



NATURAL RESOURCES JOURNAL

Volume 29
Issue 3 Summer 1989

Summer 1989

Front Matter

Natural Resources Journal

Recommended Citation

Natural Resources Journal, *Front Matter*, 29 NAT. RES. J. i (1989).
Available at: <https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nrj/vol29/iss3/1>

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natural resources journal

Published four times per year by the University of New Mexico School of Law

Vol. 29

Summer 1989

No. 3

The isolation of scholars in various fields concerned with resources problems continues to be a principal impediment to progress. . . . Resources problems are so complex that traditional lines of approach prove inadequate. . . . Rarely do we find the work of the lawyer and the non-lawyer appearing side by side. . . . The primary function of this [new] Journal is to meet this need. . . .

from the Foreword of Volume 1, No. 1, 1961

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The lawyer who functions in his profession, whether as private practitioner or as public servant, is an integral part of the system by which a democratic society governs itself. If he is properly to discharge the responsibilities of this role, his education for the profession must be both broad and intensive. In its breadth it must encompass a full understanding of and belief in the democratic respect for the individual personality and the democratic processes designed to allow the individual to develop and participate in a free, self-governing society. In its intensification it must impart a high degree of competence in the craftsmanship of the law—in those skills and insights essential to an adequate performance of the lawyer's function as advocate, judge, legislator, teacher, administrator, or civic leader.

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Issued Quarterly, Summer 1989, Volume 29, No. 3
Library of Congress Catalog Number 64-63319.

Publication No.
ISSN 0028-0739
U.S.P.S. 280-739

Second class postage paid at Albuquerque, New Mexico
Subscription Price, Per Year, \$22.00

Per Number, \$8.00

For subscriptions, write:

Natural Resources Journal, School of Law, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131.

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