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people who become pregnant identify as women. LAW 3085 v00 The Nuremberg Trials, the Doctors Trials The Doctors Trial considered the fate of twenty-three German physicians who either participated in the Nazi program to euthanize persons deemed "unworthy of life" (the mentally ill, mentally retarded, or physically disabled) or who conducted experiments on concentration camp prisoners without consent. The Doctors Trial lasted 140 days. Eighty-five witnesses testified and almost 1,500 documents were introduced. Sixteen of the doctors charged were found guilty. Seven were executed. The Doctors Trial provides a significant and important example of human rights violations and serves as a lesson in law and bioethics vital to understanding how law evolved from an initial eugenics policy to and including the horrible examples that framed human atrocities during WW II. This course will highlight examples from Jeanne Guillemin's "Hidden Atrocities, Japanese Germ Warfare and American Obstruction of Justice at the Tokyo Trial", Joel Dimsdale's "Anatomy of Malice" examining the psychological assessments necessary for the trials, and Vivien Spitz's "Doctors from Hell", delving deep into the actual court transcripts from the proceedings. Ben Ferenz's work, one of the actual prosecutors at the trials, will also be included as insight into this tragic period. LAW 869 v00 The Role of WHO in Global Health Law and Governance WHO is the sole global health organization and, as such, has been traditionally considered the lead actor in this domain at the center and the forefront of technical, policy and normative developments in global health governance. Its Constitution and institutional structure represent both the embodiment of a new way of thinking about global health and its governance at the time of creation of the UN system as well as the outcome of political compromises that have affected the life of the organization and its positioning in the global health landscape. The historical development of WHO's functions and activities are also an emblematic reflection of the changing role of health in the global economic, political and development agendas and, as such, can shed light on broader issue of international law and relations. WHO's role and significance as the central actor in global health governance has been the object of contestation and much critical reflection starting in the 1990s and culminating with the organization's role in responding to recent health emergencies such as the 2014-2015 Ebola outbreak in West Africa and most importantly the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, global health governance has become more complex, fragmented and politicized and the future role of WHO has to be seen in the context of those developments and the search for a coherent global health architecture. The course will focus on four broad areas covering the most important aspects of WHO as an international organization, an actor in global health governance, and a forum for policy and legal developments: 1) Historical, constitutional and institutional aspects; 2) normative functions, with particular focus on the International Health Regulations, and the role of WHO in the development of international law; 3) directing and coordinating functions, both in terms of how to address the most important health challenges as well as with regard to WHO's interaction with a number of political and economic regimes; 4) the position of WHO in the current global health landscape, both with regard to the role of other actors as well as to how the organization should look to its own future. The course will allow students to gain not only an in-depth knowledge and appreciation of WHO from an institutional and structural perspective, but also most importantly to appreciate the main contemporary challenges in global health as well as the role of health in a number of critical policy and normative regimes. The approach of the course will be based on lecturing, class discussions and at least one class exercise. Prof. Burci's former tenure as the Legal Counsel of WHO and a long-term senior lawyer in the organization will allow him to contribute real-life examples and experiences that will better root the course in the realities of the life of an international organization Enrolled students will have until the beginning of the second class session to request a drop by contacting the Office of the Registrar; a student who no longer wishes to remain enrolled after the second class session begins will not be permitted to drop the class but may request a withdrawal from an academic advisor in the Office of Academic Affairs. Withdrawals are permitted up until the last class for this specific course. LAW 1937 v00 Trauma-Informed Lawyering This simulation course is intended as a primer on trauma-informed lawyering, and a starting point for practical skills that can be applied across the full spectrum of the legal profession and system, regardless of the type of law one practices. This course offers an introduction to trauma and the growing, evolving field of trauma-informed care, which has critical applications in the field of law, behavioral health, law enforcement, and other direct service areas. A growing body of research over the past 25 years has demonstrated that trauma exposure is common in the United States and every attorney is likely to have clients whose lives and legal matters are greatly impacted by trauma. In this course we will discuss the many intersections of trauma and law, including where client experiences of trauma are often denied, ignored, covered up, or avoided. Our focus is on trauma as it impacts and applies to lawyers and clients in practice, courts and judges, and the legal system and profession as a whole. Because the legal system is so fundamental to society, we will necessarily touch on diverse perspectives and areas of knowledge, including the biology of trauma, neuroscience, psychology, sociology, trauma studies, critical race theory, systems thinking, history, and social sciences. When we work with clients from a trauma-informed perspective, we engage our awareness of trauma's impact to assist the client (and ourselves) with navigating the uncomfortable and inconvenient issues that can become obstacles to the pursuit of justice. We might only know that trauma is impacting a situation from the client's response (or even our own response) to trauma: fear, grief, or anger or dysregulation like physical discomfort, mental or emotional suffering, or strained relationships. While some lawyers receive training in working from a client-centered perspective, we rarely learn how to deal with trauma and its impact. We've usually been taught to exclude trauma, or at least not talk about it. Without trauma-informed lawyering, clients impacted by trauma risk being inadvertently deprived of justice by the very injuries that injustice such as violence, racism, poverty, discrimination, and other disasters (visible or seemingly invisible) caused in the first place. Turning away from trauma risks diminishing the quality of legal services, undermining a client's experience with the legal system or even eroding our own well-being as lawyers. In this course we propose to turn toward trauma in clients, in systems, and in ourselves with the same humanity you would offer a fellow human who has experienced a visible injury. ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY AT ALL CLASS SESSIONS. Enrolled students must be in attendance at the start of the first class session in order to remain eligible to be admitted off the waitlist. All enrolled students must attend each class session in its entirety. Failure to attend the first class session in its entirety will result in a drop; failure to attend any subsequent class session in its entirety may result in a withdrawal. Enrolled students will have until the beginning of the second class session to request a drop by contacting the Office of the Registrar at lawreg@georgetown.edu. A student who no longer wishes to remain enrolled after the second class session begins will not be permitted to drop the class but may request a withdrawal from the Assistant Dean for Experiential Education. Withdrawals are permitted up until the last class for this specific course. LAW 1938 v00 Trauma-Informed Lawyering (Week One Teaching Fellows) Week One Teaching Fellows work with faculty to facilitate the first-year Week One simulation courses offered in January. Fellows will work in teams of two to six fellows for their specific Week One class. The description of the course is available on the Curriculum Guide here. Teaching Fellows receive 1 pass/fail credit toward their Spring course load. Teaching Fellows should expect to meet with their faculty for two full-day training sessions, one before the exam period in December, and the second on Saturday, January 3, 2026, to review course topics, goals, simulation structure, and receive training on their role throughout the course. Readings will be assigned. Fellows then attend all of the class sessions during Week One and assist in facilitating discussion and small-group work amongst the students enrolled in the course. For example, fellows may moot students as they prepare for a mock oral argument or client presentation, or play the witness in a key witness interview. Fellows also meet and consult regularly with faculty during the course to discuss student progress and course logistics. They should expect to participate in a daily debriefing for approximately 15-30 minutes after each class. At the conclusion of Week One, all fellows must complete a 6-8 page reaction paper assessing how the course worked, overall student experience, and how the course could be improved (e.g., legal issues, factual issues, structure of exercise).THIS COURSE REQUIRES PROFESSOR PERMISSION TO ENROLL. Interested students must complete the online Week One Teaching Fellows Application Form. A resume and a 1-page statement of interest must be provided, as well. The Application Form will be made available to students no later than September 2025. If you have any difficulty accessing the application or have questions about the application process, email lawexp@georgetown.edu. This course is open to upperclass J.D., LL.M., and S.J.D. students. J-1 international students must consult with an international student advisor before enrolling in this course. Please email lawcentervisa@georgetown.edu. WEEK ONE COURSE. This course will meet for one week only during the classroom meeting times for the course to which the fellow has been assigned. Additionally, teaching fellows will meet with their professors on two dates to be announced. Professors may schedule alternative and/or additional trainings as needed. This course is mandatory pass/fail and will not count toward the 7 credit pass/fail limit for J.D. students. This course does not count toward the Experiential course requirement. ATTENDANCE AT ALL CLASS SESSIONS AND FELLOW TRAININGS IS MANDATORY. After accepting an offer, the student may drop the course ONLY with the permission of the professor. Permission is granted only where remaining enrolled in the course would cause significant hardship to the student. LAW 3157 v00 U.S. Health Law and Diplomacy in a Global Context U.S. Health Law and Diplomacy in a Global Context aims to introduce U.S. health law and policy through comparative and international lenses. The course will provide interested students with a broad introduction to key areas of domestic health law (health coverage, public health, product regulation, social determinants outside the health sector), including divisions of responsibility at the federal, state, and local levels in the unique health policy environment of the United States. The course will also provide a basic comparative framework for understanding the U.S. health law and policy systems within the broader experience of high-income countries and other health systems. Moreover, this course will explore the role that the U.S. plays in shaping and engaging in global health law through international law, federal assistance programs, and participation in international organizations. This element of the course will focus on the Constitutional and legal context for U.S. foreign policy relating to health, including critical issues relating to the U.S. role in the World Health Organization. Throughout the course, special attention will be paid to way in which law impacts health, more broadly the notion of "legal determinants of health" as articulated in the final report from the Lancet-O'Neill Institute/Georgetown Commission on Global Health and Law. LAW 1827 v00 Wildlife and Ecosystems Law This course will involve an in-depth study of the complex body of laws by which we protect or regulate wildlife, including laws that protect ecosystems in which fish and wild animals live. The course will provide an overview of the wildlife common law history that stretches across several centuries and will address wildlife-specific federal laws and their accompanying regulations, including the Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The course will cover civil and criminal enforcement, constitutional and Tribal issues that arise in wildlife cases, and international law, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. The course will also explore natural resources law and policy. LAW 611 v04 World Health Assembly Simulation: Negotiation Regarding Climate Change Impacts on Health This Week One simulation will introduce students to the science and impacts of climate change, including effects on health such as heat stress, vector-borne disease, and food security. It will provide students an opportunity to develop positions, advocate, conduct a simulated negotiation, and receive feedback to improve skills. The negotiations will take place as part of the World Health Organization's World Health Assembly. Students will represent countries and important civil society institutions in negotiating and crafting an international agreement pertaining to climate change and global health. They will have the opportunity to conduct research for their assigned country or organization, interview experts, develop strategy, negotiate, receive and incorporate feedback, and draft resolutions, treaties, or other legislative language. Our approach will allow students to go through not merely an academic negotiation exercise but to develop language that might be useful in the real-world context of the World Health Assembly. This optional, elective course is for first-year J.D. students only. Details regarding the registration process will be provided to students during the fall semester via email, information sessions, and on the Week One website. ATTENDANCE AT ALL CLASS SESSIONS IS MANDATORY. All enrolled students must be in attendance at the start of the first class session in order to be eligible for a seat in the class and must attend each class session in its entirety. For more information, please see the Week One website. Due to the intensive nature of the course, the small-group, team, and individual work that is involved, and the preparation that is necessary to ensure a positive student experience, students who wish to drop the course after they have accepted a seat must drop by Monday, November 24, 2025 at 3:00 p.m. After that point, students must receive permission from both the course professors and Assistant Dean for Experiential Education to drop the course. Permission will only be granted when remaining enrolled in the course would cause significant hardship for the student. Students who are enrolled but do not attend the first class session will be withdrawn from the course. Healthcare law is a multifaceted domain that encompasses a wide array of regulations, principles, and administrative rules governing the operations of healthcare institutions and the rights and responsibilities of individuals seeking medical care. This intricate field involves interaction with multiple legal areas including, without limitation, corporate/business, regulatory, medical malpractice, insurance, employment, and public policy law fields. The scope of healthcare law covers a broad range of critical issues, including the regulation of healthcare providers and facilities, which includes licensing, accreditation, and compliance with state and federal regulations. Patient rights and privacy concerns, such as those safeguarded under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) are also covered, ensuring informed consent and access to medical records. Moreover, healthcare law extends to healthcare insurance and financing, encompassing laws related to health insurance coverage, reimbursement, Medicare and Medicaid, and the regulation of medical and insurance providers alike. Furthermore, healthcare law plays a pivotal role in addressing public health and safety concerns, focusing on legal issues related to public health, including the regulation of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and biotechnology, as well as issues related to public health emergencies and bioethics. Additionally, this field covers medical malpractice and liability, addressing the legal responsibilities of healthcare providers, including standards of care and the adjudication of medical malpractice claims. Lastly, an ongoing cycle of healthcare policy and reform is an integral component of healthcare law, involving the creation, implementation and modification of healthcare policies and laws, including major healthcare reforms like the Affordable Care Act. The Importance of Healthcare Law The importance of healthcare law cannot be overstated. It serves as a crucial mechanism for safeguarding patient rights, ensuring access to quality care, and maintaining confidentiality and informed consent. Moreover, healthcare law is essential for the effective management and operation of healthcare services, ensuring that physician groups and hospital systems operate within legal boundaries while delivering quality care. Additionally, healthcare law guides providers in navigating the complex web of regulations, thereby promoting regulatory compliance alongside successful and lawful business operations. Common Legal Issues in Healthcare Common legal issues in healthcare include medical malpractice risk management and defense, health insurance denials and appeals, compliance with healthcare regulations, and negotiation of employment agreements and disputes in healthcare settings. Takeaway: Healthcare law is a dynamic and intricate field intersecting with many diverse areas of law, aimed at regulating and guiding healthcare system operations while balancing the varied interests of healthcare providers, payers, and patients. Click Here to Go back to Healthcare Law