



THE UNIVERSITY OF
NEW MEXICO BULLETIN
SCHOOL OF LAW



**THE UNIVERSITY OF
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SCHOOL OF LAW**

1982—83

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

REGENTS

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

The University of New Mexico was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1889, twenty-three years before New Mexico became a state. Opened as a summer normal school on June 15, 1892, it began full-term instruction on September 21 of the same year.

The University has been one of the nation's fastest growing schools with enrollment more than doubling each decade since 1950. In the fall of 1980, the student enrollment exceeded 23,500, and the full-time faculty numbered 1,015. The twenty acres comprising the original campus have become more than 600, and buildings have increased from a single structure to nearly one hundred fifty. Largest of the state's publicly supported institutions of higher education, the University has fifty-seven instructional departments and nondepartmentalized schools and colleges, with master's degrees being offered in fifty-five fields. The doctorate may be earned in twenty-eight fields in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Law, Management, and Medicine.

The University is situated in Albuquerque, a metropolitan area of 454,500 and the near-hub of the State. Albuquerque lies along the fertile lowlands of the Rio Grande Valley and abuts the rocky foothills of the Sandia Mountains. One of the city's most noted attractions is its almost ideal dry and sunny climate. Although the weather undergoes normal seasonal changes, the temperatures are rarely extreme.

Sixty miles to the north of Albuquerque lies historic Santa Fe, and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory is a short distance beyond.

In a setting rich with the traditions of Indian, Spanish, Anglo, and Black cultures, the University of New Mexico continues to strive for new levels of excellence in its teaching, research, and service.

SCHOOL OF LAW

History and Accreditation. The School of Law was established in 1947 and was approved by the American Bar Association on February 24, 1948. Membership in the Association of American Law Schools was granted in December 1948. A chapter of the Order of the Coif, a national honorary society, was granted the Law School in June 1971.

Aims and Methods. No matter what aspect of the profession a lawyer practices, he or she becomes an integral part of the system by which a democratic society governs itself. The lawyer's education must include an understanding of the democratic respect for the individual, and the processes which allow the individual to participate in a self-governing society.

A legal education also must emphasize those skills and insights essential to a competent performance of the lawyer's role as advocate, counselor, judge, legislator, teacher, administrator, or civic leader.

Students at the School of Law spend six semesters in courses which build upon the teachings of history, philosophy, and the social sciences in the context of legal problems, and which require and develop research skills.

Physical Facilities. Originally built in 1971 and expanded in 1978, Bratton Hall, which houses the School of Law, is designed to reflect the spirit of the legal profession, while retaining the architectural legacy of the Southwest. The unique feature of the building, actually the heart of it, is a central concourse, or Forum. It is flanked by the library and classrooms. The Forum is a place for discussion, where students and faculty meet on even ground as they go to and from offices, library, and classrooms. Here, in an atmosphere less imposing and formal than that of the classroom, all can seek sounding boards for their ideas. Students may discuss, listen, advocate, criticize, counsel, theorize, complain, teach, and learn with the greatest degree of freedom.

Centered in the Forum is a circular moot courtroom. It serves as a reminder that one of the great purposes of law and of lawyers is to serve society by settling disputes and conflicts and by helping to provide conditions under which animosities can be transformed into creative associations. In addition to four major classrooms, there are seven seminar rooms, over forty faculty offices, offices for student organizations, a lunchroom, locker room, and administrative and secretarial offices.

Within the building is a newly designed clinical law wing providing over thirty work stations for students and offices for seven faculty who devote their time primarily to clinical teaching. A grant of \$100,000 from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility provided funds to equip this wing with a modern closed circuit video system and the latest word processing equipment.

Housed next to the Law School is the Institute of Public Law, which performs legal services, drafting, and review of legislation for various branches of government; the New Mexico State Bar executive office; and the Continuing Legal Education component of the State Bar.

Library. The School of Law Library occupies a separate wing of the building. To facilitate study, there is seating for the entire student body at large tables and carrels conveniently located near important library materials. All books on the upper floor of the library are restricted to use on this floor, thus assuring ready access at all times to the materials most needed in legal reference and research. There are separate typing rooms within the library, an extensive collection of New Mexico Appellate Briefs and Records, a rapidly expanding collection of materials in microform, facilities for reproducing pages from books and microform, audio-visual carrels, and several lounge and browsing areas.

The library contains more than 200,000 volumes, and about 10,000 are added to the collection each year. The library is an official depository of federal materials, and special collections are being developed in American Indian law and community land grant law.

The library contains comprehensive collections of British, federal, and state court reports, special and annotated series, session laws, current state and federal statutes, legal treatises, periodicals, encyclopedias and digests, administrative reports, and other legal materials. There is also an interlibrary loan program for law students and local attorneys.

Also located in the library is a Reference Center, which provides look-up service for patrons with specific questions about law and instruction in the use of law library materials. The reference staff is also responsible for the operation of a computerized legal research program which may be used by all students at the School of Law for noncommercial research.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

American Indian Law Center, Inc. The Law Center is associated with the School of Law and works closely with Indian tribes and organizations to strengthen Indian legal institutions. The Special Scholarship Program in Law for American Indians is administered by the Law Center, funding Indian students in law schools throughout the country and providing counseling and other support. The Law Center develops policy papers on issues vital to Indian tribes. It provides training, backup support to tribal governments and judicial systems and assists with legislative drafting and constitutional revision. The Law Center acts as an information center on Indian issues, publishing the *American Indian Law Newsletter*, which reviews current legislative and judicial activity of interest to Indian lawyers and tribal officials.

The Law Center has a special interest in the relationship of Indian tribal government to the American federal system. It has done extensive work on questions relating to the place of tribes in the federal domestic assistance program delivery system, and it has played a major role in the creation and work of the Commission on Tribal-State Relations.

The Institute of Public Law. The Institute's primary function is to provide legal services to state and local government. Law students are regularly employed to assist in Institute projects, which include drafting rules and instructions for Supreme Court Committees and assisting the Compilation Commission in the publication of the laws enacted by the New Mexico legislature. The Institute also publishes many manuals for the bench and bar of New Mexico. These manuals include: the Magistrate Benchbook; Municipal Benchbook; Juvenile Probation Officers Manual; Local and Federal Rules Handbook; Headnote and Indexing Service; Walden, Civil Procedure in New Mexico; New Mexico Probate Manual; New Mexico Appellate Manual; New Mexico Collections Manual; and the New Mexico Divorce Manual. Students are regularly employed to assist in the update of these manuals.

Through the Institute, law students are given an opportunity to work with the New Mexico statutory law, court rules, and instructions as well as New Mexico case law. They can improve both their research skills and writing skills while earning income at the rate paid graduate students of the University.

Students who wish to pursue a career in state and local government law are particularly urged to apply for research positions with the Institute.

Video Center. The School of Law has substantial video

support facilities which reflect the faculty's strong commitment to the use of television in a legal setting. Located in the moot court complex, the video center has as a primary function the videotaping of student performances in the many practical experience courses offered. Emphasis is on using videotape replays for critique and discussion of methods and nonverbal communication.

The video center produces supplementary programming for many regular classes and for student projects in seminars. These television programs provide a new perspective on areas of study not conducive to lecture and discussion formats in the classroom.

Most of the videotapes recorded each semester are available on reserve at the circulation desk in the library. Students, faculty, and lawyers can view these tapes at self-service video carrels on the upper floor of the library.

Natural Resources Law Center. The Natural Resources Center (NRC), established at the Law School in 1978, seeks to carry out a dual mission: (1) to foster and maintain a significant research component at the Law School in the natural resources field, and (2) to coordinate the existing resource-related activities at the Law School—the *Natural Resources Journal*, the Natural Resources Program, and the research projects.

The Center is composed of law faculty and staff with special interest in the resources field. It is not distinct from the Law School and maintains no independent staff. All faculty members involved with the Center also maintain regular teaching responsibilities. Of the core staff, one professor edits the *Natural Resources Journal*, one administers the activities of the Center, and two teach the core courses in natural resources. From time to time, additional faculty have been involved in the research activities of the Center. There is no requirement that students enrolled in the Natural Resources Program or selected for the staff of the *Natural Resources Journal* work on Center projects. However, every effort is made to involve those students in the research activities of the Center.

Some of the past and current research studies of the Center include:

- Federal and State water laws affecting energy development in energy-producing Western states.
- Energy development on federal lands:
 - a Catalogue of Federal Statutes
 - a Survey of Selected Statutes.
- Institutional and legal constraints affecting the administration of water resources in the Albuquerque Greater Urban Area.
- Legal issues in state taxation of natural resources (Commerce Clause Limitations).
- Remote claims study—Spanish land grants in the Southwest.
- Case studies of development of New Mexico water resources institutions.
- A study of Pueblo water rights.

PUBLICATIONS AND COMPETITIONS

The School of Law publishes two law journals—the *Natural Resources Journal* and the *New Mexico Law Review*. The *Natural Resources Journal* is published quarterly and provides a policy-oriented forum for various disciplines concerned with the management and use of natural resources and the environment.

The *New Mexico Law Review* is published twice a year. It emphasizes developments in New Mexico law and legal institutions. Both journals use student material.

One member of the faculty serves as editor of the *Journal*, and another serves as advisor to the *Review*. Students write, edit, and process materials for each issue of both publications. First-year students are invited to join the staffs during their second semester.

Moot Court. The School of Law sends six students to the National Moot Court regional competition each year. Contestants are selected from the first- and second-year classes each spring, on the basis of briefs and oral arguments. The six winners are divided into two teams, which compete with several other schools from the area. Winners of the regional competition advance to the national finals in New York. In each year during the period 1976–1981, UNM placed first in the regional competition.

Client Counseling Competition. The object of the competition is to simulate a law office consultation, in which law students, acting as attorneys, are presented with a typical client problem. Students must conduct an interview with a person playing the role of the client and then decide how they would proceed with the case. There is an in-house competition to pick the team to represent UNM in the regional competition. UNM's team won the national competition in 1973 and placed second in 1978.

HONOR CODE

An Honor Code administered by students has been in operation since the establishment of the School. The Code assumes that a student in the School of Law has entered a professional career in which he or she must take responsibility for his or her own conduct. The Code covers all phases of law school life, including the taking of examinations without proctors, conforming to school and library rules and regulations, professional conduct, and the correctness of applications, forms and other papers submitted to the School of Law and the University.

STUDENT SERVICES

Placement. The School of Law attempts to assist graduates in obtaining placement upon graduation. Private firms and governmental offices frequently send representatives to interview students at the School.

Most graduates practice in New Mexico. It was not possible to determine complete average salaries of the most recent graduating class at the time this bulletin was printed, but it is clear that salaries vary considerably depending upon position, the arrangements made with a specific firm, nonlegal and other experience of the graduate, and other factors. The range of starting salaries with law firms in Albuquerque is generally from \$15,000 to \$25,000, with an average somewhere between \$18,000 and \$20,000. Federal agencies start new attorneys at about \$22,000; state and local government positions usually have lower starting salaries.

The job market for new attorneys is highly uncertain. Up to the present time, most graduates have been successful finding positions upon graduation, but it is clear that those completing school during the past year have had less choice than those who graduated a few years ago. Whether the Bar will be able to continue to absorb all who wish to practice law remains to be seen.

Housing. The University owns and operates two hundred units of married student housing (one-, two-, and three-bedroom, furnished or unfurnished). Additional information can be obtained by writing to Married Student Housing, La Posada 201-UNM, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131.

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, 1176 Mesa Vista Hall (main campus); however, no information can be mailed.

At the Law School, the Student Bar Association maintains a bulletin board for housing information, including opportunities to share a house or apartment. In addition, members of the SBA and other student organizations are happy to assist new students in finding housing.

Health Service. The Student Health Service is located on the main campus between Johnson Gym and the Student Union. It provides facilities for essentially the same kind of medical care one would expect to receive from a private physician. Most clinic services are free for students.

The University also provides an optional health insurance program with a national insurance company. It supplies some benefits for emergency care, consultation, and services not available at the Student Health Center. Details are mailed to new and readmitted students as part of the admissions procedure.

Child Care. The University Child Care Co-Op is open from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and offers day care for children of students, faculty, and staff.

In addition to the University Co-Op, there are more than fifty child care facilities in Albuquerque, including nursery schools, day care centers, church-related schools, Montessori schools, and Headstart programs. Some programs offer transportation.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Students at the School of Law are active in several organizations that include students from other divisions of the University (Graduate Student Association, Public Interest Research Group, etc.). The following organizations are centered at the School of Law.

Student Bar Association. All students at the School of Law are members of the Student Bar Association (SBA). The SBA is affiliated with the New Mexico State Bar Association through its Young Lawyers Division and sponsors programs to familiarize students with the organization and its offerings. The SBA is also affiliated with the National Student Bar Association and Young Lawyers Division of the ABA which offers section memberships at reduced rates. Annual dues of \$10 cover the cost of several social events, movies, and professional programs as well as maintaining the athletic equipment on reserve in the library.

American Indian Law Students Association. The UNM chapter of AILSA was established in 1971 and meets at least twice a month. It has study aids available for Indian students and collaborates on projects with the national AILSA. The UNM organization also is active in sponsoring speakers and working with the Albuquerque Indian community.

Black American Law Students Association. The UNM chapter of BALSA has several goals: to articulate and promote the professional needs and goals of Black American

law students, to focus upon the relationship of the Black attorney to the American legal system, to instill in the Black attorney and law student a greater awareness of and commitment to the needs of the Black community, and to influence those associated with the American legal system to make the system more responsive to the needs of the Black community.

Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity. Delta Theta Phi is a national professional organization open to all students at the School of Law. UNM's chapter conducts course reviews for the first-year students, professional enrichment programs, a speakers bureau, job placement services, and social activities throughout the school year.

Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. This organization is part of the ABA but elects its own national officers, formulates its own programs, and conducts its own national meeting each year. The Division has two voting representatives in the ABA House of Delegates, and members of the Division may become members of any three of the ABA sections. Division members also are eligible for appointment to section committees.

Mexican American Law Students Association. MALSA has been particularly active in recruiting Chicanos to attend law school and, once the students have been admitted, giving them a sense of identity with and sensitivity to the problems of the Chicano community. MALSA also provides tutorial assistance and study aids for students upon request.

National Lawyers Guild. The UNM chapter of the National Lawyers Guild sponsors films, speakers, and seminars throughout the year. The forty-year-old Guild is committed to social change and progress, and the UNM chapter services the alternative legal community in New Mexico.

Women's Law Caucus. This group, while not limited in membership to women, focuses its attention on issues of particular interest to women in the law. It meets throughout the school year, both socially and for business. The Caucus is actively involved in recruiting women students and women professors and in the participation of women in politics at all levels. It encourages students to meet with practicing attorneys and works with the women's section of the Bar Association.



HONORS AND AWARDS

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

American Jurisprudence Prizes. In recognition of third-year students who earned the highest grade in selected courses.

Bureau of National Affairs Award. Presented to the student who achieved the greatest scholastic improvement over a three-year period.

Corpus Juris Secundum Awards. In recognition of outstanding scholastic performance in each class.

Corpus Juris Secundum Hornbook Awards. In recognition of those students who rank first in each class.

Dean's Awards. In recognition of various students' contributions to the School's community.

Faculty Award. Presented to a third-year student who has made an outstanding contribution to the School of Law.

The Fred Hart Award. Named in honor of former Dean Frederick M. Hart, this award is given to the student who has shown excellence in commercial law and in service to the Law School.

Margaret Keiper Dailey Awards. In recognition of satisfactory scholarship, character, and those qualities of heart and mind which distinguished Mrs. Dailey's personal and professional life—awareness of social problems, concern for those

in trouble, and dedication to the professional responsibility to provide equal justice for all.

The A. H. McLeod Prize Scholarship. Presented to a student who has demonstrated interest and skill in the area of advocacy.

The Medical-Legal Tort Scholar Award. Presented to the student who has demonstrated interest and proficiency in medical-legal tort law.

Michie Company Awards. In recognition of those students whose academic standing is the highest in the graduating class.

Irwin Stern Moise Award in Legal and Judicial Ethics. Presented to a student who has demonstrated scholarship, interest, and activity in the fields of legal and judicial ethics.

National Moot Court Competition Awards and National Client Counseling Competition Awards. In recognition of the students who represent the School of Law in these competitions.

New Mexico Bar Foundation and Michie Company Joint Award. Presented to an outstanding third-year student.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company Estate Planning Scholarship. Presented to a student who has demonstrated excellence and interest in the area of estate planning.

Prentice-Hall Award. In recognition of outstanding performance in the area of tax law.

"Pappy" Seed Award. Established as a memorial to Professor Verle Seed, this award is presented to one or more graduating seniors who, based upon a vote of the class, have contributed most significantly to the class.

Lewis R. Sutin Award in Advocacy. Presented to a student who has shown excellence in the study of either trial or appellate advocacy.

Jerrold L. Walden Memorial Award. Established as a memorial to Professor Jerrold Walden, this award is presented to the third-year student who most closely personifies the traits of Professor Walden—devotion to law and learning, militant and eloquent defense of civil liberties and individual rights, combined with a quiet demeanor and reserved personality.



ADMISSION

General. All applicants for admission 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.

A substantial amount of time is required to process and review each application. It is, therefore, recommended that applications be filed and completed as far in advance of the deadlines as possible. January 15 is the deadline for receipt of applications for admission to the first-year class, and applications for admission to the first-year class should be completed by March 1.

Beginning law students will be admitted at the opening of the fall semester only. No part-time students are admitted.

It is the policy of the University 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 . . ."

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

(a) **Application Form.** 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, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131. Enclose with your application the \$10 application fee. This is nonrefundable and is required of all applicants to the School of Law. Do not send cash. Also, be certain to enclose the required address labels, postal notification cards, and LSDAS Law School Application Matching Form. January 15 is the deadline for receipt of your application.

(b) **LSAT/LSDAS.** Along with the majority of law schools in the country, the University of New Mexico participates in the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), administered by Law School Admission Services (LSAS), Newtown, Pennsylvania. The LSDAS enables us to give better and more personal service to applicants by reducing much of the routine paperwork of our admissions office.

Obtain a registration packet for the LSAT and LSDAS; complete, sign, and return the registration form to LSAS, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940. Enclose with the registration form the proper fee.

In your LSAT/LSDAS registration packet, you will find Law School Application Matching Forms. To preserve your rights to privacy, LSAS has agreed not to release your LSDAS report to any school that does not furnish LSAS your Law School Application Matching Form. The University of New Mexico cannot process your application without a Law School Application Matching Form. Therefore, please attach the form to your application. If you do not, the processing of your application will be delayed until the form is received.

Read the instructions in the LSAT/LSDAS registration packet carefully, and pay particular attention to the directions pertaining to 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 this Law School unless you are requested to do so.*

The LSAT is administered by LSAS and is offered in June, October, December, and February. You must apply for and take the test no later than December if you have not already done so. Application to take the LSAT is made on the same form that you use to register for the LSDAS.

The *Law School Admission Bulletin*, which is included in the LSAT/LSDAS registration packet, describes both the LSAT and the LSDAS. It may be obtained from LSAS, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940; from all law schools; and from most college placement offices or testing centers.

(c) **Appraisal Forms.** One appraisal form must be completed and returned by a former teacher, employer, or other individual who knows the applicant well and is able to comment on his or her potential for the study of law. Submission of a second appraisal form is optional.

In 1974, Congress passed a law designed to provide access for students 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. It is possible, however, for you to execute a waiver of access to certain documents which contain subjective evaluations. In completing the top portion of the appraisal forms, please be certain to select one of the options regarding confidentiality before presenting the forms to the individuals who will fill them out.

Admissions Committee. The Admissions Committee considers both quantifiable (LSAT scores and undergraduate grade point average) and other factors (letters of recommendation, personal statements, extracurricular interests, etc.) in making its decision.

No action can be taken on an application until it is completed (i.e., includes an LSAT/LSDAS report and at least one appraisal), which must be by March 1. Based on past experiences, we expect approximately eight hundred applications each year for one hundred places in the entering class.

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 in law school, and the participation of applicants in these programs is taken into account.

New Mexico residents receive a very substantial preference in admission to the School. Accepted applicants are asked to indicate their intent to enroll by April 1 or within two weeks of the date of their acceptance letter, whichever is later.

Reapplying. Those who have applied to the School of Law in the past and are reapplying should re-register with the LSDAS. LSDAS files are compiled on an annual basis in the *Law School Admission Bulletin* each year. The School of Law also must receive a new application form, \$10 processing fee, and (unless previously submitted) at least one appraisal form.

Transfer Students. The Law School will consider accepting 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.

Transfer applicants must provide the Law School with the following:

1. application form and \$10 processing fee
2. a complete LSDAS report
3. at least one appraisal form
4. an official transcript of the candidate's law study from each law school attended
5. a letter from the dean of the law school from which the candidate seeks to transfer, stating that he or she is presently not on probation or under suspension and is eligible to re-register and continue at that law school.

Transfer applications should be filed by June 15 and should be completed by July 15.

Credits earned at other law schools with a grade of D are not acceptable for subject credit.

After admission with advanced standing, a student's right to continue in this School is based entirely upon work done here. Transfer students are ineligible for certain prizes and awards given by the Law School and are not ranked academically.

Special Students. Students who have completed their second full-time year at another ABA-approved law school, and who 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. Such applicants must provide the School of Law with the following:

1. application form and \$10 processing fee
2. an official transcript of the applicant's law study from each law school attended
3. a letter from the dean of the other law school, stating that the credit earned at the University of New Mexico will be acceptable toward meeting degree requirements
4. a statement by the applicant indicating why he or she wishes 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 which are oversubscribed by regular Law School students.



STUDENT EXPENSES PER SEMESTER (1982-83)

	New Mexico Residents	Non- Residents
Students carrying twelve or more hours:		
Tuition and fees (including major athletic events)	\$381	\$1,221
Student Group Health and Athletic fee	38	38
Materials Fee	15	15
Student Bar Association dues per year (payable at the Law School at registration)	10	10

General Definition of Resident for Tuition Purposes. A resident student is defined as a person who has been domiciled in New Mexico for not less than one year next preceding his or her registration for a term or semester and who can provide evidence satisfactory to the University of his or her intent to retain residence in New Mexico. General rules for determining residence are outlined in the University of New Mexico Bulletin-Catalog.

FINANCIAL AID

In addition to the federal and state loan program for which all University of New Mexico students are eligible, the School of Law has a number of scholarships and work-study programs available to those students who demonstrate financial need. Applications for Law School aid are submitted through the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS), Princeton, New Jersey 08541. Awards by the Law School are based on financial need, as established by a review of all resources available to the student and his or her family.

Grants. Grants from several named scholarship funds are available to students through the generosity of alumni and other contributors to the School of Law. No special application is necessary to be considered for these grants; they are awarded by the Committee on Financial Aid after reviewing all GAPSFAS forms submitted.

A substantial portion of the School's scholarship assistance is provided by two major funds:

W. E. Bondurant and Hazel T. Bondurant Scholarship Fund. This fund was established in 1974 by W. E. Bondurant, Jr., a prominent attorney who practiced in Roswell, New Mexico. The corpus of the fund is approximately one million dollars, providing income in excess of \$50,000 per year for scholarships. Grants are based primarily on need and on the potential and scholastic ability of the recipients.

Alfred and Miriam Grunsfeld Scholarships. Established by a bequest of Mrs. Reina G. Rothgerber in memory of her parents. The income from this fund provides approximately \$3,000 per year for scholarships.

The other named scholarship funds are:

- C. M. Botts Memorial Scholarship Fund
- John Cloak Memorial Scholarship Fund
- Sam and Frances Joy Dazzo Scholarship Fund
- Dona Ana County Bar Association Law Scholarship Fund
- Dean Alfred L. Causewitz Scholarship Fund
- Hoshour Memorial Scholarship Fund
- Helen D. 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
 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

In addition, the Law School has approximately \$20,000 of general University funds available each year for scholarships.

Loans. Additional information about the following loan programs is available from the University's Student Financial Aid and Career Services Office, Mesa Vista Hall.

National Direct Student Loan (NDSL). This is a long-term, low interest loan program for students meeting the financial need requirement.

New Mexico Student Loan (NMSL). Available only to New Mexico residents, this program provides long-term, low interest rates to qualified students.

Federally Insured/Guaranteed Student Loan (FISL/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.

Other Loans. The John R. Morgan, Jr. Memorial Loan Fund, established by friends and family of John R. Morgan, Jr., '79, is administered by the School of Law and provides loans without interest to students who have already incurred substantial indebtedness to finance their legal education.

The school has a small emergency loan fund available for

students. These loans are considered short term and repayment within ninety days is expected.

In addition, the following loan funds have been established by donations from various individuals and are administered by the School of Law.

Albuquerque Bar Association Memorial Loan Fund
 Hurd Memorial Fund
 McArthur Memorial Fund
 McDevitt Memorial Fund
 McIntosh Memorial Fund
 Montoya Memorial Fund
 New Mexico State Bar Fund
 Sceresse Memorial Fund

Student Employment. Since the School of Law enrolls students only on a full-time basis, it is assumed that students devote substantially all of their working hours to the study of law. Outside employment during the academic year is permitted within the following limits:

First-year students: No hours during the first semester; up to fifteen hours per week in the second semester as long as the student is in good academic standing.

Second- and third-year students: Up to twenty hours per week as long as the student is in good academic standing.

Work-Study. Several jobs are available for law students through the University of New Mexico Work-Study Program. The number of hours a student may work is based on financial need.



CURRICULUM AND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

General. The course of study, class schedule, and choice of study materials may be changed at any time.

Certain first-year subjects must be taken, and the normal first-year curriculum totals about 30 hours. All second- and third-year courses are elective. However, a student must successfully complete a course in Ethics, Professional Responsibility, or Role of the Lawyer in Society; six credit hours of work in the Clinical Law Program field experience courses; and one course designated as requiring a substantial writing component before graduation. Regular attendance at class is required.

Degree Requirements. To be graduated from the University of New Mexico with a J.D. degree, a student must meet all of the following requirements:

1. **Residence Credit.** The student must spend at least three full academic years in residence at accredited law schools. A full semester of study for residence purposes means enrollment for at least 10 class hours per week for at least 15 weeks, including the exam period; the student must pass a minimum of 9 such hours. If a student enrolls for less than 10, or passes less than 9 hours, he or she will receive residence credit in the ratio that the hours passed bear to 10 or 9. For a summer session, residence credit is granted in the ratio that the number of weeks bears to 15 and the number of credits bears to 10. Summer attendance is usually about $\frac{2}{3}$ of residence credits.

Both the academic credit requirements and the residence requirement must be met. A student cannot satisfy the residence requirement merely by earning extra academic credit, although the time spent in summer sessions in accredited law schools may count proportionately.

2. The student must earn at least 86 hours of law credit. The maximum number of hours per semester permitted by the School of Law is 16 unless permission to take more is obtained from the Dean or Associate Dean. In addition, if a student tentatively registers for more than 18 hours (including audits) and does not reduce to 16 (or 17–18 with permission) before the end of the second week of classes, he or she will be charged for the additional hours even if they are ultimately dropped. The minimum number of hours per semester considered "full time" by the School of Law is 12; all students, except those in their final semester who need fewer hours to complete degree requirements, must take at least this number unless permission to take less is obtained from the Deans.

3. The student must attain at least a 2.0 overall grade point average.

4. The student must take a full first-year curriculum, which in 1981–82 included: Legal Analysis, Contracts, Civil Procedure, Advocacy (legal writing and oral argument), Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Torts, and Property.

5. The student must pass (with a grade of "D" or better)

a professional responsibility course: Ethics or the Role of the Lawyer in Society.

6. The student must participate satisfactorily in at least 6 hours of clinical field courses, at least 3 hours of which must be in one of the Law School's own clinical programs ("in-house" programs). No skills courses can apply toward this requirement. There are prerequisites for some clinical courses.

7. The student must take at least one course or seminar that has a substantial writing requirement, or complete a publishable article or comment for the *New Mexico Law Review* or the *Natural Resources Journal*, or write an acceptable brief for the intramural moot court competition. Courses that may be taken to meet this requirement are designated by the faculty each semester.

Clinical Law Program. Since 1970, the University of New Mexico School of Law has demonstrated a strong commitment to training students in practical skills by devoting substantial resources toward developing one of the strongest Clinical Law Programs in the nation. All graduates of the Law School complete at least six credit hours earned in clinical courses. These courses stress practical, "hands on" experience in lawyering skills. Students while working under the direct supervision of faculty engage in the actual practice of law by representing actual clients.

The Clinical Law Program is housed in offices located in the Law School. It is one of the finest clinical facilities in the nation. The new Clinical Wing, added in 1978, occupies a new area of the Law Building encompassing over 4,500 square feet. The area is designed as a clinical classroom and laboratory. The clinical space is, however, fully integrated into other Law School facilities. The University of New Mexico School of Law received a grant of \$100,000 from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility, which allowed for the inclusion in these new clinical facilities of the type of equipment needed in a modern law office.

The core of the facility consists of a large open area. In the center is space for an office manager and seven secretaries, and around this are eight faculty offices. The walls of the faculty offices are open and formed by the use of custom designed bookshelves and other office landscaping techniques. This permits easy access to the faculty for students. Around the perimeter of the room are thirty-four work stations for students. Each work station is equipped with telephones and dictating equipment. There is a receptionist and a centralized file system. Four interview rooms, a conference room, a waiting room for clients, and a file room complete the clinical facility.

The new clinical facilities are equipped with the most modern equipment. Each interview room is equipped with a videotape camera, and each faculty office has a monitor to permit viewing of interviews or conferences in any of the interview rooms.

Word processing equipment utilizes a computer-based IBM System 6, with two terminals. This system represents the state-of-the-art in word processing equipment and trains students in modern law office procedures used by many law firms. Additionally there is access to a computer-assisted legal research program.

The Clinical Law Program affords all law students at the University of New Mexico an opportunity to experience work in a model modern law office and to engage in a wide variety of practices. Over the course of the last decade, the list of Clinical courses taught by full-time Law School faculty members has included Bankruptcy; Law Office Clinic (civil practice clinic); Centro Legal (misdemeanor defense clinic); Criminal Practice Clinic (felony defense clinic); District Attorney Clinic (misdemeanor prosecution); Felony Prosecution Clinic; Immigration; Tax Clinic; Prison Legal Services Clinic; Juvenile Law Clinic; Legislation Clinic; Mental Health Clinic; the Ad-

vanced Litigation Program; and the Law Practice Clinic. Clinical extern programs have also provided students an opportunity to earn clinical credit hours. These programs include placements with private attorneys, District Court Judges, Supreme Court Justices, and the law departments of public agencies. Students are permitted to earn in these extern programs only three of the six clinical credit hours required for graduation, however. Enrollment of students in clinical programs during any semester is approximately sixty. The clinical program at the Law School operates on a year-round basis. It is the only credited summer program the Law School offers.

Over 25 percent of the instructional budget of the Law School provides direct support to clinical programs. Six faculty members form the core of the clinical faculty: two full professors and four associates have tenure. Additionally, there are three full-time staff attorneys.

The University of New Mexico Law School continues to devote enormous resources to clinical legal education.

CLASS ENROLLMENT OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

With permission of the Dean, up to six credits in courses in other colleges of UNM or other fully accredited institutions of higher learning may be taken for elective credit after enrollment in the School of Law.

Any grade received in such a course will appear for information purposes on the student's Law School record card, but will not be computed in the student's cumulative average. If a grade of A, B, or C is received in the course, the appropriate number of credit hours will be counted toward the Law School's degree requirement of 86 hours.

Permission of the instructor of any course taken outside the Law School for elective law credit is required, and the student must be responsible for resolving any conflict of Law School class meetings or examinations with those of the elective course.

The J.D. and M.A., M.S., or Ph.D. Program. Under the program, a student is able to earn the J.D. degree and an M.A., M.S., or Ph.D. in an academic field. To enroll in the program, the student must receive permission from the Dean of the School of Law and the chairperson of the graduate unit offering the second degree. The student must satisfy the admissions and other academic requirements of both schools.

In choosing courses for any semester, the student must have the advice and consent both of the Dean of the School of Law and the major adviser and chairperson of the department in which a master's or doctor's degree is being sought; in the case of a student pursuing the doctorate, the Dean of the School of Law shall appoint one member of the Committee on Studies. The School of Law will accept up to six hours of appropriate graduate courses toward its degree requirements, and the graduate unit concerned will accept up to six hours of law courses toward its degree requirements.

Joint J.D. and M.A.P.A. Program. Under this program, a student is able to earn degrees in law and public administration in approximately three to four years. The student pursues the normal Law School program and, during semesters and summers after the first year, also fulfills the course requirements for the M.A. in Public Administration (M.A.P.A.).

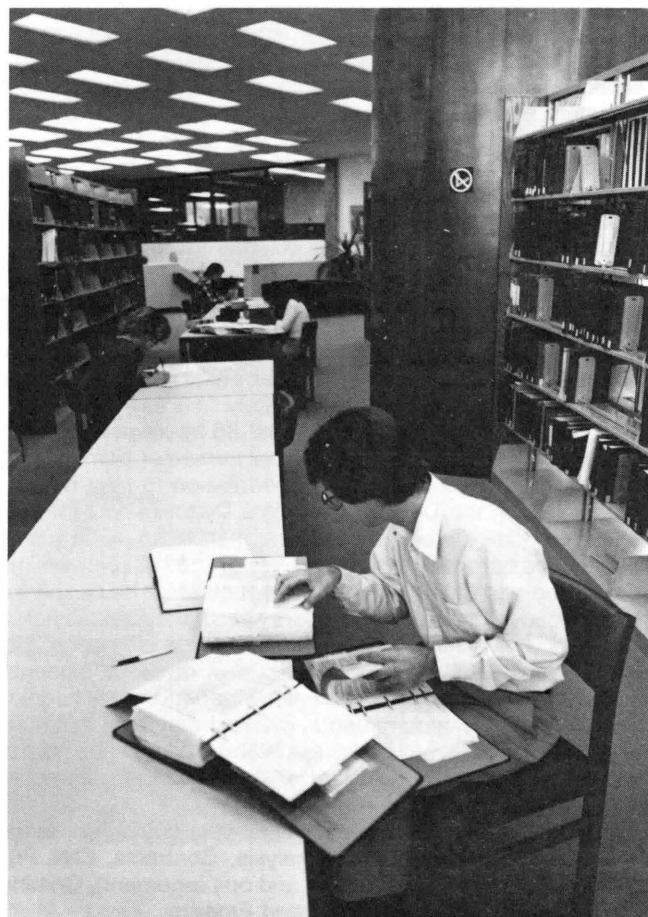
The Law School will accept six hours of public administration credits toward its degree requirements and the Graduate

School will accept six hours of law credit toward the M.A.P.A. degree requirements. If the 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. 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.

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

Joint J.D. and M.B.A. Program. During the typical program for students enrolled in the joint J.D.-M.B.A. program, the student is enrolled in the School of Business and Administrative Sciences and completes one year of that program. During the second year, the student enrolls in the School of Law and takes first-year law courses. During the third year, the student enrolls in the Law School and takes selected law electives. During the fourth year the student enrolls in either school and takes electives in both. More information about the program is available from the Associate Dean.

Program in Natural Resources. The program is designed to allow students to undertake a concentration of legal study, research and writing in natural resources—environmental problems. The program recognizes the multidisciplinary nature of natural resource and environmental studies and accordingly requires work in other disciplines. Nine credits from specified Law School courses and six from relevant courses offered on the main campus, as well as four hours credit from Natural Resources Journal 538-539 and 568-569, are required.



COURSE OFFERINGS

The School of Law's curriculum is intended to expose the student to the scope of interests addressed by the legal system. In the first year, students take approximately fifteen hours of required courses each semester. Emphasis is placed on the development of technical skills, the historical background of the legal system, its principal elements, and public policy considerations that support it. Electives in the second and third years provide students with an opportunity to broaden their perspective and to concentrate in areas of particular interest.

The class offerings include seminars and problem courses that provide an opportunity to do research in selected fields of interest. The curriculum is reviewed annually, and specific course offerings depend on the availability of faculty. The following courses were scheduled to be offered during the 1981-82 academic year (number in parentheses indicate credit hours).

FIRST-YEAR REQUIREMENTS

- 501 Introduction to Constitutional Law (3)**
This course considers the fundamental allocations of power among the branches of the federal government, as well as the relationship of federal power to state sovereignty. Individual rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution also are examined.
- 502 Contracts (4)**
In an industrial society characterized by a "free enterprise" system and notions of individual freedom, "contract" is one of the primary means by which private individuals order their affairs. The contracts course inquires into why promises are enforced as contracts, which promises are enforced and how they are enforced. The course places emphasis on close and critical analysis of court decisions.
- 503 Legal Analysis (2)**
The primary interest of this course is with the development and use of precedent. Cases are analyzed to determine the court's holdings, the extent to which these holdings support other propositions are examined, and cases are used to develop arguments. One approach used is to examine the extent to which the science of logic is applicable to legal argument and the effect that selected schools of jurisprudence have on the law.
- 504 Criminal Law (3)**
This course considers the general principles of substantive criminal law and evaluates them in terms of the various purposes that justify a system of criminal punishment.
- 513 Advocacy (4)**
A simulated fact situation introduces students to methods used by lawyers in pursuing a case. The course includes training in legal research, legal writing, and oral advocacy.

SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR ELECTIVES

- 505 International Law (2)**
The nature of international law is examined, as well as its creation and application. The creation of law through the customary law processes and international agreements is examined in the context of particular legal problems.
- 515 Conflict of Laws in Context of Indian Law (1)**
See Course 525, Conflict of Laws.
- 518 Administrative Law (3)**
Focusing on numerous aspects of the administrative process, this course includes, but is not limited to, delegation of authority, rule-making and adjudication, due process concerns, judicial review, and the host of procedural questions which surround each of these topics. Emphasis is placed on the practical application of the law to "real" problems and substantial written analysis is required.
- 520 Business Associations I (3)**
The principles of agency and the formation, control, management, and regulation of partnerships and business corporations are surveyed.
- 521 Business Associations II (3)**
The course focuses on federal and state regulation of securities transactions. Emphasized are: the registration process, exemption, and liabilities arising from faulty compliance or non-compliance.
- 523 Commercial Transactions II (3)**
This course is designed as a theoretical approach to the solution of problems involving good faith purchasers and "true owners." It starts with a reexamination of these problems where goods are sold by either a bailee or by one having "voidable title." It proceeds to an investigation of the concept of "negotiation" as that term is used in the context of commercial paper, investment securities, documents of title, and other forms of property.
Significant coverage is given to other problems raised by Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code.
- 524 Community Property (1 or 3)**
The one-hour course is a survey designed for the student who wants a basic understanding of community property law for general practice. The three-hour course includes the survey and then devolves more deeply into the methods of solving family property problems which result from living in a community property state.
- 525 Conflict of Laws (3)**
This course considers the systems and rules used to determine the applicable law in cases involving multi-state contracts, analyzing interstate enforceability of judgments, and reviewing jurisdictional concepts and rules.
- 515 Conflict of Laws in the Context of Indian Law (1)**
Designed for the student who does not plan to take the course in Indian Law, this course is taught concurrently with Conflict of Laws. The course deals with the special conflict of laws problems that arise when one of the competing legal systems is American Indian rather than state or federal.
Emphasis is placed upon the practical problems that confront lawyers in states such as New Mexico which have significant Indian lands and population.
Subjects to be discussed include: (1) Criminal Jurisdiction; (2) Civil Jurisdiction in general; (3) The Indian Child Welfare Act; (4) The Indian Civil Rights Act; (5) Full Faith and Credit to and from Indian Tribal Courts.
- 526 Constitutional Rights (3)**
This course explores individual rights and liberties as protected primarily by the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Particular attention is given to the Constitution as an

expression of values and as an authority for value-laden decisions. The course focuses on the difference between formal Constitutional doctrines and substantive social changes which might be constitutionally mandated. The discussion includes: privileges and immunities, substantive and procedural due process, and equal protection. Emphasis is given to equal protection, particularly the problem of defining what constitutes a suspect classification or a fundamental interest. Close attention is given to the issues of racial discrimination, gender discrimination, and so-called "reverse" discrimination. If time permits, consideration is given to the First Amendment guarantees of freedom of religion and freedom of speech.

527 Business Planning (3)

This course focuses upon corporate, federal income tax, and other matters dealing with the formation, operation, and liquidation of corporations. Students work in teams and draft all documents and agreements needed to form a corporation, then write individual memorandums of law analyzing a corporate liquidation or corporate reorganization, and prepare other necessary documents for implementation of the transactions.

529 Criminal Procedure (3)

This course studies criminal-constitutional law with an emphasis on the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments.

530 Federal Taxation of Estates, Trusts and Gifts (3)

This course discusses the impact of the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, which substantially increases the exemptions and reduces the rates of the federal transfer tax on gratuitous transfers of property during lifetime and at death. The fundamental concept, scope, and application of the federal income tax are studied. In addition, specialized income topics are covered, especially those dealing with estates and trusts.

532 Evidence (3)

The course considers the principles of law and rules governing the admissibility of testimonial and documentary proof in civil and criminal trials, including the concept of relevancy, the use of demonstrative evidence, direct and cross-examination of witnesses, impeachment of credibility, expert testimony and hearsay. Traditional case materials, the federal rules of evidence, and problems and simulations are employed to illustrate evidentiary concepts.

533 Family Law I (2)

This course introduces the legal concepts of marriage and divorce, with some consideration of constitutional and financial issues, viewed to a large degree from a practical and practicing lawyer's point of view.

534 Federal Income Taxation (3)

The goals of the course are for the student to acquire (1) a broad perspective as to the application and impact of the federal income tax in a variety of transactions; (2) practice in using the legal materials of taxation, especially the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations; and (3) an understanding of the policies underlying various IRC provisions, i.e., how the tax system is used to influence behavior and thus promote various social and economic policies.

537 Labor Law (3)

The course in Labor Law studies the federal regulation of employer-employee relations in an industrial society. The course focuses primarily on "collective bargaining," which describes how employees may organize into unions; the processes by which unions and employees deal with each other in establishing agreements concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment; and the limits of permissible conduct of employers or concerted action of employees. The course materials survey the enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor-Management Relations Act, and related federal law by the courts and the National Labor Relations Board.

538-539, 568-569 Natural Resources Journal (1)

Students research, write, and publish, as well as edit and process materials for publication.

543 Family Law II (3)

The subject matter for this course focuses on the practical legal problems which arise when a marital relationship is terminated by divorce. In addition, several class sessions focus upon the

emerging law concerning the rights and obligations of persons who live together but who are unmarried.

The subjects covered include: Ethical Problems Confronting the Divorce Lawyer; Grounds for Divorce; Jurisdictional Issues Arising in the Context of Divorce; Community Property Problems in Divorce Cases, Tax Consequences of Divorce; Custody Litigation and Child-Support; Alimony; Modification of Divorce Decrees; Litigation of Unmarried Couple (*Marvin*) Cases.

544 Oil and Gas (2 or 3, but not student choice)

The course examines the nature of ownership of minerals. Special attention is paid to oil and gas leases, transfer of lessors' and lessees' interests, implied covenants, pooling and unitization, and administrative regulation by the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission.

545 Estate and Retirement Planning (2)

This course requires students to resort to and exercise a variety of disciplines—income tax, estate and gift tax, retirement planning, wills, trusts, and future interests. Retirement tax planning is a significant part of the course.

546 Antitrust (3)

This course serves as an introductory survey of those restraints of trade and monopolistic behaviors which are illegal under the federal Sherman and Clayton Acts. The course investigates the legal, economic, and social bases for labeling certain types of business behaviors and practices as anti-competitive in an industrial society. Specifically, topics covered include mergers and monopolization, price-fixing, boycotts, exclusive dealing and distribution restraints, tie-ins.

547 Water Law (3)

Water Law is a course which explores the law relating to the acquisition, transfer, sale, abandonment, and forfeiture of water rights. Federal and constitutional water related issues are examined as well as the overall economics and environmental policy questions that are implicated.

548 Legislation (2)

Legislatures are the chief instruments of change and innovation in the law. This class examines the law making process, including the functioning of legislative bodies (especially at the state level), bill drafting, and statutory interpretation. Students are in Santa Fe early in the term during the session of the New Mexico Legislature.

551 Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders (3)

The course's primary emphasis is on corporate-shareholder relationships. It deals in detail with problems of corporate dividends, redemptions of stock, distributions in partial and complete liquidation, stock dividends, bail-outs, and dividends in kind. It also considers the federal income tax problems involved in the formation of corporations, the sale of corporate businesses, mergers and acquisitions, and corporate divisions.

552 Federal Jurisdiction (3)

This course concerns the proper place of the federal courts in a federalist system. The nature of federal and judicial power, its relationship to federal and state legislative power, and its relationship to state judicial systems are analyzed. The statutory grants of federal jurisdiction are studied and their conflict with judicial doctrines of avoidance of jurisdiction are examined.

553 Products Liability (2)

This course offers a doctrinal overview, but devolves primarily on the tort doctrine of strict products liability. It is anticipated that half of the semester will be spent focusing upon somewhat uncharted and particular problems, such as the effects of the comparative negligence doctrine, the concept of "enterprise liability," and the continuing search for a standard in design defect litigation. Attention is given to litigation strategies, and, depending on enrollment and the availability of materials, class members are asked to participate in mock-litigation situations.

555 Jurisprudence (2)

The history and the problems of the "Philosophy of Law," as might be of special interest to law students is introduced in this course. Three main groups of problems are examined from an historical as well as a contemporary perspective: (1) Definition of terms and concepts. (What is "law"? What is meant by "rights," "obligations," "intent"? (2) Forms of legal reason-

ing. (Is it mainly inductive? Deductive? How does it differ from reasoning in other disciplines, as, for example, science?) (3) Criticism and evaluation of legal systems. (What criteria and methods are appropriate for assessing not only the internal soundness of legal systems, but their basic assumptions and presuppositions as well?)

557 Wills and Trusts (4)

This course surveys the basic rules governing the devolution of property by gratuitous transfer during life or upon death, including intestate succession, execution and revocation of wills, problems of class gifts, creation and validity of trusts, and the application of the rule against perpetuities.

558 Construction Law (2)

The subjects covered are as follows: (1) land use control, (2) construction documents, (3) bidding and awarding a project, (4) risk management in construction projects, (5) performance problems during construction, (6) construction liens, (7) Miller Act claims, (8) liability after completion of construction project: contract, warranty, and tort, (9) resolution of construction disputes through arbitration and litigation, and (10) historic preservation law.

563 National Moot Court Competition (2)

This course involves extensive development of both brief writing and oral argument skills in preparation for the National Moot Court Competition. Students participate in a close-working relationship with the faculty member supervising the participants.

564 Consumer Law (2)

The course offers practical preparation for handling private consumer claims against businesses. Emphasis is placed on understanding strategies and remedies involved in federal consumer protection laws and regulations. Consumers' rights and remedies relating to warranties, unfair trade practices, and defaults are included as well as advice for the private practitioner on individual and class consumer claims for damages and attorneys' fees.

565 Natural Resources (1, 2 or 3)

Designed to give students an overview of natural resources rather than a concentrated study, this course separately surveys oil and gas law, mining law, and water law. Students may take one or all segments.

580 Environmental Law (3)

The common law and legislative approaches to environmental protection are analyzed. The administrative agency-court partnership in making environmental law is also a focus of the course.

584 Indian Law (3)

Current issues in Indian law which include historical evolution of Federal Indian Law and policy are studied. There is a basic treatment of tribal sovereignty, jurisdiction, "Indian Country," hunting and fishing resources.

594 Individual Research (1-6)

600 Role of the Lawyer in Society (3)

The rules governing the professional conduct of lawyers, with particular attention to the values of the legal system which justify and explain those rules, are studied. Specific subject matter includes: The duties of competence, confidentiality, and loyalty; acquisition and retention of clients (including undertaking representation, advertising, solicitation, and withdrawal from representation); and problems concerning the manner of representation ("zealous" advocacy "within the bounds of the law"). Other issues, such as qualifications for membership in the bar, are considered if time permits. Both case analysis and problems are used.

606 Civil Procedure II (4)

This course continues the basic course in Civil Procedure. Right to jury trial, trial procedure, post-trial motions, appeals, enforcement of judgments, res judicata and multi-party litigation are taught. Arbitration as an alternative to civil litigation is considered. New Mexico and Federal procedure are compared.

608 Property II (3)

A continuation of Property I, this course covers the basic problems of conveyancing including deeds, contracts for the sale

of land and the recording acts as well as a survey of non-possessory interests in land such as easements and restrictive covenants.

612 Real Estate Planning (2)

This course studies the legal, tax, and commercial aspects of typical residential and commercial real estate transactions. Among topics to be covered are: tax aspects of various forms of real estate ownership, residential and business real estate purchases, sales, leases, exchanges, mortgages, conversions, installment and deferred sales, sale-leaseback, options, leases with options, and time permitting, condominiums, and planned unit developments. A major planning problem during the course constitutes half of the course work.

624 Commercial Transactions I (1 or 3)

The Uniform Commercial Code is surveyed with an emphasis on Articles 2, 3, and 9. The course is taught by lecture and problem methods. Emphasis is upon the content of the U.C.C. and statutory construction. Students may enroll for one or three credits. The first fifteen class hours of the course are devoted to an overview of Articles 2, 3, and 9 which is designed primarily as an introduction to the content of these Articles. Those enrolling for only one credit take an examination at that time. Problems and additional lectures are used for the remainder of the three-hour course.

629 Bankruptcy (1)

This course is an overview of the Federal Bankruptcy Code of 1978 and bankruptcy procedures. The following topics are included: becoming a bankrupt, voluntarily or involuntarily; selection of a trustee and the trustee's role; property of the bankrupt's estate; the trustee's "lien"; trustee's avoidance powers; fraudulent transfers; preferences; claims of creditors, priority claims and general claims; and the bankrupt's discharge.

631 Remedies (3)

Remedies is a catch-all phrase for a course that defies precise description. Materials traditionally covered in the course include the following: Restitution, Injunctions, Damages, Specific Performance, Provisional Remedies. This course touches on all of these to some degree.

632 Evidence-Trial Practice (6)

This course brings together the following interrelated aspects in the process of proving facts: trial procedure, law of evidence, and trial skills.

The format of the course includes: (1) analysis of the principles of evidence; (2) observation of trial skills by experienced trial attorneys; (3) practice sessions in which each student will perform the various skills; and (4) a series of mock trials.

634 Advanced Evidence (3)

This course focuses on a thorough exploration of the hearsay rule, its relation to the Confrontation Clause, burdens of proof and presumptions.

638-639, 668-669 New Mexico Law Review (1)

Limited to members of the Law Review, this course includes research and writing and possible publication of articles, as well as editing and processing material for publication.

644 Oil & Gas II (3)

This course is a continuation of Oil & Gas I, including federal income tax aspects, economics of the oil industry, and various ways of raising money for drilling operations.

650 Eminent Domain (1)

The course begins with an examination of the authority for eminent domain acquisitions and the historical antecedents providing the sovereign power to acquire private property. Defining the nature of "taking" is the subsequent course step. Clinical exercises involve eminent domain pleading practice. Basic civil discovery techniques as applicable to eminent domain are explored. Valuation and appraisal methods are studied to provide a basis for review and challenge of appraisal reports and to distinguish proper forms of eminent domain appraisals. A hearing in which the value of a tract is litigated and from which a Commissioner's Report is issued concludes the course.

651 Private International Law (3)

The subject of this course is the problems associated with

United States investments abroad, including the extraterritorial application of U.S. laws, expropriation, the protection of intellectual property and tariffs.

653 Special Problems in Criminal Procedure (3)

This course covers both federal and New Mexico constitutional and procedural subjects not covered in the basic Criminal Procedure course. It also places more emphasis on tactics and process than the basic course. The following subjects are covered: Grand Jury, the Preliminary Hearing, Bail, Pre-Trial Motions, Competency to Stand Trial, Disclosure and Discovery, Guilty Pleas and Plea Bargaining, Prosecutorial Discretion, Submitting the Case to the Jury, Sentencing, and Post-Trial Motions, Appeal and Other Post-Trial Remedies.

655 First Amendment Rights (2)

This seminar explores constitutional, statutory, and public policy considerations regarding the use of the public forum for the exercise of free speech. We consider the nature of public forum, the compatibility of different forms of expressive activity within the forum, the "right to access" to the public forum, prior restraints, exhortatory speech, libel and slander, fighting words, and the body of statutory and constitutional law pertaining to the use of radio and television as an expressive medium.

663 Mental Health and Retardation Law (3)

Constitutional issues involved in the lives of mentally handicapped persons are studied. Major topics include the right to treatment, the right to refuse treatment, the nature of procedural protections, and the special problems of children alleged to be mentally handicapped. Cases before the U.S. Supreme Court in its current term will be discussed.

664 Poverty Law (3)

The course in Poverty Law proceeds from the premise that the legal problems of poor persons are different in kind and quality from the legal problems of other socioeconomic groups. The course investigates both the types of legal problems attendant to the status of being poor and how the legal process fails or succeeds in addressing those problems. Exemplary of the areas covered by the course are: (1) the legal remedies, in a society committed to distributive justice, available to poor persons to ensure minimally adequate housing; (2) how the distribution of legal services in our society aids or impedes poor persons in operating in the legal process; and (3) the special legal problems of persons who rely on government as their sole or major source of income.

Finally, the social policies which have informed the developed sense of justice in this area over the past generation are compared with the policies which underlie the changes proposed by the current administration in Washington.

667 Immigration Law (3)

The Immigration and Naturalization Act as well as related amendments and regulations are studied with a specific discussion of visa procurement, deportation, naturalization, and related policy issues.

688 Legal Problems of the Elderly (2)

This course provides students with an overview of the special legal needs and problems of the elderly. Topics covered include: government benefits (Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, SSI), protective services and guardianship, age discrimination, public and private pensions, and long-term care. In addition, the course deals with policy and constitutional issues involving the special legal problems of the elderly.

710 Pre-Trial Practice (2)

This course is designed as a survey course covering pre-trial practice theory and skills. Coverage includes interviewing and counseling, drafting of pleadings, pre-trial discovery, investigation, negotiation, pre-trial motions, and law office management.

713 Trial Practice (3)

Trial skills covered include voir dire, opening statement, direct examination, cross-examination, closing statement, use of expert witness. The course culminates in a full mock trial. This is a "learning by doing" course with active student participation at all levels.

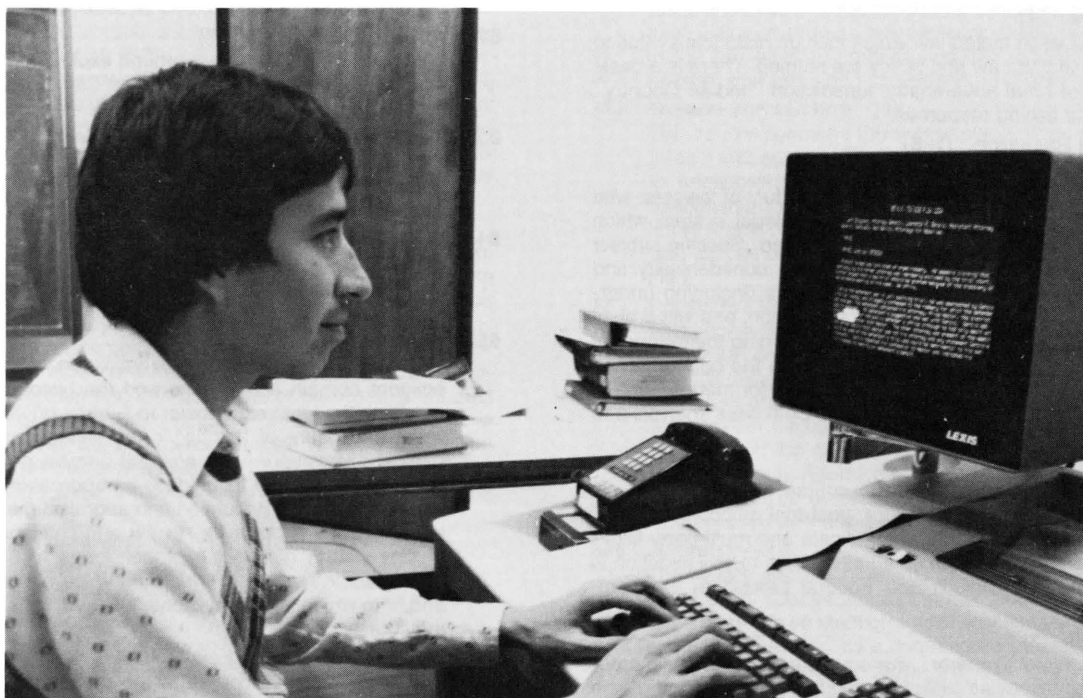
715 Interviewing and Counseling (1 or 3)

In the three-hour course, the techniques of legal interviewing and counseling are explored with emphasis on the relationship between lawyer and client.

Each student in the one-hour course participates in the Law School's Client Counseling Competition at the end of February. These students attend the classroom session for the first 5 weeks.

750 Ethics (3)

This course stresses and revolves around common ethical problems that a practicing attorney faces in the day-to-day practice of law.



SEMINARS

500 Introduction to the Legal System: Law and American History (2)

As a seminar in the historical background of modern American law, classes center on an intensive examination of discrete topics in American legal history.

Topics selected include: (1) the rise of the "classical theory" of contracts; (2) property: from ascription to utilization; (3) the fall of nuisance and rise of negligence; (4) the codification movement; (5) slavery in antebellum America; (6) the development of the doctrine of conspiracy in labor disputes; and (7) the rise of the American law school, the science of law and legal realism.

514 Law and Social Change (2)

This course introduces perspectives which challenge conventional thinking about social change. By means of a continuing dialogue, the class explores (1) the nature of oppression and exploitation in American society; (2) the possibilities of meaningful social change; and (3) the relationship of law and lawyering to the process of social change.

Attention is given to a review of the fundamental rights of Americans which grew historically out of the struggles to settle economic, social and political grievances. An effort is made to understand class structure and class relationships in the United States, particularly as it affects the working class.

556 State and Local Government (2)

This course considers municipal corporations, counties, and special local government units and their relationship with state and federal governments as well as the sources of and limitations on the powers of governments; revenue and taxing authority; borrowing; conflicts of interest; lobbying; access to legislative and administrative proceedings and public records; responsibility for torts and contracts, including budgets and restrictions on contracts; and personnel concerns including collective bargaining.

The course is conducted on a group discussion basis, beginning with limits on the exercise of the police powers of state and local governments. Next, home rule powers and limitations are considered. Sources of revenues are explored including the property tax.

604 Current Issues in Natural Resources Allocation (2)

As an advanced course, the discussions deal with current cases and issues between the federal and state governments in the control and use of natural resources.

614 Constitutional Torts (2)

This course explores suits against states and subdivisions thereof seeking the vindication of federally protected rights through awards of damages and declaratory and injunctive relief. The course centers around § 1983 theory and practice, including the interplay between federal claims and claims under state law. The context is provided by a simulated controversy requiring substantial research as well as written and oral advocacy.

625 Supreme Court Decision-Making (3)

The focus of this course is on the process of Supreme Court decision-making. Several substantive topics are selected for study although an effort is made to avoid topics which are covered in-depth in Constitutional Law II.

The process questions to be considered during the semester may include the use of history, the treatment of constitutional facts, reasoned decision-making, principled decision-making, the value of precedent, and the role of the Court in various

contexts (i.e. federal-state relations, superintending control of the federal court system, ultimate arbiter in the allocation of federal power, and the establishment of national social or political policy).

The class sits as the Court in a pending case. After consideration of the briefs and "Conference" on the case, each member of the class produces a written opinion expressing the views of one of the sitting justices.

630 Rights of Children (3)

This course explores the constitutional aspects of the relationship between parents, children, and the state. Major attention is devoted to issues involving medical treatment. The course is not designed primarily to prepare the student for practice in juvenile court, but includes some consideration of delinquency and incorrigibility jurisdiction.

636 Lawyers and Leadership: Theory & Practice (2)

Many lawyers have served as leaders in public, civic, and bar organizations. Yet, law schools have provided little training to prepare lawyers for leadership roles. This seminar encourages law students to prepare for, and to plan to assume such roles. It includes a variety of readings on the nature of leadership, leadership skills, and the paths that have propelled others into leadership positions. Several lawyer-leaders are guest seminar participants.

646 Private Pension Law (1)

This course examines the basic legal principles and regulations pertaining to private pension plans. Relevant tax, labor, securities, and community property law are addressed.

652 International Law: The Public Sector (2)

This seminar exposes students to the role of law in international affairs. It deals with the international law governing private transactions, with the exception of private foreign investment. The basic concepts of international law, its sources and its force and effect are initially examined in the context of the Nuremberg war trials. However, a substantial part of the seminar emphasizes problem solving in such areas of major concern to the international community as foreign intervention in internal conflict, nuclear proliferation, human rights and terrorism, private foreign investment and economic development, the law of the sea and environmental aspects of resource use and management.

671 Advanced Tort Litigation (3)

This seminar focuses on the basic areas of personal injury litigation in New Mexico. The course surveys existing substantive law and developing trends in the most common areas of tort litigation. Considerable emphasis is given to the practical aspects of developing and trying personal injury cases in New Mexico from first interview through discovery and into trial. Areas to be surveyed are:

- Basic Considerations in Accepting and Evaluating Tort Cases
- Basic Medical Terminology and Anatomy
- Expert Witnesses
- Damages in Personal Injury Cases
- Comparative Negligence
- Products Liability
- Professional Malpractice
- Workmen's Compensation
- Wrongful Death
- Sovereign Immunity and Governmental Litigation
- Civil Rights Litigation

676 Teaching Law to High School Students (2)

Students attend a weekly seminar to review substantive law and to experiment with teaching techniques, and teach two classes per week in Albuquerque high schools.

The seminars emphasize family law, consumer law, probate, and housing. Students are expected to complete all assigned readings in the high school text and supplementary materials and to develop teaching strategies as assigned by the instructor. In addition, students are responsible for a research and writing project which is due at the end of the semester.

685 Indian Child Welfare Issues (2)

The seminar primarily addresses the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, 25 USC § 1901 et seq, PL 95-608. In addition to the

ICWA, the course includes the application of Indian Law, Juvenile Law, Conflicts and Constitutional Law with a particular emphasis on Indian Law and Constitutional Law, i.e., Fifth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments. The course examines Indian Child Welfare Issues such as foster care, termination of parental rights, adoption, and child abuse and neglect. Students write an Amicus Curiae brief.

690 Law and Medicine (2)

This seminar brings health care and legal professional together to discuss some of the largely unresolved issues which present both legal and medical questions. The seminar brings physicians and lawyers together to study, discuss, argue, and identify areas where they may be able to work together constructively.

CLINICAL FIELD PROGRAMS

707 Tax Practice Clinic (3)

The Tax Practice Clinic provides clinical field experience in Federal income taxation.

The program was established with the cooperation and approval of, but is operated independently from, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Students enrolled in the program are authorized by the U.S. Treasury Department to apply for and receive permission to engage in practice before the IRS under established guidelines.

Typically the student practitioner advises taxpayer clients whose income tax returns are being examined or about to be examined by IRS. The student holds a "pre-audit conference" with the client to assist him/her in preparing for the examination (audit) and, when appropriate, may accompany the client to the audit conference at IRS. If, as a result of the audit, adjustments to the client's income tax liability are proposed which are either questionable or unacceptable to the client, the student assists the client in evaluating the issues and seeking their favorable disposition either by concession, negotiated settlement or appeal.

719 Prison Legal Services (3)

PLS provides legal assistance to men and women incarcerated at the Penitentiary of New Mexico, Central New Mexico Correctional Center, and the New Mexico Honor Farm. Students assigned to the PLS Clinic are involved in a wide range of civil experience: Habeas Corpus Actions, Civil Rights Actions, Parole, Detainers, and Sentence Computation, Interviewing/Counseling, and Domestic Relations.

720 Law Office (3)

The Law Office clinic specializes in civil work. Students handle a variety of civil cases; their practice is similar to the type of practice in which a lawyer would engage in the first year or two of general practice. A wide range of lawyering skills and tasks is presented to the students, such as client and witness interviewing, negotiation, motion and trial practice, and litigation.

721 Law Office Extern (3)

This program introduces the student to the realities of practicing law in New Mexico. Students are placed with practicing law firms or administrative agencies. The students are not paid but receive academic credit for their participation. The law firms are encouraged to use and educate the law students in the same manner that they use and educate their new associate attorneys.

723 Misdemeanor Prosecution (3)

This course involves the supervised prosecution by law students of misdemeanor cases in the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court. Students, under close supervision, are given the opportunity to directly present all aspects of both bench and jury trials. In addition to pre-trial and trial work, all students are required to attend a two-hour weekly class which covers selected substantive and procedural problems of criminal prosecution. All work and class hours are at the Metropolitan Division, District Attorney's Office.

731 Centro Legal (3)

Centro Legal is a misdemeanor defense clinic which provides legal assistance to persons unable to retain private counsel in criminal matters before the Metropolitan Court.

Students handle a variety of misdemeanor matters having maximum penalties of one year imprisonment and/or a \$1,000 fine. A wide range of lawyering tasks and skills which include arraignment, client and witness interviewing, factual investigation, negotiation, counseling, motion and trial practice, and sentencing are employed by each student in the clinic. The program affords the student an opportunity to handle both bench and jury trials.

740 Law Practice Clinic (6)

Students receive a "general practice" clinical field experience. Under the supervision of the instructors, students handle civil and criminal litigation, as well as nonlitigation cases.

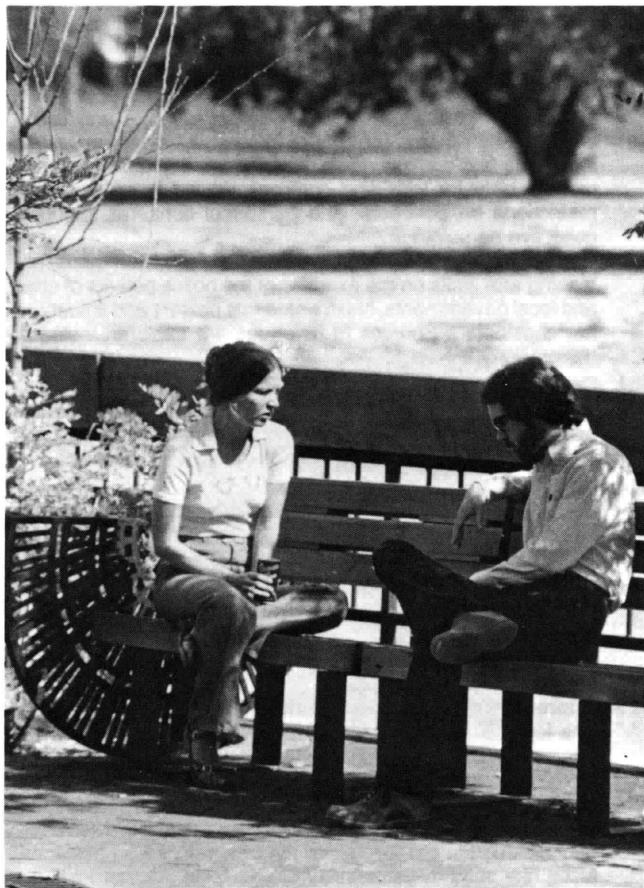
In addition to the live-case field experience, Law Practice Clinic has a tightly structured classroom component on the lawyering process. Instruction in interviewing, counseling, case evaluation, investigation, discovery, negotiation, motion practice, pleading, proof of facts, persuasion, and case management is included.

741 Legislative Clinic (3)

This clinic focuses on work in the New Mexico Legislature. Emphasis is placed on working with legislators, staffs, and key interest groups on specific substantive issues of concern to New Mexico's elderly. Class sessions cover techniques of successful legislature advocacy and the politics of aging.

744 Judicial Extern (3)

The Judicial Extern Program places students with the New Mexico Supreme Court and District Courts. Students are assigned to work with the judges as law clerks.



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