

new mexico

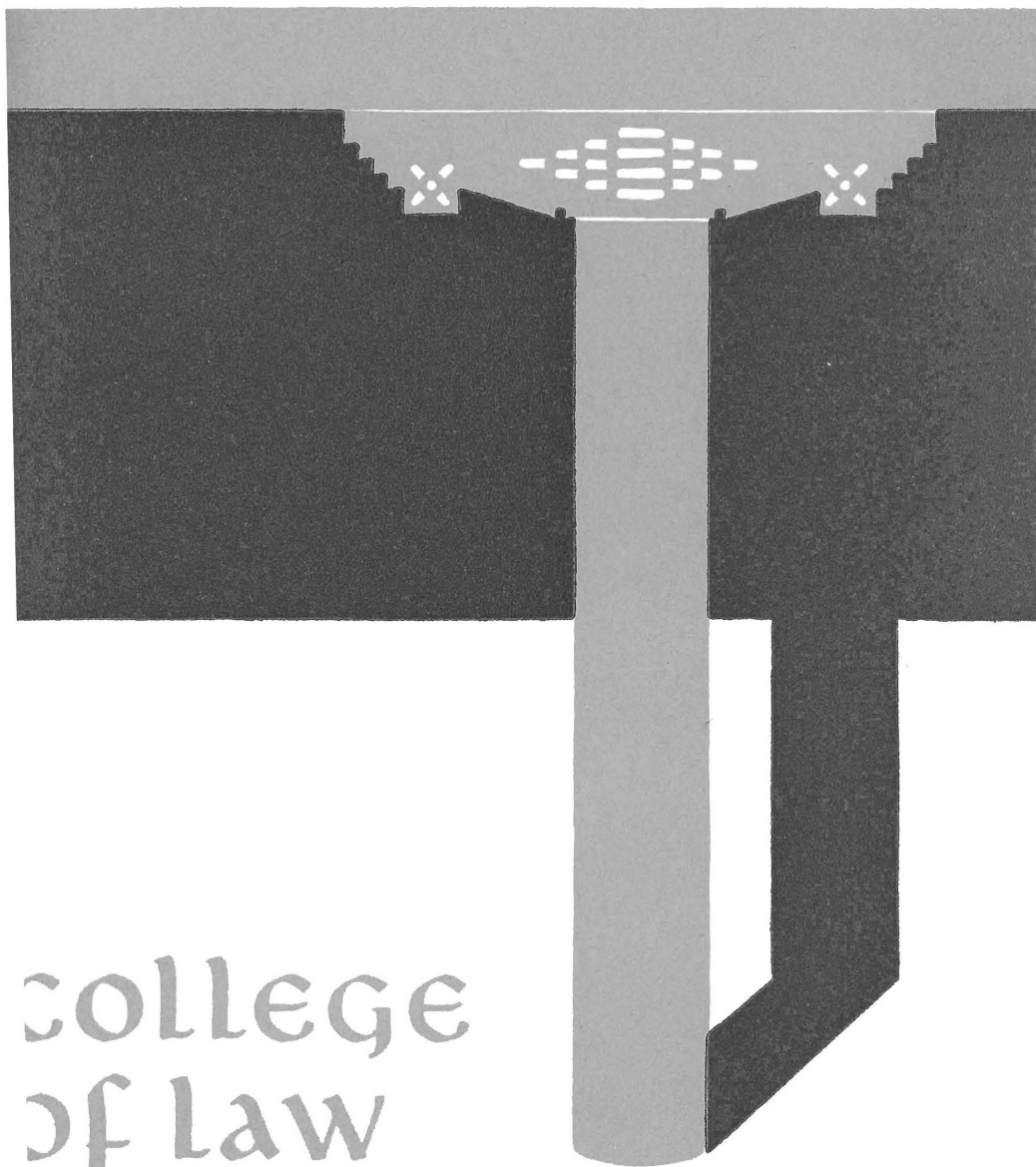
BULLETIN •

college
of law

announcements 1954-55

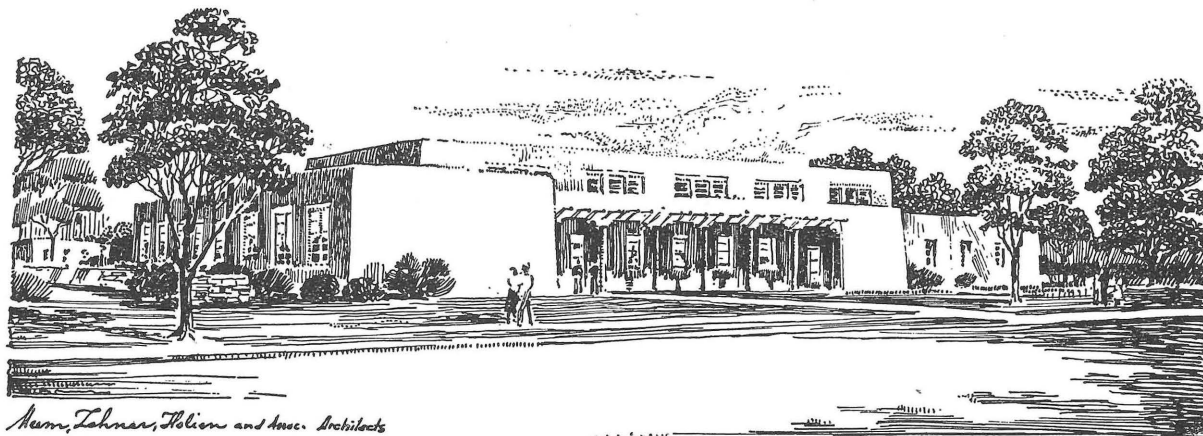
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BULLETIN •



college
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College of Law building, located on the University campus across the street from the main University library.

The University of New Mexico
Bulletin



Announcements for
College of Law

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July 16, 1894

What a man is depends on his philosophy of life. And what kind of lawyer a man is depends on his philosophy of law. His temperament and talents are of course part of his make-up and largely affect his action and the reaction of life on him. But his basic character as lawyer, the weight and color of his influence, depend on his idea and ideal of the law, its origin, function and purpose. His conception of the law is affected moreover by his conception of government, his theory of the state, its nature and purpose. And all these ideas, conceptions and attitudes are controlled in last analysis by his belief as to man's essential nature, his relation to his fellows, and his place and purpose in the world.

Wilkin, Eternal Lawyer, Copyright 1947 by the Macmillan Company, New York, 1947, Page 208. The author, Robert N. Wilkin, is Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. Reproduced with the written permission of the copyright owner and of the author.

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CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY

Semester I, 1954-55

- New student tests—for students in the
Albuquerque areaSept. 7, Tues., 8 a.m.
Science Lecture Hall
- Pre-registration processing (supplies and
records) for all AFROTC students, both
old and new, Building Y-1Sept. 13, Mon.-Sept. 16, Thurs.
- New Student assemblySept. 13, Mon., 7:30 p.m.
Carlisle Gymnasium
- New student tests and instructionsSept. 14, Tues.-Sept. 15, Wed., 8 a.m.
Carlisle Gymnasium
- New student advisementSept. 16, Thurs.
- RegistrationSept. 17, Fri.-Sept. 18, Sat.
- Instruction begins; late registration fee
appliesSept. 20, Mon., 8 a.m.
- Registration closes; last day for additions
to programs; change of program fee
appliesOct. 2, Sat. noon
- End of fourth week; last day for with-
drawal from course without gradeOct. 15, Fri., 5 p.m.
- Homecoming, holidayNov. 6, Sat.
- Mid-semesterNov. 13, Sat.
- Thanksgiving recess beginsNov. 24, Wed., 10 p.m.
- Classes resumeNov. 29, Mon., 8 a.m.
- End of twelfth week; last day for removal
of Incomplete gradesDec. 17, Fri., 5 p.m.
- Christmas recess beginsDec. 18, Sat., 10 p.m.

1955

- Classes resumeJan. 3, Mon., 8 a.m.
- Closed Week (pre-examination week)Jan. 17, Mon.-Jan. 24, Mon.
- Semester Final ExaminationsJan. 24, Mon.-Jan. 29, Sat.
- Semester endsJan. 29, Sat., 10 p.m.

CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY

Semester II, 1954-55

1955

- Pre-registration processing (supplies and records) for all AFROTC students, both old and new, Building Y-1.....Feb. 2, Wed.-Feb. 3, Thurs.
- New Student AssemblyJan. 31, Mon., 7:30 p.m.
Carlisle Gymnasium
- New Student tests and instructionsFeb. 1, Tues.-Feb. 2, Wed., 8 a.m.
Science Lecture Hall
- New Student advisementFeb. 3, Thurs.
- RegistrationFeb. 4, Fri.-Feb. 5, Sat.
- Instruction begins; late registration fee appliesFeb. 7, Mon., 8 a.m.
- Registration closes; last day for additions to programs; change of program fee appliesFeb. 19, Sat. noon
- End of fourth week; last day for withdrawal from course without gradeMar. 4, Fri., 5 p.m.
- Mid-semesterApr. 2, Sat.
- Easter recess beginsApr. 6, Wed., 10 p.m.
- Classes resumeApr. 13, Wed., 8 a.m.
- Honors AssemblyMay 4, Wed., 11 a.m.
- End of twelfth week; last day for removal of Incomplete gradesMay 6, Fri., 5 p.m.
- Fiesta Day, holidayMay 14, Sat.
- Closed Week (pre-examination week)May 25, Wed.-May 31, Tues.
- Semester Final ExaminationsJune 1, Wed.-June 7, Tues.
- Semester endsJune 7, Tues., 10 p.m.
- Baccalaureate ServiceJune 8, Wed., 7:30 p.m.
- Commencement ExercisesJune 9, Thurs., 7:30 p.m.

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE HONORABLE EDWIN L. MECHEM, <i>Governor of New Mexico</i> , ex officio	Santa Fe
THOMAS M. WILEY, <i>State Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> , ex officio	Santa Fe
PAUL F. LARRAZOLO, <i>President</i>	Belen
MRS. FRANKLIN BOND, <i>Vice-President</i>	Albuquerque
JACK KORBER, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Albuquerque
WESLEY QUINN	Clovis
JACK WALTON	Albuquerque

COLLEGE OF LAW

Alfred LeRoy Gausewitz, B.A., LL.B., University of Minnesota; LL.M., Stanford University. Dean and Professor of Law

Robert Emmet Clark, B.A., University of New Mexico; LL.B., University of Arizona. Associate Professor of Law

Joseph Walter Meek, B.Sc. (Bus. Ad.), LL.B., University of Arizona. Associate Professor of Law

Arie William Poldervaart, B.A., Coe College; M.A., J.D., University of Iowa. Associate Professor of Law and Law Librarian. (On leave Semester I, 1954-55)

Edward Gridley Riggs II, B.A., Princeton University; LL.B., Yale University; LL.M., Columbia University. Assistant Professor of Law

Verle Rue Seed, B.S., A.B., J.D., University of Illinois; LL.M., Columbia University. Professor of Law. (On leave Semester II, 1954-55)

Major Herman J. Shaprin, B.A., University of Wisconsin; LL.B., John Marshall Law School. Lecturer in Law

Ralph Carlisle Smith, Ch.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, J.D., George Washington University. Lecturer in Law

Jerrold Walden, A.B., Union College; LL.B., Columbia University. Assistant Professor of Law

Henry Philip Weihofen, Ph.B., J.D., J.S.D., University of Chicago. Professor of Law

Margaret Keiper Dailey, A.B., DePauw University; LL.B., University of New Mexico. Director of Legal Aid

Julia R. McCulloch, Secretary of the College

Frances E. Brennan, Library Assistant

Laura K. Flaska, B.A., University of New Mexico. Faculty Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AND OFFICERS, 1953-54

TOM L. POPEJOY, M.A. *President*
FRANCE VINTON SCHOLES, PH.D. *Academic Vice-President*
JOHN NICOLL DURRIE, B.A. *Secretary of the University*

INSTRUCTIONAL DIVISIONS

College of Arts and Sciences

DUDLEY WYNN, PH.D. *Dean*
MIGUEL JORRÍN, DR. PUB. AND CIVIL LAW *Director, School of
Inter-American Affairs*

College of Business Administration

VERNON GUY SORRELL, PH.D. *Dean*

College of Education

SIMON PETER NANNINGA, PH.D. *Dean*
† LOYD SPENCER TIREMAN, PH.D. *Acting Dean*

College of Engineering

MARSHALL ELMER FARRIS, M.S. IN M.E. *Dean*

Division of Extension, Summer Session, and Community Services

HAROLD ORVILLE RIED, PH.D. *Director*
MORRIS H. MCMICHAEL, M.A. *Assistant Director*

College of Fine Arts

JOHN DONALD ROBB, M.A. *Dean*

General College

DUDLEY WYNN, PH.D. *Dean*

Graduate School

EDWARD FRANKLIN CASTETTER, PH.D. *Dean*

College of Law

ALFRED LEROY GAUSEWITZ, LL.M. *Dean*

College of Pharmacy

ELMON LAMONT CATALINE, PH.D. *Dean*

Air Force R.O.T.C. Unit

WILLIAM MARCUES MASSENGALE, JR., COL., U.S.A.F., B.S. IN M.E. . . *Commanding Officer*

Navy R.O.T.C. Unit

NELSON KENYON BROWN, COL., U.S.M.C., B.S. *Commanding Officer*
ROGER WILLIAM LUTHER, COMDR., U.S.N., B.S. *Executive Officer*

† Second semester only

GENERAL DIVISIONS

Admissions and Records Office

J. C. MACGREGOR, B.A. *Director and Registrar*

Alumni Association

WINIFRED STAMM REITER, M.A. *Director*

Athletics

JOHN P. DOLZADELLI, B.S. *Financial Secretary*

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Charge of Physical Plant*

RICHARD ALAN KENDRICK, B.S. IN M.E. *Superintendent*

Comptroller's Office

JOHN PEROVICH, M.B.A. *Acting Comptroller*

Counseling and Testing Services

ARTHUR ALBERT WELLCK, PH.D. *Director*

Fund Development

WILLIAM EDWARD HALL, JR., M.S. *Administrative Assistant*

General Placement Bureau

RUSSELL KAYNE SIGLER, M.P.S. *Director*

Health Service

J. E. JACKSON HARRIS, M.D. *Director*

LOUIS SAMUEL GERBER, M.D. *University Physician*

EVELYN PHILLIPS STURGES, M.D. *University Physician*

Library

DAVID OTIS KELLEY, M.A. *Librarian*

HELEN HEFLING, B.S. IN L.S. *Associate Librarian*

Public Information Office

G. WARD FENLEY, PH.D. *Director*

Student Affairs Office

SHERMAN EVERETT SMITH, PH.D. *Director*

Student Personnel Offices

LENA CECILE CLAUVE, M.A. *Dean of Women*

CAROL WILLIAMS, M.B.A. *Assistant to the Dean of Women*

HOWARD VINCENT MATHANY, M.A. *Dean of Men*

REAVES H. BAYSINGER, LL.B. *Assistant Dean of Men*

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISIONS

Bureau of Business Research

RALPH LEMON EDGEL, M.B.A. *Director*

Engineering Experiment Station

MARSHALL ELMER FARRIS, M.S. IN M.E. *Director*

Division of Government Research

FREDERICK CLARENCE IRION, PH.D. *Director*

Institute of Meteoritics

LINCOLN LAPAZ, PH.D. *Director*

New Mexico Historical Review

FRANK DRIVER REEVE, PH.D. *Editor*

New Mexico Quarterly

KENNETH LASH, M.A. *Editor*

Division of Research and Development

RALPH LEMON EDGEL, M.B.A. *Director*

Southwestern Journal of Anthropology

LESLIE SPIER, PH.D. *Editor*

University Press

E. B. MANN *Director*

FRED EDMUND HARVEY *Assistant Director*

University Publications Series

JOHN NICOLL DURRIE, B.A. *Editor*

THE UNIVERSITY

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO has as its primary responsibility the task of serving the citizens of the State of New Mexico by offering the opportunity of a well-rounded education at the higher level. The ultimate goal of college or university education is to equip the maximum number of citizens with the understanding and wisdom which will aid them in becoming useful and responsible members of a democratic society. The University also recognizes its duty to supply other services which foster the culture and welfare of the people.

GENERAL EDUCATION

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT. There are skills, intellectual abilities, and standards of behavior which are essential to the educational and moral progress of every individual. Therefore, the University recognizes its responsibility to help each student toward the highest possible personal development through the attainment and maintenance of skills of communication, skills of reasoning and critical thinking, good habits of study and of independent investigation, and sound standards of behavior in matters of health and of social responsibility.

LIBERAL EDUCATION. The University proposes also to bring the student to an awareness of current problems and a desire to aid in their solution, and above all, to give him the enlarged perspective that comes through an understanding of the social, scientific, artistic, literary, religious, and philosophical traditions—the cultural heritage of mankind.

SPECIAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

It is a further purpose of the University to provide opportunities for training in scholarly and technical fields. To serve the needs of the State and the welfare of its people, the University offers a variety of curricula for those students who desire and are capable of professional attainment. Training in the professions is intended to supplement the general education of the student and to equip him for a career.

SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH

A prime responsibility of the University is to make its contribution to the total body of knowledge through original investigation. A special obligation to give due concern to the problems of the State and region is also recognized. To these ends the University encourages its students and faculty to engage in research, scholarship, and

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creative activity by providing suitable facilities in an atmosphere conducive to achievement.

The findings of research are made available to the public through various bureaus, a program of publications, and technical advisory services.

ADULT EDUCATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

In order to extend its services to those not regularly enrolled as full-time students, the University offers extension, correspondence, and evening courses. In addition, by sponsoring exhibits, lectures, forums, and concerts, on its campus and through the media of radio and television, the University seeks to make significant contribution to the cultural life of the State.

ACCREDITING

The University has been a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1922. The Extension Division was approved by the National University Extension Association in 1930. Approval of the Association of American Universities was given to the University in 1933, and the American Association of University Women recognized the University in the same year. In 1937 the College of Engineering was approved by the Engineering Council for Professional Development. In 1948, the College of Pharmacy was accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education and in 1950, it was accredited as a Class A college by the Council; in 1952, it was accepted into membership by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The College of Law was approved by the American Bar Association in February, 1948, and was admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Schools in December, 1948. In the same year, the College of Education was accredited by the American Association of Colleges for Teachers.

SITUATION

The University is situated in Albuquerque, a metropolitan area of 150,000 inhabitants. The campus lies a mile above sea level on a plateau overlooking the Rio Grande, and about 12 miles from the lofty Sandia mountains. Albuquerque is noted for its dry and sunny climate. Although the weather undergoes the normal seasonal changes, temperatures are not extreme.

The city is on the main line of the A. T. & S. F. Railway and is served by transcontinental bus and air lines. U. S. Highways 66 and 85 intersect at Albuquerque.

Historic Santa Fe is approximately sixty miles to the north, and

COLLEGE OF LAW

the picturesque Indian pueblos of Taos, Jemez, Isleta, and Acoma are within easy driving distance.

HISTORY

The University of New Mexico was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1889, opened as a summer normal school on June 15, 1892, and began full-term instruction on September 21 of the same year. Its development in the sixty-five years since its inception has been extraordinary. The 20 acres allotted by the Territorial Legislature for a campus have become more than 400; buildings have increased from a single structure to 51 permanent structures.

The development of new colleges and divisions has kept pace with the physical growth of the institution. The College Department became the College of Literature and Arts in 1898, later changing to its present title of College of Arts and Sciences. The College of Engineering opened in 1906, and the Graduate School, in 1919. In 1928, the College of Education was created; in 1935, the General College; and in 1936, the College of Fine Arts. A unit of the United States Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps was established May 20, 1941. The School of Inter-American Affairs was instituted during the same year. In 1945, the following new divisions became an active part of the University program: The College of Pharmacy, the Division of Government Research and the Bureau of Business Research. In 1946, the Division of Research and Development and the Institute of Meteoritics were added to the University's research program. The College of Business Administration and the College of Law were organized in the fall of 1947. An Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps unit was established in 1949. Although extension work was offered as early as 1913, the Extension Division as a separate unit with a full-time director began operations in 1928. A reorganization took place in 1953 which combined the Division of Extension, the Summer Session, the credit and non-credit evening program, conferences, and short-course offerings under the single administrative unit, Division of Extension, Summer Session, and Community Services. This Division also administers the Community College (credit and non-credit sections). The University has 40 instructional departments; work leading the master's degree is offered in 28 departments, and toward the doctor's degree in eight.

University administrators have for many years realized that the situation of the University of New Mexico provides it with a wealth of source material in the historical and archaeological background of the nation, and that its proximity to the Indian, Spanish, and

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Mexican cultures makes it a natural place for the study and appreciation of those cultures. They have, therefore, encouraged the development of Southwestern and Latin-American studies and research. Some tangible evidences of this interest are found in the uniform architectural style (a modification of the Indian pueblo), which has been described as "the outstanding example of the effective use of regional architecture in the United States," the incorporation of the School of Inter-American Affairs, the maintenance of the Chaco Canyon site for anthropological research, the presence on the faculty of outstanding Latin-American artists and scholars, the awarding of honorary degrees to a group of distinguished Mexican educators, and the various examples of Indian, Mexican, and Spanish-American paintings, carving, and weaving to be found throughout the campus buildings.

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THE STATE BAR of New Mexico having previously adopted a resolution to that end, and the Legislature of New Mexico having made financial provision, the Regents of the University of New Mexico, on March 3, 1947, as expressly authorized by Laws 1889, Ch. 138, §15, approved the establishment of a College of Law. The College admitted its first class in September, 1947.

AIMS AND METHODS

It is the democratic ideal, of which the Judeo-Christian ethic of sympathy is a religious expression, that the human personality always be respected and that each individual be left as free to develop and express himself spiritually, politically, socially, and materially, as is compatible with the general principle. For the law, this means that every individual shall be treated on his merits, on the basis of what he is and is capable of becoming, his past life being significant only as evidence of his character and potentialities. This also means that those who seek to make and administer the law must be properly motivated, well aware of social objectives and values, and sensitive to human needs and aspirations.

The aim of the College of Law will be to insure, without efforts at indoctrinating the students with particular views, that its graduates understand the democratic ideal and the role of law and of the lawyer in our striving to attain it. To this end, it will be urged that students enter the law school with as broad a cultural and educational background as it is possible for them to have. At present, the minimum requirement is, as stated below, three years of college work. In the College of Law, the students will not only study the ideas, ideals and ways of life expressed in the substantive law and in legal literature, and the procedures provided for their application, but will also have kept before them the obligations of their profession.

The right of the lawyer to just compensation for his services will be recognized, but the duties of a lawyer as adviser, draftsman, negotiator, advocate, judge, legislator, teacher, official, and citizen, and the personal satisfaction to be gained from work well done, will continually be stressed as paramount to personal gain, especially to financial reward obtained for position and influence and not earned by professional services rendered.

The aim of the College of Law is to furnish its graduating students with a sound base for a program of self-education which will be continued by them throughout their lives. The law is deemed

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to be a flexible, living, and dynamic system of organizations, processes and procedures serving the purpose of (1) resolving particular conflicts of interests (adjudication) and (2) providing guides to obviate future conflicts of interests (legislation). This system is based upon a solid, although not rigid or mechanically applicable, foundation of substantive and procedural law which no official should depart from or seek to modify except in accordance with the methods of the appropriate process and after adequate notice and hearing. Therefore, the method of the College consists in the study of the organization, processes and procedures of the law as revealed in past adjudications, and in the study of legislation and contemporary problems in the areas where conflicting interests and opinions have not yet been resolved. The materials for such study will be selected and systematized so as to give as broad and readily grasped a coverage of legal information as possible, while at the same time providing exercise in the development of skills and encouraging an attitude of truth-seeking in research, synthesis, criticism, and expression.

A persistent effort will be made to bring to the surface, and thereby to challenge the students with, ultimate ideals and aims and moral problems; this to the end that they will not proceed unconsciously on the basis of untested assumptions, or on the basis of their individual ideas, humanitarian or otherwise, but will realize the difficulties of human understanding and progress, and will develop in themselves the respect for, and the understanding of, government under law, the balance of boldness and humility, and the unselfish devotion to duty that are required of citizens who are members of the legal profession. We also endeavor to train students in the craft, skill, or "practical" aspects of the day-to-day work of a lawyer so that a graduate will be as well prepared as he can be in three years to assume the responsibilities of practice.

Faculty time permits substantially more individual and small group work than has usually been possible in law schools; there are less than fifteen students per full-time teacher.

STANDARDS OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS

The College has met the standards of the American Bar Association and of the Association of American Law Schools. It was approved by the American Bar Association on February 24, 1948. Membership in the Association of American Law Schools was granted to the College in December, 1948.

COLLEGE OF LAW

FACILITIES

LAW BUILDING

The College of Law occupied its new building Semester I, 1952-53.

The building is of modified Pueblo Indian design and is colorfully decorated and furnished throughout. From the main entrance, corridors extend to the north and to the east. The corridor to the north is lined with student lockers. Here are the classrooms and moot court room. At the end of the corridor is the student lounge, with adjoining pantry and patio. Administrative, faculty, Student Bar Association, and law review offices are located in the corridor extending to the east.

The two-story library lies between the two corridors. Reading tables run along the north side of open stacks on each floor. Adjoining the main reading rooms are a commodious lobby with control desk, a typing room, a microfilm room, offices of the librarians, a receiving room, and a cataloging room on the first floor; a seminar room, two small research offices, a rare book room, a typing room, and a Memorial Room housing a special collection of literature of the law, equipped for browsing and lounging, on the second floor. There is storage space in the basement.

Bulletin boards are ample, a telephone booth has been installed for the use of the students, the pantry is equipped with refrigerator and stove, and there is a mimeographing room. The building has an elevator to service the second floor of the library. The classrooms, library, and halls are soundproofed. The building was designed to accommodate comfortably 150 students. Built on the modular plan, it can be rearranged. It can also be expanded.

THE LIBRARY

The College of Law Library, housed separately with the law school, received an auspicious start through donation of the Francis C. Wilson, Francis E. Wood, and other private law library collections. It contains approximately 40,000 volumes and is being augmented by approximately 250 volumes each month. The Library includes comprehensive collections of British, Federal and state court reports, including special and annotated series, session laws, state and Federal statutes, legal treatises, periodicals, encyclopedias and digests, administrative reports, and other classes of legal materials. The research value of the library is greatly enhanced by a collection of unbound pamphlets, appeal papers for the New Mexico Supreme Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit, and micro-reproductions of the records and briefs of the United States Supreme

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Court and of other materials too rare or costly to be made available in the original form.

COURTS AND THE BAR

State and municipal courts, the United States District Court and the United States Court of Appeals are convenient to the law school. All of these courts are very busy, and the students may not only visit them but are brought into contact with them and with justice of the peace courts through their work with the Legal Aid Society. The Albuquerque Lawyers Club and the Albuquerque Bar Association are active and utilize the services of students to assist their committees. Members of the bench and bar, both state and local, are very generous in giving their time to speak to the students and in serving as judges and lecturers.

ADMISSION

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS—BEGINNING STUDENTS

A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must have completed, in residence, before admission to the College of Law at least three years of study in a college or university. In these three years or more of residence he must have completed three-fourths of the work acceptable for a bachelor's degree on the basis of four years of study.

The three-fourths of the work will usually mean (work toward degrees in the Colleges of Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, or Pharmacy will be specially considered) 96 hours of credit acceptable toward the B.A. or B.S. degree of the College of Arts and Sciences or the B.B.A. of the College of Business Administration at the University of New Mexico and may include not more than 10% of non-theory courses in military science, hygiene, home economics, physical education, vocal or instrumental music, or courses without intellectual content of substantial value. Such prelegal work must have been completed with an average at least equal to the quality of work required for graduation in the institution attended, which will normally be taken to be an average of "C" or better on all prelegal work, exclusive of non-theory courses (see above), undertaken (failed courses must be included) in all institutions attended. Credit earned through correspondence or by examination is not acceptable.

Applicants are required to take the Law School Admission Test (see below).

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

All correspondence regarding law work and entrance, all applications for admission, and all transcripts should be addressed to the Director of Admissions, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque,

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New Mexico. An application for admission may be obtained from the Office of Admissions and Records.

Applications will be processed upon the receipt of a complete official transcript from each institution attended, showing courses and grades for all academic work.

No person will be considered for admission until he has filed formal application and required transcripts, nor is he assured of entrance or rejection until he has received official notice from the Director of Admissions.

Applications and transcripts should be filed not later than August 15 for first semester registration, in order to afford time for evaluation and, if necessary, supplementation and correction. Transcripts must come directly from the registrar of the institution.

A limited number of students with fewer than the academic credits required of candidates for the law degree may be admitted. Such students must be at least 23 years of age and will be required to establish by examinations or other evidence that their experience and training have equipped them to engage successfully in the study of law despite the lack of required college credit. They are not candidates for the law degree and upon completion of their law study, unless the faculty of the College should then waive this rule because of the outstanding quality of their law work, will not be granted a degree and will not be eligible to take the bar examinations in New Mexico or in other states that require graduation from a law school.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

A transferring student must have sent to the Dean of the College of Law:

1. An official transcript of his prelegal course of study from each institution attended. The College of Law requires three years of prelegal work of transfer students as well as of beginning students.
2. An official transcript of his law study from each institution attended.
3. A letter from the dean of the law school from which he transfers to the effect that he is presently eligible to reregister in that law school.

A transferring student whose scholastic average is satisfactory for graduation from the school in which his work was done will be given full credit for all law work certified by that school. Upon acceptance of the credits at New Mexico, the student's transferred hours and grades will be placed upon the permanent record here. Such transferred credits and grades are not computed, however, in

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determining the student's standing in the College of Law. (See "Scholarship Index," this catalog.)

A student eligible to reregister in the law school from which he transfers only on probation or its equivalent will be admitted to New Mexico on probation under such conditions as this College may impose. He will not, however, be admitted unless there is reason to believe that his failure to do better work was occasioned by factors that will not be present at New Mexico. Whether or not admitted on probation, if his average in the school from which he transfers is less than that required by such school for graduation, though sufficient to remain in good standing there, or if his work has been of marginal quality, the condition may be imposed that his average on work done each semester at New Mexico be higher than that usually required, e.g., he may be required to maintain a 1.2 instead of a 1.00, especially if he is to be at New Mexico for only his final year.

A student transferring to the College of Law will not be given credit toward the law degree for credit earned 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 three calendar years of provisional approval by the American Bar Association may be accepted. Time during which a person was in active military service will be disregarded in computing the three-year limitation.

Credit earned at a law school located outside the continental limits of the United States may be accepted with certain limitations.

LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST AND OTHER TESTS AND INQUIRIES

All applicants for admission are required to take the Law School Admission Test given by the Educational Testing Service. Tests will be given at various places throughout the United States. Information and application forms can be obtained by writing to: Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. These should be obtained well in advance of the examination dates, so that the application and \$10 fee can be returned ten days or more before the date of the test. Applicants who have taken this test on or after February 28, 1948, need not repeat it but must have a report of the test sent to this College, if they have not already done so. Applicants will not be excluded on the basis of the test and may be permitted to postpone the test until that first given after registration, usually in mid-November.

Students may be required to take, without charge, speech, hearing, interest, and additional aptitude or other tests after their en-

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trance into the College, to have their pictures taken, and to answer questionnaires or oral questions as to their past and present activities relevant to their legal study and moral fitness to practice law.

SELECTION OF PRELAW PROGRAMS

The requirement for admission to the College of Law (see ante, "Admission Requirements") is the completion of three-fourths of the work acceptable for a bachelor's degree. The three-fourths of the work will usually mean 96 semester hours of credit, which may include not more than 10% of non-theory courses. All students are strongly urged to complete their major, minor, group, and other requirements so that they can obtain the bachelor's degree that is offered by the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Business Administration at the end of the first year of work in the College of Law (see post, "Combined Course of Study Leading to Two Degrees"). Students in other colleges, and in universities and colleges other than the University of New Mexico, should also take the regular course in the particular college. This is because the curriculum of each college is designed to give a well-rounded education which the student may not obtain if he picks and chooses courses at random. The completion of major, minor, group requirements, etc., is not yet made a requirement for admission to the College of Law, but each record will be scrutinized to determine whether the applicant has the equivalent of the prelaw education required. The scholastic average will also be considered.

Certain fields might be listed and recommended in which a lawyer should have at least an elementary knowledge, such as accounting, economics, English composition, speech and literature, government, history, philosophy, psychology, sociology, and anthropology. Specific subjects might be collected as required or elective subjects into a "prelaw" program. It is believed, however, that the student's interest should be the dominant guide. For this and other reasons, no more specific recommendation is made at present than the broad cultural background that is afforded by the program of the College of Arts and Sciences or the cultural and business education of the College of Business Administration or a degree in any other field. There is no "Prelaw Curriculum."

One subject that is of special value to a lawyer not only because of the training in precision and clarity of thinking that it, like mathematics and the natural sciences, gives, but as a tool, is accounting. Speech 55 or 57 is also especially recommended. Three credits of elementary accounting in the College of Business Administration, if not previously taken, may be taken for law credit after entry into

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the law school, but students are urged to take it, not for law credit, before entering the College of Law.

Obviously, an ability to think clearly, to read carefully and understandingly, and to speak and write well is essential. These abilities are also tools, indispensable tools. To read understandingly, and critically, requires a stock of information. But information is not as important as skills in reading, speaking, and writing, a capacity for, and a habit of, intensive application and carefulness, and high personal standards of accomplishment. If possible a student should take an Honors course or at least one course in which a competent job of independent writing and research is required. In these ways one will provide himself with a capacity for future development. Law touches life at so many points that one man simply cannot acquire all of the information that he may need. He can, however, equip himself with a capacity for acquiring and valuing special knowledge.

Not every subject can be taken. One's interest should be his chief guide. While some courses, such as natural science with laboratory work, or a language, are valuable for their informational content as well as for their disciplinary value, other courses are in their informational aspects more directly relevant to law—economics, ethics, government, American and English constitutional history, psychology, cultural anthropology and sociology, and logic for thinking,

Typing: Certain exercises in the law school must be typed. An ability to type will be very helpful.

COMBINED COURSE OF STUDY LEADING TO TWO DEGREES

A candidate for a bachelor's degree in Arts and Sciences or in Business Administration may offer, in lieu of the last thirty hours at the University of New Mexico, the first full year's work (satisfactorily passed and properly certified) in the College of Law, provided that the requirements stated in the announcements of those colleges are met.

THE DEGREE

REQUIREMENTS FOR BACHELOR OF LAWS DEGREE

To secure the degree in law from the University of New Mexico, a candidate for such degree must:

1. Have met fully all prelegal requirements.
2. Have spent at least 3 full academic years in residence study of law in accredited law schools. Residence study means "that a student has been enrolled in a schedule of work represented by a

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minimum of 10 class hours a week and has passed a minimum of 9 such class hours, but in case a student fails to pass work equal to 9 class hours a week, he shall not receive 'residence credit' in excess of the ratio that the hours passed bear to nine. A student enrolled in a schedule of less than 10 class hours a week shall receive 'residence credit' in the ratio that the hours passed bear to ten." *Both subject credit and residence, or time, credit are required. A student cannot earn additional residence credit by earning excessive subject credit.* Therefore, a student must register for not less than 10 hours and successfully complete not less than 9 hours in each, including his final, semester even though a lesser number would enable him to meet the *subject* credit requirements for the degree. But at least one year of 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 secured by and during such 3 or more years of residence study, not less than 83 semester hours of credit of satisfactory grade in courses of law study (including "required" courses) with a C average on all work attempted for law credit.

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 approved by the American Bar Association as a prerequisite for bar admission. The curriculum of the College of Law has been registered in full with the Department of Education of the State of New York. Information concerning the New Mexico bar examinations can be obtained from the Secretary, State Board of Bar Examiners, Supreme Court Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

STUDENT AIDS

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

ANONYMOUS. Three anonymous gifts of \$50.00 to be awarded annually to students selected by the Dean of the College of Law. Mr. William W. Armstrong, Mr. Stephen F. Grover, and Mr. Robert A. Miners were awarded these scholarships for 1954-55.

THE LT. JOHN D. GAMBLE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP. A scholarship of \$100 is awarded annually on the basis of ability, social awareness, and need, to a first- or second-year law student selected by the faculty of the College of Law. This scholarship has been established by Mrs. John D. Gamble, Santa Fe, in honor of her late husband, Lieutenant John D. Gamble, a New Mexico lawyer. The Lt. John D. Gamble Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Fred Trechel for the year 1954-55.

THE SOROPTIMIST SCHOLARSHIP AWARD. The Soroptimist Club of Albuquerque

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has established an annual scholarship of \$200 to be awarded to a woman student in the College of Law.

THE HARRY ROBERT PARSONS SCHOLARSHIP IN LAW (1953). A scholarship of \$400.00 annually (or two of \$200 for one semester each, or two of \$100 for two semesters each, if the College of Law so elects in any year) established by Critchell Parsons of Dallas, Texas., B.A., University of New Mexico, 1932; B.A. and M.A., Oxford University, England, as Rhodes Scholar from New Mexico, 1932-36, in honor of his father, Harry Robert Parsons, of the Fort Sumner, New Mexico, Bar, a pioneer New Mexico lawyer. Payable on a semester basis from a fund established by the donor to students selected by the College of Law on the basis of merit and need, usually for use in the second or third year of legal study. Awarded to Mr. Robert H. C. Cotter, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for Semester I, 1954-55.

LOAN FUND

HOSHOUR MEMORIAL FUND (1951). Established by old friends and associates in practice in memory of Harvey Sheely Hoshour, distinguished lawyer and teacher and courageous humanitarian, who died October 9, 1951, a professor of law at the University of New Mexico. Generous contributions were added by his family, students, and more recent associates and friends.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

NATHAN BURKAN MEMORIAL COMPETITION. Prizes of \$150.00 and \$50.00 provided by A.S.C.A.P. are awarded annually to seniors in the College of Law for papers in copyright law. First prize of \$150.00 was won by Mr. Samuel Lord, Jr., in 1953-54.

PRIZES AND AWARDS—1954-55

West Publishing Company Prizes: Barbara Gilstrap, Fred Trechel, Robert H. Sprecher, Emmett C. Hart.

Michie Casebook Corporation Prize: William W. Armstrong.

The Bancroft-Whitney Company Prize: Harry L. Patton.

The Bureau of National Affairs Award: Hammel Carrell.

The Bureau of National Affairs Prize: Samuel Lord, Jr.

The Allen Smith Company Awards: Robert H. Sprecher, Patricio S. Sanchez, James A. May.

The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company Prizes (Sem. I, 1953-54): Bailments: Tie: Phillip A. Farley and Barbara Gilstrap; Bankruptcy: Hammel Carrell; Private Corporations: William W. Armstrong; Contracts: Barbara Gilstrap; Labor Law: Thomas J. Smiley; Municipal Corporations: Harry L. Patton; Pleading I: Robert A. Miners; Pleading II: Samuel Lord, Jr.; Taxation: Samuel Lord, Jr.; Trusts: Harry L. Patton.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The students have an important part in the formulation of policy for and administration of the College. The organization through which they act is the

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

All students registered in the College become members of this association. It is a self-governing organization with an executive committee of seven, composed of its officers and two first-year students. It instituted an Honor System in 1950 which simply recognizes

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that a person who cheats, lies, or steals has no place in the College. The Honor Code is printed below.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The students not only manage their social affairs, but have a responsibility for the maintenance of a college with high standards and which recognizes the need for both technical and non-technical training and information. They therefore will have a share in arranging for forums, lectures, and arguments and trial of practice cases, and are encouraged through committees to take an interest in and make suggestions for improvement of the college. They established a series of bi-weekly law luncheons at which talks are given by invited speakers. These luncheons have been in successful operation for the past four years.

HONOR CODE

Whereas, a student in the College of Law has entered upon a professional career in which he must assume responsibility for his own conduct as well as for keeping his profession pure as a member of a self-governing community.

NOW, THEREFORE, in order to make students of the College of Law aware of their responsibilities and to avoid so far as possible the tragic consequences to a student and his family, of suddenly being brought by a dishonest act to a realization that he is living under a code of honor that tolerates no dishonesty and requires each member of the community to discharge his obligations, BE IT RESOLVED,

Sec. 1. A student in the College of Law who cheats, lies or steals in the course of his study of law, or who fails to report another student whom he knows to have cheated, lied, or stolen, shall have violated the Honor System. Such report shall be in writing, addressed to the Executive Committee of the University of New Mexico Student Bar Association, and delivered to any member thereof.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee of the University of New Mexico Student Bar Association shall be the trial body for all infractions, including infractions by students not registered in but attending the College of Law and infractions reported by instructors or others. The members of the Committee to whom the report of the infraction is delivered shall forthwith deliver it to the President, who shall cause an investigation to be made and reported to the Committee. If the Committee finds substantial evidence that an infraction has occurred, they shall fix a time and place of hearing. The manner of conducting the hearing shall be entirely at the discretion of the

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Committee except that a copy of the proceedings shall be taken and filed for record with the faculty, who shall treat it as confidential, and except that every member of the Committee and every person who appears before it, except the accused, shall reveal nothing that transpires at the meeting otherwise than to the faculty. No student can be found guilty except by the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. If a member of the Executive Committee be the accused, the Committee shall designate an eligible student to act in his place. The Committee shall also appoint a substitute for any member of the Committee who is excused from serving.

Sec. 3. If a student be found guilty of an infraction, the Executive Committee shall so report to the Dean and faculty, together with its recommendation of the action to be taken. Inasmuch as all graded work and records and degrees based thereon must be absolutely honest beyond any question, and inasmuch as the students themselves, as the persons having the most vital interest, have undertaken to insure this, a student who has demonstrated that he does not accept these premises will be removed from the College of Law until it appear that his act or acts of infraction did not reveal his true character, which will normally in practical effect be a permanent removal.

Sec. 4. Infractions of conduct revealing a lack of consideration for others or an unwillingness to coöperate but not a dishonorable character, shall likewise be within the jurisdiction of the students and the Executive Committee who may recommend less serious admonitory or other treatment designed to awaken the student to his responsibilities as a member of a profession.

Sec. 5. Any student who has been found guilty of a violation of the Honor System has the right to a trial by jury, in which the New Mexico rules of court procedure will be followed so far as applicable, and he will be entitled to either a public or private trial, as he chooses, with a member of the faculty sitting as judge, a member of the Executive Committee as the prosecution, defense counsel designated by the violator, and jury impanelled from members of the Student Bar Association. Any private trial shall be considered confidential and any testimony given by witnesses shall also be confidential. A unanimous verdict shall be required for conviction.

Sec. 6. The provisions of this Honor Code shall apply to, and only to, activities arising directly out of the official administration and curriculum of the College of Law, and nothing in the previous provisions shall be construed so as to extend this jurisdiction.

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STUDENT EXPENSES

TUITION AND FEES

Fees are payable at the time of registration. 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 regularly enrolled students.

ADVANCE DEPOSIT

An advance deposit (made only once a year) is required of all students who desire University housing. This deposit is held so long as the student retains such housing and it will be reduced for (1) damage done by the student to his quarters or furnishings and for (2) a pro rata share of damage done by fellow-residents when it is impossible to fix individual responsibility therefor. No charge is made for ordinary wear and tear.

REGULAR SESSION FEES

REGISTRATION FEES (Undergraduate and graduate):

<i>Resident students carrying 8 or more hours:</i>	<i>Per Semester</i>
Tuition*	\$ 91.00
Activities fee.....	9.00
<hr/>	
Total <i>resident</i> registration fees	\$100.00
<i>Non-resident students</i> , add tuition differential	100.00
<hr/>	
Total <i>non-resident</i> registration fees	\$200.00
All students carrying 7 hours or less:	
Tuition, per semester hour	\$ 12.00

ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

(See also general University catalog)

STUDENT PETITIONS

All requests by students for any special consideration or ruling must be in writing. No action taken on any such request will be considered official unless it is reported to the student in writing. If faculty action may be necessary on a request, the petition should be submitted in ample time for the next regular faculty meeting. Students must take responsibility for meeting the requirements for the degree, and for complying with the regulations of the University and of this College. They are especially warned not to rely upon casual conversations with the Dean, secretary, or faculty members.

* Tuition, in the case of all new students, includes a \$5.00 matriculation fee.

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CLASS HOURS AND CREDIT HOURS

A class hour consists of fifty minutes. One class hour a week of recitation or lecture, throughout a semester, earns a maximum of one credit hour.

GRADES

The grades awarded in all courses are indicative of the quality of work done. Their significance is as follows:

A, Excellent. 3 grade points per credit hour.

B, Good. 2 grade points per credit hour.

C, Average. 1 grade point per credit hour.

D, Barely Passed. No grade points.

F, Failed. F is also given in any course which the student drops after the fourth week of a semester or second week of a summer session, while doing failing work.

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 session. The I automatically becomes an F if not removed (1) within the first twelve weeks of the next semester of residence. In the College of Law, extension of time may be permitted at the discretion of the Dean to comply with special Law regulation on Change in Grade. (see post.) (2) within the next four semesters, if the student does not re-enroll in residence. 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 his dean a permit to remove the I, pays the \$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 second week of the summer session, while doing passing work. (The foregoing is the University rule. This has been amended by the College of Law to require that students desiring to drop a course after the first eight weeks must petition the faculty in writing to drop the course and receive a grade of W therein.)

GRADING. Course grades are based mainly upon the final examinations. Sample examinations are given during the semester. All examinations which are to be given weight in the course grade are

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read and graded, and the grades are recorded, without knowledge of the identity of the student.

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, which will usually not be before one year. This applies although the course content, instructor or credit hours (with proper adjustment) are changed. No special examination will be given except in a very special case, and even then only if the student needs the credit at once for a degree.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

Unless necessary because the student is a candidate for a degree, no special examination can be given (see "Change in Grade" above). The examination must be taken the next time an examination in the course is regularly given.

SCHOLARSHIP INDEX

A student's academic standing is referred to in terms of a scholarship index obtained by dividing the total number of grade points earned at the University of New Mexico by the total number of hours attempted at the University of New Mexico. Hours given a mark of W or I will be excluded in this computation, but hours of F will be counted. All honors and prizes depending upon scholarship are determined by ranking students according to this index.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE UNIVERSITY

When an undergraduate student wishes to cancel his registration and withdraw from the University during the semester, he should secure a withdrawal card from the Personnel Office. 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, or first two weeks of a summer session. 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

CHANGES 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 his dean a petition for change of program of studies. The student obtains signatures called for on this form and returns it to the office of his dean. The dean sends the form to the Office of Admissions and Records where official entry is made on

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the student's record. When a student drops a course officially after the first four weeks of the semester or the second week of the summer session, he will receive a grade of W or F according to his standing in the course at the time of withdrawal.

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 \$1.00 is charged for any change made in the student's program of studies after the end of the second week of the semester or after the end of the first week of the summer session.

CHANGE IN COLLEGE. A student who desires to change his registration from one college to another shall petition the dean of his college. This petition requires approval of the deans of both colleges and is then filed in the Office of Admissions and Records.

CHANGE IN 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.

SCHOLARSHIP REGULATIONS

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 and summer session (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

A student is placed on probation at the end of any semester or summer session when his scholarship index falls below 1.0. See also "Admission to Advanced Standing," ante.

SUSPENSION

A student whose name has appeared on a probation list at the end of any semester or summer session is subject to suspension at the end of his next semester or summer session if he has not qualified for removal from probation status by that time. A student who has been suspended is not eligible to re-apply for admission for a period of one calendar year from the date of suspension. The readmission

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of a suspended student after the expiration of the suspension period is contingent upon the approval of the dean.

A student who is suspended for poor scholarship, or who, after having been placed on probation, fails to re-register for the following semester, shall be considered as on probation upon his return. The same regulation applies to a student who withdraws while on probation, unless his withdrawal grades make him subject to suspension.

The dean may require a student who is on probation at the time of registration to enroll for the 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.

SUSPENSION BY SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEES OR DEAN

Regulations on probation and suspension as described above apply only at the end of a semester. However, during the progress of any semester the dean may refer the case of a delinquent student to a college committee on scholarship; and such committee may recommend to the dean probation or suspension for such student.

Attention is called also to the possibility of suspension as a result of excessive absence. See attendance regulations below.

COURSE OF STUDY

ATTENDANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF ASSIGNMENTS

Students are expected to attend all meetings of the classes in which they are enrolled, including special make-up meetings; also to do any exercises that are required. The College is a full-time law school and schedules cannot be arranged to accommodate the outside activities of students. No extensions of the vacation periods are given to any students, regardless of the location of their homes. Non-attendance at classes due to late registration is considered the same as absence incurred after registration.

Instructors will keep a record of class attendance, and will report all absences to the Dean.

The general University rules as to attendance (See General Catalog) apply, and a student may be dropped from a course with a grade of F for excessive absences. But there are additional rules in the College of Law under which no absences can be ignored, no matter how excused. Attendance of at least 60 per cent of the classes is required for credit in any subject. Additional residence credit is required for an aggregate of absences in excess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ for each credit hour of work taken in the College of Law, though the maximum for a particular course is not exceeded. Special attendance regula-

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tions in the College of Law are mimeographed and supplied to students.

LEGAL AID

Seniors in the College of Law serve in the office of the Legal Aid Society of Albuquerque. Schedules are made up in advance, and one student reports for Legal Aid work for each week. The Legal Aid Society, a Community Chest agency serving the city and county, was incorporated March 16, 1950, and opened its office in the County Courthouse on August 1, 1950. The office is under the supervision of Margaret Keiper Dailey, General Counsel of the Society, and Supervisor of Legal Aid on the College of Law staff, and of a student assistant.

STUDENT-FACULTY RELATIONS

The work is carried on as a coöperative enterprise, the relationship between faculty and students being more nearly the professional relation of lawyer and law clerk than that of teacher and student.

CURRICULUM

The course of study will be determined by the faculty and may be changed at any time. Special lectures and services such as legal aid are not listed as courses. Brief and Argument, Office Practice, Legal Writing, Practice Court, and Constitutional Law are "required," and all first-year subjects must be taken. All other subjects are elective. The faculty may require any course to be retaken if failed. All students may be required to attend special meetings called and are required to do special exercises assigned including special examinations and such services as legal aid, even though no credit be given. Casebooks and other study materials listed are subject to change.

BAR EXAMINATION REVIEW. No instruction designed as a review course for bar examinations is offered.

ELECTIVES IN OTHER COLLEGES. 3 credits of elementary accounting in the College of Business Administration, if not previously taken, may be taken for law credit after entry into the law school, but students are urged to take it, not for law credit, before entering the College of Law. Not to exceed 8 credits in other courses in other colleges of this University or other fully accredited institutions of higher learning may be taken for elective law credit if permission of the dean is secured before any such course is taken and if the student has a well-considered plan for specialization, or other valid

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reason. Grades of "C" or better secured in such courses will not be counted in the computation to determine the student's standing in the College of Law.

OFFERINGS. Courses should be taken in the year for which offered, if possible. Descriptions of courses will be found under "Courses of Instruction" immediately following.

FIRST YEAR

(All first-year courses must be taken)

Semester I		Semester II	
101 Criminal Law	3	115 Agency & Partnership	3
103 Contracts	3	104 Contracts	3
107 Torts	3	108 Torts	2
105 Property I	2	117 Property II	3
109 Civil Procedure I	3	121 Equity	3
111 Legal Meth	1	113 Legal Bibliography	1
	15		15

SECOND YEAR

(Second- and third-year courses are elective if not marked Required)

119 Property III	4	159 Evidence	4
125 Corporations	3	133 Wills and Probate	3
131 Trusts	3	144 Law and Society	3
141 Legal Writing (Req'd)	3	112 Brief and Argument (Req'd)	1
143 Law and Society	2	165 Sales	2
128 Local Government Law	2	123 Constitutional Law (Req'd)	4
145 Negotiable Instruments	3		

THIRD YEAR

151 Civil Procedure II	2	152 Civil Procedure II	2
139 Labor Law	3	127 Family Law and Comm Prop	3
163 Water Law	2	153 Security *	(4)
171 Oil and Gas	2	135 Administrative Law	3
173 Conflict of Laws	3	122 Restitution *	(2)
157 Legislation *	(1)	161 Practice Court (Req'd)	1
129 Office Practice (Req'd)	1	167 Taxation	4
155 Unsecured Creditors' Rights	3	179 Seminar in Civil Liberties	1
175 Patent Law (Eve.)	2	177 Military Law (Eve.)	2

* Not offered in 1954-55

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

(Note: First-, second-, and third-year courses are indicated by the Roman numerals I, II, and III, respectively. All first-year courses must be taken, but are not required in the sense that they must be passed unless the faculty so rules in a particular case. All second- and third-year courses are elective unless marked Required. A Required course must be passed.

101. CRIMINAL LAW. (3, —) Gausewitz
Michael and Wechsler, *Criminal Law and Its Administration, Cases, Statutes and Commentaries* (1940); Puttkammer, *Administration of Criminal Law* (1953). Criminal law viewed as a means for the prevention of criminal behavior and a general study of criminal procedure and administration. (I)
- 103-104. CONTRACTS. (3, 3) Riggs
Patterson and Goble, *Cases on Contracts* (3d ed.). The basic principles of the law of contracts; offer and acceptance, consideration, formalities in contracting, third party beneficiaries, assignment, damages, failure of condition, impossibility, discharge, illegality. (I)
105. PROPERTY I: PERSONAL PROPERTY. (2, —) Clark
Aigler, Bigelow & Powell, *Cases on Property 2d Ed. Vol. I* (1951). Introduction to the legal concept of property rights; possession and acquisition of ownership, finding, bailments, liens, accession and confusion, gift and fixtures. (I)
- 107-108. TORTS (3, 2) Walden
Smith & Prosser, *Cases on Torts* (1951). A study of the different bases of tort liability, including intentional torts, negligence, and absolute liability. During the second semester, the course includes nuisance, misrepresentation, defamation, the liability of owners and occupiers of land, and manufacturers and vendors of chattels. (I)
109. CIVIL PROCEDURE I. (3, —) Walden
Michael, *Elements of Legal Controversy*. An introduction to the study of procedural law, particularly pleading, including a study of the code cause of action, the complaint, and negative and affirmative defenses. (I)
111. LEGAL METHOD. (1, —) Staff
Dowling, Patterson and Powell, *Materials for Legal Method* (2d ed. by Jones, 1952). Introduction to legal skills in reading cases, and interpreting statutes. (I)
112. BRIEF AND ARGUMENT. (—, 1) Poldervaart
Poldervaart, *New Mexico Appellate Practice* (1952). An introduction to appellate practice, preparation of briefs on appeal, and oral argument. (Required) (II)
113. LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. (—, 1) Poldervaart
Dowling, Patterson and Powell, *Materials for Legal Method* (2d ed. by Jones, 1952), and selected pamphlet materials. A course in the use of law books, with emphasis upon the important classes of law books, actual use of the more important sets, and methods of search, for the purpose of developing facility in legal research. (I)
115. AGENCY AND PARTNERSHIP. (—, 3) Meek
Mathews, *Cases and Materials on Agency and Partnership* (1940). Principal and agent, master and servant, and some of the agency and entity aspects of partnerships. (I)
117. PROPERTY II: LAND TITLES. (—, 3) Clark
Aigler, Bigelow & Powell, *Cases on Property 2d Ed. Vol. I* (1951); Moynihan, *Prelimi-*

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- nary *Survey of the Law of Real Property*. Includes conveyancing at common law and under modern statutes; estates at common law and under the statute of uses. (I)
119. PROPERTY III: THE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LAND. (4, —) See
Aigler, Bigelow & Powell, *Cases on Property* (2d Ed.) Vols. I and II. Includes servitudes, natural rights, statutory regulation, waste; also agreements running with the land, estoppel by deed, recording and priorities, fixtures and emblements. (II)
121. EQUITY. (—, 3) Walden
Cook, *Cases on Equity* (4th Ed.). A study of the jurisdiction, powers, and procedures of the equity court, injunctive relief against torts, and specific performance of contracts. (I)
122. RESTITUTION. (—, 2) (Not offered in 1954-55) Riggs
Patterson, *Cases on Restitution*. Quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (III)
123. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. (—, 4) Weihofer
Frank, *Cases on Constitutional Law*. (1952 Ed.). Historical development; protection of the commercial interest; civil rights; contemporary problems including the regulation of business, state taxation, Negro problems and freedom of communication. (Required) (II)
125. CORPORATIONS. (3, —) Meek
A. H. Frey, *Cases and Materials on Corporations and Partnerships*. The law relating to business corporations; corporations as compared with partnerships, joint stock companies, business trusts. (II)
127. FAMILY LAW AND COMMUNITY PROPERTY. (—, 3) Clark
(Casebook to be selected). Mimeographed materials on New Mexico Community Property Law. Marriage, separation and divorce; solidarity and economic relations as between husband and wife; parent and child. (III)
128. LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW. (2, —) Riggs
Fordham, *Local Government Law*. Types and objectives of local governmental units; their place in the governmental structure—intergovernmental relations; legal aspects of original organization and changes; personnel; lawmaking by local bodies; community planning and development; regulation of business activity and private conduct; finance; auxiliary powers; legal responsibility of local governmental units; remedial sanctions. (II)
129. OFFICE PRACTICE. (1, —) Staff
Law office management, legal work handled from the attorney's office, practical exercises and lectures based on New Mexico practice, drafting of legal papers and examination of abstracts. (Required) (III)
131. TRUSTS. (3, —) Clark
Bogert, *Cases on Trusts* (2nd ed.). A study of the nature and creation of express trusts for private persons, charitable trusts and resulting and constructive trusts; the relationship between trustee and beneficiary, the relationship between trustee and third persons, and problems of trust administration. (II)
133. WILLS AND PROBATE. (—, 3) Poldervaart
Mechem & Atkinson, *Cases and Other Materials on Wills and Administration* (4th ed., 1954); Poldervaart, *New Mexico Probate Practice and Forms* (1954). Study of the law of descent and distribution; making, interpretation and revocation of wills; and administration of decedents' estates. (II)

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135. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. (—, 3) Riggs
Gellhorn and Byse, *Administrative Law: Cases and Comments*. The system of legal control, exercised by the law 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. (III)
139. LABOR LAW. (3, —) Weihofen
Matthews, *Labor Relations and the Law*. 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. (III)
141. LEGAL WRITING. (3, —) Weihofen
Cooper, *Effective Legal Writing*. Exercises and drills in legal writing and methods to be done independently by each student. (Required) (II)
- 143-144. LAW AND SOCIETY. (2, 3) Weihofen
Simpson and Stone, *Law and Society*. The evolution of legal institutions; law, totalitarianism and democracy; interests pressing and secured in modern democratic society, with the interpolation of materials and cases, mostly from Public Utility Law and Trade Regulation, on government regulation of business. (II)
145. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. (3, —) Meek
Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes*. A study of the Negotiable Instruments Law and cases on the formal requisites of negotiable bills and notes, execution and transfer of negotiable paper and obligations arising therefrom; holder in due course, equities; defenses, discharge. (II)
- 151-152. CIVIL PROCEDURE II. (2, 2) Walden
Hays, *Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure*. A study of code procedure, including the commencement of an action, parties and joinder of actions, pleading, provisional remedies, discovery, pretrial hearing, trial practice, appellate review, judgments, and extraordinary remedies. (III)
153. SECURITY. (—, 4) (Not offered in 1954-55) Seed
Hanna, *Cases on Security* (Re-edited 2d Ed.). Suretyship, guaranty, chattel and real estate mortgages, trust receipts, problems of agricultural finance. (III)
155. UNSECURED CREDITORS' RIGHTS. (3, —) Clark
Hanna & MacLachlan, *Cases on Creditors' Rights*, Consolidated 4th Ed. (1951), including 1953 Bankruptcy Act Supplement. An examination of the principal remedies of unsecured creditors including enforcement of judgments, attachment and garnishment, fraudulent conveyances, general assignments, creditors, agreements, and bankruptcy; acts of bankruptcy, problems of the trustee, provable claims, exemption and discharge. (III)
157. LEGISLATION. (I, —) (Not offered in 1954-55) Poldervaart
Problems in legislative drafting, with practical exercises in drafting state and federal bills and resolutions. (III)
159. EVIDENCE. (—, 4) Gausewitz
Morgan and Maguire, *Cases and Materials on Evidence* (3d Ed., 1951). The nature of the trial of an issue of fact, of evidence, and of legal rules of evidence; a study of the legal rules compared with the proposed Model Code of Evidence of the American Law Institute; the study of cases to ascertain the issues of each case under the substantive law and the law of pleading, and to evaluate the evidence offered on such issues. (II)

COLLEGE OF LAW

161. PRACTICE COURT. (—, 1) Clark
Pleadings, motion papers, trial brief, and jury trial of an issue of fact. (Required)
(III)
163. WATER LAW. (2, —) Seed
Martz, *Selected Materials on Law of Natural Resources* (1951) and other selected
materials. Underground and surface waters, interstate streams, irrigation, and matters
of particular interest in New Mexico. (III)
165. SALES. (—, 2) Meek
Bogert, *Cases on Sales*. Transfers of property in goods and documents of title. (II)
167. TAXATION. (—, 4) Meek
Bruton, *Cases on Taxation* (1950); Prentice-Hall, *Students Tax Law Service and
Federal Tax Handbook*. Income, death, gift and other excise taxes, with emphasis
on Federal taxes. (III)
171. LAW OF OIL AND GAS. (2, —) Seed
Summers' *Cases on Oil and Gas*. Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal
interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of oil and gas leases; assignments;
express and implied covenants; rent and royalties, conservation. (III)
173. CONFLICT OF LAWS. (3, —) Riggs
Cheatham, Goodrich, Griswold & Reese, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (3d Ed.). A study
of the concepts of domicile and jurisdiction of courts; the effect of foreign judgments;
and the law applied to torts, contracts, and status. (III)
175. PATENT LAW. (2, —) * Smith
Mimeographed materials to be supplied. The substantive law of patents; history,
constitutional basis, congressional authority, invention, prerequisites of application,
interferences, reissues, disclaimers, and patent as property. To be given in one two-
hour session once a week. (III)
177. MILITARY LAW. (—, 2) *
Military law, its source and application. Jurisdiction over military and civilian per-
sonnel. Military offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and Manual for
Courts-Martial. Courts-Martial, their composition, function, and operation. Trial,
reviews, and appeals. Military law and its relation to civilian law. Apprehension,
arrest, and confinement. (III)
179. SEMINAR IN CIVIL LIBERTIES. (—, 1) Riggs
An intensive examination, against the background of general readings, of a selected
problem of particular importance in the local community. Paper and practical work
on specific cases required. No examination. (III)

* Offered for law credit, but the approval of the dean to count the credit toward the requirements for the degree in this college must be obtained in advance in the manner prescribed for electives in other colleges. Grades of "C" or better will not be included in the computation to determine the student's standing in the College of Law.