

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
BULLETIN



**SCHOOL OF
LAW
1971-1972**

Albuquerque, home of The University of New Mexico, is a modern, growing metropolis. Its 350,000 residents enjoy a unique cultural background which blends the antiquity of the Pueblo Indians with the heritage of the Spanish Conquistadores and the progressive spirit of the later-arriving Anglo-Americans.

Albuquerque is a mile-high (altitude 5,314 feet) city, seated in the rich Rio Grande Valley at the western edge of the picturesque Sandia Mountains. The dry, clean mountain air cools the area during the summer months and takes the sting out of the winter frost. Average maximum daytime summer temperature is 82.3 degrees. In winter the average is 55.6 degrees.

Albuquerque dates back to the 17th century, and its name is derived from the influential Spanish Duke of Alburquerque of that era.

It is the geographical, cultural, and commercial heart of New Mexico. Because Albuquerque is the hub of a fast-growing aerospace and nuclear industry, it has become one of the top scientific and educational centers in the Southwest.

Albuquerque has a large, creative artists' colony as do Santa Fe and Taos, both within easy driving distance. Civic theater and music groups in Albuquerque have attained national prominence, as has the outdoor Santa Fe Opera.

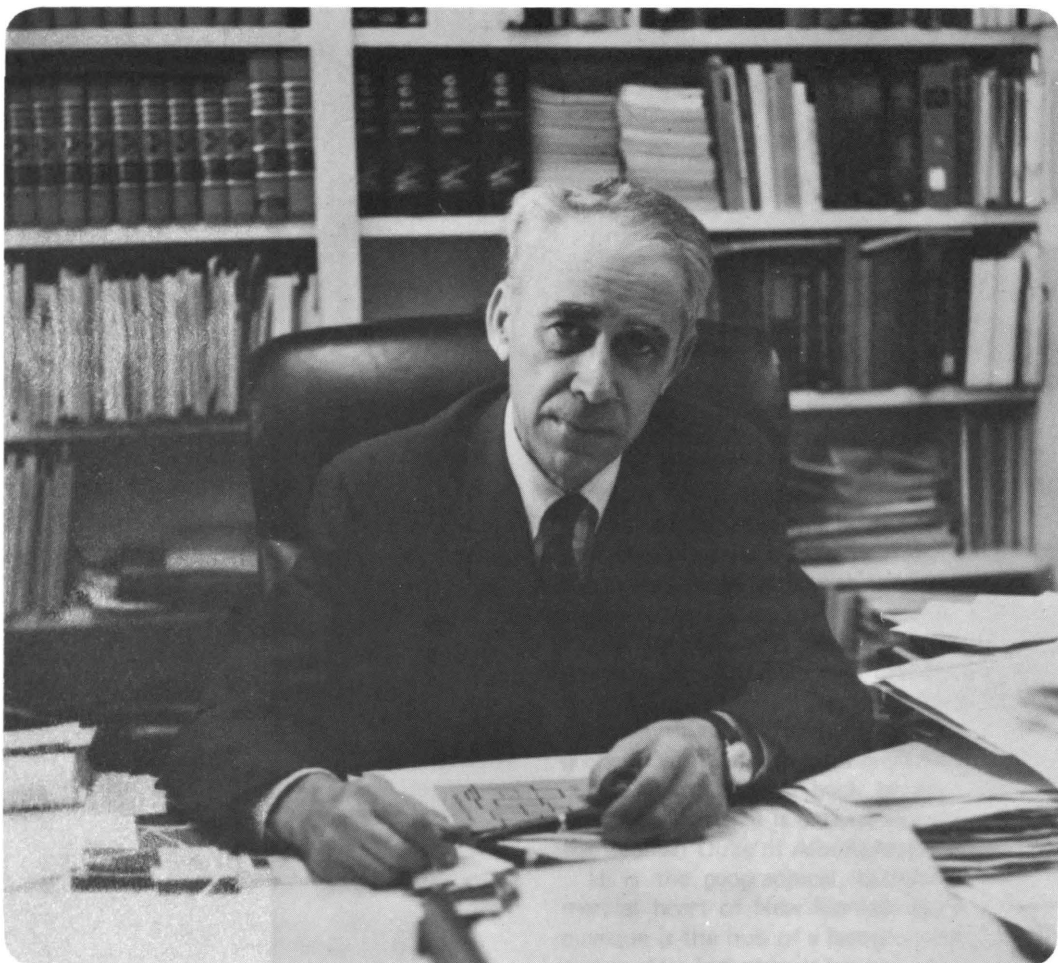
The high country of northern New Mexico where snow caps the tallest peaks the year around, the rugged mesas and grasslands of the east and central parts of the state, and the spectacular reaches of cactus-studded range provide a tremendous outdoor recreation potential, from skiing in the mountains to nature study in the desert.

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The University of New Mexico School of Law has had an outstanding history of producing well-qualified attorneys. Our graduates are actively serving their communities throughout the country and in foreign countries. This standard of high quality and service will continue to be the goal of this school. We invite inquiries from all prospective law students.

Thomas W. Christopher
Dean

SCHOOL OF LAW

the university of new mexico

BULLETIN

71/72



One of the finest examples of The University of New Mexico's adaptation of the ancient Indian pueblo building style to its own architectural needs is the University's Administration Building.



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The School of Law reserves the right to change any provision or requirement designated herein without prior notice, and to effect the withdrawal at any time of any student whose conduct or scholastic progress is not satisfactory. Enrollment as a freshman and in subsequent semesters is on a selective basis.



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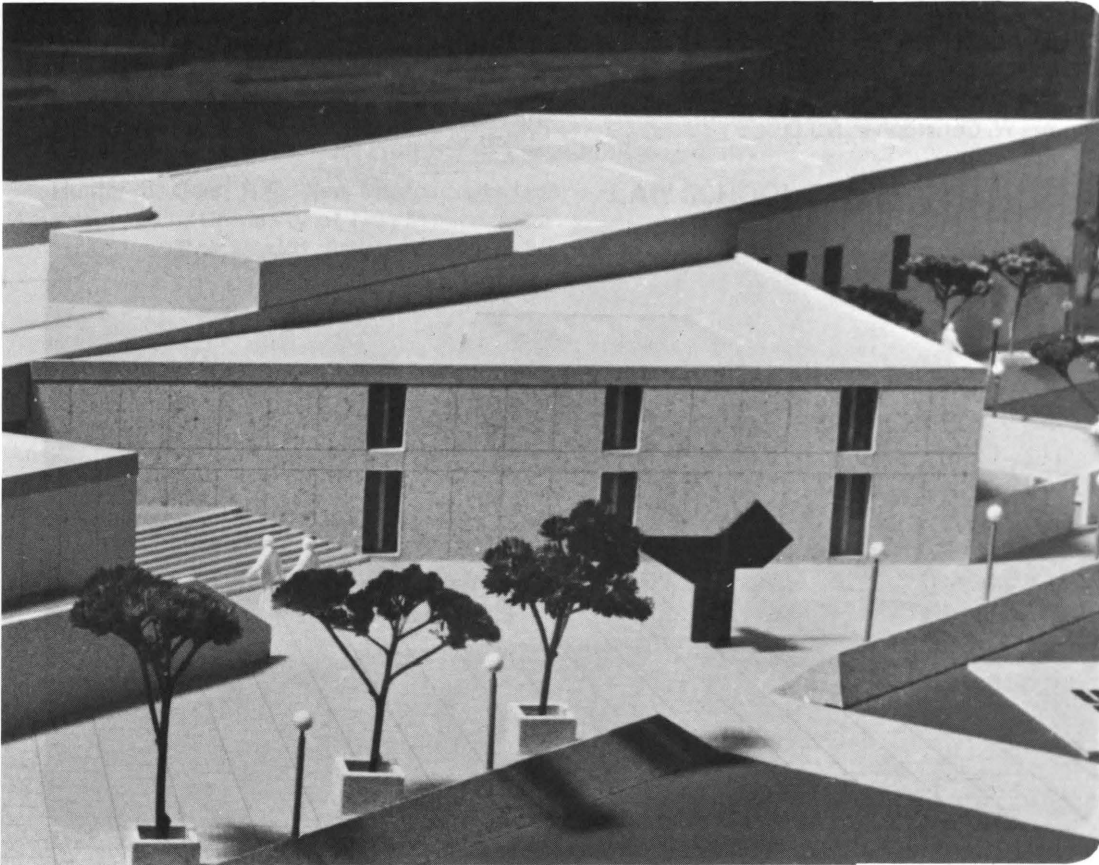
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New Law School Building





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The Old School of Law Building

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John C. Rainer, B.A., University of Redlands; M.A., University of Southern California. Director, National Indian Graduate Scholarship Program.

GENERAL INFORMATION

University of New Mexico

The University of New Mexico is the largest of the state's seven publicly supported colleges and universities, and its enrollment nearly equals that of the other six combined. In creating the University, in 1889, the Legislature designated it as *the* state university whose object should be to "provide the inhabitants of the state of New Mexico with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and arts." More recently, the New Mexico Commission on Statewide Higher Education Problems confirmed this definition by stating, in 1964, that the University should continue as "the one institution in the state offering at all levels of higher education a broad spectrum of programs and degrees in the humanities, social sciences, and sciences, as well as the technical and professional areas."

The Commission went on to say, "The major academic objectives of this institution must increasingly devolve upon the upper-division completion of four- and five-year bachelors' degrees, post-baccalaureate work, masters' degrees, post-masters' work and doctoral degrees." Over the past ten years, the rate of growth of the graduate program has been approximately twice that of the University as a whole. Of a total enrollment of 15,692 during the fall term of 1969-70, 3,106 were enrolled in the Graduate School and in

the Schools of Law and Medicine, and a third of last year's 2,132 graduates received advanced degrees.

Control and management of the University are vested by the State Constitution in a Board of Regents. Five Regents are appointed by the Governor, with confirmation by the Senate, for overlapping six-year terms. The Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction are ex officio, non-voting members.

In fiscal matters, the public higher educational institutions of New Mexico are responsible to a Board of Educational Finance which is charged by law with "the adequate financing of the State Institutions of higher learning and the equitable distribution of available funds among them." Among other responsibilities, the Board has authority to receive, adjust, and approve institutional budget requests prior to their submission to state budget officers for transmission to the Legislature.

The University offers instruction in ten schools and colleges—Arts and Sciences, Business and Administrative Sciences, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, the Graduate School, Law, Medicine, Nursing, and Pharmacy. There is also a lower-division administrative unit, the University College and Counseling Center, in which all freshmen are enrolled and from which they must earn their way into the degree-granting colleges. An annual Summer Session is offered, and there are campus units of the Navy and Air Force R.O.T.C. Graduate centers are located at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and the Holloman Air Force

Base Missile Development Center, and the University has a branch college at Gallup. The University also operates the Andean Research and Study Center in Quito, Ecuador.

There are 52 instructional departments and non-departmentalized schools and colleges, with the master's degree being offered in 47 fields. The doctorate may be earned in 27 programs within the following colleges: Arts and Sciences, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Law, and Medicine. The University, one of 227 Group IV institutions, has been fully accredited by the North Central Association since 1922.

Since 1951—by which time most of the World War II veterans had graduated—the total enrollment of the University has increased from 3,796 to 7,595 in 1960 and to 18,061 in the fall of 1970. Some 86 per cent of the students are New Mexico residents, three-fourths of this group coming from Bernalillo County where the University is located. The 14 per cent who are non-resident come from all 50 states and 60 foreign countries. Sixty per cent of the student body are men, 40 per cent are women. Entering freshmen continue to improve in scholastic ability: last year they posted the highest aptitude scores in the past decade, and on the American College Test, taken during the year prior to admission, they ranked above national norms for Group IV institutions.

During 1969-70, the full-time teaching faculty numbered 648, of whom 189 were professors, 163 associate professors, 227 assistant

professors, 5 lecturers, and 64 instructors, in addition to part-time staff, teaching assistants, and graduate assistants. Faculty earned degrees averaged 2½ per member, conferred by more than 150 institutions in the United States and a dozen foreign countries, with the University ranking high nationally in the percentage of its faculty members who hold the earned doctorate. There are chapters of the American Association of University Professors, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and a variety of professional scholarly organizations.

Participation by members of the faculty in sponsored research has increased rapidly during recent years. Ten years ago the dollar volume of programs under contract and grant was \$816,000; five years ago, it was \$2,425,000; and currently 235 projects total \$10,000,000.

The University's library collections are enjoying rapid growth, and in 1966 an expansion and remodeling program virtually doubled the main library's capacity and modernized its plant.

The University is engaged in a continuing effort to seek quality in its instructional programs. Standards of admission have been raised for both in-state and out-of-state students. Well-established programs of general and departmental honors provide special opportunities for intellectual enrichment to high-ranking students, and similar academic benefits are offered to a broad cross-section of freshmen and sophomores in several current experimental projects and courses.

The educational facilities of the University are being made available to increasing numbers

of people each year. Continuing education programs serve more than 50,000 persons, and many thousands more profit from the facilities of the educational television station on the University campus. The University's many research units—among them the Institute for Social Research and Development, the bureau of Business Research, Government Research, Historical Research, Engineering Research, and the Division of Legal Services—perform valuable service to the citizens of New Mexico. The School of Medicine, newest of the University's educational units, conducts a far-reaching program for the improvement of the State's health resources. A varied and extensive schedule of concerts, lectures, theatrical productions, museum and art exhibits, and musical performances is in operation throughout the year. The art museum and Popejoy Hall in the Fine Arts Center have proved to be invaluable cultural resources for the University, the community, and the State.

The University's physical plant—land, buildings and equipment—is currently valued at approximately \$64,000,000, a figure which is growing substantially from year to year. The greatest building program in the institution's history has been under way for several years with a number of major projects presently under construction or in various stages of planning. Orderly and coordinated plant expansion for the future has been assured through the recent two-to-one approval, by the State's voters, of a series of general obligation bond issues during the ensuing ten-year period.

Most of the 110 campus buildings exemplify

the University's distinctive architectural style which has been described as "the outstanding example of the effective use of regional architecture in the United States." The campus makes "a strong architectural statement," with marked influence from the Spanish and Pueblo Indian cultures.

The University's current funds budget for 1969-70 was approximately \$45,000,000 including some \$7,000,000 for the Medical School. Financial support comes chiefly from the State Legislature and student fees, the proportion of the educational and general part of the budget supplied by these sources being 72 and 22 per cent, respectively. Private support, both financial and non-financial, is actively encouraged through the Department of Development, and the Greater UNM Fund, established by annual gifts from alumni, is available for special projects beyond normal funding from State or federal sources.

Albuquerque, where the University is located, is the center of a metropolitan area of 350,000 inhabitants, a third of the state's total population. The city is noted for its dry and sunny climate, and although the weather undergoes the normal seasonal changes, temperatures are moderate throughout the year. The main campus of slightly more than 500 acres lies a mile above sea level, on a broad plateau between the Rio Grande and the 11,000-foot Sandia Mountains. Historic Santa Fe is approximately an hour's drive to the north, and Los Alamos, with one of the nation's largest nuclear laboratories, is forty miles farther.

SCHOOL OF LAW

ACCREDITATION

The School of Law was established in 1947, and it is fully accredited. It was approved by the American Bar Association on February 24, 1948. Membership in the Association of American Law Schools was granted in December, 1948.

AIMS AND METHODS

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

Such education neither begins nor ends in the law school, and the School of Law is continually concerned not only with its own curriculum but also with the quality of prelegal education and with the continuing self-education which should be pursued by all members of the profession. In consequence, it is urged that students enter the school with as broad a cultural and educational background as it is possible for them to obtain. The student will spend the equivalent of six semesters of study in the law school in courses designed both to bring the teachings of history, philosophy, and the social sciences to bear upon the solution of legal problems and to develop the skills and insights essential to research, analysis, criticism, drafting, counseling, and exposition. Due to the low ratio of students to teacher, substantial individual and small group work is possible in the school, especially in the senior year.

FACILITIES

Law Building

The law school, housed in a building completed in December 1970, is located on the North Campus, three blocks from the main campus and near the Medical Center.

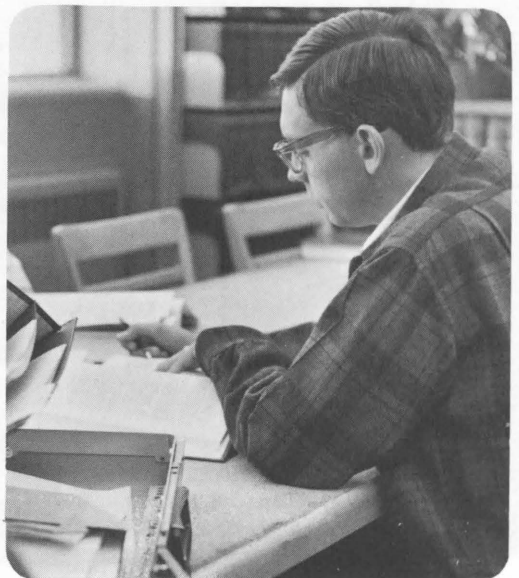
The building is unique in design with a center concourse or forum 175 feet long, flanked by faculty offices, library and classrooms. Centered in the forum is the circular moot courtroom.

The Library

The School of Law Library, located in the law school, has spacious reading and study areas with full glass walls facing the spectacular view created by the mountains, which rise 5000 feet above the city to the east.

The library received an auspicious start through donation of the Francis C. Wilson, Francis E. Wood, and other private law library collections. It contains over 86,000 volumes and is being augmented by approximately 400 volumes each month. The library includes comprehensive collections of British, Federal, and State court reports, including special and annotated series, session laws, current state and Federal statutes, legal treatises, period-

Law student studying



icals, encyclopedias and digests, administrative reports, and other classes of legal materials. Special collections are being developed in American Indian law (both primitive and current), in early New Mexico law and lawyers, and in water law.

Courts and the Bar

State and municipal courts and the United States District Court are convenient to the law school. The students may not only visit them but are brought into contact with them through their work with the Clinical Law Program. Members of the bench and bar are generous in giving their time to speak to the students and in serving as lecturers. The law school conducts a regular program in continuing legal education.

NATURAL RESOURCES JOURNAL and the NEW MEXICO LAW REVIEW

The School of Law publishes two law journals—the Natural Resources Journal and the New Mexico Law Review. The Natural Resources Journal provides a forum for the interchange of ideas relating to resources development and conservation among lawyers, economists, scientists, engineers, planners and public administrators. The New Mexico Law Review is devoted to developments in state law and legal institutions.

One member of the faculty serves as editor of the Natural Resources Journal and as advisor to the New Mexico Law Review. Selected students of superior ability make up a student editorial board to aid in editing and publishing

of the Journal and to contribute to the New Mexico Law Review.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The students and faculty of the law school are constantly engaged in public service. First-year students work with the courts in a Release on Recognizance project, a program wherein trustworthy, indigent prisoners who are awaiting trial are released on their own recognizance. Third year students work in a variety of legal aid projects, including the Clinical Law Program. A staff member and students work with state agencies on law improvement. There are many other public service activities.

ADMISSION

All applicants for admission to the School of Law are required to take the Educational Testing Service's Law School Admission Test (LSAT), and to have a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university before time of registration. At least three years of work allowed for the baccalaureate degree must have been done in residence.

Final selection of applicants will be made on the basis of the scholastic record in all college or university work attempted, scores received on the LSAT, and such other information as the law school may require.

Beginning law students will be admitted at the opening of the fall semester only.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Along with the majority of law schools in

the country, the University of New Mexico is participating in the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), administered by Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey. We believe that this service enables us to give better, and more personal, service to our applicants by reducing much of the routine paperwork of our admissions office. In effect, all that Educational Testing Service supplies through LSDAS is the raw data upon which our committee makes decisions. If you are applying to more than one law school, LSDAS should also prove convenient to you.

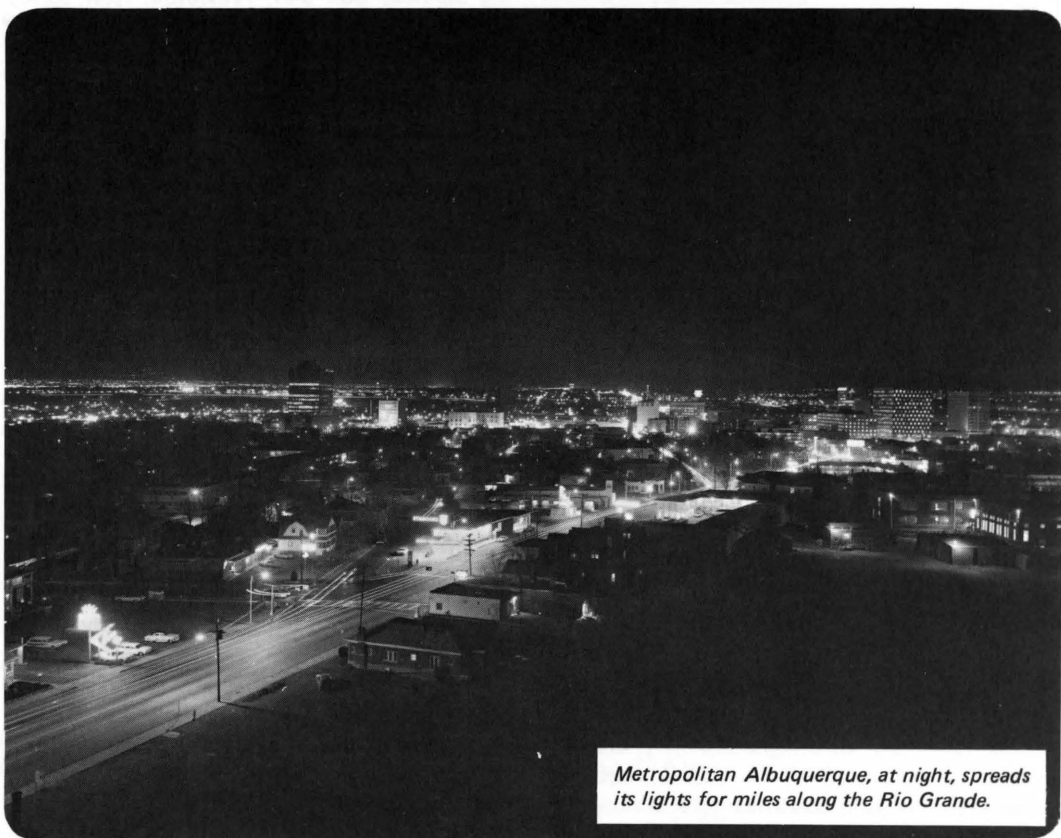
HOW TO APPLY

Obtain an application form from the law school, complete, sign and return it to the Assistant Dean, University of New Mexico School of Law, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.

Enclose with your application the \$10.00 application fee. This is non-refundable and is required of all first-time applicants to the School of Law.

Obtain a registration form for the LSDAS, complete, sign and return it to Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Enclose with the registration form the proper fee (determined in Section 11 of the registration form), and designate the University of New Mexico School of Law as one of the schools to which you wish a report sent. Read the instructions on the LSDAS registration form carefully. Errors in your application may cause delay.

Follow instructions on the LSDAS registration form pertaining to transcripts. NOTE: No action can be taken on your application until Education Testing Service receives a transcript



Metropolitan Albuquerque, at night, spreads its lights for miles along the Rio Grande.

from EACH institution you have attended. 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 Law School Admission Test is administered by Educational Testing Service and is offered in October, December, February, April and July. You must apply for and take the test if you have not done so. It is suggested that you take the test in October or December; taking it at a later date might result in your not being admitted if available space has been filled. NOTE: Registration for LSDAS does not constitute an application for taking the LSAT. You must do both.

Brochures describing both the Law School Admission Test and the Law School Data Assembly Service, along with applications for each, may be obtained from Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, from all law schools, and from most college placement offices or testing centers.

Transfer Students

A student may transfer from an accredited law school if he is in good standing at that school (i.e. not on probation or under suspension) and if his scholastic record is such that, had it been made at this school, he would be in good standing here. The transferring student must have sent to the School of Law:

1. A completed LSDAS file. The School of Law will not accept transfer law credit unless it was preceded by such prelaw study as was then required by this school for beginning law students.

2. **Two** official transcripts of his law study from each school attended.

3. A letter from the dean of the law school from which he transfers to the effect that he is presently not on probation or under suspension and is eligible to reregister and advance in that law school.

Credits earned at other law schools with a grade of D are not acceptable for subject credit, but grades of D and F will be included in determining whether the transfer student has the over-all C average necessary to enter this school in good standing. A transfer stu-

dent may be required to retake some or all courses passed with a grade of D.

After admission under the above requirements for transfer with advanced standing, a student's standing in this school is based entirely upon work done here.

A student transferring to the School of Law will not be given credit toward the law degree for work done at a school not a member of the Association of American Law Schools or provisionally approved by the American Bar Association, except that credit earned within 3 calendar years of provisional approval by the American Bar Association may be accepted. Time during which a person was in active military service may be disregarded in computing the 3-year limitation.

Credit earned at law schools located in other countries may be accepted with certain limitations.

Transferring students who have not previously taken the Educational Testing Service's Law School Admission Test may be required to do so.

All correspondence regarding admission as a transfer student with advanced standing, all applications for such admission, and all transcripts should be addressed to the Assistant Dean, School of Law, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87106. An application for admission may be obtained from the School of Law. A \$10 application fee is required with the application.

Applications will be processed upon receipt of required test scores, LSDAS report, required official transcripts, and required letter from the dean of the law school from which the student is transferring. Law School transcripts must be forwarded to the School of Law directly by the institution certifying them.

Transfer students may be admitted in either the fall or the spring semester.

THE DEGREE

To be graduated with the Juris Doctor degree from The University of New Mexico, a candidate must:

1. Have met fully all prelegal requirements.
2. Have spent at least 3 full academic years

in resident study of law in accredited law schools. Resident study means that a student has been enrolled in a schedule of work represented by a minimum of 10 class hours a week and has passed a minimum of 9 such class hours. In case a student fails to pass work equal to 9 class hours a week, he will not receive residence credit in excess of the ratio that the hours passed bear to 9. A student enrolled in a schedule of less than 10 class hours a week will receive residence credit in the ratio that the hours passed bear to 10. **Both academic credit requirements and residence requirements must be met. A student cannot satisfy the residence requirements merely by earning extra academic credit.** At least one year (normally the last year) of resident study must be done at The University of New Mexico, and if but one year is done here, it must comprise not less than 12 semester hours of law credit each semester.

3. Have met all requirements for graduation, and have secured during such three or more years of resident study not less than 86 semester hours of credit in prescribed courses of law study with a C average on all work attempted for law credit. (For specific grade requirements on certain required courses, see p. 24, *infra*.)

THE DEGREE WITH HONORS

The J.D. degree may, in the discretion of the faculty, be awarded with the honors indicated to graduating students who have successfully completed the requirements prescribed by the faculty and who have achieved the following over-all grade point averages in their law school work:

	(B = 3)
cum laude	3.4
magna cum laude	3.6
summa cum laude	3.8

COMBINED DEGREES

Juris Doctor and Master of Arts in Public Administration Degree Program

Law students at the beginning of their second year are eligible for admission to the Graduate School for a Master of Arts degree in the public administration program. In order to work concurrently toward both degrees, the

law school student must have the approval of the law dean, be in the upper one third of his law class, and be able to devote his entire time to the two programs; thus, he is not permitted to do any outside work.

Certain regularly taken law school courses will be given credit in the M.A. program. During the second and third years, qualifying law students are permitted to take one graduate course in addition to their law school courses. The courses taken in the graduate school do not count toward the law degree. During the summers, the student takes graduate school courses and also does whatever writing is required by the M.A. program. The result is that a qualifying law student gets off some of the work for the M.A. during his second and third years of law school, some of it during the two summers, and the remainder thereafter. In most cases, the M.A. requirements will not be satisfied earlier than September after the June law graduation.

The law student must have advance approval each semester by the law dean for his full course of study. A student who is not in the upper one third of his class, or who has to work, or both, may be considered for the program on special application to the law dean and to the graduate school.

Juris Doctor and Master of Business Administration Degree Program

A joint J.D. and M.B.A. Program is available by special arrangements with the law school and with the School of Business and Adminis-

trative Sciences. In this program, by attending two summer sessions, a student receives both degrees at the end of the seventh year of college (provided the student begins his program planning at the beginning of his sophomore year). Details are available at the law school and at the School of Business and Administrative Sciences.

PART-TIME STUDENTS AND OUTSIDE WORK

It is the general policy of the School of Law that students shall enroll in a full-time program of instruction. In the case of students engaged in their first year of law study, a full-time program consists of the entire prescribed first-year program. In the case of all other students (except those who will complete the requirements for graduation at the close of the current semester), a full-time program consists of not fewer than twelve semester hours.

Students are required to secure written permission of the dean before engaging in outside work. Normally not more than 15 hours a week of outside work are permitted.

BAR EXAMINATIONS

The degree in law from this University will not confer the privilege of practicing law in New Mexico or elsewhere. The degree will satisfy the requirement of graduation from a law school which is a member of the Association of American Law Schools or which is approved by the American Bar Association, as a prerequisite to completing other requirements for bar admission. Information concerning the

New Mexico bar examination can be obtained from the Secretary, State Board of Bar Examiners, Supreme Court Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students From Many States

The 1970-71 freshman class is made up of 93 students. The majority come from New Mexico, but there are students from many other states.

Student Bar Association

All students registered in the school become members of The University of New Mexico Student Bar Association. Through this organization they perform their part in the work and life of the school. The students not only manage their social affairs, but have a responsibility for the maintenance of a school with high standards and one which recognizes the need for both technical and nontechnical training and information. They, therefore, have a share in arranging institutes, forums, lectures, and arguments and trial of practice cases and are encouraged through committees to take an interest in improvement of the school. Members of the bar and bench are invited to speak at the Student Bar Association luncheons.

Honor Code

An Honor Code administered by the students has been in operation since the establishment of the school. The Honor Code assumes that a student in the School of Law has entered upon a professional career in which he

must take responsibility for his own conduct as well as for keeping his profession pure. The Code covers all phases of law school life, including the taking of examinations without proctors, conforming to law school and law library rules and regulations, professional conduct in all matters, and correctness of applications, forms, and other papers submitted to the law school and University.

STUDENT AID

Scholarships

Applications for scholarships should be filed with the dean's office by July 15.

Sam and Frances Joy Dazzo Scholarship

Interviewing prospective students



Fund. The income from a trust fund of \$5,000, established by Sam and Frances Joy Dazzo in recognition of the splendid service given to The University of New Mexico School of Law by Dean A. L. Gausewitz. Awarded annually to a student in the School of Law who is in need of financial assistance and meets the academic requirements of the School of Law. The award is open to a student whose parents or legal guardians are residents of the State of New Mexico.

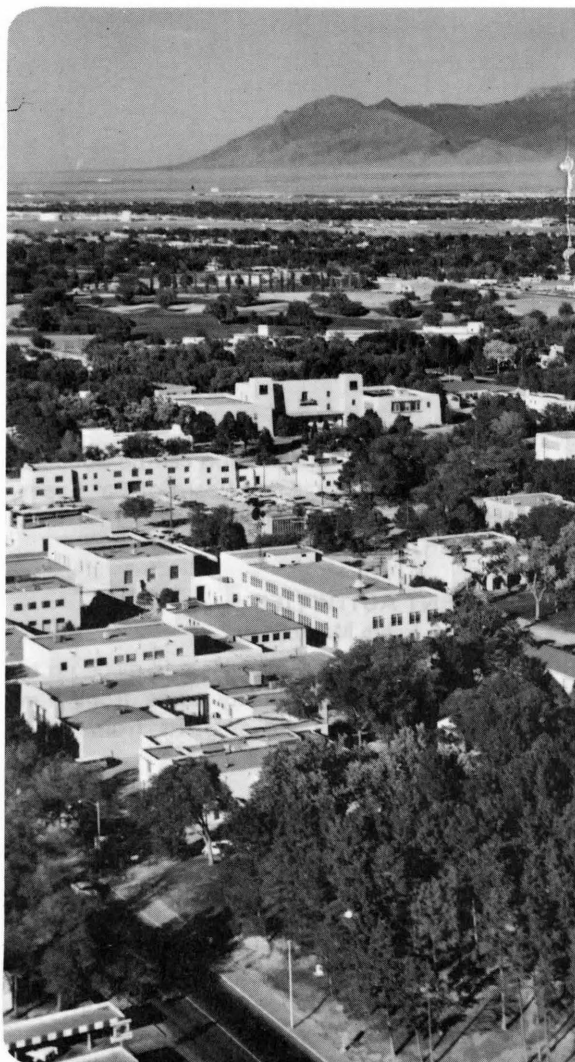
Dona Ana County Bar Association Law Scholarship. A scholarship awarded directly by the Association to a local resident.

Indian Scholarships. Special scholarships are available for American Indians. Inquiries should be made through the assistant dean's office.

Dean Alfred L. Gausewitz Scholarship. A scholarship established by the Albuquerque Bar Association and other friends and admirers of Alfred L. Gausewitz, first Dean of the School of Law, who died May 31, 1960. Awarded annually on the basis of merit and need to a deserving second- or third-year law student selected by the faculty of the School of Law.

Alfred and Miriam N. Grunsfeld Scholarships. Scholarships ranging in amount from \$500 to \$1,000 from the income of a \$50,000 fund established by a bequest of Mrs. Reina G. Rothgerber, a native of Albuquerque, in memory of her parents, who had settled in the Territory as early as 1878 and who were active in establishing Temple Albert in Albuquerque. The scholarships are awarded primarily on merit, with consideration, however, of need, to first year students.

Hoshour Memorial Scholarship Fund. One or more scholarships of about \$50 each are awarded each year from the income from a fund established in memory of Harvey Sheely Hoshour, distinguished lawyer and scholar, courageous humanitarian, and professor of law at The University of New Mexico, who died October 9, 1951. These scholarships are awarded on the basis of scholarship and inter-



est in law school affairs, with some consideration of need.

Law School Alumni Fund Scholarship. The income from a trust fund of \$2,500, contributed by the alumni of the law school. Awarded annually on the basis of merit and need.

Thomas J. Mabry, Sr. Scholarship. The income from a memorial fund established by Clara B. Mabry, Kathryn M. Egan, Thomas J. Mabry, Jr., Scott M. Mabry, and friends and admirers of Thomas J. Mabry, Sr., former



An aerial view of the University of New Mexico campus.

Governor and Supreme Court Justice and distinguished leader of the New Mexico bar. Awarded on the basis of ability and need.

The Abraham Lincoln Mitchell Scholarship. Miss Dorothy Coulter of Albuquerque has established a trust fund in the amount of \$4,000 in honor of Abraham Lincoln Mitchell. The income from this fund is to be awarded to a student of The University of New Mexico who has completed the freshman year of college. First consideration will be given second- or

third-year students in the School of Law. Students interested in the field of race relations will be given special consideration.

Anna K. Reisiger Scholarship. A fund established by Mrs. Anna K. Reisiger to aid deserving students who show promise of making a substantial contribution to society. Awarded annually to the student selected by the faculty of the School of Law.

Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation Research Scholarship. The sum of \$100.00 is made available annually by the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation to be awarded to a student of above average scholastic standing who has taken or is taking at least one course in oil and gas or solid mineral law, who has demonstrated superior ability, and who has written a casenote or a research paper upon some topic of mineral law. The winner will be eligible to compete for a \$1000 prize.

The Pearce C. Rodey Memorial Scholarships. One or more scholarships awarded annually in memory of Pearce C. Rodey, distinguished leader of the New Mexico bar, from a fund created by his daughter, Mrs. William Calhoun Witte.

John Field Simms Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship is supported by the income of a gift to the University of \$25,000 by Albert Gallatin Simms, in memory of his brother, John Field Simms, a Regent of the University, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, creative thinker, diligent worker on various state and local public boards and commissions, eminent trial lawyer and counselor, and beloved citizen of Albuquerque, who died in 1954.

Tuition Scholarships. Several scholarships will be awarded each semester on the basis of ability.

Prizes and Awards

American Jurisprudence Prizes. These prizes, joint gifts of the Bancroft-Whitney Company of San Francisco and The Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York, consist of specially-bound titles



Professor at work.

from American Jurisprudence and are awarded to the students receiving the highest grades in various law courses.

Bureau of National Affairs Award. A year's subscription to the **United States Law Week** in recognition of the most satisfactory scholastic progress in the field of law made during the final school year.

Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition. Prizes of \$250 and \$100 provided by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers are awarded annually for papers in copyright law.

Corpus Juris Secundum Award. One selec-

ted title of this legal encyclopedia, a gift of the publisher, American Law Book Company, awarded to the students in the first, second and third year classes making the most significant contribution to legal scholarship.

Margaret Keiper Dailey Memorial Award in Law. The income from a fund established in memory of Margaret Keiper Dailey, a member of the class of 1951, General Counsel of the Legal Aid Society of Albuquerque for eight years, and Director of Legal Aid on the law faculty, who died June 17, 1959, provides book awards for one or more students in the School of Law. These awards will be made on the basis of satisfactory scholarship, character,

and those qualities of heart and mind that distinguished Mrs. Dailey's personal and professional life: awareness of social problems, concern for people in trouble, and dedication to the professional responsibility to provide equal justice for all.

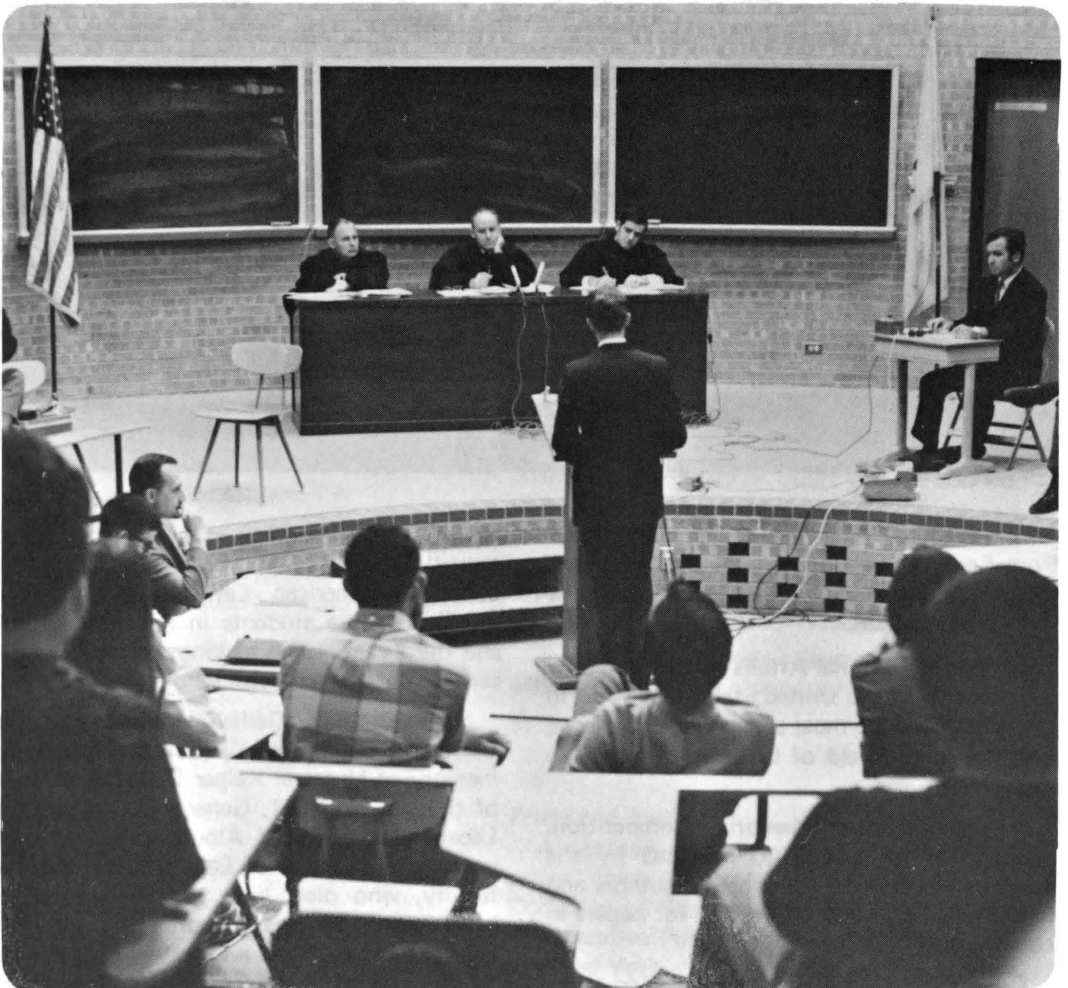
Federal Bar Association Prize. A book prize presented by the New Mexico Chapter of the Federal Bar Association to the student with the highest grade average in courses relating to federal practice.

Joseph W. Meek Prize in Taxation and Commercial Law. An award in a form to be selected by the faculty to a senior student for superior work in the fields of taxation and commercial law.

Joseph W. Meek Memorial Plaque. A plaque upon which is inscribed each year the name of the Honor Graduate in the School of Law.

Moot Court Prizes. Prizes for moot court competition winners are given by the law firm of Rodey, Dickason, Sloan, Akin & Robb.

Students arguing in Appellate Moot Court.



New Mexico Fellows of the American College of Trial Lawyers Moot Court Award. An award of \$100 presented to the winning team in the annual UNM Moot Court Competition by the New Mexico Fellows of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Prentice-Hall Prize in Taxation. Copy of **Federal Tax Guide** will be awarded to students making the highest grade in each tax course.

Pearce C. Rodey Memorial Prize in Law. An annual prize of \$75 established by Mrs. William Calhoun Witte in memory of Pearce C. Rodey, divided between two students for excellence in legal writing.

Allen Smith Company Awards. Certificates for the purchase of law books awarded to the three senior students with the best cumulative scholastic averages.

West Publishing Company. Selected Hornbook titles awarded to the first, second-, and third-year law student who achieves the highest scholastic average in his class.

Loan Funds

A. T. Seymour Loan Fund. This loan fund was established in memory of Judge A. T. Seymour, who died in 1965. Judge Seymour served on the State Supreme Court during 1953 and 1954, and was a much beloved member of the New Mexico Bar.

Hurd Loan Fund. A loan fund established in memory of Harold Hurd (1872-1949), a lawyer-rancher from Roswell, New Mexico.

New Mexico State Bar Loan Fund. A loan fund established by the State Bar Association. Applicants should inquire at the Assistant Dean's office.

In addition to the above scholarship and loan funds administered by the School of Law, law students may be eligible for general University scholarships and loan funds administered by the Student Aids Office. Students with financial problems are encouraged to consult the dean and the assistant dean.

STUDENT EXPENSES

Fees are payable by August 16. Fees are charged according to the number of semester hours carried by a student; auditors (those enrolled in a course for no credit) pay the same fees as students enrolled for credit.

REGISTRATION FEES

(subject to changes from year to year)

	N.M. residents	Non-residents
Students carrying 12 or more hours per semester:		
Tuition and fees	\$210.00	\$525.00
(tuition includes fees for major athletic events)		
Student Group Health and Accident Fee	11.00	11.00
Students carrying 11 hours or fewer per semester:		
Tuition and fees, per semester hour	18.50	44.75
Student Bar Association dues (payable at the law school at registration) per year	10.00	10.00

RESIDENCE FOR TUITION PURPOSES. A resident student is defined as one who shall have maintained bona fide residence in the State of New Mexico for at least 12 consecutive months immediately preceding his or her registration or re-registration in The University of New Mexico and who can provide evidence satisfactory to the University of his or her intent to retain residence in New Mexico.

LAW SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS

All students enrolled in the law school in degree status are encouraged to subscribe to the *Natural Resources Journal* and the *New Mexico Law Review*.

HOUSING

The University has a limited amount of housing, married or single, for law students. The University Director of Housing has listings of private rental units which are currently available. The Student Bar Association has listings and actively assists new students in finding housing; inquire through the Assistant Dean's office.

STUDENT RESPONSIBILITY

Students must take responsibility for meeting the requirements for the degree and for complying with the regulations of the University and of this school. Additional regulations and requirements are posted on a bulletin board in the Law Building.

SCHOLARSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Grades

	Grade Points per credit hour
A, Excellent	4
B, Good	3
C, Average	2
D, Barely Passed	1
F, Failed	0

F is also given in any course which the student drops after the eighth week of a semester without the dean's permission.

I, Incomplete. The grade of I is given only when circumstances beyond the student's control have prevented his completing the work of a course within the official dates of a semester. The I automatically becomes F if not removed: (1) within the first twelve weeks of the next semester unless extension of time is permitted at the discretion of the dean, or (2) within the next four semesters, if the student does not re-enroll in residence, subject to

the discretion of the dean. The student may change the I to a passing grade by satisfactorily performing the work prescribed by the instructor. The student obtains from the office of the dean a permit to remove the I, pays a \$2.00 fee, and takes the card to the instructor, who completes it and returns it to the office of the dean. The dean forwards this permit to the Office of Admissions and Records, where official entry on the student's record is made.

W, Dropped without Discredit. W is given in any course which the student drops after the fourth week of the semester, or after the first eight weeks with approval of the dean, while doing passing work.

Change in Grade. No grade except I can be raised by a special examination. An I may be removed by taking the final examination the next time one is regularly given. This usually will be one year later; therefore, an extension of time for removal of the I must be obtained. This applies although the course content, instructor, or credit hours (with proper adjustment) are changed. No special examination will be given except in an exceptional case.

Examinations must be taken at the regularly scheduled time, except with the dean's written permission. A student who misses an examination receives an F in the course unless he is excused in writing by the dean. A student who takes an examination at other than the regularly scheduled time, with the dean's written permission, is graded on the following basis: CR, D, or F. A "CR" does not count in the academic average.

Scholarship Index

A student's academic standing in the School of Law is referred to in terms of a grade point average computed by dividing the total number of grade points earned while enrolled in the school by the total number of hours attempted while enrolled in the school. For nonlaw courses taken after enrolling in the School of Law, no grades will be counted. Hours given a mark of W, I or CR will be excluded in this computation, but hours of F will be counted. All honors, scholarships, and prizes depending upon scholarship are determined by ranking students according to this index.

Withdrawal from the University

When a student wishes to cancel his registration and withdraw from the University during the semester, he should secure a withdrawal card from the office of the Dean of Men or Women. Grades of W or F are shown on the student's record if he withdraws from the University after the first four weeks of the semester, except that no student may withdraw from the University with a grade of W after the eighth week of the semester without the approval of the dean of the School of Law. When a student leaves the University during a semester and does not carry out his withdrawal according to this regulation, he becomes liable for a grade of F in all of his classes, even though he is passing his courses up to the time of leaving.

Changes in Registration

Change in Program of Studies. The student who desires to add a course to, or drop a course from, his program of studies should obtain from the dean a petition for change in program of studies. The student obtains signatures called for on this form and returns it to the office of the dean. The dean sends the form to the Office of Admissions and Records where official entry is made on the student's record. When a student drops a course officially after the fourth week of the semester with the permission of the dean, he will receive a grade of W or F in the discretion of the dean.

A student is responsible for the completion of every course for which he has registered; if he drops a course at any time without filing the official change of program form, he will receive a grade of F in the course. A fee of \$5.00 is charged for any change made in the student's program of studies after the end of the fourth week of the semester.

Change of Address. Each student is expected to keep the University authorities informed as to his address. Any change in address should be reported immediately to the Office of Admissions and Records, and to the dean.

Scholarship Standing. The standing of all students (including those who withdraw from

the University during the session) with respect to scholarship is checked at the end of each semester (or at the time of withdrawal). At such times, all students who are deficient in scholarship are placed on probation or suspended in accordance with the following regulations. A student placed on probation at any time will remain on probation until the next final examination period.

Probation and Suspension

A student enrolled in the School of Law is placed on probation or is suspended at the end of any semester in which his cumulative grade average on all law courses taken at the University falls below 2.0 (i.e., a C average), regardless of the number of credit hours for which he is currently enrolled. A student who fails to continue his law studies while on probation will automatically be suspended; readmission is at the dean's discretion. A student who has been suspended is not eligible to apply for readmission for a period of one calendar year from the date of suspension. The readmission of a suspended student after the expiration of the suspension period is contingent upon the approval of the faculty of the School of Law. Approval will be granted only if there is good reason to believe that his prior record was occasioned by factors which would not be present on readmission.

The dean may require a student who is on probation at the time of registration to enroll for a minimum number of hours, and he may at any time require a student on probation to drop as many hours as seem to be in excess of the student's ability.

Regulations on probation and suspension as described above apply only at the end of a semester or at the time of withdrawal from the University. However, during the progress of any semester the dean may refer the case of a student to the faculty, and the faculty may recommend to the dean probation or suspension for such student.

CLINICAL LAW PROGRAM

Students are exposed to law practice during their third year of study. All third year students participate in a clinical law program, designed to give the students experience in inter-

viewing clients, preparing cases, and participating in courtroom presentations, all under the supervision of an experienced attorney. In addition to providing experience for the students, the program provides needed legal services to indigent persons who could not otherwise afford legal services. Students also have an opportunity to assist legislators during legislative sessions, researching and preparing legislation to be introduced during the sessions. Except for Journal or Law Review staff who are required to have one semester of the Clinical Law Program, all third year students are required to take two semesters of the Clinical Law Program. One hour's credit is given each semester for the Program.

Law School Curriculum.

The course of study, casebooks and other study materials, class schedules, and the like will be determined by the faculty and may be changed at any time. Attendance at special lectures and the performance of special services may be required although not listed as courses.

The Legal Profession course, two semesters of Clinical Law Program, and one seminar must be taken and passed. All first-year subjects offered must be taken, but a passing grade in each is not essential to graduation unless the dean so rules in a particular case. All other subjects are elective. The dean may refuse to permit or may require any course to be retaken if failed. Regular attendance at classes is required.

A student must have a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or higher, as of the date of the last official calculation, in order to take more than one seminar.

BAR EXAMINATION REVIEW

No instruction designed as a review course for bar examinations is offered under law school auspices. A privately sponsored course is available in Albuquerque.

PLACEMENT

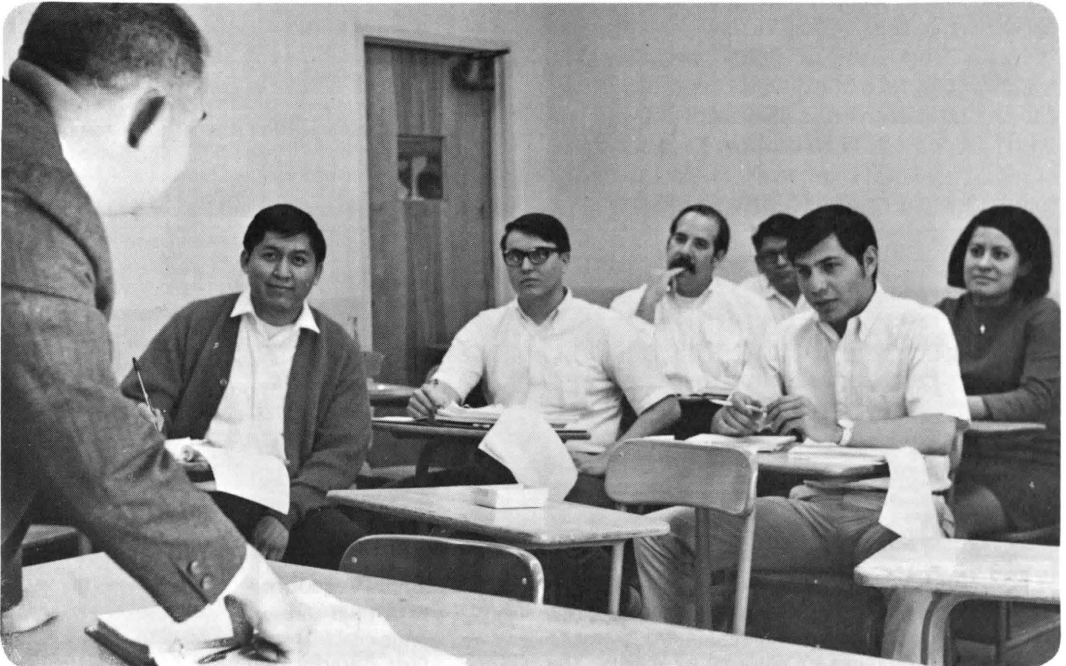
The law school actively assists graduates in finding suitable positions. Our graduates consistently find good places, in New Mexico and elsewhere—in private practice, government, the courts, corporations, business, and social agencies.

ELECTIVES IN OTHER COLLEGES

No more than 6 credits in courses in other colleges of this University or other fully accredited institutions of higher learning may be taken after entry in the School of Law for elective law credit. Written permission of the dean must be secured. The grade on such courses is not included for purposes of class averages or in determining whether the student has the required C average—except that a grade of D or F may be counted at the discretion of the dean.

Permission of the instructor of any course taken for elective law credit is required, and the student must undertake the responsibility of resolving with such instructor any conflict of law school class meetings or examination schedules with his class meetings and examination schedules in such elective courses.

Several American Indian students, some of them tribal officials, are enrolled in a special program at the School of Law.



COURSES OF INSTRUCTION*

The law school curriculum at the University of New Mexico is intended to expose the student to the breadth of interests protected by the legal system. In the first year, emphasis is placed not only on technical skills but on the legal structure as a whole including its historical background, its principal elements, and the broad grounds of public policy which support it in its manifold aspects. Electives in the second and third years provide the student with an opportunity to broaden his perspective or to concentrate in areas of particular interest. Seminars are also offered which probe particular areas in depth and which afford the student an opportunity to do original research in selected fields of interest.

1ST YEAR COURSES

500 Historical Introduction to the Legal System (2)

501 Constitutional Law I (2)

Nature and scope of judicial review; the federal system; national legislative powers; limitations on governmental power for the protection of persons accused of crime.

502 Contracts (4)

The law of promises and other utterances. Why society enforces promises. The extent to which promises are enforced by society. The

interest that society is protecting by enforcing contracts. The course covers the traditional elements of contract law: contract formation, consideration, breach, conditions, mistake, impossibility, frustration of purpose, etc. Considerable emphasis is placed upon the Uniform Commercial Code.

504 Criminal Law (3)

Criminal law viewed as a means for the prevention of criminal behavior.

505 Law of International Relations (2)

A study of the nature and sources of international law and its application to problems relating to international agreements, membership in the international community, nationality, jurisdiction, state responsibility, and force and war.

506 Legal Research and Writing (1)

Materials and methods of legal research.

507 Moot Court (1)

508 Property I (3)

Personal property; "original" ownership; the evolution of interests in real property, briefly treating feudalism and tenure, freehold estates, future interests, and concurrent ownership; leases.

510 Torts (4)

Tort law examined as a means for compensating harms, discouraging substandard behavior, and allocating losses.

512 Civil Procedure I (3)

A brief survey and evaluation of the range of available methods for the resolution of civil disputes: self-help, private settlement,

the administrative process, and litigation. A consideration of the fundamentals or procedure in litigation from the commencement of an action through appeal, with particular emphasis on procedural devices for raising issues of substantive law.

514 Law as an Instrument of Social Change (2)

Consideration of law as a force to effect social change by examining the history of racial segregation; how lawyers have been instrumental in effecting social change, with attention given to the judicial and legislative processes.

533 Family Law (3)

Marriage, separation and divorce; economic relations as between husband and wife, parent and child.

587 Introduction to Law (3)

Emphasis on the legislative process.

2ND AND 3RD YEAR COURSES

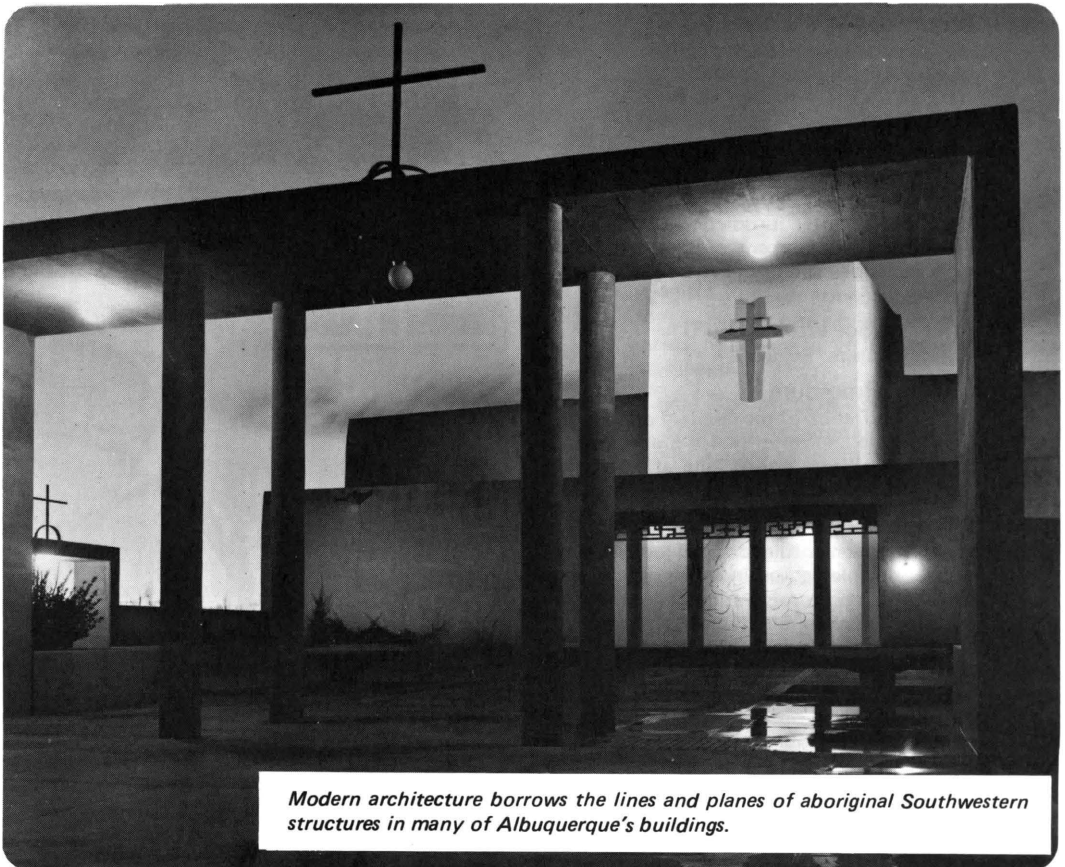
COMMERCIAL LAW

520 Business Associations I (3)¹

The fundamental course in the organization and operation of such businesses as partnerships, limited partnerships, business trusts, joint stock companies, other unincorporated associations, and business corporations. Choosing the business form; common law and statutory methods of creation; the duties, powers, and liabilities of management and owners; operational rules; and basic dissolution and merger problems. Major emphasis will be placed upon the closed corporation and partnerships.

521 Business Associations II (3)

Corporate finance; major problems of finance in other business associations; introduction to state and federal securities regulation; distributions; mergers; sales of assets; consolidation; and amendment of charters



Modern architecture borrows the lines and planes of aboriginal Southwestern structures in many of Albuquerque's buildings.

and other basic agreements. Major emphasis will be placed upon publicly owned corporations and associations. (Prerequisite: Business Associations I.)

522 Commercial Transactions I (3)

Problems of sales, commercial paper, and security interests in personal property.

523 Commercial Transactions II (2)

Continuation of 522

528 Creditors' Rights (3)²

Enforcement of judgments, fraudulent conveyances, general assignments, creditors' agreements, bankruptcy, and arrangements.

558 Contracts III (3)

A study of particular transactions: building contracts, shopping center leases, selling transactions—insurance problems, fraudulent transfers and related matters, procurement contracts; with considerable leeway for individual selection and for using any problem in the field, in which a member of the class is interested.

581 Insurance (3)

The insurance contract.

PROCEDURE

516 Civil Procedure II (3)¹

An examination of selected topics, including multi-party litigation, the right to a jury trial, former adjudication, and personal and subject matter jurisdiction. A brief survey of the development of legal and equitable remedies. The law governing actions in the federal courts.

517 Trial Practice Workshop (1)

(Prerequisite: Evidence.)

529 Criminal Procedure (2)

Administration of the criminal process, including legal control of police practices, and procedure before, during, and after trial in the light of constitutional requirements.

531 Remedies (2)

Introduction to the forms of judicial remedies, principles governing their scope and availability, and consideration of grounds for choosing between alternative remedies; includes general principles of damages, restitution and equitable remedies with special emphasis on misappropriation of money, diversion of trade, mistake and injuries to personality.

532 Evidence (3)

Legal, logical and epistemological problems involved in the trial of contested issues of fact; judicial notice; real proof; testi-

monial proof, including competency of witnesses, privilege, impeachment, rehabilitation and form of examination; the hearsay rule and its exceptions; circumstantial proof; logical relevance, remoteness, prejudice, both generally and in connection with proof of character and habit; burden of proof and presumptions.

552 Federal Jurisdiction (3)²

Federal judicial power; applicable law in the federal courts; the original jurisdiction of the United States District Court; venue and process; jurisdiction and procedure of the United States Court of Appeals; jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

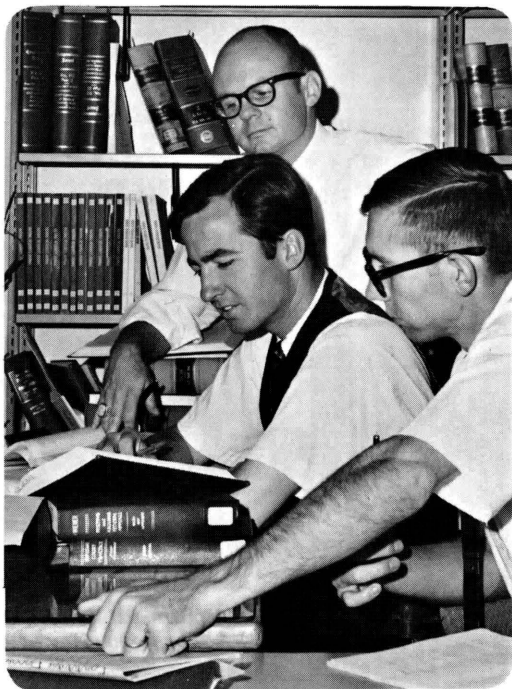
563 National Moot Court Competition (2)²

PROPERTY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

509 Property II (3)

Sales of land, including the real estate contract, the deed, the recording system, and methods of title assurance; the use of land, including easements and licenses, real covenants, and related public controls of land use.

The Law Library



524 Community Property (1)¹

The New Mexico community property system, and its relationship to common law property rights.

547 Water Law (2)

Western law of surface and ground water with emphasis on New Mexico administrative procedures; the problems of federalism as they affect water rights.

554 Wills and Future Interests (3)¹

Intestate succession and wills; probate and administration of decedents' estates. A detailed study of the legal devices used to provide for successive enjoyment of family property—future interests and powers of appointment—and their characteristic problems; special rules applicable to such devices, particularly the rule against perpetuities; illegal restraints on alienation. Special emphasis on construction of dispositive provisions in deeds and wills as a prelude to estate planning and drafting.

557 Trusts (2)¹

The nature, creation and termination of trusts; the rights of the beneficiary; the duties and liabilities of the fiduciary; problems of trust administration, including charitable trusts.

565 Natural Resources (3)

A survey of mining and public lands, oil and gas, and water law.

578 Real Estate Transactions (3)

PUBLIC LAW

515 Employee's Rights (2)

Workmen's compensation and federal wage and hour legislation.

518 Administrative Law (3)

The system of legal control exercised by administering agencies other than the courts; definition and forms of administrative agencies; their functions; their constitutional limitations; their statutory powers and limitations; administrative procedures; agency hearings and decisions; judicial control of administrative agencies.

525 Conflict of Laws (3)²

The concepts of domicile and jurisdiction of courts; the effect of foreign judgments; and the law applied to torts, contracts, and status.

526 Constitutional Law II (3)¹

State power to regulate and to tax; intergovernmental immunities; limitations on

governmental power for the protection of economic and property interests; freedom of expression and association; freedom of religion; equal protection of law.

535 Food and Drug Law (2)²

A study of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and of the work of the Federal Trade Commission in connection with false advertising of food, drugs, and cosmetics. The course includes discussion of the philosophy, history, and application by the courts and administrative tribunals of the laws involved; also the effect of and the need for these laws in modern society.

537 Labor Law (3)²

Historical introduction; the negotiation and administration of the collective bargaining agreement; the establishment of the collective bargaining relationship; recourse to economic weapons; the individual and the union.

542 Legal Process (3)

An examination of the main institutions and processes of the American legal system in the perspective of their everyday working interrelationships. Particular attention is given to legislative jurisdiction and to problems of statutory interpretation.

546 Antitrust Law (3)²

Restraints of trade and monopoly at common law and under the federal antitrust laws, including the Sherman Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, and Clayton Act.

548 Legislation (2)

Legislative process and roles of participants; the forming of legislative policy and law-making.

556 Local Government (3)

Municipal corporations, counties, special units of local government, and problems relating thereto such as organization, procedures in legislative and other functions, responsibility in tort and contract, finance, and relationships with the state and national government.

TAXATION

527 Business Planning (3)²

A combination of advanced work in Business Associations and Federal Income Taxation in the context of business planning and counseling. The course will be based upon a series of problems involving common business transactions which present corporate and tax issues for analysis and resolution; topics include the formation of corporations,

both closely held and publicly owned, stock redemption, the sale and purchase of businesses, mergers and other forms of acquisition, recapitalization, and division and dissolution of corporations. (Prerequisites: Business Associations I and Federal Income Taxation.)

530 Estate, Gift, and Inheritance Taxation (2)

Federal taxation of inter vivos transfers, revocable and incomplete transfers, exclusions, exemptions, and correlation with income and estate taxation. Federal estate taxation of property owned at death, community property, jointly held property, gifts in contemplation of death, revocable transfers, retained life estates, transfers taking effect at death, survivorship annuities, life insurance, and powers of appointment. Federal estate tax credits, deductions, exemptions, valuation problems, procedure, and correlation of estate tax with federal income and gift taxes and with state inheritance and estate taxes. (Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation.)

534 Federal Income Taxation (3)¹

Income taxation of individual and business taxpayers including items of income, deductions, exemptions, credits; the splitting of income among taxpayers; capital gains and losses; tax practice and procedure; accounting and income taxation; and an introduction to partnership, trust, and corporate income taxation.

536 State and Local Taxation (2)

545 Estate Planning (2)²

The criteria for selecting one or another of the available methods of disposition of property, with particular emphasis upon federal income, estate and gift tax consequences; inter vivos transfers such as revocable and irrevocable trusts; wills, the settlement of life insurance proceeds, social security and employee death benefits; and the disposal of a business interest; the preparation of estate plans and documents in light of tax considerations and the law of future interests and powers of appointment including an investigation of various restrictions upon the freedom of property disposition such as the rule against perpetuities. (Prerequisites: Wills and Future Interests; Trusts; Federal Income Taxation; and Estate, Gift, and Inheritance Taxation.)

551 Corporation Tax (2)

Federal income taxation of corporations and shareholders, including definition of cor-

poration, organization of corporation, dividend distributions, redemptions, liquidations and Sub-chapter S corporations. (Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation.)

LAW AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

(see Seminars also)

564 Law and the Consumer (2)

Material will be selected from the following topics: False Advertising, Deceptive Trade Practices, Consumer Credit, Unit Pricing, Regulations Requiring Safe Products, Food and Drug Regulation, Unconscionable Contracts, Control of Television, and Public Utilities. The course will focus on a select number of sales techniques and other practices that affect the consumer. Students will be required to investigate particular practices, determine whether there is cause to believe that any illegality exists and file complaints with appropriate offices. Emphasis will also



A medico-legal seminar for attorneys in practice.

be placed upon remedies provided by federal and state agencies and statutes such as the Federal Trade Commission Act, Postal Fraud Statutes, and the Federal Truth in Lending Act. Class actions will be considered along with other existent and proposed remedies.

566 Law and the Behavioral Sciences (3)

567 Legal Problems in Community Economic Development (2)

The analysis and study of the legal problems involved with economic development of depressed communities. The scope of the course includes the organization, the funding, and the operation of community-based organizations which can house activities of a social and economic nature. Areas of the law such as cooperative law, banking law, franchise law, certain tax and corporate laws, and security law will be considered.

570 Law of the Poor (2)

Problems relating to the disadvantaged.

PROFESSIONAL SKILLS AND FUNCTIONS

540 Legal Accounting (2)

A critical examination of selected issues relating to generally accepted accounting principles and an introduction to corporate financial problems. After an introduction to financial statements and bookkeeping, consideration will be given to the principles governing recognition of income, the matching of costs against appropriate revenues, and accounting for such proprietary transactions as repurchase of stock, stock dividend, and quasi-reorganization. Emphasis throughout will be laid on the legal contexts in which the lawyer is likely to confront accounting problems.

543 Legal Writing (2)¹

Exercises and drills in legal writing and methods to be done independently by each student. (Prerequisite: Legal Research, or equivalent.)

538, 539 Law Journal and Review (1,1) (Second Year)

568 Law Journal and Review (2) (Third Year)

Second-year students are selected to compete for positions as student editors. During the course of their second year they must perform assigned editorial tasks and write two case comments of publishable quality. Upon successful completion of this work, they are elected to the editorial board and

receive 2 credit hours for their work. During their third year as student editors they are assigned greater editorial responsibility under the immediate supervision of the Faculty Editor, and are also required to write one Law Note of publishable quality. Upon successful completion of their editorial duties, they receive an additional 2 hours of ungraded credit.

572 The Legal Profession (3)²

The lawyer as counselor, advocate, citizen, and public servant, with emphasis on analysis of the nature of his professional responsibilities; contemporary problems of the organized bar.

598-# 599 Clinical Program (1, 1)

Students spend one afternoon a week during senior year working under the supervision of an attorney on actual legal problems: Interviewing clients and witnesses, preparing legal papers, and participating in preparation of court cases.

Seminars³

- 544 Oil & Gas (2)
- 549 Comparative Law (2)
- 555 Jurisprudence (2)
- 559 Research (1)
- 560 Women and the Law (2)
- 562 Special Research (3)
- 571 Law and Psychiatry (2)
- 574 Mining and Public Lands (2)
- 576 Current Legal Problems (2)
- 577 Legal Counseling (2)
- 579 Juvenile Courts and Juvenile Delinquency (2)
- 580 Law and Control of the Environment (2)
- 582 The Corporation and Society (2)
- 583 International Legal Problems (2)
- 584 Indian Law (2)
- 586 Contracts (2)
- 590 Commercial Law (2)
- 592 Legal Education (1)
- 595 Tax Policy (2)

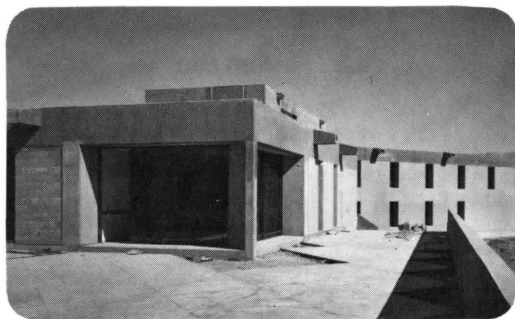
*Some courses may not be offered in certain years. An offering sheet and class schedule for a particular year may be obtained from the law school.

Required

- 1 Second year only.
- 2 Third year only.
- 3 Not all seminars meet the "required seminar" requirement.

The scenic, outdoor Santa Fe Opera, which has gained a worldwide reputation for excellence, is only about an hour's drive from The University of New Mexico.





**UNM SCHOOL OF LAW
NEW
LAW SCHOOL BUILDING**

**Completion Date:
December 19, 1970
Dedication Date:
April 17, 1971**



CALENDAR

1971-72 Academic Year

Semester I

1971

Registration:

Pre-advisement for upperclassmen	August 24 & 25
First year Registration	August 25
Upperclassmen Registration	August 26

Instruction begins:

First year	August 26
Upperclassmen	August 30

Late registration fee applies Aug. 30

Labor Day, holiday	September 6
Thanksgiving recess begins	November 25
Classes resume	November 29
Semester final examinations begin	December 13
Semester ends	December 22

Semester II

1972

Registration:

Pre-advisement for upperclassmen	January 18 & 19
First year Registration	January 19
Upperclassmen Registration	January 20

Instruction begins January 24

Late registration fee applies Jan. 24

Spring recess begins	March 30
Classes resume	April 6
Semester final examinations begin	May 11
Semester ends	May 19
Commencement	May 21