiations would become meaningless if, after making concessions in order to obtain other contractual protections, a knowledgeable party is later able to reclaim what it had given away by alleging that it had, in fact, relied not on the writing but on the prior oral statements. Moreover, there is nothing on the face of the contract to trigger alarm.

2: #PDF~ Real Estate Law (South-Western Legal Studies in Business Academic) Ebook by awsoo - Issuu

Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for Real Estate Law (South-Western Legal Studies in Business Academic) at www.enganchecubano.com Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.

For gainful employment information, please click here. Demonstrate knowledge of substantive and procedural legal principles. Perform legal analysis, research, and writing. Develop effective communication skills oral and written. Use computer technology as it applies to law. Exhibit administrative and employment skills applicable in a law office setting. Demonstrate ability to perform pre-trial tasks including interviewing, client intake, basic investigation, and drafting of pre-trial discovery. Draft basic legal documents such as wills, mortgages, and leases. Students entering into this program must be able to demonstrate the ability to: Comprehend textbook material at the 11th grade level. Communicate and assimilate information verbally and in a printed format. Gather, analyze, and draw conclusions from data. Complete forms using a typewriter or similar office machine. Input data into a computer. Comprehend data from a computer screen, transcribe notes dictation, and conduct library and Internet research for a minimum of a three-hour period of time. This course introduces students to basic legal concepts, principles, and procedures. It is designed to provide students with an understanding of the structure of the U. In addition, students will be introduced to a wide variety of ethical standards that apply in the legal community. This course reviews the substantive and procedural law relative to divorce, adoption, guardianship, custody, and other family law matters within the jurisdiction of the Probate Court. Topics include the legal status of children, legal rights of women, and illegitimacy and paternity proceedings, as well as divorce procedures and child custody and support issues. Students will be introduced to contract law as its principles are specifically applied to ante nuptial agreements, separation agreements, and surrogacy agreements. Related areas of law such as juvenile, criminal, and tort law are also discussed, as are relevant administrative agency regulations. Legal concepts will be applied to particular factual situations, thus developing and enhancing critical skills such as analysis. This course familiarizes students with the substantive area of real estate and property law. Fundamental legal principles are discussed in the context of business practices in the real estate industry. Topics include purchase and sales agreements, mortgages, leases, recording, easements, and deeds. The traditional law of property rights is discussed as well as recent developments in statutory and case law. Litigation Formerly PLS This course introduces students to the law office and the steps and tasks involved in civil litigation, the process in which one person sues another person in a court of law to enforce a right or seek a remedy such as financial compensation. Students will learn the role of the litigation paralegal throughout an entire case. This includes investigation and gathering of facts, discovery, trial support, and judgment enforcement. Study will be made of the procedural rules that facilitate the fair resolution of conflicts and the substantive law that forms the basis of the rights and remedies protected by the civil litigation system. This course provides students with an understanding of the fundamental principles and doctrines of insurance law. The course develops general understanding of basic concepts and encourages the critical evaluation of the insurance law rules. Topics include fundamentals of insurance principles and basic legal doctrines. The student will gain an understanding of the public policy interests that influence specific laws, doctrines, or rules. Analysis is performed of court-formulated rules that regulate the relationship between insurers and persons who are applying for insurance, have acquired insurance, or are identified as beneficiaries under a contract of insurance. Particular emphasis is placed on problems presented by insurance for health or medical expenses and motor vehicles. This course introduces students to the fundamentals of torts law and civil wrongs that have caused harm to person or property. Specific causes of action, elements of torts, and prima facie cases are discussed in the context of the three categories of torts: An emphasis will be placed on the development of analytical skills and the application of legal concepts to particular factual situations. This course introduces students to the basics of legal research and writing. Students will learn how to analyze a problem, develop a research strategy, access information using primary

and secondary sources, and draft legal documents. A functional approach to research is stressed and emphasis is placed on development of the skills necessary to find and understand case law, statutes, administrative regulations, and constitutional law. Students will be introduced to both the computer-aided research, including the Internet and CD systems, and book-based research. Students work specifically with legal research materials such as cases, codes, rules and regulations, and practice effective legal writing by creating legal documents. It provides students with a systematic approach to learning legal analysis, organization, and writing. The process is sequentially structured so that students may concentrate on mastering each necessary skill before proceeding on to another. Students are provided with an opportunity to develop their writing abilities with specific focus on the preparation of briefs, pleadings, and legal documents. This course is an introduction to wills, trusts, and estates. The probate process including the probating of a will, contested proceedings, and administration of an estate is studied. Students will draft associated legal documents such as wills and specialized trusts. Students will be placed in paralegal work environments such as private law firms, courthouses, state and local government agencies, or state and municipal government offices depending on their area of interest. In exchange for credit, students will complete a hour practicum. Students will participate in a variety of activities normally associated with paralegal employment in the specific field chosen by the student. This typically includes obtaining client intake information, performing litigation support, conducting legal research, and preparing legal documents such as mortgages and deeds. This course is structured to help students integrate knowledge from across the legal studies curriculum in preparation for the transition to working as paralegals or continuing their legal education. Students will integrate and apply knowledge related to substantive and procedural legal topics from an interdisciplinary perspective. Students will integrate and apply knowledge, theory, and understanding developed from their previous coursework in the legal studies program. Students will complete at least one major research and writing project that will require at least one oral class presentation.

3: Legal Assistant/Paralegal Degree or Certificate

We use your LinkedIn profile and activity data to personalize ads and to show you more relevant ads. You can change your ad preferences anytime.

Study Aids License 1. West Academic grants User a non-exclusive, non-transferable, limited license to access Study Aids, which consists of various West Academic-owned and third party academic and secondary materials, including various study aids that may change from time to time. Access to certain materials may be restricted by West Academic. The license includes the right to quote and excerpt from such Study Aids appropriately cited and credited by limited electronic cutting and pasting in work product created by User in the regular course of his or her research and work. User may also create printouts of insubstantial portions of Study Aids for personal use. Except as expressly permitted herein, User shall not sell, license or distribute Study Aids including printouts and downloaded materials to third parties or use Study Aids as a component of or as a basis for any material offered for sale, license or distribution. User may license such Study Aids and obtain access online via store. User is solely responsible for maintaining security of West Academic or other relevant passwords. User shall not use any Study Aids in a manner contrary to or in violation of any applicable federal, state, or local law, rule or regulation. User acknowledges that access to certain Study Aids is subject to Contributor restrictions. User agrees not to access such Contributor Study Aids for any purpose or in any way that is contrary to such Contributor restrictions. West Academic retains the right to temporarily or permanently block access to certain Study Aids if West Academic, in its sole discretion, believes that the Study Aids may be used for an improper purpose or otherwise in violation of this Agreement, or where a Contributor requires West Academic to block such access. User agrees to cooperate with any inquiry. User shall report to West any misuse, abuse, or compromise of Study Aids of which User becomes aware. A month to month agreement can be canceled at any time; however, it will automatically renew in 30 day increments and bill the credit card on file each month, until the User terminates the Study Aids. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the end of the initial term, the Customer may elect to renew on a month-to-month term. Information for California Users Only. Under California Civil Code Section Street, Sacramento, CA , telephone West Academic may, at any time without notice, amend this Agreement and modify, enhance or delete Study Aids. User will be notified of the amended or new terms of this Agreement, and such new terms will be posted online and effective immediately upon posting. User is responsible for regularly reviewing this Agreement. West Academic will use commercially reasonable efforts to provide Users with online notification of such removal. Access to Users will terminate upon conclusion of the Minimum Term excluding month to month subscriptions elected by User when placing its Study Aids order through store. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, all notices must be given in writing to West Academic at Cedar St. Paul, Minnesota , Attention: Customer Service and to User at the address on the Order Form. This Agreement will be governed by and construed under the law of the state of Minnesota, U. If any provision s of this Agreement is determined by a court to be void, invalid, unenforceable or illegal, the enforceability of the other provisions of the Agreement will not be affected. The headings and captions contained in this Agreement are inserted for convenience only and do not constitute a parthereof. Any and all Feedback that User provides to West Academic shall become the exclusive property of West Academic without any payment, accounting, remuneration, or attribution to User. In certain limited situations, your professor may choose to view the results of your quizzes to assess your progress. Such uses of the Service are limited to pedagogical or business purposes only. The code s you may be assigned as part of the assessment program are for your use only. It is understood that West Academic is in no way responsible or liable for any grade or assessment that you may receive through or otherwise related to this Service. The Licensed Content and Software is protected by U. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed as granting User any ownership rights in or to the Licensed Content or Software.

4: Business Ethics: Case Studies and Selected Readings - Marianne Jennings - Google Books

Issuu is a digital publishing platform that makes it simple to publish magazines, catalogs, newspapers, books, and more online. Easily share your publications and get them in front of Issuu's.

Business and the Legal Environment Prerequisite: Introduction to legal system; relation of ethics to law; administrative, criminal, tort, and labor law; and legal aspects of international trade. A more extensive study of the law of contracts and agency. Case studies; discussion and analysis. Public Law Environment of Business Required of students seeking transfer credit for a 3-unit business law course in lieu of BA Relationship of ethics to law. Administrative law and government regulation framework, labor and employment law framework, and legal aspects of international trade. Business Ethics Traditional and contemporary ethical principles and their historic context and relevance to business practice. Identifying the ethical beliefs and values of self and others. Examining contemporary business problems from an ethical perspective. Foundation and Breadth Area D. Studies globalization of business; role of trade, investment liberalization, and economic integration; technology; multinational enterprises. Examines influence of cultural, social, economic, political, geographic, philosophical, and environmental forces on individual and institutional competitiveness at regional, national and global levels; appropriate strategies. Business communication theory; analysis of communication alternatives; effective business writing and speaking; case studies. Meets the upper-division writing skills requirement for graduation. Law and Business Activity Prerequisite: Examination of the law of bailments, shipments, sales, commercial paper, and secured transactions. Nature of property; and the relation of the legal, ethical, and regulatory environment to commercial transactions. Law for Entrepreneurs Prerequisite: BA 18 or permission of the instructor. Special legal problems of entrepreneurs. Topics include hiring legal counsel; selecting a business form; operating small corporations; obtaining capital; using employees to foster organizational goals; and protecting intellectual property, Focus will be on preventative law. Formerly BA T Units: Legal aspects of acquisition and ownership of real estate; conveyances, mortgages, evidences of title; planning and zoning. Introduction to International Business Competing in global markets. Accommodating to differing cultural, legal, and political systems. Role of start-up and medium-sized firms, importing, exporting, international contracts, and investment, multi-country production and distribution. Forecasting and compensating for changing government policies, market conditions affecting profitability. Tools and Techniques of International Business Prerequisite: Organizing international operations, entering foreign markets using global communications, finding business connections and potential imports or exports. Selling abroad, government support services, pricing, shipping, documentation, taxes, duties, quotas, trade licenses. International personnel strategies, accounting systems, travel, international business control. The International Business Environment Prerequisite: Evolution of international business. Political regimes, economic success and failure, identifying prosperity, picking winners. Dealing with changing cultures, variations within cultures. Doing business in unstable regions. Implications of global downsizing. Trading blocks and their effects. Forecasting and international business opportunities. Legal Environment of World Commerce Prerequisites: BA 18; junior standing; BA recommended. Review of ethical aspects of the sports marketing business. Topics in Business Administration Studies in business administration. Approved for RP grading. Requires hours of work at a pre-qualified, academically-related work station business, government or nonprofit agency. Reflective journal, final report, and work station evaluation. As a course substitution, prior department approval required. Only one internship may count towards option requirements. Mth Mtl Bus Units: Concurrent enrollment in EHD B. Seminar to accompany final student teaching that provides opportunities for candidates to investigate and discuss variety of topics and strategies and to reflect on issues that surface during their student teaching experience. Studt Tchg Typ Prerequisites: Supervised teaching in single subject classroom; assignment is for the full day; five days per week. Studt Tchg Bus Prerequisites: Personal Financial Planning Personal financial analysis, planning, and management for lifelong decision

making. Topics include financial planning strategies; money and credit management; home ownership; home, health, and auto insurance needs; savings and investment strategies; and retirement and estate planning. Fall, Spring GE Area: Principles of Finance Prerequisites: Introduction to corporate financial management, investments, and financial institutions. Focus on financial policy, analysis, and valuation in a global environment. Topics include capital markets, risk and return, financial planning, capital budgeting, cost of capital, and working capital management. Intermediate Financial Management Prerequisite: Modern theories of corporate finance; financial decision making under uncertainty; efficient allocation of financial resources; advanced financial planning and control strategies. Financial Institutions and Financial Markets Prerequisite: Role of the Federal Reserve in monetary policy; interaction of fiscal and monetary policy; analysis of depository and nondepository financial institutions; regulatory issues in financial markets; public policy toward financial institutions. Business activity analysis; methods of forecasting; general and specific forecasts; analysis of trends in product groups, sectors, regions, and other areas of the world economy; mathematical models and statistical decisions; analysis of case problems. Basics of investing; analysis of financial securities including debt and equity instruments, mutual funds, and exchange-traded funds; theories and techniques of asset allocation, active and passive portfolio management, and portfolio performance evaluations; fundamental analysis; technical analysis. Analysis of investment strategies; analysis of investment vehicles; fundamental and technical analyses; assessing market and portfolio risks; evaluation of portfolio performance and business valuation. Formerly FIN Units: Grade of B or better in Fin A and permission of instructor. Management of endowment funds; analysis of investment policy statements; analysis of investment styles; analysis of investment strategies; active vs. Using financial and entrepreneurial perspectives to make better decisions at each stage of the entrepreneurial process, from identification of opportunity to harvest. Use of futures contracts as speculative investments and as hedging devices to reduce risk in securities portfolios and in domestic and international business operations. Financial Policy and Strategy Prerequisites: FIN and last-semester senior standing. Integration and application of financial analysis, policy, strategy, and theory across business functional areas in a globally competitive environment. Risk and Insurance Fundamentals of insurance and risk management. Covers the basic areas of property, liability, auto, life, health, and social insurance. Other areas including marketing, underwriting, claims, investments, and loss control. Retirement Planning Fundamentals of retirement planning; qualified and nonqualified plans. Course will cover material required to prepare for the Certified Financial Planning designation. Topics include retirement needs and objectives, government regulations, various business and individual retirement plans, plan funding and investing, plan installation, administration, and termination, and social security. The concept of a total coordinated system of personal financial planning; evaluate existing programs, design improved plans and coordinate execution to achieve stated objectives. Evolution of international monetary system; balance of payment accounting; foreign exchange; forecasting exchange rates; management of foreign exchange risk; political risk analysis; foreign direct investment; international money and capital markets. Eurocurrency markets; international banking; international monetary and banking organizations. Theory and practice of urban land use. Location and legal dimensions, planning, and market processes; financial and investment decisions in real estate; computer analysis and case studies. Real Estate Appraisal Prerequisite: Theory and determinants of real property value. Methods used in urban and rural property appraisals. Statistical techniques and the appraisal process; special purpose appraisals. Relationship between public and private organizations active in real estate; company formation; selling and marketing techniques; financing; advertising; aspects of taxation; escrow procedure; property insurance; computer analysis and case studies. Real Estate Finance Prerequisite: Characteristics and underwriting standards of institutions furnishing funds for real estate investment and development. Alternative financial instruments and their effect on property economics and value. Housing Market Analysis Prerequisite: Analysis of local and regional housing markets and submarkets; availability of market data; primary versus secondary data; design of data collecting instruments; interviewing techniques and interviewer bias; data analysis and presentation of findings; field studies required. Business

REAL ESTATE LAW (WEST LEGAL STUDIES IN BUSINESS ACADEMIC)

pdf

and Real Estate Economics Prerequisites:

5: LL.M. Specializations in Business Law

Jennings, Marianne M. is the author of 'Real Estate Law (South-Western Legal Studies in Business Academic)', published under ISBN and ISBN

6: Legal Studies | Legal Studies | UVU

Legal Studies Degree (LAW) This degree prepares students for a paralegal position in a legal setting, such as a law office, courthouse, administrative agency, corporate in-house counsel office, or insurance company.

7: Finance & Business Law

Real Estate Law (South-Western Legal Studies in Business Academic) Published January 1st by Cengage Learning Kindle Edition, pages.

8: Editions of Real Estate Law by Marianne M. Jennings

Advanced and specialized business law courses are available to students wanting a more comprehensive knowledge in fields such as accounting, finance, insurance and real estate.

9: MJ Degrees, The John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Illinois

Marianne M. Jennings, J.D., Emeritus Professor of Legal and Ethical Studies, has taught at the WP Carey School of Business, Arizona State University since

*Battling Tradition 24 router projects Links awakening manga Word Work Spelling Graphic Organizers Mini-Lessons O
Ã³dio que vocÃª semeia Canyon to alpine lillooet hiking guide Pmi book of forms A Sailors Sweetheart. An account of
the wreck of the sailing ship, / Hollywood Distributors Directory, 15th Edition (Hollywood Distributors Directory, 2004)
Reel 201. Jackson, Norton-Johnson, Joseph W. Thermodynamics of simple materials with fading memory. Financial
markets and services notes 44, Dublin made me Negroes with guns. Job pay for job worth Exploring music with children
Discipleship : deference and difference Culture at work in aviation and medicine Anselm Berrigan John Yau Skyrim
prima guide legendary The life and times of Margaret of Anjou, queen of England and France Some Moral and Religious
Aspects of the War Manual of ideas book Pt. 2. Statistics applied to construction of timbers. All across America
Pornography and the alienation of male sexuality Harry Brod The Simpsons 2008 Fun Calendar (Simpsons (Harper))
The dear price of worship ; The story of a smile translated by Richard Seldin and Yanchiao Li The Great families of
Ireland. Mystery of the Jubilee Emerald Precautionary saving and consumption fluctuations Address delivered by Lord
Selborne before the Congregation of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, on Where the forest murmurs. Historic
Albuquerque 113 things to do by 13 Chinese view of China. Landscapes without memory Shakespeare Stories (ISIS
Large Print) Medicine and charity before the welfare state 3. Soviet Ideology 41*