## Calendar

### Fall Semester
- Monday, August 28
- Monday, September 4, Labor Day
- Thursday, November 23 — Friday, November 24
- Thanksgiving Holiday
- Friday, December 8
- Monday, December 11
- Tuesday, December 12 — Saturday, December 23

### Spring Semester
- Monday, January 8
- Monday, February 19, President’s Day
- Monday, March 26 — Friday, March 30
- Spring Holiday
- Friday, April 27
- Monday, April 30 — Wednesday, May 2
- Thursday, May 3 — Wednesday, May 16

### Instruction Begins
- Recess
- Reading
- Examination Period
- Instruction Ends
- Recess
- Reading
- Examination Period
The Law School

In September 1949 the first class to attend the School of Law took up its studies in temporary quarters a bit closer to the old band building than wasaurally desirable. By the time that firstclass (Class of '52) hadcelebrated its 25th reunion in June 1977, the School had been rated by the authoritative Carrier Report as one of the ten best law schools in the nation and over four thousand graduates had made their way into the mainstream of the law profession.

It is the purpose of this catalog to give a brief description of the School's education program for those applying for admission. A large and innovative faculty has made it possible for UCLA to be the leader in many areas of clinical education, extension programs, communications law, and prison corrections law. Great faculty strength in the corporations-taxation-business law area is balanced by equal distinction in law and humanities (legal philosophy, comparative law, legal history, legal linguistics) and law and social science (law and economics, law and anthropology). Nationally recognized authorities are represented on the faculty in all the traditional areas of law.

The outstanding scholarship of the faculty is balanced by its interest in good classroom teaching. A faculty advisory program is maintained to counsel students throughout their stay at the School. The Center of undergraduate education at law in universities will find faculty members highly accessible to students wishing to talk with them in their offices. A friendly and supportive group of staff members, frequently from Admissions through Records to Placement, stand ready to help students deal with their problems.

The Law Library features not only a large and varied collection of books but also a staff qualified by training and attitude to assist students in making maximum use of the Library's resources.

As this catalog reveals, our goal at the School of Law is to offer a rigorous intellectual experience in a humane and supportive environment.

The Law Library

The Law Library is a growing collection of more than 250,000 volumes, selected to further the course of instruction (family law, environment, real estate), materials needed in the practice, and general legal research. Central to the Library's collection is the law system--are reports of decided cases in the fifty states, the federal courts, and the British Common law, together with the statutes of these jurisdictions. Access to these materials is provided by conventional finding tools such as digests and citators, and by on-line computer search systems. The Library's substantial collection of legal treatises covers the period from Medieval England through the latest commentaries on uniform laws, and is supplemented by extensive holdings of periodical literature. Some materials are available to promote the widest range of the student's inquiry, whether in legal history, Roman law, or the philosophy of law.

The University

It is important for prospective students that the Law School is part of a major university. UCLA is the largest of the nine campuses in the University of California system and it makes the most of its size in offering a wide variety of high-quality programs, ranging from a top-rated School of Management to an excellent film program, from a great medical center to strong programs in Africa, Near Eastern, Middle Eastern, and Latin American studies. Objective criteria for judging the quality of universities are hard to find, but it is significant that in 1977 UCLA faculty members received the second highest number of the prestigious Guggenheim Fellowships in the nation and in 1978 received the fifth highest number. In the years UCLA places high in the top ten universities in the country in the amount of federal grants awarded, an indication of the strength of its scientific engineering, and medical programs.

The Law School faculty includes members who have appointments in departments of Anthropology, Philosophy, Sociology, and Economics as well as members of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning and the School of Medicine.

The University is nationally known for its strong program of lectures, concerts, dance programs and other cultural presentations. Student organizations and the Arts Council support the university's extensive program of films for public showing. UCLA has the Frederick W. Field Library, the Museum of Cultural History and the Franklin Murphy Sculpture Garden.

In addition to its full and extraordinary intercollegiate athletic program in almost all sports, the University offers excellent physical fitness facilities for women. The Sunset Recreation Center includes an Olympic pool and two additional swimming pools for children. Basketball facilities, weight-lifting facilities, dance programs, karate programs, racquetball, squash and tennis courts are all available. The Law School student body usually fields one or more teams in a number of areas.

Payment of the regular fees entitles the student at the School of Law to Student Health Service, and to the use of the libraries, gymnasiums, tennis courts, swimming pools, and other University facilities. It also makes the student eligible for membership in the Associated Students of the University, subject to the payment of that organization's dues. Such dues may be substantially reduced, or even eliminated, for admission to certain athletic contests and to other student activities.

Southern California

Obviously, an important aspect of a law school is the city and region where it is located. UCLA is immediately part of Westwood, the combination college-town, small city, suburb in which the University is situated; it is, of course, part of Los Angeles. And finally, it must be defined in terms of Southern California.

Perhaps the region is best known physically. The City of Los Angeles is geographically quite extensive, stretching almost 60 miles from the West San Fernando Valley to the Los Angeles Harbor in San Pedro. A very lovely set of hills, called the Santa Monica Mountains and the Hollywood Hills separate the Valley from the Los Angeles plain. Westwood is located in the foothills of this chain about five miles from the ocean and about ten miles from the center of the city.

Los Angeles has an increasingly international flavor. There is a substantial Hispanic-American population, a large foreign number of refugees from countries such as Vietnam, Korea and Japan. Los Angeles has more Samoans than does American Samoa and almost as many Navajos as the Navajo Reservation.

The system of freeways, formerly a kind of highly efficient signpost of the city, offers the opportunity for rapid movement from one neighborhood to another. The emphasis on mobility allows people to live and work in diverse sectors of the region. It is not difficult to go from west Los Angeles, where the Law School is located, north to Malibu and Santa Barbara, south to Orange County, east to Hollywood, the central city and Pasadena.

The legal profession in Los Angeles is strong and varied. Like New York, Chicago and Washington, there are the firms of great size with over 100 lawyers. Unlike New York, there appears to be a more substantial tradition of the small firms of solo practitioners, representing important business clients. The private practice of the profession is downtown, though the west side, including Beverly Hills and Century City, also has major concentrations of lawyers within two miles of the Law School.

The entertainment industry is important not only for the city, but for the Bar. Membership in the Bar Association is a subject that interests many students at the Law School, perhaps because of the attraction of the industry in the city. Most of the entertainment lawyers are located in the west side of Los Angeles. The sprawling film and television lots are mostly located in the San Fernando Valley and in Hollywood.

Westwood itself is a cinema-lover's haven. Within a ten square block area in walking distance of the campus, there are usually twenty or so first run films.

For some reason, the film industry uses Westwood as a testing area for the rest of the country.

For many, the opportunity to leave the city and reach fairly unspoiled areas with some rapidity is quite important. It is popular to go camping or hiking or skiing in the San Bernardino Mountains about 90 minutes from Los Angeles. Equally close is the desert at Palm Springs. About two and a half hours away are such small interior valley rustic communities as Temecula that are a kind of vestige of the early twentieth century west. Two hours away are San Diego and the Mexican border town of Tijuana.

In terms of theater and dance and music, Los Angeles has a rather rich menu—particularly as to music. Billboards along the Sunset Strip proclaim the greatness of hundreds of new and hot-and-new groups and soloists who are launching yet another attempt for a golden or platinum record. The Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, the Forum in Inglewood, the Long Beach Arena, and a number of small clubs are places where interesting live music can be heard.

There is no Broadway where fifteen or twenty theaters sit next to each other. There are three or four large legitimate theaters and quite a large number of offBroadway 99-seat theaters. Los Angeles has the County Museum of Art, the gem-like Norton Simon and the recently opened in Pasadena, the extraordinarily well-endowed Getty Museum in Malibu and the struggling Los Angeles Institute of Contemporary Art. The Huntington Library with its world-renowned collection of English Literature and Eighteenth Century art is in Pasadena.
Admission to the School

Preparation for the Study of Law

The School does not prescribe any fixed pre-law course. Successful study of law is more often related to an acquired habit of disciplined work with difficult intellectual problems than to the possession of any special body of facts. Certain general objectives of a pre-law education can, however, be given. The Association of American Law Schools has stated these objectives under three broad headings: education for comprehension and expression in words, education for critical understanding of human institutions and values, and education for creative power and thinking. Skills in understanding and cultural foundation encompassed in these statements can be gained from many fields of study. The law is peculiarly a discipline where every branch of knowledge will prove useful to the student and practitioners. More important than the field of study, therefore, is evidence that the student has studied under conditions of intellectual rigor and has mastered skills of critical writing. The best course for pre-law study will vary with the individual undergraduate institution and students are urged to seek local advice.

For additional information about Law School in general, see the official Pre-Law Handbook, 1978-1979 edition, prepared by the Law School Admission Test Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This book includes material on the law and lawyers, pre-law preparation, applying to law schools, and the study of law, together with individualized information about most American law schools. It may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Admission to the First-Year Class

Applicants for admission to the professional curriculum of the School of Law, leading to the degree of Juris Doctor, must have received the baccalaureate degree from a university or college of approved standing prior to the time a decision is made with respect to their work in the School of Law and have achieved a satisfactory score on the Law School Admission Test. The Law School does not give credit for undergraduate work, LSAT scores, and additional factors may be considered when evaluating applicants.

The School of Law seeks a diverse student body. Some applicants may be admitted solely on the basis of their academic records. Others may be admitted on factors in addition to their academic records that indicate they would bring diverse qualities to the student body in terms of racial or ethnic origin, activities or accomplishments, career goals, unique life experiences, foreign citizenship or residency, or other special talents. Beginning in 1967, the School of Law committed itself to increase its minority student enrollment. As a consequence, the number of Black, Mexican American, Asian American, and American Indian students in the Law School has increased substantially since that time. The Law School's dedication to minority legal education remains strong.

Further Information about the criteria for admission is available from:

Admissions Office
UCLA School of Law
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024
(213) 825-2080

Students beginning their professional work are admitted only in the Fall and applications must be filed no later than the previous February 1. Students who decline to attend after being admitted and applications are deemed to be refused unless they wish to be considered for admission in a subsequent year.

The School offers only a three-year, full-time course of study. No evening or part-time programs are offered.

The University of California does not discriminate on the basis of sex in admission to or employment in the educational programs and activities which it operates. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits such discrimination and requires that this notice be published. Inquiries concerning Title IX may be directed to the Director of the Office of Assistant Chancellor-Legal Affairs, 2248 Murphy Hall, UCLA, phone 825-7777, or to the Director of the Office of Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Admission to Advanced Standing

Applicants who have completed at least one year (30 semester units or 45 quarter hours) of satisfactory work in a professional law school may be considered for admission with advanced standing, with credit for not more than one year (30 semester units or 45 quarter hours) of professional work if:

1. The applicant has received the baccalaureate degree from a university or college of approved standing;
2. Two semesters or three quarters of professional work in regular session, or their equivalent, have been undertaken in a school which is approved by the American Bar Association;
3. The applicant received no credit toward the baccalaureate degree for the professional work for which credit is sought for advanced standing in this School.

The acceptance of a candidate for advanced standing and the amount of credit to be allowed for previous professional work are discretionary. Credit will not be allowed for work undertaken though passing work. Candidates must furnish this School with official transcripts of their academic record and specify a convincing need to transfer to this School will be evaluated. No student will be entitled to a refund except upon surrender to the Registrar of his registration card and receipt.

The University of California recognizes that the cost of a University education is an obstacle to many graduate students; therefore, students who need help in meeting educational costs are encouraged to apply for financial aid.

Last year, the Financial Aid Office provided approximately $300,000 and one-half million dollars to graduate students, representing UCLA's commitment to supporting its graduate students in need of financial help. Awards for 1978-79 ranged from $150 to approximately $5,000 for the academic year. The average award for a law student was $2,500 and was composed of a combination of grants, work-study employment and long-term, low interest loans.

Financial Aid Office budgets have been designed to provide students with a modest but realistic standard of living. Since housing costs in the area adjacent to the University are high, they presume single students living off campus will share apartments. Their budgets are reduced accordingly and each student is expected to reduce his expenses by at least the amount each year to reflect changes in the cost of living. Each student provides his own books and supplies. The annual cost varies from $200 to $250. Average costs for students in various categories including fees, books, and modest living expenses for 1978-79 are:

Single—Off Campus $4,270
Single—University Residence Hall $3,700
Married—Off Campus $7,310
Married—Married Student $6,005
Single Parent (with one child) $6,245
Single Parent (with one child) $4,930
Commuter (living with parents) $2,630

The University of California makes no charge to the child of any student receiving financial aid who is a dependent of the student.

Financial Aid Application

Arrangements have been made with the UCLA Financial Aid Office to waive the February 1, 1978 application deadline for entering law students. Therefore, applicants to the first-year class should not apply for aid until after they have been admitted to the Law School. Notification of procedures to be followed to apply for aid will be provided at the time of acceptance.

UCLA utilizes the Financial Aid Form (FAP) through the College Scholarship Service (CSS) rather than the Graduate Professional School Financial Aid Service (GPSFAS).
Law School Admission Test (LSAT)

The School of Law cooperates with the Law School Admission Council and the Educational Testing Service in the development and administration of a uniform Law School Admission Test (LSAT). The test is designed to measure aptitude for legal study.

The Law School Admission Test is required of all applicants for admission to this School. The test is given in October, December, February, April, and June one or more times during the year where the test may be taken. Applications have been established in all parts of the country. In order to meet the February 1 application deadline, applicants must take the test not later than the December administration. Scores of tests taken more than four years prior to the proposed admission date will not be accepted. Applicants are advised to take the test as soon as possible to avoid the preceeding the application deadline.

Joint LSAT/LSDS applications (for submission of LSAT scores and undergraduate records to the Law School) and other information may be obtained from:

Education Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

In Los Angeles, inquiries may be directed to:

Educational Testing Service
2200 Merino Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90047
Tel: (213) 254-5236

Applicants must request on the LSAT/LSDS application that the test score be sent to this school.

Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDS)

The Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDS) was developed by the Law School Admission Council with the assistance of Educational Testing Service to help participating schools collect and analyze data pertaining to the academic records of applicants. The LSDS report includes a year by year summary of units and GPA, a cumulative GPA, LSAT score, and a copy of each transcript. All applicants, including reapplicants and students from non-graduate institutions, are required to register with the LSDS. A transcript request form should be sent directly to the LSDS, in accordance with instructions. The LSDS will analyze the transcript(s) and send a copy to the UCLA School of Law and others designated on the registration form. This process takes approximately eight weeks from its inception to receipt of reports by each institution.

Do not wait for full grades before sending your transcripts to the LSDS since most colleges and universities do not make them available until at least February. As soon as they are available, however, the applicant should submit directly to the Law School record of any work completed after the initial registration with the LSDS. Transcripts from college or universities attended outside the United States or Canada should also be submitted directly to the Law School. If there are the only transcripts being submitted, the applicant should not register with the LSDS and the Law School should be notified of this fact.

In addition, transcripts of all work leading to a graduate degree should be sent directly to the School of Law. Accepted applicants will be required to submit directly to the School of Law a final transcript showing the award of a bachelor's degree.

Admission Procedures

1. Complete the Application for Admission and return it to the Admissions Office, UCLA School of Law, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90024. The application must be accompanied by a non-refundable $20 application fee in the form of a check or money order made payable to the Regents of the University of California.

2. Those Law School applicants applying concurrently to another graduate department at UCLA need only pay one application fee. If the fee has been paid to the other department prior to making application to the Law School, the applicant must notify the Law School by the December 15th Admission Office of this at the time the application is submitted. The applicant must also agree to have a verification note attached to the Law School Admissions Office that the fee was paid.

3. The applicant must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) by the December, 1978 administration.

4. The applicant must register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDS).

5. In evaluating the application, the Admissions Committee has available only information supplied by the applicant. In order to evaluate the application, the Committee requests the applicant to attach a short statement, which separately numbered sections address the following matters:

   1. Whatever additional information is necessary to place the applicant's record in perspective. This should include information on how the applicant might bring distinctive qualities to the School. Examples of these qualities are: racial or ethnic background, attitudes or activities or accomplishments (educational or otherwise); specific career goals; unusual life experiences; foreign residence or citizenship; and special talents.

   Applicants are not limited to this list of qualities. It is important that they give specific information about any distinctive qualities they may have.

   2. If appropriate, any factors that suggest the applicant's academic record or test scores do not adequately reflect his or her aptitude for the study of law. Those factors may include, but are not limited to, economic, social, or educational disadvantage.

   Applicants are strongly encouraged but not required to submit letters of recommendation on their behalf from two persons familiar with their qualifications for the study of law. Letters from professors under whom the applicant has studied generally prove the most helpful.

   Additional information may also be requested by the Law School in some cases.

   6. Applicants should send records of any work completed after the initial registration with LSDS directly to the Law School. In some cases, no action will be taken on an application until college grades are submitted through the first semester or quarter of the applicant's senior year. Successful applicants will be required to submit directly to the Law School a final transcript, showing the award of a bachelor's degree.

   7. The last date for filing the completed application form together with all supporting documents, including the LSDS report and letters of recommendation, is February 1, 1979. Earlier filing is strongly recommended and will materially assist the Admissions Committee in its consideration of the application. It is the applicant's responsibility to make certain that all necessary materials and credentials are received by the Admissions Office.

   No application will be considered if postmarked after February 1, 1979.

   8. Every effort will be made to notify applicants promptly when admissions decisions have been made. However, because of the expected volume of applications, most will not be acted upon until April 1 and many of those applying should not expect a decision until well after that date.

   9. Applicants are advised that the Law School continually reassesses its admissions policies and that its policies are subject to change.

Bar Certification

All first year students who plan to take the California State Bar Examination upon completion of their law studies must register with the California State Bar no later than three months after beginning their study of law. The registration forms will be available at the Law School Records Office during the second week of classes.

Those students planning to take the Bar Examination in a state other than California must make their own inquiries regarding rules and regulations governing entrance to that State Bar.

The UCLA School of Law does not ordinarily consider matters such as the applicant's character or prior convictions of crimes in determining the eligibility for admission. These matters, however, may be considered by licensing agencies in the state in which one intends to practice and could affect the certification for the practice of law.

Reapplication

Applicants who reapply for admission must comply with all of the above procedures. The LSAT does not need to be repeated (scores are valid for four years), but a current 1978-79 LSDS report must be sent to the Law School, in addition to the current application.
Standards
Residence and Unit Requirements
The candidate for the degree of juris doctor must have pursued resident law school study for six semesters and completed 85 units satisfactorily. The residence requirements may be satisfied as follows:
(1) Six semesters in regular session in this School;
or
(2) Two semesters in regular session, or their equivalent, in a school which is accredited by the American Bar Association, coupled with four semesters in regular session, or their equivalent, in this School.
Every first year student is required to take the full schedule of required courses; every second and third year student is required to take a minimum of twelve hours and may not take more than sixteen hours each semester. These rules apply to all students whether or not they have attended summer session.
All students are required to successfully complete a course of instruction on the legal profession and issues of professional responsibility before graduation.

Attendance and Grades
The right to take examinations, as well as the privilege of continuing as a student in the School of Law, is conditioned upon regular classroom attendance.

Information on the grading system which is based on a numerical scale of 50 to 100 may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs.

Standards for satisfactory performance and for graduation are prescribed by the Faculty and are published separately. They may also be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs of the School of Law.

Standards of Student Conduct and Student Discipline
Students enrolled in the School of Law are subject to the provisions on student conduct and procedures for student discipline contained in the separate publication entitled “University of California Policies Relating to Students and Student Organs such as student Unions, Student Activity Facilities, and Nondiscrimination.”

Five Year Rule
The maximum amount of elapsed time permitted between first admission to this School and graduation from any law school from which advanced standing is sought, and graduation shall be five (5) years.

Educational Program
UCLA School of Law offers courses of instruction within the School and supervised educational experiences outside it in an effort to enable its students to think intelligently about the possibilities and limits of this pervasive form of social control and to prepare them for careers of practice and public service. To this end the School employs several instructional techniques in a variety of settings so that the individual is thoroughly and fully described below. Given the rapid rate of change that has characterized the environment in which lawyers have functioned during the past half century and the promise of the need for even more rapid adaptation, one would be foolish to try to educate students to deal with the problems which they will face in five years after graduation; those persons who taught them would encounter the problems in the same period of time. The School, however, provides training in the Anglo-American legal system's characteristic modes of thought, the insights which social science can bring to the accumulation and interpretation of data about the social condition, and the body of thought concerned with the maintenance and the understanding of the past, and the deeper theoretical structure of our present understanding of the world that has traditionally been the province of humanistic thought. Beyond these foundations for the understanding of modern legal culture, the School offers intensive training in specialized fields of current concern—those resources difficulties involved in the design of just and effective tax policy, to at

examination of the law's response to poverty and inequality, to an examination of the means of allocating scarce natural resources such as petroleum and water. Beyond the first year curriculum and a course in the problems of the legal profession, the faculty does not require any particular curriculum; it does, however, recommend that students explore their interests to gain some experience in a variety of modes of thinking about law and a number of fields of study, including both public and private law. Some more specific suggestions are set forth below in the detailed description of curricular offerings.

The First Year
In the first year of their legal education UCLA School of Law exposes students to an intensive study of Anglo-American legal reasoning in a series of fields which have historically dominated legal thought. In the first term of criminal law, students explore the grounds which justify the state's invocation of its powers of coercion and punishment against individuals accused of anti-social behavior; in the second term the focus is on the elaboration and often controversial procedural safeguards which under the due process clauses of the Constitution courts have evolved to limit and control the process by which the punitive sanction of the state is brought to bear. In contracts and torts the focus is on the problematical levels of government power—how much government power is enough—and the secondary effects of these efforts—are examples of such courses. Beyond these extensions of the student's knowledge of the fundamental legal bases for social organization are at least two other sorts of opportunities. First is the course in property traces the evolution of the law governing the holding, sharing, and transfer of property and the social context and function. The second is the possibility of acquiring a detailed working knowledge of particular areas of current legal concern, areas that might range from the law governing the distribution of medical services to that regulating the conditions of monopoly and concentration of American industry. In addition to these standard law school offerings, UCLA offers the student a number of educational opportunities of a nontraditional nature.

The Clinical Program
The School of Law offers an extensive clinical program taught by full-time faculty members; its aim is not merely to give students experience in counseling clients and in preparing and trying cases but in the development of theories about how lawyers can render effective assistance to those with legal problems. These programs, conducted in small classes with intensive faculty supervision, involve the student in simulated and actual experiences in interviewing, counseling, negotiating, and trying cases. Supervision and theoretical framework combine with videotaping of student efforts to make critiques an opportunity for learning rather than merely an occasion for monitoring. The School of Law was among the pioneers of modern clinical legal education and has what is generally regarded as among the strongest of such programs.

In connection with such in-house training, the clinical program has developed a series of supervised placements with government agencies in this area; through these, students may expand and refine the skills acquired in the program of formal instruction.

Exterships
UCLA School of Law has one of the largest and best established student externship programs in the country. In an externship the second or third year student is placed by the School in the office of a public or non-profit agency engaged in the conduct of legal affairs; under the supervision of a judge or practitioner the student assists the mem-

itor in the work at hand, gaining both practical experience under a respected lawyer and insight into the operation of the legal system. The externship program includes both judicial placement—in courts of both state and federal systems in locations throughout the country—and in a variety of other agencies, ranging from the United States State Department to local legal aid offices. The program enables the students both to apply developing legal skills and to bring back to the law school the perspectives afforded by first-hand experience. Students regularly report that the program was among the most important of their
educational experiences, and the number of students attending the program if it has grown to be a substantial proportion of each graduating class.

Special Field Programs
Of the curricular opportunities the School offers, two of them are in the spectrum of formal classroom work and experience outside the classroom that combine to give the student specialized knowledge and practical acquaintance not only with a field of law but with the reality of its daily administration and the developing trends within it.

Communications Law Program
The offerings in communications law build on the foundation of specialized courses in the field and then involve the student in externships, litigation projects, seminars, and research papers. Studied by specialists with considerable experience in the developing area of public interest communications practice, the program enables a typical student, after completion of the basic course in communications law, further to develop that knowledge and put it to practical use in the course of an externship with a public interest law firm or regulatory agency working in the field. Then upon returning to the School the student integrates course work with field experience either in a research paper or in participation in one of the program's litigation projects. Throughout the year the program brings to the School a series of speakers and an annual Communications Law Symposium, consisting of distinguished people working in the field addressing themselves to a topic of current importance. A mark of the program's strength is the recent decision of the Federal Communications Bar Association to entrust the Federal Communications Law Journal to the program's board of editors, which reaches almost every communications law practitioner in the country, provides a forum for student and faculty writing in this field and, by publication of the papers of the annual symposium, brings to the thoughts of the participants to a wide audience of specialists.

Corrections Law Program
In recognition of the special legal need of incarcerated persons the School supports a program of integrated instruction and clinical work in fields of law bearing on the conditions for imprisonment. The topics pursued by students in the program range from the threshold question of whether the detention of a prisoner is justified at all to the conditions of prison life, the access of prisoners to legal assistance, and to the media. Students are involved both in litigation, in the writing of policy proposals, and in externships with public service and government agencies whose work affects the conditions of prison life.

Formal Study Outside the School of Law
A number of students come to the study of law with the intention of using their legal skills in particular fields; they frequently find it advantageous to pursue these interests concurrently with their legal training. Typically such concurrent degree programs lead to the simultaneous award of a J.D. and an M.A. from the other school or department, in general each student is engaged entirely at the School of Law during the first year of the program and thereafter combines both law study and courses in the other field of concentration. At present the School of Law has concurrent degree programs with the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the Department of Economics, the Graduate School of Management, and the School of Public Health, each of whose programs is briefly described below.

The Urban Planning Program
The School of Law and the School of Architecture and Urban Planning offer a concurrent plan of study providing an integrated curriculum for those planning to specialize in the urban aspects of urban problems. Education in planning offers the student an overview of theories and methods that permit identification and treatment of urban problems. Education in law offers insight into the institutional causes and possibilities for treatment of these problems. The student pursues studies in both schools and receives both the J.D. and M.A. degrees at the same time.

Law and Economics
There is a growing demand for graduates trained in both law and economics. The involvement of economists in legal processes now goes far beyond traditional antitrust work. A knowledge of economics has proved useful to estimate the value of life and limb, to measure damages from breach of contract, to assess the impact of economic activities on ecological processes, and to provide a variety of expert advice on legislative proposals. A knowledge of law has been equally valuable to private and public economists. The objective of joint study is to provide students an opportunity to acquire knowledge of both disciplines more efficiently than is possible if their study is pursued separately. The program permits students to conduct study in both the School of Law and the Department of Economics toward the award of both the J.D. and the M.A. at the end of three years.

Law and Management
The School of Law and the Graduate School of Management jointly offer a program designed to provide opportunities for students to prepare for careers where law and management overlap and where understanding of both fields is necessary. Examples of such areas would include public service, international trade, industrial relations, corporate law, and specialized areas of management consulting. The program makes it possible to earn the J.D. and M.B.A. in four academic years. Students do a year's work first in the School of Law and then in the Graduate School of Management, following which courses in both schools are taken in the third and fourth years. Law students interested in such a program may either apply to both schools simultaneously or may apply to the Graduate School of Management during their first year of law school.

Law and Health Planning
In a growing number of cases the design and administration of health programs requires knowledge of legal structure as well as of public health problems. The School of Law and the School of Public Health have accordingly instituted a joint degree program. The student is admitted to the combined award of the J.D. and M.P.H. after four years of study. The first year of the program is spent in legal studies, the second year in public health (including a summer field placement in health planning) and the third and fourth years in courses in the two schools that complement each other and lead the student to a specialized competence in a chosen part of the field.

Collaboration with Faculty
One of the opportunities available to second and third year students is that of collaborating with members of the faculty. The forms and subjects of such collaboration are as diverse as the interests of the students and faculty and may include attempts at comprehensive listing futile. A few examples drawn from the recent past:

In the summer immediately following his graduation one student found himself between the bar examination and his departure for his Washington job working with a faculty member assessing the extent and impact of racial segregation in the Los Angeles schools. He attended meetings of the school board and of administrators, conferred with the judge on the progress of plans for busing, did research on the legal definition of segregation, and participated in the drafting of reports which became documents of public record in the midst of a difficult and hostile contested social and legal battle.

A second student was employed in the summer between his third and fourth years by a faculty member tracing the history of the modern class action, a procedural device in which a group of persons with similar claims join together in a lawsuit. In following the twisting path of this history she discovered the relevance to the topic of such apparently heterogenous topics as the price of bread in seventeenth centu
There is a long tradition in legal education of student-organized activities designed to supplement the formal curriculum by permitting law students to learn legal skills such as writing and argumentation through participation in programs that simulate the professional role. UCLA offers a broad range of co-curricular activities, largely, though not exclusively, for students in their second and third years of study. Although all of these organizations require additional work from their members, most students have found participation in co-curricular activities to be a stimulating influence in their understanding of the law and its institutions, a useful resource in the search for rewarding professional employment, and an opportunity to collaborate rather than compete with their fellow students.

The UCLA Law Review

The legal profession is unique in the fact that its most significant literature is in the hands of law students. Since the first law review was published more than a hundred years ago, judges and lawyers have looked to these student-edited journals for critical analysis of the law and its institutions. A typical issue of a law review contains articles written by practicing lawyers and legal scholars, student comments on recent cases and other new developments in the law, and reviews of books on legal topics.

The UCLA Law Review, though relatively new, has already acquired a reputation as one of the leading legal periodicals. It is run by a student Board of Editors who determine what will be published and when. Student editors are also responsible for editing the writing of student members. Membership on the Review is determined by the Board of Editors on the basis of academic performance in the first year of Law School and a writing competition. Membership on the Review affords the student an opportunity to develop skills in legal research and writing and to make a significant contribution to the development of the law through the publication of commentary on crucial legal issues.

Moot Court

Even older than the law reviews are those student organizations known as " moots " or " case clubs " in which students prepare written briefs and deliver oral arguments before a mock appellate tribunal on fictitious cases. The UCLA Moot Court program continues this tradition. It has been recognized as one of the finest in the country, as indicated by the many cases from the United States Supreme Court and the outstanding state and federal judges who have served as members of the court in the Rosecrans Pound Competition, which culminates the program each year.

All members of the first year class are eligible to become members of the program by preparing a brief and arguing a case before a panel of second and third year students. The top advocates in the first-year competition are invited to membership in the second year. Members brief and argue cases before panels of local judges and practitioners. In their third year, members are responsible for administering the program as well as participating in state and national competition against student-advocates from other schools. The UCLA Moot Court teams have garnered many awards for brief writing and oral advocacy in these competitions.

The Black Law Journal

The Black Law Journal was founded in 1970 as a national publication dealing with the legal problems of the Black community. Although the journal is based at U.C.L.A., students from other law schools are also eligible to participate on its staff and to publish in its pages. In addition to the kind of articles found in traditional legal periodicals, the journal has also published profiles of Black judges and lawyers and the proceedings of national conferences addressing problems of racism and poverty. Participation on the staff of the journal provides students with an opportunity to write on issues of importance while improving those skills that are important to practicing lawyers.

The Chicano Law Review

The Chicano Law Review is the only legal journal dedicated to scholarly analysis of issues relevant to Mexican-Americans. In addition to offering students an opportunity to develop research, writing, and editorial skills, it publishes articles by judges, lawyers, and scholars that provide new perspectives on the legal problems of the Chicano community.

The Federal Communications Law Journal

The Federal Communications Law Journal is published jointly by the Federal Communications Bar Association and the Law School. It is under the editorial direction of a student board of editors. The journal publishes articles of current interest to those who work in the field of communications law.

Alaska Law Review

Several years ago the Alaska Bar Association asked the Law School to undertake publication of a law review for that state, which had no law school of its own. The UCLA-Alaska Law Review was first published as part of the Alaska Law Journal, but it is now an independent publication following the traditional law review format. Members of the Review are selected from those first-year students who have demonstrated scholastic ability and the capacity to produce written work of high quality. Students prepare notes and comments for publication in the Review as well as editing the work of others. Although the Review emphasizes issues of importance to its readers in Alaska, the state has a progressive legal tradition that has made it a matter of interest to lawyers and judges throughout the United States and Canada.
Student Activities

A variety of student organizations and programs exist at the School of Law. The Student Bar Association is the student organization composed of all students registered in the School of Law. The governing and policy making body of the Association, the Executive Committee, is composed of 13 members, elected or ex-officio, who represent a broad spectrum of student activities. The Executive Committee administers funds allocated from student registration fee payments to finance projects proposed by other law school student organizations. It also appoints student members to such student-faculty committees as admissions, clinical programs, curriculum standards, and student-faculty relations. The Student Bar Association also performs important functions in integrating students into the legal community at the School of Law. To this end, it sponsors, in cooperation with the administration, the yearly orientation program for entering students and the vital Legal Forum Program. Under the auspices of the Forum, outstanding speakers from a variety of legal and law-related areas are invited to speak at the law school. During the three years of law school, students will have the opportunity to attend Association-sponsored social events, faculty-student coffee hours and other informal get-togethers, and to take part in one of the many Association-sponsored programs. Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity is represented at the School of Law. It serves to promote student fellowship and as understanding and dedication to the tradition of the legal profession.

The Law Women's Union, the Black, Chicano, Indian, and Asian-American Law Student Associations are among the many student organizations that deal with matters within the Law School community which are of particular interest to their members. The Associations perform various services for the members of their respective groups including recruitment, counseling, job placement, and representation on student-faculty policy committees.

UCLA International and Comparative Law Society

The UCLA International and Comparative Law Society is a growing organization comprised of students interested in the study of international law. The Society is engaged in a broad spectrum of activities, among which are the sponsorship of a team in the annual Phillip C. Jessup (International Law) Moot Court competition, an International legal placement symposium where international lawyers will talk about career opportunities in international law, and a speakers program through which specialists in various areas of international law will address interested students. The Society is a member of the Association of Student International Law Societies.

Placement

Although there is said to be an oversupply of lawyers, placement for the graduates of UCLA remains highly favorable. In recent years most graduates have positions before they take the bar examination, and virtually the entire graduating class is placed in legal jobs within a year of graduation. In the Fall of 1977 nine major New York firms, seven Washington firms, fifteen San Francisco firms, and virtually all the significant firms in Southern California, as well as a number of firms from Chicago, Houston, and other major cities, interviewed at the Law School. Approximately 240 offices, including law firms, corporations, government agencies, legal aid offices, and public interest firms, visit the School annually; the number increases each year. Hundreds of other firms and agencies which cannot interview on campus use the Placement Office to reach our students.

Placement for a recent class broke down as follows: private practice, 64.6%; public interest practice, 14.6%; legal aid, 3.4%; corporate law departments, 10.2%; government legal positions, 11.2%; judicial clerkships, 9.2%. Median starting salaries for the Class of 1977 were: small law firms (2 to 10 attorneys), $18,000; medium law firms (11-25 attorneys), $20,000; large law firms (26-50 attorneys), $21,000; very large law firms (over 50 attorneys), $23,000; federal government, $18,000; local government, $17,000; corporations, $16,000.

The Law School offers a thoroughly professional Placement Office which, in addition to serving as liaison between employer and student, provides a wide range of counseling services on both an individual and group basis to current students and alumni. The Placement Office sponsors workshops to discuss career planning, resume preparation, interviewing and job search strategies. Attorneys and faculty members present seminars discussing specific types of law practice. Individual counseling sessions are available with staff members. Students may go through simulated job interviews before videotape cameras in order to perfect their interviewing techniques. Staff members assist students in preparing their resumes before the beginning of the job hunting season.
The School of Law

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Marilyn Friedman, B.A., Administrator of Extra Programs.

Lucille Saunders, Administrative Assistant, Law Reviews.
21. Federal Courts (4) This section includes the basic principles of federal courts, including the structure of the federal court system, jurisdiction, and appeals. This section also covers the role of the federal courts in enforcing federal laws and the interpretation of federal statutes.

22. Taxation (1) This section covers the basic principles of taxation, including tax laws, tax brackets, and tax deductions. This section also covers the role of the Internal Revenue Service in enforcing federal tax laws and the penalties for tax evasion.

23. Civil Rights (3) This section covers the basic principles of civil rights, including the Fourteenth Amendment, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This section also covers the role of the Supreme Court in interpreting civil rights laws and the enforcement of civil rights laws by federal agencies.

24. Criminal Law (2) This section covers the basic principles of criminal law, including the criminal process, criminal procedures, and criminal penalties. This section also covers the role of the criminal justice system in enforcing criminal laws and the enforcement of criminal laws by federal agencies.
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279. Comparative Law (3) An introduction to the modern European legal systems that reveals the layering of prescriptive methods of analysis and the institutions of judicial decision-making. Some comparative study methods and institutions will be included.

278. Admiralty Law (2) A study of the special rules of maritime contract and the administrative rules applicable to water-based activities, including the law governing the actions, cargoes, passengers and goods by water. The allocation of disputes involving navigation between state and federal courts, the rules of practice applicable to maritime cases, the special procedures for limiting shipowners’ liability, and the sources and nature of laws governing maritime torts, contracts, and property will be among topics discussed. The implications of traditional maritime doctrines to modern phenomena such as offshore dredging, maritime pollution, and oil spills will be addressed.

277. Governance: State, Regional and Local (3) State, regional and local governments operate under a special set of legal relationships to each other, to the citizenry and to the national government. This course overview a variety of aspects of this specialized body of law, including tax, land use control, which is taught in other courses.

Mr. Hogan (S)

286. Public Control of Land Development (5) Federal, state and local control of development plans, control or effect the use and development of land. The course will cover land use planning by these governments and the environmental and economic effects of such planning. The course will cover other means used to implement these plans.

Mr. Hogan (S)

276. Urban Housing and Community Development (4) The allocation of shelter resources and the urban environment. The primary focus of the course is the provision of shelter for those in income groups unable to afford to do so and the legal control of the federal government possesses. Accordingly, local courts may have greater discretion in their provisions for a “right” to housing is inherent in the Constitution. A federal court is generally deferential to the implementation by local governments in the regulation of metropolitan areas. Among the issues addressed are: (a) the role of federal courts in addressing the problems of race; (b) the role of race in the regulation of housing; (c) the distinction effects of race; (d) the role of race in the problem of controlling governmental housing programs responsible for the crucial decisions in the housing sector.

Mr. Hinck (S)

286. Urban Transportation Law (2) This course begins with an exploration of the urgent policy questions facing the urban transportation system-designer today. It then focuses on the existing governmental programs to regulate and control the transportation system, and on the public institutions created to implement or to regulate the activities of administering them.

285. Environmental Law and Policy (2) The course covers both the social and economic effects, and causes of environmental problems, as well as the efforts to alleviate them. Reference will be given to various examples of these effects, e.g., economic, philosophic, particularly relevant to the relationship resolution by the legal system. Some attention is given to the study and criticism of popular environmental laws (short) remedies of environmental harms. Considerable attention is given to legislative and administrative controls especially at the federal level, and including the National Environmental Policy Act. The overview aim of the course is to provide a student study of policies and regulations in the form of laws passed by the state, and to develop an understanding of the public policy debates and conflicts. In some cases the course focuses on a particular problem, e.g., pollution, as a primary vehicle for study; in other years a cluster of problems is considered.

Mr. Roberts (F)

284. Taxation and Finance in Subnational Governments (2) The taxes, state, regional and local governments, and their use in financial planning. The course covers the taxation policies of California, including topics such as sales and property taxes. Some aspects of income and corporate taxation that are not covered in another course, and is required of all students under federal taxation, other types of taxes, intergovernmental aid, and government debt are discussed at term times.

Mr. G. Schwartz (F)

283. Western Water Law (2) Competition for water resources is a major and a pressing issue in the western United States. The course traces the history of water use and the legal development of water rights in the American West. The course will illustrate the complexity of the water law in water rights and how water rights are affected by legal developments and policies concerning the future of federal and state water rights. The course will also explore the legal development of water rights and how water rights are affected by legal developments and policies concerning the future of federal and state water rights.

Mr. Martin (F)

282. Conviction and Commitment (2) This is a course on the legal and constitutional rights of persons convicted of violations of law. It deals with the rights of those persons at the time of sentencing and during commitment. It also focuses on the rights of convicted persons who are subjected to civil commitment by civil commitment.

Mr. McGee (F)

281. Criminal Procedure (3) A study of procedures designed to ensure that citizens do not become victims of false or illegal imprisonment or of any other form of abuse by the police or the courts. This course will focus on the right to a fair trial, the right to be heard, the right to be tried without delay, the right to legal aid, and the right to be free from arbitrariness and discrimination. It will also consider the implications of the constitutional provisions for the protection of the rights of the accused.

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Mr. Roberts (F)
321. Legislation (2) The methods of the legislative process, lobbying, the investiga-
tion of issues in the public interest, problems of legislative drafting.

322. Biotechnology and the Law (3) Legal, ethical, and social issues surrounding the use of biotechnology.

323. Environment and the Law (5) Environmental law, including laws related to air, water, and land use regulations, conservation, and the environment.

324. Health Care Law (6) Legal issues related to medical practice, health care delivery systems, and patient rights.


326. Tax Law (8) Federal, state, and local taxation, including estate and gift taxes.

327. Environmental Law (9) Environmental protection, pollution control, and resource management.

328. Sports Law (9) Legal issues related to professional and amateur sports, including contracts and agreements.

329. Media Law (10) Laws governing the creation, distribution, and regulation of media content.

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350. Tax Law (12) Federal, state, and local taxation, including estate and gift taxes.

The Clinical Program

The School of Law offers an extensive clinical program that provides students with practical experiences in their field of interest. Students participate in various legal clinics and externships that offer hands-on experience and direct contact with real-world legal issues. These clinics are designed to enhance students' professional skills and prepare them for their future careers. The program includes opportunities for students to engage in advocacy, legal research, and writing, as well as to gain experience in alternative dispute resolution and negotiation. Students may choose to participate in a variety of clinics, such as the Civil Rights Clinic, the Environmental Law Clinic, or the Family Law Clinic. Each clinic provides a unique opportunity for students to apply their legal education in a practical setting, work with clients, and gain valuable experience in the legal profession. Some clinics may offer the chance to work on a project related to current legal issues or to represent a community organization or non-profit agency. Additionally, students have the opportunity to participate in an externship, which allows them to work in a legal setting for a specific period of time. Externships may be available in a variety of settings, including law firms, government agencies, or non-profit organizations. This practical experience is crucial for students as they transition from law school to professional practice. Participating in a clinic or externship can help students gain a deeper understanding of the legal profession and develop important skills that will be valuable in their future careers. Students interested in participating in the clinical program should visit the School of Law's website for more information about the available clinics and externships. They can also speak with faculty advisors or reach out to the clinical program coordinator for guidance on how to get involved.
agency's responsibilities and primary functions in the area of enforcing consumer protection laws, analyze differences in their approaches to consumer protection, identify the competing pressures on the agencies, and analyze the changes in policy that resulted from the enforcement of the statutes fulfills the legislative intent.

Ms. Fords (F)

445. Planning and Drafting Small Estates (S) Students in the course will receive classroom training and field experience in the substantive law related to estate planning and drafting. Initial seminars will focus on the substantive law of estates, wills, trusts, and tax as those laws related to testamentary disposition of small estates. During the latter part of the course, the seminars will focus on drafting and counseling techniques. In the field work component, students will be assigned clients and asked to interview them to determine medical doctors, and assist primarily of senior citizens with small estates. Students will discuss with a supervising public attorney what kind of estate plan is needed and then draft an appropriate plan and review it with the attorney. The client, student and supervising attorney will then meet together for final counseling and signing of documents.

Mr. Bender (F), Mr. Bergman (S)

Externship Programs

The externship program, which is one of the most extensive and innovative in the nation, gives students the opportunity to spend a semester working full time in a legal agency. Students are able to improve their practical legal skills while gaining a thorough understanding of how legal institutions and agencies operate. Students learn matters that cannot be taught in the classroom such as how agencies make policy, how judges make decisions, how to investigate facts, and how strategy is developed for dealing with legal issues.

Many students serve their externship as clerks for federal and state trial and appellate judges. Others work as staff attorneys for a wide variety of public interest law firms and government agencies. Intensive study programs also combine with externships in corrections and communications law.

A full semester's credit and other benefits are available for program participation.

The following is a list of the externship programs approved at the present time.


Los Angeles

443. Municipal Courts Planning and Research Unit.
447. City Attorney—Special Trials Section of the Special Prosecution Division.
448. County Counsel—Juvenile Division.
449. Los Angeles, Legal Aid Foundation—Office of the Senior Counsel.
450. State Attorney General—Criminal Law Division.
452. Center for Law in the Public Interest.
457. Federal Magistrates.
459. Federal Employment Relations Board.
463. National Senior Citizens Law Center.
466. U.S. Small Business Administration.

El Centro
467. California Rural Legal Assistance.
473. Congress of Micronesia (Saipan, Micronesia).
474. Appalachian Research and Defense Fund (Charleston).
475. Washington, D.C.
478. Citizens Communications Center.
482. Office of the Telecommunications Policy.
483. Media Access Project.
486. Center for Law and Social Policy.
487. National Association of Broadcasters.
488. Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press.
489. Subcommittee for Communication, House of Representatives.
490. National Prison Project of the ACLU.
491. Tax Analysts and Advocates.
Financial Aid, Prizes and Awards

All financial aid for law students, except those scholarships for law students only, listed below, is administered by the campus-wide Office of Financial Aid, A153 Murphy Hall. Applications for loans, work study, and other financial aid may be obtained from that office.

Scholarships

Applications for School of Law scholarships listed below which are open only to second and third year law students are available at the beginning of each academic year from the office of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, School of Law, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024. Applicants for admission will be advised of scholarships for which they may be eligible to apply after their acceptance to Law School; notices and applications are usually sent in August.

Beverly Hills Bar Association Scholarship Foundation

The Beverly Hills Bar Association Scholarship Foundation with the assistance of the Lawyers' Wives of Beverly Hills, provides for the partial support of law students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

The Florence-Virginia K. Wilson Scholarships

By virtue of a gift to the School of Law from the Florence-Virginia K. Wilson Scholarship Foundation, scholarships are awarded to entering first-year students who show promise of outstanding academic achievement. These scholarships cover the required registration fee.

Henry and Emma De Garmo Scholarship

In 1948 Mr. G.C. De Garmo of Los Angeles contributed $20,000 to establish and support a scholarship as a memorial to his parents, Henry and Emma De Garmo. The income from this fund is awarded to deserving law students.

Greenberg Memorial Scholarship

Mr. Arthur Greenberg of the class of 1952 has established a scholarship in memory of his parents, Eva and Nat Greenberg. The scholarship is awarded annually to a student of outstanding ability in need of funds to continue in law school.

Ann Rosenthal Stein Scholarship

A scholarship fund established by Mrs. Ann Rosenthal of Beverly Hills provides one or more annual scholarships. Preference is given to those persons who have demonstrated their qualifications for the study of law and have attributes of character and intellect that will enable them to perform with distinction as attorneys. Women applicants who meet the above qualifications are given first preference.

Martin S. Stolzoff Scholarship

This scholarship will be awarded each year to a third-year student based upon excellence of performance during the first two years of law school. Special consideration is given to students who have taken courses, beyond those required, in Property, Urban Planning, and Income Taxation.

Wives of the Criminal Courts Bar

In memory of Mrs. Shirley Ackerman, the Wives of the Criminal Courts Bar Association offer a $500 award to a woman law student who is in need of the award to enable her to attend law school. This scholarship is awarded on a rotating basis among several law schools.

Jerrold Rudelson Memorial Scholarship

A gift from the friends and family of Jerrold Rudelson, Class of 57, to keep his memory alive in young legal minds, the Scholarship is awarded to a student of outstanding ability in need of funds. The award is for all three years of law school.
Mitchell, Silberberg and Knupp

The law firm of Mitchell, Silberberg and Knupp has established an endowment fund for the benefit of the UCLA Law School. The proceeds of the fund are to be awarded to needy Law School students of academic excellence.

Hortense Fishbaugh Memorial Scholarship

The Affiliates of UCLA annually award a $1,000 scholarship to a law student. The award is made chiefly on the basis of scholastic excellence and all of the chosen field as well as active participation in the School of Law.

Ida Stein Memorial Scholarship

This award has been established by Geraldine S. Memering in honor of her mother, Mrs. Ida Stein. The scholarship will be given annually to the student of financial need and academic achievement.

Russell P. Serber Memorial Scholarship

This award has been established by classmates and friends to be given annually to a student who typifies the spirit of Russ Serber.

Wives of the Bench and Bar Scholarship

The Wives of the Bench and Bar of Los Angeles offer a $500 award to a deserving and promising law student.

Phi Alpha Delta Award

The Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity provides a $500 annual fellowship for a deserving law student.

Hunt-Berry Memorial Scholarship

An anonymous donor has established a scholarship fund to honor the memory of Mr. Orinmond Hunt and Mr. Henry Berry. The award is available to persons of a disadvantaged background in need of financial assistance.

George J. Cochran Memorial Scholarship

In memory of George Cochran for assisting deserving law students.

John A. Mays Memorial Scholarship Fund

Given to a deserving law student to honor the memory of John A. Mays.

The Alan T. Green Memorial Honorarium

In memory of classmate Alan T. Green, an Honorarium has been established by David R. Ginsberg. Class of 1976. The award is presented to the student with the second-highest cumulative academic average upon graduation.

Los Angeles County Bar Association, Family Law Section Scholarship

The Family Law Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association has established two scholarships to be given annually to the two second-year students receiving the highest grades in Family Law. The awards will consist of a $500 scholarship each to be presented at the annual Family Law Symposium.

Richard T. Drukker Prize

The will of Jewell Ulliff provided for the contribution of funds to be invested and the proceeds therefrom to be awarded annually to a student of the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law in honor of Richard T. Drukker, Esq., of Los Angeles. By virtue of this gift approximately $200 is awarded annually to the student of the California, Los Angeles, School of Law who is selected as the editor-in-chief of the UCLA Law Review for the ensuing academic year.

Bancroft-Whitney Prizes


Insurance Counsel Journal Prize

A year's subscription to the Insurance Counsel Journal is awarded as a prize to the student writing the best paper in a field related to the responsibilities and interests of attorneys representing insurance companies published in the UCLA Law Review each year.

Law Week Award

The publishers of Law Week award a complimentary subscription for one year to the graduating student who has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in his final year.

Prentice Hall Tax Award

Prentice Hall, Inc. awards its Federal Tax Guide, Edition "A," together with weekly supplements to the student who is judged the most distinguished in the basic tax courses each year.

Norma G. Zarky Memorial Writing Award

The firm of Mitchell, Silberberg & Knupp has established this award in honor of its late partner, Norma G. Zarky, to be given to the person writing the best paper in the field of Entertainment Law.

Criminal Courts Bar Association Award

The Criminal Courts Bar Association of Los Angeles has established this award to assist a student who is interested in the practice of criminal law. The award is based on demonstrated interest in criminal law, and need, and is offered on a rotating basis among several law schools.

American Trial Lawyers Environmental Law Award

The Environmental Law Section of the American Trial Lawyers Association sponsors an essay contest on subjects relating to environmental law. A $100 local prize is awarded and seven $500 national prizes. The deadline is generally March 15.

American Association of Attorney-Certified Public Accounts, Inc. Award

The California Association of Attorney CPA's has established a $500 prize to be given to the UCLA law student who writes the best article on the subject of the relationship in the law between the disciplines of law and accounting.

Los Angeles Chapter of the Trial Lawyers Association Award

The Los Angeles Chapter of the Trial Lawyers Association presents an annual award to the outstanding student in Trial Practice.

Bay Area Review Course Award

Bay Area Review Course has established a tuition scholarship of $225 to be awarded each year to the best graduating student at the annual hearing of the Roscoe Pound Competition held by the Moot Court Honors Program.

William A. Rutter Award

William A. Rutter Award for Excellence in Teaching is awarded each year to a member of the law faculty chosen by a faculty-student alumni committee. The Award was made possible by a generous gift by Mr. Rutter.

SPECIAL FUNDS

The Leonard G. Leibow Memorial Fund

The Fund was established by the law firm of Gerdel, Raskoff, Shapero & Quinther in memory of their deceased partner for the purpose of improving the quality of life for students at the School of Law.

Western State University College of Law Scholarship and Loan Fund

The Western State University Foundation has established a Scholarship and Loan Fund in honor of the Honorable William L. Murray and the Honorable Earl B. Gilliam to provide scholarships and loans for law students.

Loans

Loans for law students are generally available from two sources. The University Financial Aid Office administers National Defense Student Loans and Federally Insured Student Loans. Information about these loans can be obtained by contacting the University Financial Aid Office, Room A103, Murphy Hall.

Prizes and Awards

The Nathan Burkman Prizes

A first prize of $250 and a second prize of $100 are offered each year by The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) for the two best papers on any phase of Copyright Law submitted by students in their second or third year in the UCLA Law School. The prize-winning papers are subsequently entered in a National Competition in which further awards of $1,000, $500, $200 and Honorable Mentions are made. The papers winning these national awards are published by ASCAP in an annual Copyright Law Symposium.

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**APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION**
**SCHOOL OF LAW**
**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES**

Please complete all information requested, if available. Print clearly and accurately. Where divided lines are provided, enter one character per space and leave only one space between words. Any items left incomplete may delay the processing of your application. Please refer to page 1 of the Law School Catalogue for complete instructions.

**Social Security Number**

**Full Legal Name**

**Number and Street**

**City and State or Country**

**Birthplace**

**Sex**

**Citizenship**

**List (date[s] on which you plan to take or have taken the Law School Admissions Test [LSAT]. All applicants must take the LSAT no later than the Dec. 1979 administration. Any tests taken prior to July 1, 1974 are not acceptable.**

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*FOR OFFICE USE ONLY*

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List paid employment while attending college, beginning with the most recent first. Distinction between academic year and summer employment.

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List volunteer and non-paying college, beginning with the most recent first.

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The School of Law seeks a diversified student body; your academic record is not the only standard for admission. In order that we may evaluate your application, we ask that you attach a brief statement whose separately numbered sections address the following matters:

1. Whatever additional information is necessary to place your record in perspective. This should include information on how you might bring distinctive qualities to the School. Examples of these qualities are: racial or ethnic background, activities or accomplishments, educational or otherwise; specific career goals; unusual life experiences; foreign residence or citizenship; and special talents. You are not limited to this list of qualities. It is important that you give specific information about any distinctive qualities you may have. General assertions that you have such attributes will not strengthen your application.

2. If appropriate, any factors that suggest your academic record or test scores do not adequately reflect your aptitude for the study of law. These factors may include, but are not limited to, economic, social, or educational disadvantage.

I hereby apply for admission to the UCLA School of Law, and certify to the best of my knowledge that all information submitted is correct and complete. I understand that any false statements may disqualify my application or terminate my studies at this school and that the $20 application fee is non-refundable and any submitted records and other documents are not returnable.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT __________________________ DATE ____________

† The Federal Privacy Act of 1974 requires that you be notified that disclosure of your Social Security number is mandatory pursuant to the authority of the Regents of the University of California under Art. IX, Sec. 9 of the California Constitution. This record-keeping procedure was established prior to Jan. 1, 1975. The Social Security number is used to verify your identity. If you do not have a Social Security number, obtain one through the nearest district Social Security office and notify the Admissions Office of the number when it is received. If you are not a U.S. citizen and do not live in the U.S., a Social Security number is not required.