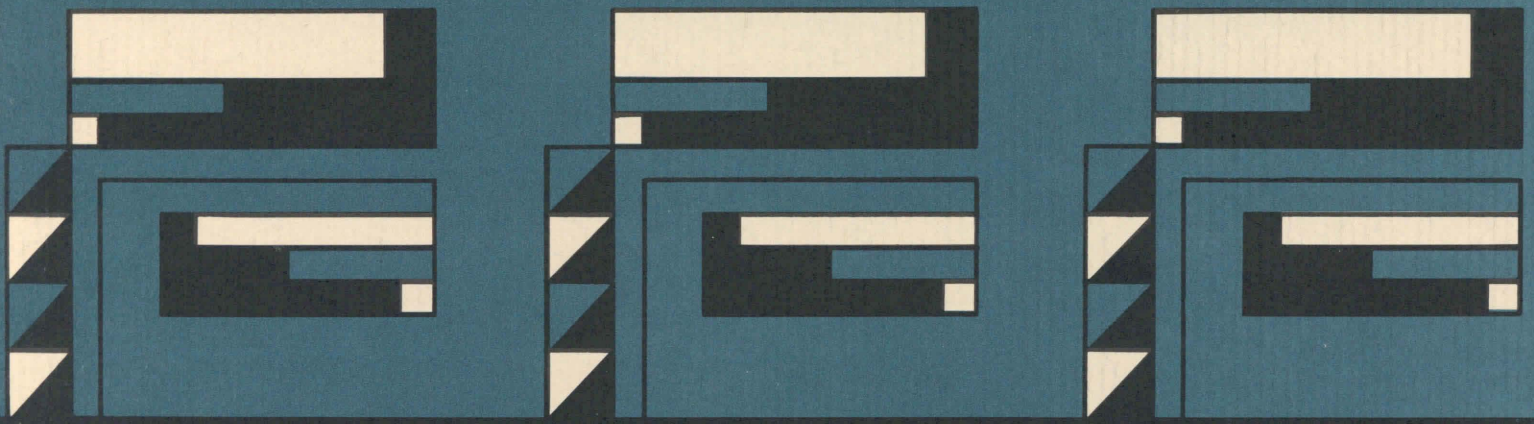


SCHOOL OF LAW
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO



THE UNIVERSITY OF
NEW MEXICO BULLETIN
SCHOOL OF LAW

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

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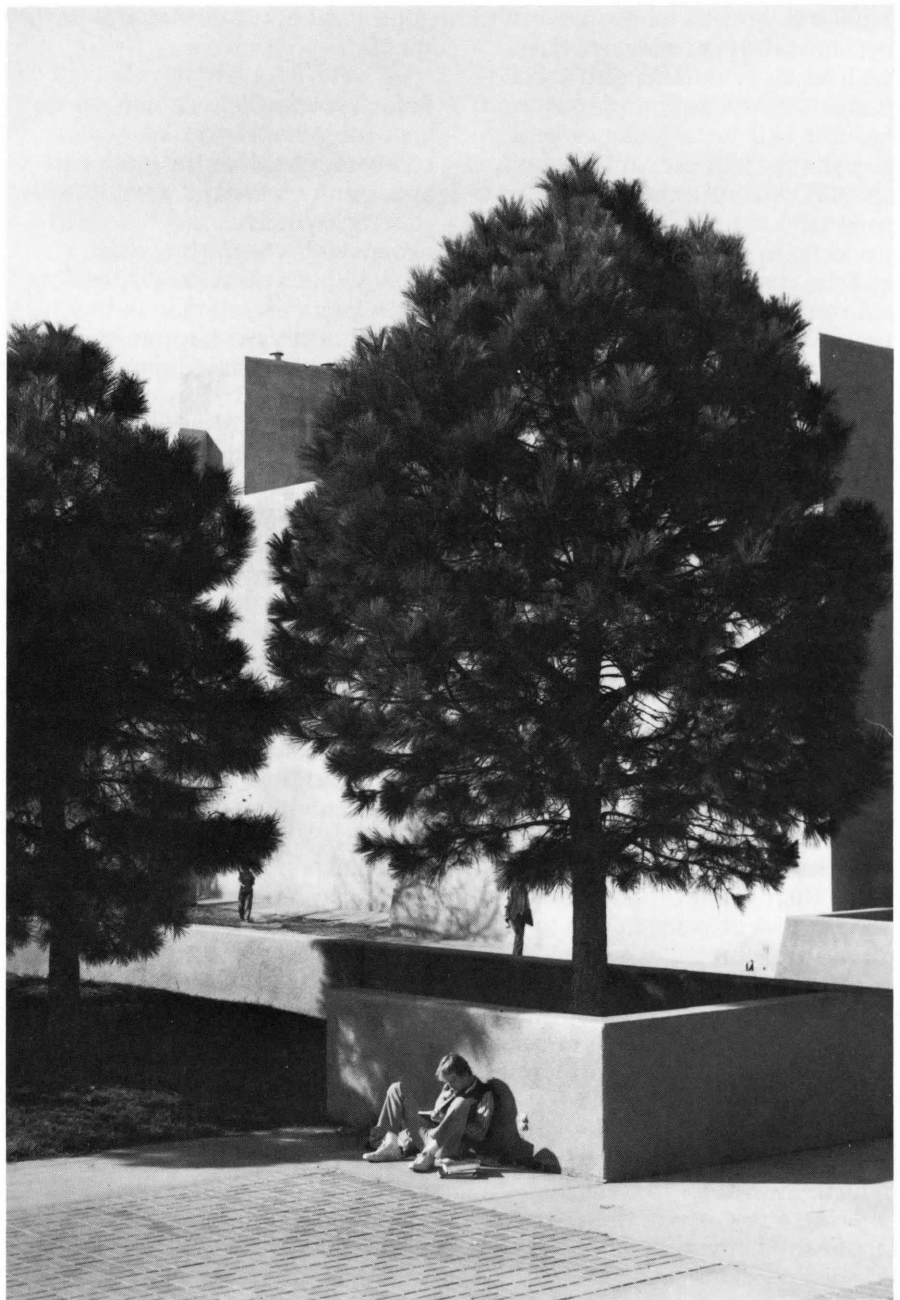
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Announcements in this catalog concerning curriculum, fees, and regulations are subject to change without notice. The provisions of this catalog are not intended to be a contract between the student and the University.

A word from the Dean

Men and women who want to become lawyers today are faced with legal, economic, and social issues that are as complex as any faced in our history. The world's population will probably reach six billion during their professional lives, and it will be up to many of the readers of this bulletin to create new and efficient mechanisms for preserving old and important rights. The challenge of other times was the establishment of individual rights and the building of an economy in the midst of more natural resources than we could measure. The challenge to the next generation of lawyers, as well as to the law schools that prepare them, is to maintain those individual rights during times that may more and more demand efficiency and security at their expense.

Successful law students will become members of a profession that entails more obligations than benefits and more plain hard work than glamour. As problem solvers, lawyers are in the "middle of things," and our legal profession has usually been at the forefront of economic and social change. If the idea of being a lawyer is as attractive to you as it is to me, after more than twenty years in the profession, let me try to help you decide which law school to elect by sharing a few of my thoughts about the University of New Mexico.

In choosing a law school, you should be aware that the American Bar Association accredits over 170 schools across the country. You will find that they are much the same in basic course offerings, co-curricular activities, and institutional objectives. While each school has its own personality, strengths, and weaknesses, you can get a

good legal education at any of them.

Before you make a choice, try to visit the schools you are considering. Meet the students and faculty, perhaps drop in on a class or two. This may be expensive in both time and money, but you will be spending three years of your life in law school, and your happiness and future growth may depend on it.

In choosing a law school, think about where you want to live for three years and how much it will cost. Even if you want to practice in a certain state, it is not imperative that you attend a school in that state. All ABA-accredited law schools are national in that they teach law applicable across the United States. In addition, the accreditation process requires that all schools meet certain important standards.

I do believe, however, that there is something very special about the University of New Mexico School of Law. As a 1967 graduate of the UNM Law School and having been a professor here for more than fifteen years, I know that we offer the best legal education available in this country.

Graduates of the School of Law stand out among their colleagues: approximately one-third of the membership of the New Mexico Bar, two of the five New Mexico Supreme Court justices, almost half of the District Court judges, ten members of the New Mexico Legislature (including the current and past Speaker of the N.M. House of Representatives) and the District Attorneys in eight of the thirteen New Mexico Judicial Districts are UNM Law School graduates. Moreover, many of our alums work in law firms in



major metropolitan areas such as New York, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. Although ninety percent of the students are New Mexico residents, they come to the Law School with diverse cultural, ethnic, and intellectual backgrounds. In fact, last year's entering class represented approximately seventy different undergraduate institutions.

The size of our faculty, larger than at many schools with higher enrollment, leaves them readily accessible to students who need help. In addition to helping students, members of our faculty devote much time to research and public service. In a recent national study of law school productivity, New Mexico ranked fourteenth in a group that included sixty-eight senior law faculties. Faculty members have served as advisors to state and national governments as well as to international organizations. The faculty also engages in *pro bono* activities. Students are frequently accorded the opportunity to work closely with faculty members in many of these activities in addition to the usual law school course work.

We have expanded and developed key programmatic specialities that are of particular interest to New Mexico and are those in which we have gained national recognition. Such areas include:

- **Natural Resources.** Our recently established Natural Resources Center and the long-established *Natural Resources Journal* have both the institutional prerequisites and the human resources for excellence.
- **International Boundaries.** We are expanding our course offerings dealing with U.S.-Latin American issues, and we are increasing contacts between U.S. and Mexican legal, judicial, and business institutions.
- **Economic Development.** Courses in labor law, tax, securities law, problem solving by negotiation, and creditor's rights are important to economic development. Law is a central factor in the health of an economy, and a legal system that is pragmatic and responsive to the needs of the business community is one of the most important noncommercial incentives for increased investment and trade. The Law School plays a central role in the analysis and monitoring of our system in this respect.

Another of the innovative programs at the Law School is our new series of advanced courses that are taken by both practicing lawyers and law students. This provides law students with the opportunity to work side-by-side with members of the profession as a part of continuing legal education.

In addition to the traditional subjects such as contracts, torts and property, we stress the basics of legal analysis, research, and writing in our first-year

classes. We realize that this is the fundamental role of legal education. We also expend significant resources to train our students in evidence, trial practice, and other areas that are essential to lawyers.

We have developed a strong program of skills training and, unlike any other school in the country, require six credit hours of client-contact clinical work for graduation. Our clinical program is extensive and accommodates a large number of students. Six faculty members devote most of their time to teaching clinical courses. We also offer courses involving simulated skills training in trial and appellate advocacy. This type of course is always taught in small sections as is the first-year advocacy requirement.

The Law School also assists students in developing skills as planners in nonlitigious capacities. To accomplish this, we have many courses that go beyond the exclusive use of the appellate decision casebook. To list just a few of our courses that are aimed at the lawyer's role as problem solver, I would cite: 1) Alternative Methods of Dispute Resolution, 2) Business Planning, and 3) Land Use Planning.

Three research and training institutes are part of our school: the American Indian Law Center, the Institute of Public Law, and the Natural Resources Center. These institutes represent research commitments and add to our program by providing teaching resources and opportunities for student research and employment.

The Law School's physical setting consists of Bratton Hall, a modern structure that offers many amenities and more overall space per student than any other law school. State-of-the-art technological facilities include an audiovisual center, which allows videotaping of student presentations in trial courses and the development of videotapes

for class. Our law library, the most complete in the state, contains audiovisual carrels and microcomputers for student use.

Largely because of generous gifts from Law School alumni/ae and a major donation of well over \$1,000,000 by W.E. Bondurant, the school provides financial aid in grants totaling over half the tuition paid by students. By the extensive use of federal and state work-study and loan programs, and through a number of other scholarship and loan funds, the school can meet the minimum financial needs of most of its students.

In this year of our fortieth anniversary, the Law School, like the profession itself, has been changing. We must continue to do so in response to a changing society and the different roles lawyers are being called upon to assume. Here at the University of New Mexico School of Law, we accept the challenge of meeting our culturally and ethnically diverse society's changing needs for legal services while retaining the best parts of our rigorous educational program. I invite you to visit our facilities and meet our students and professors, but most of all, I hope you will consider joining us in facing the challenges that will demand our profession's very best.

Place

Albuquerque

Albuquerque lies along the Rio Grande immediately west of the Sandia Mountains. It is the geographic and cultural center of New Mexico and one of the country's oldest inland cities. Although traces of Indian settlements in the area date back thousands of years, the Spanish settlement of 1706 is considered the original townsite. The Spanish built their community on the river's east bank and named it for the Duke of Albuquerque, viceroy of New Spain.

Modern Albuquerque extends miles in all directions from the old Spanish village—north and south in the fertile river valley, east to the foothills of the Sandias, west to the mesa on the river's far side. It encompasses a metropolitan population of about 455,000, nearly one-third of the state's inhabitants. Its core is near the junction of two major intercontinental highways, east-

west Interstate 40 and north-south Interstate 25, the "Pan American Highway." Sociologically and geologically, the city itself is a juncture, a place of meetings and overlappings.

Albuquerque is rich in the contrasts of traditional and modern cultures. A fast-growing city, it is rapidly becoming one of the nation's leading high-technology centers. At the same time, it has about it qualities associated with smaller, older Rio Grande communities. Its heart is in Old Town where the Spanish built the first church and plaza. Across the river from Old Town, along the river's bluffs, sit five extinct volcanos, reminders of the region's turbulent geologic prehistory.

Among the city's many attractions, its dry, sunny climate is perhaps the most universally appealing. Although its weather changes season to season, Albuquerque's temperatures are

rarely extreme. Its consistently mild weather accounts for its reputation as the world capital of hot air ballooning. Every October, the city hosts a nine-day International Balloon Fiesta, which attracts hundreds of balloonists and thousands of spectators.

Albuquerque is one of few North American cities where both tennis and skiing are common outdoor winter sports. The Sandia ski slopes can be reached in less than twenty minutes by an aerial tram located five miles northeast of downtown. The tramway is the longest in North America. It carries passengers from desert terrain at its base to a 10,678-foot crest affording a panoramic view of more than 11,000 square miles.

Albuquerque generously supports all forms of creative work. Its numerous galleries display contemporary paintings and sculptures, as well as fine weavings and other traditional crafts. It is the home of the New Mexico Symphony Orchestra, the Albuquerque Civic Light Opera, and several theatrical and dance companies. The city also offers the nation's newest natural history museum, the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, and the Albuquerque Museum. The latter is particularly well-known for its "Four Centuries" exhibit, the world's largest display of Spanish conquistador artifacts.

Other places of interest in New Mexico are easily accessible from Albuquerque. Historic Santa Fe, the state capital, is sixty-two miles north, an hour's drive by car. Nineteen Indian pueblos are within a two-hour drive. The community of Taos, famous for its artists and its challenging ski trails, as well as for its pueblo, is a three-and-a-half hour drive.



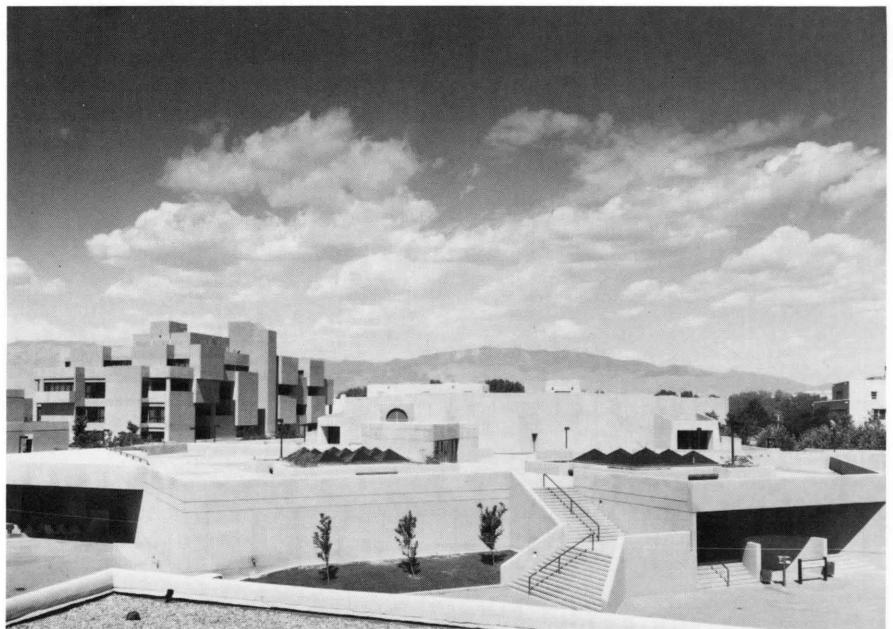
The University of New Mexico

The University of New Mexico is one of the Southwest's major institutions of higher learning. It was created by an act of the territorial legislature in 1889, twenty-three years before New Mexico became a state. With fewer than a dozen teachers, the University opened for full-term instruction on September 21, 1892. Its campus consisted of twenty acres on what was then the eastern edge of Albuquerque, and contained a single building, Hodgin Hall. The University was well situated between the original town and Rio Grande valley to the west, and the Sandia Mountains six miles east. Central Avenue, the southern boundary of the original campus, later became part of the storied transcontinental highway, Route 66.

UNM is a thriving school. Its enrollment has more than doubled each decade since 1950 and presently exceeds 24,000. Its full-time faculty numbers more than 1,000, its support staff more than 5,000. Its campus now has nearly 150 buildings and spreads over 600 acres.

Largest of the state's publicly supported institutions of higher education, the University has fifty-seven instructional departments and nondepartmentalized schools and colleges. Through its colleges of Arts and Sciences, Architecture and Planning, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Law, Management, and Medicine, the University offers master's degrees in fifty-five fields and doctorates in twenty-eight fields.

The University's architecture is extraordinary. By reason of a much-debated decision, now almost sixty years' past, all UNM buildings are styled after the pueblo dwellings of southwestern Indians. Zimmerman Library,



unquestionably one of the most handsome of these Pueblo Revival structures, was designed by noted Santa Fe architect John Gaw Meem. Meem also designed Scholes Hall, which is the main administration building, Mesa Vista Hall, and the Alumni Memorial Chapel.

During the last twenty-five years, expansion and landscaping of the University grounds has been guided by plans developed by Meem and San Francisco architect John Warnicke. Adherence to these plans has resulted in the creation of an automobile-free central campus that surrounds a grand plaza and a serene, grass-bordered pond. Although several recently built University halls are ultramodern in scale and line, they have the massive stuccoed exteriors characteristic of the older buildings. As a result, the UNM campus is far more homogeneous in appearance than most college campuses.

The University's Fine Arts Center is the performing arts center of Albuquerque. Its facilities include Popejoy Hall's 2,200-seat concert hall, two smaller theatres, the UNM Art Gallery, art and music libraries, and the John Robb

Archive of Southwestern Music. Patrons of the Fine Arts Center have an array of offerings from which to choose. Opera, chamber music, dance, drama, symphonic music, and exhibits of paintings and photographs are common. UNM is known for many of its fine departments but is perhaps most widely known for its excellent departments of music, Latin American studies, and anthropology. The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, housed in Department of Anthropology, enjoys a worldwide reputation.

For students interested in intramural athletics and for all University personnel, Johnson and Carlisle gymnasiums provide settings and equipment for racketball, handball, basketball, volleyball, badminton, and swimming. The University's intercollegiate teams, the UNM "Lobos," have been consistent leaders in the Western Athletic Conference. UNM teams compete in football, basketball, track, golf, swimming, gymnastics, and other sports. The Lobo basketball team, a particular favorite with townspeople, regularly draws standing-room-only crowds to games in its 19,000-seat capacity home arena.

The School of Law

HISTORY AND ACCREDITATION

The School of Law was founded in 1947. The following year it was accredited by the American Bar Association and joined the Association of American Law Schools. In 1971, it was granted a chapter of the Order of the Coif, a national honor society.

BRATTON HALL

The Law School, Bratton Hall, is located on the north edge of the campus near the University's Medical Center Complex. Modern in design, Bratton Hall shows the regional influence of both Pueblo Revival and Spanish Colonial architectural styles. Its exterior walls, plastered in an earth-toned stucco, are punctuated with deep-set windows and carved wooden doors.

Bratton Hall is constructed about a large forum that connects all wings of the building and is its most striking interior space. The forum is comfortably furnished with leather lounge chairs, wide leather-upholstered benches, low sturdy tables, and tall plants. Students, staff, and faculty meet here on common ground to visit, eat, read, and relax. The forum is the heart of the Law School as an institution and as a community. It epitomizes the magnanimous spirit characteristic of this still young and vigorous school. The forum surrounds a circular moot court room, which is abutted by a jury room and judges' chambers. The north windows of the forum overlook a broad, brick outdoor porch appointed with tables and benches. The yard beyond the porch is landscaped with flowering mimosa trees and a gracefully curved concrete-and-earth sculpture, a contribution to the School made possible by a

grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Besides the moot court room, the Law School has five major classrooms, seven seminar rooms, over forty faculty offices, and offices for student organizations and secretarial staff. The Natural Resources Center and the American Indian Law Center are located on the building's ground floor; the Law Practice Clinic is on its second floor.

Next to Bratton Hall is the New Mexico Law Center, a smaller structure that houses the Law School's Institute of Public Law, the executive office of the Judicial Council, and executive offices for the New Mexico State Bar and its continuing legal education division. The building also houses the Law School's copy center and supply room.



LAW LIBRARY

The forum's north end opens into the lobby of the law library, a two-story space that rivals the forum for visual drama. Behind and on both sides of the lobby's circulation desk short flights of wide stairs lead to upper and lower levels. The two levels are structurally alike—seven-sided in plan with great windows forming the dominant northeast and southwest walls. The southwest windows overlook the back courtyard, its graceful earth sculpture, and the tree-lined fairways of a University golf course. The northeast windows provide an uninterrupted view of the Sandias. Through these windows the library borrows outdoor light and, from the mountains, silence.

Aesthetic qualities aside, the law library is a physically impressive facility. With a seating capacity of 380, it can comfortably accommodate the entire student body. Its work spaces include long tables separating the central stacks, pocket lounges and browsing areas, over 100 study carrels, five audiovisual carrels, soundproofed typing rooms, a conference room, a photocopy facility equipped with two coin-operated and four high-speed copiers, and a computer room furnished with six microcomputers for the students' use.

As one of New Mexico's two major legal research collections, the UNM law library is a priceless state resource. Besides serving law students and faculty,



the library makes its materials and services available to the practicing bar and the general public. It is an official depository of federal materials. Its holdings of nearly 300,000 volumes increase annually by 7,000. In addition to its extensive collection of New Mexico Appellate Briefs and Records, the library is developing special collections in American Indian law, Mexican and Latin American law, and community land grant law.

The library also contains comprehensive collections of British, federal, and state court reports, annotated reports, session laws, current state and federal statutes, legal treatises, periodicals, encyclopedias and digests, administrative reports, and other legal materials. Research aids include interlibrary loan services, LEXIS and WESTLAW computerized legal research programs, and a

reference center operated by the law library research staff.

Finally, for patrons seeking a quiet place to read, the law library offers a variety of newspapers and contemporary magazines and pleasant seating areas in which to enjoy them.

Special programs

The Clinical Law Program

HISTORY

In 1970, the New Mexico Supreme Court spurred major changes in New Mexican legal education by adopting a rule permitting students to practice before state courts. Although the Law School had recognized the potential value of field training, it had not previously committed resources to the task. Students' field experiences had been limited to placements at Albuquerque's Legal Aid offices, where overworked staff attorneys had little time to plan or supervise a comprehensive legal apprenticeship. Given the impetus of the new rule and a grant from the Council on Legal Education and Professional Responsibility, the School started an in-house program to prepare students for legal practice. Small in its beginnings—staffed by one professor in a trailer office next to the Law School—the program grew as the faculty's commitment to clinical legal education grew.

Today, the UNM Program in Clinical Law operates as one of the state's largest and busiest law firms. Forty students participate each semester. They are supervised by tenured law professors in a ratio of approximately one professor to every five students. The program is based at the School in a spacious, attractive, and well-staffed facility, which affords the latest in law office management technology. It also has a small downtown branch in the offices of the Bernalillo County District Attorney. Few law schools approach UNM's investment in clinical training. With good reason, the University of New Mexico is widely regarded as

having the country's finest program in practical lawyering.

CLINICAL METHOD

Clinical training focuses on problem solving. It confronts students with the problems of real clients who have real interests in resolving them. The students are expected to deal with these problems as professionals, taking responsibility for decision and action.

Through simulated client conferences and videotaped live conferences, the clinical faculty coach the students through every step in pursuing a case: interviewing a client, diagnosing the client's legal problems, gathering and weighing the facts of the case, analyzing the facts in relation to applicable law, planning strategy, drafting legal instruments, and writing briefs. Students and faculty also work together preparing negotiation conferences, conducting trials, and, where necessary, composing appellate briefs and arguing appeals. Faculty-student relationships developed through working on clients' problems are closely collaborative, modeled on the relationship of partner to associate.

CURRICULUM AND FACILITIES

To satisfy graduation requirements, students must complete a six-credit-hour clinical internship. The six credit hours must be earned in law practice or district attorney courses directly supervised by law professors. The academic credit students earn for off-campus work in judges' or attorneys' offices (see "Law Office Extern" and "Judicial Extern" in Course Offerings) counts toward completion of the J.D. degree but does not count

toward completion of the clinical internship requirement. Students can begin their internships once they have earned forty credit hours in the academic program.

LAW PRACTICE CLINIC

Students who choose the Law Practice curriculum work out of the Law Practice Clinic, a modern office facility in the School's northeast wing.

The clinic is run as a law firm. There are various departments, each of which is managed by a professor. Upon enrolling in law practice, students state their preferences for cases handled by one of the departments: civil practice, tax and business, natural resources, elderly law, and general practice are examples. Each department deals with a variety of client problems. Cases litigated, for example, might concern domestic disputes, consumer grievances, or defense of criminal charges. All law practice students are assigned a mix of cases from the various departments; however, each student's expressed preference is taken into account and his or her caseload is monitored by the director of the department he or she has chosen.

The clinic's floorplan and other physical properties reinforce its dual functions as law office and training center. The core of the facility is a 4,500 square-foot oak panelled room enclosed at its north end by a wall of windows framing the Sandia Mountains. The room's center serves as workspace for an office manager, four secretaries, and thirty-four student interns. Offices for the clinical faculty are located along the room's east side. The south end of the room opens into a front office, which includes a receptionist's station, a waiting



room for clients, four interview rooms, and a conference room. The interview and conference rooms have permanently installed video cameras wired to recorders and monitors in the back office. With the client's consent, a student can record a case conference. The student's faculty advisor can then either observe the conference in progress or review the videotape with the student after the conference.

Every effort has been made to maintain the clinic as a state-of-the-art law office. Case records, student work, and all other office data are stored on computer files, which are immediately accessible for updating and review. Each

student is assigned a carrel desk furnished with a telephone and a dictaphone. Learning to use modern law office management tools is considered an important part of the students' training. Hence, they are required to use their carrel equipment, as well as the clinic's word processors and computer-assisted LEXIS and WESTLAW legal research programs. The students are also given hands-on experience working with computers in a law office context. They are shown how to use computers to manage office caseloads, prepare legal documents, and acquire other timesaving skills. For example, one professor has designed a prototype software program that allows students to develop a trial

notebook—a set of quick-reference notes for various courtroom situations that might arise during a particular trial.

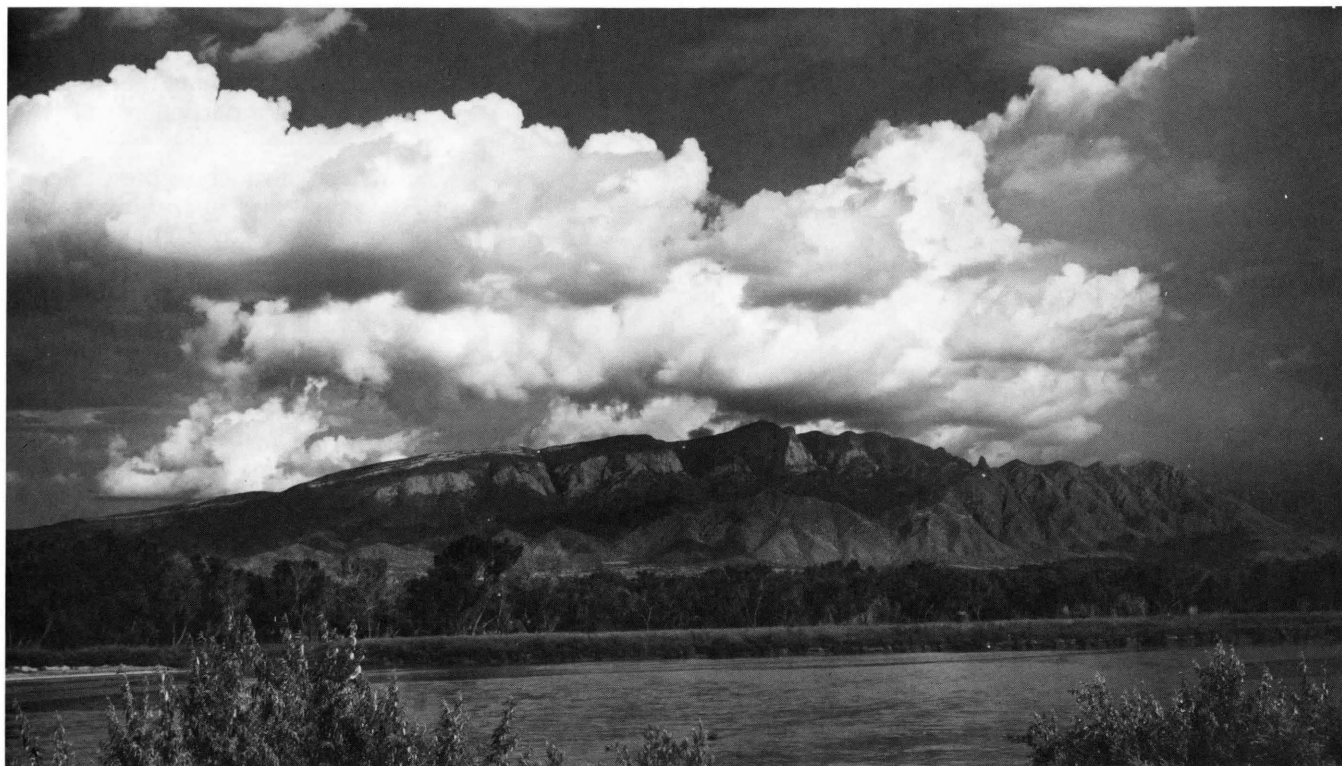
Purchase of much of the clinic's equipment and furnishing was made possible by a \$100,000 grant from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility. The Legal Services Corporation, likewise, has provided the clinic a \$100,000 grant to fund student work with legal problems of the elderly. The U.S. Department of Education also has recognized the clinic's exemplary standing by awarding it eight grants in eight years. These grants have supported various projects to enhance and expand the clinic's capability.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PROGRAM

The district attorney program is directed by one professor who is appointed as an assistant district attorney during the time the program is in session. The director is assisted by two attorneys on the Bernalillo County District Attorney's staff. Students who participate in the program are provided workspace in the D.A.'s offices.

The D.A. program enrolls a maximum of six students per semester. The students prosecute criminal misdemeanor cases. These often concern charges of driving while intoxicated, violating city or county criminal codes, or violating fish and game laws.

The D.A. interns have considerable opportunity for court experience, as their caseloads often require almost daily courtroom appearances. The students work closely with police officers to prepare cases for trial, then spend many hours arguing before a judge or before a judge and jury. Their program gives them practice in arguing motions and appeals and in negotiating settlements.



Natural Resources Center

Although its work embraces many disciplines, the Natural Resources Center is an integral part of the Law School. It is housed in the School's ground floor, served by regular law faculty and staff, and co-directed by two UNM professors, one from the School of Law, one from the Department of Economics. The Center's faculty teach core courses in the law curriculum as well as courses focused on natural resources.

The Center was formally established in 1978 on a foundation laid twenty years earlier when the UNM Law School started the *Natural Resources Journal*. Publishing this is one of the Center's four main functions.

NATURAL RESOURCES JOURNAL (NRJ)

The *NRJ* is an internationally recognized quarterly devoted to the examination of resource issues. Multidisciplinary in scope

and policy-oriented in purpose, the journal promotes serious discussion of those tangible, familiar, limited things called natural resources—water, woods, wildlife, minerals, energy, soil, and sunlight.

NRJ contributors represent many countries and many approaches to the complex issues raised by the need to balance resource development and environmental concerns. The *NRJ*'s goals are both ambitious and practical. It seeks to foster collaboration among resource specialists and, through this collaboration, to inform policy. In its pages, legal scholars, historians, engineers, scientists, and field researchers address one another and the *NRJ*'s principal audience, the decision-makers who plan and administer resource policy.

UNM law students edit and produce the *NRJ* under supervision of a law professor editor-in-chief. Student staff members take special *NRJ* courses to develop the specialized writing, editing,

research, and publication skills necessary to produce the journal.

NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

Like the *Natural Resources Journal*, this program of study emphasizes comprehensive, problem-based approaches to questions of resource management. Its curriculum includes the following survey and seminar courses: international law and economic development, water law, mining law, oil and gas law, environmental law, land use planning, federal and state issues and resource allocation, and natural resources policy.

Students may take these courses as electives or as part of a certified sixteen-hour concentration in natural resources policy.

Students who choose the latter combine study of resource law with courses in other fields—engineering and the social or earth sciences. The students are also urged to initiate research or to take part in research ongoing at the Center.

NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH

Research is basic to the Center's work. Although it cannot itself solve resource management problems, research helps clarify the dimensions of these problems, the social and economic contexts in which they occur, and possible consequences of decisions about them. Center faculty members advise federal, state, and local governments and participate in natural resource litigation affecting New Mexico.

The following list of titles indicates the range of past and current research projects sponsored by the Center:

- The Impact of Federal and State Water Laws on Energy Development in Energy-producing Western States;
- Energy Development on Federal Lands (a catalogue of federal statutes and a survey of selected statutes);
- The Impact of Institutional and Legal Constraints on the Administration of Water Resources in the Albuquerque Urban Area;
- Legal Issues in State Taxation of Natural Resources (Commerce Clause limitations);
- Spanish Land Grants in the Southwest;

- New Mexico Water Resource Institutions;
- Pueblo Water Rights;
- U.S.-Mexico Resource Issues to the year 2000;
- State Appropriation of Unappropriated Groundwater;
- Solar Energy Access;
- Environmental Impact on the Gulf of California;
- A Transboundary Groundwater Agreement;
- Legislative History of Flood Control Projects.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

In an effort to expand its audience and potential impact, the Natural Resources Center sponsors conferences, short courses, and seminars for community, regional, or national groups. It also hosts policy symposia for public officials, business executives, interest group advocates, and other stakeholders in specific resources controversies.

American Indian Law Center

The American Indian Law Center, Inc. (AILC) is an independent institute devoted to strengthening Indian tribal governments.

HISTORY

The AILC began in the mid-1960s with a U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity grant, which funded a summer pre-law program for Indians seeking to enter the legal profession. The program was conducted annually from the summer of 1967 until its termination in 1986. Its success prompted development of other projects focused on the legal service needs of Indian communities. Since its founding, the AILC has sustained its projects through grants and contracts from the federal government, state governments, and private foundations.

In 1976, the AILC gained independent status as an Indian-controlled, nonprofit organization. Its staff consists of attorneys, public administrators, human services professionals, and support personnel. Because the Law School provides invaluable resources for tribal assistance, the Center maintains its offices in Bratton Hall.

ACTIVITIES

AILC provides tribes a forum for expressing their views and, through its vigorous advocacy efforts, increases public awareness of the challenges facing American Indians.

Policy Analysis

By researching issues affecting Indians, the Center has been instrumental in forming federal and state policy responsive to tribes. The Center assisted the American Indian Policy Review Commission and its national task forces and has provided the Commission on State and Tribal Relations its staff support.

Technical Assistance

The AILC helps tribes administer programs and interpret legislation: it drafts tribal codes, produces law and procedures manuals, and analyzes



regulations. One of its notable achievements is the development of a model children's code, which provides tribes with a framework to develop tribal children's codes.

The Center also contributes to the professional capabilities of tribal employees: it distributes information about effective program management systems and trains tribal court judges, clerks, advocates, prosecutors, and paralegal personnel. It also assists tribal governments with training in governmental functions.

For Alaskan natives, the AILC has provided assistance in determining shareholder rights under the Alaskan Claims Settlement Act and in conducting seminars on legal and land management concerns. In addition, the Center has trained Alaskan state judges on the Indian Child Welfare Act.

Although it cannot represent individuals in court cases, the AILC makes referrals to attorneys. On issues it has determined are of vital interest to tribes, the AILC files *amicus curiae* briefs in state and federal courts on behalf of Indian tribes and individuals.

The AILC also offers audiovisual materials on Indian law and publishes the *American Indian Law Newsletter* six times annually.

Tribal-State Relations

The Center eases longstanding tensions between tribes and states by clarifying their relationships. Working with the Commission on State-Tribal Relations and the National Conference of State Legislatures, the AILC has inventoried agreements between tribes and states, cosponsored regional hearings to gather information, and developed model agreements on hunting and fishing rights, foster care, and other matters of common concern to tribes and states.

International Networking

The American Indian Law Center has an international reputation resulting from its activities on behalf of native peoples. Its staff participates in conferences of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples and welcomes visits by third world representatives.

Institute of Public Law

The Institute of Public Law (IPL) was founded in 1969 as the public service arm of the Law School. Its offices are located on the second floor of the New Mexico Law Center, a building adjacent to the School. Its purpose is to provide legal services to New Mexico's state and local governments. The IPL is partly self-supporting; it receives some operating funds from the University, some from sales of its reference and research publications, and some from contracts with various state agencies to do specific projects. Its director, a professor on the UNM law faculty, oversees a staff of thirteen and several law students who work part-time as research assistants.

In the years since its founding, the IPL has built and continues to expand a communication network linking New Mexico's only law school, its government agencies, and its citizens. As a service-oriented institution, the Institute is uniquely qualified to bridge the gap between the academic community and the world outside the University. IPL staff members work with employees in all three branches of government—judicial, legislative, and executive. Thus, they can observe the inner workings of state and municipal agencies at every level. At the same time, because they also work closely with law faculty and students, members of the IPL staff are well-positioned to notice how the Law School can simultaneously assist government agencies and further its educational mission.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The IPL serves the state through direct instruction and support programs. It trains magistrates, municipal judges, and other government officials; it offers courses in state and local government law for law students and employees of executive agencies; and it conducts a legislation clinic as part of the Law School's clinical curriculum.

TECHNICAL SERVICES AND PUBLICATIONS

The IPL's publications include the *Local and Federal Rules Handbook*, the *Juvenile Probation Officer's Manual*, the *Prosecutor's Manual for DWI Cases*, the *Law Enforcement Guide to DWI Cases in New Mexico*, and benchbooks for metropolitan, magistrate, and municipal judges.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The IPL publishes a column in the Sunday edition of the major local newspaper. The column discusses recent court opinions of broad application and interest and responds to legal questions contributed by readers. The Institute also conducts a monthly public legal education session at which invited legal specialists speak on timely subjects and answer questions from the audience.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

In 1985, the IPL established a fellowship in Public Law. The fellowship program is part of the Institute's efforts to create a pool of well-trained professionals available for public service in New Mexico. The fellowship is awarded annually to a recent law graduate who has shown commitment to public law through previous work experience or choice of law school courses. The one-year post-graduate program is designed to give participants a chance to assess their interests and goals before making longer term decisions about their careers.

Fellows divide their first six months into two-month segments, devoting one segment to each branch of government. They spend the second half of the year working on one or more projects that particularly interest them. Through the program, fellows gain firsthand knowledge of state and local government, observe how government branches interact, and make contacts with decision-makers in many New Mexico organizations.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The IPL seeks not only to respond to the law-related needs of government but also to anticipate those needs. To that end, it plans to extend its range by brokering law school expertise to government. Its proposals for the future include: training law students to monitor state and federal legislation for contracting agencies, providing research and drafting services to the staffs of government agencies, developing a clinical program in public law, establishing a multidisciplinary clearinghouse for research affecting public agencies, and training expert witnesses for court cases.

International Exchange Programs

The University of New Mexico Law School is building a network of relations with law schools in Mexico. In 1984, after two years of planning, UNM and Mexico's Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara started a summer exchange program for law students and faculty in both institutions. This program was expanded in 1986 to include the Universidad de Guadalajara. Later in 1986 the UNM Law School became cosponsor with the Universidad de Guanajuato of a judicial and law faculty exchange program. Through intensive comparative law discussions and direct interaction with legal clients, participants in these programs get acquainted,

speak each other's languages, and become better informed about problems common to the U.S. and Mexico.

BACKGROUND

The need for mutual understanding between Mexico and the United States grows with urgency as the two countries' economies become more entwined. Along their 2,000-mile common border, the United States and Mexico share significant natural resources and major population centers. Economically and culturally, the border region is a country unto itself. The economic interdependence of Mexico and the United States is intensified and complicated by income disparities that draw Mexican workers to American labor markets and American manufacturers to Mexican labor markets. Given their countries' complex relations, Mexican and American law students and their teachers have much to gain by sharing professional experiences.

SUMMER PROGRAM UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE GUADALAJARA UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA

This summer program, the first field-based exchange to link North American and Mexican law schools, is offered every other year in Guadalajara. It runs one month and is usually limited to eight participants. The visiting students attend workshops and seminars, conducted in Spanish, on many subjects of Mexican law. These short courses are taught at the Universidad Autonoma de

Guadalajara, a private university, and at the state-supported Universidad de Guadalajara. As part of the program, the New Mexico law students work approximately sixty hours with clients in the Autonoma's clinical program, which operates out of a social services law office in downtown Guadalajara. Tours of courts, prisons, and other legal institutions are also arranged for the visitors.

In alternate years, when funding can be obtained, law students and professors from Guadalajara visit the University of New Mexico Law School. Here, the Mexican professors give lectures on Mexican law, and, with their students, participate in an intensive course on United States law.

JUDICIAL AND FACULTY EXCHANGE UNIVERSIDAD DE GUANAJUATO

This exchange, the only one of its kind in the United States, is funded for three years by the United States Information Agency. The program sponsors several short visits to New Mexico by judges and law professors from Guanajuato and reciprocal visits to Guanajuato by judges and law professors from New Mexico. The purpose of the program is to improve communication between the hosting countries concerning methods of legal education, court systems, and other issues of mutual concern. The professors from both countries give lectures on legal topics in the language of the country they are visiting.



People

Students

The Law School's student population is a richly textured social composition, closely reflecting the New Mexican population from which it is drawn. Enrollment usually averages 330 students evenly distributed among first-, second-, and third-year classes. The average age of students at time of admission is twenty-eight. Hispanic, American Indian, Black, and Asian students comprise over one-third of the student body. Women comprise about a half. Some students are recent college graduates, some have earned graduate degrees, some are returning to school with post-college experiences in business and management, community work, local politics, or parenting. The students come from urban, suburban, and rural settings, as well as from Indian reservations. They are the sons and daughters of small business owners, corporate employees, blue collar workers, lawyers and other professionals, and farmers and ranchers.

When persons of such disparate backgrounds and cultures come together to study law, they make a dynamic community, a community sparked by contrasting beliefs about the nature of society and the role of the legal system within it. The School prizes this diversity as its great strength.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The student body, like the practicing bar, governs itself in matters of professional conduct. A student-authored code of conduct outlines standards of honesty UNM law students are honor-bound to follow. The code's provisions embrace all school-related activities but are



particularly detailed about examinations, term papers, and library privileges.

Elected student leaders constitute an honor board that reviews all charges of code infractions. When an investigation warrants it, the honor board conducts a hearing for the accused person or persons. Sanctions for code violations range in severity from verbal reprimands to permanent expulsion from the Law School.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

UNM law students participate in the Graduate Student Association and in other organizations based at the University's main campus. The organizations described below are based at the School of Law and open to all law students.

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association

(SBA) is the official liaison between law students and the Law School administration, and between law students and the State Bar of New Mexico. Every student is an SBA member; annual dues are \$13.00.

The SBA offers many opportunities for involvement through committees or through general participation. Its work includes coordinating the activities of other student organizations and assisting them with their funding. The SBA also sponsors a range of social and academic events and organizes a comprehensive orientation program for first-year students.

Law Student Division of the American Bar Association

This organization is a subdivision of the ABA but elects its own national officers, formulates its own programs, and conducts its

own national meeting each year. LSD/ABA offers low-cost health and life insurance to students. Each member receives the *ABA Journal* and the *Student Lawyer*.

American Indian Law Students Association

The UNM chapter of AILSA was established in 1971. Its purposes are to identify and recruit American Indian students for the law profession, to support American Indian students enrolled in the Law School, and to foster awareness and interest in American Indian law. AILSA provides a framework through which the student-oriented goals of the American Indian Law Center can be accomplished.

American Trial Lawyers Association/New Mexico Trial Lawyers Association

ATLA/NMTLA is dedicated to assisting present and future trial lawyers in developing litigation skills. ATLA publishes a monthly magazine; NMTLA hosts seminars and publishes helpful periodicals. Members of the School's Trial Practice Team annually participate in ATLA-sponsored national trial competitions.

Black Law Students Association

The UNM Balsa chapter embraces four goals: to articulate and promote the professional needs and aspirations of black law students; to focus on the relationships of black attorneys to the American legal structure; to instill in black attorneys and law students greater awareness of and commitment to the needs of black Americans; and to influence the American legal profession to bring about changes which meet the needs of the black community.

Christian Law Students Association

Members of this organization analyze problems and dilemmas often faced by Christian law students in their personal and spiritual growth and explore the relationships between Christianity and law practice. CLSA provides Christian fellowship, support, and inspiration to law students through Bible studies, talks by invited speakers, tutorials, and group discussions.

Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity

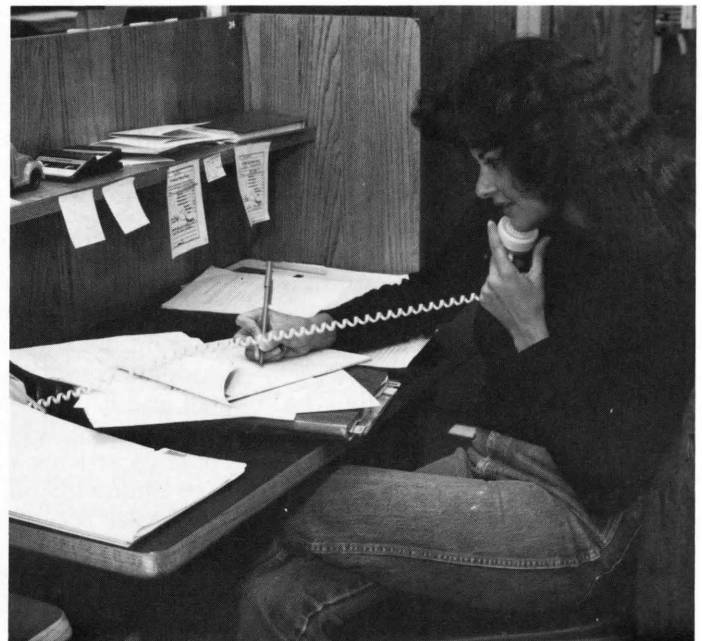
This law fraternity is the second oldest in the United States and

one of the world's largest professional fraternities. Although not primarily a scholastic honor society, Delta Theta Phi highly values academic accomplishment and recognizes academically outstanding members with awards. Delta Theta Phi's principal objective is to bring together men and women committed to high professional standards in the study and practice of law.

All law students are eligible to join Delta Theta Phi. The UNM chapter conducts course reviews for first-year students, professional enrichment programs, and job placement services. It also regularly sponsors social events and special projects which give members a chance to interact with each other, the larger student community, local attorneys, and judges.

Mexican American Law Students Association

MALSA's goals are threefold. The first goal is to encourage and help Latinos seeking admission to the UNM School of Law. The second is to serve as a support group for Latino students in an educational system with a



cultural perspective different from their own. The third is to examine individual roles in the legal profession, the Chicano community, and the global community. These goals necessarily relate to the broader goal of overcoming the effects of past and present societal discrimination.

As an organization, MALSA embraces the concept of *la familia*. This means that MALSA respects differences in political perspectives and recognizes that efforts to advance ethnic minority peoples and preserve their cultural heritages proceed at various levels and by various means.

National Lawyers' Guild/ New Mexico Lawyers' Guide

The NLG's long and rich history, dating from 1937, reflects the development of progressive social reform in the United States. The UNM student chapter of this organization is a branch of the state chapter, the New Mexico Lawyers' Guild. Members of the Guild act as a support group—for each other and for legal/political struggles in New Mexico. Their activities include research and discussion of legal questions related to the death penalty, environmental protection policies, and various forms of civil disobedience. They have recently helped in the legal defense of people involved in disarmament demonstrations and in the Sanctuary Movement.

Women's Law Caucus

The Caucus welcomes men and women who want to increase awareness of and communication about issues affecting women in law school and the legal profession and about how the law affects women generally. The WLC works to ease transition to law school by serving a potluck supper to new students, organizing social events through the school year, and sponsoring tutorials and workshops on exam-taking and other academic skills.

To bridge the gap between law school and professional practice, the Caucus invites persons prominent in the legal community to speak to and meet its members. Activities include topical lectures and panel discussions as well as breakfast meetings and less formal get-togethers.

In the past few years, proceeds from Caucus fundraisers have partially funded members' attendance at the National Conference on Women and the Law, and, recently, at similar regional conferences.



PUBLICATIONS AND COMPETITIONS

In the spring semester, all students in good academic standing may try out for the publication staffs and team competitions described below.

***The New Mexico Law Review* (NMLR)**

The NMLR is a general legal journal published triannually. Students comprise the journal's staff and its eight-member board of editors. Each NMLR issue contains articles, case notes, and case comments, all of which emphasize recent developments in New Mexico law and legal institutions. Student staff members write the case notes and comments.

***The Natural Resources Journal* (NRJ)**

This quarterly provides a policy-oriented forum for disciplines concerned with the management of natural and environmental resources. The NRJ's editor-in-chief is a UNM law professor; its associate editor for political science and administration is a member of the University of Arizona faculty; its associate editor for economics is a research economist employed by Resources for the Future, an organization based in Washington, D.C. The journal

also has approximately twenty student editors and twenty student staff members. NRJ lead articles are contributed by scholars and researchers in many fields of study. Each student on the staff is required to write a case note of publishable quality.

Mock Trial Competition

Sponsored by the American Bar Association, this competition challenges students' abilities to argue cases in a trial setting. Though it requires substantial preparatory work, the contest is judged solely on courtroom skills. The School holds opening rounds to select teams for regional trials. Regional winners compete before a panel of practicing judges from across the country at national finals.

sponsored by the Texas Young Lawyers Association, a subdivision of the Texas Division of the American Bar Association.

Helene Simson Memorial Client Counseling Competition

Named to honor the late Helene Simson, a UNM law professor dedicated to teaching students counseling skills, this event takes the form of a law office consultation. Pairs of UNM students, as partner attorneys, interview actors playing clients and then discuss how they will proceed with the case. The local winning team represents the School in regional elimination trials for the National Client Counseling Competition.

Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition

Begun in 1975 by the national Black Law Students Association (BALSA), this contest always concerns a hypothetical civil rights suit. Entrants competing in two-person teams are judged on brief writing and oral advocacy. Regional competitions are held at BALSA's regional conferences, and final rounds highlight BALSA's annual national convention.

Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition

The Association of Student International Law Societies and the American Society of International Law cosponsor the Jessup Competition. For approximately thirty years it has provided students from foreign and domestic law schools the opportunity to argue complex and timely questions of international law as before the International Court of Justice. The most recent competition included participants from nearly 200 law schools in some forty-seven countries.

National Moot Court Competition

This nationwide contest is jointly sponsored by the American Bar

Association and the New York Trial Lawyers Association. The UNM Moot Court Team consists of six students whose briefs and oral arguments were judged best in a schoolwide competition. In the fall following the spring trials, the team members begin researching the problem that will be the subject of the national competition. Winning competitors in the regional trials advance to the national finals.

Natural Resources Moot Court Competition

Sponsored annually by Denver University, this competition is for law schools in the Rocky Mountain region. The problem case to be argued always concerns issues in natural resources law. A school can enter as many as four contestants; each contestant competes as an individual.

HONORS AND AWARDS

At the spring Awards Banquet, the faculty recognizes outstanding academic achievement and significant contributions to the Law School community through these awards:

Bureau of National Affairs Award—honors the student with the greatest scholastic improvement over three years.

Corpus Juris Secundum Award and Certificate—acknowledges outstanding contributions to scholarship by members of the third-year class.

Margaret Keiper Dailey Awards—given in recognition of awareness of social problems, concern for people in trouble, and professional dedication to equal justice for all.

Dean's Award—given to students whom the dean chooses to honor for outstanding contributions to the Law School community.

The Ebel/Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company Estate Planning Scholarship—recognizes a student who has shown interest and skill in estate planning.

Environmental Law Award—an award for excellence in environmental law funded by Paul Bohannon.

Faculty Awards—presented for outstanding contributions to the Law School community.

The Frederick M. Hart Prize—awarded to a student who has shown excellence in commercial law and in service to the Law School.

The A. H. McLeod Prize—presented to a third-year student who has demonstrated interest and skill in advocacy.

Don G. McCormick Endowed Writing Prize—established by Margo J. McCormick in memory of her father.

Julia Raymond McCulloch Memorial Award—presented to a student who has shown both outstanding scholarship and a demonstrated interest in the field of constitutional law.

Medical-Legal Tort Scholar Award—presented to a third-year student who has demonstrated interest and proficiency in medical-legal tort law.

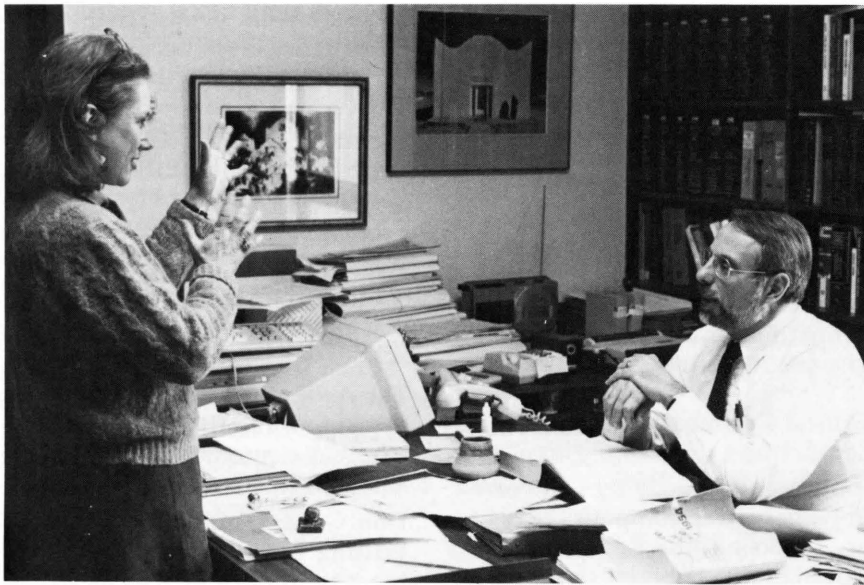
Irwin Stern Moise Award in Legal and Judicial Ethics—recognizes a third-year student deemed most deserving on the basis of demonstrated scholarship, interest, and activity in the fields of legal and judicial ethics.

Hugh B. Muir Award—in honor of Professor Muir, this award recognizes a student who has excelled in tax law.

National Moot Court Competitions Awards and National Client Counseling Competition Awards—recognizes students who have represented the School of Law in these competitions.

Prentice Hall Award—honors a student who has demonstrated excellence in tax law.

Pappy Seed Award—in memory of Verle Rue "Pappy" Seed, a beloved professor, this award is given by the third-year students to a classmate they wish to



recognize for outstanding performance in Law School.

Lewis R. Sutin Award—in honor of Judge Sutin of the New Mexico Court of Appeals, this award is presented to a student outstanding in either trial or appellate advocacy.

The Jerrold L. Walden Memorial Award—established as a memorial to Professor Walden, this award recognizes a student who, in three years' Law School performance, has evidenced the qualities of heart that distinguished Professor Walden.

Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award—awarded to a student who has excelled in corporation and business courses.

Faculty

The law faculty includes thirty full-time professors and eighteen adjunct professors. It also regularly includes visiting professors in law and in other disciplines (the School's Hatch Professorship, for example, sponsors appointment of a distinguished visiting law professor every other year). This is a large faculty—larger than the faculties of many schools enrolling far more students—and it permits a low student-faculty ratio. Only a handful of law

schools compare more favorably than UNM in their student-faculty ratios.

The UNM law faculty is a young faculty. Its members' average age is 45; several professors are in their early 30s. Still, over half the faculty members have taught at other law schools, and the great majority of them have had two or more years' experience practicing law. They earned their initial law degrees from twenty different schools, no more than five professors having attended a single school. Seven full-time faculty members are either Hispanic, American Indian, or black; nine are women.

The law faculty, like the student body, is composed of persons with widely differing professional interests. Many of the faculty are nationally recognized for their scholarship and expertise. The following are a few of several areas in which faculty members have made significant contributions: law and psychiatry, law and medicine, feminist jurisprudence, international law, water law, and trial practice teaching. In addition, several professors are known for outstanding contributions to legal education at the national level.

Although they differ in

viewpoints and professional specialties, the members of the faculty are united by a commitment to excellence in teaching. Before everything, they are educators: they value contacts with students outside class and do not limit these to set office hours; they work together to devise and test new courses and methods of instruction; they generously undertake extracurricular teaching responsibilities—coaching students in legal writing, in taking law school examinations, and in moot court, trial practice, and other local, regional, and national competitions.

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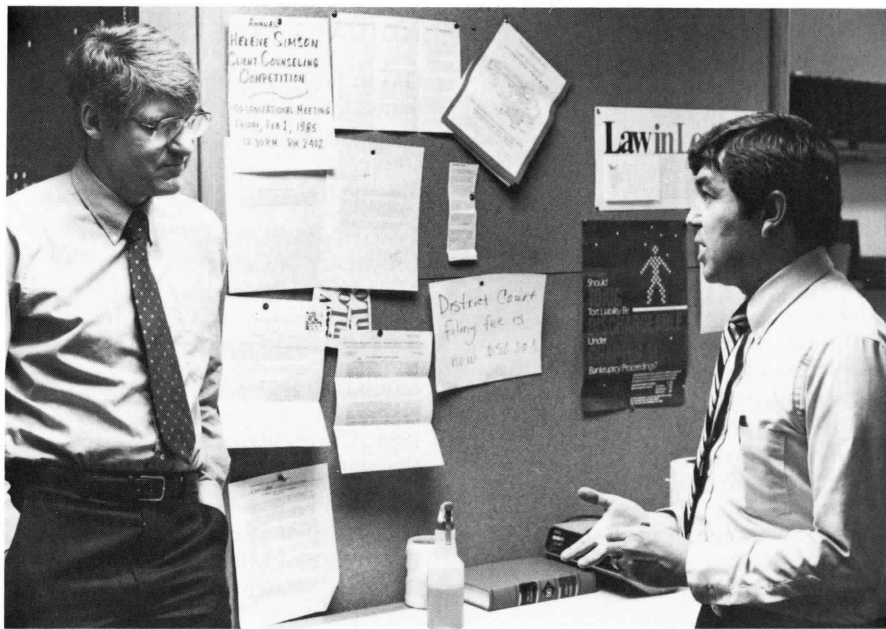
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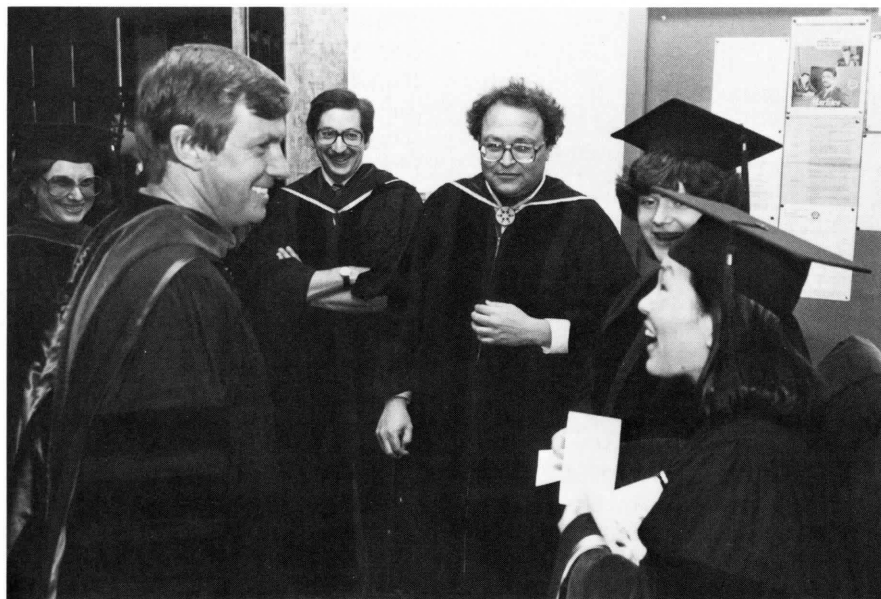
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LAW LIBRARY FACULTY

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ELIZABETH ANN SCHERER, B.A., 1976, Kansas Wesleyan University, M.L.S., 1977, Emporia State University. Assistant Professor of Law Librarianship and Head, Technical Services.

Staff

The Law School could not run without the daily contributions of its staff members. They are the backbone of the School and help greatly in maintaining its even keel during periods of peak activity. In addition to providing editing, typing, stenographic, and administrative support to the faculty, the School's secretaries also provide a variety of services to the student body, student organizations, and special student projects. For example, the secretaries type student resumes, and they type the national moot court team briefs from early through final draft stages. The library, copy center, and reception personnel, likewise, are respected for their willingness to extend themselves when other members of the Law School community call on them.

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Juris Doctor Program

Degree and graduation requirements

J.D. PROGRAM

The degree requirements described are unlikely to change substantially without timely notice. The class schedule and choice of study materials change from semester to semester.

Most first-year courses are required courses; they earn students a total of 30 credit hours in the first two semesters. With the exceptions of requirements listed below, all second- and third-year courses are elective. Regular class attendance is required.

To receive the J.D. degree, students must meet all the following requirements.

Residence credit

Students must spend the equivalent of at least three full academic years in residence. A semester of study for residence credit purposes means enrollment in at least 10 class hours per week for at least 15 weeks, including the examination period. To receive a semester's residence credit, students must pass at least 9 of the 10 class hours. Students enrolled in fewer than 10 hours receive residence credit in the ratio that those hours bear to 10. Students who pass fewer than 9 hours receive residence credit in the ratio that the hours passed bears to 9. For a summer session at UNM Law School or another accredited law school, residence credit is granted in the ratio that the number of credits bears to 10 and the number of weeks bears to 15. A summer enrollment usually comprises about two-thirds of a regular semester's residence credits.



The academic credit requirements and the residence requirement both must be met. A student cannot satisfy the residence requirement merely by earning extra academic credit.

Academic credit hours

The student must earn at least 86 hours of law credit. Without special permission of the dean or associate dean, students may take no more than 16 hours per semester and no fewer than 12 hours per semester. If a student tentatively registers for more than 18 hours (including audits) and does not make the necessary course hour reductions before the end of the second week of classes, he or she is charged for the additional hours even if they are ultimately dropped. The 12-hour-per-semester minimum is waived for students in the final semester who need fewer than 12 hours to complete degree requirements.

Grade point average

Students must maintain an overall grade point average of at least 2.0.

First-year curriculum

Students must take a full first-year curriculum. In 1987-88 the first-year curriculum included: Contracts I, Law, Historical Introduction to the Legal System, Property I, Legislative and Administrative Processes, Criminal Law, Torts, Civil Procedure I, and Advocacy.

Constitutional Law

A course in Constitutional Law is required of all students in the first semester of their second year.

Professional responsibility course

All students must pass one of the two responsibility courses offered—Ethics, or The Role of the Lawyer in Society. Either course meets the requirement.

Clinical internship

Students must satisfactorily participate in at least six hours of clinical courses directly supervised by the clinical faculty. Extern field experiences or skills courses do not apply to this requirement.

Writing requirement

As a condition of graduation, every J.D. degree candidate must produce and submit a substantial written thesis, which must be approved by a faculty member as meeting specified criteria for the Law School's advanced writing requirement. The thesis requirement may be undertaken in conjunction with a course or seminar, through independent research, or through work on one of the law reviews.

Interdisciplinary programs

After enrolling in the Law School, and with permission of the dean or associate dean, students may take up to six elective credits at other UNM colleges or at other fully accredited institutions of higher learning. Grades received in such courses appear on Law School records but are not computed in cumulative averages.

Courses taken outside the Law School for elective law credit require the instructor's permission. Students are responsible for resolving conflicts between classes or examinations in law courses and classes or examinations in outside courses.

THE J.D. AND M.A., M.S., OR PH.D. PROGRAM

Students in this program can earn the J.D. degree and an M.A., M.S., or Ph.D. degree in an academic field. To participate in the program, students must satisfy the admissions and other academic requirements of both the Law School and the Graduate School. To enroll, students must have permission from the dean of the Law School and the chairperson of the graduate department offering the second degree.

In choosing courses for any semester, a student must have the consent of his or her major advisor, the dean of the Law School, and the chairperson of the department in which a master's or doctor's degree is

sought. For doctoral students, the dean of the Law School appoints one member of the Committee on Studies. The Law School accepts up to six hours of appropriate graduate courses toward its degree requirements, and the graduate department concerned accepts six hours of law courses toward its degree requirements.

JOINT J.D. AND M.A.P.A. PROGRAM

In this program a student can earn degrees in law and public administration in three to four years. The student pursues the normal Law School program and, during semesters and summers after the first year of Law School, also fulfills course requirements for the Master of Arts in Public Administration (M.A.P.A.).

To enroll in the program, a student must have completed the first year of Law School, have the permission of both the dean of the Law School and the director of Public Administration, and be admitted to the Graduate School.

In choosing courses for any semester, the student must have the consent of the dean of the Law School and the director of Public Administration. The Law School accepts six hours of public administration credits toward its degree requirements, and the Graduate School accepts six hours of law credit toward the M.A.P.A. degree requirements. If a student is in a thesis program, he or she may complete the thesis requirement during the summer or fall following graduation from the Law School.

JOINT J.D. AND M.B.A. PROGRAM

Before beginning this program, a student must be accepted by both the School of Law and the Anderson Graduate School of Management. That is, credits a student earned in either school before being accepted by both schools will not count toward completion of the joint degree.

Students in the joint J.D.-M.B.A. program typically follow this four-year plan: in the first year, the student enrolls in the Anderson Graduate School of Management and completes a year in that program; in the second year, the student enrolls in the School of Law and takes first-year law courses; in the third and fourth years, the student takes selected law and business electives. The Anderson Graduate School of Management accepts nine credit hours of law courses; the School of Law accepts nine credit hours of business courses.

PROGRAM IN NATURAL RESOURCES

Through this program students undertake a concentration of legal study, research, and writing in natural resources and environmental problems. The program consists of sixteen credits: four credits in *Natural Resources Journal* and twelve resource course credits, six of which can be taken in disciplines other than law (See brochure for UNM Natural Resources Center.)



Curriculum and Course Offerings

The UNM Law School curriculum combines traditional and innovative approaches to the study of law. The faculty designs the curriculum to expose students to the range of interests addressed by the legal system and to engage them in exploration of the historical, theoretical, and practical aspects of law.

The first-year curriculum consists of required courses that

emphasize methods of legal reasoning, policy analysis, and the analysis of legal institutions. In second and third years students can choose from approximately one hundred elective courses in developing individualized programs suited to their career goals. Electives give students opportunities to both widen their perspectives on the legal system and concentrate on subjects of particular interest. Electives which concern substantive areas promote refinement of analytic abilities; those in clinical areas promote

application of knowledge and skills to client problems. In addition to taking formal courses, students can earn academic credit by developing projects that allow them to conduct research under faculty supervision.

The following brief course descriptions reflect the faculty's broad educational objectives. Some courses are offered every year; others are offered less frequently. Course numbers preceded by the letter T are designed for the continuing legal education (CLE) of the bar. These are open to practicing attorneys and advanced law students. The number in parentheses following a course name indicates the number of credit hours earned for successful completion of that course.

FIRST-YEAR REQUIREMENTS

- 500 HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE LEGAL SYSTEM (1)**
An introductory course in the historical background of modern Anglo-American common law.
- 502 CONTRACTS I (4)**
An inquiry into which promises are enforced as contracts and why and how they are so enforced. Emphasizes close, critical analysis of court decisions.
- 504 CRIMINAL LAW I (3)**
Considers principles of substantive criminal law and evaluates them in terms of various justifications for a system of criminal punishment.
- 508 PROPERTY I (4)**
Introduction to ways the Anglo-American legal system recognizes and protects "property." Covers the concept of possession, rules governing gifts, and the evolution of interests in real property.
- 510 TORTS (4)**
Introduction to rules of liability for private, noncontractual wrongs. Stresses concept of negligence.
- 511 LAW (3)**
Taught in six sections, this course introduces the system and methods of law, legal bibliography and research, and legal writing.

- 512 CIVIL PROCEDURE I (3)**
Introduces state and federal court procedures for resolving civil disputes.
- 513 ADVOCACY (4)**
Simulated fact situation introduces students to methods used by lawyers in pursuing a case. Training in legal research, legal writing, oral advocacy, and development of a theory of a case.
- 519 LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES (3)**
Illustrates and analyzes processes by which policy is translated into law and then applied. Teaches principles and techniques of statutory construction and interpretation.
- 575 LEGAL ANALYSIS WORKSHOP (4)**
Enrollment limited to twenty-five designated students. Develops skill in legal analysis and serves as a tutorial for other first-year courses.

SECOND-YEAR REQUIREMENTS

- 501 INTRODUCTION TO CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (3)**
Surveys history of the Supreme Court. Considers modern principles of federalism, allocation of constitutional decision-making authority among branches of federal government, and limits on federal judicial power in constitutional adjudication.

SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR ELECTIVES

- 505 LAW OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (3)**
Examines creation and application of public international law. Law processes and international agreements are studied generally and in the context of particular legal problems.
- 509 SOCIOLOGY OF LAW (3)**
Focuses on the abilities and limitations of law as an institution of social control.
- 514 LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE (2)**
Seminar introduction to perspectives challenging conventional thinking about social change. Explores the

nature of oppression and exploitation, possibilities for meaningful social change, and the relationships of law and lawyering to social change processes.

- 517 TRIAL PRACTICE (3)**
Focuses on developing basic courtroom skills. Begins with fundamental advocacy exercises (presentation of comprehensible and persuasive information to a jury) and proceeds to advanced exercises (direct and cross examinations of lay and expert witnesses).
- 518 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (3)**
Focuses on delegation of authority, rule-making and adjudication, due process concerns, judicial review, and related procedural questions.
- 520 BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS I (3)**
Emphasizes agency, partnership, and the formation, control, management, and regulation of business corporations.
- 521 BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS II (3)**
Considers federal and state regulation of securities transactions: the registration process, exemptions, and liabilities arising from faulty compliance or noncompliance.
- 523 COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS I (2)**
Introductory course in the Uniform Commercial Code and bankruptcy. Emphasizes Articles II, III, and IX of the UCC and Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- 524 COMMUNITY PROPERTY (1,3)**
Survey of community property law. Offered as one-credit-hour course and as three-credit-hour seminar.
- 525 CONFLICT OF LAWS (3)**
Examines the reach of a jurisdiction's domestic law, rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, and interstate and international limits on jurisdiction.
- 515 CONFLICT OF LAWS IN THE CONTEXT OF INDIAN LAW (1)**
Deals with special problems that arise when the competing legal system is American Indian rather than state or federal.

- 526 CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (3)**
Explores individual rights and liberties protected by Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Particular attention to the Constitution as an expression of values.
- 527 BUSINESS PLANNING (3)**
Focuses on corporate, federal income tax and other matters dealing with the formation, operation, and liquidation of corporations.
- 528 CREDITORS' RIGHTS (2,3)**
Emphasizes Federal Bankruptcy Code. Covers liquidation and reorganization proceedings and nonbankruptcy state remedies such as execution and garnishment.
- 529 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (3)**
A study of criminal-constitutional law with emphasis on the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments.
- 530 FEDERAL TAXATION OF ESTATES, GIFTS, AND TRUSTS (2)**
Covers taxation of income from trusts and estates, and tax imposed on gifts and wealth transfers at death.
- 531 INJUNCTIONS (1)**
Examines general principles limiting the grant of preventive relief: procedural accommodation, duty of obedience, persons bound, and enforcement through contempt proceedings.
- 532 EVIDENCE (3, 4)**
Close analysis of principles governing proof and disproof in civil and criminal matters: relevancy, circumstantial proof, demonstrative evidence, documentary evidence, examination of witnesses, impeachment of credibility, expert evidence, and hearsay.
- 533 FAMILY LAW I (3,4)**
Covers antenuptial contracts, marriage, separation, divorce, adoption, child custody and support, alimony, and property division.
- 534 FEDERAL INCOME TAX (2)**
Focuses on key concepts of income taxation, including definition, character, timing, and attribution of income.
- 537 LABOR LAW (1)**
Introduction to federal regulation of collective bargaining.

538/ **NATURAL RESOURCES**

539 **JOURNAL I/II (1)**

Research, writing, and preparation of materials for publication.

542 **LEGAL PROCESS (3)**

Concentrates on interrelationships of court systems, administrative bodies and officers, legislatures, and private individuals.

544 **OIL AND GAS I (3)**

Examines the nature of property rights in minerals, severance of surface and mineral rights, express and implied provisions of oil and gas leases, and other topics.

545 **ESTATE AND RETIREMENT PLANNING (2)**

Practice-oriented course for third-year students in last semester. Major assignment: preparation of an estate plan including the drafting of a major instrument in the plan.

546 **ANTITRUST I (3)**

Introductory survey of restraints of trade and monopolistic behaviors illegal under the federal Sherman and Clayton Acts.

547 **WATER LAW (3)**

Explores law relating to acquisition, transfer, sale, abandonment, and forfeiture of water rights.

549 **COMPARATIVE LAW (2, 3)**

Examination and comparison of the manner in which the United States, Great Britain, and civil law systems treat legal issues common to organized societies.

550 **UNFAIR COMPETITION (Business Torts) (2,3)**

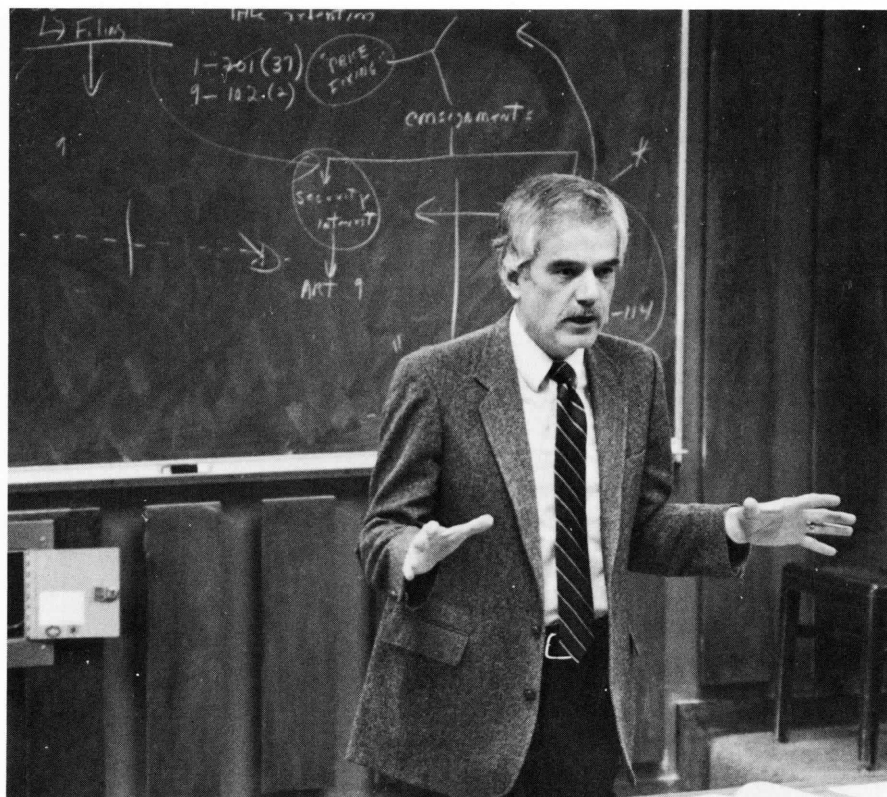
Covers common law tort and statutory remedies for harm caused to business entities by the unfair practices of competitors.

551 **TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS AND SHAREHOLDERS (1)**

Emphasizes consequences of the corporation/shareholder relationship. Problems of dividends, stock redemptions, complete and partial liquidations, stock dividends, preferred stock bail-outs, and dividends in-kind.

552 **FEDERAL JURISDICTION (3)**

Considers proper place of federal courts in a federalist system. Analyzes the nature of



federal judicial power and its relationship to state judicial systems.

553 **PRODUCTS LIABILITY (3)**

Focuses on the tort doctrine of strict products liability. Topics: the effects of the comparative negligence doctrine, the concept of "enterprise liability," and the continuing search for a standard in design defect litigation.

554 **WILLS (2)**

Intensive study of rules governing disposition of property at death: patterns of intestate succession, rules limiting testamentary power, statutory provisions governing execution, revocation, interpretation, and construction of wills.

555 **JURISPRUDENCE (3)**

Seminar discussions of modern descriptions and justifications of legal order: realism, positivism, "neo-liberalism," and "law and economics."

556 **STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW (2)**

Group discussion focuses on municipal corporations, counties, and special local government units and their relationship with state and federal governments.

557 **WILLS AND TRUSTS (3)**

Surveys basic rules governing devolution of property by gratuitous transfer during life or upon death. Covers intestate succession, execution and revocation of wills, and the creation, validity, and termination of trusts.

558 **CONSTRUCTION LAW (2)**

Beginning with the study of land use controls, the course continues through the entire process of construction from bidding a job to its completion.

560 **FEMINIST LEGAL THEORY (3)**

Explores feminist jurisprudence to date, from the thought of the proponents of the 19th Amendment, through the liberal feminism of the 1960s and 1970s, to the radical legal feminism of the 1980s.

563 **NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION TEAM (2)**

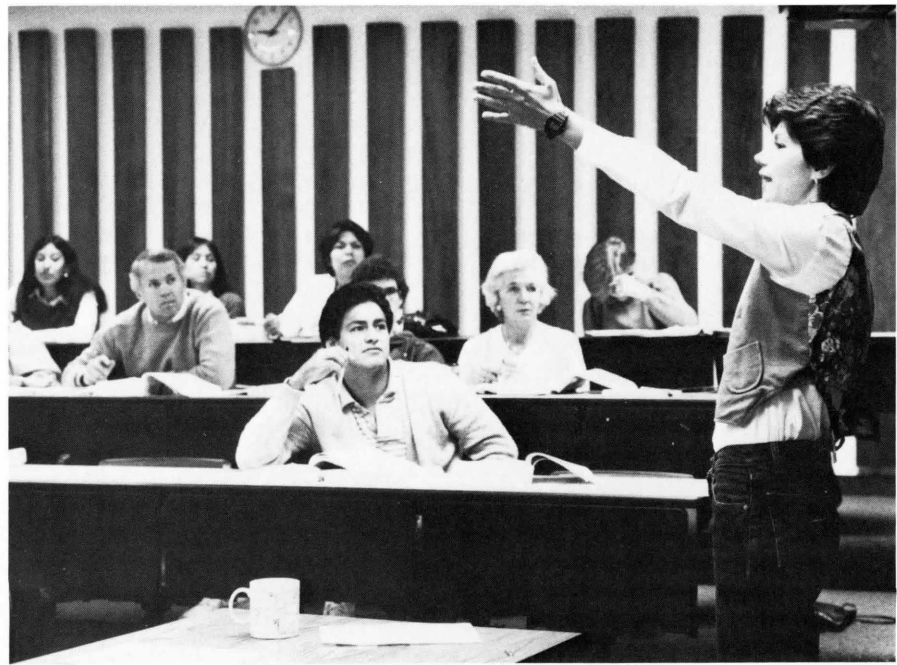
Involves extensive development of both brief writing and oral argument skills in preparation for national moot court competition.

564 **CONSUMER LAW (2)**

Offers practical preparation for handling private consumer claims against businesses. Emphasizes understanding strategies and remedies

- involved in state and federal consumer protection laws and regulations.
- 565 NATURAL RESOURCES LAW (1-3)**
Survey of the three basic natural resources subjects: oil and gas law, mining law, and water law. Subjects are covered separately, so course may be taken for one, two, or three credit hours.
- 568/ 569 NATURAL RESOURCES JOURNAL III/IV (1)**
Limited to members of the *Journal*. Includes research, writing, editing, processing materials for publication, and the opportunity for publication.
- 570 ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION (3)**
Compares costs and benefits of traditional litigation with mediation, arbitration, and other dispute settlement methods; focuses on lawyer's role in channelling client disputes; offers intensive training in mediation techniques.
- 574 FEDERAL PUBLIC LAND AND RESOURCES LAW (3)**
Explores the nature of the federal ownership of land and the resources on it. Considers how the United States came to own land in the West and what it means for the federal government to own land in a state.
- 580 ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (1,3)**
Examines pervasive themes of environmental protection: cost-benefit relationships, economic and technical feasibility problems, scientific uncertainty, and risk assessment techniques.
- 583 INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROBLEMS (2)**
Seminar exposes students to the role of law in international affairs. Focuses on the law of the sea and on environmental aspects of resource use and management.
- 584 INDIAN LAW (3)**
Introduction to federal Indian law. Examines the power of Indian tribes and the relationship between tribes, states, and the United States. Emphasizes the rights of individual Indians in modern America.
- 586 CONTRACTS II (1)**
Course quickly reviews concepts covered in Contracts I and progresses to topics such as parole evidence, statute of frauds, third party beneficiaries, assignments, and conditions.
- 588/ 589 LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW NEWSLETTER I/II (1)**
Students write, edit, publish, and distribute a newsletter for members of the public who need to remain informed and involved in the legislative and administrative process.
- T593 ADVANCED LEGAL RESEARCH (CLE)**
Topics (T) course for practicing attorneys and advanced law students. Emphasizes research strategy, computer-assisted and looseleaf research services, ethical considerations in legal research, and development of a law firm library.
- T593 FEDERAL PROCUREMENT CONTRACTING (CLE)**
Topics (T) course dealing with legal considerations underlying public contracts of the federal government—social and economic uses of such contracts, rules affecting their formation, and problems in their performance that result in claims and litigation.
- T593 MUNICIPAL FINANCE (CLE)**
Topics (T) course that covers structuring and marketing municipal securities under the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Special focus on: tax aspects, state law issues, securities law issues, credit enhancement, and ratings.
- 594 INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH (1,3)**
In-depth research, under the direction of individual professors, on topics not covered in the regular curriculum.
- 595 TAX POLICY (2)**
A study of policies of the federal tax system, recurrent themes in the tax structure, and alternative tax structures. Discussion of proposals for a flat tax, consumption tax, and value-added tax.
- 600 ROLE OF THE LAWYER IN SOCIETY (3)**
A study of the rules governing the professional conduct of lawyers, with particular attention to the values of the legal system which justify and explain those rules.
- 601 ART LAW (2)**
Survey of legal problems faced by artists, art collectors, dealers and galleries, and museums.
- 606 CIVIL PROCEDURE II (4)**
A continuation of Civil Procedure I. Topics: right to jury trial, trial procedure, post-trial motions, appeals, enforcement of judgments, *res judicata*, and multiparty litigation.
- 608 PROPERTY II (3)**
A continuation of Property I. Topics: the recording acts, modern landlord and tenant law, non-possessory interests in land such as easements, covenants, and rights of neighbors and the public.
- 612 REAL ESTATE PLANNING (2)**
Examines legal, tax, and commercial aspects of typical residential and commercial real estate transactions.
- 613 ADVANCED APPELLATE PROCEDURE (3)**
A seminar surveying all aspects of the civil appellate process. Exercises include review of trial transcripts and briefs, substantive legal research, and the writing of memos on tactics and strategies.
- 619 MINING LAW (3)**
Examines the history of development of public lands in the West. Topics: 1872 Mining Act, mineral leasing, and the overlap and conflict between federal environmental laws and public land laws.
- 620 TAXATION OF PARTNERSHIPS (1)**
Focuses on federal income tax consequences of forming, operating, transferring, and terminating partnerships. Considers tax advantages and disadvantages of operating business as partnership.
- 621 TAXATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (3)**
Describes and explains federal, state, and tribal systems of taxing natural resources.
- 622 COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS IIA (3)**
Explores techniques of dealing with the Uniform Commercial Code in depth. Focuses on cases and problems involving negotiability issues under articles III, IV, and VII of the Code.

- 623 COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS IIE (SALES) (3)**
Discussion seminar. Examines Article II of the Uniform Commercial Code, Sales.
- 625 SUPREME COURT DECISION-MAKING (3)**
Focuses on the process of Supreme Court decision-making. Topics: the use of history, the treatment of constitutional facts, reasoned decision-making, the value of precedent, the "art" of overruling, and the retroactivity of constitutional doctrine.
- 626 AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY (3)**
The American Constitution: origins, framing, evolution, and changes in interpretation in light of changes in the climate of public opinion.
- 627 FUTURE INTERESTS (2)**
A review of Estates in Land. Surveys rules governing class gifts, survivorship, powers of appointment, and the Rule Against Perpetuities.
- 629 BANKRUPTCY (2)**
An overview of chapters 11 and 13 of the Bankruptcy Code of 1978.
- 630 RIGHTS OF CHILDREN (3)**
Explores constitutional aspects of the relationship between parents, children, and the state. Attention to issues involving medical treatment and child custody.
- 631 REMEDIES (3)**
Concerns the nature and scope of relief given plaintiff after plaintiff has established a substantive right. Covers restitution, injunctions, damages, specific performance, and provisional remedies.
- 632 EVIDENCE-TRIAL PRACTICE (6)**
Integrates interrelated aspects in the process of proving facts: trial procedure, law of evidence, and trial skills.
- 634 ADVANCED EVIDENCE (3)**
Addresses burdens of proof, presumptions, and the relationships of these two variables to substantive legal categories. Considers allocation of responsibilities between judge and jury.
- 635 LAND USE PLANNING (2,3)**
Seminar focused on public



control of land use and urban development. Covers historical development of land use controls in this century and basic legal principles and techniques that have emerged.

- 638/ 639 NEW MEXICO LAW REVIEW I/ II (1)**
Includes research, writing, and preparation of materials for publication.
- 640 APPLICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY (3)**
Develops awareness of ways in which psychology is useful in the practical tasks of the attorney. Topics: criminal responsibility, commitment, mental suffering and traumatic neurosis, witness credibility, testimonial capacity, and custody.
- 641 MEXICAN BUSINESS LAW (3)**
Surveys civil, criminal, and constitutional law of Mexico. Explores legal rules and obstacles for foreign investment in Mexico.
- 642 SPORTS LAW (1)**
Explores antitrust, contract, constitutional, labor, and tax law issues concerning professional, collegiate and amateur athletes, colleges, and the owners of professional sports teams.
- 643 NEW MEXICO LAND AND WATER LEGAL HISTORY (3)**
Focuses on twelve New Mexico land/water lawsuits which

profoundly influenced the development of law and investigates each suit in its context.

- 645 SEX DISCRIMINATION (3)**
Explores constitutional and statutory avenues available to persons discriminated against on the basis of gender. Emphasizes the relationship between sex discrimination and other forms of discrimination, especially racism.
- 646 PRIVATE PENSION LAW (1)**
Examines legal principles and regulations pertaining to private pension plans. Addresses relevant tax, labor, securities, and community property laws.
- 647 EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION (3)**
Addresses the federal law of employment discrimination, focusing on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Covers concepts of individual and systemic discrimination, administrative procedures, and litigation considerations.
- 650 EMINENT DOMAIN (1)**
A study of the constitutional, statutory, and historical authority for acquisition of private property by governments.
- 651 PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (3)**
A survey of problems associated with U.S. firms' business activity abroad, including the extraterritorial application of

United States laws, expropriation, the protection of intellectual property, and tariffs.

653 ADVANCED CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (3)

Covers subjects not covered in the basic Criminal Procedure Course: grand jury, the preliminary hearing, bail, pre-trial motions, competency to stand trial, disclosure and discovery, guilty pleas, and plea bargaining.

655 FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS AND THE PUBLIC FORUM (2)

Seminar study of constitutional, statutory, and public policy considerations regarding use of the public forum for exercise of free speech.

657 TAX RESEARCH AND PROCEDURE (1)

Through research exercises, develops technique for approaching, researching, and solving tax problems.

658 GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (2)

Concerns the history of bank regulation in the United States, the federal and state regulatory framework governing banks, and the regulation of products and services offered by financial institutions.

661 FIDUCIARY ADMINISTRATION (2)

Study of administration of trusts and decedents' estates with particular regard to rights, duties, powers, and liabilities of executors and trustees and jurisdiction of the courts.

662 MENTAL DISABILITY AND CRIMINAL CASES (2)

Examines issues related to the insanity defense, diminished capacity, competence to stand trial, and civil commitment of the acquitted and the incompetent.

663 MENTAL HEALTH AND RETARDATION LAW (3)

Offers vantage on the process of test case litigation and a chance to apply concepts of substantive and procedural due process by analyzing appellate cases involving rights of mentally disabled citizens.

667 IMMIGRATION LAW (3)

Study of Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, related amendments, and regulations.

Special focus on visa categories and procurement, deportation, citizenship, asylum, and related policy issues.

668/ 669 NEW MEXICO LAW REVIEW III/IV (1)

Limited to members of the *Review*. Includes research, writing, editing, processing materials for publication, and opportunity for publication.

671 ADVANCED TORT LITIGATION (3)

Seminar focused on personal injury litigation in New Mexico.

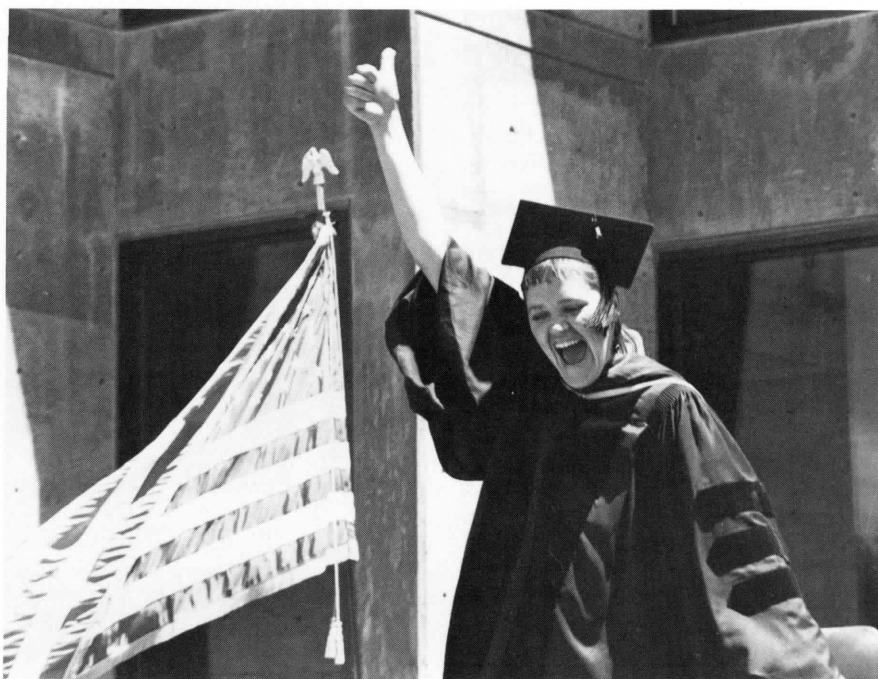
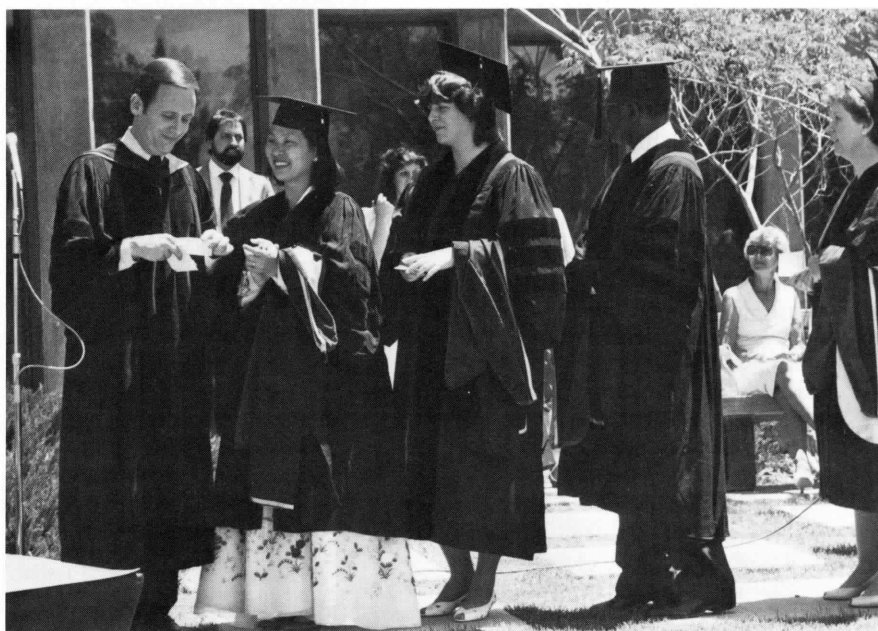
Surveys existing substantive law and developing trends in common areas of tort litigation.

673 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW SEMINAR (2)

Builds on the basic administrative law course. Students critically evaluate recent developments in New Mexico administrative law.

676 TEACHING LAW TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (2)

Second- and third-year law students learn substantive law and teaching techniques in



seminar classes, then teach classes at Albuquerque high schools.

677 MODERN EMPLOYMENT LAW (1)

Examines contemporary legal employee/employer relationships; emphasizes respective rights, obligations, and responsibilities.

684 PROBLEMS IN INDIAN LAW (2)

Concentrates on the reasons American Indians were accorded a unique political status. Readings include relevant Supreme Court cases.

685 INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ISSUES (2)

A seminar addressing the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. Examines Indian child welfare issues such as foster care, termination of parental rights, adoption, and child abuse and neglect.

687 CORPORATE DRAFTING (2)

Drafting of common corporate documents from basic articles of incorporation and by-laws through shareholder agreements, articles of merger, and acquisition agreements.

688 LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY (1,2)

Overview of special legal needs and problems of the elderly. Topics: government benefits, protective services and guardianship, age discrimination, public and private pensions, and long-term care.

690 LAW AND MEDICAL ETHICS (2)

Acquaints law students and professionals with major ethical issues facing the health care profession, especially as these involve legal issues.

691 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (2)

Introduction to legal principles of copyright, patent, trademarks, and tradenames. Guest lecturers in specialized fields.

693 MEDIA LAW (2)

Seminar covering basic mass media issues: legal impediments to gathering information, legal restrictions on content of publications, forced access to the media, and broadcasting regulations.

697 ADVANCED PROBLEMS IN CRIMINAL LAW (2)

A seminar offering in-depth examination of one or two contemporary problems in criminal law and presentation of student papers on related subjects.

707 TAX PRACTICE CLINIC (3)

Under supervision of clinical faculty, students represent taxpayers whose returns the Internal Revenue Service has selected for examination.

710 PRE-TRIAL PRACTICE (2)

Practical considerations of preparing for litigation. Course taught through simulations focused on client management, preparation of pleadings, the rules of civil procedure, and local rules.

712 LEGISLATION (2)

Shows the interrelationship of legislative, judicial, and administrative law-making. Topics: aging, health, women's issues, and student-selected subjects. Offered in two segments, one in fall, one in spring.

714 LAW OFFICE MANAGEMENT (2,3)

Introduces basic information needed to operate and manage a law firm. Course includes a clinical component which requires students to work with a law firm office manager four-five hours a week for four-six weeks.

715 INTERVIEWING AND COUNSELING (1,3)

Explores techniques of legal interviewing and counseling

with emphasis on the relationship between lawyer and client.

718 NEGOTIATIONS (3)

Exposes students to legal negotiation as a process of problem solving. Focus on technical, interpersonal, and ethical aspects of the process.

721 LAW OFFICE EXTERN (3)

Places students with lawyers whose practices contribute to students' career development.

723 DISTRICT ATTORNEY (6)

Supervised prosecution by law students of misdemeanor cases in Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court. Fulfills clinical graduation requirement. See Clinical Law Program.

740 LAW PRACTICE CLINIC (6)

In-house clinic. Under supervision of clinical faculty, students handle civil and criminal litigation, as well as nonlitigation cases. Fulfills clinical graduation requirement. See Clinical Law Program.

744 JUDICIAL EXTERN (3)

Places students with the New Mexico Supreme Court and District Courts, the Federal Magistrates, and the Bankruptcy Court. Students work with judges as law clerks.

750 ETHICS (PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY) (3)

Discussion of common ethical and management problems in law practice. Analysis of Code of Professional Responsibility, new Model Rules, and concept of legal malpractice. Fulfills ethics course graduation requirement.



Information for applicants

Application and admissions procedure

GENERAL INFORMATION

All applicants to the School of Law are required to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and to have a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university before time of registration.

The UNM Law School's Admissions Committee reviews each application. Because this reviewing process takes a long time, we advise applicants to file and complete the applications as far in advance of the deadlines as possible. January 15 is the deadline to submit applications for admission to the first-year class. March 1 is the deadline to complete application files.

Because the first-year program is sequenced to begin in the fall semester, beginning law students are admitted for the fall semester only. The School of Law does not accept part-time students.

It is University policy that "no person . . . shall, on the ground of race, color, national origin, sex, marital status, age, disability, or religion be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity."

STEPS TO FOLLOW IN APPLYING TO UNM LAW SCHOOL

1. Obtain an LSAT/LSDAS Packet and register with LSAS.

The University of New Mexico participates in the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS),

administered by the Law School Admission Services (LSAS), Newtown, Pennsylvania. The LSAS also administers the Law School Admission Test (LSAT).

You can obtain an LSAT/LSDAS registration packet directly from the LSAS, from any law school, or from a college placement office. These packets contain descriptions of and a single registration form for both the LSDAS and the LSAT. Complete and sign the registration form, then mail it with the proper fee to: LSAS, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940.

In addition to its own registration form, the LSAT/LSDAS packet contains Law School Application Matching Forms. To preserve your privacy rights, LSAS agrees to release your LSDAS report only to schools that send the LSAS your Law School Application Matching Form. The University of New Mexico cannot process your application without a Law School Application Matching Form. Therefore, be sure to attach one of these forms to your UNM Law School application.

Read the instructions in the LSAT/LSDAS packet carefully; pay close attention to directions about transcripts. LSAS must receive a transcript from each institution you have listed on the LSAT/LSDAS registration form. Transcripts should reflect at least three years of undergraduate work. Do not send transcripts to the UNM Law School unless you are requested to do so.

The LSAT is offered in June, September, December, and February. If you intend to apply for next fall's entering law class, you must take the LSAT no later than December of this year.

2. Submit an application to the UNM School of Law.

To apply for admission, complete and sign an application form and send it to the Admissions Office, University of New Mexico School of Law, 1117 Stanford Drive NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131. With your application, enclose all of the following: a \$10 nonrefundable processing fee (send check or money order, not cash), the required address labels, the postal notification cards, and the LSDAS Law School Application Matching Form. January 15 is the deadline for receipt of your application and these other materials.

3. Have a former employer or teacher complete and submit an appraisal form.

One appraisal form must be completed and returned by a former teacher, employer, or other individual who knows you well and is able to comment on your potential for the study of law. Submission of a second appraisal form is optional.

In 1974, Congress passed a law providing students access to materials contained in their official records. If you are accepted for admission and enrolled as a student at the University of New Mexico School of Law, you will have the right to inspect documents contained in your official file. If you wish, however, you may waive access to documents containing subjective evaluations. When you fill in the top part of the appraisal form, select one of the confidentiality options before giving the form to the person who will complete it.

ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

Each spring, the Admissions Committee reviews



approximately 600 applications for admission to a first-year class that numbers approximately 100. In making its decisions, the committee considers applicants' LSAT scores, undergraduate grade point averages, and information that cannot be expressed in numbers—letters of recommendation, personal statements, extracurricular interests. The committee also recognizes that special prelaw programs for minority and disadvantaged applicants, such as CLEO summer institutes, provide valuable information about an applicant's ability to succeed in law school. The participation of applicants in such programs is taken into account.

The committee cannot act on an application until it is completed—that is, until it includes an LSAT/LSDAS report and at least one

appraisal. March 1 is the deadline for completing applications.

New Mexico residents receive substantial preference in admission to the School. Accepted applicants are asked to inform the School whether they intend to enroll. They are expected to do this by April 1 or within two weeks of the date of their acceptance letter, whichever is later.

REAPPLYING

If you are reapplying to the School of Law, re-register with the LSDAS. In addition, you should send the School of Law a new application form, a \$10 processing fee, and (unless previously submitted) at least one appraisal form.

TRANSFER STUDENTS

The Law School accepts a limited number of transfer students who

have completed one full-time year at other ABA-approved law schools. Transfer applicants are considered only if (1) they have outstanding records at the law school previously attended; or (2) are in good standing at the law school previously attended, are residents of New Mexico, and have a compelling reason to continue their legal education at the University of New Mexico.

If you are a transfer applicant, you must be certain that all of the following are received by the Law School Admissions Office: a completed application form, a \$10 processing fee, a complete LSDAS report, at least one appraisal form, an official transcript from each law school you have attended, and a letter from the dean of the law school in which you are now enrolled. The letter from the dean must state that you are not on

probation or under suspension and are eligible to re-register and continue at that law school.

The deadline for submitting transfer applications is June 15. The deadline for completing a transfer application file is July 15. Note that credits earned at other law schools with a grade of "D" are not acceptable for academic credit at the UNM School of Law.

If you are admitted with advanced standing to the UNM law program, your right to continue in that program depends entirely on work done at UNM. Transfer students are ineligible for certain prizes and awards given by the Law School and are not ranked academically.

VISITING STUDENTS

Students who have completed their second full-time year at another ABA-approved law school and wish to receive their degree from that school, but spend their final year at the University of New Mexico, may be considered for admission as visiting students. If you wish to apply as a visiting student, you must be certain that all of the following are received by the Law School Admissions Office: a completed application form, a \$10 processing fee, an official transcript from each law school you have attended, a letter from the dean of the law school in which you are enrolled stating that credit earned at the University of New Mexico will be accepted in fulfilling the requirements for your law degree, and a statement by you explaining why you wish to spend an academic year (or semester) at the University of New Mexico.

Visiting students are not eligible for financial assistance from the University of New Mexico and may not enroll in courses oversubscribed by regular Law School students.

STUDENT EXPENSES PER SEMESTER (1987-88)

	New Mexico residents	Non-residents
Student carrying 12 or more hours		
Tuition and fees (tuition includes fees for major athletic events)	\$628.00	\$2,509.00
Materials fee	30.00	30.00
Student Bar Association dues (payable at the Law School at registration) per year	13.00	13.00

GENERAL DEFINITION OF RESIDENT FOR TUITION PURPOSES

A resident student is defined as a financially independent adult who has lived in New Mexico for twelve months prior to the start of classes and who can provide evidence of an intent to retain residence in New Mexico. The twelve-month requirement for establishing residency may be waived if a person, his or her spouse, and dependents can provide evidence of moving to New Mexico to work full time, practice a profession, or conduct a business. A brochure containing detailed information may be obtained from the University's Office of Admissions and Records.

Financial aid

The Law School offers a number of grants and work-study opportunities to students who demonstrate financial need. Students must apply for these aid programs through the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS), Princeton, New Jersey 08541. GAPSFAS forms can be obtained from the UNM Law School Admissions office.

GRANTS

Grants from several named scholarship funds are available to students through the generosity of alumni/ae and other contributors to the School of Law. Grant awards are based on financial need. Students who wish to be considered submit a single application, the GAPSFAS form. The Committee on

Financial Aid allots the grants after reviewing all GAPSFAS forms submitted.

The principal source of Law School grants is the **W.E. and Hazel T. Bondurant Scholarship Fund**. This fund was established in 1975 by a bequest from W.E. Bondurant, Jr., a prominent attorney who practiced in Roswell, New Mexico. The fund's corpus, which is held and invested by the University, is approximately \$1,250,000. Income from the fund provides a substantial amount of grant aid each year.

The other named scholarships are:

C. M. Botts Memorial Scholarship Fund
Victor Breen Memorial Scholarship Fund
Richard C. Civerolo Scholarship
John Cloak Memorial Scholarship Fund
Robert Emmet and Ann Simms Clark Scholarship Fund
Sam and Frances Joy Dazzo Scholarship Fund
Dona Ana County Bar Association Law Scholarship Fund
Dean Alfred L. Gausewitz Scholarship Fund
Henry Glascock Memorial Scholarship Fund
Alfred and Miriam N. Grunsfeld Scholarship Fund
Hoshour Memorial Scholarship Fund
Helen J. James Scholarship Fund
Law School Alumni Scholarship Fund
Thomas J. Mabry, Sr. Scholarship Fund
Joseph W. Meek Prize Scholarship Fund
Olaf A. Olson Memorial Scholarship Fund
Randolph L. Reese Memorial Scholarship Fund
Anna K. Reisiger Scholarship Fund
Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation Research Scholarship Fund
Pearce C. Rodey Memorial Scholarship Fund
John Field Simms Memorial Scholarship Fund
Helene Simson Memorial Scholarship Fund
Ben Traub Memorial Scholarship Fund

The Law School also has a limited amount of general University funds available each year for grants.

WORK-STUDY

The University of New Mexico's Work-study Program supports a substantial number of part-time on-campus positions for law students. Some work as tutors for law courses; others assist faculty members in legal research projects. Financial need determines the number of hours a student may work. In addition to submitting GAPSFAS forms, students seeking work-study positions must complete a UNM Financial Aid Application.

LOANS

Short-term loans

The Law School manages several funds which permit it to make emergency loans to students. These emergency loans are considered short term and generally must be repaid within ninety days.

The following loan funds have been established by donations from various persons and are administered by the School of Law:

Albuquerque Bar Association
Memorial Loan Fund
Kenneth R. Brandt Memorial Loan
Fund
Olive Brinkman Memorial Loan
Fund
Camp/Nauiyok Fund
Jeff Fredericks Memorial Fund
Hurd Memorial Fund
McArthur Memorial Fund
McDevitt Memorial Fund
McIntosh Memorial Fund
Montoya Memorial Fund
Morgan Memorial Fund
New Mexico State Bar Fund
Sceresse Memorial Fund

LOAN PROGRAMS

All law students are eligible for the following loan programs. Additional information about these programs is available at the University's Office of Student Financial Aid and Career Services in Mesa Vista Hall.

National Direct Student Loan (NDSL)

This is a long-term, low interest loan program for students meeting the financial need requirement. Applicants complete both a GAPSFAS application and a UNM Financial Aid Application.

Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL)

This program provides long-term, low interest loans to eligible students through private lending institutions such as banks, credit unions, and home savings and loan associations. Residents of New Mexico are able to apply for GSLs through the New Mexico Student Loan Program. Special application forms must be filed.

Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS)

This program supplements the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. Special application forms must be filed.

Student Services

PLACEMENT

The School of Law helps students find work when they graduate. This is a necessary and particularly important service now, when the job market for new attorneys is uncertain. Private firms and governmental offices regularly send representatives to interview students at the School. To date, most graduates have succeeded in obtaining positions at or soon after graduation. Even so, the most recent graduates have had fewer choices than graduates of a few years back.

Most graduates practice in New Mexico. Starting salaries with Albuquerque law firms range from \$23,000 to \$34,000, and average \$27,000. Federal agencies start new attorneys at about \$26,000; state and local government positions usually have lower starting salaries.

HOUSING

The University owns and operates 220 units of married student housing (one-, two-, and three-bedroom, furnished or unfurnished). To obtain additional information, write: Married Student Housing, 911 Buena Vista S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.

The Office of the Dean of Students maintains a file of privately owned off-campus housing. This file is available to any student who visits the dean's office, 281 Student Services Center (main campus). The dean's office does not mail information from the file. The Student Bar Association posts housing information, including notices about sharing houses or apartments, on a bulletin board at the Law School. Members of the S.B.A. and other student organizations are happy to assist new students in finding housing.

HEALTH SERVICE

The Student Health Center, located on the main campus between Johnson Gym and the Student Union, is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Center provides general medical and mental health care, plus consultation in many subspecialties. Most clinic services are free for students. Pharmacy, laboratory, and x-ray services are available at a reduced fee.

The University also provides an optional health insurance program with a national insurance company. The insurance program's benefits cover emergency care, consultation, and some services not available at the Student Health Center. New and readmitted students receive detailed information about the insurance program as part of the admissions procedure.

