

Argosy University
COURSE SYLLABUS
BUS211
Business Law

Faculty Information

Faculty Name: Professor Anthony U. Martinez

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Office Hours: Mondays and Tuesdays – 9:00 to 11:00 AM; other times by appointment

Short Faculty Bio: Dr. Martinez has taught at Argosy University since the summer of 2003. He was the Chairman of the School of Business & Information Technology from the spring 2004 thru the summer 2006. His areas of teaching competencies are strategic management, business ethics, business law, and leadership and change. He has also taught advanced organizational behavior and business communications. He earned a master's in social work with emphasis in non-profit management/administration from Arizona State University and his Juris Doctorate from the University of California, Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law in 1974. He has been teaching since 1975 and was previously on the faculty of the School of Management, University of San Francisco, where he taught for 17 years.

Course description: Current topics in the area of law, regulatory controls, and ethical issues and their effect on decision making are examined. Attention is given to developing critical thinking skills to make humane and informed choices in resolving managerial dilemmas that pose ethical or legal problems.

Course Pre-requisites: None

Required Textbook:

▪Twomey & Jennings, *Business Law: Principles for Today's Commercial Environment*, 1st Edition, 2004, ISBN 10-0324153554 / ISBN- 13:9780324153552

▪Marianne M. Jennings, *Business: It's Legal, Ethical, and Global Environment*, Thomson Learning, 7th Edition, 2006, ISBN-10:0324204884

Technology: Pentium III CPU/ Windows 98; 128MB RAM, printer; Microsoft Office Acrobat (full version), Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.5 (PC) 5.0 (MAC) or Netscape Navigator 4.08. Norton Antivirus.

Course length: 7.5 Weeks

Contact Hours: 45 Hours

Credit Value: 3.0

Program Outcomes:

1. **Communication**

- 1.1 Communicate business concepts effectively, both written and orally appropriate to the audience
- 2. Team**
 - 2.1 Define the attributes of an effective team member and leader and the characteristics of an effective team in reaching specific business goals
- 3. Cognitive**
 - 3.1 Problem Solving – Given a business problem, select and defend a business solution chosen from specific alternatives
 - 3.2 Information Literacy – Given a business research question, access information from a variety of sources, select appropriate sources to respond to a business question
- 4. Analysis/Application**
 - 4.1 Integration – Describe the interrelationship of the functional business areas of statistics, accounting, operations, finance, marketing, and strategy
- 5. Ethics/Diversity**
 - 5.1 Diversity – Identify the issues and challenges related to diversity in current business organizations
 - 5.2 Ethics – Identify the issues and challenges related to ethics in current business organizations

Course Objectives:

1. Explain the origins and sources of law. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 1.1. Discuss the concept of law.
 - 1.2. Explain the nature of rights.
 - 1.3. Differentiate between common law and statutory law.
2. Differentiate civil litigation and alternative dispute resolution. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 2.1. Describe the court system.
 - 2.2. Describe the role of and the process involved in alternative dispute resolution.
3. Know that the focus of business ethics is the balance between the pursuit of profits and the values of individuals and society. **(Program Outcome(s): 1, & 5.2)**
4. Explain the role that law plays in ensuring that businesses act ethically. **(Program Outcome(s): 1, & 5.2)**
 - 4.1. Analyze recent corporate scandals.
 - 4.2. Examine the role of corporate codes of ethics.
5. Recognize the legal rights and social forces involved in business law. **(Program Outcome(s): 1, & 5.2)**
 - 5.1. Explain how the law impacts rights and liberties.
6. Discuss consumer protection laws. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
7. Discuss product advertising and liability. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
8. Explain the constitutional limitations on state conduct. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 8.1. Discuss standing to sue.
 - 8.2. Discuss fundamentals of the analysis of constitutionality by the courts — strict scrutiny, intermediate scrutiny, and rational basis contrasted.
9. Identify the sources of power by which federal and state governments regulate business. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 9.1. Explain the purpose of regulation.
 - 9.2. Locate and identify some kinds of regulation.
10. Discuss the roles of and controls exercised by administrative or regulatory agencies. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
11. Apply legal concepts to a variety of business situations. **(Program Outcome(s): 1, & 4)**

12. Explain tort law and the kinds of tort liability. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 12.1. Explain negligence, strict liability, tortious interference with contracts, defamation, and other torts.
 - 12.2. Discuss remedies for tort.
13. Discuss contract law. **(Program Outcome(s): 1, 3.1, & 4)**
 - 13.1. Explain how binding contracts are formed.
 - 13.2. Discuss offer, acceptance, and capacity to contract.
 - 13.3. Explain the role of consideration.
 - 13.4. Identify the impact of legality and public policy upon a contract.
 - 13.5. Identify a third person's rights and obligations in relation to the contract.
 - 13.6. Explain the consequences of breach.
 - 13.7. Explain the remedies available.
 - 13.8. Explain the nature and legality of sales.
 - 13.9. Identify the risks, liabilities, and property rights in relation to a sales contract.
 - 13.10. Describe the obligations of each party to a sales contract.
 - 13.11. Identify the general principles of warranties.
 - 13.12. Identify the relationship of agency from its creation to its termination.
 - 13.13. Distinguish between the duties and liabilities of the principal agent and third person in agency transactions.
14. Discuss corporations and corporate law in detail **(Program Outcome(s): 1, & 4)**
 - 14.1. Describe the kinds of corporate forms, focusing on private and public organizations.
 - 14.2. Discuss partnerships.
 - 14.3. Describe the kinds of stocks and shareholders' rights.
 - 14.4. Discuss how directors are appointed.
 - 14.5. Discuss the duties and liabilities of directors and the board.
 - 14.6. Discuss corporate borrowing, describing corporate creditors and their rights.
 - 14.7. Discuss the law relating to employee rights.
 - 14.8. Discuss some aspects of corporate governance law — Sarbanes-Oxley and SEC regulations.
 - 14.9. Recognize the legal aspects of investor protection.
15. Discuss consumer law, product advertising, and liability. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
16. Describe personal property and bailment. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
17. Discuss laws regulating securities. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 17.1. Discuss disclosure requirements.
 - 17.2. Discuss the law relating to securities fraud.
 - 17.3. Discuss the role played by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the stock exchanges.
18. Discuss antitrust and marketing laws. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 18.1. Discuss the policy underpinning competition law.
 - 18.2. Discuss the law relating to monopolies and unfair trade practices.
 - 18.3. Discuss the law relating to mergers, acquisitions, and joint ventures.
 - 18.4. Discuss the legal aspects of pricing strategy.
 - 18.5. Discuss the legal aspects of distribution and sales.
 - 18.6. Describe what constitutes market power.
19. Discuss the sources and principles of international law, and explain how international law affects business. **(Program Outcome(s):)**
 - 19.1. Discuss the problems encountered by businesses engaging in international transactions.
 - 19.2. Discuss the forms of international investment and trade.
 - 19.3. Discuss the formation of trade agreements between nations.
 - 19.4. Discuss regional integration agreements.
 - 19.5. Describe the regulatory aspects of U.S. law.

- 19.6. Discuss how international dispute resolution mechanisms work.
- 19.7. Recognize jurisdictional and choice-of-law problems.
- 19.8. Analyze the development of international legal instruments.
20. Identify the different kinds and holders of commercial papers. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 20.1. Identify the process of negotiability and payment of commercial paper.
21. Distinguish between the different types of checks and the liabilities of each. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
22. Recognize and describe the regulation of unions and labor-management relations. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 22.1. Discuss labor aspects of warehousing, transportation, factoring, and hotel-keeping.
23. Discuss the legal aspects of secured credit transactions. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 23.1. Describe the importance of secured credit to economies.
 - 23.2. Discuss Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) provisions in brief.
 - 23.3. Discuss some of the problems posed in international secured transactions.
 - 23.4. Discuss some initiatives aimed at creating an international secured transactions regime.
 - 23.5. Identify the components of secured credit sales of inventory, equipment, loans, and letters of credit.
24. Describe the concepts of bankruptcy and a debtor's duties and exemptions. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
25. Identify the types and obligations of insurance contracts. **(Program Outcome(s): 4)**
26. Identify the relationship of agency from its creation to its termination. **(Program Outcome(s): 4)**
27. Distinguish between the duties and liabilities of the principal agent and third person in agency transactions. **(Program Outcome(s): 4)**
28. Identify the key components of the equal employment opportunity law, and apply these to given human resources (HR) situations. **(Program Outcome(s): 4)**
29. Discuss the issues related to the regulation of employment. **(Program Outcome(s): 1, & 2)**
 - 29.1. Discuss the management of employee conduct and employee welfare.
30. Explain employment discrimination and anti-discrimination laws. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
31. Explain the essentials of copyrights, trademarks, and patents. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
32. Identify the general principles of criminal law and its relationship to business. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
33. Discuss specific white-collar crimes. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
34. Discuss the impact of the Internet on business and business law. **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**
 - 34.1. Discuss the formation of electronic contracts.
 - 34.2. Discuss the legal aspects of electronic payments.
 - 34.3. Recognize governmental regulation of electronic transactions.
 - 34.4. Analyze privacy and anti-spam laws.
 - 34.5. Discuss some legal problems posed in international electronic transactions.
35. Describe environmental law and pollution control regulations, and discuss their impact on business **(Program Outcome(s): 1)**

Assignment Table

Module	Module Topics	Readings	Assignments
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Theories on the Nature of Law • The Court System • Alternative Dispute Resolution 	Anderson, et al. Chapter 1 Chapter 2	Discussion Questions: 1. "Businesses can function better without answer with appropriate examples and r

			<p>2. Discuss the hierarchical relationship between state and federal laws, such as the Constitution, statutes, and regulations. Discuss the reasons justifying the hierarchy. Support your answer with appropriate examples and references.</p> <p>3. Do you think that the active role played by state courts is desirable? Answer giving some examples.</p> <p>4. Discuss the problems faced by businesses under state laws. Explain your answer, and support your answer with examples and references to the American Uniform Commercial Code (the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) and to the UCC.</p> <p>5. "Arbitration is better than judicial adjudication from the standpoint of businesses." Debate. Support your answer with appropriate examples and references.</p> <p>6. Read the article by Vikram Amar. Debate. Which side should rule.</p> <p>Assignments:</p> <p>1. Case Studies</p> <p>a. Case Study 1 Randy is a student at the California State University. He has a strong interest in pornography and its impact on society. For his research Randy uses the university's computer network from his dormitory to download pornography onto his laptop. The University authorities enter Randy's dormitory, find his laptop, and send him a letter informing him that he is dismissed from the University for downloading pornography. Is this action legal? Discuss the arguments.</p> <p>b. Case Study 2 Parkland Real Estate owns a block of apartments in Manhattan. Mr. Goodbody is a tenant in one of the apartments. Unseasonable rains water leaks through the ceiling of Mr. Goodbody's only possession of value — a legacy from his grandfather Mr. Wellman. Under the arbitration agreement the dispute is subject to arbitration. After the evidence the arbitrator decides that Parkland is responsible for the leak, and Mr. Goodbody is not entitled to compensation. Mr. Goodbody believes that the arbitrator is wrong. What can Mr. Goodbody do?</p> <p>2. Research Alternative Dispute Mechanisms</p> <p>a. Research the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms provided by the Better Business Bureau. List the BBB Web site at: http://www.bbb.org</p>
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			<p>BBB office, and talk to the officials</p> <p>b. Based on your findings submit a report on the common types of complaints and the local BBB resolves these disputes. Include your opinion about whether there are advantages to businesses that are repeat offenders and your suggestions about how BBB can improve dispute resolution.</p> <p>c. In your report add an appendix to include your interview with the corresponding answers, that you had with the BBB officials.</p>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Ethics • Constitutional Law • Congress's Legislative Power • Dormant Commerce Clause • State Taxation Power • Federal Trade Commission (FTC) 	<p>Anderson, et al. Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapters 12 – 21</p> <p>Jennings Chapter 13 Chapter 14</p>	<p>Discussion Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Law and ethics are two separate things" answer with appropriate examples. 2. "Business is about making money. Ethics is a debate." Debate. Support your answer with appropriate references. 3. Read this article from the Economist. Do you think involving corporate misconduct means that the law is not policing? Debate the role of the law in policing. 4. Analyze the article Law Versus Ethics in Business and the author's conclusions. Do you agree or disagree? 5. Study the FTC's Web site. Select a case and on the case analyze the type of regulation. <p>Assignments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case Studies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Case Study 1 Boke is a famous basketball player who was charged with rape. He has lucrative endorsement deals with a manufacturer. As Boke's image has taken a hit because of the rape charge, the manufacturer has decided that the commercials that he appears in have a different meaning. They seek to terminate the endorsement deal because that Boke is no longer a "role-model." Include your answer? b. Case Study 2 Martha Mart owned stock in Napkin Inc. She was also a director of. During a board meeting she learned that a new product that was to be launched had not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. She knew that when this information became public the value of the Napkin shares would decline, she instructed her attorney to sell her Napkin shares. At the time of her sale N

			<p>per share. After CNN reported the information, the company received approval for the new product, the share price rose. Was Martha's action legal? Was it ethical? What do you think her actions affect, and how?</p> <p>c. Case Study 3 Macho Man Inc. is a manufacturer of low tar and low nicotine cigars. It knows that its cigars are addictive and ultimately fall out in about 2 years. Should Macho Man disclose this fact in any of its advertisements? What are the ethical and legal implications of this conduct.</p>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Law • Cyber Law • Tort Law • Negligence • Vicarious Liability • Tortious Interference with Contracts • Defamation • Nuisance 	<p>Anderson, et al. Chapter 8 Chapter 9 Chapter 10 Chapter 11</p>	<p>Discussion Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the article at http://www.cato.org/pubs/regulation/regaffairs/070707regaffairs070707.htm and write a critique explaining the reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with the author's views. 2. Governor Schwarzenegger of California has proposed that all punitive damages awards be paid to the state. Do you support this proposal? Advance arguments for or against. 3. Critique the judgment of the court in <i>Hawkins v. McGee</i>. Search for the case on Lexis or on the Internet. 4. Read the judgment of the court in <i>Cook v. Lesaffre</i> (1940), and prepare a note critiquing the judgment. 5. Should the law intervene to protect online consumers from self-regulation by industry sufficient? Discuss. <p>Assignments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case Studies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Case Study 1 Cherry rushed her eight-year-old daughter to the emergency room after Plum fell off her bicycle and hit her head on a rock. The wound caused by the fall was deep and bleeding. Cherry was permitted to remain in the emergency room while Plum's hand while the emergency room doctor was suturing the wound. During the procedure, Cherry was feeling faint and stood up to leave the emergency room, falling, struck her head on a metal fixture on the emergency room wall. She sustained a serious head injury. If Cherry sues the hospital for negligence, will she prevail? Argue. b. Case Study 2 Peter Wu, walking along the street at 10:00 a.m., suddenly and urgently needed to use a restroom. Just a few blocks further, he saw Dell's Supper Club, "De

			<p>patronized a few times in the past. Then at Dell's that said "Restrooms for Patrons" and went to the restroom with the restroom. He entered the dimly lit room and saw a waitress toward a door marked "MEN" and stepped into an even darker room. He turned on the light for and pushed a light switch, but no light came on. The light fixture in the ceiling fixture was burned out. Peter thought was the toilet but tripped over a pile of clothes and severe cuts and bruises.</p> <p>Later that night at Dell's, Papa John ordered mushrooms. Dell's used canned mushrooms from Papa John's Foods, which had discovered three weeks ago that some of the canned mushrooms had been improperly stored and that this could cause Vomiteria, an illness affecting the stomach. Papa John's Foods notified all its customers of the problem and offered to replace any mushrooms purchased from it. Dell's received this notification. Papa John was served some of the mushrooms and became ill. The result contracted Vomiteria, recovering from a severe illness and hospital treatment.</p> <p>At 6:00 A.M. the next morning Garb, who was responsible for rubbish at Dell's, drove to the back of the restaurant to get the garbage. He did not see large guard dog in the bin, and the dog was asleep when Garb went to get the garbage. When he walked to the bin he startled the dog, and the dog barked. Garb grabbed his shoe and held on tightly. Garb tried to get out of the shoe, ran to the fence surrounding the restaurant, and climbed over it to get away. When he reached the top of the fence, he fell to the ground and broke his leg.</p> <p>What actions could Peter Wu, Papa John, or Dell's take? What defenses should Dell's assert? What are the probable results? Discuss.</p> <p>c. Case Study 3 Mackydee's operates a chain of fast-food restaurants. "Koffee" is famous for its strong taste and aroma. A trucker, who was on the road all night driving from Oklahoma to Texas. He stopped at a Mackydee's in Dallas for some refreshment. After picking up a cup of Koffee, he hit the road again, sipping the coffee as he drove. Just as he was about to turn into a residential area, the cup between his thighs. The Koffee spilled over his lap and he was severely scalded. Mr. Sissy sues Mackydee's. What result be and why?</p> <p>d. Case Study 4 Adam and Brett are students in an advanced</p>
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			<p>class. During an argument one day in the presence of other students, Adam took money from Adam's locker. Discuss the defamation suit by Brett against Adam.</p> <p>e. Case Study 5 Brandy is a freshman at the University of party she drank six cans of Bud Light and Despite this she got into her car at 3:00 struck a pole, and she died from her injury. Smirnoff, sued Bud Inc. for the death of underage drinking and violated a duty to drinking and driving. What is the outcome?</p> <p>f. Case Study 6 Ms. Greedy Bustard was a secretary to the leading Wall Street firm Goldman & extremely efficient secretary, and the bankers access their bank accounts through the purchase gifts, and so on. She was their bankers believed that they could not live. They rewarded her with frequent gifts and borrow money from their accounts if she Bustard took this at face value, drew a check three bankers' accounts, and went on a shopping couture houses in Milan. When the bankers were distraught and fired her immediately. advice on whether Greedy Bustard comes you think? Discuss.</p> <p>2. Analyzing Tort Liability Read the complaint filed in the Rhode I Write a judgment analyzing the liability</p>
<p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract Law • Elements of a Contract • Offer • Acceptance • Consumer Protection • Defenses • Third Parties • Excusable Non-Performance • Remedies for Breach 	<p>Anderson Chapters 12 – 37 Chapters 36 – 38</p> <p>Jennings Chapter 13 Chapter 14</p>	<p>Discussion Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the reasoning of the court in Flo at http://straylight.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/10_0087_ZS.html 2. Debate the correctness of the decision of General Foods Corp. (1937) found at http://home.att.net/~jmtyndall/usip/286 3. Read the decision of the court in http://www.mrsc.org/mc/courts/supremem, and debate the merits of the decision 4. Debate the role of contract damages in PERDUE, The Reliance Interest in Contract case is available at the following link:

			<p>http://www.cisg.law.pace.edu/cisg/bibli</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Debate if consumers should be entitled to sue commercial parties when they enter into contracts. 6. Read the article at http://vm.cfsan.fda.g and debate if the consumer protection law has been applied in this area. 7. Debate if consumers in third-world countries should have the same protections as those accorded to U.S. consumers when buying goods from U.S. companies. <p>Assignments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case Studies <p>Your Facilitator will assign you a case study from the list below. Read and respond to the assigned case study.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Case Study 1 <p>Mr. Silicon Crisp is the president of Chip Inc., a company that makes computer chips for the second largest market. In the regular course of Chip Inc. business, the following occurred:</p> <p>He sent an e-mail message to his daughter, Sandy, who is president of the organization, which started the conversation of the other day wherein you agreed to sell 10 tons of home garage available next week to Chip Inc. items. You will be paid \$5 per year for the storage. In a message back stating, "That's right, Dad, I'm ready for storage."</p> <p>Silicon also sent an e-mail message to Walker Inc., which stated, "We agree to replace your old computer, but only if you agree not to buy from Chip Inc." Walkers sent a return e-mail message stating they agreed to these terms.</p> <p>Silicon telephoned Dorito, another customer, and asked to confirm that Chip Inc. would send 100 tons of chips. Dorito, who had already fully paid for the chips, agreed to pay an additional 10% due to increased operating costs. Dorito reluctantly agreed to send the chips immediately.</p> <p>Silicon wrote a letter to Sandy Inc. in which he asked to buy 10 tons of processed raw material at market price should Chip Inc. need any more. Sandy Inc. responded agreeing to sell all the raw material that you might want.</p>
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			<p>Is there adequate consideration for Chips described above with Pringles, Walkers Discuss.</p> <p>b. Case Study 2 Seller sent Buyer a form letter stating the sale a full line of zinc bolts, in 1,000 boxes within 10 days." The letter concluded by stating, "within 10 days." Attached to the letter was the front of the purchase order form for zinc bolts followed by blank spaces in which to enter the desired quantity of bolts.</p> <p>The back of the purchase order form included the following statement: "Any action for breach of warranty must be commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued." Upon receipt of Seller's letter, Buyer filled in the description and price of one type of zinc bolt on the front of Buyer's own purchase order form for 1,000 bolts, and sent the form to Seller later. On the back of Buyer's form was the following statement: "This order is subject to the terms and conditions of the purchase order form 4 of the form provided in part: "The period of limitations period provided in UCC 2-725(1) of the UCC states: "Any action for breach of contract for sale must be commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued. By original agreement the parties may reduce the period of limitation to not less than one year, but may not extend it." The price of zinc rose dramatically following Seller's receipt of Buyer's form letter. Seller telegraphed to Buyer stating, "Because of the increase in price, we cannot fill your order." Buyer responded with a telegram to Seller stating, "If you do not fill your order, we will sue you."</p> <p>a. If Seller fails to deliver the bolts, what is the measure of contract? Discuss.</p> <p>b. If Seller does deliver the bolts, and the contract is breached, what is the applicable limitations period for breach of warranty under the contract? Discuss.</p> <p>c. Case Study 3 Mr. Boatee, a pleasure-boat retailer, entered into a contract with Mr. Boater to sell Boater a pleasure boat. The manufacturer's price of the boat was \$9,500. As the contract provided, Boatee was to deliver the boat in advance and promised to pay the full balance of the price of the boat. The contract contained no provision for a refund. Before the delivery date Boater notified Boatee of his financial difficulties he could not buy the boat. Boatee sold that boat to Mr. Sail for \$12,000. Can Boatee recover the \$4,000 that he had paid? Discuss the outcome.</p>
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<p>5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporations • Intellectual Property Rights • Negotiable Instruments • Checks and Funds Transfers • Secured Transactions 	<p>Chapter 10 Chapter 11 Chapter 41 Chapter 42 Chapter 43 Chapter 44</p>	<p>Discussion Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assume that you are the supervisor for a manufacturing company and one of your employees comes to you with an idea for a unique toilet flush. Prepare a checklist of steps to follow for the flush. 2. Critique the Organization of American Securities' view of Secured Transactions in the light of Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Article 9. To read more about the organization, see this link. 3. Read the SEC's proposal for greater involvement in the process of appointing corporate directors. Discuss whether you agree or disagree with it. Prepare a short paper. 4. Discuss whether class action litigation is appropriate for the misconduct. <p>Assignments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case Problem Henry Budget is a research analyst at Goldman Sachs, a premier Wall Street investment bank. He is interested in the technology industry, and one of the organizations he is following is Pink Hat Software Inc. Just before Pink Hat Software Inc. has an IPO in January 2000, Budget is asked to write a report that the organization has excellent business potential and would be oversubscribed. He rates it a "strong buy." Later Budget exchanges a series of e-mails with his colleagues at Goldman & Silverman, discussing the merits of the e-mail messages he writes, "Pink Hat Software Inc. is a strong buy."

			<p>skimpy Hooters outfit in an especially s of the trailer. Based on suspicions expre the police raided the trailer and seized f digital images of women undressing in photographed by a hidden camera opera denies any role and claims that the man the women succeed in a lawsuit against</p> <p>2. Case Problem 2 Jack Squelch is the CEO and 25% stock receives an offer to buy the organization Asset Strippers Inc. He knows that Ass selling off the real-estate assets of GEE way. Asset Strippers offers him \$35 per prevailing market price of \$25. He does consultants to evaluate the bid and advi that the offer is a good one and that the it. The Board acts on this advice and pa organization from Asset Strippers Inc. I Securities Laws been committed? Argu</p>
<p>7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal and Real Property • Bankruptcy • Insurance • Agency 	<p>Anderson, et al. Chapter 21 – 31 Chapter 34 Chapter 35</p>	<p>Discussion Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should Intellectual Property (IP) be reg law? Debate. 2. Discuss whether legislative intervention discriminatory practices in access to ho 3. Discuss the problems posed by the bank intermediaries, and debate whether the will alleviate them. 4. Critically analyze Todd Zywicki's articl Future of Bankruptcy Law in America a http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm? discuss whether you agree with his con reasons for coming to those conclusions 5. Critically analyze the argument advance article Bankruptcy and Entrepreneurship Start, and debate whether a "fresh start" social surplus. <p>Assignments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case Problem 1 The Sultan of Multan checked in to the large suitcases containing valuable piec when he was dining at the Stinking Ros thief decamped with the 25 large suitcas his valuables stolen asked the Hotel Cal

			<p>to the tune of \$2 million. The Hotel Cal notice, which, as per the state law, had the door of his suite. The notice stated limited to \$500, and the hotel offered to Sultan sues. Will he prevail? Provide co</p> <p>2. Case Problem 2 Shylock gave the State Bank of Florida promissory notes amounting to \$470,000 on the payment, and the bank sought to his farm lands. While the foreclosure pr before the state court, Shylock filed a ba Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. The discharged his personal liability. After t the bank proceeded with the foreclosure granted foreclosure. Just before the prop Shylock filed a Chapter 13 petition. In S the bank's mortgage was listed as a claim proposed to pay the bank four annual in "balloon payment" equal in total value t should the Bankruptcy Court do? Provi</p> <p>3. Case Problem 3 Jack Reefer is a drug addict and compu his drug habit by withdrawing \$500,000 from Pharmacy Inc. and \$90,000 in less two organizations of which he was the s to 2002 Reefer wrote checks to himself accounts but otherwise kept no records drew an \$80,000 annual salary from Ph he and Pharmacy filed separate bankrupt withdrew \$16,000 from the organization a drug dealer whom he owed \$20,000. H always intended to repay what he had "I know how much money he owed. There Should the Bankruptcy Court discharge for refusal to discharge his debts?</p>
<p>8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Law • International Law 	<p>Anderson, et al. Chapter 12 – 21 Chapter 50</p> <p>Jennings Chapter 13 Chapter 14</p>	<p>Discussion Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare a note on what a business should pollution control regulations. 2. How does government regulation of pol issues impact business? Debate whether regulations are a positive or negative im society? 3. Should U.S. organizations be held to th standards in their foreign branches as th

Grading Criteria

Grading Scale
Grading requirements

A	100 – 93
A-	92 – 90
B+	89 – 88
B	87 – 83
B-	82 – 80
C+	79 – 78
C	77 – 73
C-	72 – 70
D+	69 – 68
D	67 – 63
D-	62 – 60
F	59 and below

<i>Attendance/participation</i>	25%
<i>Weekly Assignments</i>	20%
<i>Final paper</i>	35%
<i>Optional</i>	10%
<i>Optional</i>	10%
	100%

Library:

All resources in Argosy University's online collection are available through the Internet. The campus librarian will provide students with links, user IDs, and passwords.

Library Resources: Argosy University's core online collection features nearly 21,000 full-text journals and 23,000 electronic books and other content covering all academic subject areas including Business & Economics, Career & General Education, Computers, Engineering & Applied Science, Humanities, Science, Medicine & Allied Health, and Social & Behavior Sciences. Many titles are directly accessible through the Online Public Access Catalog at <http://library.argosyu.edu>. Detailed descriptions of online resources are located at <http://library.argosyu.edu/misc/onlinedblist.html>.

In addition to online resources, Argosy University's onsite collections contain a wealth of subject-specific research materials searchable in the Online Public Access Catalog. Catalog searching is easily limited to individual campus collections. Alternatively, students can search combined collections of all Argosy University Libraries. Students are encouraged to seek research and reference assistance from campus librarians.

Information Literacy: Argosy University's Information Literacy Tutorial was developed to teach students fundamental and transferable research skills. The tutorial consists of five modules where students learn to select sources appropriate for academic-level research, search periodical indexes and search engines, and evaluate and cite information. In the tutorial, students study concepts and practice them through interactions. At the conclusion of each module, they can test their comprehension and receive immediate feedback. Each module takes less than 20 minutes to complete. Please view the tutorial at <http://library.argosyu.edu/infolit/>

Academic Policies

Academic Dishonesty/Plagiarism: In an effort to foster a spirit of honesty and integrity during the learning process, Argosy University requires that the submission of all course assignments represent the original work produced by that student. All sources must be documented through normal scholarly references/citations and all work must be submitted using the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th Edition (2001)*. Washington DC: American Psychological Association (APA) format. Please refer to Appendix A in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th Edition* for thesis and paper format. Students are encouraged to purchase this manual (required in some courses) and become familiar with its content as well as consult the Argosy University catalog for further information regarding academic dishonesty and plagiarism.

Scholarly writing: The faculty at Argosy University is dedicated to providing a learning environment that supports scholarly and ethical writing, free from academic dishonesty and plagiarism. This includes the proper and appropriate referencing of all sources. You may be asked to submit your course assignments through "Turnitin," (www.turnitin.com), an online resource established to help educators develop writing/research skills and detect potential cases of academic dishonesty. Turnitin compares submitted papers to billions of pages of content and provides a comparison report to your instructor. This comparison detects papers that share common information and duplicative language.

Americans with Disabilities Act Policy

It is the policy of Argosy University to make reasonable accommodations for qualified students with disabilities, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If a student with disabilities needs accommodations, the student must notify the Director of Student Services. Procedures for documenting student disability and the development of reasonable accommodations will be provided to the student upon request.

Students will be notified by the Director of Student Services when each request for accommodation is approved or denied in writing via a designated form. To receive accommodation in class, it is the student's responsibility to present the form (at his or her discretion) to the instructor. In an effort to protect student privacy, the Department of Student Services will not discuss the accommodation needs of any student with instructors. Faculty may not make accommodations for individuals who have not been approved in this manner.

The Argosy University Statement Regarding Diversity

The Argosy University provides equitable access through its services and programs to students of any social, geographic and cultural background, regardless of gender, and strives to prepare all candidates to work with and provide services to diverse populations. Argosy demonstrates its commitment to diversity through the development and support of a diverse educational community.