



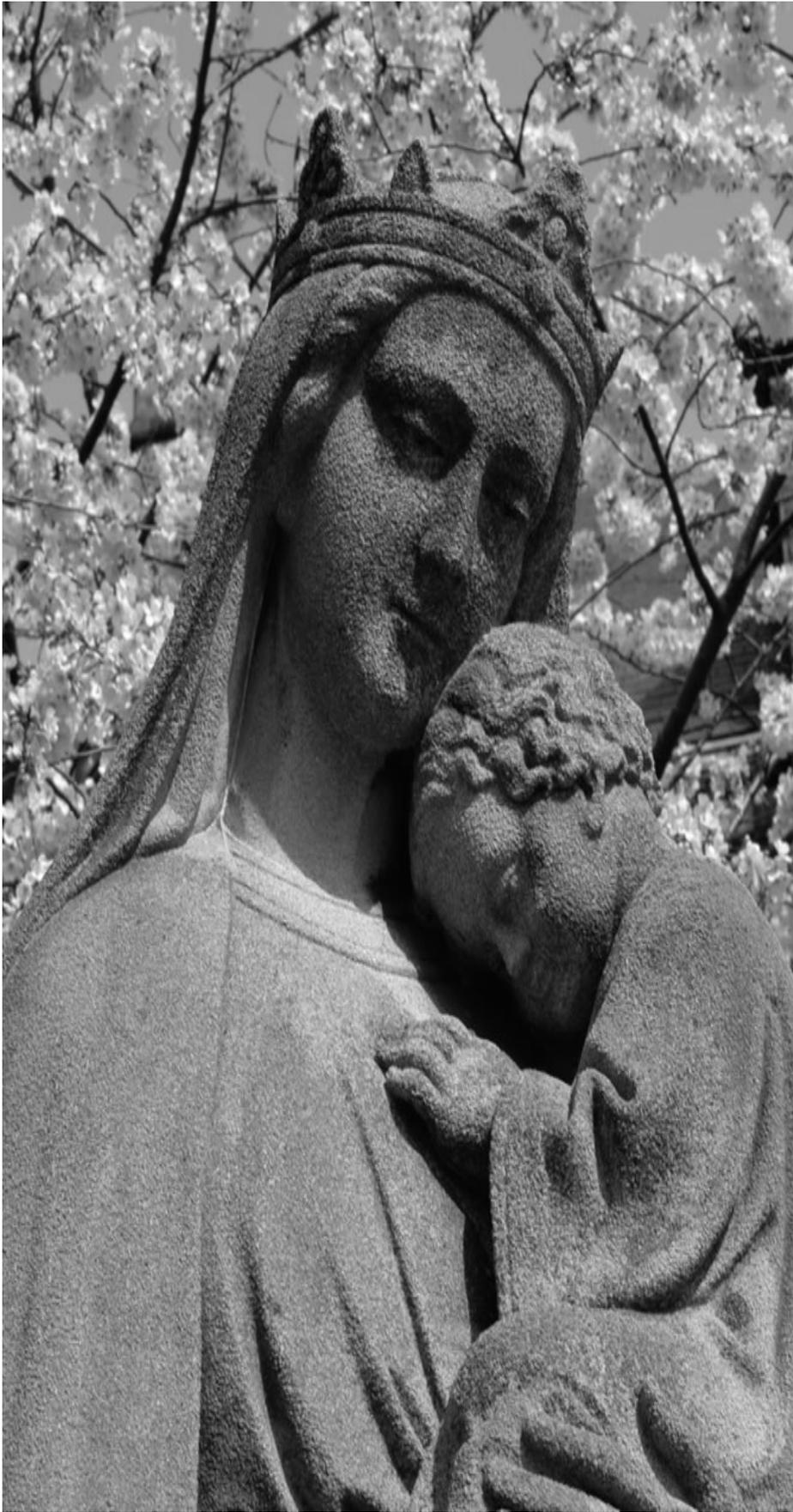
THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

Catalog Announcements - 2015-2016

School of Canon Law

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**Officers of Instruction
Faculty**

Rev. Robert Kaslyn, S.J., Ph.D., J.C.D.	<i>Dean and O'Brien Professor of Canon Law</i>
Sr. Nancy Bauer, O.S.B., J.C.D.	<i>Assistant Professor</i>
Rev. John P. Beal, J.C.D.	<i>Professor</i>
William L. Daniel, J.C.D.	<i>Assistant Professor</i>
Chorbishop John Faris, J.C.O.D.	<i>Associate Professor</i>
Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. Green, J.C.D.	<i>Stephan Kuttner Professor of Canon Law</i>
Rev. Msgr. Ronny E. Jenkins, S.T.L., J.C.D.	<i>Associate Professor (on leave Fall 2015)</i>
Kurt Martens, J.C.D.	<i>Professor</i>
Kenneth J. Pennington, Ph.D.	<i>Kelly-Quinn Professor of Ecclesiastical and Legal History</i>
Rev. John E. Lynch, C.S.P., Ph.D.	<i>Professor Emeritus</i>
Rev. Ladislav M. Orsy, S.J., J.C.D.	<i>Professor Emeritus</i>
Rev. Msgr. Brian Bransfield, S.T.D.	<i>Lecturer; Associate General Secretary, USCCB</i>
Prof. Sarah Duggin, J.D.	<i>Lecturer in American and Canon Law; Professor, Columbus School of Law</i>
Mario Ferrante, J.C.D.	<i>Lecturer; Rotal Advocate</i>
Rev. John J. M. Foster, J.C.D.	<i>Lecturer</i>
Rev. Msgr. William King, J.C.D.	<i>Lecturer</i>
Rev. Msgr. Roch Pagé, J.C.D.	<i>Lecturer</i>

History

Pope Leo XIII in establishing the University in *Magni nobis gaudi*, authorized the granting of degrees in pontifical law. In 1891, the Reverend Doctor Sebastian Messmer, later Archbishop of Milwaukee and a member of the faculty of the School of Sacred Sciences, held the Myles O'Connor Chair of Canon Law. The Degree of Bachelor in Canon Law was first awarded in 1912, and the first doctor of canon law in 1916. In 1923, canon law was erected as a school in its own right distinct from the School of Theology, which status continues today (from 1976 to 2002 canon law was

a department within the School of Theology). The School of Canon Law remains the only graduate program in canon law in the United States.

Purpose

As an ecclesiastical faculty, the School of Canon educates students for licentiate and doctorate degrees in canon law. As authorized by the Apostolic See, the canonical degrees, Licentiate in Canon Law, J.C.L., and Doctorate in Canon Law, J.C.D., are awarded.

The School is a community of students, faculty and staff engaged in the common enterprise of serving the Catholic Church through the study, interpretation and application of canon law, with particular attention to the needs and opportunities of the Church in the United States. Students are educated both in the theory and practice of the law, and therefore are prepared for the professional practice of canon law in diocesan and religious administration, ecclesiastical tribunals, the teaching of canon law, and for scientific and canonical research.

The primary focus of courses offered in the school is the *Code of Canon Law* for the Latin Church, promulgated by Pope John Paul II in 1983. Attention is also given to the *Code of Canons in Eastern Churches*, promulgated by Pope John Paul II in 1990. A proper understanding and implementation of the provisions of the current law of the Church require not only acquired skill in the technicalities of legal interpretation, but also a broad grasp of the historical, theological and sociological factors which have contributed to its development and a sensitivity to the law's pastoral application. Proper service to the Church as a canonist also requires skill in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the law in order to contribute to its ongoing development.

In keeping with the conciliar declaration *Gravissimum Educationis*, on Christian Education (n. 11) the curriculum affords clergy, religious, and lay persons a thorough, contemporary, scholarly, pastoral preparation for service to the Church in positions of canonical responsibility.

The personal guidance of the faculty is directed at every level of instruction and inquiry to the practical needs of canonists at the present time, as well as to thesis and dissertational work that will acquaint and equip students with the applied methods of canonical research and writing needed by both practitioners and scholars.

Admission

Admission requirements and specifications are provided at the School of Canon Law website at

<http://canonlaw.cua.edu/programs/AdmissionCL.cfm>.

Application for graduate study at CUA is through the Office of the Vice-Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies,

<http://graduatestudies.cua.edu/prospectivestudents/index.cfm>.

Admission to study is open to properly qualified persons who meet the following requirements:

1. Official transcripts of undergraduate and, if completed, postgraduate studies.
2. Completion of the required theological and philosophical course preparation (see <http://canonlaw.cua.edu/programs/>)

3. Two or more letters of recommendation from officials or faculty members of institutions previously attended.

3. Results of the Graduate Record Examination, taken within the past five years.

Please note, priests, deacons, candidates for orders, and religious will be asked to submit a letter of support from their bishop or religious superior.

First or Preparatory Cycle

The study of canon law presupposes a theological foundation. For those who do not possess an advanced degree in theology or who have had no previous training in philosophy, 24 graduate credits in theology (8 courses or two semesters) are required, covering (in general) dogmatic theology, ecclesiology, sacramental theology, and moral theology. More specifically, these courses should include the following topics:

1. Elements of philosophy: philosophical anthropology, metaphysics, ethics.
2. Elements of theology: an introduction to Sacred Scripture; fundamental theology; the transmission and credibility of divine revelation; Trinitarian theology; Christology; divine grace; in a special way, Ecclesiology; general and special sacramental theology; fundamental and special moral theology.
3. Fundamental institutes of canon law.
4. Latin.

If the requirements of the First Cycle have been satisfied, an applicant may be admitted directly to the Second Cycle. In individual cases minor deficiencies may be supplied during the regular course of studies in the Second Cycle.

Licentiate in Canon Law

Requires six semesters in which the governing norms of the Catholic Church are studied; a thesis, and a comprehensive examination. Upon the completion of the requirements, the student earns the Licentiate in Canon Law (J.C.L.).

During these semesters, the student become acquainted with the whole corpus of church law, understands it in terms of its theological, philosophical, and historical background, and learns the method and practice of scientific research. The level of research for the licentiate is that expected of professional canonists, specifically the exacting investigation of canonical questions encountered in curial, tribunal, and similar practice, and the articulation of one's findings in written opinions and briefs.

The School of Canon Law offers three ways to complete the six semesters required for the J.C.L. degree:

1. Three academic years: fall and spring, fall and spring, fall and spring;
2. Two academic years and two summers: fall, spring and summer; fall, spring and summer;
3. Four or Five summers of study during June and July, with on-line courses during the academic year.

Residence

Depending on the program chosen, on-campus courses fulfill the residence requirements for the licentiate. The actual time necessary to complete the requirements of the degree program will, of course, vary from student to student. Continuous enrollment is required unless an authorized leave of absence has been granted.

Language Requirements

Canon law is an international law. The official texts of the law and of many documents with canonical importance are in Latin. Other texts appear from time to time in various modern languages. Many of the significant commentaries on the law and studies about canon law topics appear in languages other than English.

In order to understand this law more accurately, to interpret and apply it more fully and to instruct others more effectively as to its meaning and proper application, it is important to have access to more than the limited amount available in English translations or studies concerning canon law. The development of an ability to use canonical Latin and the canonical literature in a modern language is an integral dimension of formation as a canon lawyer and subsequent professional work.

Before a formal submission of the proposal for the licentiate thesis, a candidate must demonstrate a fluency in canonical Latin and pass a proficiency examination in one modern language (Italian, German, Spanish, French) administered by the School of Canon Law.

Coursework

The course of studies is divided into six semesters (A-B-C-D-E-F). Semester A is a prerequisite for the other semesters. These courses include required courses and various elective courses offered in the School of Canon Law or in other schools of the university.

The course of studies normally is as follows:

3 Year Program

Semester A

- CL 701 History of Canon Law (3 credit hours)
- CL 711 General Norms I (3 credit hours)
- CL 721 Structures of the Particular Church (3 credit hours)
- CL 731 Sacramental Law (3 credit hours)
- Latin I (1 credit hour)

Semester B

- CL 712 General Norms II (3 credit hours)
- CL 720 Ordained Ministry (3 credit hours)
- CL 726 Lay Ministry (2 credit hours)

CL 734 Juridical Structures of Matrimony (3 credit hours)

Latin II (1 credit hour)

Semester C

CL 715 American Law for Canonists (3 credit hours)

CL 724 Consecrated Life (3 credit hours)

CL 741 Procedural Law (4 credit hours)

Elective

Latin III (1 credit hour)

Semester D

CL 716 Religious Liberty (3 credit hours)

CL 750 Teaching Office (2 credit hours)

CL 751 Sanctions (3 credit hours)

Elective

Semester E

CL 728 Supra-Diocesan Structures (3 credit hours)

CL 739 Matrimonial Jurisprudence (3 credit hours)

CL 744 Temporal Goods (3 credit hours)

CL 746 Protection of Rights (3 credit hours)

Semester F

CL 727 Philosophy and Theology of Law (3 credit hours)

CL 760 Roman Law (3 credit hours)

CL 771 Eastern Law (2 credit hours)

Comprehensives (1 credit hour)

Thesis (1 credit hour)

Summer Program

Summer I

CL 711 General Norms I (3 credit hours)

CL 721 Structures of the Particular Church (3 credit hours)

CL 731 Sacramental Law (3 credit hours)

CL 734 Juridical Structures of Matrimony (3 credit hours)

Online Fall I

CL 701 History of Canon Law (3 credit hours)

Latin I (1 credit hour)

Online Spring I

CL 712 General Norms II (3 credit hours)

Latin II (1 credit hour)

Summer II

CL 715 American Law for Canonists (3 credit hours)

CL 724 Consecrated Life (3 credit hours)

CL 726 Lay Ministry (2 credit hours)

CL 741 Procedural Law (4 credit hours)

Latin III (1 credit hour)

Online Fall II

CL 728 Supra-Diocesan Structures (3 credit hours)

Latin III (1 credit hour)

Online Spring II

CL 720 Ordained Ministry (3 credit hours)

Summer III

CL 716 Religious Liberty (3 credit hours)

CL 750 Teaching Office (2 credit hours)

CL 751 Sanctions (3 credit hours)

Elective

Latin III (1 credit hour)

Online Fall III

CL 739 Matrimonial Jurisprudence (3 credit hours)

Online Spring III

CL 760 Roman Law (3 credit hours)

Summer IV

CL 746 Protection of Rights (3 credit hours)

CL 771 Eastern Law (2 credit hours)

Elective

Online Fall IV

CL 744 Temporal Goods (3 credit hours)

Online Spring IV

CL 727 Philosophy and Theology of Law (3 credit hours)

Summer V

Comprehensives (1 credit hour)

Thesis (1 credit hour)

Two Year Program

Semester A

CL 701 History of Canon Law (3 credit hours)

CL 711 General Norms I (3 credit hours)

CL 721 Structures of the Particular Church (3 credit hours)

CL 731 Sacramental Law (3 credit hours)

Latin I (1 credit hour)

Semester B

CL 712 General Norms II (3 credit hours)

CL 720 Ordained Ministry (3 credit hours)

CL 726 Lay Ministry (2 credit hours)

CL 734 Juridical Structures of Matrimony (3 credit hours)

Latin II (1 credit hour)

Summer II

CL 715 American Law for Canonists (3 credit hours)

CL 724 Consecrated Life (3 credit hours)

CL 741 Procedural Law (4 credit hours)

Elective

Semester E

CL 728 Supra-Diocesan Structures (3 credit hours)

CL 739 Matrimonial Jurisprudence (3 credit hours)

CL 744 Temporal Goods (3 credit hours)

CL 746 Protection of Rights (3 credit hours)

Semester F

CL 727 Philosophy and Theology of Law (3 credit hours)

CL 760 Roman Law (3 credit hours)

CL 771 Eastern Law (2 credit hours)

Elective

Summer III

CL 716 Religious Liberty (3 credit hours)

CL 750 Teaching Office (2 credit hours)

CL 751 Sanctions (3 credit hours)

Elective

Comprehensives (1 credit hour)

Thesis (1 credit hour)

Thesis

Each student must submit a thesis, approximately fifty to sixty pages in length, in which a significant (taking account of the thesis length) canonical issue is investigated. The thesis must demonstrate the student's familiarity with basic methods and techniques of research, technical mastery of a limited subject matter, and ability to exercise sound canonical judgment and formulate accurate conclusions.

Comprehensive Examination

In addition to regular course examinations or the equivalent, at the conclusion of the six semesters of courses the student sits for a comprehensive oral examination to demonstrate mastery of the whole corpus of Church law. A student who twice fails the comprehensive examination is no longer eligible to receive the licentiate.

Dual-Degree Program

In conjunction with the Columbus School of Law at The Catholic University of America, the School of Canon Law offers a dual-degree program for students who qualify for admission to the canon law program and to the law school program. The dual-degree program makes it possible to earn a J.D. degree in American law and a J.C.L. degree in canon law. Requirements of the respective degree programs must be met, but some courses in the law program are accepted as electives for canon law, and some canon law courses are accepted as law electives. For more information, contact the dean of the School of Canon Law.

Master in Church Administration (M.C.A.)

The Masters in Church Administration (M.C.A.) degree is a one-year residential program providing graduate education for curial and parochial

officials engaged in a wide variety of ministries in the diocese other than Canonical Affairs or the Diocesan Tribunal. The M.C.A. offers a foundation in Church law combined with a second focus of study from other Schools at the Catholic University of America and which would reflect the individual's present or future diocesan service – for example, business administration, theology (spirituality, ecumenism, systematic theology, liturgy, etc.), sociology.

Please note: The M.C.A. is not an ecclesiastical degree and is distinct from the licentiate in canon law (J.C.L.) and the doctor of canon law (J.C.D.) degrees offered by the School.

M.C.A. Admissions Requirements

- a. A bachelor's degree from an accredited college of university.
- b. Superior achievement and the ability to pursue graduate work as indicated by official transcripts from previous institutions of study.
- c. The results of the Graduate Record Examination (G.R.E.)
- d. Non-native English-speakers should demonstrate evidence of English proficiency through submission of Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) scores or through some other means.
- e. At least two academic letters of recommendation.

M.C.A. Coursework

- a. Four canon law courses will be taken in the fall semester:

CL 711—General Norms I
 CL 721—Structures of the Particular Church
 CL 744—Temporal Goods
 TRS 665A: Basic Principles of Latin Canon Law

- b. Four additional courses in canon law or in another discipline (theology, business, etc.) will be taken in the spring semester.
- c. Students must maintain an average of 3.0.

M.C.A. Major Paper or Practicum

- a. The student is expected to write a major paper of 25 to 30 pages synthesizing the courses taken through the course of the year. The student will undergo an oral examination on the content of the paper after it has been accepted by the director. The paper and oral examination must be completed at the conclusion of the spring semester.
- b. In place of the major paper, the student could choose to develop and propose to the Director of the MCA Program a practicum dimension to the M.C.A. The practicum – practical experience in the student's specific field of interest – requires prior presentation of a proposal detailing the expected hours of the practicum; location; on-going supervision; and expectations of the student and supervisor. Upon conclusion, the student will submit a maximum 10-page paper, relating the practicum to the course work and including an evaluation by the student's practicum supervisor.
- c. The major paper and the practicum are each worth six credits.

Doctorate in Canon Law

Admission

For admission to candidacy for the doctorate, the student must have successfully received the licentiate degree (J.C.L.) and demonstrated superior academic ability as demonstrated by achievement of an overall A-average in the various components of the licentiate program (i.e., coursework, thesis, comprehensive examination) taken in the aggregate. However, within this overall average, the grade for the thesis must be at least A-. During the residency requirement, a candidate must have completed the Seminar in Sources (CL 702).

Admission to the doctoral program follows upon the successful development and submission of the dissertation proposal. Prior to such submission, a candidate must demonstrate a fluency in canonical Latin and pass proficiency examinations in two modern languages (Italian, Spanish, German, French) administered by the School of Canon Law.

Residence

The residency requirement for the Third Cycle is one year or two semesters. The actual time necessary to complete the requirements of the degree program usually extends to three or four semesters, chiefly dependent on the time needed to complete the dissertation (below).

Continuous enrollment is required unless an authorized leave of absence is granted for very serious reasons; such a leave cannot be longer than a maximum of four semesters.

Coursework

During this cycle the candidate is to be registered for dissertation guidance and is to complete four courses or seminars.

Dissertation

The candidate must submit a written dissertation to the faculty, reflecting a level of research expected of Ph.D. candidates. The candidate must defend the dissertation during an examination on the dissertation and on 10 theses closely related to it or subjects of special study. If the dissertation is approved, the specified number of printed copies must be deposited in the Office of the Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies.

Courses Offered

A full listing of graduate courses offered by the School of Canon Law is found below. Consult [Cardinal Station](#) for additional information about courses and to determine course offerings by semester.

Course Catalog for Canon Law

CL

696	Licentiate Thesis Guidance	This course bills at the equivalent of one credit hour.
698A	Licentiate Comprehensive	

Examination
(w/Classes)

698B	Licentiate Comprehensive Examination (w/o Classes)	Enrollment in this course bills at the equivalent of one credit hour.
700	Study Visit Roman Curia	
701	History of Canon Law	Legal texts: church orders, Oriental collections, Dionysiana, Hispana, Pseudo-Isidorian forgeries, Decretum of Burchard, collections of Ivo of Chartres, the formation of the Corpus Iuris Canonici, developments after the Council of Trent. Church structures: the episcopate, presbyterate, patriarchate, papacy, councils, and the like.
702	Seminar in Sources	Readings in Gratian, the Decretals, the Glossa ordinaria, and the commentators before the Council of Trent. Required for J.C.D. candidacy.
711	General Norms I	Introduction to the Church's legal system and in particular Book I of the Code of Canon Law. Canons 1 to 95 examined in the light of the canonical tradition, documents of the Second Vatican Council and the revision of the law. Includes the following: specificity of the Code, law, custom, general decrees and singular administrative acts.
712	General Norms II	A study of the second part of Book One of the Code of Canon Law. Includes physical and juridic persons, juridic acts, the power of governance, ecclesiastical offices, prescription and the computation of time. Canons 96-203.
714A	Church Councils from Nicaea to Trent	
715	American Law for Canonists	Following courses on the juridical structure of the Church, norms of Church governance, marriage and religious freedom, this course provides students with an overview of the American legal system. Basic principles of American constitutional law and governance are touched on, with an emphasis on aspects of American law that are especially relevant to canon law today. As such, the course endeavors to assist students in

seeing more clearly the relationship of canon law to civil law, and to become aware of the most significant areas where canon law and civil law are likely to interact. The course presupposes a basic grasp of the Church's theological and juridic self-understanding. The course lays groundwork for understanding the most important issues concerning the relationship between the civil law and canon law in the United States today, with a view toward facilitating communication between canonists and civil lawyers who advise Church officials.

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| 716 | Religious Liberty | Study of several aspects of the relations between Church and State. The students will be confronted with theoretical considerations and principles as well as with practical applications of the latter in national and international jurisprudence. |
| 717 | Selected Issues in Canon and Civil Law | |
| 718 | Constitutional Law of the Church | 'Ius Publicum Ecclesiasticum' both Externum and Internum. Critique of historical approaches to the Ius Publicum; theological foundations in view of Vatican II; elements comprising the Church constitution. Canons 3; 204-207. |
| 719 | The Second Vatican Council and the Code of Canon Law | The course shall investigate the documents of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council, the fundamental fons of the Codex Iuris Canonici. The course will begin with an introduction to the Council itself from its inception by Pope John XXIII to the promulgation of its texts. The course shall then turn to the implementation of the conciliar texts and the revision of the Codex. The conciliar documents themselves shall be the primary focus. |
| 720A | Ordained Ministry | The canonical study of the sacrament of orders and the legal state associated with that sacrament. Issues include the selection, training, ministry and life of the ordained as well as the sacrament itself: reception, minister, requirements, and irregularities and impediments. Canons 232-293; 1008-1054; 1708-1712. |
| 721 | Structures of the Particular | Theological-canonical reflections on the various structures whereby the particular |

Church	church is organized for mission. 1983 code in light of Vatican Council II and post-conciliar legal developments, some comparative analysis of the 1917 code. The nature of the particular church, the office of diocesan bishop, the diocesan synod, the diocesan curia, consultative bodies such as the presbyteral council, the finance council and the college of consultors, the office of pastor, and the structure of the parish. Canons 368-430, 460-555.	
722	Administration in the Diocesan Curia	Contemporary theories of management and communication applied to the diocesan curia as described in the Code of Canon Law and actual practice from a representative sampling of United States dioceses. Specific concerns such as planning, organizational structure, record keeping, confidentiality, budgeting, and relating to agencies outside the diocese. Offered alternate years.
723A	Selected Issues in Particular Church	
724	Law for Consecrated Life	This course examines the history, nature, spirit, and purpose of life consecrated by the evangelical counsels. It presents an overall history of the beginnings and evolution of this gift of the Holy Spirit to the Church. Further, it demonstrates how the Church treasures and preserves this divine gift through stable forms of living, while encouraging these forms to grow and flourish in accord with the spirit of the founders and their sound traditions (canon 576).
725	Selected Issues in Consecrated Life	Research and case-study seminar on practical current issues in consecrated life: constitutions, incorporation and separation procedures, government, apostolate, administration of goods, rights and obligations, recourse. Prerequisite: 724.
726	Special Issues in Lay Ministry	The course considers various aspects of lay ministry; definition, interpretation and implementation of pertinent canons on office and power of governance, parish staffing (c. 517.2), employment practices and preparation for ministry. Also, cc.

208-231 on obligations and rights of the Christian faithful and lay Christian faithful, as well as cc. 298-329 on Associations of the Faithful.

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| 727 | Philosophy and Theology of Law | A study of select philosophers and theologians whose views on the role of law in society and in the Church have shaped the canonical system of law and continue to provide keys for its interpretation and development. |
| 728 | Supra-Diocesan Structures of the Church | Theological-canonical issues pertinent to Latin church governance at the universal and intermediary levels. Reflections on petrine ministry and college of bishops/ecumenical council, synod of bishops, college of cardinals, Roman Curia, and pontifical legates. Observations on provinces and regions, metropolitans, particular councils with particular attention directed to episcopal conferences. Canons 330-367; 431-459. |
| 728N | Medieval Papacy | This seminar will concentrate on the history and development of the papacy from the Age of Reform in the eleventh century to the Age of Conciliarism in the fifteenth century. The pontificates of Popes Gregory VII, Alexander III, Innocent III, Innocent IV, Boniface VIII, John XXII, Martin V will receive special emphasis. The course will focus on the development of papal monarchy during this period and its effect on the structure and institutions of the Church. A final research paper will be required. There is no language requirement. |
| 729 | Liturgical Law | The nature of liturgical legislation. The discipline of the Constitution on the Liturgy, implementing documents, and the praenotanda of the Roman liturgical books. The authority of diocesan bishops and conferences of bishops. Particular liturgical books and norms. Relation of liturgical legislation to the Code of Canon Law, especially canons 2, 834-839. |
| 730 | Liturgical Law: Selected Issues | Building on the foundation of CL 729, this seminar will devote time to an in-depth examination of selected issues in liturgical law of interest to the instructor and the students. Possible issues include the development of specific liturgical books or ritual elements, authorities competent to regulate the liturgy, |

vernacular translations, liturgical inculturation, music, and art. Prerequisite: CL 729 Liturgical Law.

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| 731 | Sacramental Law: Selected Issues in Discipline of Church's Sanctifying Office | Theological-canonical reflections on selected questions in the canons of Book IV, other than the sacraments of orders and marriage, in light of the teaching of the Second Vatican Council, postconciliar legislation, and the process of revising the Code of Canon Law. Particular emphasis on issues in the sacramental law of Christian initiation, penance, and anointing of the sick. Selected questions in Part II (other acts of worship) and Part III (sacred places and times) of Book IV. |
| 732 | The Sanctifying Office: Parts II and III | This course will explore Parts II and III of Book IV on the sanctifying office. Attention will be given to the universal law and applicable particular law on acts of divine worship (outside of the seven sacraments) and to sacred places and times in light of the teaching and discipline of the Second Vatican Council and post-conciliar legislation. Prerequisite: CL 731 Sacramental Law. |
| 734 | Juridical Structure: Sacrament of Matrimony | A study of the principal canons on matrimony in their historical and doctrinal context. The canonical definition of marriage and its ends and properties, canonical preparation for marriage, impediments, mixed marriage, dissolution of the bond, separation, convalidation, sanation. Canons 1055-1094, 1124-1165. |
| 735 | Selected Issues in Marriage | Canons 1142-1150 sketch the circumstances in which the Church will dissolve valid marriages. This course examines the theory behind these exceptions to the principle of marital indissolubility, the conditions which must be met for dissolutions to be granted, and the procedure to be followed when processing these cases. |
| 736 | Theology of Marriage: Foundations in Theological Anthropology | |
| 739 | Matrimonial Jurisprudence | An examination of the nature of jurisprudence and of selected capita nullitatis of particular relevance to |

practitioners in church courts; so-called traditional capita but also various psychological bases for nullity. Writing and critique of briefs and sentences. Canons 1057, 1095-1103, 1107. Prerequisite: 734.

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| 740 | Selected Issues in Matrimonial Jurisprudence | A more detailed examination of selected grounds for marital nullity in light of the jurisprudence of the Rota and American courts. Prerequisite: 739. |
| 740A | Jurisprudence of the Roman Rota | |
| 741 | Procedural Law | A general overview of key issues in the law on the formal process in the 1983 code with reference to the marriage nullity process in particular; competence, tribunal organization, procedural capacity, the opening of the formal process, the rules of evidence, the decision, and ways of impugning the decision. Canons 1400-1691. |
| 742 | Selected Tribunal Issues | |
| 743 | Procedural Law in the Causes of Saints (Beatification and Canonization) | |
| 744 | Temporal Goods | This course considers the ownership, administration and alienation of ecclesiastical goods, normally after students have acquired some background in the history of canon law, general norms, sacramental law and particular Church structures. The canon law of temporal goods can only be understood properly in relation to the Church's theological self-understanding and the role that temporalities have played in the history of the Church. It is especially important that students understand the canon law of temporal goods in relation to the doctrine of the Incarnation and its implications for the Church's ownership and use of material things. The Church asserts a fundamental right and responsibility to own and use material things. How the Church's structure is understood theologically and given concrete expression juridically affects the |

exercise of this fundamental right and fulfillment of the responsibilities it gives rise to. This concern should likewise influence the way Church entities are structured in civil law. After a brief consideration of the theological context in which the Church's law of temporal goods should be understood and the historical development of theological concepts that inform the current norms of the Code regarding temporalities the course will begin to consider the norms of the Code themselves, starting with the general principles outlined in the introductory canons of Book V. Interwoven with the treatment of the introductory canons will be a consideration of the temporal context within which the Church's regulation of temporalities is to be understood (a brief history of Church/State relations with respect to the Church's ownership and use of property, and the contemporary context in this regard). Following the structure of Book V, the course will go on to consider norms that apply to the acquisition of goods by Church and specific Church entities. Because of the relationship between the acquisition of goods for the Church's use and the necessity of identifying exactly what person or entity has acquired them, at this point in the course attention will also be given to the ecclesiological context within which the canon law of temporal goods is to be understood and applied (that is, how authority is distributed in the Church and various discrete entities capable of property ownership are created and identified), and the civil context (how those same persons and entities gain recognition before the civil law for purposes of protecting and vindicating property rights). Norms that apply to the administration of Church goods will then be taken under consideration, and then norms that apply to contracts that affect the ownership and use of Church goods. As the Code itself does, special attention will be given to contracts and transactions that involve the alienation of Church property. Finally, pious causes and pious wills and foundations will be considered.

745 Due Process

746 Protection of Contemporary concern for rights within

	Rights in Administrative Life of the Church	the Church, causes and implications; canonical tradition and the protection of rights; categories of rights and their respective bases; selected human, ecclesial, and ecclesiastical rights; necessity of juridical protection of rights within the Church; nature of juridical protection; juridical protection in the new Code of Canon Law; administrative justice; ecclesiastical due process; administrative courts. Canons 208-231, 1713-1716, 1732-1739.
747	Selected Issues in the Law on Clergy	Some controverted questions concerning the rights and obligations of diocesan clerics; e.g., responding to complaints of sexual misconduct, issues regarding reassignment to ministry, voluntary petitions for return to the lay state, structuring policies and practices on leaves of absence, nonpenal disciplinary actions. Topics adjusted to needs and interests of participants. Prerequisite: 720.
748	Confidentiality and the Law	Survey of issues relating to confidentiality in civil and canon law: the seal of confession and the ζ priest-penitent ζ privilege; other evidentiary privileges in civil law; principles of moral theology with respect to confidentiality; ζ mandatory reporting ζ laws; secret archives ζ etc. The course will consider areas of potential conflict between the two legal systems and the bases for claiming protection in civil law for confidential communications and other information considered confidential.
750	Teaching Office of the Church	Canonical aspects of the Church's teaching office or magisterium. Canons 747-833 examined in the light of the documents of the Second Vatican Council from both doctrinal and disciplinary aspects. The ministry of the word, including preaching and catechetical formation; missionary activity, including the catechumenate; Catholic schools and higher education; communications media.
751	Sanctions	Some background reflections on the post-conciliar revision of penal law. Systematic examination of key substantive penal law institutes in the 1983 code; notion of delict, penal authority, imputability, types of penalties, application and remission of

penalties, etc.; administrative and judicial penal procedure; penalties for specific delicts. Canons 1311-1399, 1717-1731, and related canons, especially April 2001 motu proprio 'Sacramentorum sanctitatus tutela' and USCCB 'Essential Norms.'

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| 757 | Selected Issues in Chancery Practice | Some practical issues involving canon law faced by those who work in diocesan curiae: e.g., personnel management, dealing with extern clergy, investigation of complaints of sexual misconduct, developing policies, administering temporal goods, disputed issues in liturgical law, dealing with recourses to the Holy See. |
| 758 | Special Procedures: More Grave Delicts | The Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith is solely competent in penal matters related to the most serious delicts [graviora delicta] committed by clerics and members of the lay faithful. The course will examine the substantial and procedural norms of universal law governing the graviora delicta as well as the applicable particular ecclesiastical law for the United States. It will also provide practical guidance in the implementation and application of these norms. |
| 760 | Roman Law | Selected institutes of Roman public and private law as they have influenced the development of canon law and aid in its interpretation. |
| 771 | Survey of Eastern Canon Law | Ecclesiological background. Codification and revision of Eastern canon law. Orientalium Ecclesiarum. The 1990 Code of Canons for Eastern Churches. Hierarchical and collegial governance; synodal governance. Structures in patriarchal, major archiepiscopal and autonomous metropolitan churches. Eparchies and exarchies. Pertinent canons on the Church's teaching and sanctifying missions. Selected canons on procedures and sanctions. |
| 784 | Ecumenism and Canon Law | The attitude and regulations expressed in the code and in pre-Vatican II legislation concerning persons and religious institutions other than Roman Catholic. A study of the documents issued during and since Vatican II dealing with ecumenical matters and their canonical implications. Questions concerning the reception and |

administration of the sacraments in an ecumenical context.

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| 788 | Special Issues
in Church
Governance | |
| 790 | Contemporary
Ecclesiastical
Latin Usage | A practical reading course oriented toward providing a facility in reading the code and curial documents with an emphasis on vocabulary, content, style, and meaning. Prerequisites: Latin 501-502. |
| 795 | Latin for
Canonists I | |
| 796 | Latin for
Canonists II | Second course in a two-semester sequence giving intensive grounding in forms, vocabulary, and syntax; frequent exercises in reading and writing Latin. |
| 797 | Latin for
Canonists III | Close reading and study of selections from the 1983 Code of Canon Law, rotal decisions, and apostolic constitutions. |
| 797X | Latin III | |
| 800 | Seminar in
Canonical
Studies | Introduction to doctoral study of canon law, research and writing at the doctoral level. Discussion of selected topics in canon law, experience in research and moderating group examination of questions of special interest. |
| 801 | Readings | |
| 802 | Readings in
General Norms | |
| 803 | Readings in
Clergy, Laity,
Ministry | |
| 804 | Readings in
Church
Structures | |
| 805 | Readings in
Religious Law | |
| 806 | Readings in the
Church's Office
of Teaching | Selected issues in the area of Teaching Office in the Church (book III of the Code of Canon Law) will be dealt with. In the Spring Semester of 2008, the focus will be on catholic universities and the application of the apostolic constitution 'Ex Corde Ecclesiae.' |
| 806A | Bishop and
Magisterium | |

- 807 Readings in the Church's Office of Sanctifying
- 808 Readings in the Church's Office of Governance The aim of the course is to provide a canonical overview of issues connected with the governance of the Church. Assigned readings will be discussed with the professor on a weekly basis. The student must have prepared the readings and prepared specific questions on issues raised.
- 808B Eastern Churches: Synodal Governance
- 808C Eastern Churches: Relationship with Rome The Historical and Contemporary State of the Eastern Churches in Their Relationship with Rome.
- 809 Readings in the Law on Temporal Goods
- 810 Readings in the Law on Penalties
- 811 Readings in Procedural Law
- 812 Readings in the Sources of Medieval and Early Modern Canon Law
- 996 Dissertation - Doctoral This course bills at the equivalent of one credit hour.
- 998A Doctoral Comprehensive Examination (w/Classes)
- 998B Doctoral Comprehensive Examination (w/o Classes) Enrollment in this course bills at the equivalent of one credit hour.
- 692 Directed Readings (Licentiate)
- 804A Readings in Eastern Church

Structure

892 Directed
Readings
(Doctorate)

Footnotes

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