The University of Arizona

College of Law Catalog


Record
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## Tentative Academic Calendar 1983–84

### Fall Semester, 1983
- 19 August, Friday: Registration and Orientation
- 22 August, Monday: Classes begin
- 5 September, Monday: Labor Day—No classes
- 11 November, Friday: Veterans’ Day—No classes
- 19 November, Saturday: Fall Semester Recess/Study Period begins
- 27 November, Sunday: Fall Semester Recess/Study Period ends
- 2 December, Friday: Classes end
- 3 December, Saturday: Fall Semester Examinations begin
- 16 December, Friday: Fall Semester Examinations end

### Spring Semester, 1984
- 9 January, Monday: Registration
- 10 January, Tuesday: Classes begin
- 1 March, Thursday: Rodeo Day—No classes
- 7 April, Saturday: Spring Semester Recess/Study Period begins
- 15 April, Sunday: Spring Semester Recess/Study Period ends
- 27 April, Friday: Classes end
- 28 April, Saturday: Spring Semester Examinations begin
- 11 May, Friday: Spring Semester Examinations end
- 12 May, Saturday: Commencement
The Arizona Board of Regents

Ex-Officio
Bruce E. Babbitt, J.D., Governor of Arizona
Carolyn P. Warner, State Superintendent of Instruction

Appointed
Esther N. Capin, M.Ed., Treasurer, term expires January, 1986
S. Thomas Chandler, LL.B., Assistant Treasurer, term expires January, 1984
William G. Payne, M.D., term expires January, 1984
Donald Pitt, J.D., term expires January, 1986
William P. Reilly, President, term expires January, 1988
Donald G. Shropshire, B.S., term expires January, 1990
Tio A. Tachias, term expires January, 1988

Officers of the University

Henry Koffler, Ph.D., President of the University
Gary M. Munsinger, Ph.D., Executive Vice President
Nils Hasselmo, Ph.D., Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost
Lee B. Jones, Ph.D., Vice President for Research and Dean of the Graduate College
Dudley B. Woodard, Jr., Ph.D., Vice President for Student Relations
Robert A. Peterson, M.B.A., Vice President for Administrative Services
Dear Prospective Students:

Welcome to the University of Arizona College of Law. I believe you will find the study of law to be an exciting and challenging experience. Indeed, in many ways the three years of law school may be the most intellectually enriching experience of your life. You will be challenged on a daily basis in class, required to communicate your thoughts in concise and cogent fashion and you will be forced to engage in the art of persuasion. In short, you will learn to “think like a lawyer.” You will explore the important philosophical and ethical issues of the law, you will consider the intricate practicalities of the law.

We at the University of Arizona College of Law are proud of our program of legal education. We engage in the preparation of students to pass the bar examination and enter into the practice of law, but we also do much more. We try to assist in the education of outstanding men and women. To quote Justice Holmes:

I say the business of a law school is not sufficiently described when you merely say that it is to teach law, or to make lawyers. It is to teach law in the grand manner to make great lawyers.

The faculty of the University of Arizona College of Law is made up of distinguished people from across the country. What they share is the common goal of offering incisive and probing instruction in areas which are vital to lawyers. The College is part of a great tradition and fine University. It was founded in 1925 with but eight law students. Since that time thousands of individuals have graduated from the law school and have pursued important careers in Arizona and in other parts of the United States.

I want to thank you for considering the University of Arizona College of Law for your legal education. We are proud to be an integral part of both a distinguished university and a noble profession. I wish you well in your legal career.

Sincerely,

Paul Marcus
Dean
Marcus, Paul, Dean and Professor of Law. University of California at Los Angeles, A.B. 1968; J.D. 1971.

Doyle, Mary, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law. Radcliffe College, B.A. 1956; Columbia Law School, LL.B. 1968.


Ares, Charles E., Professor of Law, University of Arizona, J.D. 1952.

Ascher, Mark L., Associate Professor of Law. Marquette University, B.A. 1975; Kansas State University, M.A. 1977; Harvard University, J.D. 1978; New York University, LL.M. (in Taxation) 1981.

Boyd, William E., Professor of Law. University of Michigan, A.B. 1963; Wayne State University, J.D. 1966; Harvard University, LL.M. 1967.

Brown, Claude H., Professor of Law Emeritus. Drake University, A.B. 1927, LL.B. 1928; Yale University, J.S.D. 1929.

Buchanan, Elizabeth, Associate Professor of Law. Indiana University, B.A. 1963, M.A. 1968; University of Arizona, J.D. 1977.

Clark, Robert Emmet, Professor of Law Emeritus. University of New Mexico, B.A. 1944; University of Arizona, LL.B. 1946; Yale University, J.S.D. 1960.


Eckhardt, August G., Professor of Law. University of Wisconsin, B.A. 1939, LL.M. 1946, S.J.D. 1951; George Washington University, LL.B. 1942.

Hall, Thomas L., Professor of Law Emeritus. University of Arizona, A.B. 1929; University of Michigan, LL.B. 1931.


Hoffman, Junius, Professor of Law. Dartmouth College, A.B. 1943; Harvard University, A.M. 1947; Yale University, LL.B. 1951.

Irwin, John J., Professor of Law. University of South Carolina, B.S. 1952, J.D. 1950; Duke University, LL.M. 1951.


Mauet, Thomas A., Director of Trial Advocacy and Associate Professor. Dartmouth College, A.B. 1967; Northwestern University, J.D. 1970.
Adjunct Faculty


Lecturers in Law


Mangotich, Mary E., Lecturer in Law. California State University at Northridge, B.A. 1974; University of Arizona, J.D. 1977.

Meehan, Michael J., Lecturer in Law. United States Coast Guard Academy, B.S.Eng. 1964; University of Arizona, J.D. 1971.


Law Library


Administration


The University of Arizona
College of Law

We welcome your interest in our law school. Legal education at the University of Arizona originated in 1914 as a law department in the College of Letters, Arts and Sciences. In 1925, the State Legislature authorized the establishment of the current College of Law as the fifth college at the University. Since then, many of Arizona's distinguished judges and lawyers have received their legal education at the College. It is fully accredited and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since 1931. The law building, occupied in 1979, is a completely new facility housing faculty and administrative offices, class and seminar rooms, student lounge and offices, a large library and two courtrooms frequently used for actual trials and appellate arguments, as well as for traditional student instruction. The new building is as functional as it is attractive and contains the latest in technical equipment such as videotape, closed-circuit television, and computer-assisted instruction terminals.

Preparation for Law Study
The demands of the law are so varied that no one course of preparation can possibly be regarded as exclusive, and law schools attempt to do no more than to urge students aiming for a legal career to acquire a liberal education in the fullest sense of that term.

Since the lawyer's principal tool is the ability to communicate, every student should be particularly well-grounded in the use of the language. The principal criticism of beginning law students is that frequently they are unable to write clearly, concisely and with a sense of style. One is well-advised, therefore, to take as many courses in English composition and literature as possible, and to make a real effort to develop a lucid writing style. The ability to write well, of course, grows in large measure out of the habit of wide and critical reading. Moreover, the habit of reading widely and writing clearly is tied closely to the development of the capacity to absorb abstract ideas, to reason systematically and to communicate persuasively. The study of economics, history, literature, philosophy, political science, psychology and sociology all will contribute to the deep understanding of our social, political and economic institutions that every good lawyer must have. The study of other disciplines such as business and public administration is also helpful.

Courses of study of a more technical nature such as engineering and mathematics may also prepare a student quite well for the study of law provided a substantial component of the social sciences has been included. As a matter of fact, some knowledge of the physical sciences is increasingly important to the lawyer. On a practical level, exposure to basic accounting practices is very desirable.

The study of law requires self-discipline and hard work. If the student develops good study habits and the ability to organize time effectively, the nature of the student's undergraduate study is relatively unimportant.

Studying Law in the 1980's
This is a very interesting and demanding time in the history of law and of the legal profession. Complex legal and social problems face our society and lawyers are called upon to play leading roles in the efforts to find solutions to them. To be effective the lawyer must know how to preserve the essential stability of the legal system while at the same time creating the new institutions and legal mechanisms capable of meeting the issues of the latter part of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first. At Arizona we feel very keenly the obligation to prepare students for this task. We attempt
to provide our students with not only the technical skills of the lawyer but also a broad understanding of the social, political and economic context in which the law functions and grows.

**Studying Law at Arizona**

Good law schools across the nation are striving to improve legal education to meet the needs of a swiftly changing world. In recent years we have thoroughly revised our program of studies in order to expose our students to the emerging issues of our times, as well as to give them the tools to function effectively as lawyers. The curriculum and methods of instruction are constantly in evaluation, as we strive for better ways to train and prepare the future leaders of our profession and society.

**Faculty and Students.** The faculty is continuously engaged in research, and published several books and many articles during the last year. The faculty is also dedicated to excellent and innovative classroom instruction, particularly the development of students’ research and writing skills. Every student receives research and writing instruction from a full-time faculty member, and during the second or third year, completes a special writing seminar taught by faculty in their areas of special expertise and research interest. The size of the faculty has been increased in order to create a favorable student-teacher ratio and to permit the development of new courses, seminars and research projects.

Through revised admission standards the College attempts to limit enrollment to students who have demonstrated potential for success in law study. As a result, the attrition rate for academic failure has been reduced considerably. Law study is difficult and the College’s standards are high; some who enter will, for various reasons, not succeed. But carefully applied admission standards and the help of an interested faculty and fellow students will keep the attrition rate at a reasonable level.

**Curriculum.** The curriculum is dynamic. The first year features a combination of both year-long and semester-long courses, a research and writing course taught by the faculty, and continued emphasis on rigorous analysis through the use of the case method. Oral advocacy and brief writing are emphasized through the moot court program.

The second and third years are wholly elective, with the exception of two courses. At Arizona we regard our students as mature graduate students whose interests and career choices are so varied that they must be given substantial freedom to formulate their own programs. A variety of factors ensure that all students receive the thorough grounding in the basic principles of law that every lawyer must have. At the same time the elective system permits students to explore selected areas of the law in depth through blocks of related courses and seminars. In the second year, students have an opportunity to explore in depth some of those fields in which they have been given a basic education in the first year. In addition, they also are able, in a limited way, to enroll in seminars which feature independent research and writing and small group discussions. At this point in their studies students begin to explore the broader horizons of a lawyer’s interests.

In the third year, students have an opportunity to select from a wide variety of seminars that take various forms. Some are oriented toward traditional legal research; others involve empirical research, often of an interdisciplinary character; several contain a clinical component with exposure to actual
clients and the operations of various governmental institutions. Courses designed to develop some of the basic practice skills required of lawyers, such as trial practice and client counseling and negotiations, are offered in small classes to ensure more individual attention from instructors. Some of the most able members of the Arizona Bar participate and instruct in these courses.

Clinical work has included the representation of misdemeanor defendants and legal aid clients. In addition, students have been assigned to work in the Pima County Legal Aid Society, the County Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Pima County Superior Court and private law offices in the community. Students enrolled in Juvenile Delinquency serve in the local juvenile court. In connection with these activities, and pursuant to a rule of the Supreme Court of Arizona, students are certified to represent their clients in court under the supervision of assisting lawyers.

The Law Library. Arizona's programs require a first-rate research library. Building on a solid foundation acquired over the years, the College is devoting a large share of its resources to the development of its collection which now exceeds 200,000 volumes. The library already contains the reports of all state and federal courts, the statutes of every state, virtually all the English language legal periodicals published in the world, a carefully selected and expanding collection of law and law-related treatises, and a large collection of English and British Commonwealth, Latin-American, and other foreign materials. As new teaching and research programs are developed, library holdings will expand accordingly. The collection is presently and will continue to be the most comprehensive in this area of the United States. The College has also recently acquired a computer research system.

Our Mutual Commitment
Students who have thought carefully about their decision to enter law school must be willing to make a heavy commitment of time and energy. For its part, the College of Law is willing to provide one of the best educational experiences available in the United States. We have made our commitment through the careful recruitment of a first-rate faculty, the development of a progressive curriculum, and a willingness to create new and exciting programs of clinical studies and research. The students who enter the program at the University of Arizona will be engaged in professional programs of unique dimensions and will be challenged to the limits of their abilities.
Admission to the College of Law

Admission Requirements
Applicants for admission to the College of Law must have earned a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university. Admission is based on the applicant's prior academic achievement, aptitude for the study of law as indicated by the score on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), and integrity and good character.

Admission Standards
Applicants are initially evaluated according to a formula which combines the candidate's undergraduate grade point average and score on the LSAT. Approximately sixty percent of resident and virtually all of the nonresident applicants admitted are selected on the basis of their undergraduate records and LSAT scores alone. Because of the large number of well-qualified resident applicants and the limited resources available to the law school, the grades and LSAT scores of the nonresident group will be notably higher than those of the residents admitted on the basis of grades and LSAT scores alone. It is the Admissions Committee's goal to keep the percentage of nonresidents at 25 or below.

The balance of the entering class will be chosen by the vote of the Admissions Committee from a group of qualified residents (and a small number of non-residents identified by the admissions staff as being uniquely qualified), whose backgrounds and academic records indicate a good chance to succeed in law studies and to make a significant contribution to the legal educational process, the legal profession and the community. Diversity, moreover, is essential to a vital educational process and a vital legal profession. Therefore, while weight is given to academic records and test scores, the Committee looks to other factors that not only affect the diversity objective in a positive manner but also may render grades and test scores less reliable as indicators of intellectual strength. Among those factors are colleges attended, course of study, grade trends, significant or extracurricular activities, unique educational or occupational experience, involvement in community affairs, participation in pre-law school programs (e.g., CLEO), race and ethnicity, economic or cultural background, and any other factors that may justifiably be relied upon in appraising the qualifications of applicants for success in law school and contribution to the legal profession. In making the selections, consideration is given to the individual characteristics of each applicant.

Residents of Alaska and Nevada are treated the same as Arizona residents for the admissions process.

Application Procedure
First-year students are admitted only in the fall semester. Offers of admission cannot be deferred until subsequent years. Applicants are encouraged to submit their applications as soon as possible after October 1. All application materials, including the LSDAS report, must be delivered to the Admissions Office or postmarked no later than MARCH 1. Candidates whose application files are complete by January should receive a first response (admit, deny or hold) by February 25. No candidate will be required to make a commitment to enroll prior to March 1.

1. To complete an application, a candidate for admission must submit:
   A. A Law School Application Matching Form (see item 3).
   B. A completed law school application form.
   C. A Domicile Affidavit.
   D. Nonresidents only: a non-
refundable $10.00 application fee. (Only checks or money orders, payable to the University of Arizona, are acceptable.)

2. All candidates must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), which is given at centers in the United States several times a year. Information about the test can be obtained by writing Law School Admission Services (LSAS), Box 2000-R, Newtown, PA 18940, or by contacting the nearest law school or prelaw adviser. In order to meet the March 1 deadline for complete applications, candidates must take the test no later than the **DECEMBER** administration. Scores for the March test will not be considered for applicants to the entering class.

An applicant may take the LSAT more than once; however, the scores will be averaged for use in the initial evaluation formula.

3. All applicants must register for a Law School Data Assembly Service Report. LSDAS reports are produced only for candidates who submit directly to all law colleges a Law School Application Matching Form with their application for admission. The matching forms are included with the LSAT/LSDAS registration materials found in Law School Admission Bulletins. To preserve a candidate’s right to privacy, LSAS does not release LSDAS reports to any school that does not supply them with an Application Matching Form.

It is important to recognize that considerable lead time is required for the LSDAS process. To ensure timely completion of applications, candidates must register with LSDAS and must have submitted transcripts from each undergraduate institution attended to LSDAS prior to
JANUARY 1. It is wise to keep receipts for transcripts and LSDAS services as evidence of compliance with deadlines.

Students planning to graduate in the spring should submit to LSDAS transcripts of their first 6 semesters' studies, including summer school. Applicants graduating in December should submit transcripts for the first 7 semesters' studies only. Applicants who graduated prior to September should submit complete transcripts to LSDAS. Graduate transcripts should also be sent to LSDAS. Graduate grades will not be analyzed on the report but the transcripts will be attached to the back of the report.

Applicants Who Have Previously Applied to this Law School
Applicants who have been admitted or denied in previous years must file a new application form, domicile affidavit, status cards and a $10.00 nonresident application fee, if applicable. Additionally, all such applicants must again register with LSDAS and have a new LSDAS report submitted to the University of Arizona. Previous applicants must comply with the deadlines stated above.

Files containing prior applications, letters of recommendation and personal statements are retained by the Admissions Office for five years for those who were previously admitted and two years for those who were previously denied or who submitted incomplete applications.

Transfer Applications
Second-year students who have done very well at other law schools may be accepted as transfer students at the University of Arizona in either the fall or spring of their second year. Transfer applicants will not be accepted at mid-year of the first year or for the third year. However, third-year students may apply as transient or visiting students.

A transfer applicant must send the following items to the Admissions Office so that they are received no later than December 1, for applications for the spring semester, and no later than July 15, for applications for the fall semester:

1. A completed Application for Transfer Admission.
2. A Domicile Affidavit.
3. An LSDAS report reflecting the entire undergraduate career and the LSAT score. (Unless the applicant has previously applied to this College and provided an LSDAS report, the procedures in item 3 under "Application Procedure" must be followed.)
4. A law school transcript including grades and class rank received through the final semester of study.
5. A letter from the dean of the law school the applicant is currently attending indicating the student is in good standing and eligible to continue studies at that institution.

6. Nonresidents only: a **nonrefundable** $10.00 application fee. (Only checks or money orders, payable to the University of Arizona, are acceptable.)

No student who has been disqualified or placed on probation at another law school, or who has failed to maintain at least a "C" average for all law work attempted will be allowed to transfer to the College of Law. If these minimum requirements are met, the application will be evaluated as to whether the transfer would be in the best interest of the student and the College. Residents ranked below the top quartile of their class and nonresidents ranked below the top ten percent usually will not be accepted as transfer students.

Transfer students will not receive credit for work done at a law school which is not a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association. To qualify for graduation, transfer students must do their final two semesters' work, comprising at least 27 units of credit, in residence at this university. In order to receive credit for residence, students must be registered for a schedule of no fewer than 10 units for the semester. In the event that they fail to pass at least 9 units of work, they shall receive credit for residence in the ratio that the units passed bear to 9.

**Part-time Students**

*Special Students.* A limited number of students without the qualifications required of candidates for the law degree may, at the discretion of the faculty, be allowed to audit a course or courses as special students. Applicants must have experience and educational background which indicate a strong probability that they will be successful in law study. They must also demonstrate some special need for legal training.

**Students From Other Colleges.** Graduate students, with the written approval of their adviser, may register for courses in the College of Law. Students desiring to do so will be required to obtain the approval of the instructor and the Executive Committee of the College of Law.

Part-time students in the College of Law are not degree candidates and are not eligible for the bar examination in Arizona. In addition, law courses taken as a part-time student cannot be used as credit toward a law degree should an individual be subsequently admitted to the College of Law.

**Inquiries regarding admission should be addressed to:** College of Law, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

**Fees and Expenses**

Following is a summary estimate of minimum annual expenses for self-supporting law students during the 1983–84 academic year.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>$2,050.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>1,875.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and Supplies</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Fee</td>
<td>850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,075.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Legal Resident of Arizona)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident Tuition</td>
<td>2,665.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Nonresident)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$7,740.00</strong></td>
</tr>
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Students should add incidental personal expenses as anticipated.

Fees are payable to the University Cashier upon registration. Dormitory rent is paid by the semester, in advance.

The Board of Regents reserves the right to change charges from time to time as necessary.
Financial Assistance

Financial aid is of three types: (1) scholarship, (2) combination scholarship-loan, and (3) loan. Students applying for aid are automatically considered for general University scholarships and/or loans as well as law school funds.

By the time they arrive at law school, students frequently have put a severe strain on their families’ resources. Many have family responsibilities of their own. Scholarship aid, while increasing, is nevertheless limited, and many students need assistance in financing their legal education. While recognizing the natural inclination all of us have to avoid debt, the College urges that students arrange to finance their education through special educational loans instead of taking on outside employment that consumes time and energy badly needed for study. A student in law school is at the threshold of a professional career. Much that is achieved in later life will depend on the start obtained and the record compiled. Working one’s way through college is an honorable aspect of American life, and there are many fine lawyers practicing today who financed their legal education in this way, but even they will tell us that they would have gotten more out of school if they could have had more time for study and reflection. The law is becoming more complex and law school is correspondingly more demanding. The students, their families and communities have a stake in getting the best possible return on the educational investment. That is why public and private institutions have made available loan funds for college and professional education.

Scholarships

The Gregory D. Corn Foundation—William O. Douglas Honorary. An annual award given to one member in each law school class on the basis of financial need or of increasing the diversity of backgrounds in the student body.

Charlotte Feezer Scholarship. An annual award given to a law student with consideration given to academic and professional potential as well as need.

Samuel Fegley Scholarship Fund. The income from a fund created in memory of the first dean of the law school is presented annually to a needy married law student.

James Edward Flynn Memorial Scholarship. Third-year law students in the University of Arizona College of Law. Candidates must be natives of Arizona and have been graduated from Arizona high schools and universities. Candidates will be nominated by the College of Law and screened by the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aids. Three finalists along with their qualifications will be submitted to the family who will select the recipient. Academic performance, future promise and financial needs will be considerations.

James J. Graham Memorial Scholarship. A scholarship, in memory of a popular member of the law faculty, is awarded annually to a financially qualified second- or third-year law student.

Gerald Jones Memorial Scholarship. A fund established in memory of a distinguished member of the Arizona bar and bench.

Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Scholarship. An award in the amount of $1,000 is made annually to an outstanding law student who is a member of a disadvantaged minority group.
Kirtley Memorial Scholarship. An annual award is made to an American Indian.

Law College Association Scholarships. In 1982, the Law College Association of the University of Arizona College of Law established a $100,000 permanent scholarship fund. The income from that investment is awarded annually to law students on the basis of financial need.

William L. Murphey Memorial Scholarship in Law. An award to third-year law students exhibiting extraordinary financial need as well as outstanding professional qualities.

Dorothy Musser-Lawrence V. Robertson Memorial Fund. Income from a bequest from the estate of the above is presented to a deserving law student.

The Newton and Shirlee Pfeffer Memorial Scholarship. A $500 scholarship is awarded annually to a woman student based on her academic achievement as well as financial need.

Pima County Bar Auxiliary Scholarships. The wives of members of the Pima County Bar Association annually make available to the College of Law scholarship funds to be awarded to students who have demonstrated substantial professional capacity.

Binkley Prince Scholarships. This memorial fund provides annual awards to second- or third-year law students based on financial need, academic achievement, service to the student body and the school, and the general prospect of becoming an outstanding attorney.
Carlos Robles Memorial Scholarships. The Carlos Robles Memorial Foundation awards scholarship funds each year to law students.

Dorothy H. and Lewis Rosenstiel Scholarships. This fund, created in the fall of 1968 by a substantial gift from the Dorothy H. and Lewis Rosenstiel Foundation, now enables the College of Law to offer a number of scholarships with preference being given to applicants from disadvantaged minorities.

Chester H. Smith Memorial Scholarship Fund. Established in memory of a distinguished faculty member, this fund makes possible grants to deserving students attending law schools in Arizona.

John M. Sundt Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship is given every other year to a deserving law student.

Kenyon Pyle Vance Scholarship. The Vance Foundation supports an annual scholarship to a woman law student.

Paul Westerlund Memorial Scholarship Fund. This scholarship is given each year to a financially qualified law student.

Alma L. Wilson Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship is awarded annually to worthy and deserving students in the College of Law.

Loans
Information on and applications for educational loans are available from the College financial aid officer. Students should initiate the appropriate application procedure at least three to four months before the funds are required.

For emergency needs, the College of Law is also able to provide a number of low-interest-rate loans in small amounts, on a short-term basis. These loans are available from the following funds established in memory of distinguished members of the Arizona bench and bar:

Joseph A. Birchett Memorial Fund
T. J. Byrne Memorial Fund
H. Wesley Carlson Memorial Fund
Nicholas W. Genematas Memorial Fund
Lt. William Pearson Leisenring Memorial Fund
Edward C. Locklear Memorial Fund
Walter Roche Memorial Fund
Charles L. Strouss Memorial Fund
Levi S. Udall Memorial Fund.
Placement Service

The University of Arizona College of Law offers placement services to aid students and graduates in planning career objectives and in securing employment. While the ultimate responsibility for placement rests with the student, the Placement Office facilitates the process by offering career counseling, workshops on resume writing, interviewing and job search techniques, as well as actual job placement.

Law firms, government agencies and corporations travel to the College of Law each fall to interview students. This on-campus recruiting program provides an opportunity for third-year students to interview for permanent positions following graduation and second-year students to interview for summer jobs. In addition, many employers who are unable to visit campus but are nonetheless interested in U. of A. law students, write letters inviting applications.

The Placement Office maintains a listing of current, parttime employment opportunities for second- and third-year students with local, legal employers. These clerking positions not only supplement the student's income but also enhance practical legal skills.

A reference library is available and contains materials on law firms, corporations, government agencies, legal aid, public interest groups, teaching opportunities, graduate study, fellowships and bar information.

The Placement Office sponsors career seminars in which practicing attorneys speak about lawyering in their specific fields.

For graduates, the job referral service mails out information about current legal openings in the "Law Graduate Placement Bulletin" published monthly.

All students are encouraged to become acquainted with the facilities of the Placement Office early in their law school careers.
University Services

Residence Halls
Residence in halls is restricted to students enrolled for 12 or more units. Although it is made available first to legal residents of Arizona, a large number of accommodations are available each year to nonresident students. Application for the reservation of a room should be made immediately upon receipt of notification that admission has been granted. A deposit of $50.00 must accompany each application. This application should be sent to: Department of Student Housing, Room 201, Administration Building, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

Married Students' Housing
The University offers to qualified married students 420 one-story apartments conveniently located in northeast Tucson. The apartments feature individually controlled refrigerated air conditioning and heating, all-electric kitchen, refrigerator-freezer, disposal, wall-to-wall carpeting, draperies, private patio, heated seventy-foot swimming pool, recreation area and laundry facilities. For further information write to: Family Housing, The University of Arizona, 3401 North Columbus Blvd., Tucson, Arizona 85716. Predictably, it is difficult to gain access to married students' housing. Interested students should make inquiry as early as possible.

Off-Campus Residence
The Tucson community is well supplied with adequate off-campus housing for both single and married students. The Department of Student Housing is available for assistance.

Student Health Service
The Student Health Service helps students maintain their physical and mental health and is a campus resource for counseling on health problems. All entering and transfer students must comply with University health regulations (chest X-ray or tuberculin skin test required within six months of admission); non-compliance with these requirements may delay admission to the University. For further information on available services, contact the Student Health Center, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.
The Program of Study

Requirements for the Juris Doctor Degree
The course of study leading to the Juris Doctor degree is designed to be completed in 6 semesters, or their equivalent, of study in residence at an accredited law school. To receive credit for a semester in residence, students must be registered for a schedule of no fewer than 10 class hours per week. In the event that they fail to pass at least 9 units of work, they shall receive credit for residence in the ratio that the units passed bear to 9. A student enrolled in a schedule of fewer than 10 class hours a week shall receive credit for residence in the ratio that the hours passed bear to 10. The course can be accelerated by summer study, but in no event can the student complete the course of study in less than two and a half academic years and one summer session.

To meet graduation requirements a student must successfully complete at least 85 units of law study, including all required courses, with a cumulative grade point average of 2.00 (C).

Students must satisfactorily complete one special writing seminar. The topics of these seminars vary from semester to semester. Law Review students who have written a publishable paper as certified by the Editor-in-Chief and faculty adviser will be exempt from this requirement.

Course Load Requirements
The study of law requires substantially all of a student’s time and energy. The world of the lawyer is vast and there is much to learn beyond the confines of the classroom and the casebook. Students must spend a great deal of time in the library digging into the history and theories of the law, and should engage in some of the student professional activities that will equip them to be contributing members of the bar. The faculty believes that part-time legal education lacks the breadth required for adequate professional training and urges most strongly that students not plan to do outside work. It is essential that first-year students devote themselves entirely to their studies. The law school assists in every way it can to see that students need not seek gainful employment. Resources are limited, however, and no assurances can be given that financial aid will be available.

First-year students will be required to register for the entire prescribed course of studies, and second- and third-year students must carry at least 13 units each semester but no more than 17 units. In very special circumstances a reduction in course load may be permitted with the consent of the Executive Committee. After consulting with the Associate Dean, single parents may take a reduced load each semester of their first year.
Academic Regulations
The University of Arizona employs a grading system in which A(4) = excellent, B(3) = good, C(2) = fair, D(1) = poor, and E(0) = failure. Credit will not be awarded for a course in which a grade of E is received.

Academic regulations governing probation and disqualification within the College of Law were revised by the faculty during the fall, 1982, semester. The complete text of the policy is included in the Student Handbook, which is distributed to each entering student.

Honor Code. All students enrolled as law degree candidates in the College are automatically members of the Student Bar Association and therefore subject to the Honor Code as provided for by the Constitution of the Student Bar Association. The Code was created to provide the student body an opportunity to establish standards of personal conduct and self-regulation. The governing philosophy and premise of the Code is that students striving to enter the legal profession are capable of adherence to ethical standards. The text of the Code is included in the Student Handbook.

Any nonmatriculated student registered for coursework in the College shall be subject to the provisions of this Code and any violation by such a student should be reported to the College's Honor Council.
Curriculum

The College of Law has completed a fundamental reorganization of the curriculum including a modernized set of required courses, and a wide variety of problem method courses, seminars and clinical programs. The program is now mostly elective in the second and third years of law study.

Courses Outside the Law College. A student who has completed the first year of law studies and who has a 2.50 cumulative grade point average may, with the approval of the College’s Executive Committee, take a maximum of 6 units of graduate work in other colleges of the University. The Executive Committee will require that the courses so elected be relevant to law study. Law school credit will be awarded for such courses in which a grade of C or higher has been received. However, the grades received will not be included in the student’s cumulative grade point average.

Interdisciplinary Studies. Students considering interdisciplinary research or joint degree programs have the benefit of attending one of the strongest universities in the Southwest. The College of Law and the Department of Philosophy jointly offer a structured program leading to Juris Doctor and Ph.D. degrees. In addition, the College of Law has created an Interdisciplinary Studies Committee to advise law students interested in attaining another graduate degree in conjunction with the Juris Doctor. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Associate Dean.

Pass-No Credit Option. Students may register for two ordinarily numerically graded College of Law courses on a pass-no credit basis, subject to a limit of 7 units attempted of pass-no credit under this program during the student’s law school career, and subject to the exclusion of the following courses which cannot be taken on a pass-no credit basis: required first-year courses, Evidence, The Legal Profession, and seminars. A “pass” is equivalent to a grade of A, B or C; a “no-credit” is equivalent to a D or E. A student who elects to take a course on a pass/no credit basis and receives a grade of “no credit” and subsequently desires to repeat the course must do so on the same pass/no credit grading basis. Grades of “pass” and “no credit” are not included in computing a student’s grade point average.

Internships. Two internships are currently available to law students. The Senator Dennis DeConcini internship provides an opportunity for one second- or third-year student each semester to work with the Senator’s staff in Washington. The intern may also take classes at Georgetown or George Washington Law Schools. The Arizona Legislative Internship sends students to Phoenix to work with members of the Arizona Legislature. Students may enroll for courses at the Arizona State University Law College.

A list of the required courses and a description of required courses, elective courses, and seminars follows.

Required Courses
First Year. The first year of law study is entirely prescribed:

First Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Units</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracts (Law 600)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to Legal Process and Civil Procedure (Law 601a)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Procedure (Law 602)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Writing (Law 603)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts (Law 604a)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Second Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Units</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to Legal Process and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure (Law 601b)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts (Law 604b)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property (Law 605)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law (Law 606)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appellate Practice and Moot Court (Law 607)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>

Second or Third Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence (Law 608)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Legal Profession (Law 609)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Course Descriptions—
Required Courses
Following are descriptions of the substantive content of the courses. The numerals following the course numbers indicate the credit units.

Contracts (Law 600, 5).
Legal principles governing the formation, interpretation, performance and discharge of contracts. The Statute of Frauds, parties affected by contracts and illegal contracts will be examined.

Introduction to Legal Process and Civil Procedure (Law 601a–601b, 5).
A survey of the origins of the common law, and the English and American judicial systems; an introduction to the functioning of the legal system including the relationship among courts, administrative agencies and other executive departments; concepts of jurisdiction in American courts; civil procedure from complaint to trial.

Criminal Procedure (Law 602, 4).
An introduction to the administration of criminal justice, emphasizing basic constitutional issues arising in the criminal process.

Research and Writing (Law 603, 2).
Introduction to principles and techniques of legal research; analysis of cases and synthesis of rules of law; intensive exercises in legal research and writing.

Torts (Law 604a–604b, 5).
Injuries to persons, property, and relationships; intentional wrongs, strict liability, negligence, contributory negligence, and causation, deceit, defamation and malicious prosecution are all examined.

Property (Law 605, 5).
The concept of possession and transfer of ownership of chattels; estates and conveyancing; covenants for title; estoppel by deed and recording acts; rights in land; fixtures.

Constitutional Law (Law 606, 4).
A study of the allocation of governmental power according to the national constitution and of the judicial process in constitutional litigation. The course stresses understanding of the federal system and of constitutional protections of the individual against federal or state governmental intrusions.

Appellate Practice and Moot Court (Law 607, 1).
Introduction to the techniques of preparing appellate briefs and arguing appeals. Students are required to participate in the first round of the Fegley Moot Court Competition.

Evidence (Law 608, 4).
Study of the rules governing admissibility and exclusion of evidence in civil
and criminal litigation, including judicial notice; examination, competency and privileges of witnesses; relevancy; hearsay; opinion and scientific evidence; documentary evidence; burden of proof and presumptions.

The Legal Profession (Law 609, 2).
The background and basis of the lawyer's professional responsibility including legal and ethical responsibility to the client, the courts, other lawyers and society generally.

Course Descriptions—Elective Courses
The roman numeral following the parentheses indicates the semester in which the course normally is given. Some shuffling of courses between the first and second semesters is occasionally made necessary by sabbaticals, leaves, retirements, etc. However, most of these courses will generally be offered each year. The courses listed in parentheses following a description indicate courses required to be taken prior to or contemporaneous with the course described. Enrollment without completion of the required courses will be allowed only with the consent of the instructor, except where The Legal Profession (Law 609) is a prerequisite, in which case it will be allowed only with the consent of the Executive Committee. Subject to prerequisites, elective courses may be taken in either the second or third year.

Decedents' Estates (Law 610, 2) I.
The substantive law of intestate succession and wills, including statutes and cases on community property law; formalities of execution of wills; revocation, revalidation and revival of wills; grounds for and procedure in will contest proceedings.

Trusts and Fiduciary Administration (Law 611, 4) II.
Intended to follow Decedents' Estates, this course will cover the substantive law of inter vivos and testamentary trusts, including charitable trusts; interrelating testamentary and inter vivos wealth-transmission transactions; future interests, including powers of appointment and the rule against perpetuities; the law of fiduciary administration, as to both decedents' and trust estates.

Family Law (Law 612, 2) II.
Examines the creation and dissolution of marriage and problems of marital and family relationships.

Law and Medicine (Law 613, 2) II.
An introduction to forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence; the physician as an expert witness in the application of medical knowledge to legal problems; the legal responsibilities of the physician to patients; malpractice suits; drug liability litigation.

Workers' Compensation (Law 614, 2) II.
An examination of the content and administration of the laws governing compensation of employees for losses from accidental injuries and disabilities resulting from occupational diseases.

Private Corporations (Law 616, 3) I.
An introduction to law and reality in the conduct of business in the corporate form. This course will attempt to illumine some sensitive areas besetting management, shareholders and creditors in the control, financing and management of corporate enterprises.

Corporate Finance (Law 617, 2), II.
A study of the legal problems involved in financing corporate growth through such avenues as bank, insurance
company, other institutional and public borrowings as well as expansion through equity financings. Students will be expected to draft the typical operative instruments used to memorialize such transactions. (Law 616)

**Antitrust Law** (Law 618, 3) II.
This course will consider the growth of the industrial state, examine accepted notions of the optimum size of business units and test them by the application of current knowledge of economic forces. Consideration will be given to monopolization, price fixing and other conspiratorial conduct, mergers, boycotts, tying arrangements, the relationship between patents and the antitrust laws, and other devices which affect the market.

**Immigration Law** (Law 620, 2) I.
A study of the law and procedure concerning immigration, deportation and related issues, with emphasis on the situation in the Southwest.

**Administrative Law** (Law 621, 3) I.
A study of the creation and functions of administrative tribunals, an examination of their procedures, and judicial review of administrative action.

**Law Review** (Law 622, 1–3) I, II.
Students elected to the Arizona Law Review may register for and receive up to 5 units, over two years, for service on Law Review. No more than 3 units may be earned in one academic year.

**Conflict of Laws** (Law 623, 3) II.
A consideration of problems arising from multistate or multination transactions. Included are questions of domicile, jurisdiction, the effect of foreign judgments and choice of law.

**Labor Law** (Law 624, 3) I.
The scope of employees' rights to engage in concerted activities; the processes of collective bargaining and the enforcement of labor-management contracts, the lawyer's role as counselor, negotiator and litigator; the interpretation and enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act.

**Jurisprudence** (Law 626, 3) I.
A survey of the main schools of thought concerning justice and the nature, purpose and institutions of law. Selected writings and judicial opinions are examined for their implications in legal philosophy.

**Comparative Law** (Law 628, 3) I.
An exploration of the origins, development and characteristic features of some of the world's legal systems, with emphasis on civil law; a study of the fundamental differences in approach
and method between common law and civil law; a comparative study of a specific branch of Mexican law to help common-law-trained lawyers to recognize, analyze and solve problems arising in the civil law system.

**Legal Process** (Law 630, 3) II.
A detailed examination of particular legal problems that illustrate the functions of and the relationship between the courts, the legislature, administrative agencies and other public and private law-making institutions.

**Indian Law** (Law 631, 2) I.
Selected problems in tribal government, Indian civil rights, administration of justice, legal services, Indian lands and claims, economic development, Indian health, education and welfare. Bureau of Indian Affairs, termination of established relations between the federal government and the Indian.

**Commercial Transactions** (Law 633, 4) I, II.
The rights and liabilities of parties to commercial transactions are the subject of this course. Secured credit transactions, sales and commercial paper and bank collections are covered. The focus of the course is the Uniform Commercial Code.

**Products Liability** (Law 634, 2) II.
An intensive examination of this burgeoning area lying at the intersection of torts and commercial law.

**Insurance** (Law 635a–635b, 2–3).
635a.: Arizona Automobile Insurance. All aspects of law concerned with the standard automobile liability insurance policy employed in Arizona, including insurable interests, liability and first-party coverages, duty to defend and to settle, theories at variance with policy terms and claims adjustment procedures. 635b.: Basic Insurance. Basic survey course on insurance law covering the various classifications in insurance law, legal aspects of marketing insurance, the principle of indemnity, persons and interests protected, risks transferred, rights at variance with policy provisions, claims processes and insurance institutions. Some emphasis on specific provisions of Arizona insurance law, but primarily covers legal matters concerned with life, fire and marine, and casualty insurance in general. (635a is not prerequisite to 635b.)

**Federal Tax Procedure** (Law 636, 2) II.
A problem-method course in basic federal tax procedure designed for both the prospective general practitioner and those who may desire to practice primarily in the field of tax law. (Law 646)

**International Commercial Transactions** (Law 637, 3) I.
Inquiry will relate to rights of aliens; nationality of persons and business instrumentalities; international contracts; foreign state trading corporations; conflicting and overlapping national regulation and taxation of international trade; incorporation and agency abroad; remedies for expropriation. (Law 633)

**Real Estate Transactions** (Law 638, 3) II.
A survey of documents and legal problems involved in real estate transfers and financing, including contracts used in buying and selling, deeds of trust, mortgages, recording, title insurance, cooperatives, condominiums, and shopping centers.

**Community Property** (Law 639, 2) I.
The nature of the community, its formation and dissolution; the acquisition, management and disposition of com-
munity property; community property as distinguished from separate property; the basis of classification of each; transmutation from one tenancy to another; liabilities of community and separate property for debts; conflict of laws in transactions with common law jurisdiction.

**Mining and Public Land Law** (Law 640, 3) I.
Study of the state and federal law affecting the use and conservation of the public land, including methods by which mining claims can be located and proved, and other mineral rights obtained.

**Water Law** (Law 641, 3) I.
The doctrine of prior appropriation of the western states; riparian rights; underground waters; interstate streams, national development and quality control statutes and regulations.

**Federal Jurisdiction** (Law 642, 3) II.
The development of the federal judicial system and power; federal questions; diversity of citizenship jurisdiction; the jurisdictional amount; removal from state courts; conflicts between state and national judicial systems; state law in federal courts.

**Arizona Civil Procedure** (Law 643, 3) II.
The civil action in modern procedure, especially under the federal and state rules of civil procedure; pleadings alleging claims for relief; motions, answers and amendments; pretrial conferences; deposition and discovery procedure; joinder of parties and claims, counter-claims, cross-claims, third-party claims; intervention, interpleader and class action; the real party in interest; trial by jury; declaratory judgment.

**Remedies** (Law 644a–644b, 1–3)
644a: An introduction to legal and equitable remedies with a survey of general rules of damages and an introductory lecture on restitution. 644b: This segment builds on 644a, exploring topics such as recovery of attorneys' fees and contempt of court in more detail. It also adds new topics, such as consideration of remedies for certain civil rights violations. It will consider problems of remedies in particular legal settings, involving tort, contract, civil rights, fiduciary obligations and others. (Law 644a)

**Trial Practice** (Law 645a–645b, 2–3)
This course involves a study of the procedural rules, ethical considerations and practices which govern civil and criminal trials, and simulations by students of various phases of a trial from opening statement to summation. The students' performances are videotaped and critiqued. 645a: Basic trial practice. (Law 608, 609) 645b: Advanced trial practice.

**Federal Income Taxation** (Law 646, 4) I.
A study of the fundamentals of the federal income taxation of individuals including the nature of gross income and the computation of adjusted gross income and taxable income; specific items of income, deductions and credits; capital gains and losses; nontaxable exchanges; income splitting; tax accounting principles—all presented in the form of a series of problems with emphasis on statutory interpretation.

**Corporate Taxation** (Law 647, 3) II.
A problem method analysis of the federal income taxation of corporations and shareholders in the organization, operation, purchase and sale, reor-
ganization and liquidation of corporations. (Law 646)

**Estate and Gift Taxation and Basic Estate Planning** (Law 648, 3) II.
A detailed examination of what property interests are included in the gross estate and in gross gifts under the federal estate and gift taxes; allowable deductions, exemptions and credits under both taxes. Basic estate planning ideas and techniques are also studied. (Law 610, 611)

**Torts II** (Law 649, 3) II.
This course involves economic and dignitary torts, including defamation, privacy, unfair litigation, trade torts, fraud and injuries to economic, political and dignitary relationships.

**Criminal Law** (Law 650, 3) II.
An in-depth examination of selected substantive offenses, defenses and doctrines of the criminal law, together with a study of the sentencing and correctional process. The course will focus on problems of contemporary significance and analyze how the current criminal law meshes with modern social scientific knowledge.

**Accounting and the Law**
(Law 651, 2) II.
Fundamental principles of accounting and their relation to the law, including an examination of legal disputes and statutory requirements involving accounting concepts.

**Income Taxation of Estates and Trusts** (Law 652, 2) II.
The taxation of income of trusts, estates and beneficiaries, including income tax considerations of estate and trust distributions of income and corpus, distributions of property in kind, and income in respect of decedents. (Law 611, 646)

**Advanced Appellate Practice and Moot Court** (Law 653, 2) II.
Supervised written and oral appellate advocacy through a combination of lecture and tutorial approach. Although taught somewhat like a seminar, this will not satisfy the seminar requirement for graduation purposes. Open only to and required of all second-year Moot Court Competition participants.

**The First Amendment** (Law 654, 3) II.
An in-depth study of the personal freedom protected from federal abridgment by the First Amendment and from state abridgment by the Fourteenth Amendment.

**Civil War Amendments** (Law 655, 3) I.
This course examines the adoption and application, past and present, of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Due process, substantive and procedural, and equal protection doctrines are the major focus. Special attention is given to the civil rights acts and litigation thereunder.

**Law of the Elderly** (Law 656, 2) I.
An investigation of the body of law concerned with the welfare of the elderly, covering such topics as social security, laws, medicare and medicaid, pensions and the problems of age discrimination, mental commitment and guardianship.

**Partnership Taxation**
(Law 657, 3) II 1984–85.
A study of the tax concepts involved in formation and operation of partnerships, including sale and exchange of partnership property and interests. Also, it will study partnership liquidation and special problems of limited partnerships. (Law 646)

**Securities Regulation** (Law 658, 3) II.
Study of federal and state regulation of the distribution of, and trading in, se-
curities, with emphasis on the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the constantly expanding lode of case materials relating thereto.

**Growth Management** (Law 659, 3) II, 1984–85.
Current legal and planning techniques to regulate the rate of growth, the sequence of growth, and the eventual total size of towns, regions and states; concentration on case studies. (Urban Planning is the home for this course.)

**Land-Use Planning** (Law 660, 3) II.
Review of the principal legal devices available to implement planning decisions on community design (official map, subdivision control), the use of land (nuisance, covenants and zoning), and housing needs (including urban renewal). Special attention will be paid to the significance and legal effect of a comprehensive plan, and to the social and economic effects of planning decisions.

**Moot Court Board** (Law 661, 2) I, II.
Third-year students elected to the Moot Court Board may receive a total of two units of credit during the academic year. Prerequisite: membership on Moot Court Board.

**Creditors’ Remedies and Bankruptcy** (Law 662, 3) II.
An introduction to the rights and obligations of debtors and their creditors, with emphasis on execution, attachment, garnishment, liens and the fundamentals of the Bankruptcy Act.

**Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiation** (Law 665a–665b, 1-1).
The Interviewing and Counseling (Law 665a) segment involves reading, lectures and discussions, as well as in-class exercises on interviewing and counseling. Students must also complete two out-of-class interviews. The Negotiations (Law 665b) segment will include readings, lectures and discussions as well as in-class and out-of-class exercises aimed at developing skills in legal negotiation. (665a is not prerequisite to 665b.)

**Preservation of Historic Environments** (Law 669, 3) II, 1983–84.
This course examines current planning and legal methods to enhance the preservation of historic urban areas and structures through a concentrated analysis of selected case studies. (Urban Planning is the home for this course.)

**Independent Research** (Law 699, 1–6) I, II.
Students may receive one to three units credit, depending upon the magnitude of the project, for investigation of and writing on special legal problems under the supervision of a member of the faculty. Prior to registration the student must obtain written approval to register for Independent Research from the professor who will supervise the study.

For major study, principally in connection with faculty projects, a student may receive four to six units credit. The project must first be approved by the Executive Committee. In addition, the student must obtain written approval to enroll from the supervising professor prior to registration. For further details, see the Associate Dean.

**Course Descriptions—Seminars**
Seminars may be taken in both the second and third years of law study. The maximum enrollment in a seminar is normally eighteen students, unless a lower ceiling is set by the instructor. If a greater number register, the instructor has the discretion to determine which students will be enrolled. Generally, preference will be given to third-year
students and those who have previously taken the fewest number of seminars. A student may enroll in no more than two seminars in one semester. Only one clinical seminar may be taken in one semester. The following list of seminars contains those offered by the College of Law in the last two years; in any given year it is possible that not all these seminars will be offered and, contrariwise, it is possible that seminars not listed will be offered.

**Estate Planning** (Law 696a, 3) II.
An intensive examination of the problems involved in planning the orderly devolution of property. Tax, nontax, and practical considerations will be explored. Each student will be responsible for the preparation of a series of problems and drafting assignments, including a complete estate plan based upon a hypothetical fact situation. (Law 610, 611, 646, 648)

**Juvenile Delinquency** (Law 696c, 2) I.
An exploration of the causes of delinquency, its treatment and prevention; the philosophy, organization and operation of the juvenile court; clinical study of the Pima County Juvenile Court, including the following branches: receiving unit, detention unit, court investigators unit, court hearing unit, field probation unit. (Law 609)

**Business Planning** (Law 696e, 3) II.
The organization, reorganization and dissolution of private corporations and the corollary reconciliation of various conflicting security holder and managerial interests will be considered by a series of separate problems to be worked out in light of the tax, corporate and other needs of the parties concerned. (Law 616, 647)

**Current Constitutional Problems** (Law 696f, 3) I.
This seminar examines in depth major current problems as suggested by cases pending before the Supreme Court or recently decided thereby. Emphasis is placed on the respective roles of the Court, the President, the Congress, and state governments in facing the future under the Constitution.

**Mass Communication** (Law 696g, 3) II.
A study of F.C.C. regulation of the broadcasting industry (e.g., the fairness doctrine, equal time, balanced programming); the law of copyright; libel and slander; the First Amendment as it relates to mass communications.

**Current Labor Law Problems** (Law 696i, 2) II, 1984–85.
An intensive examination of significant current problems in labor law with emphasis upon the negotiation and administration of the collective bargaining agreement, grievance procedures, arbitration, and enforcement problems. (Law 624)

**Child, Family and State** (Law 696j, 3) I.
This course will focus on the legal problems confronting families that bring family members into conflict among themselves and with the state. The term “family” is construed broadly enough to include such groups as foster parents and adoptive parents.
Landlord and Tenant (Law 696m, 2) I.
This seminar will involve an analysis of the relationship of landlord and tenant with emphasis on problems in connection with condemnation of leased premises, assignment and subletting, eviction of tenants from public and private housing, landlord remedies for breach of tenant duties, tenant remedies for breach of landlord duties, and liability of landlord and tenant for injuries to third persons.

Law and Psychiatry (Law 696o, 3) I.
An inquiry into the basic concepts of mental illness and psychiatry; an examination of the civil commitment process; determinations of competency to stand trial and the insanity defense, as viewed from the perspective of the lawyer and that of the psychiatrist. The seminar will include some clinical or field work.

Law and Technology (Law 696t, 3) I, II.
In this seminar, students are allowed to explore any topic in the law-medicine interface, although the emphasis is on problems raised by the latest advances in biomedicine. Problem areas include research and experimentation, genetic control, reproductive control, behavior control, transplantation and implantation, and death control. Interdisciplinary efforts combining law with behavioral science, natural science, sociology, philosophy, economics or other disciplines are encouraged. No educational background or training beyond the ordinary undergraduate curriculum is required.

Advanced Civil Procedure
(Law 696bb, 3) I.
This seminar will focus on selected topics of current importance in litigation. Examples would be the problems of multiparty litigation and the scope of and limitations on the right to injunctive relief.

Clinical Practice (Law 696cc, 2) I, II.
This seminar will consist of two segments, a classroom component and a field work placement. The classroom component will give students an opportunity to reflect upon their experiences. In addition, substantive law matters and lawyering skills encountered in the field will be discussed. The field placement, which involves placements in governmental agencies and private law firms, exposes the students to actual law practice. (Law 608, 609, 645a)

Current Business Regulation
(Law 696gg, 3) II.
This seminar will discuss problems of current interest in the corporations and securities area. (Law 616)
Student Activities

Student Bar Association
Upon entering law school, every student becomes a member of the Student Bar Association (SBA). The SBA is a self-governing body designed to promote professional responsibility among the student body and to provide extracurricular activities, both social and professional. The SBA is a member of the American Law Student Association and keeps abreast of new developments and changing trends in legal education by maintaining close contact with many other law school associations.

The SBA is partially responsible for administering the College's Honor Code through participation on the College Honor Council. The Code governs student conduct during examinations and other activities undertaken under law school auspices. In addition, the SBA provides a speakers' program which attracts top legal and political figures from many areas. Social events provide a meeting ground for new and old students and faculty members. Finally, the SBA honors outstanding students at the annual honors convocation.

The Arizona Law Review
The Arizona Law Review, published four times each year, is a scholarly journal of criticism and commentary on current legal problems, with substantial circulation throughout the legal community. The primary function of the Law Review is to provide its members with a comprehensive, yet intensive and demanding, analytical experience, virtually unavailable elsewhere. The Review also serves as a forum for teachers and practitioners to discuss and analyze developments in the law.

The Law Review is unique in that it is edited and managed entirely by students. Candidates are selected after the first semester on the basis of scholarship and writing ability; final selections are made at the end of the second semester, based solely on performance in the candidacy program. The editors, who are selected from among the second-year writers, work closely with the faculty but exercise substantial autonomy in publishing the Review.

Membership on the Review is considered one of the most valuable educational experiences available to a law student. It provides students with an opportunity to do independent and exhaustive research in problem areas of the law, and through publication of their work to contribute in some measure to a clearer understanding of the nature of the legal process.

The Arizona Advocate
The Arizona Advocate is the College's newspaper. It is circulated widely throughout the state and serves to keep the legal profession informed of events at the College. In addition to covering important events at the law college, the Advocate serves as a voice for students and faculty opinions on a wide variety of issues.

Moot Court
The Fegley Moot Court Competition provides a full program of briefing and arguing appellate cases. Beginning in the first year with Appellate Practice and Moot Court, the competition offers each student an opportunity to develop ability both in creative legal writing and appellate advocacy. In the second year, interested students have the opportunity to argue before locally as well as nationally prominent judges. Finally, those who excel in the second-year program are elected to the Moot Court Board where they prepare problems for and judge the competitions of the first- and second-year students.

The College of Law is very grateful to the firm of O'Connor, Cavanagh, Anderson, Westover, Killingsworth &
Beshears of Phoenix for their generous support of the moot court program.

High School Teaching Program
Under a new and highly successful program, law students are given teaching assignments in high school classes. The goal of the program is to expose the high school students to the process of legal decision-making and to make them aware of their legal rights and responsibilities in selected areas of the law. Prepared materials, designed around hypothetical fact situations, deal with criminal law, juvenile rights, torts, family law, consumer law and trial practice. Students receive one unit of academic credit for successful completion of the program.

Isaac Marks Memorial Lectures
Each year a distinguished scholar visits the College to give a lecture on a topic of current importance to the legal profession. These lectures are subsequently published as monographs. The lecture-series has been made possible through the support of Judge Jack G. Marks and his wife, Selma Paul, a graduate of the College.

Minority Law Students' Association
This organization is primarily a service organization representing the minority community as a whole. It recruits and promotes the admission of members of the minority community to the College, in addition to actively engaging in many community-oriented projects geared to assist the minority community.

Law Women's Association
This organization is directed towards encouraging the entrance of women into legal careers; providing a forum for the exchange of ideas among women in the College; and effecting beneficial changes, especially in response to the needs of women, within the College and the Bar, and within the community at large.

National Lawyers Guild
The College chapter of the Guild is open to all law students. It is an association dedicated to the need for basic change in the structure of our political and economic system.

Law Fraternities
Two national legal fraternal organizations are represented in the College of Law: Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi. Each contributes in its own special way to the professional atmosphere of the College.

American Bar Association—Law Student Division
All law students are eligible for membership in the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. The Division's objectives are to promote professional responsibility and to encourage student involvement in the solution of problems which confront today's changing society.

Christian Legal Society
This chapter of the National CLS is dedicated to providing a forum for the discussion of legal issues relating to religion and the law, and to encouraging fellowship and service programs within the school and the community at large.

Rosenstiel Scholar-in-Residence Program
Outstanding practicing lawyers, judges and legal educators visit campus each year in order to participate in classes and to give seminars.
Honors and Awards

*The Ralph W. Aigler Memorial Prize* is awarded each year to the senior student who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most significant scholarly and professional contribution to the law school. The prize is given in memory of a very distinguished former member of the law faculty and is made possible through the generosity of his widow.

*The American Board of Trial Advocates* supports the College Moot Court program through an annual contribution toward the expenses of the student team which represents the College in the National Moot Court Competition.

*American Jurisprudence Awards.* The publishers of *American Jurisprudence* present appropriate books each semester to the students receiving the highest grades in selected courses.

*The Arizona Law Review Prize.* Each year a 10-year subscription to the *Arizona Law Review* is awarded to the third-year student who has contributed the best written work to the *Review*.

*William T. Birmingham Trial Advocacy Award.* The income from a fund established by William T. Birmingham, a distinguished trial attorney, is awarded annually to the student exhibiting outstanding ability in the area of trial advocacy.

*The Dannie Lee Chandler Award* is given annually to a student on the basis of special contribution to the advancement of First Amendment values through outstanding research, writing or other law school achievement or through significant public service involving First Amendment rights.

*DeConcini, McDonald, Brammer, Yetwin and Lacy Academic Achievement Award.* The law firm of DeConcini, McDonald, Brammer, Yetwin and Lacy annually recognizes the graduating student with the highest overall academic achievement for three years of law school.

*The Lester W. Feezer Prize.* During his lifetime Professor Feezer gave a small sum of money to the senior voted by his or her class as most likely to succeed. A fund perpetuates that prize.

*The Toney A. Hardy Prize.* Income from a fund of $500 donated by Mr. Toney A. Hardy is awarded each year to the student delivering the best oral argument in the first-year Fegley Moot Court Competition.

*Joseph S. Jenckes, Jr., Advocacy Competition.* In memory of a distinguished trial lawyer, a jury argument competition is held each year between terms from the University of Arizona and Arizona State University. The competition is sponsored and supervised by fellows of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

*Harry O. Juliani Memorial Scholarship.* The family and friends of a late, distinguished member of the class of 1927 make an annual award in the amount of $100 to a deserving student selected by the faculty.

*Law College Association Awards.* The College's alumni association presents awards to two students in each class based on academic excellence and service to the College.

*The Lorna E. Lockwood Memorial Award.* An award is made each year to the outstanding female law student in honor of a distinguished Arizona jurist.

*The Ralph E. Long Memorial Award.* Each year an appropriate book award
is made in memory of Ralph E. Long, a second-year law student in the College of Law who died in the 1960 crash of his Air National Guard plane.

The O'Connor, Cavanagh, Anderson, Westover, Killingsworth & Beshears Advocacy Awards. Through the generosity of this Phoenix firm, annual awards are made to the student preparing the best brief and to the student exhibiting the best oral advocacy skills in the Fegley Moot Court Competition. Awards are also made to those students participating in the final rounds of the Competition.

Odgers Book Awards are presented to the first-year student who showed the greatest improvement in grade point average from first semester to third semester and to the graduating student who showed the greatest increase in grade point average from the first semester to the overall grade average.

Order of the Coif. The College of Law, one of a selected number of law schools holding membership in the national Order, awards this honor to third-year students who rank within the top ten percent of their graduating class and who took no more than 21 ungraded units.

Outstanding Senior Award. This award, made available through the auspices of the University of Arizona Foundation, is presented annually to the third-year student selected by the faculty as the outstanding graduating senior.

The Outstanding First-Year Student Award is presented annually by the Phoenix firm of Jennings, Strouss and Salmon to the student with the highest cumulative grade average after one year of law study.

The Roger W. Perry Writing Award. Through the generosity of friends of the late Roger Perry, a distinguished trial lawyer, a fund has been established, the income of which is awarded annually to the author of an outstanding piece of student writing. The faculties of the Colleges of Law at the University of Arizona and at Arizona State University each year nominate the three best student papers at each institution for submission to a judging committee of lawyers.

Phi Delta Phi Award. Each year Samuel L. Pattee Inn of Phi Delta Phi makes an award to the graduating senior with the highest cumulative grade average.

Prentice-Hall Tax Award. The Federal Tax Guide, Edition A, including weekly supplements for one year, is presented to the leading student in taxation in the graduating class.
Snell and Wilmer Outstanding Second-Year Law Review Student Award. This Phoenix firm annually presents an award to the second-year Law Review student selected as most outstanding on the bases of writing, service and overall academic performance.

The Charles L. Strouss Law Review Prize. A cash prize, from a fund established in memory of a distinguished Arizona lawyer, is awarded each year for the best written work contributed to the Review by a second-year student.

The Harry S. Taylor Honors Scholarship is presented annually to the Editor-in-Chief of the Arizona Law Review. The award, which was established by Mrs. Taylor in memory of her husband, is made with the stipulation that the recipient cannot accept off-campus employment during the academic year in which the award is made.

The Floyd E. Thomas Memorial Award. An award to a student selected by the faculty is made annually in memory of a distinguished member of the faculty.

Lynn Thompson Memorial Scholarship. A scholarship in memory of a former law student is awarded to a member of the Law Women's Association on the basis of need and scholarship.

The Morris K. Udall Prize is presented for individual honors in the Feglty Moot Court Competition.

United States Law Week Prize. A one-year subscription is awarded by the publishers to a senior student who has demonstrated excellence in the field of public law.

The West Publishing Company gives a selected title from the Hornbook Series to the member of each of the three law classes who has achieved the highest cumulative grade average for all work undertaken.
The University of Arizona is an Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.