

JOINT MEETING OF
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES ON EDUCATION
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1973

S.C.R. 4

JOINT SENATE AND ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES ON EDUCATION

MINUTES OF HEARING

Tuesday, February 14th, 1973

PRESENT FROM SENATE:

Senator Foley
Senator Neal
Senator Bryan
Senator Hecht
Senator Wilson (guest)
Senator Blakemore (guest)

ABSENT: Senator Young
Senator Raggio
Senator Walker

PRESENT FROM ASSEMBLY:

Assemblyman Schofield
Assemblyman McNeel
Assemblyman Vergiels
Assemblyman Barengo
Assemblyman Foote
Assemblyman Broadbent

ABSENT: Assemblyman Lowman

GUESTS:

Mr. Cal Kinsley - Incline Village
Pete Hooper - Reno
Dottie Hooper - Reno
Doug Ferrari - Reno
G. Miller - Reno
Dean Heidrich - Reno
Mark A. Denton - Reno
Gail Ball - Reno
Ann Ehrenburg - Las Vegas
Gary Gray - Las Vegas
June Hansen - Reno
Marilyn Skender - Reno
James R. Brooke - Reno
Harold J. Jacobsen - Carson City
N. Humphrey - University of Nevada System
N. Edd Miller - President - University of Nevada
Reno
R. J. Zorn - University of Nevada Las Vegas

Additional Guests:

Richard Morgan - N.S.E.A.
David Zenoff - Judge Supreme Court
Larry Hyde - University of Nevada, Reno
Joe Nishicick - Independent observer
Dave Gott - Reno Nevada - University
Charles Fay - Reno, Nevada
James E. Smalley - Assemblyman
Gene Echols - Senator
Brent Begley - Reno
J. R. Skelton - Reno
Michael Wheat - Las Vegas, U. of N.
Lloyd Gangner - Las Vegas, U. of N.
Patrick Murphy - Reno, U. of N.
Blaine Sullivan - Reno
Gene O'Brien - Reno
Richard Daille - Reno
Tom Lorentsen - Reno

Chairman Foley convened the meeting at 2:40 P.M. for the purpose of discussing S.C.R. 4 which directs Senate and Assembly Education committees to study establishment of a law school as part of University of Nevada System. The Senator mentioned that several members of both committees were absent due to other meetings and would be present as soon as possible.

Senator Foley then presented the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Education, Jack Schofield.

Assemblyman Schofield: During the last campaign three years ago students spoke to me of their problems of being accepted in law schools in neighboring states and wanted me to do some probing into the possibility of establishing a law school in the Nevada university system. After the conclusion of the last Session of the Legislature, I did start gathering data on this and formed a committee consisting of Jan Gould, secretary treasurer, Dr. Roske, Dean at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and myself as president. From the data and information that was gathered from our study came the compilation of facts and figures making up the following report on Law School potentialities:

*See Exhibit 1 for content of Mr. Schofield's report.

Judge David Zenoff of the Supreme Court was asked by the Chairman to address the Hearing.

Judge Zenoff said that from the career choices selected from a large percentage of junior and high school students who were polled in Nevada a substantial number of them chose law. This would indicate a continuing and growing need for a law school curriculum in the Universities of Nevada.

Zudge Zenoff: Now, we have two questions (1) is a law school feasible or needed in the State of Nevada and then we have a second question, an explosive issue of where will it be located. Unless question number two is answered, then we can-

not have a law school under any circumstances. However, I wish to emphasize now that we do not have an explosive issue of location of the law school. There is no north south consideration. The need for a law school is particularly acute because in my experience and the experience of all my associates on the Bench and that of every lawyer whom I know in Nevada and that of every prominent citizen in the State of Nevada, we can no longer, by letters of recommendation or personal contact or personal affiliation of any kind get our Nevada students into a law school. You have already heard how in the State of Montana they have already started to train outside of its law school. 150,000 students took a test the LSAT test last year in America. The Law School Aptitude test of which 50,000 qualified under their test to become lawyers. 4,000 were rejected at Stanford Law School, 2,400 were rejected at Santa Clara Law School, 2,300 were rejected at the University of Wisconsin Law School. Of the many, many letters that I wrote let alone those which my associates wrote on the Supreme Court, my compadres on the Judiciary, and my friends on the District Courts around the country and other friends of whom I am aware none got accepted to the University of Mississippi. I wrote nine letters to nine different law schools for a dear friend whose son was an honor student. He was rejected at all. On his own he was admitted to the University of Miami law school where he paid \$2,400.00 a semester and he was glad to have the opportunity. If our Nevada students cannot get a law education it, therefore, becomes inevitable that the lawyers of Nevada will be made up of people from outside Nevada. Our native sons will not have the opportunity to serve their own people. Now we have some factors, law graduates are divided into three parts. Those who practice law, those who are associated with law, government work, local, state or national and a third category and those who need it in the long run. In their own business endeavors, in their father's business endeavors and their uncles business endeavors. Women who study law become better wives, companions to their husbands. The field of law in the work of governmental agencies alone in the words of retired Judge Tom Clark that he could use all the lawyers we could produce. Incidentally, Justice Clark urgently urges me to help establish a law school and promises that he can staff a law school overnight sufficiently that we can become accredited. Now what he means is that we need an accredited law school, accredited by the American Bar Association so that our graduates can practice in any State in the Union. We have no explosive issue about location simply because the Nevada Legislature placed a medical school in the northern area. The northerners readily acknowledge without any rancor, envy or jealousy that the law school should go to Southern Nevada.

Of course, it takes money and there is where the action lies. The cost of a law school has adequately been laid out for you by Mr. Schofield. Roughly you need (1) an accredited law library. According to the bible I have here in my position from the academy of new law schools the law library should be worth from \$300,000 to \$350,000 to have approval by the American Bar Association. In addition to that it will cost \$50,000 annually to maintain it in the manner in which it should be maintained.

Then of course, we must have component number two, the housing or home. Thirdly, we have operational expenses. Mr. Schofield's estimates are reasonably accurate much as mine could be reasonably accurate. He is on the button, so to speak, on the operation of a law school.

In Southern Nevada we have a very prominent and wealthy citizen who has offered as follows: toward a law library, a cash donation of \$150,000 provided that he have two years in order to pay this sum and that the building in which the library is to be housed be named after his father. He further commits himself to raising additional funds up to \$350,000. Knowing him as I do and members of the southern delegation do, Jerome Mack, we know that that commitment is good. Therefore, we can have a law library in Southern Nevada. But what about the rest - we need a place to call our home and what about operating expenses. So far nobody has come up with operating funds. But here in Northern Nevada by reason of an association I had through the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges I was requested six and one-half years ago to start working for a law school in Nevada. I cannot mention, at this time, the name of the organizational group or persons part of the group, for the reason that the money cannot be used for political activity. For that reason names cannot be mentioned at this time, but for the reason of saving grace, if the Legislature will enact something or at least soon for the State of Nevada to participate in establishing a law school this group will then feel free to be recognized and will make its offer firm. In rough terms, the group offers \$1,000,000 to the construction of a law building. The further use of this law library already on the campus at the campus at the University of Nevada North and further to participate financially in the operating costs. Now that is why I say there is no North South issue. If the Legislature will but legislate the necessary funds to start our law school, of course, it should be in the South. Regardless of the fact that we have the Trial College and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. Those are important organizations, important to the operation of a law school but not so essential to cause a serious rift within our own state when we have this crying need of several hundred students in Nevada who want law education and are being denied the opportunity to have one.

I will turn over to you, Senator Foley, this host of letters, telegrams of these young people who want to go to law school. See Exhibit 2.*

They say we don't care if somebody wants to point to sticks and stones in the form of a new building. We want to go to law school. We will go in Tonapah if that is where you place it. There is some merit parenthetically to having a law school in Tonapah where I can see an environment quiet enough where you live, eat and breath law and you will have a better lawyer, although the won't have as much fun.

Now, my urgency today, simply is this - that the Legislature act now. The Board of Regents has enacted a resolution recommending to the Legislature that they be funded to make a feasibility study returnable two year hence. What will that feasibility

study tell us? It will tell us that Nevada rates a law school. Out of all the states of the Union, Nevada is one of seven who does not have a law school. That seven is already reduced to six because Hawaii is presently establishing one and Alaska has recognized that it has to, too.

The Clark County Bar Association, Senator Foley, last week voted 72 to 13, 85 members being present, to go on record that they desire the Legislature to take steps to establish a law school in the State of Nevada regardless of location. The Washoe Bar Association is undergoing, a survey, and that survey will resolve that it is necessary for this Legislature to embark this state on a law school, wherever located.

So, therefore, I am asking not on behalf of the Nevada Supreme Court, not even on the citizenry of Nevada but for the students who want to go to a law school to give them that opportunity. Thank you.

Senate and Assembly Joint Education Hearing
February 13, 1973

Chancellor Neil Humphrey, University of Nevada - Reno, testified next on the law school issue. (See Exhibit 3 for the contents of Chancellor Humphrey's testimony.)

At the conclusion of Chancellor Humphrey's testimony, Chairman Foley asked if there is a need for outside consultation; and if so, what would be the requirements and background of this consultant. Chancellor Humphrey replied that he feels this person should be the Dean of a law school or faculty member of a law school that has been recently faced with the problem of a feasibility study. Chancellor Humphrey further stated that there is talent in this State to gather this study but would also like an outside point of view.

Senator Neal commented in reference to Judge Zenoff's testimony regarding the supporting petitions.

Chancellor Humphrey stated that one part of a feasibility study is to consider the need within the State, and remarked "What will a law school do for Nevada?".

Senator Hecht asked what the cost was for the last building constructed in Las Vegas. Chancellor Humphrey replied that the one that will soon be under construction is the P.E. facility -

Chairman Schofield asked what the cost would be per square foot. Chancellor Humphrey replied that for the last building it was \$35.00 per square foot.

Assemblyman Broadbent queried as to what was the feasibility study for the medical school. Chancellor Humphrey commented that there was two parts to this feasibility study. Number one being that the initial Board of Regents action was taken within the feasibility study. Number two being that the study was extended over a period of time. The cost cannot be separated from curriculum development. The actual cost for opening the school was \$219,900.00.

Next to testify was F. J. Zorn, President, University of Nevada - Las Vegas. Dr. Zorn commented that we are just in the beginning of this discussion. The decision cannot be made on the spur of the moment. They have received many petitions and should not consider this in dollars, but rather what would best serve the students in the State. Such a feasibility study would examine the role of a professional school within the University concept. A law school will do more than serve the students - it will have a role in that a law library will serve lawyers and other State resources.

Senate and Assembly Joint Education Hearing
February 13, 1973

(Continuation of Dr. Zorn's testimony)

Dr. Zorn commented that this needs a careful and systematic study. We should have the opportunity to develop information systematically so that we can all accept the final decision.

Chairman Foley commented that, from previous testimony, there is a desire for the law school, but will this demand for a law school continue.

Dr. Zorn stated that he believes it is clear that in recent years there has been an upsurge in legal education. The point is - need for awareness and information. Dr. Zorn further stated that he does not conceive that we will abandon due process; this is no short-term trend. Dr. Zorn suggested that we could learn from the University of Utah and Arizona State, by finding out what they did or what they would do differently.

Chairman Foley asked if Dr. Zorn felt the number of students would be increasing. Dr. Zorn replied that where the population is growing, there will be new young people.

Chairman Schofield commented that one of the basic factors that we would like to determine would be how many students really want a law education in the State of Nevada. Dr. Zorn commented that many students are in legal studies which will continue on into law school.

Senator Neal commented that in 1965 the law school was initially introduced, and queried as to what the University has been doing. Dr. Zorn stated the need for legal education had been noted

Dr. N. Edd Miller, President, University of Nevada - Reno was next to testify. Dr. Miller stated that there should be careful, total planning about the needs of young people, and must think of the people in the State.

Judge Laurence M. Hyde, Jr., National College of Trial Judges, University of Nevada - Reno, followed with testimony. Judge Hyde stated that the National College would work closely with the law school no matter where it was located. Judge Hyde further stated that a law school would be of great assistance to the National College of the State Judiciary. The potential for becoming a national center for the improvement of justice; a law school would be a tremendous asset in accomplishing this. Also the National College would be of substantial help to the law school. The National College does conduct year round programs, bringing in legal experts of all kinds. The total

Senate and Assembly Joint Education Hearing
February 13, 1973

they expect to bring in from all over the country during the coming year is about 1,200 people for programs lasting from one to four weeks in duration. This would provide an opportunity for professors and students to learn more about Court Judges. Any law school, whether in the North or South, would provide state-wide services to the Bar, therefore the quality of legal services would be benefited. There should be a first class law school rather than a third class law school in order to benefit the Bench, the Bar the Legislature. Judge Hyde commented that he believes that we do need the objectivity of outside consultants. Nevada does not have any legal education experts. The study would indicate that the State does need a law school.

Next to testify was Pat Murphy, University of Nevada - Reno. Mr. Murphy stated that he was speaking on behalf of the students of the University of Nevada - Reno, not the student government, but the students that have indicated concern for a law school in the State. Their concern is not the location but the quality of the school, the school should be accredited. Mr. Murphy submitted telegrams received from law students attending out of state law schools; these telegrams were made part of the record (see Exhibit 4). Perhaps what he could best express is the student perspective - there most definitely is a need for a law school. Mr. Murphy further stated that there are 83 declared pre-law majors at the University of Nevada campus. Mr. Murphy spoke of newer law schools that require second and third year law students to work in the field - actually handling cases. This practice would not in any way take away from the existing law practices, but rather give law services to those who have not been able to afford it.

Next to testify was Mary Batcher, Senior, Carson High School, representing the Governor's Youth Advisory Council. Miss Batcher stated that they do not speak for the Governor, but are an advisory commission to him. The GYAC is made up of high school students throughout the State of Nevada. At their last meeting on November 3, 4 and 5, over 100 GYAC delegates moved to approve resolutions urging establishment of a law school in the State of Nevada.

Mike Wheat, University of Nevada - Las Vegas, was next to testify. Mr. Wheat focused attention on a petition containing names of 139 students who are in the pre-law association. Realistically, approximately 90 of these would go to law school. Mr. Wheat stated that he would make this petition a part of the record subsequent to the hearing to be held in Las Vegas. Mr. Wheat then referred to a booklet he had obtained from the University of Hawaii, "Programs

(Continuation of Mike Wheat's testimony)
in Legal Education at the University of Hawaii". This booklet includes a proposal for the establishment of a school of law. The booklet lists four objectives and problems that the University of Hawaii were concerned with. Mr. Wheat quoted these objectives as follows: "1. The provision of professional educational opportunity for citizens of Hawaii given, especially, the mounting difficulty for Hawaii's students to obtain admission to mainland law schools; 2. The necessity for increasing the number of law-trained persons in Hawaii to cope with the increase in law activity created by judicial decisions and assuring right to counsel in most criminal cases, greater complexity in economic developments caused by changing technology, the growing need of State governmental agencies for legally trained personnel, and the provision of legal services to the poor; 3. The stimulation of legal study, research and publication concerning important problems especially those peculiar to Hawaii or which have a special character in Hawaii; 4. The provision of an independent source of critical analysis of the work of legal institutions in Hawaii - and the addition of historical, and social and natural scientific perspective to legal research and study."

Being no further testimonies to be heard, Chairman Foley adjourned the meeting at 4:45 p.m.

Assemblyman
Jack Schofield

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION: LAW SCHOOL POTENTIALITIES

Law schools are usual components of a state university. For instance, this is true of all Big Ten Universities—with the single exception of Purdue University, which began as an agricultural and technical school. The state universities of the Pacific coast also have established law schools, and in the Rocky Mountain area the Universities of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming all include them. In Arizona both the University of Arizona and Arizona State University each have a law school.

Role and Importance

In most mature universities, the law school is a major unit in professional education. Not only does the law school provide access to professional careers for young adults, but it also is an important aid to practitioners in the field as it brings them seminars and short courses to up-date them concerning new developments in the field of law.

Moreover, it is important to all members of the community who engage the services of an attorney. The University law library as a nearby resource center for attorneys can allow them more efficiently and cheaply to research difficult or unusual points of law for their clients. Since knowingly or unknowingly all who engage the services of attorneys must pay their counsels' research expenses, many members of the general community directly benefit from the presence of a law school.

Furthermore, a law school is useful to the total campus and community. A modern law school like that of the University of Utah does not exclusively teach law courses to law students. Instead its professors, as part of their regular teaching assignments, teach the business law, environmental or consumer law, and some law enforcement classes to students of various colleges

of the University.

General Statement of Need

There are two factors of outstanding importance causing the current unprecedented awakening of interest in legal training throughout the United States. First, despite the recently falling birth rate, the rapid growth of population into the university student category (age 18-22) will continue into the twenty-first century. Second, there is a great rise in the demand for legal services because of the growing complexity of governmental, business, and particularly social affairs, and a mounting concern that Americans of all elements of the population should have opportunity to obtain needed legal assistance.

The 149 law schools approved by the American Bar Association have recently increased their total enrollment, but have cut the size of their freshmen classes by 2.9 percent, that is from 36,171 students last year to 35,129 this year. This decrease in freshmen occurred because most law schools have overadmitted new students in the recent past, and their enrollment had swelled beyond their capacity. In addition, flunkouts and dropouts have declined.¹ This situation reflects full capacity at existing law schools and inability to accommodate increasing volume of applicants.

There is now an unmet need for opportunity to attend law school for Nevada students. In 1972, a committee of interested citizens made inquiries with the purpose of determining the need in the state for such a facility. They sent letters from a P.O. Box (for anonymity) to each high school in Nevada inquiring about the number in each class that indicated to counselors

¹ "Higher Education and National Affairs," January 19, 1973

an interest in law school.

The total response was:

Sophomores	-	100
Juniors	-	113
Seniors	-	<u>118</u>
		331

Distribution by areas polled:

Clark County	47.43%
Reno	25.37%
Remainder of state	- 27.20% ²

A Department of Education study of data concerning 9th to 11th graders in Nevada reported that 447 listed law as their first career choice and 315 indicated law as their second choice.³ The number of pre-law students at UNLV who can be identified as such totals 100 at present. UNR may have approximately as many. Therefore, the need for a law school to serve the aspirations of Nevada's youth is clearly demonstrated.

Difficulties of Access

Formerly if a Nevada college graduate had the financial means he could gain admission to some accredited law school. Now many schools have 8 to 10 applicants for each opening and 20 or more applicants for each opening may soon become the norm.⁴ At present a B or B+ grade average and an L.S.A.T. (pre-law) score in the top 20% is required. Unless law school capacities are expanded, eligibility standards may soon demand a straight A or A- average, coupled with an L.S.A.T. score in the top fifth or tenth percentile.⁵ The present outlook for prospective law students is hopeful for only a relative

2 Citizens Ad Hoc Law School for Nevada Committee study

3 Department of Education Study

4 59 American Bar Association Journal 62, January 1973

5 Ibid

few; only those at the top of their college classes can qualify. Meanwhile, other good applicants are being denied access.

Added to these conditions Nevada residents must bear an additional and almost insurmountable burden. Typically, state schools give admission preference to their own residents. For example, the University of Montana Law School now admits no non-Montana residents. A state statute enacted in 1971 does not allow admission of a non-resident when his admittance would exclude a qualified resident student.⁶ Other western law schools have not gone so far as to codify their non-resident exclusion policies, but a study of their enrollments reveals few Nevadans. The University of Oregon has one Nevadan, a third-year student.⁷ No Nevadans have been admitted during the last two years. The University of Idaho has no Nevadans enrolled,⁸ and the University of New Mexico has no Nevada law students.⁹ The University of Arizona at Tucson has one second-year and one third-year Nevada student enrolled,¹⁰ and no Nevadan has been admitted since 1971. U.C.L.A. admitted its last Nevadan in 1970.¹¹ Until last year Utah recruited Nevadans. The University of Utah does have 14 Nevadans but there is no breakdown by year.¹² If their admissions follow the same pattern as the other schools surveyed, in all probability only one or two or perhaps none was admitted in 1972. In view of this bleak situation, last year four desperate Nevadans applied to the University of Mississippi Law School but none was admitted.¹³

6 Revised Codes of Montana 75-8601 (2)
7 Letter of 18 December, 1972. Admissions Officer
8 Letter of 5 December, 1972. Dean
9 Letter of 6 December, 1972. Assistant Dean
10 Letter of 1 December, 1972. Admissions Officer
11 Letter of 3 February, 1972, and personal inquiry, Admissions Officer 11 January 1973.
12 Letter of 28 November, 1972, Academic Secretary; and Letter of 11 December, 1972, Assistant Dean
13 Letter of 20 September, 1972. Dean

In brief, the foregoing indicates that even the best Nevada students are being precluded from obtaining a legal education. Those students are being denied the opportunity to become members of the legal profession. This has serious consequences to them and their parents. Additionally, Nevada as a state will suffer for in the future the Bar will be composed of virtually all non-Nevadans. Many citizens feel that the present Bar is even now too remote from the people. If no law school is opened Nevada's legal system will be dominated by non-natives only vaguely in touch with the needs of Nevadans.

Costs

In general, of all types of professional schools a law school is the least costly—much less than medical or dental schools, and only modestly more than most doctoral programs in the arts and letters.

First, in reference to physical plant, a building to house classrooms, faculty offices and a law library would probably cost a million dollars in terms of 1973 construction.¹⁴ However, since law schools do not require laboratories and special equipment, already existing campus buildings could temporarily house law school operations. During biennium 1975-77, the UNLV campus plans replacement of its overcrowded library, enabling reassignment of a modern structure needing only minor adaptation as a law school facility.

Second, the only specialized instructional resource that a law school needs is a library having an initial collection of 40,000 volumes costing approximately \$500,000 in 1966-67 prices. Probably ten per cent should be added to this figure for inflation of prices to date.¹⁵ Library acquisitions would be phased over a three year term.

14. "Guideline Statement on the Establishment of New Law Schools" (Association of American Law Schools, Washington, D. C. 1972) pp 15-16

15 "Guideline Statement on the Establishment of New Law Schools." p. 18

Third, operating costs for the first year can be realistically estimated. Probably the smallest practical basis for the opening class would be 40 students.

20

Based on this first year enrollment, the initial year's operating cost would be:

6 faculty salaries (inc. a Dean)	\$150,000
3 classified employees	18,000
Equipment, supplies, and travel	20,000
First 1/3 of basic library	150,000
Scholarships	5,000
	<u>\$343,000</u>

By the third year, with 110 students as a result of attrition in the first two classes, operating costs would be:

11 faculty (inc. Dean)	\$275,000
5 classified employees	30,000
Equipment, supplies and travel	40,000
Last 1/3 of basic Library	150,000
Scholarships	10,000
	<u>\$505,000</u>

The fourth year (at full scale) and thereafter:

11 faculty (inc. Dean)	\$285,000
5 classified employees	31,000
Equipment, supplies and travel	40,000
Annual increment for Library	60,000
Scholarships	10,000
	<u>\$426,000</u>

If it were desired to enlarge the student body, the faculty to students ratio of 1:15 would be the best guide to expanded costs.¹⁶

Thus from the standpoint of both need and cost it appears to the Citizens Ad Hoc Committee to obtain a Law School for Nevada that the establishment of this facility in the near future is a wise investment of state resources. A law school deserves the serious consideration and study of all state officials.

¹⁶ Above figures are given or derived from information in "Guideline Statement on the Establishment of New Law Schools."



MIKE O'CALLAGHAN
GOVERNOR

THE STATE OF NEVADA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

21

November 14, 1972

Mrs. June A. Gavin
3544 Newland Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89121

Dear Mrs. Gavin:

This will reply to your recent letter describing your efforts to demonstrate the need for a law school in the State of Nevada.

Whether a law school will be established in Nevada, depends upon the decisions made by the Nevada Legislature as well as the Board of Regents. As you know, both of these Boards are elected by the people, and I am sure they will carefully consider any studies showing a need for a law school at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Thank you for your expression of interest in the establishment of a law school in Nevada.

Sincerely,

Mike O'Callaghan
Governor of Nevada

MOC:JMG/bi

bc. Chief Justice David Zenoff
Supreme Court Bldg.
Carson City

1020 N. Mountain St.
Carson City, Nevada 89701

15 January 1973

Mr. Justice David Zenoff
Nevada State Supreme Court
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Your Honor,

This letter contains a question and a suggestion pertaining to the establishment of a University of Nevada Law School.

At this point in time what would be the most effective action that I can take, as a private citizen, to enhance the establishment of the school? I do not care to get into any action involving its geographical location at this time, just want to see it established.

Would like to suggest that the service clubs be solicited for the support to establish this school. Such action on their part would be within their constitutions and objectives.

Respectfully,

Eugene M. Hayes
Eugene M. Hayes

S
REME COURT OF NEVADA
DAVID ZENOFF, JUSTICE
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

23

January 17, 1973

Mr. Eugene M. Hayes
1020 N. Mountain Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Gene:

Thanks for your letter concerning the law school.

Right now, I am trying to convince some legis-
lators that they ought to act on it at this legislative session.

I'll count you as one of the supporters.

Best regards,

David Zenoff

DZ:img

Little Church of the Sierras

24

235 SOUTH SIERRA STREET
RENO, NEVADA 89504
322-6152

January 22, 1973

The Hon. Justice David Zenoff
Nevada Supreme Court
Supreme Court Building
Carson City, Nevada

Dear Justice Zenoff:

The Executive Board of Little Church of the Sierras has directed me to communicate to you its unanimous endorsement of your public efforts to secure the rapid establishment of a law school in Nevada.

What more can be said than that the need is here now.

Further, to show genuine commitment, our church is prepared to establish a modest scholarship fund to aid Christian students in the pursuit of a legal education in Nevada.

We hope and pray that our state legislators will act upon your proposal by appropriating the necessary funds this session. What better way for them to uphold "law and order"?

Your respectful servant,

Stanley Waugh
Stanley Waugh
Pastor

January 25, 1973

Justice David Zenoff
Supreme Court of Nevada
Carson City, Nevada 89701

25

Dear Justice Zenoff:

I am a junior at UNLV and I am writing to indicate my desire for a Nevada Law School. I have been collecting information for the last several months concerning the other six states which did not have state supported law schools this year.

I found out that the first class in Hawaii goes this fall. All of the other states have some form of financial assistance and a few have private law schools in the state. I was shocked to learn that Nevada is the most deficient state in our Union regarding a law program.

I am aware you are going before the southern delegation soon and I want to stress my desire for a Nevada Law School. I am an active member of the UNLV Pre-Law Assn. and I am a political writer for the school paper. I have done extensive research on this subject and would be most anxious to testify at any hearings regarding this subject.

I want to go to law school and I want to go to law school in Nevada. Again, if you need any assistance regarding this matter please write to me.

Thank you for your interest,

Very truly yours,

Terry Warren

Terry Warren
1839 N. 5th St.
No. Las Vegas, Nev.
89030

January 27, 1973

Chief Justice David Zenoff
Supreme Court Building
Carson City, Nevada

Dear Sir:

I'm writing this letter in support of the proposal that a law school be established in Nevada. I believe such a school could only benefit the state and its students.

A law school would definitely add to the academic prestige of the entire state as well as give many deserving students a chance to further their educations.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Judy White

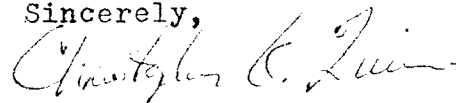
January 31, 1973

Dear Judge Zenoff:

This letter is in reference to Nevada law school bill. I find it extremely distasteful that there is even any question as to whether or not the bill will be passed. Nevada is a rapidly developing state with unlimited opportunities, and it needs people. It needs educated people that want to settle here so that it may further its development. One way to attract people here is to offer them something worthwhile; the universities do just that, the med school was a giant step forward and a law school will be an immense asset. This also will insure more residents to remain residents.

Stop the law school - stop progress in Nevada. It is as simple as that.

Sincerely,



4386 S. Escondido Rd.
apt. #9
Las Vegas, Nevada

UNION

Telegram

REA129(1309)(1-022955A032) PD 02/01/73 1303

1973 FEB -1 11:10:00

28

ICS IMPRESA RNO

ZCZC 01048 (ZCZC7027352774) NL TDN LAS VEGAS NEV 100 01-31 1025P EST

PMS SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA DAVID ZENOFF JUSTICE COURT HOUSE

CARSON CITY NEV 89701

I AM A PRELAW STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AND SUPPORT THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH A LAW SCHOOL IN OUR INSTITUTION BUT CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THERE IS GREAT SUPPORT FOR SAME THE POINTS WITH WHICH I CONCUR IN FAVOR OF SUCH LEGISLATION ARE

- A- LOWER EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES FOR NEVADA RESIDENTS
- B- MORE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION THAN IS EXTENDED TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS WHO ARE OUT OF STATE APPLICANTS BY OTHER STATE SCHOOLS
- C- STUDENTS BEING TRAINED IN A NEVADA SCHOOL WHO KNOW OUR STATES NEEDS

ROBERT J SURFACE

85-1281 (25-62)

1973 FEB -1 11:10:15

February 2, 1973

Supreme Court of Nevada
David Zenoff, Justice
Carson City, Nevada

29

Dear Justice Zenoff:

The following 113 students comprise the students at UNLV who are qualified to attend a state law school and would like one established in Nevada. If I can be of any further help to you please let me know. Please be assured that myself and many others here in Las Vegas are working and praying for a Nevada law school.

Thank you very much for your concern in this matter.

Sincerely,

Terry
Terry P. Marren
UNLV Pre Law Assn.
Nevada Law School Comm.
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Write: 1839 N. 5th St
No. Las Vegas, Nev. 89030

Phone: 649-7335

P.S.: A few members of my committee including myself were wondering if it would be possible and proper to attend the February 8 meeting at the Union Plaza.

The undersigned students are political science and pre-law students interested in the establishment of a law school in Nevada at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas.

30

Allen, Lee	4487 Rosedale	457-2546
Anderson, Mona	1215 Bull Run, NLV	649-3082
Eliss, Jesper	2500 Hightree, NLV	642-7639
Braggs, Bessie	2009A Hanni Cr.	648-5220
Byers, Vic L.	3411 Wayne St.	457-6154
Connelly, Kevin	1718 Statz, NLV	642-4002
Daines, Bruce	2106 Barry Way	384-4324
Fabbi, Al	1021 E. Bonanza	739-6851
Garrett, Ron	1200 30th St.	649-5766
Gresnick, Len	337 Revers Dr.	878-4535
Haley, Dale	735 Clarkway Dr.	648-1474
Harman, Kent	2213 Spruce	648-9313
Harper, Tom	4435 Arne Ct.	451-7314
Harrington, David	4800 Doval Ln. #3	736-6065
Labete, Karl	4113 Las Lomas Ave.	870-6081
Lamera, Al	511 Oxford Ave.	649-1762
LaPorte, Bill	1157 Toni #18	739-9151
Marren, Terry	1839 N. 5th St, NLV	649-7335
Maus, Rick	1395 Longacres #35	739-7597
Nash, Tom	2803 Talbet	734-6949
Oldham, Ron	1406 N. James	878-4421
Patten, Bruce	1716 Ryan	382-4131
Penwell, Cliff	4420 E. Van Buren	None
Skurski, Margie	4404 Thompson Cr.	878-3876
Smause, Jay	1405 Vegas Valley #381	734-1766
Smith Ron	1900 Statz St., NLV	649-1185

Stoldal, Robert	1304 Houssels	384-4553
Stuhff, Robert	4411 Spencer #53	None
Wagner, William	1413 A Golden Arrow #1	735-5714
Zeckell, Christopher	1130 University Rd. #417	736-9828
Amundson, Bob		
Babbitt, Sam	6261 Dayton Ave.	870-2629
Beckwith, Jo Ann	4015 W. Charleston	878-7727
Calos, Peter	4701 Fulton Pl.	870-3020
Campbell, Dan	2153 Bridlewood	736-3670
Fess, Michael	475 Sierra Vista	735-9210
Gangwer, Lloyd	2716 E. Carey	642-3509
Hardy, Wayne	6329 Bristel Way	870-8966
Catalano, Steve	5240D Pebble Beach Blvd.	8778-4029
Mason, Beth		734-8692
Price, Jim	106 Gretnbriar Townhouse Way	457-9285
Stout, Phil	677 Burton, Henderson	564-9953
Jameson, Fred	5900 W. Tropicana	876-0643
Kirby, Paul	4488 Pecos Rd.	451-5394
Maskewitz, Michelle	2532 Grenas St.	876-3378
Murani, Gene	3578 Tioga Way	734-2406
Payten, Pamela	625 N. 10th St.	385-1847
Rodgers, Rodney	6116 Empire Cr.	878-0140
Sherir, Frankie	2521 Realte Rd.	648-0478
Tofano, John	713 E. Sahara #231	734-7005
Taylor, Michael	1407 Dorothy #2	739-6242
Watson, Gary	259 Nebraska, Henderson	564-8673
Williams, Chuck	4004 Edgewood	876-0462
Weber, Mark	513 Carpenter	870-6717
Hall, Paavo		
Northcutt, Helen		

Harnagel, Judith	1395 Longacres	736-9955
Kirby, Paul	4488 Pecos Rd.	451-5394
Arellano, Maria	2645 Van Patten #7	735-4911
Chickering, John B.	93 E. Reno Ave #13	
Papageorge, Thomas	4214 Cottage Cr.	632-6127
Silvagni, Victor	501 S. Maryland Pkwy.	382-4270
Wilson, Greg	4214 Claymont #1	457-5486
Bennett, William	208 Canyon Dr.	870-5092
Levine, Rochelle	2234 Golden Arrow	
Patton, Allen	1804 E. Fremont #7	382-1159
Skrede, Donald	1609 Strong Dr.	739-6339
Anderson, Russell	2659 Van Patton #22	385-1276
Costa, Tom	3351 Brussels #2	734-6138
Dazzio, Russell	125 Rosemead	
Ross, Michael	475 Sierra Vista #7	
Hanson, Charles	724 Aster Ln #9B	
Hinderliter, Harry	1825 Griffith	382-5934
Meyer, Davie	212 Orland #27	878-1453
Simpson, Charles	67B Victory Village, Henderson	564-2389
Payne, William	1157 Toni #4	
Welles, P.J.	3380 Athens	
Zervas, Michael	208 Orlando #15	878-0240
Abbott, Gary	716 Flower St.	382-3234
Abernathy, Lysandra	3826 Pima Ln.	735-4349
Alexander, Michael	3926 Belleville	
Arness, Lawrence	4213 Claymont	736-2069
Bennett, James	208 Canyon Dr.	870-5092
Beseda, John		
Bivens, Cregg	3650 Edison	457-5548
Carro, George	4525 Ridgedale	457-5910

Chandler, Leo	2980 LaCanada	735-8520
Christensen, Derek	1213 Leonard	648-3031
Coatsworth, Robert	3642 Boulder Hwy. #406	457-9562
Dorogi, Atilla	3979 Karen	457-0471
Fiet, Joseph	516 Date, Boulder City	293-2534
Garan, Steve	PO Box 3049, NLV	382-2627
Hardy, Wayne	6329 Bristol Way	870-8966
Lara, Al	1624 S. Palm #193	457-2071
LeWine, Mark	1091 Lulu Ave #3	
Lipkin, Thomas	2670 Timberlake Dr., NLV	
Mahn, Michael		
Matteucci, Steve	1905 Arville	878-1675
Merriweather, Toni	2021 Balzar	648-0742
Nolen, Rodney	2308 LaPuente	649-2924
Pandelis, Peter	4730 S. Pecos	451-1440
Parsons, Michael	4620 Alta Dr.	878-5000
Pettit, Sandra	2107 Marilyn	
Plotkin, Mitch	4335 W. Del Rey	
Quinn, Chris	Tonopaugh Hall #209	
Reno, Jeff	1809 Stonehaven	870-4511
Salamy, George	102 Continental, Henderson	564-3122
Schroeder, Steve	2431 Palma Vista	735-2481
Statlander, Paul	5232 Del Monte	
Stewart, James	1624 Palm #286	457-4901
Sylvester, Roland	4624 Elanor Cr.	451-7266
Ursini, Terry	340 Xavier	870-1556
Woodworth, Harold	209 Horlen	648-5073

THE HONORABLE JUSTICE DAVID ZENOFF
SUPREME COURT BUILDING
CARSON, NEVADA 89701

140 ELGES WAY
SPARKS, NEVADA 89431

FEBRUARY 3, 1973

34

DEAR SIR:

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY ADMIRATION FOR YOUR EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF OUR UNIVERSITY SYSTEM AS IN REGARDS TO TRYING TO BRING A LAW SCHOOL INTO OUR STATE'S EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX.

AS A JUNIOR AT THE U OF N RENO, INTENDING TO PROCEED INTO LAW SCHOOL, I AM FACED WITH THE UNPLEASANT, THO NECESSARY PROSPECT OF MOVING TO ANOTHER STATE IN ORDER TO PURSUE MY EDUCATION. THIS PREDICAMENT IS MORE DIFFICULT TO ACCEPT WHEN ONE REALIZES THAT THE PRESENT COLLEGE OF TRIAL JUDGES COMPLEX AND THE LEGAL LIBRARY ON HAND EMBODY THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR A COLLEGE OF LAW WITH ONLY THE ADDITION OF INSTRUCTORS IN LAW REQUIRED TO MAKE A LAW SCHOOL A REALITY FOR NEVADA. IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE FLEISCHMANN FOUNDATION TRUSTEES COULD LEAD TO THE YEAR ROUND UTILITY OF THE COMPLEX AND IF THIS IS THE CASE, WHY HASN'T THE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF REGENTS ITSELF, PURSUED THIS GOAL?

"DOLLARS AND AN EXCESS OF LAWYERS" ARE SOME OF THE "ARGUMENTS" ALREADY BEING ADVANCED FROM CERTAIN PERSONS WITHIN THE STATE BY WHICH THEY HOPE TO IMPEDED THE CREATION OF A LAW SCHOOL IN OUR UNIVERSITY SYSTEM. IT IS ALARMING TO READ STATEMENTS MADE TO THE PRESS BY SOME MEMBERS OF THE BAR, BEMOANING SUCH A MOVE ON WHAT APPEARS TO BE SELFISH, EGOTISTICAL AND SELF-RENUMERATIVE GROUNDS. IT IS ALSO A SHAME TO NOTE HOW MOST ADVERSARIES OF THIS ISSUE HAVE TO INSERT THE "REGIONAL" ASPECTS INVOLVING THE POTENTIAL LOCATION OF SUCH A SCHOOL, SEEMINGLY A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO CREATE COMPLICATIONS FOR WHAT IS SURELY AND ADVANCEMENT IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR OUR STATE. ONE MIGHT THINK THAT THESE INDIVIDUALS SEE THE UNIVERSITY AND ANY ADDITION THERETO IN THE LIGHT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES AND NOT IN THE LIGHT OF ADVANCEMENT FOR THE STATE'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. THE IRREFUTABLE FACT REMAINS THAT THIS STATE HAS ONLY ONE UNIVERSITY, CONSISTING OF TWO BRANCHES AND ANY GAINS TO EITHER CAMPUS IS A GAIN FOR THE UNIVERSITY ITSELF.

FOR ONE TO ADVANCE THE OBJECTION TO A LAW SCHOOL IN NEVADA UPON THE REASONING OF "THERE ARE TOO MANY LAWYERS HERE ALREADY" IS IN EFFECT TO SAY THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM IS TO BE VIEWED ONLY AS A "JOB TRAINING MILL" WHICH ONLY ADDS IMPETUS TO THE VIEW OF AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF YOUNG AMERICANS, QUITE CONTRARY TO THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE UNIVERSITY WAS REALLY ESTABLISHED, THE OBTAINING OF KNOWLEDGE IN "ALL" SPHERES, WITH THIS SEARCH UNIMPEDED BY "SOCIETAL NEEDS" AS INDICATED BY THOSE WHO WOULD PLACE THEMSELVES IN SUCH A POSITION AS TO JUDGE WHETHER OR NOT WE ARE TO FURNISH LAWYERS, DOCTORS OR ENGINEERS THIS YEAR AND FARMERS, BIOLOGISTS AND ARTISTS NEXT YEAR. IF THIS WERE TO BE THE CASE, THESE PERSONS SHOULD BE GRATEFUL THAT AT THE TIME THEY WERE PROCEEDING THROUGH COLLEGE THE NATION WAS IN NEED OF THEIR PARTICULAR COURSE OF STUDY. TO ENTERTAIN ANY CONCEPT OF CREATING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES UPON A DEMAND IN THE LABOR FORCE IS RETROGRESSION FROM ANY VIEWPOINT OF LEARNING, A DETRIMENTAL COURSE FOR THIS STATE TO EVEN ENTERTAIN.

THE NATIONWIDE TENDENCY TOWARDS LOWERING ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS, REDUCTION IN REQUIRED CURRICULUM AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DILLTION OF SCHOLASTIC STANDARDS, BE IT TO ACCOMODATE MINORITY GROUPS OR BE IT TO INCREASE ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE TO AID THE ECONOMIC POSTURE OF THE INSTITUTION HAS TO BE CHECKED REVERSED, IF THE UNIVERSITY IS TO FULFILL ITS MISSION OF PRODUCING KNOWLEDGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN. THE CREATION OF A LAW SCHOOL FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA CAN ONLY SERVE TO INCREASE THE EMINENCE OF THE STATE'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO APPROPRIATE UPWARDS OF FIVE OR SIX MILLION DOLLARS ULTIMATELY FOR A PHYSICAL EDUCATION COMPLEX EXCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS SHOULD PROVIDE A SUBSTANTIAL DEFENSE FOR THE EXPENDITURES INVOLVED FOR A LAW SCHOOL WHICH I VIEW AS BEING SOMEWHAT MORE RELEVANT TOWARDS HIGHER EDUCATION THAN A POTENTIAL POSITION IN THE "TOP TEN" GAINED THROUGH ATHLETIC PROMESS. I WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO AN ARTICLE I HAD PUBLISHED IN THE NEVADA STATE JOURNAL, 12/5/71, WHICH WAS A PLEA TO THE CITIZENRY OVER THE SITUATION AT THEIR UNIVERSITY AND WHICH NETTED A SPECTACULAR RESPONSE OF SIX LETTERS, SIX LETTERS MIND YOU FROM A POPULATION OF OVER A HAL A MILLION. AFTER THIS CRUSHING DISPLAY OF PUBLIC APATHY AS IN REGARDS TO THEIR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM I WITHDREW FROM THE FIGHT AND RETURNED TO MY STUDIES.

I AM THE FATHER OF EIGHT CHILDREN, ATTEND THE UNIVERSITY FULL TIME AND WORK FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FULL TIME AND I AM CONCERNED FOR THE GROWTH OF OUR UNIVERSITY SYSTEM, NOT ONLY FOR MYSELF AND MY CHILDREN BUT FOR EVERYONE IN THIS STATE. I SHALL BE MORE THAN WILLING TO AID YOU IN ANY MANNER YOU MIGHT FIND FIT FOR ME, IN THE CAUSE OF OBTAINING A LAW SCHOOL FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF NEVADA AS WELL AS IN ANY OTHER EFFORT TOWARDS THE BETTERMENT OF THAT SYSTEM.

RESPECTFULLY,

Earl Wilfred Genest
EARL WILFRED GENEST

PS: I'LL CERTAINLY HAVE TO RESTRICT MY VERBOSITY IF I EXPECT TO ENTER LAW SCHOOL!

EWG

Mark Ralph Denton
52 West Ninth Street
Reno, Nevada 89503
February 5, 1973

The Honorable Justice David Zenoff
Supreme Court Building
Carson City, Nevada

Dear Justice Zenoff,

Recently, I learned that you are involved in an attempt to demonstrate to Nevada's state legislators the desirability and feasibility of the creation of a law school in Nevada. As a student at the University of Nevada, Reno, I should like to express my interest in such a venture, and to let you know that I am willing to render any services that might be helpful to you in your present effort.

Sincerely,


Mark Ralph Denton

MRD/mrd

February 6, 1973

36

The Honorable Justice David Zenoff
Supreme Court Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Honorable Justice Zenoff,

I would very much like to see a School of Law become part of the University of Nevada system. If a School of Law were created within the state I would have a much better chance to attend the school than to attempt to transfer to an out of state School of Law. I'm currently attending the University of Nevada at Reno and I'm in my second year of pre-law studies.

Even though I'M attending school in Reno the location of the proposed School of Law makes no difference.

I personally appreciate your efforts in making this Law School a reality.

Sincerly,

Steven L. Brown
Steven L. Brown

PREME COURT OF NEVADA
DAVID ZENOFF, JUSTICE
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

37

February 6, 1973

Mr. Earl Wilfred Genest
140 Elges Way
Sparks, Nevada 89431

Dear Mr. Genest:

Thank you for your letter of February 3 supporting our efforts for a law school. The project is gathering steam and I am hopeful.

A letter of support addressed to Senator John Foley and Assemblyman Jack Schofield, Nevada State Legislature, Carson City, would be helpful.

Very truly yours,

David Zenoff

DZ:img

MICHAEL L. HINES

ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE III-112 FRIEDMAN BUILDING
300 FREMONT STREET
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

TELEPHONES
384-5954
384-6980

February 8, 1973

The Honorable David Zenoff
Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada
Carson City, Nevada

My dear Judge Zenoff:

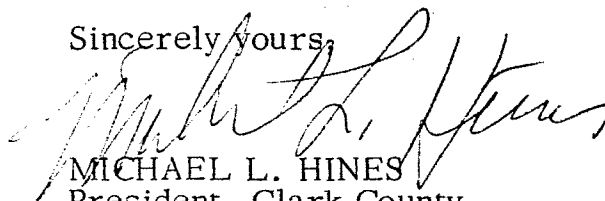
It was a pleasure to have you attend our last meeting over which I presided as President of the Clark County Bar Association. All of the members enjoyed your address on the proposed law school for Nevada.

I wish to advise that as a result of a vote taken, seventy four (74) members of the Clark County Bar present at the meeting voted for the school with only thirteen voting against it.

You are doing a wonderful job for the future students and residents of the State of Nevada by encouraging and forming a law school. I am sure that your efforts will not go unrewarded and that before too much time passes we will have a law school here in our State.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,



MICHAEL L. HINES
President, Clark County
Bar Association.

MLH/s

February 8, 1973

Justice David Zenoff
Nevada Supreme Court
Carson City, Nevada

Dear Justice Zenoff:

There was a meeting of the Clark County Bar Association on February 8, 1973, at which you were present.

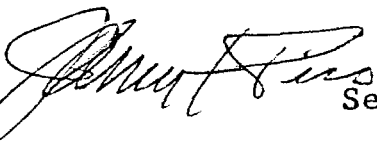
Among other business that came up, George M. Dickerson, on behalf of the Board of Bar Governors for the State of Nevada, indicated that the Board of Bar Governors wanted a consensus from the Clark County Bar Association as to whether the Association is in favor of establishing a law school in the State of Nevada. A motion was made that the members of the Clark County Bar Association in attendance at said luncheon go on record as favoring establishing a law school in the State of Nevada, without regard to the location of the law school, and that the State Bar Association lobbyist advocate the passage of such legislation. This motion was duly seconded, and after due discussion, upon vote thereon, of the 85 members present at the meeting, 14 opposed the motion. As a consequence, the motion was ruled to have carried by a vote of 71 in favor and 14 opposed.

I hope this provides you with the information that you need.

Warmest regards.

CLARK COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

By


Secretary

JFP:11

The Best

VALLEY BANK OF NEVADA

40

Executive Offices

113 SOUTH FOURTH STREET • LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

The Honorable David Zenoff
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of the State of Nevada
Supreme Court Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Dave:

Pursuant to our recent conversations, it is most desireable to have a law school and law library at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. This will acknowledge my desire to endow the University of Nevada at Las Vegas with a law school library subject to the following:

a. That the total contribution to the law library from myself and others will total \$350,000 of which I personally will give \$150,000 and that I have two years from the date of acceptance hereof to deposit that sum to the appropriate authority designated by you.

b. That the building in which the law library be held will be named The Nate Mack Law Library.

I have had discussions with Dr. Zorn, President of UNLV and he acknowledges the fact that the existing library is inadequate and he is working toward building a new library which would maintain the name Dickens Library.

This would leave the old library building available which could be named after my father and it would be most appropriate for a law school and social science graduate school.

As you know, one of the great prerequisites of a good law school is to have a good law library and develop it in the manner of a library with classrooms adjoining.

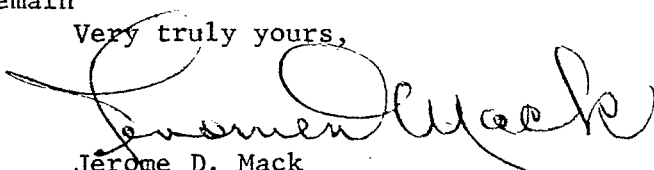
The old library would be most favorable and in building a new building for the old school and social science department, one could not develop it any better.

In repetition, I cannot emphasize enough the importance of having the law school here in Las Vegas, Nevada.

If there are any questions regarding this letter, please call me.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,


Jerome D. Mack
Vice Chairman of the Board

MGMRNOA RNO

MGMRNOA RNO

2-234373E040 02/09/73

ICS IPMMTZZ CSP

2026388114 MGM TDMT WASHINGTON DC

ST
ZIP 89701

western union Mailgram

206

02-09 1120A E

41

SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMAN 1973 NEVADA CTATE LEGISLATURER CARE
HONORABLE DAVID ZENOFF
SUPREME COURT BLDG
CARSON CITY NV 89701

I WISH TO URGE CUPPORT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
LAW SCHOOL IN THE STATE OF NEVADA BEING A RESIDENT OF RENO AND
A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA RENO I AM ACCUTELY
AWARE OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY NEVADA RESIDENTS IN SEEKING
ADMISSION TO OUT OF CTATE LAG SCHOOLS WITH THE NUMBER OF CTUDENTS
APPLYING TO LAW CCHOOLS INCREASING AT AN UNPRESIDENTED RATE
NEVADA NEEDS TO PROVIDE FOR ITS OWN RESIDENCE DHE OPPORTUNITY
OF OBTAINING A LEGAL EDUCATION ADDITIONALLY THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A LAW SCHOOL IN EITHER RENO OR LAS VEGAS WOULD BE A TREMENDOUS
ASSET TO THE PRACTICING MEMBERS OF THE BAR IN THAT AREA THE
UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAM AT THE CAMPUS WHERE THE LAW SCHOOL GAS
ESTABLISHED WOULD CERTAINLY BENEFIT AS WELL FROM AN EXCHANGE
OF RESOURCES BETWEEN THE LAW CCHOOL AND OTHER ACADEMIC DICCIPLINES
I THEREFORE HOPE YOU CAREFULLY WEIGH THE CONSIDERATIONS I HAVE
ENUMERATED AND FIND IT FEASIBLE TO ESTABLISH A LAW SCHOOL IN
THE STATE OF NEVADA

JON GELLINGHOFF FORMALLY VICE PRESIDENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLICATIONS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA RENO SPRING TERM 1971 PRESENTLY
STUDENT ANTIOCH SCHOOL OF LAW WASHINGTON DC

1129 EST

MGMRNOA RNO

SUBJECT: STATEMENT TO JOINT HEARING OF ASSEMBLY AND SENATE
EDUCATION COMMITTEES CONCERNING ACR-3 AND SCR-4
CALLING FOR A REPORT TO THE 1973 LEGISLATURE CON-
CERNING FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A LAW SCHOOL.

I AM DELIGHTED WITH THE INTEREST SHOWN BY THE LEGISLATURE IN A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF A LAW SCHOOL WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM. THE FACT THAT 9 SENATORS AND 33 ASSEMBLYMEN HAVE SPONSORED RESOLUTIONS CALLING FOR A STUDY OF PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ESTABLISHING A LAW SCHOOL IS ENCOURAGING TO THE UNIVERSITY. IT IS OUR DESIRE AND OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL SERVICES WHICH ARE NEEDED AND WHICH THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA WISH TO HAVE.

IN THE UNIVERSITY'S TEN YEAR PLANS WHICH WERE PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE IN 1969, 1971 AND AGAIN THIS YEAR, BOTH UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS AND UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO INDICATED THAT IS WAS THEIR INTENT DURING THE COMING DECADE TO PRESENT REQUESTS TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS FOR PERMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING LAW SCHOOLS. IT IS UNIVERSITY POLICY THAT ALL PROPOSED DEGREE PROGRAMS BE EVALUATED AND APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS PRIOR TO PROGRAM INITIATION. TO SECURE THIS APPROVAL A DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY SUBMITS

INFORMATION TO THE BOARD WHICH WILL PERMIT EVALUATION OF THE NEED, OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM PLUS A STATEMENT OF RESOURCES NEEDED. THIS PROCEEDS IN TWO PHASES. THE FIRST PHASE PRESENTATION IS RELATIVELY BRIEF, REQUIRING CAREFUL THOUGHT BUT ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF RESOURCES. IF THE FIRST PHASE PROPOSAL IS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS, THE PRESIDENT IS AUTHORIZED TO PREPARE THE SECOND PHASE PROPOSAL. THIS IS A DETAILED STATEMENT CONCERNING THE NEED FOR THE PROPOSED NEW PROGRAM, ITS ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS, COMPLETION REQUIREMENTS, CURRICULUM, FACULTY REQUIRED, SUPPORTING FACILITIES NECESSARY, BUDGETARY NEEDS PROJECTED FOR FIVE YEARS, ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS AND THE REPORTS OF ANY OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS USED.

THIS SECOND PHASE STUDY IS DETAILED AND IS DEMANDING OF THE TIME AND RESOURCES OF THE DEPARTMENT, COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY INVOLVED. IT IS CAREFULLY REVIEWED BY THE ACADEMIC VICE PRESIDENT, THE PRESIDENT AND BY MY OFFICE BEFORE IT GOES TO THE BOARD. WE BELIEVE THAT THIS PROCEDURE, WHILE TIME AND RESOURCE CONSUMING, IS JUSTIFIED SINCE WE DO NOT WISH TO COMMIT THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE TO A NEW PROGRAM UNTIL WE HAVE ADEQUATELY JUSTIFIED THAT PROGRAM AND KNOW HOW MUCH IT WILL COST.

A COPY OF THE REQUIRED OUTLINE OF THESE NEW PROGRAM FEASIBILITY STUDIES IS ATTACHED TO THIS STATEMENT WHICH I WILL FILE WITH THE

COMMITTEE SECRETARY. (SEE ATTACHMENT A) I SHOULD NOTE THAT EVEN AFTER THE BOARD APPROVES A NEW PROGRAM IN THE SECOND PHASE PRESENTATION IT IS SUBJECT TO FUNDING BEFORE IT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED.

ON DECEMBER 14 A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF REGENTS AND I MET WITH JUSTICE DAVID ZENOFF AT HIS INVITATION TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL. THE REGENTS PRESENT EXTENDED AN INVITATION TO JUSTICE ZENOFF TO MEET WITH THE FULL BOARD JANUARY 12. THE CURRENT LEVEL OF INTEREST THROUGHOUT THE STATE IS IN LARGE MEASURE DUE TO JUSTICE ZENOFF'S INTEREST, ENTHUSIASM AND ASSURANCES OF OUTSIDE FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM HAS RECEIVED INQUIRIES AND ENCOURAGEMENT FROM OUTSIDE THE UNIVERSITY CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUMBER OF NEW PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AT EITHER THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO OR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS. SCHOOLS MENTIONED INCLUDE: (1) LAW, (2) VETERINARY MEDICINE, (3) ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN, (4) DENTISTRY, (5) EXPANDING THE UNR SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES IN ORDER THAT IT WOULD BE ABLE TO AWARD THE M.D. DEGREE, AND (6) POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AT UNLV TO OFFER THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF ANY OF THESE SCHOOLS INVOLVES A SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL COMMITMENT ON BEHALF OF THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE. SUCH DECISIONS SHOULD NOT BE MADE WITHOUT ALL OF THE FACTS AVAILABLE AND, IDEALLY, NOT WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT AMONG THE UNIVERSITY, THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE.

ON JANUARY 12, 1973, THE BOARD OF REGENTS AUTHORIZED THAT:

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDIES BE UNDERTAKEN FOR THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS MENTIONED ABOVE (EXCEPT THAT A SPECIAL NEEDS STUDY IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED PRIOR TO FEBRUARY 22, 1973 CONCERNING THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL MEDICAL SCHOOL STUDENT SPACES AND A COMPLETE FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR A SECOND SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES WILL NOT BE DONE UNLESS NEED IS SHOWN TO EXIST BY THAT STUDY);

(2) SUCH STUDIES SHOULD PROCEED WITHOUT COMMITMENT AT THIS TIME CONCERNING THE MERITS OF THE PROGRAMS, AND THE STUDIES SHOULD CONSIDER THE PRESENT AND ANTICIPATED FUTURE NEEDS IN NEVADA FOR THESE SCHOOLS, THE CAPITAL OUTLAY NECESSARY, THE PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS AND THE MERITS OF ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS;

(3) THE GOVERNOR, LEGISLATURE AND APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL GROUPS BE REQUESTED TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THESE STUDIES AND FUNDING OF THE STUDIES BE REQUESTED OF THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE; AND

(4) THE REPORTS BE COMPLETED AND PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS AND THE GOVERNOR IN THE FALL OF 1974 AND TO THE 1975 LEGISLATURE.

THE UNIVERSITY DESIRES TO HAVE THESE STUDIES OR ANY ONE STUDY DONE IN THE MOST OBJECTIVE MANNER POSSIBLE AND WITHOUT UNDUE EXPENSE. BY DOING ALL OF THE STUDIES TOGETHER IT IS ASSUMED THAT CONSIDERABLE DUPLICATION CAN BE AVOIDED IN GATHERING DATA. ONE METHOD WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH A "PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS FEASIBILITY STUDY COMMITTEE," WITH REPRESENTATION FROM THE LEGISLATURE, THE GOVERNOR AND THE UNIVERSITY. THIS COMMITTEE COULD EMPLOY A DIRECTOR FOR THE PERIOD NECESSARY (PERHAPS MAY, 1973 TO SEPTEMBER, 1974) BY USE OF SOMEONE ON DETACHED SERVICE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU, THE UNIVERSITY, OR SOME EXECUTIVE AGENCY. THE DIRECTOR COULD OVERSEE THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SUB-STUDIES, WORK WITH THE NECESSARY CONSULTANTS AND DO MUCH OF THE DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS.

SINCE MID-DECEMBER, AS TIME WOULD PERMIT, I HAVE ATTEMPTED TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT LAW SCHOOL FEASIBILITY STUDIES. I BELIEVE YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN THIS INFORMATION, SKETCHY THOUGH IT IS.

1. THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII IS OPENING A LAW SCHOOL FALL, 1973. THEY COMMISSIONED THREE SEPARATE FEASIBILITY STUDIES. THE FIRST, WITHIN THE UNIVERISTY, WAS DONE IN 1968. IN 1971

AND 1972, SEPARATE STUDIES WERE UNDERTAKEN BY WEST COAST LAW SCHOOL FACULTY. IN DISCUSSING THIS WITH PRESIDENT HARLAN CLEVELAND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII BY TELEPHONE DECEMBER 18, I LEARNED THAT:

- (A) THE LATTER TWO STUDIES COST APPROXIMATELY \$25,000;
- (B) 1972-73 HAS BEEN USED AS A PREPARATORY YEAR, WITHOUT STUDENTS, AT A COST OF \$100,000;
- (C) IN 1973-74 THERE WILL BE 35 TO 40 STUDENTS IN THE FIRST CLASS AND THE COST IS ESTIMATED AT \$500,000;
AND,
- (D) WHEN ALL THREE CLASSES ARE OPERATIVE THERE WILL BE 250 STUDENTS AND AN ANNUAL BUDGET OF \$1 MILLION.

2. DEAN WILLARD PEDRICK OF THE LAW SCHOOL AT ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY HAS RECENTLY COMPLETED A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE. THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE STUDY IS "BETWEEN \$10,000 AND \$15,000." I HAVE NOT SEEN THE RESULTING STUDY.

3. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY STARTED PLANNING IN 1967 FOR A LAW SCHOOL. I HAVE AVAILABLE A COPY OF A PROPOSAL SUBMITTED IN NOVEMBER, 1971, BY THE LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THAT INSTITUTION. IT REVEALS A PLANNED FIRST YEAR ENROLLMENT OF 150 STUDENTS, MATURING AT 330 STUDENTS BY THE THIRD YEAR, GRANTING 85 DEGREES A YEAR (OR A 43% ATTRITION RATE) AND AN OPERATING COST OF \$350,000 ANNUALLY.

4. IN 1968 DR. MARTIN GRUBERG DID A FEASIBILITY STUDY CONCERNING THE NEED FOR A LAW SCHOOL AT WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY AT OSHKOSH. IT APPEARS TO BE A GOOD REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN STARTING UP A LAW SCHOOL. IT ESTIMATES OPERATING COSTS AT \$2,000 PER STUDENT PER YEAR.

5. I HAVE CONSULTED BY TELEPHONE AND LETTER WITH JUSTIN C. SMITH, PROFESSOR AT HASTINGS COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. HE NOTES: "ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES I HAVE WITH FEASIBILITY STUDIES IS THAT THEY ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THEMSELVES BY SHEER SIZE... ADDITIONALLY, ALMOST EVERY STUDY I HAVE SEEN DOWNPLAYS THE COST OF ESTABLISHING A SCHOOL WITH THE RESULT THAT LITTLE SERIOUS PLANNING IS DONE CONCERNING THE RISKS AND OPTIONS AVAILABLE IN OPENING A SCHOOL." PROFESSOR SMITH WAS ALSO KIND ENOUGH TO PREPARE A THREE PAGE "PROPOSED INDEX" FOR A LAW SCHOOL FEASIBILITY STUDY. IT IS ALSO ATTACHED TO THE STATEMENT I WILL FILE WITH THE COMMITTEE (ATTACHMENT B).

IN CONCLUSION, ALLOW ME TO AGAIN NOTE THAT I AM DELIGHTED BY THE INTEREST SHOWN BY THE LEGISLATURE IN THE POSSIBILITY OF A LAW SCHOOL WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM. CERTAINLY OUR LONG-RANGE PLANNING WOULD INDICATE THAT WE ANTICIPATE THE NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF A LAW SCHOOL.

I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU EITHER AMEND THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS BEFORE YOU , OR INTRODUCE NEW LEGISLATION, WHICH WILL PROVIDE FOR THE BROADER STUDY I HAVE DESCRIBED AND THAT YOU ALLOW FROM 12 TO 15 MONTHS FOR THAT STUDY TO BE COMPLETED. SURELY WE CAN TAKE A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME TO INSURE THAT WE HAVE ALL THE FACTS. BASED ON OUR PAST EXPERIENCE, THE RELATIVELY SMALL COST OF DOING A GOOD FEASIBILITY STUDY WILL PAY BIG DIVIDENDS IN THE LONG-RUN. LET US GO AHEAD WITH THESE FEASIBILITY STUDIES BUT PLEASE, ALLOW SUFFICIENT TIME AND MONEY TO DO A GOOD JOB. NEVADA CANNOT AFFORD THE LUXURY OF A QUICK, SURFACE-ONLY STUDY. THE UNIVERSITY DESIRES TO PARTICIPATE IN A CAREFUL, WELL CONCEIVED REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED AND IT IS OUR CONVICTION THAT THIS CAN BEST BE DONE IN THE MANNER I HAVE DESCRIBED.

NEIL D. HUMPHREY

CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM

FEBRUARY 13, 1973

University of Nevada System
New Program Review Procedure

All proposed degree programs, major programs, and/or options within major programs must be evaluated and approved by the Board of Regents prior to program initiation. Program development and evaluation will proceed in two phases. The information provided the Board will permit quantitative and qualitative evaluation.

PHASE I - INFORMATION REQUIRED

- (a) Statement of Need - basis for evaluation of need, program justification relative to specific needs of the State of Nevada, the Western Region and/or the nation. Present a listing of similar programs operating in the State and/or Western Region, and justification for duplication based on System objectives.
- (b) Statement of Objectives - relation of program objectives to System goals
- (c) Statement of Scope - departments and colleges involved in the program, and time and effort estimates required from each participating unit. Degrees and/or certificates to be offered in the program.
- (d) Statement of Resource Need - estimate number of students anticipated for the first and fifth program years. List additional faculty and additional assignable square feet required for program initiation. Estimate total cost for program initiation and maintenance for a high quality program for first five years.

Information provided through Phase I will permit the Board to evaluate the program relative to the stated objectives and goals of the System. Approval by the Board of Phase I does not necessarily imply program approval. It does, however, grant authority to move to Phase II and final program submission.

PHASE II - INFORMATION REQUIRED

Resubmit Phase I information in addition to:

- (a) Program entrance requirements

(b) Program completion requirements

(1) Specific statement concerning exact requirements in:

1. Course work, including any options
2. Research
3. Thesis or dissertation
4. Examination
5. Total credits

(2) Include a statement reciting the general University requirements for this degree and the review which the proposed program has received to insure that these requirements will be met.

(c) Curriculum

(1) Currently offered courses which can be used without modification

(2) Currently offered courses which can be used if modified. State nature of modification.

(3) List of courses not presently being offered (i.e., not taught during the current or previous academic year) which will be offered in the proposed program. Identify seminar and individual study courses.

(d) Existing Faculty

List by name and rank all currently employed faculty in the department. List highest degree earned, number of years of applicable experience and number of years at this University. Use columnar form.

(e) Supporting Facilities

(1) Library holdings presently available for the proposed program.

(2) Research facilities (other than library) presently available.

(3) Facilities or other assistance available outside the University.

(f) Budgetary Needs

Include a five-year projection of new resources needed for the proposed program. Include the projected number of majors in the program and the assumed number of student credit hours to be taught. This budget projection should be divided into five annual segments and should list all new faculty and support positions required, additional operating monies, the value of new equipment and library additions. If a new facility will be required within the five-year period, estimate the necessary number of square feet in the facility.

(g) Accreditation

Include a statement concerning accreditation of existing programs in this department and aspirations for accreditation of the proposed program.

(h) Consultants

- (1) State what consultants were used in developing the proposed programs, what their qualifications are and who nominated or selected them.
- (2) Summarize the consultants' comments and recommendations
- (3) Summarize the department's response to the consultants proposals for overcoming deficiencies noted.
- (4) Attach the consultants' report.

(i) Supplemental data and attachments

List any supporting data which is attached to the master copies of the proposal.

- I. Consideration to which study will address itself
 - A. The state, its resources needs and priorities in terms of educating its residents
 - B. Reasons both for and against the establishment of a law school as a part of the university system
 1. Affirmative factors
 - (a) educational aspirations of residents of Nevada
 - (b) declining openings for out-of-state students
 - (c) desirability of obtaining legal education within state with emphasis on state problems and state law
 - (d) cost to student of obtaining legal education outside of the state
 - (e) desirability of having adequate representation of Nevada born practitioners and counselors
 - (f) advantage to the system of having a law school as integral part
 - (g) favorable experience of other sparsely populated states on supporting a law school
 2. Negative factors
 - (a) although ongoing cost per student the lowest of graduate/professional education start up costs must be met
 - (b) any one state cannot satisfy educational needs of all segments of its population

- (c) projected surplus of recent law school graduates
in next five years
- (d) positive aspect of obtaining one's professional
education out of state

II. Aims of Legal Education

- A. General
- B. Within confines of state as geographical area
- C. On campus

III. Organizational Plan

- A. Master Plan for the School of Law
- B. Curriculum
- C. Joint Degree Program
- D. Faculty
- E. Administrative Plan
- F. Student Body
- G. Library Development
- H. Temporary Quarters
- I. Permanent Building

IV. Specific Considerations

- A. proposed starting date
- B. development of budget
- C. timing in selection of the dean
- D. establishing guidelines for faculty recruitment and selection
- E. considerations to be reflected in admission policies
 - 1. favoring of future practitioners for Nevada
 - 2. identification of qualified residents
- F. program as a whole
 - 1. University administrative family's goals for the law school

2. acceptability of a fairly fixed basic curriculum
 3. University of Nevada System's attitude toward joint degree programs
- G. possibility of joint appointments and best mechanism for their implementation
 - H. advisability of charting a program of continuing legal education
 - I. establishment of a law school foundation
 - J. utilization of existing faculty resources in University of Nevada System
 - K. publication of a professional journal
 - L. placement and alumni goals
- V. Appendix (for restricted distribution)
- A. survey of cost of establishing of most recently accredited new state law school (see attached A.A.L.S. questionnaire)
 - B. projected five-year budget for a new law school
 - C. appraisal of costs, risks and options of establishing a law center as opposed to a law school as a part of the University of Nevada System

1973 FEB -8 PM 10:50

REA016(0147)(1-0012280041)PD 02/10/73 0143

56

ICS IPMSZSB SAC

ZCZC 2184 NL SACRAMENTO CALIF 200 02-09 524P PST

PMS PAT MURPHY

100 W ARLINGTON #9K

PHONE 322 7573 RENO NEV 89503

AS FORMER GRADUATES FROM U OF N NOW ATTENDING MOGEORGE SCHOOL OF LAW IN SACRAMENTO WE FEEL IT NECESSARY TO EXPRESS OUR OPINION CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF A LAW SCHOOL IN NEVADA.

NEVADA IS A PRESTIGIOUS AND GROWING STATE WHOSE NEEDS INCREASE YEARLY.

TO MEET THESE NEEDS A LAW SCHOOL IS MOST VITAL TO THE PRODUCTION OF MORE LAWYERS FAMILIAR WITH THE LAW AND POLICIES OF NEVADA WHICH CAN

NOT BE GAINED FROM ATTENDING OUT OF STATE LAW SCHOOLS SECONDLY,

DUE TO THE LACK OF A PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL IN NEVADA PREFERENCE WAS

GENERALLY GIVEN TO U OF N GRADUATES ATTEMPTING TO GAIN ENTRANCE TO

WESTERN STATE LAW SCHOOLS. WITH THE CURRENT INCREASED DEMANDS ON

SF-1201 (RS-69)

LAW SCHOOLS . WITH THE CURRENT INCREASED DEMANDS ON LAW SCHOOLS ENRO
 -LLMENT PREFERENCE IS NOW GIVEN TO RESIDENTS OF THOSE STATES .

THIRDLY INCREASE IN TUITION, ROOM AND BOARD MAKE IT DIFFICULT
 FOR MANY STUDENTS TO GO OUT OF STATE IF THEY DO GAIN ENTRANCE .

FOURTH, NEVADA OFFERS NO PROGRAM AS EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE AS CAL
 -IFORNIA'S CONTINUING EDUCATION OF THE BAR . SUCH A PROGRAM COULD BE
 IMPLIMENTED IN A LAW SCHOOL ENVIROMENT . THEREFORE YOU WOULD BENEFIT
 BOTH ATTORNEYS CURRENTLY PRACTICING IN NEVADA AS WELL AS THOSE UNDER
 -GRADUATE NEVADA STUDENTS WHO DESIRE TO BECOME ATTORNEYS

LOUIS S TEST UNR MARK S MICHAEL UNLV