

# COLLEGE OF LAW

CATALOG 1971-1972/1972-1973



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA**  
Tucson, Arizona

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA

*College of Law  
Catalog*

1971-1972  
1972-1973

*Announcements concerning regulations, fees, curricula,  
or other matters, are subject to change without notice.*

Inquiries regarding admission should be addressed to:  
College of Law, Room 405, The University of Arizona,  
Tucson, Arizona 85721.

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 Lee, Rex E., A.B., J.D.  
 Leshner, Robert O., B.A., LL.B.  
 Mallery, Richard K., B.A., M.A., J.D.

### *Teaching Associates:*

Silverman, Andrew, J.D.

## COLLEGE OF LAW CALENDAR

FIRST SEMESTER	1971-72	1972-73
Residence Halls open for New Students (Additional rental fee charged for occupancy prior to day preceding Orientation Program).	August 31 Tuesday	August 29 Tuesday
Degrees awarded as of this date for students completing requirements at close of summer session.	September 1 Wednesday	September 1 Friday
Orientation for first-year students	September 3, 4 Friday-Saturday	September 1, 2 Friday-Saturday
Registration	September 7 Tuesday	September 5 Tuesday
Classes begin	September 8 Wednesday	September 6 Wednesday
Last day for late registration	September 15 Wednesday	September 13 Wednesday
Last day for dropping courses	October 23 Saturday	October 21 Saturday
Veterans' Day — no classes	November 11 Thursday	November 11 Saturday
Thanksgiving recess	November 25-28, incl. Thursday-Sunday	November 23-26, incl. Thursday-Sunday
Applications for degree candidacy for Juris Doctor to be awarded at close of the following summer session due by	December 1 Wednesday	December 1 Friday
Christmas recess	Dec. 19-Jan. 2, incl. Sunday-Sunday	Dec. 21-Jan. 3, incl. Thursday-Wednesday
Classes end	January 7 Friday	January 5 Friday
Examinations begin	January 10 Monday	January 8 Monday
Candidates for Juris Doctor degree to be awarded at close of first semester must have degree requirements complete, except for first-semester courses	January 14 Friday	January 12 Friday
Examinations end	January 22 Saturday	January 20 Saturday
Mid-year recess	January 23-30, incl. Sunday-Sunday	January 21-28 incl. Sunday-Sunday

SECOND SEMESTER	1971-72	1972-73
Registration	January 31 Monday	January 29 Monday
Classes begin	February 1 Tuesday	January 30 Tuesday
Last day for late registration	February 8 Tuesday	February 6 Tuesday
Degrees awarded as of this date for students completing requirements at close of first semester	February 1 Tuesday	February 1 Thursday
La Fiesta de los Vaqueros — no classes	February 24 Thursday	February 22 Thursday
Last day for dropping courses	March 11 Saturday	March 10 Saturday
Spring recess	Mar. 26-Apr. 3 Sun-Mon. incl.	Apr. 15-23 Sat.-Mon. incl.
Applications for degree candidacy for Juris Doctor degree to be awarded at close of the following fall or spring semester due by	May 1 Monday	May 1 Tuesday
Classes end	May 12 Friday	May 11 Friday
Candidates for Juris Doctor degree to be awarded at close of second semester must have degree requirements complete, except for second-semester courses	May 15 Monday	May 15 Tuesday
Examinations begin	May 15 Monday	May 14 Monday
Examinations end	May 26 Friday	May 25 Friday
Commencement	May 27 Saturday	May 26 Saturday
SUMMER SESSION	1972	1973
Registration	June 9 Friday	June 8 Friday
Classes begin	June 12 Monday	June 11 Monday
Classes end	August 9 Wednesday	August 8 Wednesday



# The University of Arizona College of Law

We at the University of Arizona College of Law welcome your interest in our law school. The College, which was founded in 1925, is part of a distinguished University enrolling about 24,000 students. It is fully accredited and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since 1931. The law building, occupied since 1960, is a six-floor red brick structure housing faculty and administrative offices, class and seminar rooms, student lounge and offices, a large library and a courtroom frequently used for actual trials and for appellate arguments.

## STUDYING LAW IN THE 1970's

This is a very interesting and demanding time in the history of law and of the legal profession. Unprecedented 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. Here at Arizona, we have spent two full years carefully evaluating our curriculum and making plans for the development of an entirely new program of law studies.

### Faculty and Students

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 will keep the rate at a reasonable level.

### Curriculum

The curriculum has been dramatically revised. The first year features shorter, more intensive courses, a research and writing course taught by several

professors and teaching assistants, and a continued emphasis on rigorous analysis through the use of the case method.

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 them to explore selected areas of the law in depth through blocks of related courses and seminars. Much of the work in the second year involves problem method courses in which students are encouraged to develop their own powers to solve problems by marshaling and synthesizing legal principles and factual material. This method of instruction requires relatively small classes with a lively exchange of ideas constantly taking place.

In the third year, students have an opportunity to select from a wide variety of seminars. (To a limited degree second-year students may also participate in the seminar program.) These seminars will 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.

### **New Clinical Program:**

The University of Arizona is pioneering in the development of clinical studies in law school. Several of the seminars available to second- and third-year students involve a substantial amount of field work. As a result of the development of this program the University of Arizona now operates a Post-Conviction Clinic in which students enrolled in a seminar in Criminal Procedure provide legal assistance to inmates of Arizona State Prison. Similarly, students enrolled in the Legal Aid seminar spend a portion of their time working in the offices of the Pima County Legal Aid Society, an OEO funded legal services project. Students in Juvenile Delinquency serve in the local juvenile court. New programs are now being developed that will place students in the local prosecutor's and public defender's offices as well as in some governmental agencies and private law offices.

The Supreme Court of Arizona has now authorized third-year students in the College of Law, acting under close supervision, to actively appear in court on behalf of clients. In order to better administer all of these programs, one member of the law faculty serves as Director of Clinical Studies and under a grant from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility two young lawyers have been employed to act as Teaching Associates in the clinical program.

Arizona's clinical legal studies program is a pioneering effort that will have substantial impact on the new shape of legal education in the United States.

### **Latin American Legal Studies:**

The College of Law has embarked on a new program for the development of Latin American legal studies. It will concentrate on international transactions and investments and on the developmental problems encountered in Mexico, Central and Latin America. A special library acquisitions program is underway to provide the necessary foreign language materials to support a major international law program.

### **Natural Resources:**

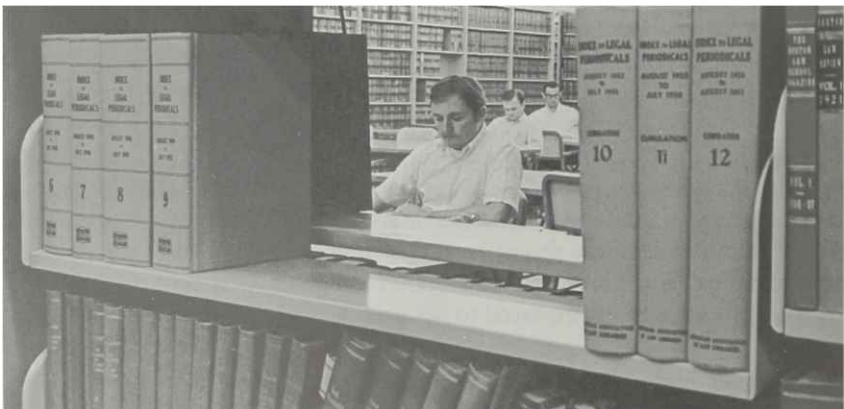
The University of Arizona already has a very strong program in the fields of mining law, public land law and water law. New courses in conservation and natural resources have been developed. In cooperation with other departments at the University of Arizona, the College of Law is developing a program aimed at addressing the critical problems of man and his natural environment.

### **Law and Urbanization:**

Lawyers must be sensitive to the manifold problems that urbanization poses for man in his personal and corporate existence. The Arizona curriculum features cooperation between corporate and tax specialists in a coordinated series of courses in the field of business planning, as well as a large number of offerings in the fields of real property, local government law, planning and zoning, social legislation, criminal law and administrative law. It is the aim of this law school to ensure that its graduates are prepared to deal intelligently with the critical problems of urban existence.

### **The Law Library:**

Arizona's new 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 a 150,000 volume collection. The library



*Studying Law*

already contains the reports of all states 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 and other foreign materials. As new teaching and research programs are developed, library holdings will accordingly increase. One entire wing of the library is now devoted to increasingly important federal statutes, administrative regulations, congressional reports, and the like. A complete set of specialized services in such fields as labor relations, taxation, trade regulation and aviation law are also available.

### **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 the best educational experience 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 challenged to the limits of their capacity and they will be engaged in professional programs of unique dimensions.

# 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 with a cumulative grade-point average which, when considered with the score on the Law School Admission Test and other relevant data, indicates a reasonable probability of success in the study of law. Applicants are also required to present evidence of their personal integrity and good character.

Applicants are initially evaluated according to a formula which combines the student's undergraduate academic record and his score on the LSAT. It is not possible to fix any particular combination of grade average and LSAT score as the breaking point between admission and rejection. As a generalization, however, students with grade-point averages no higher than B- will find difficulty in gaining admission, unless they receive a high score on the LSAT. Even those with a higher academic record will experience some difficulty if they have done poorly on the LSAT.

The admissions formula is not inflexibly applied and we will give careful consideration to any relevant factors which indicate that the applicant has a good potential for law study. The University of Arizona has no desire to deny a legal education to any worthy student. It seeks only to identify those who have no reasonable chance of success and to save them and the school needless expenditure of time and effort.

## APPLICATION PROCEDURE

First-year students are admitted only in the fall semester. All items necessary to complete the student's application must be received by the College of Law no later than April 1 for admission in September. Late applications will be considered only where compelling circumstances excuse delay.

All applicants for admission must take the Law School Admission Test given by the Educational Testing Service. The test is given four times a year at the University of Arizona and at other centers throughout the state and nation. Arrangements to take the test should be made as early as possible in the academic year prior to enrollment in the College of Law. Applicants should direct their inquiries concerning the tests to the Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The test is a specially designed aptitude test for which no specific preparation is necessary. A student's performance on the test will be affected strongly by the quality of his undergraduate education as well as his natural capacity.

A request for an application or other inquiries should be directed to College of Law (Room 405), University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

## TRANSFER STUDENTS

Students who have done well at other law schools may be permitted to transfer to the University of Arizona in either the fall or spring semester. In order to be eligible for transfer, the student must have an undergraduate

academic record which would qualify him to enter the University of Arizona College of Law as a beginning student. Besides the items which are required for normal application, a transfer applicant must also submit an official transcript of his prior law studies and a letter from the dean of the school from which he is transferring stating that he is at present eligible to register and continue in that law school. 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. An independent judgment will be made in each case as to whether such a transfer would be in the best interest of the student and of the College.

Transfer students will not receive credit for work done at a law school which was 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 27 units of credit, in residence, at this University. In order to receive residence credit, the student must be registered for a schedule of no less than 10 units for the semester, and in the event he fails to pass at least 9 units of work, he shall receive residence credit in the ratio that the units passed bear to 9.

### **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 admitted as special students. Applicants must have such 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. They are not degree candidates and are not eligible for the bar examination in Arizona.

Well-qualified senior undergraduate students, with the written approval of their major professor and the dean of their college, and graduate students, with the written approval of their advisor and the dean of the Graduate College, 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 Executive Committee of the law faculty.



*Main Wing of College of Law Library*

# 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 extra-curricular 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 responsible for administering the student honor code through the Board of Governors, a group of students elected by the student body. The code governs student conduct during examinations and extends to student activities undertaken under law school auspices. In addition, the SBA provides a speaker's 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; 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*, the College of Law's newspaper, is published four times a year by the Student Bar Association. 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 student and faculty opinions on a wide variety of issues.

## MOOT COURT

The *Fegly Moot Court Competition* provides a full program of briefing and arguing cases on appeal. Beginning in the first year with the course Appellate Practice and Moot Court, the competition offers each student an opportunity to develop both his ability in creative legal writing and his appellate advocacy. Those who excel in the first and second rounds of the competition are selected to membership on the Moot Court Board. These senior law students prepare legal memoranda and fact patterns from which cases are argued and act as the judges for the first-year competition.

## LEGAL AID

Each year a number of students volunteer their services to the Pima County Legal Aid Society, which operates several neighborhood law offices serving members of the community who are unable to afford private lawyers. Student participants act as law clerks and investigators and acquire valuable experience in the varied aspects of law practice. The College offers a seminar in conjunction with the legal aid program and students receive academic credit for research in areas of law and legal institutions of particular importance to lawyers serving indigent clients.

## LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

A volunteer student group has recently been formed to provide research assistance to attorneys assigned to defend indigent persons charged with crime. It is anticipated that this program will continue to grow and that the activity will form the basis for clinical study of the operation of the criminal justice system.

## LAW FRATERNITIES

Three national legal fraternal organizations are represented in the College of Law: Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Phi, and Kappa Beta Pi (a legal sorority). Each contributes in its own special way to the professional atmosphere of the College.



*Moot Court*



# 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 residence study in accredited law schools. In order to receive residence credit, the student must be registered for a schedule of no less than 10 class hours per week, and in the event he fails to pass at least 9 units of work, he shall receive residence credit in the ratio that the units passed bears to 9. The course may be accelerated by summer study, two summer sessions at the University of Arizona being the equivalent of one semester. Graduation requires the successful completion of at least 85 units of law study with a cumulative grade average of 3.0000 (C) for all work undertaken at the University of Arizona.

## 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. The student must spend a great deal of time in the library digging into the history and theories of the law and he should engage in some of the student professional activities that will equip him to be a contributing member of the bar. The faculty believes that part-time legal education lacks the breadth required of adequate professional training and urges most strongly that students not plan to do outside work. It is most essential that first-year students devote themselves entirely to their studies. The law school will assist in every way it can to see that students need not seek gainful employment.

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. In very special circumstances, as for example where the student must work more than 10 hours per week, a reduction in course load may be permitted with the consent of the Dean. In no event, however, will a student be permitted to carry fewer than 9 units.

## ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

The University of Arizona employs a grading system in which 1 = superior, 2 = above average, 3 = average, 4 = below average, and 5 = failure. Academic regulations are as follows:

1. Probation: A student shall be placed on probation if, at the end of any regular semester or any summer session, his cumulative grade average is below 3.0000, or his grade average for that regular semester or summer session is below 3.0000.
2. Disqualification: A student on probation shall be disqualified if, at the end of the next regular semester for which he enrolls, he fails to achieve a cumulative grade average of 3.0000, or better.
3. Readmission: A student who has been disqualified under the above rule may be readmitted on probation only upon permission granted by the Faculty

Executive Committee after application for readmission filed by the student, and subject to such conditions as the Committee may then impose.

Experience indicates that, except in rare cases, students who have once been disqualified are unlikely to be successful in the study of law thereafter. Therefore, the Committee discourages applications for readmission and warns that an application for readmission shall be granted only in the exceptional case where it is shown that the disqualification resulted from circumstances not indicating the student's lack of capacity for law study and the Committee is convinced that all material factors involved in the particular case indicate a high probability of success after readmission.



*Student and Faculty Advisor*

# The Courses

The College of Law recently completed a fundamental reorganization of the curriculum which changed and expanded the course program to include 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.

A student who has completed 50 units or more of law studies and who has a 2.50 cumulative grade average may, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the law faculty, take a maximum of 6 units of upper division or graduate work in other colleges of the University. The Executive Committee will require that the courses so elected be relevant to law study. The grades received for such work will be included in the student's cumulative grade average and the units earned will apply toward satisfaction of the graduation requirement of the College of Law.

Listed below are the required courses and description of required courses, elective courses, and seminars.

## REQUIRED COURSES

### FIRST YEAR

The first year of law study is entirely prescribed:

First Semester		Second Semester	
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Units</i>
Contracts (Law 300) .....	5	Torts (Law 304) .....	5
Introduction to Legal Process & Civil Procedure (Law 301) .....	4	Property (Law 305) .....	5
Criminal Law Process (Law 302) .....	4	Constitutional Law (Law 306) .....	4
Research & Writing (Law 303) .....	2	Appellate Practice & Moot Court (Law 307) [pass-fail] .....	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>15</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>15</b>

### SECOND YEAR

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Units</i>
Evidence (Law 308) .....	4

### THIRD YEAR

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Units</i>
The Legal Profession (Law 309) .....	2

In addition to the above required courses, the following requirements must be satisfied:

1. Each student as a condition of graduation must satisfactorily complete at least one of the following courses: Jurisprudence, International Law, Legal History, Legal Process, Comparative Law.
2. Each student must satisfactorily complete at least one seminar and must, either in conjunction with a seminar or through independent research, present a research paper of substantial quality. A student must obtain certification from a professor that the submitted paper meets minimal graduation requirements.

## **COURSE DESCRIPTIONS — REQUIRED COURSES**

The following descriptions indicate the substantive content of the courses. The numerals following the course numbers indicate the units per semester.

### **Contracts** (Law 300, 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 & Civil Procedure** (Law 301, 4).

A survey of the origins of the common law, the English and American judicial systems; and introduction to the functioning of the legal system including the relationship between courts, administrative agencies and other executive departments; concepts of jurisdiction in American courts; civil procedure from complaint to trial.

### **Criminal Law Process** (Law 302, 4).

An introduction to the administration of criminal justice, emphasizing basic procedural issues arising in the criminal process.

### **Research & Writing** (Law 303, 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 304, 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 305, 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; and fixtures.

### **Constitutional Law** (Law 306, 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 & Moot Court** (Law 307, 1).

Introduction to the techniques of preparing appellate briefs and arguing appeals. Students are required to participate in the first round of the Fegly Moot Court Competition.

### **Evidence** (Law 308, 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 309, 2).

The background and basis of the lawyer's professional responsibility including his legal and ethical responsibility to his 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 is given. The courses listed in parentheses following a description indicate courses recommended to be taken prior to the course described. Enrollment without completion of the recommended courses will be allowed only with the consent of the instructor. Otherwise elective courses can be taken in either the second or third year.

**Decedents' Estates** (Law 310, 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; and grounds for and procedure in will contest proceedings.

**Trusts and Fiduciary Administration** (Law 311, 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; and the law of fiduciary administration, as to both decedents' and trust estates.

**Family Law** (Law 312, 3) II.

Examines the creation and dissolution of marriage and problems of marital and family relationships.

**Law and Medicine** (Law 313, 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 his patients; malpractice suits; drug liability litigation.

**Workmen's Compensation** (Law 314, 2) I.

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.

**Agency & Partnership** (Law 315, 3) I.

A treatment of the rights, duties and risks incident to the relationships of master-servant, principal-agent, partners, joint venturers, and independent contractors.

**Private Corporations** (Law 316, 3) II.

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 317, 2) I.

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 316)

**Law and Economics** (Law 318, 2) I, 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.

**Unfair Trade Practices** (Law 319, 2) II.

A study of the legal means employed to safeguard private enterprisers from such competitive excesses as false and deceptive advertising, disparagement of product and business methods, interference with contractual relationships, and the misappropriation of trade values, trademarks, and trade names.

**Regulated Industries** (Law 320, 2) II.

Legislative and administrative control of common carriers, public utilities and other private businesses in which competition is restricted by law. Includes the regulation of entry into the field, the establishment of rates and problems of discrimination in prices and services.

**Administrative Law** (Law 321, 3) II.

A study of the creation and functions of administrative tribunals, an examination of their procedures, and judicial review of administrative action.

**Law Review** (Law 322, 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 323, 3) I.

A consideration of problems arising from multi-state or multi-nation transactions. Included are questions of domicile, jurisdiction, the effect of foreign judgments and choice of law. (Recommended for third-year students only.)

**Labor Law** (Law 324, 3) II.

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; and the interpretation and enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act.

**Local Government Law** (Law 325, 2) II.

Investigation and analysis of the lawyer's role in selected problems of an urban society: the impact of federal and state programs, such as urban renewal and Model Cities plans; revitalization of the central core; highways, mass transportation and rapid transit; technical and financial problems relating to housing, sanitation, and other urban services; location and relocation of commerce and industry; modification and development of governmental units; urban planning as a governmental function.

**Jurisprudence** (Law 326, 3) II.

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.

**International Law** (Law 327, 3) I.

This course deals with the rule of law in international relations; the source and applications of international law; jurisdiction over persons and territory; recognition of states; governmental immunities; methods of settlement of international disputes.

**Comparative Law** (Law 328, 3) II.

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 History** (Law 329, 3) I.

An introduction to the history of the common law. Emphasis is given to the origins and development of legal institutions and common law doctrines.

**Legal Process** (Law 330, 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.

**Legislation** (Law 331, 3) II.

The legislative process and the lawyer's role in statutory interpretation, drafting, lobbying, and representing witness-clients in the legislative arena. Some emphasis will be placed upon creating a practical legislative product.

**Independent Research** (Law 332, 1-6) I, II.

Students may receive one or two 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 3 to 6 units credit. The project must first be approved by the Research and Clinical Board. In addition the student must obtain written approval to enroll from the supervising professor prior to registration.

**Commercial Transactions** (Law 333, 4) I.

The rights and liabilities of those who enter into commercial transactions (the focus of the course is the Uniform Commercial Code); secured credit transactions, including accommodation contracts (suretyship), mortgages, pledges, dealers' financing, use of credit and security holders' remedies; the nature of negotiable instruments and their uses in commercial and banking transactions.

**Insurance** (Law 335, 2) II.

Interests protected by insurance; selection and control of risks; waiver, estoppel and election; adjustment of claims.

**Bankruptcy and Creditors' Rights** (Law 336, 3) I.

Creditors' remedies under the law of Arizona; the fundamentals of the U.S. Bankruptcy Act: voluntary and involuntary proceedings; the bankrupt's estate; rights and duties of the trustee; exemptions; liquidation of the estate; secured claims and general creditors; discharge.

**International Commercial Transactions** (Law 337, 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 333)

**Real Estate Transactions** (Law 338, 2) I.

A study of the problems and operations of the modern real estate developer, investor and home buyer; city planning, slum clearance, conveyancing and the effect of public law on private real estate transactions.

**Community Property** (Law 339, 2) II.

The nature of the community, its formation and dissolution; the acquisition, management and disposition of community property; community property as distinguished from separate property; the bases 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 jurisdictions.



**Mining and Public Land Law** (Law 340, 3) I.

Study of the law, state and federal, affecting the use and conservation of the public lands; including methods by which mining claims can be located and proved, and other mineral rights are obtained.

**Water Law** (Law 341, 2) I.

The doctrine of prior appropriation of the western states; riparian rights; underground waters; interstate streams and national development.

**Federal Jurisdiction** (Law 342, 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; and state law in federal courts.

**Federal and Arizona Procedure** (Law 343, 3) I.

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, counterclaims, cross-claims, third-party claims, intervention, interpleader and class action; the real party in interest; trial by jury; declaratory judgment; the effect of prior litigation and the doctrine of *res judicata*.

**Remedies** (Law 344, 3) II.

An integrative study of the range of available civil judicial remedies in law and equity. Damages in tort and contract, specific performance of contracts, reformation, rescission, restitution, and injunction will be explored.

**Trial Practice** (Law 345, 3) I, II.

A study of trial procedure with student participation in demonstrations and practice trials. (Law 308)

**Federal Income Tax** (Law 346, 3) II.

A study of the fundamentals of federal income taxation 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; non-taxable exchanges; income splitting, and tax accounting principles presented in the form of a series of problems with emphasis on statutory interpretation.

**Corporate Taxation** (Law 347, 3) I.

A problem method analysis of the federal income taxation of corporations and shareholders in the organization, operation, purchase and sale, reorganization and liquidation of corporations. (Law 346)

**Federal Estate and Gift Taxation** (Law 348, 3) I.

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. The problem method is used; tax planning aspects of specific transfers and property interests are considered. (Law 346, 310, 311)

**State & Local Taxation** (Law 349, 2) II.

A survey of taxation on the state and local level, with particular attention to the ad valorem property tax. Other topics include sales and use taxes, excise taxes, and the state taxation of income and estates.

**Problems in Criminal Law** (Law 350, 3) I.

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 351, 2) II.

Fundamental principles of accounting and their relation to the law, including an examination of legal disputes and statutory requirements involving accounting concepts.

**COURSE DESCRIPTIONS — SEMINARS**

Seminars may be taken in both the second and third years of law study. The maximum enrollment in a seminar is 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.

**Estate Planning** (Law 399a, 3) II.

An intensive examination of the problems involved in planning the orderly devolution of property. Tax, nontax, and practical considerations will be explored. Outside speakers will be utilized. 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 346, 348, 310, 311)

**Problems in the Law of Torts** (Law 399b, 2) I.

A study of evolving trends in the field of products liability: an examination of negligence, warranty and strict liability theories.

**Juvenile Delinquency** (Law 399c, 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.

**Securities Regulation** (Law 399d, 2) I.

Study of federal and state regulation of the distribution of, and trading in, securities with emphasis on the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the constantly expanding load of case materials relating thereto.

**Business Planning** (Law 399e, 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 316, 347)

**Current Constitutional Problems** (Law 399f, 2) 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.

**Law and Poverty** (Law 399g, 2) I, II.

Combining field work with substantive instruction, the seminar relates to legal problems primarily affecting low-income persons in the areas of housing, public assistance, domestic relations, consumer protection, education and criminal court procedures. Clinical work in the office of a public agency or in connection with empirical research projects will be required.

**Law and Social Problems** (Law 399h, 2) I.

An examination of the interrelation between current social, economic and political problems and the legal process. The seminar will range over the effects of urbanization, automation and poverty and the lawyer's function in society's attempts to meet these problems.

**Current Labor Law Problems** (Law 399i, 2) II.

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 324)

**Consumer Credit Problems** (Law 399j, 2) I.

It will be the purpose of this seminar to identify abuses of readily available consumer credit; to examine and evaluate existing and proposed legislation designed to correct the abuses. Particular emphasis will be given to state consumer fraud statutes, retail installment sales legislation, the federal Consumer Credit Protection Act and the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code. (Law 333)

**Problems of Land Development** (Law 399k, 2) I.

An examination of the public land use planning process including policy goals, new towns, master plans, zoning, subdivision regulations, urban renewal, housing for low-income families, taxation, and industrial development.

**Natural Resources Law** (Law 399l, 2) II.

A seminar on law and the public and private administration, use and conservation of natural resources. (Law 340 or 341)

**Landlord and Tenant** (Law 399m, 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.

**Environmental Conservation Law** (Law 399n, 2) I.

Legal aspects of environmental conservation. The threat to the human habitat and spirit from the pollution and contamination of air, soil, water, food and space and from urban blight, rural uglification, the destruction of wildlife and natural growth, the exploitation of the wilderness, and other consequences of overpopulation and technological wastes, will be considered in its legal implications.

**Law and Psychiatry** (Law 399o, 2) 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 perspectives of the lawyer and that of the psychiatrist. The seminar will include some clinical or field work.

**Housing Problems** (Law 399p, 2) II.

An inquiry into existing housing conditions, including the effects of substandard housing on both individuals and society; existing governmental programs for the establishment of low-income housing; and projection and evaluation of alternative methods of providing standard housing.

**Criminal Procedure** (Law 399q, 2) I, II.

A study of criminal appellate procedure and post-conviction remedies in the context of a post-conviction legal assistance clinic offering legal services to inmates of the Arizona State Prison. Students, under the supervision of the faculty and volunteer attorneys, will interview inmates who desire legal services, research the problems which arise, and draft the pleadings and memoranda necessary to obtain various types of post-conviction relief ranging from motions for delayed appeals to federal habeas corpus petitions.

**Administration of the Criminal Process** (Law 399r, 2) II.

An advanced study of selected issues in the area of criminal procedure and the administration of the criminal process which will require individual student research. The course will also have a clinical component enabling the student to transform his research into a "practical" product.

**Current Contract Problems** (Law 399s, 2) I.

Study and writing on selected current problems of general contracts, including unconscionability, adhesional contracts, and changes proposed for the second edition of the *Restatement of Contracts*.

**Poverty, Race and Employment** (Law 399t, 2) II.

Topics considered in this seminar include: the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission; the use of Civil Rights Acts in organizing campaigns; state equal employment policies; Executive Order Number 11246 controlling fair employment under government contracts; NLRB decisions relating to racial discrimination in employment as an unfair labor practice; work relief requirements under state welfare laws; impact of work training programs and incentive allowances upon union shop practices and collective bargaining relationships; policies and practices denying welfare benefits for low-income workers; other subjects which bridge the gaps between civil rights, welfare and labor law.

**Indian Law** (Law 399u, 2) II.

Selected legal problems in: tribal government; Indian civil rights; administration of justice; legal services; Indian lands; Indian claims; economic development; Indian health, education and welfare; Bureau of Indian Affairs termination of established relations between the federal government and the Indian.

**Problems Under the Uniform Commercial Code** (Law 399v, 2) II.

An advanced seminar which will explore in detail selected problems arising under the U.C.C. including but not necessarily limited to, the limits of the doctrine of "unconscionability," the overlap between warranty and strict tort liability, and the interaction of Article 9 and the federal bankruptcy and federal tax lien act. (Law 333)

**Law and Socio-Economic Development** (Law 399w, 2) I.

A focus on the experience that a developing country in Central America (Costa Rica) has had with the law of industrial incentives, consumer credit and capital formation. When placed in proper perspective with the experience of other developing countries, and that of more developed nations, the Costa Rican and Central American materials should illustrate the role played by law and legal institutions in the socio-economic development process.

**Urban Problems** (Law 399x, 2) I.

Coordinated investigation of selected problems of emerging urban areas such as air pollution, new towns, highway planning, waste disposal and commercial development. Students select and define a particular problem upon which they will work for the semester.



*A Seminar in Progress*

# Financial Assistance

Financial aid is of three types: (1) scholarship, (2) combination scholarship-loan, and (3) loan. The application for an entering student is considered only for scholarship aid and not for *law school loans*. (Loan assistance is available by application through the University of Arizona Student Aid Office.)

The standard financial aid to previously registered students is in the form of a combination scholarship-loan. In a few cases of excellent records and proven needs, scholarships will be awarded without any loan. A student in good standing in the College of Law may apply for a loan without scholarship aid.

Limited scholarship aid is available through the University of Arizona Office of Scholarships and Awards.

The final date for filing applications for financial assistance for the next academic year is May 15. In order to be considered for a scholarship, entering students must also have completed the application procedure for admission by this date.

Please direct inquiries concerning financial aid to the following addresses:  
 Law College loans and scholarships: College of Law (Room 405),  
 The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

University of Arizona Scholarships: Office of Scholarships and Awards,  
 203C Administration Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

University of Arizona Loans: Student Aid Office, 203A Administration  
 Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

*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 full scholarships (with preference being given to applicants from disadvantaged minorities) covering not only such traditional items as tuition, books, room and board, but also funds to provide tutorial and other individualized academic assistance where appropriate.

*The University of Arizona Law College Association Scholarship Fund.* The Law College Association, composed of alumni and friends of the College of Law, has embarked on a program of accumulating funds for scholarships for students of high promise. The grants generally are in an amount sufficient to pay tuition and book expenses. They are available principally to resident students, although very highly qualified nonresidents may also qualify. The scholarships are awarded on the basis of financial need and academic excellence. While the major portion will be awarded to second- and third-year students of proven ability, a limited number of awards also will be made to promising first-year students.

*Martin Gentry Scholarship.* The income from a fund of approximately \$8,000, established by a distinguished member of the class of 1929, is awarded annually to students who have demonstrated qualities of high professional character and competence, and who are in need of financial assistance. Preference is given to students who have taken their undergraduate work at the University of Arizona.

*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.

*Pima County Bar Auxiliary Scholarships.* The wives of members of the Pima County Bar Association annually make available to the College of Law a number of scholarships in the amount of \$500 to be awarded to Arizona residents who have demonstrated substantial professional capacity.

*Alphonse E. and Alfred J. Farone Scholarship.* The AMICO Club of Phoenix awards an annual scholarship of \$500 in the name of a late member of the Phoenix Bar, to a deserving second-year student from the Phoenix area.

*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.

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

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

*John M. Sundt Memorial Scholarship.* A scholarship of \$400 is given every other year to a deserving law student.

*Municipal Judges' Association Scholarship.* A \$50 scholarship is awarded annually to a deserving law student selected by the faculty.

## STUDENT LOANS

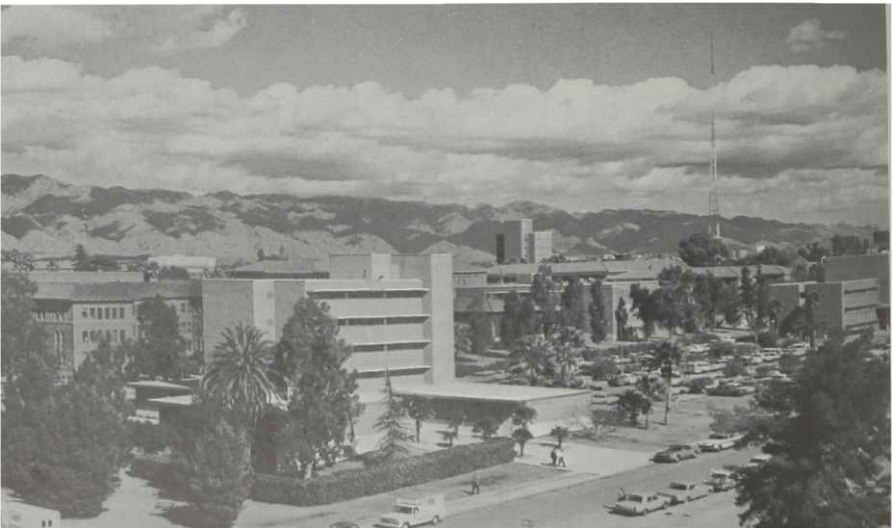
By the time they arrive at law school, students frequently have put a severe strain on their families' resources. Many have family responsibilities of their own. Scholarship aid, while increasing, is nevertheless limited, and many students need assistance in financing their legal education. While recognizing 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 his professional career. Much that he achieves in his later life will depend on the start he gets and the record he compiles. 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 even more out of law school if they could have had more time for study and reflection. The law is becoming infinitely more complex and law school is correspondingly more demanding. The student, his family and his community have a stake in his 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.

Several loan funds are available through the College of Law. The *American Bar Association* makes available to the College of Law a substantial fund for student loans of up to \$1,500 per year. These loans are made at favorable interest rates, with payments deferred until after graduation from law school. The College of Law also is able to provide a number of loans in smaller amounts, in some cases up to \$500. These loans are made available by contributions to the *University of Arizona Law College Association* and by the following funds established in memory of distinguished members of the Arizona bench and bar: The Charles L. Strouss Memorial Fund (1958); the T. J. Byrne Memorial Fund (1960); the Levi S. Udall Memorial Fund (1960); the Walter Roche Memorial Fund (1962); the Joseph A. Birchett Memorial Fund (1964); the Lt. William Pearson Leisenring Memorial Fund (1969); and the H. Wesley Carlson Memorial Fund (1970).

There are also several loan programs available at the University of Arizona. These include the *National Defense Education Act* government loan program, and the *United Student Aid Fund*, under which loans are guaranteed by a private non-profit corporation.



*College of Law on the U. of A. Campus*

**FEES AND EXPENSES**

Following is a summary estimate of minimum annual expenses for full time law students, based upon the academic year 1969-70.

Dormitory Room (minimum rate) .....	\$ 280.00
Meals in University Cafeteria .....	500.00
Books and Supplies (\$80 per semester) .....	160.00
Registration Fee (\$169.50 per semester) .....	339.00
Special Law Fee .....	70.00
	<hr/>
Total Minimum Annual Expense .....	\$1,349.00
(Legal Residents of Arizona)	
Nonresident Tuition Fee .....	890.00
	<hr/>
Total Minimum Annual Expense .....	\$2,239.00
(Nonresidents)	

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.

*Late Registration.* Students who fail to complete registration by payment of all fees during the scheduled registration period are charged a late registration fee of \$10.

*Change of Schedule.* For any change in schedule other than withdrawal with a failing grade, a fee of \$2 will be charged, effective the first day after the close of registration as scheduled.

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

# Honors and Awards

*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 within the top ten percent of their graduating class.

*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 in the amount of \$500 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 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*.

*The Charles L. Strouss Law Review Prize.* The sum of \$50 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.

*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 Transamerica Title Insurance Company* annually awards \$250 to the student who submits the best paper of publishable quality in the field of real property 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 Lester W. Feezer Prize and the Charlotte Feezer Award.* During his lifetime Professor Feezer gave a small sum of money to the senior voted by his class as most likely to succeed. A fund perpetuates that prize. Another award, consisting of a work of fine literature of particular interest to lawyers, is given to a senior law student by friends of Charlotte Feezer, late widow of Professor Feezer.

*The Ralph E. Long 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 International Association of Insurance Counsel* awards each year a magazine subscription and a plaque to a student for academic achievement in the field of insurance law.

*The International Academy of Trial Lawyers Award* is received by the senior law student who, in the opinion of the Dean and faculty, has distinguished himself in the field of trial advocacy.

*The Phoenix Association of Defense Counsel Award*, a \$100 cash prize, is awarded to a third-year student who has been outstanding in areas related to trial work.

*Phi Alpha Delta Award*. The Knox Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta makes an annual award to the winner of the speech contest sponsored by the fraternity.

*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.

*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 Fegly Moot Court Competition.

*Nathan Burkan Memorial Award*. The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers annually conducts a competition for writers in the field of copyright law, and awards a first prize of \$250, and a second prize of \$100, to students in the third-year class.

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

*Daily Reporter Prizes*. Each year members of the two highest ranking teams in the first and second year Fegly Moot Court Competition are awarded appropriate book prizes by the *Daily Reporter*, a Tucson legal newspaper.

*Eugenia Tull Barnes Memorial Award*. A \$50 award is made each year to the outstanding female law student in memory of the late Eugenia Tull Barnes.

*Kappa Beta Pi Award*. Recognition is given to the outstanding third-year female law student.

#### *The Annual Awards Banquet*



# Housing

## 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 \$25.00 must accompany each application. This application should be sent to: Department of Student Housing, Room 201, New 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.

## OFF-CAMPUS RESIDENCE

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

# Summer Session

The College of Law conducts an 8-week summer session each year. Students who attend 2 full summer sessions may earn credits equivalent to one regular semester, and may thereby advance their graduation date. The College makes an effort to offer courses in the summer which are not ordinarily available during the regular term. A special summer session bulletin is issued in the spring of each year and inquiries should be directed to the Dean's office.