



Dean Michael H. Schill

**Building on a Tradition of Innovation**

UCLA

LAW

The Magazine of the School of Law



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## message from the dean



**A**s I assume the deanship of UCLA School of Law, I am tremendously excited about the prospects for this great institution. Founded only fifty-five years ago, UCLA School of Law is the youngest major law school in the

nation. While youth often is regarded as a disadvantage in higher education, for UCLA School of Law youth has been the key to our success. From our founding and continuing right up to today, the law school has never felt bound by outmoded ideas of how law should be taught or studied. Instead, beginning in the 1950s, UCLA created its own tradition—a *tradition of innovation*.

As the articles in this magazine demonstrate, UCLA School of Law is replete with historical examples of how it revolutionized the way legal education is carried out in the United States.

For example, while many law school deans, alumni, and students decry the disconnect between what goes on in the classroom and what lawyers do in the “real world,” UCLA School of Law has taken a leading role in bridging this gap. Beginning in the early 1970s, under the leadership of Professor David Binder, UCLA’s clinics were the first in the nation to teach students systematically about the link between theory and practical skills. This commitment to integrating theory and practice continues today in our extraordinary array of simulated transaction courses and live-client clinics covering the waterfront of practice areas from

impact of living wage laws on employment and bankruptcy laws on corporations.

Throughout this magazine, you will read of the myriad ways in which UCLA has approached the study of law and the development of its programs—both curricular and extra-curricular—with a truly original mindset. I am committed to continuing UCLA’s tradition of thinking outside the box, and have sketched out in my message some of my objectives as I embark on this new challenge.

One of the major conundrums of legal education is what to do with the third year of law school. By the time their fifth semester rolls around many law students have already decided where they will work after graduation. For many of these students, law school becomes a hurdle to be jumped over rather than an experience to be savored. UCLA will change this mindset by offering distinct areas of specialization that integrate in imaginative ways theoretical analyses of the law and traditional doctrinal classes as well as sophisticated clinical courses that teach students the skills necessary to hit the ground running as newly minted lawyers.

While most of our students will go on to careers in private practice or government service, some will be inclined to devote themselves to a life of scholarship. I soon hope to inaugurate a new specialization for aspiring law professors. This will include more opportunities for students to write under the close supervision of faculty, increased course offerings teaching critical analysis, and post-graduate fellowships to spend additional time at the law school doing research.

**“I am committed to continuing UCLA’s tradition of thinking outside the box...”**

mergers and acquisitions to workers’ rights and environmental law.

UCLA also has been in the forefront of efforts to link research to what goes on outside the ivory tower. Increasingly, many of us who teach and write about legal issues understand the importance of learning more about the effects law has on society and on the legal profession. Because law professors typically lack postgraduate training in statistics and because data gathering is expensive and time-consuming, the school created an Empirical Research Group in 1999 to work with faculty in designing and implementing sophisticated studies. The Empirical Research Group has been instrumental in helping our faculty do pathbreaking research on subjects as diverse as the

The law school also will continue its leadership in interdisciplinary legal studies. The legal community has become acutely aware that legal issues can no longer be resolved solely by studying doctrine or spending time in a law library. Instead, like a diamond, the facets of a legal problem can become richer and more complex by viewing them through a variety of perspectives. For example, one important issue currently debated by lawyers and policymakers is stem cell research. How can a lawyer reach a satisfactory resolution of this matter without consulting other disciplines such as economics, biology, and philosophy?

Over the next two years, UCLA School of Law will expand our interdisciplinary research and teaching. We will establish a new

Institute for Law and Economics, expand the Williams Project in Sexual Orientation Law and Policy, and hire faculty with interests in cross-disciplinary studies such as law and medicine or law and philosophy. We also will take advantage of two of our greatest untapped resources—the faculty and students just a few steps away on the UCLA campus. We will aggressively seek to draw linkages to other first-rate professional schools on campus, such as the David Geffen School of Medicine, the Anderson School of Management, and the School of Public Policy and Social Research, as well as academic departments in the UCLA College, such as philosophy and economics.

ited only by two things—our imagination and our resources.

I am confident that our imagination is more than enough to propel us to the very top ranks of American law schools. Obtaining sufficient resources will be a greater challenge. The costs of running a law school have increased exponentially in recent years. Like other areas of law, the market for the most talented and productive faculty and students is extraordinarily competitive. In addition, each of the programs I have outlined above entails a significant allocation of resources.

The high cost of legal education, combined with cutbacks of state funding, threaten one of our core missions. The UCLA School of Law

**“Our future can be limited only by two things—  
our imagination and our resources.”**

We will look outward, not just to the other schools and departments on campus, not just to the practicing bar, but also to the broader community. UCLA has a proud tradition of public service. Our students write and administer the laws of the city of Los Angeles, the state of California and, indeed, the nation. We will expand our commitment to the public interest in a number of ways: by training students in our nationally recognized Program in Public Interest Law and Policy; through faculty research on important policy issues; and through pro bono legal activities. We live in the most dynamic and diverse city in the United States. The future of this nation is taking place just blocks away from our campus. Our faculty and our students will be active shapers of this future.

**W**e also will maintain our commitment to diversity. UCLA School of Law always has welcomed students from a wide variety of backgrounds, ethnicities, races, and ideological viewpoints. As the Supreme Court recognized in the *Grutter* case, a school such as UCLA must actively seek to promote opportunities for students of different backgrounds and different perspectives to meet and learn from each other. We will work within the law to promote all types of diversity and, thereby, to enrich the experiences of our students.

My agenda is an ambitious one. The UCLA School of Law is at a turning point. We are uniquely positioned to leap into the vanguard of American legal education. Our faculty is emerging as the strongest in the nation. Our students are as talented as any in the country. Our alumni are deeply committed to the institution. Our future can be lim-

is a public institution. As such we have an obligation, indeed a moral duty, to make a quality legal education available to qualified state residents. At one time, fees were not a barrier. I recently attended the fiftieth reunion of our class of 1954. Our alumni and I mutually shocked each other with the following revelations: they told me that in 1954 fees for a year at UCLA were less than \$50; I told them that today tuition and fees tip the scales at more than \$22,000.

Indeed, over the past two years alone, fees have risen by almost two-thirds. Importantly, none of this increase went to augment faculty or programs at the law school. Instead, 61 percent of the increase replaced lost state revenues with most of the rest devoted to financial aid for our students to permit them to afford the higher fees.

For UCLA to fulfill what I believe is its destiny of becoming one of the top five or six American law schools in the next ten years, we will need to stabilize and grow our revenue. As California's economy improves, our legislators will need to be reminded that one of the key reasons California became the nation's greatest state was that it invested in human capital and built the greatest public system of higher education in the nation. We also will need to appeal to our alumni and friends to support our mission of pushing out the frontiers of legal knowledge and of providing the highest quality education in the nation to people of all backgrounds and all walks of life.





# introducing Dean Michael Schill

## Dean Michael Schill's City Hall Reception

On August 13, Councilmember Jack Weiss '92 and City Attorney Rocky Delgadillo hosted a reception for newly appointed Dean Michael Schill at City Hall. At the reception the Dean met the Los Angeles law community including alumni, city attorneys, and council members. Afterwards, the Dean addressed the city council, discussing the law school's and his own goals for UCLA School of Law.



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1. Councilmember Jack Weiss '92, Dean Michael Schill, City Attorney Rocky Delgadillo
2. Jimmy Blackman, Chief of Staff to Councilmember Antonio Villaraigosa, Councilmember Jack Weiss '92, Dean Michael Schill
3. Deputy Mayor Brian Williams '89, Dean Michael Schill
4. Dean Michael Schill, Councilmember Wendy Greuel, Executive Vice Chancellor Dan Neuman
5. Dean Michael Schill
6. Dean Michael Schill, Councilmember Jack Weiss '92
7. Assistant Director Ericka Lozano, Executive Director Diana Brueggemann, Dean Michael Schill, Councilmember Jack Weiss '92, Assistant Vice Chancellor Keith Parker

## Chancellor's Reception

Chancellor Al Carnesale hosted a reception for Dean Michael Schill in the law school courtyard on September 28. UCLA faculty, alumni, friends, and staff were invited to attend to hear remarks from the Chancellor and the new Dean.



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1. Chancellor Albert Carnesale, Dean Michael Schill
2. Dean Michael Schill
3. The Honorable Peter Espinoza '80, The Honorable David Sotelo '86, Raul Ayala, James Aguirre '78
4. Mary Bauman, Professor John Bauman, Professor Daniel J. Bussell
5. Professor Devon Carbado
6. Assistant Vice Chancellor Keith Parker, Amy Wang, Counsel Attorney Jimmie White '76
7. Chancellor Albert Carnesale





# GO WEST YOUNG MAN

by Anne Greco

**Half in jest, Michael Schill suggests that what attracted the UCLA School of Law's Dean Search Committee to him was his service as president of his cooperative building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Washington Square in New York City. "I think the committee and Chancellor thought that if I could keep peace and harmony in a building with over three hundred difficult New York co-op owners, I could probably do the same with a faculty of sixty-five law professors and 950 students."**

Schill comes to UCLA School of Law from New York University School of Law, where he held the Wilf Family Chair in Property Law as well as a professorship in the Wagner School of Public Service. At NYU, he was also the founding director of the Furman Center For Real Estate and Urban Policy, one of the nation's leading think tanks on law and real estate development "Schill is already missed by his colleagues at NYU," says NYU School of Law Dean Richard Revesz. "Mike combines qualities that very seldom appear in a single person: powerful scholar, gifted teacher, and model institutional citizen."

expense-generating building codes, and racially discriminatory practices by landlords and financial institutions.

The dean's interest in studying housing began early. He was brought up in Schenectady, New York, a working-class town of 70,000 residents in upstate New York that he describes today as "the polar opposite of Los Angeles." While Schenectady was "one of the best places in the world to be in the summer, from November through March it seldom stopped snowing." Indeed, Schill is so awed by the weather in Los Angeles that he is able to tell you how many consecutive days of sunshine he has experienced since moving to town.

**"I couldn't get over how different Los Angeles was from the cities I had lived in and visited back east."**

Dean Schill, or Mike as most people call him, is the nation's foremost scholar on the intersection of law and housing. In his seventeen years as a law professor, he has written or edited three books and more than forty articles. His early articles argued against public housing and in favor of more market-based methods of providing housing assistance to the poor. This theme of favoring policies and laws that harness the market to achieve social objectives can be seen in his work decrying market barriers such as restrictive land use regulations,

Dean Schill grew up in an extended family that included his father, mother, grandfather, and sister. His father worked in a clothing factory and his mother was a nurse. He and his sister Margo were the first members of his family to go to college. "It sounds corny, but one of my earliest memories is of me sitting on my father's lap at the age of four or five and hearing how one day I would go to Harvard. I took this aspiration to heart even if I decided to go to Princeton instead," Dean Schill reminisced. While in college, he majored in urban affairs and public policy





Dean Michael Schill speaking before City Hall.

at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public Affairs where he graduated *summa cum laude* in 1980.

Like many of his classmates, Dean Schill decided to go on to law school, but took a year off. However, rather than travel the globe, he visited many of the most notorious inner-city neighborhoods in the United States doing research for a book on gentrification and displacement. During the course of the year, he paid his first visit to Los Angeles. "I really didn't know this city at all. I stayed in a 'hotel' at Hollywood and Vine (the only part

of the city I had ever heard of) and took the bus from Hollywood to other parts of the city including Watts. I couldn't get over how different Los Angeles was from the cities I had lived in and visited back east." Having survived his first brush with L.A. mass transit, Schill completed the book in 1983, his second year in law school. Over twenty years later, it remains one of the most important pieces of work on the subject.

While at Yale Law School, Dean Schill was an editor of the Yale Law Journal and continued studying and writing on housing and urban issues. Upon graduation, he clerked for Judge Marvin Katz of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. "My district court clerkship was a wonderful opportunity for me to learn about a type of law that I would never practice—litigation. I loved sitting in on hearings and trials, that is whenever I wasn't racing the parties to prepare jury instructions."

Following his clerkship, Dean Schill moved to New York City where he began work as a real estate attorney at Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson. One of the high points of his career was the purchase and sale of a building on Rodeo Drive on behalf of a British pension fund. "Who would ever have imagined when I stayed at the Beverly Hills Hotel in 1988, that sixteen years later I would be living just a few miles away?"

Despite enjoying legal practice, Dean Schill was lured back to teaching and scholarship. While an associate at Fried, Frank, he taught real estate transactions at

Yale Law School, an experience he describes as "sealing the deal" on a career in legal academics. "From the moment I took off my winter coat and boots and stepped up to the podium, I realized that I was home. It just felt so natural..."

In 1987, Dean Schill had his third brush with Los Angeles. He interviewed for a teaching position at UCLA School of Law, an experience that left him with an enormously favorable impression of the school. "After I interviewed at UCLA I immediately ended my candidacies at all of the other schools I had visited in

the south and west including Texas, USC and U. Va. I knew that if I were ever to want to leave the east, UCLA would be the place for me."

And indeed, it was. In December of 2003, when UCLA Associate Dean and Dean Search Committee member Ann Carlson contacted Schill about whether he would be interested in the deanship, he remembered his fond feelings seventeen years earlier and jumped into the process. Because of his scholarly reputation, his role in chairing important committees at NYU, and his direction of the Furman Center, Schill had received inquiries before about possible deanships. "Quite honestly, I never was interested in any school other than NYU before UCLA called. But when Ann and Barbara Herman [the chair of the committee] contacted me, I felt that this might be a great opportunity for me to make a difference."

enthusiasm. As Chancellor Carnesale notes, "Mike Schill is a respected scholar, impressive administrator, and dedicated teacher. In the brief time that he's been here, Dean Schill has demonstrated a clear vision for the law school, and the energy, enthusiasm, and leadership skills to transform that vision into reality. We are fortunate to have him as a member of the UCLA family."

In his first sixty days, Dean Schill was introduced to the Los Angeles City Council by Jack Weiss '92, held over eighty-five one-on-one meetings with faculty and staff, met with a variety of student leaders, had 21 meals with alumni, and was the guest of honor at alumni receptions in downtown Los Angeles, Orange County, Palo Alto, San Diego, and San Francisco (New York and D.C. chapter receptions will take place on November 17 and 18, respectively). Professor Bill Rubenstein captures

**"I knew that if I were ever to want to leave the east,  
UCLA would be the place for me."**

A number of things attracted Dean Schill to UCLA. The faculty, always one of the finest in the nation, had grown even more prominent since he first visited Westwood in 1987. "And unlike most schools with similar quality faculty, this was a school in which faculty members truly liked each other and cared about each other...no prima donnas here," explains Schill. Given his lifelong interests in cities and public policy, he was also drawn to the university because of Chancellor Carnesale's commitment to have UCLA directly engaged with the community outside of its campus. "We train the future leaders of this city, state, and nation. Our graduates write the laws and administer them," says Schill. "Therefore, we have a sacred obligation, as part of our research, teaching, and service, to join the debate over the greatest social issues of our time."

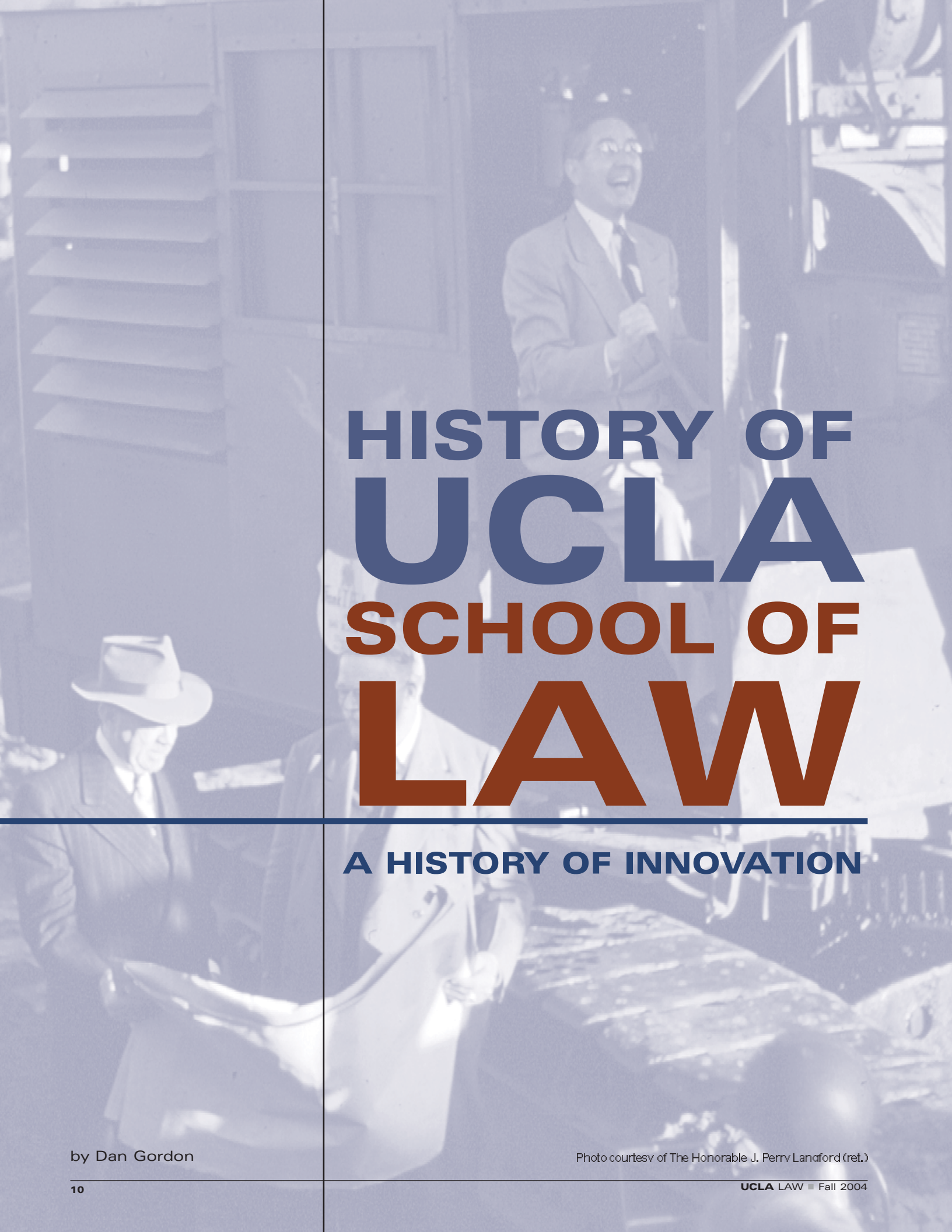
In the spring, Dean Schill met with faculty, students, administrators, and alumni to discuss the school. Each of these constituencies impressed him immensely. But in the end, it was his meetings with alumni leaders Mike Masin '69, Ralph Shapiro '58, David Sotelo '86, and Ken Ziffren '65, that made up his mind. "Given the pressures on UCLA's budget posed by several years of state cutbacks, I had to find out whether the alumni of the school were committed to our achieving greatness. After meeting with Mike, Ralph, David, and Ken, I came away convinced that their appetites and ambitions for the law school were as great or even greater than those of my own and the faculty."

Since arriving in Los Angeles in August, Dean Schill has swept everyone around him up in a whirlwind of energy and

Schill's work ethic well. "Mike Schill is the Toyota Prius of law professors—he gets 60 hours out of a day while the rest of us are chugging along at 24. Each morning I wake up to find my email filled with messages delivered at all hours of the night. His energy is infectious. He's generated an air of excitement and enthusiasm around the law school and there's no sign of him running out of gas anytime soon."

**D**ean Schill has also mobilized the law school by setting forth an ambitious agenda for the future that includes the creation of an entertainment law program and a program in law and medicine, as well as an expanded commitment to interdisciplinary research and teaching (see related article on pages 31-33. When asked why he was in such a hurry, Schill responded in a manner that shows he has not lost the aggressive edge of a transplanted New Yorker. "UCLA School of Law is already one of the great law schools in America. Our faculty is emerging as the strongest in the nation; our students are as talented as any; and our alumni are among the most accomplished and committed anywhere. Our destiny is to go head-to-head for students and faculty with schools such as Harvard, NYU, and Virginia. We are young and we are hungry. We are ready to make our move."





# **HISTORY OF UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW**

**A HISTORY OF INNOVATION**

by Dan Gordon

Photo courtesy of The Honorable J. Perry Landford (ret.)



**From the beginning, there was the sense that this law school would be different.**

**“Our first several classes included many returning war veterans who had command experience and were used to responsibility,” recalls Frances McQuade, who began working as an administrative assistant to Dean L. Dale Coffman in 1949, the year UCLA School of Law opened, and rose to assistant dean before retiring more than three decades later. “These students rebelled against doing things just because that’s how other law schools did them. With no tradition hanging over the school, they felt very free to make suggestions, and we had faculty who were quite open to hearing them. That set the tone.”**



**I**ronically, Dean Coffman started the law school with the idea that it would follow traditions established by the nation’s more venerable upper-echelon law schools. But in the first fifty-five years of UCLA School of Law, the most salient tradition has been one of innovation.

It wasn’t just the first classes of students who came in with their own ideas about how things should be done. The early faculty was an impressive group that included many leaders in their respective legal fields. “Until I went into teaching myself, I didn’t fully appreciate how far ahead some of our faculty were of many of their colleagues at other good law schools,” says Judge Dorothy W. Nelson ‘53 of the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals, a member of the second class.

The formidable group was led by the legendary Roscoe Pound. In his eighties by the time UCLA’s first law school class graduated, Pound, considered by many to be the father of American jurisprudence, had served as dean of Harvard Law School from 1916 to 1936. “Harvard was always ahead of its time, and Roscoe Pound brought that spirit with him,” says Nelson. The early faculty included other well known figures and

rising stars: Professor Brainerd Currie, who ultimately revolutionized the field of conflicts-of-law; Professor James Chadbourn, a legendary teacher in procedure; Professor Roland Perkins, author of Perkins on Criminal Law; a sitting judge, William Mathes, taught trial practice; Professor Ralph Rice developed a seminar in taxation problems and invited practicing lawyers to lecture; and a young Professor Ted Jones drew many of his students into working on the nation’s first reality television programming focused on the courtroom, with Professor Jones playing the role of judge. Sadly these were the days of live television and no original film was made to survive.

It would be difficult to determine how many early students were attracted by the prominent faculty and innovative spirit of the new school, according to Bernard A. Greenberg ‘58, an estate planning lawyer who notes that the school’s cost—at thirty-five dollars per semester for the first class—was also a strong selling point. Greenberg, who could have gone to Harvard or Berkeley, decided after his army service that he wanted to return to his Los Angeles home. It was a decision he would never regret. “UCLA was small enough that you could be a bigger part of the community,” he says. Greenberg became editor-in-chief of the UCLA Law Review, a successful publica-

tion that quickly established that this new school would make its own way.



**R**ichard Maxwell, the school's second dean, and a warm and engaging member of the faculty, found that his teaching colleagues were receptive to trying new things. "As a young law school, it was just easier for us to strike out on our own because we

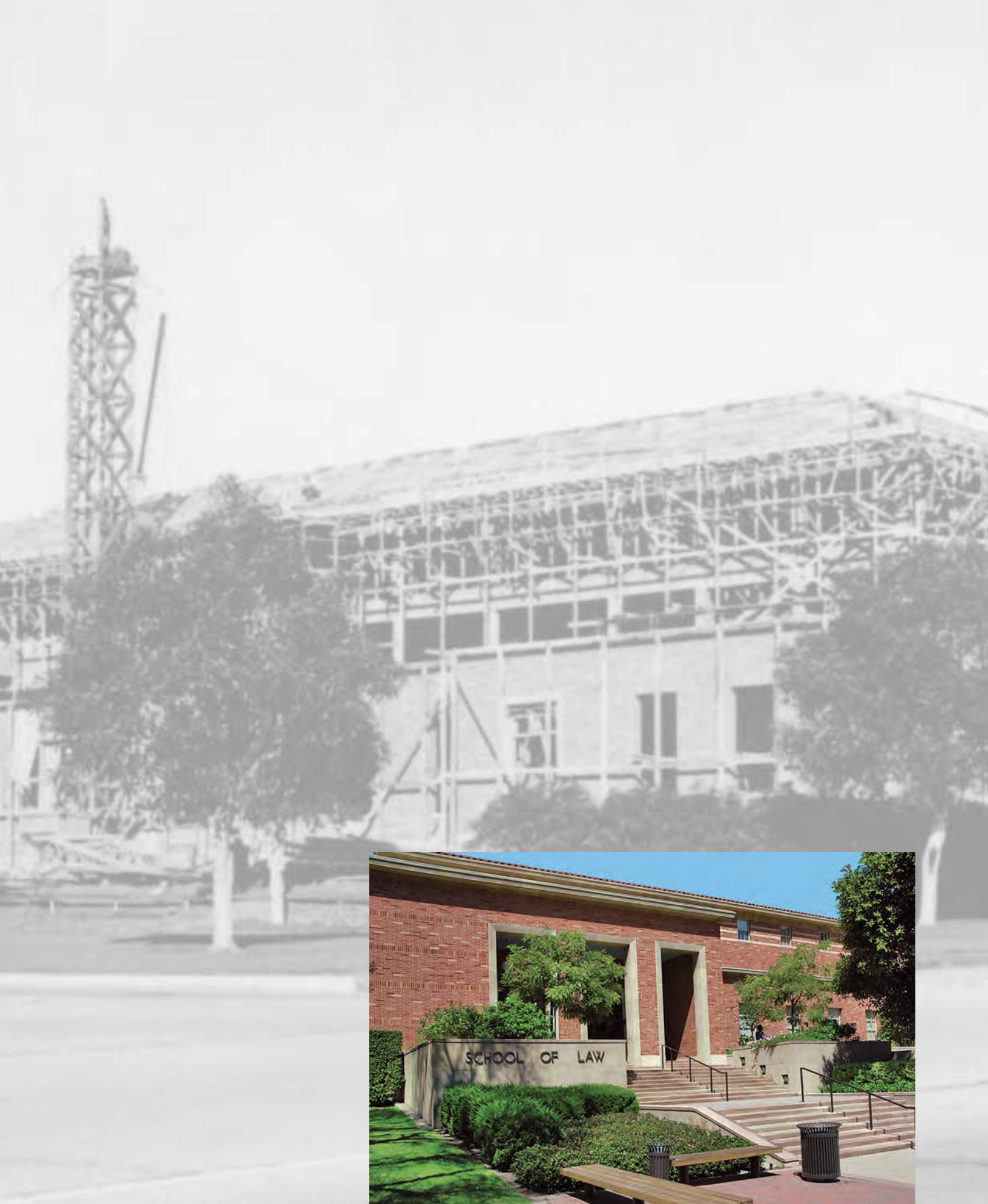
had no traditions to break," says Professor William Warren, who joined the faculty in 1959, the year after Dean Maxwell took the reins, and served as dean himself from 1975 to 1982. Adds Professor Susan Prager '71, a first year student at the end of Maxwell's term and later dean of the school from 1982 to 1998, "Richard Maxwell was comfortable with the idea that a young law school should be audacious."

Innovative faculty recruits under Dean Maxwell included individuals that were acclaimed teachers as well as distinguished scholars, such as Professor Murray Schwartz, who later succeeded Maxwell as dean; Professor Ken Karst, who would become one of the nation's great Constitutional Law scholars; Professor Jesse Dukeminier, whose Wills and Trusts casebook would dominate the market; and Professor Melville B. Nimmer, an authority in Copyright and Entertainment Law, who joined the faculty after a prominent career in practice.

The 1960s saw the first interdisciplinary efforts, with two outstanding joint appointments with UCLA's Department of Philosophy (Professors Herb Morris and Dick Wasserstrom) and the addition to the faculty of Professor Ben Aaron, a major figure in Labor Law who was directing UCLA's Institute of Industrial Relations. In addition, the first two African American faculty (Professors Henry McGee and Reginald Alleyne) were appointed, as was the first woman (Professor Barbara Brudno).

axwell's deanship also launched one of the nation's earliest and most successful efforts to add diversity to the legal profession. "Faculty at the school were concerned that we had growing populations of African Americans, Latinos, and Asian Americans in Southern California, but that we were not seeing people from those groups in the law student population," says Professor Prager. The effort was successful both in diversifying the school's student body and in producing graduates who







made an immediate impact: Antonia Hernandez '74, who for twenty-three years headed the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund; Ruth Jones '83 (now a law professor) who as a young lawyer staffed the Congressional Black Caucus; and judges from Philadelphia to the California Supreme Court, including a young Los Angeles Municipal Court judge, Veronica McBeth '75, who landed on the front page of the *New York Times* when she sentenced a slumlord to live in his own building.



**B**y the late 1960s, under Dean Maxwell and Assistant Dean Schwartz, the faculty and administration began discussing the need to emphasize the teaching of practical lawyering skills. In 1970, then-Dean Schwartz recruited experienced lawyer,

David Binder, to create one of the nation's first clinical programs.

Professor David Binder, who had served as director of litigation for the Western Center on Law and Poverty after nine years in private practice, brought in other experts. Professor Paul Boland (now a judge on the California Court of Appeal) was a veteran of Great Society legal services program, and Professor Paul Bergman (still a member of the faculty) came from large firm private practice. These three individuals collaborated to establish an entirely new way of teaching that continues to set

the standard for other programs more than thirty years later. Today, more materials used in clinical teaching around the country are authored by UCLA law faculty than by any other single faculty—by a significant margin.

"When I started teaching law, there were casebooks that I followed and law review articles I could read," marvels Professor Warren. "There were no books telling David Binder's group what they were supposed to do. They were working from a clean slate, which is what makes what they have accomplished such a great achievement."

Professor Binder was interested in focusing students' attention on aspects of being a lawyer that were both important and not well taught in practice—everything from how to interview and counsel clients to negotiations, deposition practice, and specific trial skills. "Our thinking was that if lawyers were not technically skillful, who would want to hire them?" says Professor Binder.

In the three-plus decades since UCLA School of Law's clinical program started, every law school in the country has followed suit. By taking the unusual step of recruiting clinical faculty into tenure-track positions with the same rights and responsibilities as traditional faculty, UCLA School of Law has produced the leading conceptual scholarship about the practical aspects of being a lawyer. Among other things, the school developed the concept of client-centered counseling—now widely cited in clinical programs across the country—and pio-





neered conceptual thinking about common types of cognitive errors in the counseling of clients.

Assistant Dean for Clinical Programs Susan Gillig, also noted the importance of Dean Warren's decision to create new facilities for clinical teaching, and praised Boland's stellar planning work. "For many years after the Clinical Wing was completed in 1989 we had clinical teachers traveling to UCLA to look at our teaching space and our program," she relates.

Just as the clinical program was drawing the attention of the law school world to UCLA, other new programs emerged that further distinguished the school as an innovator.

Located in Los Angeles, the heart of the entertainment industry, it made sense for UCLA School of Law to generate a strong focus in Entertainment Law. That happened during Warren's deanship under the leadership of one of the most prominent names in the field, Professor Melville Nimmer, who organized one of the first Entertainment Law courses at the school, as well as an Entertainment Law Symposium that continues to attract national attention today. "All of us would have given our eye teeth to have Mel Nimmer teaching in our schools," says Judge Nelson, dean of the USC School of Law at the time.



*(below) Triptych: Regeneration  
by Douglas Riseborough dis-  
played in library 1969-1995.*





**D**ean Warren, together with Professor Rosset, led the development of an International and Comparative Law Program in the late 1970s, with a number of important faculty recruitments. That effort continued throughout Prager's deanship. "We

became one of the first law schools to teach an international environmental law course, and I have sensed in the faculty a special pride in its decision to recruit an important Islamic law specialist, a move we made in the late nineties," she notes.

Innovative programmatic initiatives are woven throughout the school's history. Behind the initial efforts of Professor Monroe Price, the person who single-handedly created the school's externship program at the height of late sixties turmoil, UCLA School of Law established a leading program in American Indian law. This unique program is a tribute to the energy and insight of Professor Carole Goldberg, opening the door to a fascinating area for students, given tribes' exemptions from federal law.



**N**ew initiatives continued to occur during Prager's deanship: the Business Law Concentration, designed to provide a structured and rich curriculum for students in that specialty area; the effort led by Professor Alison Anderson to create the Public Interest Law

Program, and stimulated by the remarkable breadth and depth of the faculty interested in public interest work; the creation of an Environmental Law Clinic, an idea modeled after the New York program designed by Robert Kennedy, Jr.; and the establishment of the new Frank Wells clinic, for which Professor Ann Carlson, an accomplished public interest lawyer, was recruited.



**E**nvironmental programs were subsequently expanded by Prager's successor as dean, Jonathan D. Varat, who added the exciting Frankel Program in Environmental Law designed to produce collaborations between policy makers, concerned citizens and experts in technology as well as law. During his term

as dean, Varat worked to launch another pathbreaking initiative, the Williams Project on Sexual Orientation Law, and supported the Critical Race Studies Program, a creative effort conceived by a group of faculty to question the bedrock assumptions of our legal system.

All of the deans agree that opportunities for innovation stem in very significant part from the quality, the capacity, the innovative scholarship, and the energy of individual faculty. "What attracted me to UCLA was the truly extraordinary quality of this faculty," says UCLA's energetic, able, and passionate new Dean Mike Schill. "I look back on what has been accomplished, and I am energized by what the future holds for us."

Another item high on Dean Prager's agenda was the expansion and improvement of the UCLA Law Library under the leadership of Associate Dean Myra Saunders. Even before the physical facility was being transformed, Associate Dean Saunders began to redefine the concept of service, building a highly trained staff that is proactive in aiding the research efforts of its users—from the judges who regularly seek assistance and the lawyers who use the facility's services, to the school's students and faculty. "Myra deserves enormous credit for creating not just a highly service-oriented staff, but also programs that facilitate and encourage people to use this important regional resource," says Prager.

Dean Schill is particularly impressed with UCLA's exceptionally strong and successful Research Assistant Program, perhaps the single most important product of the Saunders-Prager collaboration. Saunders put law-trained librarians in the role of selecting, training, and matching student research assistants with faculty on a project by project basis. "This is an astonishingly effective program and a significant reason faculty want to be at UCLA," says Schill. "The R.A. program and everything about the library services that Myra has so artfully designed, gives us a powerful faculty recruiting advantage" emphasizes former Associate Dean and Price Professor of Law Stephen Yeazell. "Thanks to the creativity and imagination of the law library staff and its director, Myra Saunders, this law school offers faculty unmatched support for teaching and research."

At age fifty-five—far younger than its peers among the nation's leading law schools—UCLA School of Law can boast numerous faculty and alumni who are adding to the library's contents, as well as influencing the outside world. For the faculty, examples range from the many who have served as reporters in American Law Institute projects, working with practicing lawyers to develop and critique model laws and promulgate reform, to the substantial number of authors of teaching materials commonly used in law schools across the country.

UCLA law students, in groups and as individuals, have been exceptionally creative and forward looking. Early in the 1970s UCLA law students created El Centro Legal de Santa Monica, involving generations of law students in legal services to disadvantaged primarily Spanish speaking citizens. For many years,



students even published the UCLA-Alaska Law Review, given that there was no law school in Alaska.

Illustrations of the school's innovative stamp can also be seen through groundbreaking work of UCLA School of Law graduates: Two from the class of 1967 created an innovative low cost model for legal services aimed at middle income clients. You know the idea as the well-known law firm of "Jacoby and Meyers." A decade later with little more than her car and her determination Nancy Mintie '79 went from graduation and the bar exam directly to Los Angeles' skid row to attack the problem of growing homelessness of men, women, and children, out of which came one of the nations most effective efforts to attack that systemic problem. With Nancy as an inspirational figure, Meredith Blake '95 decided to do something about the pattern of family violence transmitted through the generations. She took her conception, which she calls "Break the Cycle," into the schools and it quickly became a national program. Trudy Chern '66 and Michael Palley '68 seized on concepts they had learned in Professor Warren's Commercial Law courses and won landmark consumer protection class-action cases. One-of-a-kind jurists such as Judge Alex Kozinski '75, a colleague of Judge Nelson on the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals, leave an indelible impression on law and society. As a Los Angeles Times reporter observed:

*Amid the many smart, but staid, judges on the federal appellate courts, Alex Kozinski stands out both for his intellect and for his irrepressibility. He is known for his scholarship and the lucidity of his writing, but also for his occasional bungee jumps.*

"An innovative law school draws exciting people and encourages experimentation. That, in turn, produces innovative alumni," Susan Prager observes. "UCLA School of Law has consistently led the way in access, scholarly and teaching excellence, and the capacity and confidence to experiment and innovate. Being a young, brash school in the vibrant, bold megaregion of Los Angeles has proved to be a powerful incubator."

*Dean Emerita Susan Prager contributed to this article.*





# UCLA CLINICAL PROGRAM

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN  
THE CLASSROOM AND THE COURTROOM

by Sue Gillig  
and Anne Greco

**Since its inception in 1970, the UCLA clinical program has developed the most fundamental learning concepts that have been used in law school clinical programs across the country. While today it seems like second nature to bridge the gap between the traditional classroom and the real world, THIS IDEA WAS GROUNDBREAKING THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.**

**T**oday, UCLA's Clinical Program continues this path of innovation and excellence. The program now offers a remarkable array of live-client litigation clinics ranging from teaching deposition, trial, and appellate advocacy skills to more specialized practice areas such as Environmental Law, Indian Tribal Law, Employment Law, and community organizing. In addition, the law school is leading the way in transactional clinics, focusing on drafting, deal making, negotiation, and even the world of Sports Law practice. A clinical program that began strong and innovative is now even more diversified, as it builds upon basic concepts to produce the finest clinical program in the nation.

The conceptual contributions of the UCLA clinical faculty cannot be overstated. In a groundbreaking series of clinical texts and articles Professors David Binder, Paul Bergman, Albert Moore '78, and Gary Blasi formulated concepts that are now central to clinical teaching in law schools throughout the country. These seminal works have paved the way for a new generation of faculty members such as Professors Ann Carlson, Timothy Malloy, and Scott Cummings, who are making their own original works and creating their own tradition of scholarly excellence.

### **The UCLA Approach**

The UCLA Clinical Program is built upon three key principles:

- most legal skills are transferable across practice areas;
- such skills are best learned through multiple experiences in increasingly more complex settings, and;
- clinical programs should focus their effort on teaching

important skills that are not well taught in practice.

These ideas are startling in their simplicity, yet profound in their ability to provide a conceptual foundation that student lawyers who begin their practice in a UCLA legal clinic take with them through their legal careers.

Professor David Binder explains the reasoning behind the UCLA approach. "The UCLA clinical program focuses on teaching important lawyering skills that are crucial to effective lawyering and are not taught in practice. Clinical programs have to choose where to focus their resources. In one semester or even two, you just can't teach every lawyering skill. So we do not focus on skills that are well taught in practice such as how to draft a complaint. This means that our clinics focus first and foremost on teaching students specific, important skills that they can employ across substantive areas after graduation."

Starting from the first year, students are introduced to conceptual models that underlie the particular lawyering skill being taught, so that students can apply those models across substantive areas. Students are taught specific techniques that flow from these conceptual models for performing important lawyering skills such as identifying evidence to support the elements of a particular legal theory, interviewing a client in a new matter, questioning an adverse witness at trial, or counseling a client who may be making a questionable decision.

The Clinical Program now offers more than twenty-five upper division clinical courses including eleven in-house live-client clinics, nine transactional courses, and a range of sophisticated simulated skills courses.





Professor Gary Blasi and students observing focus group in 2004.

## THE SKILLS CLINICS

UCLA began in the early 1970s with litigation-focused skills clinics and these remain the bedrock of the program. Today, they have evolved to include an increasing focus on live-client work where, in combination with extensive classroom simulation exercises, students represent real clients in a wide variety of settings.

One of our first clinical offerings was a live-client **Trial Advocacy Clinic**. As many students who took this clinic agree “you never forget your first trial and the skills you learned then remain with you forever.” Today, students represent real clients in a variety of hearings. In three of the last four years, the students were successful in every case they took to hearing, and the students’ record over the years has consistently been excel-

PROFESSOR GARY BLASI describes the goal of the Public Policy Advocacy clinic and its work as follows:

“Most clinical legal education works with the law as it is and facilitates students learning how to be effective, ethical counselors and advocates. The Public Policy Advocacy Clinic is, to my knowledge, the first clinical course in the country to focus not on the law as it is, but on law and policy as clients and communities want them to be.

Many of the students in the clinic have gone on to be exceptionally effective public policy advocates in areas completely unrelated to the issues we worked on in the clinic. They, and the often innovative policy solutions we have helped achieve, are the best measure of our success.”

lent. Professor Steven Derian who heads the Trial Advocacy Clinic explains that “the students’ success results from their meticulous preparation and their ability to apply the concepts and skills they’ve learned to a variety of circumstances.”

UCLA is the only top law school in the country to offer a **Depositions and Discovery Clinic** in which students learn one of the most important and difficult skills a litigator must develop. Over the past six years, students have taken depositions in a variety of contexts, including a sex discrimination case against the Los Angeles Fire Department, fraud cases on behalf of elderly homeowners bilked out of equity in their homes, and an action challenging poor conditions at an INS detention facility.

Director of Litigation Stefano Moscato ’96, who currently teaches the Depositions Clinic, understands how lucky he was to have had the opportunity to receive deposition skills training as a UCLA law student a decade ago. “These are skills that every law student interested in pursuing a career in litigation must develop, and I quickly learned that most of my peers first gained exposure to those skills on the job, and not in law school.”

Not all skills-based clinics are organized around traditional litigation skills such as counseling, trial advocacy, or depositions. **Public Policy Advocacy**, a clinic developed and taught by Professor Gary Blasi, trains students on using advocacy skills to affect public policy decision making. Following the UCLA clinical approach, the focus is on teaching the students advocacy skills that they can apply to any area of public policy.

Last year, UCLA introduced a live-client **Mediation Clinic** which culminated with the students actually participating as co-mediators of a Superior Court case at the Los Angeles downtown courthouse. The clinic instructor, nationally known mediator Forrest Mosten ’72, worked with the Alternative Dispute Office of the Los Angeles Superior Court to arrange the co-mediations in actual court cases. Moreover, upon completion of the course, the students qualified as mediators for the Superior Court Professional Mediator Panel.

This year we are introducing a new year-long skills-oriented live-client clinic, **Appellate Advocacy**, where students will write appeals in the fall and represent clients in the spring. In this inaugural year, students will work on behalf of the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services in cases of child abuse and neglect.

"During my third year of law school in 1971, I was fortunate to be a student in the inaugural clinical program. The professor of our trial advocacy class was David Binder. He was assisted by Paul Bergman and Paul Boland. All three were smart, dedicated, and talented. I prepared a civil case for trial representing the defendant; the case was dismissed on the day of trial because we were prepared to go forward and the other side was not. I also tried a case with another student in which we successfully represented a mother at trial in a child dependency proceeding. We learned valuable trial and other litigation skills in these cases and during classes. I remain grateful for how much we learned about ethical, effective, and relentless representation of clients and respect for the legal process.

– RICH FYBEL '71 is a judge on the California Court of Appeals.

## THE TRANSACTIONAL CLINICS

In 1997, UCLA School of Law began its Program in Business Law and Policy. As part of that effort, the law school has developed an impressive and growing range of transactional clinical courses. We hired a notable group of seasoned transactional lawyers to teach in the program including bankruptcy and deals expert Ken Klee, experienced environmental lawyer Timothy Malloy, veteran corporate attorney Iman Anabtawi, and public interest corporate specialist Scott Cummings.

Professor Anabtawi teaches transactional clinical courses in the fields of Mergers and Acquisitions and Venture Capital Financing. In 2002, she was named by *Corporate Board Member* magazine as one of "America's top 40 Up-and-Comers" in the legal profession for helping to pioneer transactional clinical courses in academics. She explains, "In my view, a well developed clinical component to a law school's business curriculum is essential to success in today's legal environment."

Under the guidance of faculty such as Professor Anabtawi, students are offered a range of sophisticated courses tailored to the business law practice, in either private or public settings, that give them a broad exposure to the relevant substantive law, an understanding of what business lawyers do, and how they go about doing it ethically and competently. In these courses students learn to identify the objectives of the business or organizational client that wants to enter into a particular transaction, as well as how to structure, negotiate and draft appropriate documents. And such training can make all the difference when it comes to entering practice after graduation. As Paul Rose '02, attests, "Professor Anabtawi's Mergers and Acquisitions Transaction Planning was, quite simply, the ideal preparation for a corporate transactional practice....Any student considering entering corporate practice should consider UCLA's transactional classes required coursework."

A list of present course offerings demonstrates the breadth of

coverage that the UCLA transactional program offers students. Courses range from the in-depth, highly challenging, **Renegotiating Basic Business Contracts** in which Professor Kenneth Klee teaches the art of renegotiating, to the specialized clinical **Doing Business in China** that brings an international focus to the transactional clinical program and is taught by China specialist Professor Randall Peerenboom. **Venture Capital Formation and Financing** takes students through the life cycle of a start-up company, from the concept stage through an early round of financing. And Professor Timothy Malloy's **Environmental Aspects of Business Transactions** introduces students to the host of environmental issues that are raised in business transactions, such as the sale of a manufacturing facility.

As Professor Malloy explains, "Our transactional courses apply principles of 'repetition' and 'transference' used in our more traditional clinical courses to new contexts. In my course, students are exposed to a series of increasingly complicated and sophisticated scenarios, allowing them to apply and develop their drafting, negotiating, and strategic skills over and over again in a structured environment with almost immediate feedback. By focusing on the lawyering techniques as well as the substantive context, we aim to equip the students with skills that can be deployed in a variety of areas, whether it be envi-



Professor Timothy Malloy



PROFESSOR SCOTT CUMMINGS describes the UCLA approach to transactional clinical training:

"Law school is built around the mythology of the court. But most lawyers will never see a courtroom in their entire career. Our transactional clinics are at the forefront of the national movement to expand clinical education to promote skill training in the non-litigation arena, teaching students how to advise and counsel organizational clients, negotiate complex business transactions, and draft intricate agreements. What is unique about UCLA's clinical program is that students can learn critical principles of transactional lawyering in such diverse practice arenas: they can structure corporate mergers, work up bankruptcy documents, negotiate affordable housing developments, and close environmental deals. It is this diversity, combined with the strength of our clinical faculty in the transactional area, that sets UCLA apart."



*UCLA clinic students work on-site with clients.*

ronmental, telecommunications, mergers and acquisitions, or something else."

Finally, UCLA School of Law offers a unique **Sports Law Clinical** in which students prepare for and conduct a sports related clinical simulation that puts them squarely into the real world of Sports Law practice. Students have prepared for and engaged in mock contract negotiations involving players for the Los Angeles Lakers, Los Angeles Dodgers, and the Anaheim Angels. The most remarkable aspect of this clinic is that Professor Steven Derian has persuaded an outstanding group of experienced sports agents, team representatives, and lawyers to participate in the projects in much the same way they would in the real world.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY LIVE-CLIENT CLINICS

Alongside the clinics that teach specific lawyering skills, UCLA now offers a range of live-client clinics organized around

substantive areas. These clinics achieve two pedagogic objectives: to train students in a particular substantive law practice, but to do so in such a way that students learn transferable skills that can be used across practice areas. Many of these clinics are interdisciplinary in nature and teach students how to work in the real world with experts from other fields. These clinics also meld with our Program in Public Interest Law and Policy in teaching students the importance of providing service to the poor and to under-represented groups.

In the **Frank G. Wells Environmental Law Clinic** students learn pragmatic lawyering skills and strategies for use in regulatory and litigation practice. In fall 2004, Wells Clinic students are working on a cutting-edge challenge to oil refinery permit modifications on behalf of a low-income community situated near the facility. Clinic students are performing high-level legal research and gathering and analyzing evidence to prepare for hearings in state court and before the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Hearing Board as they work with Communities for a Better Environment on this case.

The **Tribal Law Development Clinic** provides unique clinical training to students who are interested in working with Native Nations located within the United States on their legal development projects. Typical clinic projects include constitution drafting and reform, drafting and amendment of statutes, creation of both western-style, traditional, and hybrid dispute resolution processes, and providing law clerk services to such forums. Students work with councils (legislatures), judiciaries, administrators, native organizations, and native communities to build, enhance, and/or reform their legal institutions and laws.

Offered jointly by the School of Law and the Department of Psychiatry, Educational Advocacy trains law students and psychiatry interns to provide educational advocacy on behalf of children with learning disabilities, behavior disorders, emotional disturbance, autism, and mental retardation.

The **Community Economic Development Clinic** trains

law students to provide transactional legal assistance to non-profit and for-profit organizations engaged in efforts to provide housing, jobs, and social services to Los Angeles low-income communities. Students provide transactional assistance in the areas of corporate, real estate, and tax law.

The **Low-Wage Workers Clinic** is a joint venture between UCLA School of Law and the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles. Clinic students represent low-wage workers on a variety of employment issues in hearings before Labor Commissioners. The students of the first Low-Wage Workers Clinic represented thirty-five workers during the course of the semester. Students are truly energized by their experiences, commenting that: "This was one of the most interactive and fulfilling courses I've taken in my entire three years;" "This class or type of class should be mandatory for all law students;" and "This is the first time I have seen what my career could be like and what I will actually do and it has left me very excited."

In the **Street Law Clinic**, students teach law in a variety of high school classrooms throughout the Los Angeles area. Street Law focuses on how law students can communicate legal concepts to non-lawyers and on teaching such necessary legal skills as establishing trust and confidence, and building rapport. In a weekly seminar, students practice teaching and are instructed in various teaching methods. They then apply that training in their own classrooms as they devise a curriculum. Each student, in consultation with the clinic instructor and high school teachers, has the opportunity to develop his or her own individual curriculum.

"UCLA's clinical programs in civil depositions and discovery afforded me the opportunity to learn and practice critical lawyering skills traditionally absent from the law school curriculum. The skills taught, and the opportunity to utilize them in an actual deposition, provided the necessary background for my entrance into a litigation practice with competence and confidence. Consequently, I have been able to add value to my firm in both discovery and at trial, all within my first year of practice. UCLA's clinical programs are some of the best opportunities the law school has to offer."

—DYLAN P. SIMON '03 is an associate at Fish & Neave LLP.



"Much of my time during the third year of law school was spent working closely with fellow students in the beginning clinical program. We learned from each other, but we especially learned about ourselves, the law, and the practice from the caring and thoughtful Dave Binder, our professor. I remember one case in particular, involving a Cuban family who had moved from south Florida to Los Angeles and had run into a dispute with the moving company about the costs of shipment. Because of this dispute, the company would not turn over the furniture—including beds for the children—to the family. We [Ken Kraus '71 and I] represented this wonderful family and we believed that the company was grossly inflating the charges. We worked long and hard with Dave to figure out the law on point, then went into court to litigate the matter. We two students handled the entire matter, under the careful watch of our professor. The trial court agreed with us fully, ordered the furniture delivered immediately to the family, and gave the family substantial money damages as well.

A few days after the award, the family invited Dave and his wife Melinda, Ken, and my wife Becca and me to their home for dinner. Unknown to us, the grandfather had been a great chef in old Havana. The evening at the client's home was magical with many courses of spectacular Cuban food (to this day, I adore that cuisine), and multiple toasts throughout the night praising and thanking their lawyers, us! What a great lesson it was to apply our substantive legal education to help needy and deserving people. I have never forgotten that case, that family, or the superb training given to me back then by Clinical Law Professor David Binder. Nor have I forgotten the joy we all had at being able to use the law to achieve justice for deserving individuals."

—PAUL MARCUS '71 is now the Haynes Professor of Law at the College of William and Mary.



UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW

# THINK TANKS

PROVIDING RELEVANT SCHOLARSHIP  
AND RELIABLE DATA  
FOR REAL ISSUES

by Brad Sears

**In the last century, THINK TANKS have become an indispensable part of our political system. At their best, they provide busy legislators and judges with new legal theories, policy proposals, and data relevant to their decision-making; create a more informed populace through publications in the popular press; and serve as a training ground for future academic and policy leaders.**

**T**hrough on-campus think tanks such as the Empirical Research Group (ERG), the Evan Frankel Environmental Law & Policy Program, and the Charles R. Williams Project on Sexual Orientation Law and Public Policy, UCLA School of Law makes the work of its world-class faculty relevant to current policy and legal debates. In addition, these centers provide unique educational opportunities for law students, the legal community, and the public.

### **A Short History of Think Tanks**

The history of think tanks roughly divides into three eras: the pre-ideological, the ideological, and the sound-bite. Until 1970, the approximately two dozen think tanks in the United States followed the model of the country's first think tank, the Brookings Institution, which was founded in 1916. Their missions were to provide objective, rigorous policy analysis on a wide array of issues.

Beginning in the 1970s, think tanks became increasingly ideological and focused on specific policy goals. For example, since 1970 the Heritage Foundation's mission has been "to formulate and promote conservative public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national defense." Many of the legislative initiatives and economic policies of the Reagan Revolution were hatched by conservative think tanks in the 1970s and 1980s.

During the past twenty years, there has been a virtual think tank boom. Today, there are over 3,500 think tanks worldwide, half of which are in the United States. Donors and foundations granted over \$1 billion in the 1990s to support think tanks in their work of "knowledge production."

As the staff at think tanks increasingly serve as talking-heads for news channels and counsel elected leaders without filling formal appointments, many are beginning to dismiss them as a form of "shadowy government" that is primarily partisan and almost entirely unaccountable.

### **UCLA School of Law Think Tanks**

Beginning in the 1990s, UCLA School of Law began to create policy centers that lived up to the original ideal for think tanks—a place where the best minds could gather to focus on policy and legal issues free of partisan influence and ideological biases. Today, UCLA School of Law think tanks such as the ERG, the Environmental Law Center, and the Williams Project meet the highest standards of knowledge production. They provide invaluable information for legislators, the judiciary, and the public; and provide critical training for the legal community, students, and tomorrow's academic and political leaders.

### **Creating Innovative Policy Solutions**

A central function of think tanks is to provide policy-makers with innovative solutions for pressing policy questions. A 1998





*Professor Dan Lowenstein  
and Associate Director  
Joseph Doherty of the  
Empirical Research Group.*



*Sean Hecht, executive direc-  
tor of the Environmental Law  
Center.*

Survey of Congressional staff found that 90 percent viewed think tanks as “somewhat or very influential.” Think tanks provide the research and creative thinking that legislative bodies don’t have the time or resources to produce.

Think tanks at UCLA School of Law help develop new policy solutions by bringing together the best and the brightest in expert policy roundtables. For example, this year the Evan Frankel Environmental Law and Policy Program, part of the UCLA Environmental Law Center, convened a roundtable focused on the policy implications of importing liquefied natural gas into California. The roundtable, organized in cooperation with the campus-wide Institute of the Environment and business and environmental leaders, brought together more than fifty experts and stakeholders from across the state, including UCLA School of Law faculty, government officials, and business and environmental group leaders. Issues addressed ranged from the need to develop sustainable energy sources to the disproportionate risks low-income communities face from transportation-related fuel consumption.

“The meeting was a resounding success, bringing together a diverse group to exchange ideas on a critical issue facing our region,” says Sean Hecht, executive director of the Environmental Law Center. “The roundtable has started an ongoing dialogue that will result in better policy decisions for California.”

Similarly, a year before the controversy sparked by the San Francisco mayor’s decision to allow same-sex couples to marry, the Williams Project, the only think tank focused on sexual orientation law in the country, convened a roundtable of thirty-five constitutional scholars and lawyers to discuss whether a same-sex marriage case should be brought in California. Although the group unanimously decided a case should not be brought; well...sometimes mayors rush in where experts fear to tread.

### **Legislating by the Numbers**

UCLA School of Law’s think tanks also conduct original empirical research that provide politicians with reliable, objective data upon which to base policy decisions. For example, ERG, a center which has assisted one-half of the faculty with empirical research, has been involved in two studies about the effects of two very different “Living Wage” proposals. The first study was

of the existing Los Angeles ordinance, and the second was an analysis of a proposed ordinance in Santa Monica, which came to a citywide vote in 2002. The group's study of the controversial Santa Monica ordinance, led by Professor Rick Abel, focused on whether the costs of the ordinance on local businesses would be counterbalanced by a decrease in poverty in the city. On this point, the study concluded that, "[t]o the extent the measure aims to alleviate poverty in Santa Monica, it is very poorly targeted."

### **Affecting Change in Government**

The Williams Project has conducted a series of studies about the fiscal impact of same-sex marriage on state budgets. Brad Sears, executive director of the Williams Project, has testified before a number of state legislative committees about the positive impact of extending marriage to same-sex couples. This summer, the Congressional Budget Office adopted the Williams Project's analysis and issued a report concluding that recognizing same-sex marriages nationally would save the federal government over \$1 billion each year. This positive impact is a result of higher federal income tax revenues through the federal marriage penalty and the reduction of recipients of means-tested public benefits, such as Medicaid and Social Security Disability Income.

Explains Sears, "by seeking marriage, same-sex couples are taking on its obligations as well as its benefits, including the obligation to provide for each other's basic needs."

### **Providing Judges with Legal Theories and Data**

UCLA School of Law's think tanks also help develop new legal theories to assist the law's development. For example, Professor William B. Rubenstein, faculty chair of the Williams Project, with Stanford Law Professor Pamela Karlan, developed a new framework for looking at Equal Protection Clause cases that will have a significant impact on federal courts' consideration of gay rights issues.

In an *amicus* brief submitted in *Lawrence and Garner v. Texas*, the Supreme Court case that struck down all thirteen remaining state sodomy laws, Professors Rubenstein and Karlan developed an argument that discrimination against gay men and lesbians could violate the Equal Protection Clause

even if courts applied the lowest standard of review, rational basis. Leading constitutional scholars from across the country signed on to the brief.

**T**he argument, nick-named "rational basis plus" was closely followed by Justice O'Connor in her concurring opinion in *Lawrence*. According to an article in the *Boston Globe*, the brief has "become a topic of intense conversation in law school circles in the past year and a half...and even Justice Antonin Scalia, no friend of the concept, has signaled that their approach may be the smoothest path to winning gay marriage throughout the country."

UCLA think tanks have not only influenced the law's development but how the legal system works. For example, Professor Gary Blasi and ERG conducted a study of the Van Nuys Self-Help Legal Access Center. The Center, a publicly-funded agency, assists its clientele primarily with family law and housing issues, and its goal is to help litigants navigate successfully the sometimes labyrinthine judicial process. The study, the first of its kind in the country, showed that the Center had a positive impact on family law cases, including higher child support. Its effectiveness in landlord-tenant disputes was limited by the fact that most evictions are not without cause; for those tenants who were being evicted without cause, however, the Center was very effective. ERG's research design on this project was adopted by the California Administrative Office of the Courts as a model for evaluating self-help centers around the state. Joseph Doherty, associate director of the Empirical Research Group, serves on Advisory Board for this project.

### **Enriching Public Debate through Relevant Scholarship**

The school's think tanks not only provide support for scholars and policy-makers, they also make sure their research is put into a form which is accessible to the public. Faculty and staff associated with ERG, the Environmental Law Center, and the Williams Project are frequently interviewed by the press and publish op-ed pieces on their research.

On August 9, 2004, Professor Jody Freeman, an internationally-known scholar of Administrative Law, governance structure, and Environmental Law and one of the faculty advisors of the Frankel Program, published an op-ed in the *Los Angeles*



*Times* criticizing a proposal that would concentrate power in the California governor's office by removing a number of independent boards. Professor Freeman argues that this change in the balance of power would make environmental decisions currently made by such boards more prone to political influence and less likely to be based on sound policy analysis.

In 2001 and 2002, studies by Professor Lynn LoPucki and Joseph Doherty of ERG sparked a lively public policy debate in the press and on the web. The studies found that most large public firms that filed for reorganization in the early 1990s chose bankruptcy courts in Delaware and New York; and those firms re-filed bankruptcy at rates four to seven times higher than firms emerging from reorganization in other states. After controlling for a number of variables, LoPucki and Doherty concluded that bankruptcy judges in the two states were approving reorganizations that would not have been approved in other states. Their controversial motivation: attracting big companies and lawyers to their states to boost the local economy.

### **Attracting World-Class Faculty to Provide a World-Class Education**

ERG, the Frankel Program, and the Williams Project are not only an important way in which the school contributes to the development of law in Los Angeles, California, and the nation; they also provide unique educational experiences for UCLA School of Law students.

The centers attract and retain world-class scholars to the campus, providing students with opportunities to take classes not offered at other schools and gain experience as research assistants for leaders in the law's development.

"The environmental program at UCLA School of Law, including the Frank G. Wells Environmental Law Clinic and the Frankel Program, is designed to give students a broad and deep understanding of environmental issues, from an interdisciplinary perspective," says Professor Jody Freeman. "The Environmental Law Center teaches students to think creatively and inventively about how to solve environmental problems."

ERG also works with law students, either as research assistants for faculty or with their own independent study projects. ERG trains students in empirical methods such as research design, sampling, data collection, and statistics. For example, a

recent student's independent study project examined the structural differences between federal and state courts in how they award attorney fees, and how these differences affect the actual fees awarded.

According to Professor Rubenstein, "As more legal scholarship trends towards empirical studies, it is imperative that UCLA School of Law trains its students to stay ahead of the curve."

### **Training Tomorrow's Leaders**

Think tanks increasingly serve as incubators for national policy leaders. The current administration proves the point: Vice President Dick Cheney is a former senior scholar of AEI, Donald Rumsfeld and Condoleezza Rice are both Hoover Institute Veterans, and Labor Secretary Elaine Chao is a Heritage Foundation alumna.

Through several new post-graduate fellowships, UCLA School of Law's think tanks are also helping to create tomorrow's academic and political leaders. For example, the Frankel Program provides funding and other support for Frankel Fellows in Environmental Law and Policy to teach and conduct research at the School of Law for a one- or two-year term, helping post-graduates to pursue careers in Environmental Law and Policy while adding to the body of research conducted by the Frankel Program.

The Williams Project currently has two post-graduate fellows. The Williams Law Teaching Fellow provides a two-year stipend for a recent law school graduate to come to UCLA for two years to gain experience in research, writing, and teaching before going on the law teaching market. The Project's Public Policy Fellow provides a similar post-graduate opportunity for students interested in sexual orientation public policy issues.

### **A Class Apart**

UCLA School of Law's think tanks are helping the school meet its core missions: producing outstanding research and scholarship, being of service to local and national communities; and providing the highest level of education for its students. Think tanks such as ERG, the Environmental Law Center, and The Williams Project are rapidly making UCLA School of Law a school with a difference—that makes a difference; a school in a class of its own.

## **UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW'S THINK TANKS**

### **THE EMPIRICAL RESEARCH GROUP**

The Empirical Research Group (ERG) is a methodology-oriented research center that specializes in the design and execution of quantitative research in law and public policy. It was established in 1998 with the goal of helping the faculty to fund and carry-out large scale research projects, in recognition of the fact that legal scholarship in general has shifted towards greater use of empirical research and social science methods. As a research center, ERG is unique among American law schools, in that it serves the entire law school and covers a diverse range of subjects. ERG has contributed to the scholarship of over thirty-four full-time professors in fields including bankruptcy law, tax law, environmental law, employment law, election law, and the legal profession. In its short lifetime, ERG has received or facilitated more than \$2 million in foundation support for specific projects.

For more information about ERG, visit the website at [www.law.ucla.edu/erg](http://www.law.ucla.edu/erg), or contact Joseph Doherty, associate director, at 310-206-2675.

### **THE EVAN FRANKEL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY PROGRAM**

The UCLA School of Law is home to the UCLA Environmental Law Center, the nation's most dynamic center of education and research on Environmental Law and Policy. The Evan Frankel Environmental Law and Policy Program, a component of the Environmental Law Center funded by a generous gift from the Evan Frankel Foundation, fosters top-quality critical analysis of environmental laws, governance institutions, and regulatory tools. By focusing on how governments, businesses, and individuals make and implement decisions that affect the environment, the Frankel Program generates ideas for improving environmental policy at all levels of government.

For more information about the Frankel Program, visit the UCLA Environmental Law Center website at [www1.law.ucla.edu/~environment](http://www1.law.ucla.edu/~environment) or contact Sean Hecht, executive director, at (310) 794-5272 or [envirolaw@law.ucla.edu](mailto:envirolaw@law.ucla.edu).

### **THE WILLIAMS PROJECT**

The Charles R. Williams Project on Sexual Orientation Law and Public Policy is a national think tank dedicated to the field of sexual orientation law and public policy. UCLA School of Law is the only law school in the country to have a special project focused on sexual orientation law issues. Founded in 2001 through a generous grant from Charles R. Williams, the Project supports legal scholarship, legal research, policy analysis, and education regarding sexual orientation discrimination and other legal issues that affect lesbian and gay people. According to a recent LA Weekly article, "The Williams Project is at the center of sexual orientation law...it is something of a thoughtful David among a world of reactionary Goliaths."

For more information about the Williams Project, visit the Project's website at [www.law.ucla.edu/williamsproject](http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsproject) or contact Brad Sears, executive director at (310) 267-4382 or [WilliamsProject@law.ucla.edu](mailto:WilliamsProject@law.ucla.edu).

# UCLA

## SCHOOL OF LAW

### **EMPHASIZES AN**

### INTERDISCIPLINARY

### **APPROACH**

by Anne Greco



**THE STUDY OF A SINGLE SUBJECT CAN NEVER BE CONFINED. This concept especially holds true for the study of law which by its very nature must intersect with other disciplines, whether they be the hard sciences, the humanities, or the social sciences.**

In recent years, the legal profession—judges, practicing attorneys and government lawyers—has realized that complex legal questions cannot be answered solely by reference to precedent. Instead, the insights of other disciplines must be employed. UCLA School of Law recognizes the importance of interdisciplinary studies and conducts research, designs programs, and offers classes to facilitate the inevitable expansion of this approach.

### **Scholars Incorporate Many Schools of Thought**

The interdisciplinary study of business and law has long been intertwined, but UCLA's Business Law faculty reach even further to incorporate studies of behavioral economics, sociology, history, empirical research, and psychology into their nationally recognized scholarship. For example, Professor Lynn Stout is working with Vanderbilt economist Margaret Blair to develop a new theory of the corporation that recognizes that successful businesses need not only financial capital from creditors and shareholders, but human capital from executives and employees. This "team production" approach warns against running companies with the myopic goal of simply maximizing today's share price. Professor Stout has another interdisciplinary research project that uses psychology and behavioral economics to explore how trust and trustworthiness play a role in the business world. For example, she recently spoke to the Financial Management Association on the role of investor trust in stock markets.

Similarly, Professor Stephen Bainbridge is also challenging the dominant theory of the corporation, although it is his contention that the board of directors ultimately runs the show. He combines behavioral research with new institutional economics to better understand group decision-making and, subsequently, the role of the board of directors.

While the Business Law Program's scholarship may be pushing new boundaries and reaching out to incorporate other disciplines, Professor Bainbridge is quick to point out that "theory divorced from practice is no help. Our work may be theoretical in nature, but it is grounded in an appreciation of doctrine and practice, so it is accessible to judges and lawyers." For example, he recently wrote a paper on the role business and legal ethics played in Enron, WorldCom, and other recent corporate governance scandals, which integrated doctrine with both traditional rational choice theory and the new behavioral economics.

This concept is also illustrated by the well-known work of Security Pacific Bank Professor of Law Lynn LoPucki, who not only developed the largest big-case, bankruptcy research database currently in existence, but made a version of it open to the public in order to encourage research of all kinds. His database, available at <http://lopucki.law.ucla.edu>, provides seventeen fields of data on each of the 683 bankruptcy cases filed by large, public companies since 1980. LoPucki believes that UCLA's support of empirical research is unique among law schools. "While many top law schools claim to support empiricism, UCLA is the only school I know of that provides a first-rate statistician



*Professor Lynn Stout incorporates interdisciplinary thought in her research on Business Law.*

to help faculty with statistical analysis and collaborate with them on projects.”

Joseph Doherty is that first-rate statistician and his contributions to the law school have been paramount to the law school’s ability to bring new insights to bear on empirically-driven studies. The Empirical Research Group (ERG), developed by Professor Rick Sander in 1999, provides UCLA School of Law with unheard-of institutional support to conduct empirical research. As Doherty explains, “The typical law school research center is subject-oriented, so if empirical research is required, an expert in research design and statistical analysis must be found. That person is typically working on his own research, however, and may not have the time to dedicate to someone else’s research agenda. I’m here solely to assist professors with their empirical studies.”

Indeed, the law school’s need for statistical analysis was greater than anyone knew. To date, Doherty has helped over thirty-four professors with empirical research on a variety of topics. He recently conducted a complex research project which evaluated the impact of self-help legal centers on the courts and on *pro per* litigants. The study was so well-received that the state of California adopted Doherty’s research design when it decided to conduct additional studies of similar self-help agencies around the state. Also with Doherty’s expertise, ERG is participating in a study of state campaign disclosure laws and practices that is funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts. Since the project’s inception in 2002, twenty-three states have

improved their disclosure, and many of them have credited the project’s work for moving them in that direction.

One of the most traditional interdisciplinary studies, the study of Philosophy and Law, has long been a priority for UCLA School of Law. With seven faculty members who have advanced degrees in both philosophy and law, our scholars are applying philosophical approaches to substantive legal areas. As Professor Stephen Munzer explains, “It is important to have training in both philosophy and law. This creates an ideal marriage in our interdisciplinary work, allowing us to think on both sides of any issue. It is not enough to be centrally a lawyer who does some philosophy, or to be mainly a philosopher who knows something about the law. What’s ideal is to be able to think through issues both as a philosopher would and as a good lawyer would.” By attracting and retaining some of the best minds in law and philosophy, UCLA School of Law is generating scholarship on issues that are affecting today’s world. The faculty has recently published on cutting edge topics such as intellectual property in biotechnology, and the theoretic implications of the protection of freedom of speech.

By emphasizing an interdisciplinary approach, and not restricting the study of any topic, UCLA School of Law has generated a world-class faculty that demands innovative thought. As Michael J. Connell Professor of Law Rick Abel, one of the pioneers of the law and society movement, explains, “We continue to attract extraordinarily good faculty because we are so strong in interdisciplinary studies. We are looking for unconventional scholarship. That’s what we expect.”

### **Pedagogy Pushes the Boundaries**

However, scholarship is not the only area where UCLA School of Law emphasizes an interdisciplinary approach. Teaching courses that combine disciplines provides students with new, more complex ways to view the world. For example, Professor Abel teaches a seminar on law and social change in which students select a problem such as the Santa Monica living wage ordinance, or an eighty-foot high mountain of concrete dumped by a corporation in a socio-economically disadvantaged neighborhood. This progressive approach gives students a realistic opportunity to incorporate political science, psychology, and sociology into their study of the law.

UCLA is also taking its interdisciplinary approach and applying it to emerging fields of study, in order to ensure that students are receiving an education that is not only well-rounded, but also relevant in today's world. For example, Critical Race Studies is profoundly interdisciplinary, engaging with history, literature, the social sciences, and economics. These interdisciplinary insights have produced highly influential work such as Professor Jerry Kang's "Cyber-race" (*Harvard Law Review*) which considers the nexus of race, communications, and the Internet. Other examples include Professor Devon Carbado's "The Law and Economics of Critical Race Theory" (with Mitu Gulati in the *Yale Law Review*) and Professor Laura Gómez' groundbreaking empirical studies of race and criminal law in the American Southwest. As Professor Gómez states, "While many law schools purport to value interdisciplinary work, not many actually understand and nurture it. The CRS concentration has been an important part of making this commitment real, benefiting both faculty and students inside and outside the concentration."

## Reaching Beyond Our Walls

In order to offer the best education to students, UCLA School of Law also strives to incorporate faculty from departments across the campus, as well as outside lecturers into its curriculum and events. For example, the law school's course on child abuse and neglect consists of lectures by members of the faculties of Education, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Psychology, Public Health, and Social Welfare, and may also include representatives from various governmental agencies including the Department of Children and Family Services. Courses that take advantage of campus-wide expertise and national specialists, truly give UCLA School of Law students comprehensive instruction that enables them to understand issues from multiple perspectives.

Further strengthening the law school's ability to take advantage of the full scope of UCLA's offerings, the law school offers seven joint degree programs in the areas of Afro-American studies, American Indian Studies, Management, Public Health, Public Policy, Social Welfare, and Urban Planning. These pro-

**"We continue to attract extraordinarily good faculty because we are so strong in interdisciplinary studies. We are looking for unconventional scholarship. That's what we expect."**

**A**nother rapidly developing field, Native American Law is becoming increasingly important as tribes exercise their right to sovereignty and challenge the supremacy of western law, creating new opportunities for young lawyers. As Professor Carole Goldberg explains, "There is an enhanced demand by private firms, tribes, and government agencies—both state and federal—to hire well-trained individuals who are well-informed about the histories, contemporary issues, and challenges of tribes." Meeting this demand necessitates an interdisciplinary approach, and UCLA recently established the Native Nations Law and Policy Center, which reaches out to other fields such as sociology, anthropology, and history in order to bring insights to bear on Indian Law and generate new approaches to the field. Similarly, students can earn a joint degree in Law and American Indian Studies "to broaden the Native law instruction that students receive to encompass tribal cultures, languages, histories, politics, and social structures," continues Goldberg.

grams can be individually tailored by the student to incorporate the most relevant classes from both departments, giving UCLA students the opportunity to really focus their learning in preparation for outstanding careers.

Each year UCLA School of Law hosts a broad spectrum of symposia on issues such as Environmental Law, International Law, and Entertainment Law. All of these incorporate experts from a host of fields, bringing the latest in critical thought on the most pertinent topics affecting the world of law. The 2004 Evan Frankel Environmental Symposium dealt with the topic, "Shaping Environmental Policy: Science in Context" and brought together leading minds in science, law, and public policy to provide cohesive thought on issues facing environmentalists today. The annual Entertainment Law Symposium, which unites business leaders from an array of industries, including the Internet, television, movies, video games, and law, gives faculty, students, alumni, and interested attendees the latest information on topics affecting the entertainment industry.





UCLA STUDENTS CAPITALIZE ON

**THIRD**

**YEAR**

OPPORTUNITIES

by Anne Greco  
and Jelena Verny

**The third year of law school has long been a source of controversy, referred to as superfluous, boring, and irrelevant to the practice of law on the one hand, but staunchly defended as a necessity for curriculum and bar requirements on the other. UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW HAS COMMITTED ITSELF TO MAKING ITS THIRD YEAR ONE TO REMEMBER.**

For many generations of students, UCLA School of Law's innovative clinical program already provided a useful focus for their attention. Moving forward, UCLA School of Law will build off its former success and, in the words of Dean Michael Schill, "create a new model for the third year." After providing a rich doctrinal and theoretical education that defines the rigorous early years of legal education, UCLA not only offers broad clinical classes, interesting externships, and challenging interdisciplinary pursuits, but also has created complete programs in sub-specialties that enable students to truly master specific areas of study before heading into real-world practice. Substantive programs in the areas of Business Law, Critical Race Studies, Public Interest Law, Entertainment Law, International Law, and Academic Scholarship will culminate in a third year that is challenging, innovative, and relevant, giving UCLA School of Law graduates the skills, knowledge and experience they need to stand out as young professionals.

### **Business Law Program**

The Program in Business Law was created in 1997 to teach students not only how to advise clients on the law, but also to help them structure and negotiate transactions. To do so effectively, a lawyer must understand both the theory underlying the law as well as the basics of business. To facilitate this, the diverse topics of Bankruptcy, Tax Law, and Corporate Law are combined in one program, giving students a well-rounded understanding of Business Law. Additionally, the faculty have

substantive practice experience, bringing real-world information to the theoretical study of the law. "The Program takes advantage of the fact that UCLA School of Law has assembled a stellar cast of professors who are famous not only for their cutting edge theory but also for their detailed, on the ground knowledge of business law and the business world," explains Professor Lynn Stout.

This approach has manifested itself through the Program's emphasis on the training of transactional skills. Transactional skills have always been important in practice; in fact, as Professor Stephen Bainbridge points out, despite Lincoln's well-known prowess in the courtroom, over half of his practice was dedicated to dealing with transactional issues for the railroad companies. However, Professor Bainbridge goes on to say that, "traditionally, transactional skills were learned in apprenticeship. Today, law firms no longer finance three-, four-, and five-year apprenticeships. UCLA has responded to that issue in a way that most schools have not." UCLA students in the Business Program are required to successfully complete eight upper division courses, including at least one clinical transactional course, which offers hands-on exposure to the transactional practice on incredibly important topics such as contract negotiation, or the life-cycle of a corporation. Says Bainbridge, "Our transactional skills courses give students an enormous leg up on graduates from other law schools."

Third-year student Todd Larsen echoes that sentiment. Larsen worked with a solo practitioner over the summer on two



JELENA VERNY '00 was appointed as director of the Business Law Program in August 2004. Prior to joining UCLA School of Law, she practiced tax law at Irell & Manella, LLP from 2000-2004. She received her B.A. with college honors, summa cum laude, in Business/Economics from UCLA in 1997, and her J.D. from UCLA School of Law in 2000, when she was admitted to the Order of the Coif.

business law projects: an international merger and a private equity offering for a real-estate developer. Larsen credits his law courses for enabling him to perform. "I can't imagine having been able to handle that level of responsibility without the education I received in the business law classes. I drew heavily upon what I learned in Accounting/Financial Analysis, the joint JD/MBA 'Deals' class at Anderson School of Business, and Complex Financial Transactions. In particular, these classes gave me the ability to navigate and comprehend the documents I was working with."

Complementing the focus on transactional skills, very few law schools can match the faculty talent that UCLA School of Law has in the Business Law field. The Program draws upon the expertise of some of the most highly respected and nationally recognized academics in the field, who teach and write in many areas of the law. According to Professor Steven Bank, faculty director of the Program, "the faculty's substantial diversity of talents and scholarly interests contributes directly to the Program's broad and unique curriculum."

Responding to the needs of real-world practice by emphasizing the value that sophisticated legal training and knowledge can bring to bear on today's business enterprises, an amazing range of upper-class interdisciplinary courses and seminars are offered in the Business Law concentration. Classes like Investment Banking and Corporate Bankruptcy offer directly relevant training for up-and-coming lawyers. By examining the intersection between law and business, the program trains students to be successful leaders in the new economy.

Enhancing the curriculum, each year the Program sponsors events, such as an annual speaker's series and symposia, enabling students to obtain information on the latest issues facing corporate lawyers. "The study of law and business has

emerged as one of the most rapidly growing movements in legal scholarship and jurisprudence," Professor Bank explains, "and UCLA plans to remain on the leading edge of this expanding field. The Program's innovative conferences and roundtables influence the national policy debate by provoking in-depth and, frequently, groundbreaking examinations of critical issues."

### Critical Race Studies

UCLA School of Law is the first American law school to offer a concentration in Critical Race Studies (CRS). The concentration is grounded in Critical Race Theory, one of the newer fields of legal studies, which focuses on the profound impact of race in American legal history and contemporary legal and political institutions. To understand the deep interconnections between race and law is an extraordinary intellectual challenge with substantial practical implications. In an increasingly racially diverse nation, these issues promise to remain central to the work that lawyers and legal scholars do.

Depending on which area a student might be interested in, more than twenty courses are offered dealing with relevant issues such as Law and Terrorism, Federal Indian Law, Disability Law, and Employment Discrimination. Given the nature of CRS students' career goals, these classes cover subjects that students will very likely encounter in practice, enabling them to gain expertise on the issues that will prove useful as they step out on their own.

CRS has created enormous synergy with other important programs in the law school such as the program in American Indian Studies, allowing students to explore the theoretical issues they will encounter in the real world. Leading Indian Law scholar, Professor Carole Goldberg notes, "Issues of race intersect with Indian Law in multiple ways, including questions about whether



federal recognition of Indian rights implicates racial preferences, and whether the entire body of federal Indian Law institutionalizes racial hierarchies. The Critical Race Studies program equips students interested in Indian Law with conceptual tools that enables them to analyze these questions and to place them in the context of broader American race-based practices.”

This year, CRS is also implementing an intellectual forum for its third-year students to present their academic papers, which are a required element of the program. The forum format will be that of a student workshop, enabling students to participate, analyze, and critique the different papers and generate relevant discussions on the topics covered. Because the paper topics are selected by the students, this is truly a culmination of the practical, theoretical, and doctrinal aspects of their education.

### **Program in Public Interest and Policy**

The UCLA School of Law Program in Public Interest Law and Policy is hailed as one of the nation’s top public interest programs. Established in 1996, the Program enrolls the most dedicated public interest-minded students. Through its innovative and intellectually ambitious curriculum and faculty mentorship component, the program uniquely prepares its students to engage in the sophisticated representation of traditionally under-represented clients and interests. The Program faculty are leaders in their respective fields and have distinguished themselves by the quality of their scholarship and teaching. They represent a broad cross-section of interests in social justice issues and have an unparalleled depth of knowledge from a wide range of experiences and scholarly research perspectives.

Program students arrive at UCLA with diverse histories and distinctive goals, from wishing ultimately to serve as legal aid lawyers or policy advocates across an array of issues, to establishing community-based practices in underserved communities, or to working in local, state or federal government agencies or in non-governmental organizations abroad. In addition to pursuing the typical first-year law curriculum, as well as the required Program courses, Program students take advantage of an incomparable array of upper-division public interest-oriented courses, including seminars and clinical courses, and externship opportunities.

Third-year Program student Julie Farrell, feels she barely has



*Professor Stephen Bainbridge lectures a classroom of law students.*

enough time to take all the classes in which she is interested. “At UCLA School of Law, and specifically in the Program in Public Interest Law and Policy, the third year is essential.” Julie is planning to pursue a practice addressing issues of affordable housing and land use, and is using her third year to enhance the depth of her knowledge by taking such classes as real estate finance, business associations, and community economic development—courses that, in her words, “take me to the next level so that I can be a creative, proactive attorney. Without the third year, I would not be as effective an advocate.”

Enhancing their curricular endeavors, students spend their summers pursuing their individual interests in nonprofits, government agencies, and private firms across the country and abroad. And, while at UCLA, they, together with their non-Program student colleagues, join practitioners and scholars from across the country to participate in myriad programs, conferences, and activities sponsored by the Program and the school’s Office of Public Interest Programs.

The Program each year nurtures nearly one hundred future lawyers and prepares them for the distinctive demands of public service. As the community of Program alumni has grown, serving as a critical network for subsequent Program classes, alumni have received nationally prestigious postgraduate public interest fellowships, worked on seminal criminal law, civil rights, and educational equity cases, appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court, and become leaders in our communities.

### Entertainment and Media Law Program

Los Angeles is the entertainment and media capital of the world and UCLA School of Law is uniquely positioned to offer the leading Entertainment and Media Law Program in the country for the study of Entertainment, Media, Sports, and Intellectual Property Law. Dean Michael Schill has convened a committee, of faculty, alumni, and friends of the law school under the leadership of Ken Ziffren '65, to develop and build upon the school's established expertise in these areas. Already, UCLA sponsors the annual Entertainment Law Symposium, bringing together up to six hundred entertainment professionals, and giving students first-hand knowledge on the latest topics affecting the entertainment law industry.

**T**hrough their coursework, UCLA School of Law students have access to a variety of upper division courses, such as Entertainment Law, Entertainment Industry Guilds, Trademark and Unfair Competition, Patent Law, Intellectual Property, and Cyberspace Law. These courses emphasize legal problems encountered when today's lawyers represent performers, writers, producers, and directors, and the companies with which they deal. Augmenting these offerings, leading attorneys from the entertainment industry, such as Ken Ziffren '65, Schuyler Moore '81, Bernard Gold, Gary Stiffelman '79, and Sam Fisher '82, teach additional courses and seminars in Entertainment Law.

Providing law school students with not only the opportunity to learn, but also generate critical thought on important issues, UCLA's *Entertainment Law Review* is an acclaimed scholarly journal devoted to legal issues affecting film, television, radio, computer, and print media. Topics addressed have included copyright and patent issues; the regulation of the entertainment industry; and Labor, Constitutional, Administrative, and Antitrust Law as they relate to the industry.



*Professor Steven Bank, faculty director of the Business Law program.*

Demonstrating its longstanding leadership in Entertainment Law, the law school has already launched the careers of many alumni who are now television and movie producers, writers, counsel for businesses that specialize in the entertainment industry, and partners in major entertainment industry law firms. The school's graduates also work and have worked in the National League Baseball, the National Basketball Association, the Women's National Basketball Association, and for various law firms and other businesses that negotiate on behalf of sports figures and teams.

### International Law

The study of International Law is becoming increasingly complex in our global economy, and the demand for experts on a variety of topics is strong. At UCLA, International Law faculty are working with Dean Michael Schill to develop a cohesive program to advance the understanding of International Law through legal, political, economic, sociological, and philosophical analysis. "We have the elements of a very strong International Law program, including some of the country's leading scholars of International and Comparative Law and substantial interest from students as evidenced by three lively student-edited journals," says Professor Richard Steinberg. "We now need to put these elements together in a synergistic and imaginative way, so we can create a coherent, distinctive, and internationally recognized International and Comparative Law program."

UCLA School of Law boasts one of the country's largest and

most highly regarded International and Comparative Law faculties. The faculty includes internationally renowned experts on Chinese, European, Islamic, and Latin American Law; International Commercial, Criminal, Environmental, Tax, and Trade Law; and Human Rights, Immigration, and National Security Law. The courses taught by these scholars expose our students to some of the most timely issues affecting international law today.

To augment their classroom education, students who want practical experience in public International Law are offered relevant externships, which have recently included placements at the State Department's Office of the Legal Advisor, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Defense, the Agency for International Development, the United Nations, and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

Academic Scholarship program, which will assist students in developing their teaching and scholarly interests. This new specialization for aspiring law professors will include "more opportunities for students to write under the close supervision of faculty, increased course offerings teaching critical analysis, and post-graduate fellowships to spend additional time at the law school doing research," explains Dean Michael Schill.

Students interested in academia are also invited to attend faculty colloquia, ranging from legal history and theory to tax policy and International Law, where faculty typically present working papers. These workshops provide students with an opportunity to mingle with professors and as well as to get what is typically a first look at life in academia.

In addition, a faculty committee, led by former Dean Susan Prager '71, has been delegated with the responsibility of increas-

**"At UCLA School of Law, and specifically in the Program in Public Interest Law and Policy, the third year is essential."**

Providing further evidence of its strength in International Law, UCLA School of Law is the only law school in the United States with three International or Comparative Law journals. The *UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs* (JILFA) is an interdisciplinary journal that combines analysis of International Law, international economics, and international relations, drawing its editorial staff from three graduate departments. The *UCLA Journal of Islamic and Near Eastern Law* (JINEL) critically analyzes legal issues—social, political, civil, historical, economic, and commercial—that are of particular relevance to Muslims and Near Easterners in both Muslim and non-Muslim societies. The *UCLA Pacific Basin Law Journal* devotes special attention to legal issues that directly affect trade and international transactions in the Pacific Basin.

### **Academic Scholarship**

Many UCLA School of Law students are attracted to the world of academia. But after learning to think like a lawyer, thinking like a law professor is trickier than it sounds. The school has stepped up its efforts to encourage and nurture students who want to pursue academic careers. The school plans to create an

ing the school's number and quality of academic placements. The committee informs and educates interested candidates on how they can be competitive in obtaining an academic position. The committee also offers intensive counseling on the mechanics of law school teaching market, assists in developing a strong research agenda, and helps to design a teaching package.

### **In Conclusion**

By developing specific curricula aimed at some of the most common career paths, alongside a host of opportunities outside of the classroom, UCLA School of Law provides its students with an education that takes advantage of all three years of education. The school emphasizes practical opportunities, giving students a third year that allows them to apply doctrine and theory in myriad ways that will be paramount to their career goals.





# AFTER THE JPD

A PATH-BREAKING STUDY OF  
THE LIVES OF  
YOUNG LAWYERS

by Professor Richard Sander

**This article is a substantive example of the UCLA School of Law faculty's interdisciplinary approach to the study of law. In this article, empirical research gives new insight to the early career decisions of young lawyers, providing the scholars and institutions with a more accurate picture of today's legal community.**

Lawyers, and the institutions that surround them, are regularly forced to make educated guesses about their colleagues and their profession. When law firms try to stem high attrition rates among their young associates; when the ABA tries to establish *pro bono* guidelines; or when law schools consider how strongly to advance clinical education, decisions in each case are often based as much on anecdote as on credible research about the work and perceptions of lawyers. The rise of the legal press (notably *American Lawyer*) has generated more information, to be sure, but much of that information is based on the big law firms—an important sector of the profession but one that only accounts for 8 percent of all practicing lawyers.<sup>1</sup>

There has thus been growing interest within the bar for more systematic data on lawyers. At the same time, there has arisen within American law schools and sociology departments a large cadre of scholars who study the legal profession, and who have also been frustrated by the lack of systematic data. These two groups came together in the fall of 1998 to discuss and plan a new initiative—a large-scale, longitudinal study that would track a cohort of thousands of young lawyers through the first stages of their careers. The project was soon christened “After the JD,” attracted \$1.7 million in support from a wide range of institutional sponsors,<sup>2</sup> and began to track roughly 10 percent of the cohort of lawyers that finished law school in the year 2000.

Their first results—published last month—provide a fascinating, and for the first time truly reliable, portrait of the entering wedge of the legal profession.

I have been one of the principal pilots of “After the JD” from its inception, along with a handful of other academics as well as researchers affiliated with supporting institutions. The project was an adventure from the outset. Consider, for example, the task of identifying a random sample of young lawyers that will accurately represent their national cohort. There is no authoritative, complete source for identifying all lawyers; the lists that do exist, like those compiled by *Martindale-Hubbell*, incorporate biases that we wanted to avoid (e.g., overrepresenting private lawyers or large firms). Many institutions that do maintain lists, such as law schools and bar authorities, are protective of the confidentiality of their information. We solved this problem by selecting eighteen “primary sampling areas” that together covered about a fifth of the nation’s population but closely resembled, as a whole, a reasonable cross-section of all lawyers. We then enlisted the National Association of Bar Examiners and other institutions to persuade the state bars in those sampling areas to provide us with lists of those who passed a bar examination in the year 2000. Two firms with locating expertise helped us find addresses for these attorneys. We then sent our survey instrument to lawyers in our sample several times, following up with those who did not respond with phone calls and

<sup>1</sup> Specifically, private law firms with one hundred or more lawyers (at any location) accounted for only 8% of all lawyers counted in latest Lawyer Statistical Abstract, published by the American Bar Foundation. They account for a much larger fraction (28%) of young lawyers, such as those captured by the AJD survey.

<sup>2</sup> These included the National Science Foundation, the American Bar Foundation, the Open Society Institute, the National Association for Law Placement (NALP) and the NALP Foundation, the Law School Admissions Council, the Access Group, and the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

TABLE 3.2. Practice Setting by Geographic Market

| Market               | PRIVATE FIRMS |                        |                          |                           |                        | Government | Business | Other |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|-------|
|                      | Solo          | Office of 2-20 Lawyers | Office of 21-100 Lawyers | Office of 101-250 Lawyers | Office of 251+ Lawyers |            |          |       |
| Oregon               | 5%            | 34%                    | 16%                      | 7%                        | —                      | 21%        | 8%       | 9%    |
| Utah                 | 6%            | 33%                    | 19%                      | 6%                        | —                      | 20%        | 7%       | 9%    |
| St. Louis            | 2%            | 34%                    | 16%                      | 21%                       | 5%                     | 11%        | 6%       | 4%    |
| Indiana              | 7%            | 32%                    | 15%                      | 12%                       | 1%                     | 17%        | 10%      | 7%    |
| Oklahoma             | 10%           | 47%                    | 12%                      | —                         | —                      | 19%        | 6%       | 6%    |
| Tennessee            | 11%           | 41%                    | 18%                      | 5%                        | —                      | 14%        | 7%       | 4%    |
| Florida              | 6%            | 40%                    | 16%                      | 1%                        | —                      | 24%        | 7%       | 7%    |
| New Jersey           | 2%            | 23%                    | 29%                      | 12%                       | 2%                     | 19%        | 10%      | 3%    |
| Connecticut          | 5%            | 32%                    | 29%                      | 6%                        | 3%                     | 14%        | 8%       | 4%    |
| San Francisco        | 4%            | 27%                    | 25%                      | 10%                       | 5%                     | 12%        | 10%      | 7%    |
| Minneapolis          | 4%            | 24%                    | 15%                      | 13%                       | 7%                     | 12%        | 17%      | 9%    |
| Houston              | 4%            | 23%                    | 20%                      | 7%                        | 15%                    | 13%        | 13%      | 5%    |
| Atlanta              | 6%            | 30%                    | 16%                      | 11%                       | 9%                     | 12%        | 8%       | 7%    |
| Boston               | 8%            | 19%                    | 12%                      | 7%                        | 13%                    | 14%        | 16%      | 10%   |
| Los Angeles          | 8%            | 28%                    | 26%                      | 14%                       | 3%                     | 10%        | 8%       | 3%    |
| Chicago              | 3%            | 20%                    | 23%                      | 14%                       | 12%                    | 16%        | 7%       | 7%    |
| District of Columbia | 2%            | 16%                    | 18%                      | 19%                       | 10%                    | 23%        | 6%       | 6%    |
| New York City        | 2%            | 15%                    | 9%                       | 18%                       | 24%                    | 14%        | 8%       | 9%    |

The information illustrated by Figure 3.2 on the opposite page is presented here as a table.

an invitation to participate in a web survey. At the end of the process we had some 4500 respondents who, thankfully, very closely matched the overall demographic profiles suggested by independent sources, like census data and law school reports. So far as we could establish, we had obtained a fairly high response rate (about 72 percent) from a broadly representative sample of young lawyers.

The data sheds light on a great many facets of modern legal practice and the lives of young lawyers. We learned, for example, that the popular image of associate lawyers being terribly overworked and deeply dissatisfied with their careers is greatly exaggerated. Our respondents reported a typical workweek of fifty hours (worked, not billed), and this median was the same at small firms as at big ones. Those hours are identical to the median hours reported by law firm partners in other surveys. In other words, most associates are not unduly saddled with unrealistic work loads.

Nor are young lawyers notably unhappy with their careers. Eighty percent of our respondents said they were “moderately” or “extremely” satisfied with their decision to become lawyers. When asked about a dozen different aspects of work, ranging from their level of responsibility and intellectual challenge of

their job to the social value of their work, more respondents expressed some level of satisfaction rather than dissatisfaction with that part of their job—often by lopsided majorities. Of course, levels of satisfaction vary a good deal across different types of employers and firms, as do the mentoring, training, and advancement practices of various employers. One goal of the “After the JD” project is to determine what combinations of firm policies are associated with the highest satisfaction and/or the lowest attrition of young attorneys.

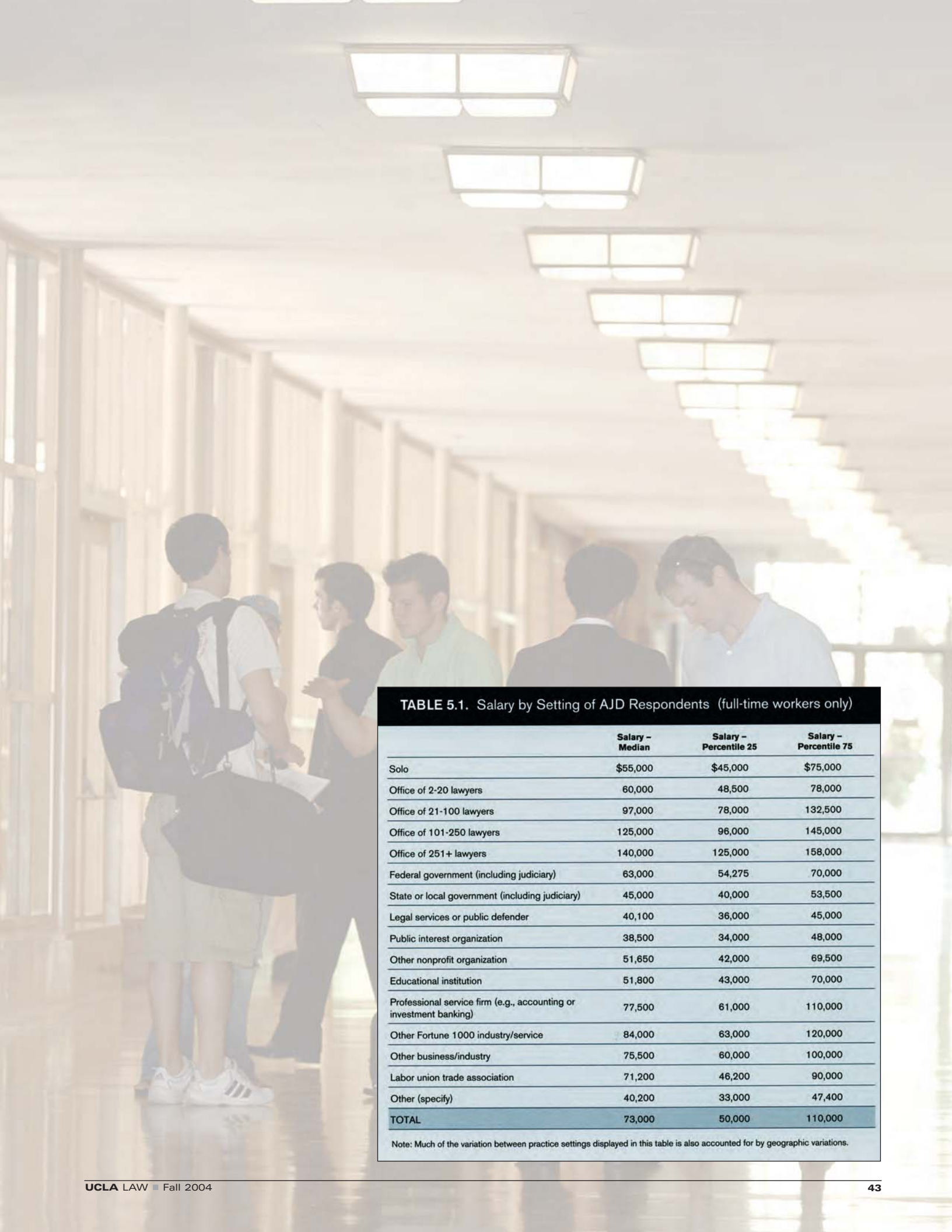
The lawyers in our sample engaged in a respectable amount of *pro bono* activity—an average of forty hours per year for those in private practice. Interestingly, the level of *pro bono* work by our respondents correlated strongly with the size of their firm; those in firms of more than two hundred fifty attorneys reported an average of sixty-eight *pro bono* hours over the past year, while those in firms of fewer

than twenty attorneys reported an average of eighteen hours. There are at least two plausible reasons for this disparity. One is the competition among large firms engendered by the *American Lawyer’s* annual ranking of big firms by *pro bono* activity, and the power of the ranking to embarrass individual firms. A second factor is the now-common practice of larger firms to hire “*pro bono* coordinators,” who identify *pro bono* projects and help match firm lawyers to those projects. One can imagine creating mechanisms for sharing such a coordinator among a number of smaller firms, and similarly creating local competitions among smaller firms, to push their *pro bono* work higher.

As we had suspected, big firms account for only a fraction of the jobs held by young lawyers nationally. This is particularly true when we count by office rather than firm size—only 18 percent of young lawyers work in places with more than one hundred lawyers. A third of our respondents, in contrast, worked in firms of twenty or fewer lawyers (including some solo practitioners). Another 16 percent work for government, with about two-thirds of those at the state or local level. Only 4 percent of our respondents worked in legal services firms, public defender offices, or public interest law firms, but this group expressed remarkably high levels of satis-

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census, *Current Population Survey (March 2002)*. The median earnings of all full-time workers in the same survey was about \$31,000.



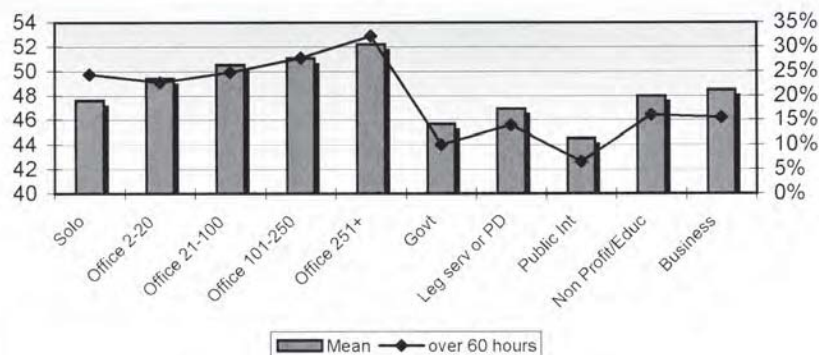


**TABLE 5.1. Salary by Setting of AJD Respondents (full-time workers only)**

|  | <b>Salary –<br/>Median</b> | <b>Salary –<br/>Percentile 25</b> | <b>Salary –<br/>Percentile 75</b> |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Solo   | \$55,000                   | \$45,000                          | \$75,000                          |
| Office of 2-20 lawyers   | 60,000                     | 48,500                            | 78,000                            |
| Office of 21-100 lawyers   | 97,000                     | 78,000                            | 132,500                           |
| Office of 101-250 lawyers  | 125,000                    | 96,000                            | 145,000                           |
| Office of 251+ lawyers   | 140,000                    | 125,000                           | 158,000                           |
| Federal government (including judiciary)                           | 63,000                     | 54,275                            | 70,000                            |
| State or local government (including judiciary)                    | 45,000                     | 40,000                            | 53,500                            |
| Legal services or public defender                                  | 40,100                     | 36,000                            | 45,000                            |
| Public interest organization                                       | 38,500                     | 34,000                            | 48,000                            |
| Other nonprofit organization                                       | 51,650                     | 42,000                            | 69,500                            |
| Educational institution  | 51,800                     | 43,000                            | 70,000                            |
| Professional service firm (e.g., accounting or investment banking) | 77,500                     | 61,000                            | 110,000                           |
| Other Fortune 1000 industry/service                                | 84,000                     | 63,000                            | 120,000                           |
| Other business/industry  | 75,500                     | 60,000                            | 100,000                           |
| Labor union trade association                                      | 71,200                     | 46,200                            | 90,000                            |
| Other (specify)  | 40,200                     | 33,000                            | 47,400                            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>73,000</b>              | <b>50,000</b>                     | <b>110,000</b>                    |

Note: Much of the variation between practice settings displayed in this table is also accounted for by geographic variations.

**FIGURE 4.1.** Mean Hours and Percent Working over 60 Hours by Setting (full-time workers only)



**TABLE 4.1.** Mean and Median Hours and Percent Working over 60 Hours by Setting (full-time workers only)

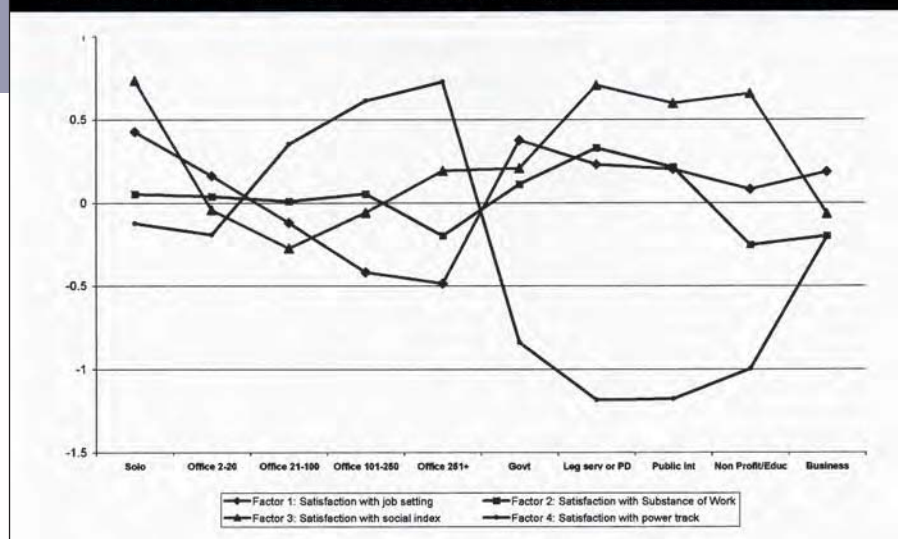
|  | HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK |        |         | Over 60 Hours |
|--|------------------------|--------|---------|---------------|
|  | Mean                   | Median | Valid N |               |
| Solo                                     | 47.6                   | 50     | 152     | 24%           |
| Private firm – office of 2-20 lawyers    | 49.39                  | 50     | 919     | 23%           |
| Private firm – office of 21-100 lawyers  | 50.5                   | 50     | 602     | 25%           |
| Private firm – office of 101-250 lawyers | 51.03                  | 50     | 350     | 28%           |
| Private firm – office of 251+ lawyers    | 52.15                  | 50     | 205     | 32%           |
| Government                               | 45.66                  | 45     | 432     | 10%           |
| Legal services or public defender        | 46.93                  | 45     | 86      | 14%           |
| Public interest                          | 44.55                  | 45     | 31      | 7%            |
| Nonprofit or education                   | 47.96                  | 45     | 25      | 16%           |
| Business                                 | 48.48                  | 48     | 142     | 16%           |

faction with most aspects of their jobs—aside, not surprisingly, from “compensation” and “opportunities for advancement.” According to the latest government surveys, American lawyers as a whole have a median income of about \$85,000.<sup>3</sup> It is striking that the median earnings reported by those in our sample who were working full-time was \$73,000. There are very few fields (especially in the professions) where persons only a few years into their careers make nearly as much as those with many years of experience. Earnings vary widely among young lawyers (see Table 5.1), and the median is pulled up quite a bit by the earnings of associates in larger firms. What seems to have developed in the legal profession, largely as a by-product of the “up-or-out” system almost universally adopted by major firms, is a system with a voracious demand for young associates which pays young, talented lawyers very high salaries in

exchange for a job that, more often than not, has no long-term future. The data implies that many young associates will have stagnant or declining incomes after their stints with large firms are over.

It is a pillar of conventional wisdom about the entry-level market for lawyers that law school prestige is all-important. Going to the best school one can get into, it is thought, is the smartest way to gain entrée to the best legal jobs. The “After the JD” data confirm that graduates of elite schools tend to get more elite jobs and higher salaries, but it also shows a genuine tradeoff between grades and prestige. Traditional patterns of hiring only from the “best” schools seem to have declined in favor of creaming strong students from a wide range of schools. Prospective law students, it seems, should be considering not only how “good” a school they can get into, but also how well

**FIGURE 6.2. Job Satisfaction Scores (Means) by Practice Setting**  
(the mean for each satisfaction factor score in the sample is 0; national sample = 3,905)



**TABLE 6.2. Job Satisfaction Scores (Means) by Practice Setting** (the mean for each satisfaction factor score in the sample is 0; national sample = 3,905)

|                                   | Factor 1:<br>Satisfaction with<br>Job Setting | Factor 2:<br>Satisfaction with<br>Substance of Work | Factor 3:<br>Satisfaction with<br>Social Index | Factor 4:<br>Satisfaction with<br>Power Track |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Solo                              | 0.426284                                      | 0.053592  | 0.734866                                       | -0.12434                                      |
| Office of 2-20 lawyers            | 0.162442                                      | 0.038821  | -0.0439  | -0.1926                                       |
| Office of 21-100 lawyers          | -0.12048                                      | 0.009602  | -0.27366                                       | 0.351867                                      |
| Office of 101-250 lawyers         | -0.41768                                      | 0.054715  | -0.06036                                       | 0.612294                                      |
| Office of 251+ lawyers            | -0.4847                                       | -0.1985   | 0.192385                                       | 0.727267                                      |
| Government                        | 0.375479                                      | 0.11231   | 0.20797  | -0.84009                                      |
| Legal services or public defender | 0.230343                                      | 0.329442  | 0.706815                                       | -1.18333                                      |
| Public interest                   | 0.200473                                      | 0.212216  | 0.596733                                       | -1.17607                                      |
| Nonprofit/education               | 0.081501                                      | -0.253970   | 0.655231                                       | -0.99712                                      |
| Business                          | 0.184924                                      | -0.20108  | -0.0662  | -0.20597                                      |

they are likely to do once they arrive.

The "After the JD" data also confirm the importance of reforming traditional legal curricula. Looking back on law school, the young lawyers in our sample tended to discount the value of large lecture courses in preparing them for their careers. Most respondents attached more retrospective value to clinical courses, courses in legal writing and lawyering skills, and other specialized courses that have an eye towards real-world practice. (On a parochial note, UCLA's innovations in these parts of the legal curriculum probably help explain why the sixty UCLA alumni in the survey gave their legal educations a substantially more positive assessment than did the typical "After the JD" respondent.)

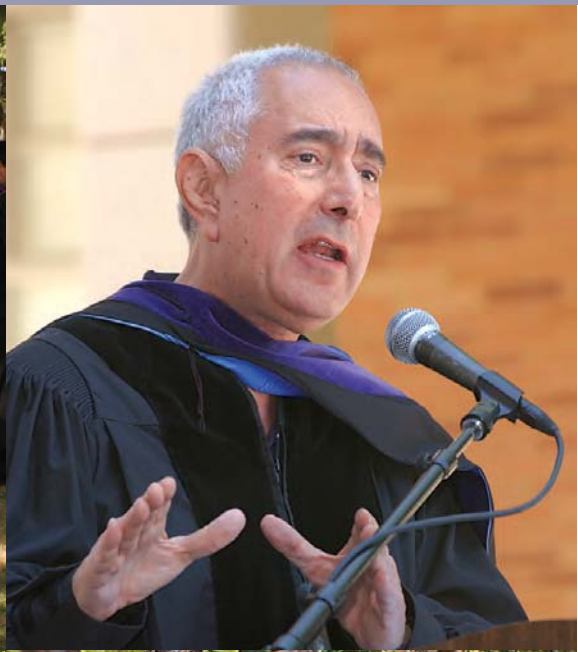
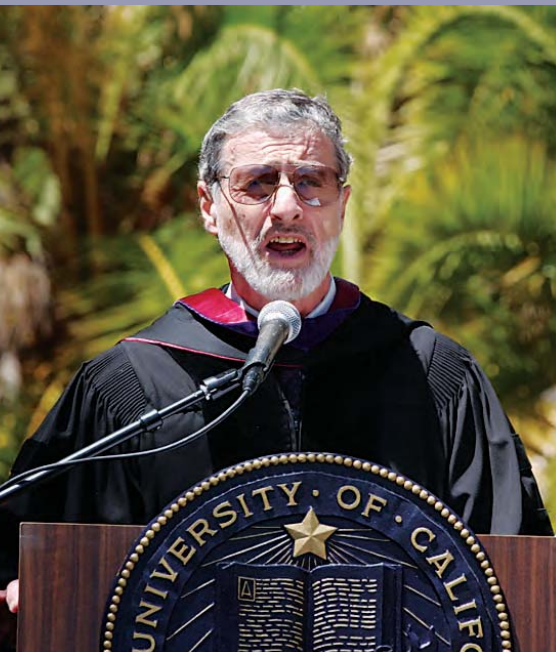
These are only a few of the salient, initial findings from the "After the JD" study. The full introductory report can be

obtained from <[www.nalp.org](http://www.nalp.org)>. In many ways, the greatest value from this data is yet to come. Here we have focused on the relationships of a handful of facts reported by our respondents. In coming years, we will look much more deeply into the overall patterns revealed by individual respondents, and as we track individuals through their early careers, we hope to learn what sorts of career strategies seem best able to produce long-term satisfaction and productivity in lawyers' lives.

*Professor Richard Sander has served the School of Law's Empirical Research Group, which fosters empirical, policy, and interdisciplinary work among the faculty. He has written widely on public policy, including class-based affirmative action programs for law school admissions and housing segregation, and on legal education.*



UCLA school of law commencement 2004











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DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF  
LAW AND PROFESSOR OF  
LAW



JAMES L. MALONE  
ASSISTANT DEAN OF THE  
SCHOOL OF LAW AND  
LECTURER



BENJAMIN AARON  
PROFESSOR OF LAW AND  
DIRECTOR OF THE  
INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL  
RELATIONS



NORMAN ABRAMS  
PROFESSOR OF LAW



H. BAADE  
PROFESSOR OF LAW



JOHN A. BAUMAN  
PROFESSOR OF LAW

*Richard C. Maxwell*  
*James L. Malone*  
*Benjamin Aaron*

*Norman Abrams*

*H. Baade*

*John A. Bauman*



L. DALE COFFMAN  
PROFESSOR OF LAW



WILLIAM COHEN  
PROFESSOR OF LAW



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OF LAW



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ROBERT L. JORDAN  
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KENNETH L. KARST  
PROFESSOR OF LAW, AND  
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF  
THE LATIN AMERICAN  
CENTER



LEON LETWIN  
ACTING ASSOCIATE  
PROFESSOR OF LAW

*Harold W. Horowitz*  
*Bernard E. Jacob*  
*Edgar A. Jones, Jr.*  
*Robert L. Jordan*  
*Kenneth L. Karst*  
*Leon Letwin*



## ■ Grace Ganz Blumberg, Professor of Law

A well-respected scholar and an inspiring teacher, Professor Grace Ganz Blumberg epitomizes her chosen profession. From her earliest work, and frequently cited article, "Sexism in the Code: A Comparative Study of Income Taxation of Working Wives and Mothers," (*Buffalo Law Review* 1971), Professor Blumberg's scholarship has addressed tough policy issues in income taxation, social security, and family law. Professor Blumberg is widely acclaimed for her work for the American Law Institute's *Principles of the Law of Family Dissolution* (2002), in which she conceptually reformulated child support in a way that fairly balances the competing interests of non-custodial parents, custodial parents, and children.

More recently, Professor Blumberg has focused her energy on issues of same-sex conjugal relationships and non-marital families. She remarks that "the Williams Project has been enormously stimulating to me" and praises the program for its ability to promote legal and social equality for gay men and lesbians. "I am concerned about how the law actually affects people," she comments. Staying in touch with real cases and understanding the impact that laws have on people is a consistent theme in Professor Blumberg's work. Her widely used casebook, *Community Property in California*, and her annual practitioner-oriented publication, *Blumberg's California Family Code Annotated*, are grounded in practical application.

It is this same approach that makes her teaching accessible and fresh. Winner of the Rutter Award in 1989 and the University's Distinguished Teaching Award in 1999, Professor Blumberg has been lauded for her ability to engage students. "I come from a tradition in which learning is sweet...and I want students to experience the pleasure of learning," she explains. Professor Blumberg credits her work in the Law School's Academic Support Program with helping her to "understand the difficulties that many students experience in the classroom" and thereby making her a better teacher.



Grace Ganz Blumberg

■ **Laura Gómez**, Professor of Law and Sociology

Professor Gómez has earned national respect for her innovative, interdisciplinary approach to the study of law. Combining history, sociology, and anthropology into under-explored areas of the law, Gómez generates complex scholarship that explores the subtleties of race and gender relations in America. For example, her piece "Race, Colonialism and Criminal Law: Mexicans and the American Criminal Justice System in Territorial New Mexico" (*Law & Society Review* 2000), stems from an exhaustive examination of 19th century New Mexico criminal records. Through this arduous work, Gómez offers a compelling social history of race relations and the criminal justice system in the United States.



Laura Gómez

She is building off this work in her latest book, *Manifest Destinies: Law and Race in the Nineteenth Century Southwest* (NYU Press, forthcoming 2006). This book examines the history of Mexican Americans, in an effort to better understand racial dynamics in the Southwest and across the country. She hopes this work will shift the mainstream worldview about the history of Mexican Americans. "Most Americans tend to think of the Mexican Americans as a new immigrant group without any recognition of the history of institutions and political influence in places like New Mexico, where 60,000 Mexicans became U.S. citizens in 1848," she explains.

Professor Gómez who spent her own childhood in Albuquerque, New Mexico, credits her personal history for fueling her interest in Mexican American history. With 19th century roots in New Mexico through her paternal grandmother, ties to Chihuahua, Mexico through her paternal grandfather, and Texas roots through her maternal grandparents, Professor Gómez says, "this personal background is part of what gives me a great passion for doing this project."

Professor Gómez has previously written a variety of articles that deal with crime, race, and gender. Her early work centered on the issue of crack babies, a topic on which she wrote a book, *Misconceiving Mothers: Legislators, Prosecutors and the Politics of Prenatal Drug Exposure* (Temple University Press 1997).

## ■ Stephen Munzer, Professor of Law

When teaching his classes, Professor Stephen Munzer believes that clarity is of the utmost importance. This is hardly surprising coming from a legal philosopher. However, it is worth noting that this same trait has been paramount in establishing Professor Munzer as a leading legal scholar with an international reputation as a philosophical theorist of property. Professor Munzer's massive work, *A Theory of Property* (Cambridge University Press 1990), provides a lucid and detailed analysis of one of the most dauntingly complex areas in political theory, and clearly placed Professor Munzer into the top ranks among legal philosophers.

Since then, Munzer's work has explored an increasingly wide variety of topics. He has written on the idea of social and religious begging. In 1999, the American Philosophical Association awarded him the prestigious Berger Prize in the Philosophy of Law for his article, "Ellickson on 'Chronic Misconduct' in Urban Spaces: Of Panhandlers, Bench Squatters, and Day Laborers" (*Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review* 1997). He has also written extensively on the examination of property rights in human body parts and philosophical issues related to the body. This area of study has brought him close to completing a book draft on body modification.

Munzer is quintessentially a scholar, whose keen interest in a variety of areas leads to a never-ending cycle of learning. For example, among the law and philosophy books found in his office, there is also a stack of books on molecular biology, human anatomy, and plastic surgery, allowing him to delve more deeply into those areas.

As is to be expected, Munzer is heading down some new pathways and his current research is focused on intellectual property as it pertains to the subjects of biotechnology, geographical indications, and traditional knowledge. Additionally, he continues to write and publish on the subjects of legal and political theory of property, as well as the philosophy of religion and Christian theology.



Stephen Munzer



## ■ Eugene Volokh, Professor of Law

Professor Eugene Volokh has always been precocious. Since graduating from college at the age of fifteen, he continues to push the boundaries of age and is considered to be among the top legal scholars studying the First Amendment, despite the fact that he has been in legal academia for nearly half as long as his most comparable colleagues. In the ten years since joining the UCLA School of Law faculty, he has been enormously prolific, publishing nearly fifty articles and two books on an astonishingly wide variety of topics, including free speech, gun control, cyberspace, and intellectual property.

However, it is not just the scope and quantity of Professor Volokh's work, but the incredibly persuasive and thoughtful arguments that he makes within it, that defines him as the lead-



Eugene Volokh

ing legal scholar that he truly is. Despite a body of work that is very controversial, in which he often takes an unpopular stance, he is respected even by those who disagree with him. Articles, such as "The Mechanisms of the Slippery Slope," (*Harvard Law Review* 2003) and "Freedom of Speech and Information Privacy: The Troubling Implications of a Right to Stop Others from Speaking About You," (*Stanford Law Review* 2000) have earned national recognition and ignited opinionated national debates among scholars. This is largely due to his pointed writing style, which has been praised for its clear and conversational tone. He often poses the difficult questions up front in order to facilitate discussion on complex topics.

This is also one of the strategies he imparts to students in his latest book, *Academic Legal Writing: Law Review Articles, Student Notes, and Seminar Papers* (Foundation Press 2003). Professor Volokh wrote this book because he found himself having to explain and re-explain the same things to students who were attempting to write an academic paper. He believes writing ought to be "candid almost to a flaw" and that in good writing "problems with a proposal are the areas where one can really shine." Currently, he is working to expand the book to include new information not just on writing, but also on how to get on Law Review. This second version should appear in December.

Interestingly, Professor Volokh has also stepped outside the lines of academia, publishing several humorous works, as well as his first fictional piece, "The Love Charm," (*Legal Affairs* 2003). It is safe to assume, that we will see much more from Professor Volokh in the years to come. And one thing is for certain, he will always keep us talking.

**EMERGING as the strongest faculty in the country, this year UCLA School of Law has added an unprecedented nine new members who embody UCLA's tradition of being at the forefront of legal scholarship and pedagogy.**

**Five seasoned scholars with national and international reputations in torts, property, intellectual property, employment law, and law and philosophy have joined UCLA from the faculties of schools such as Cornell University, New York University, Princeton, and the University of Texas. Maintaining our emphasis on practical skills, we have added an established expert on environmental and governmental issues.**

**UCLA is also proud to have attracted two of the most promising newly minted professors in law who specialize in Entertainment and Employment Law. As their biographical outlines illustrate these faculty members embody UCLA's tradition of being in the forefront of innovative legal scholarship and pedagogy.**

#### ■ **Mark Grady, Professor of Law**

Professor Mark Grady, an expert in law and economics, returns to our faculty after serving as dean of George Mason University School of Law for the last seven years. He will also be the director of UCLA's new Center for Law and Economics. Grady was professor of law at UCLA School of Law between 1992 and 1997, when he taught Torts, Antitrust, and Intellectual Property. Prior to his first stint at UCLA, Grady taught at Northwestern University and the University of Iowa. He was also appointed as the first John M. Olin visiting professor of law and economics at Duke Law School in 1990 and as law and economics fellow at the University of Chicago in 1978.

Before embarking on his successful academic career, Grady served as acting director of the Office of Policy Planning and Evaluation at the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). He was also appointed to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee staff where he served as minority counsel on antitrust legislation for Senator Robert Dole. In April 1999, Grady presented testimony on the Y2K Readiness and Responsibility Act before the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives. Grady is the author of a casebook on Torts as well as many articles on a variety of legal subjects. He received his B.A. and J.D. from UCLA in 1970 and 1973, respectively.



*Mark Grady*

#### ■ **Mark Greenberg, Acting Professor of Law and Assistant Professor of Philosophy**

Professor Mark Greenberg is one of the most promising law and philosophy scholars in the United States, with a practical background in criminal law. He has received a joint appointment in the UCLA School of Law and Philosophy Department. As acting professor of law, he will teach Criminal Law I and other courses. Greenberg previously was a member of the Philosophy Department at Princeton University.



*Mark Greenberg*

Prior to his academic career, Greenberg's diverse practical experience includes clerking for the Honorable Ruth Bader Ginsburg on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. He served as deputy assistant attorney general in the U.S. Department of Justice, where his work focused on criminal law and policy, constitutional law (especially equal protection and First Amendment issues), and appellate litigation. He also worked as a federal prosecutor in the US Attorney's Offices for the Eastern District of Virginia and the Western District of Pennsylvania.



Neil Netanel

### ■ Neil Netanel, Professor of Law

Neil Netanel is among the leading intellectual property experts in the nation, with groundbreaking scholarship about the implications of copyright law on democratic values and First Amendment protections. He will teach Copyright in the fall. In the spring he will teach International Intellectual Property and an Intellectual Property Scholarship Colloquium that will bring to UCLA leading intellectual property scholars from around the country.

Netanel comes to UCLA from the University of Texas at Austin School of Law, where he was the Arnold, White & Durkee Centennial professor of law. He has also visited at Haifa University, Hebrew University, New York University, and the Center for Socio-Legal Studies at Oxford University. Netanel's experience also includes international law practice. After graduating from law school, he served as assistant to the General Counsel of the Environmental Protection Service for the State of Israel. He then practiced law at Loeb and Loeb in Los Angeles and at Yigal Aron & Co. in Tel-Aviv.

Netanel received his B.A. from Yale University in 1976, his J.D. from Boalt Hall School of Law in 1980, and his J.S.D. from Stanford University in 1998.



Mary Nichols

### ■ Mary Nichols, Professor-in-Residence

Mary Nichols, professor-in-residence, will teach a seminar on State Environmental Law and Policy in the spring. She currently serves as director of the UCLA Institute of the Environment (IoE).

Nichols brings a breadth of environmental experience within the government sector to her teaching at UCLA. She began practicing law at the Center for Law in the Public Interest in Los Angeles where she brought the first litigation under the then recently passed Clean Air Act. She was employed by the state of California as the Secretary of Environmental Affairs and the Chair of the Air Resources Board and briefly served as Los Angeles chief assistant city attorney in charge of the civil branch. After a brief stint in private practice she helped found the Los Angeles office for Natural Resources Defense Council as senior attorney. In 1993, Nichols was appointed as assistant administrator of air and radiation for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency where she was responsible for tightening the nation's air quality standards. She then headed the Environment Now Foundation as executive director. Prior to joining UCLA, she served as the California secretary for resources, overseeing natural resources, including parks,



wildlife, forestry, coastal protection, and energy, and water.

Nichols received her B.A. from Cornell University (1966) and her J.D. from Yale Law School (1971).

### ■ **Russell Robinson, Acting Professor of Law**

Russell Robinson, one of the most sought after entry-level law professors in the nation last year will teach a seminar on Contemporary Issues in Entertainment Law in the fall and Contracts in the spring. Robinson has developed novel scholarship applying anti-discrimination laws to the entertainment industry and currently has two works in progress, "Casting and Caste-ing" and "Boy Scouts & Burning Crosses: Bringing Balance to the Court's Lopsided Approach to the Intersection of Equality and Speech."

Prior to joining the UCLA School of Law faculty, Robinson clerked for Judge Dorothy Nelson of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and for Justice Stephen Breyer of the US Supreme Court. He has also worked for the US Department of Justice, Office of Legal Counsel and the firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld in Los Angeles, practicing entertainment law. He was a Visiting Professor at Fordham Law School.

Robinson graduated from Harvard Law School in 1998, after receiving his B.A. from Hampton University in 1995.



*Russell Robinson*

### ■ **Michael Schill, Dean and Professor of Law**

Dean Michael H. Schill has established impressive credentials as a distinguished scholar and educator in the legal field, including his most recent position as the Wilf Family professor in property law at New York University School of Law and professor of urban planning at NYU's Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service. From 1994 to 2004, Dean Schill has served as the director of the Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, a joint center of the NYU Law School and the Wagner Graduate School of Public Service.

Throughout his career, Dean Schill has distinguished himself as a national expert on housing policy, deregulation, finance, and discrimination. He has written or edited three books and over 40 articles on various aspects of housing policy. During his tenure at NYU, Dean Schill maintained an active level of participation in public policy, holding the position of vice chair of the New York City Loft Board, and serving as a member of several housing task forces. He was also appointed by Mayor Bloomberg to New York City's Neighborhood Investment Advisory Council.

Prior to joining the faculty at New York University, Dean Schill was a tenured professor of law and real estate at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been a visiting professor at Harvard Law School and was editor of the Yale Law Journal when he graduated from Yale Law School in 1984. He earned his B.A. from Princeton University in 1980.



*Michael Schill*



Katherine Stone

■ **Katherine Stone, Professor of Law**

Katherine Stone joins UCLA School of Law after serving as professor of law at Cornell Law School since 1992 and as the Anne Evans Estabrook professor of dispute resolution at Cornell School of Industrial and Labor Relations since 2000. Stone is the nation's leading scholar of employment law and social policy and is the author of the country's leading alternative dispute resolution text book. She has also been a visiting professor at Chicago Law School, Stanford Law School, and Yale Law School.

Stone brings extensive practice experience to her teaching, having worked as an attorney at Cohen Weiss & Simon and at Rabinowitz Boudin Standard Krinsky & Lieberman. She is also actively involved in numerous organizations, including the International Society of Labor Law and Social Security, and the Law and Society Association. She teaches courses in Comparative Labor Law, Employment Law, Labor and Social Policy, Private Justice, and Contracts. Her most recently published book is *Widgets to Digits: Employment Regulation for the Changing Workplace*.

Stone earned her B.A. from Harvard in 1970 and received her J.D. also from Harvard in 1979.



Adam Wolf

■ **Adam Wolf, Lecturer in Law, Frankel Fellow in Environmental Law and Policy**

Adam Wolf teaches in the Frank G. Wells Environmental Law Clinic and conducts environmental policy research for the Evan Frankel Environmental Law & Policy Program. He will be teaching a new course, Civil Rights and Environmental Justice, this spring. Prior to joining UCLA School of Law, he worked jointly between the Natural Resources Defense Council and Altshuler, Berzon, Nussbaum, Rubin & Demain, a public interest law firm in San Francisco, California.

He is a graduate of Amherst College and the University of Michigan Law School, where he was editor-in-chief of the "Michigan Journal of Race and Law" and editor of the "Michigan Journal of Law Reform." He clerked for Judge Ronald Lee Gilman of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and Judge Robert J. Timlin of the United States District Court for the Central District of California. Representing nonprofit organizations, community groups, and labor unions, he has litigated in various federal and state courts, including the United States Supreme Court.

Wolf received his B.A. from Amherst College in 1998 and his J.D. from the University of Michigan Law School in 2001.

### ■ **Noah Zatz**, Acting Professor of Law

Noah Zatz will begin his academic career at UCLA, teaching Contracts in the fall and Employment Discrimination in the spring. Previously, Zatz was awarded the prestigious Skadden Fellowship to work at the National Employment Law Project (NELP) in New York City, where, as a NELP staff attorney, he represented low-income individuals and community organizations in matters at the interface between the low-wage workplace and the welfare system. Zatz also clerked for Judge Kimba M. Wood of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, and for Judge Guido Calabresi of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. He has also been a visiting fellow at the University of New Mexico.

Zatz's publications have addressed employment discrimination protections for cross-gender and cross-race solidarity, feminist perspectives on prostitution, and the role of public forums in promoting free speech in cyberspace. His current research focuses on work requirements in welfare and related programs, including whether "work" can justifiably be defined to include only paid employment and exclude unpaid activities like parenting.

Zatz received his A.B. and M.A. from Cornell University in 1994 and 1996, respectively, and earned his J.D. from Yale in 1999.



*Noah Zatz*



recent faculty books



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**Michael J. Connell Professor of Law Richard Abel**

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*English Lawyers Between Market and State: The Politics of Professionalism*  
(Oxford University Press, 2003)

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In *English Lawyers Between Market and State: The Politics of Professionalism*, Professor Abel meticulously chronicles the English legal profession during the tumultuous decade of the 1990s, a time when established rules and practices experienced intense scrutiny and endless public debate. Professor Abel explores the intensifying conflicts between the government, market forces, and the legal profession itself that resulted from the publishing of Lord Mackay's Green Papers in 1989, and incisively analyzes the response of the legal industry to the deafening public call for transformation. While the book examines a country's struggle with the hidebound traditions of its legal profession, Professor Abel's history is ultimately a narrative, highlighting the broad array of human characters that played critical roles in the debate.

The book, which has gained considerable international interest, has been favorably reviewed in *The Law Society's Gazette* and *Law & Politics Review*, and was recently the subject of a one-day conference at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in London, chaired by Lord Mackay, the former Lord Chancellor. The papers presented at the conference, along with papers written on the topic since then, will be published in a special issue of the *International Journal of the Legal Profession*.



Richard Abel

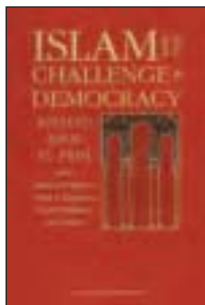
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**Professor Khaled Abou El Fadl**

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*Islam and the Challenge of Democracy*  
(Princeton University Press, 2004)

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The events of September 11 and the subsequent war on terrorism have provoked widespread discussion about the possibility of democracy in the Islamic world. Such topics as the meaning of *jihad*, the role of clerics as authoritative interpreters, and the place of human rights and toleration in Islam have become subjects of urgent public debate around the world. With few exceptions, however, this debate has proceeded in isolation from the vibrant traditions of argument within Islamic theology, philosophy, and law.

*Islam and the Challenge of Democracy* aims to correct this deficiency. The book engages the reader in a rich discourse on the challenges of democracy in contemporary Islam. The collection begins with a lead essay by Professor Khaled Abou El Fadl, who argues that democracy, especially a constitutional democracy that protects basic individual rights, is the form of government best suited to promoting a set of social and political values central to Islam. Because Islam is about submission to God and about each individual's responsibility to serve as His agent on earth, Professor Abou El Fadl argues, there is no place for the subjugation to human authority demanded by authoritarian regimes. The lead essay is followed by eleven



Khaled Abou El Fadl



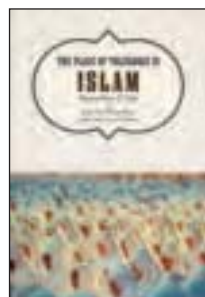
Khaled Abou El Fadl

others from internationally respected specialists in democracy and religion. They address, challenge, and engage Professor Abou El Fadl's work. The contributors include John Esposito, Muhammad Fadel, Noah Feldman, Nader Hashemi, Bernard Haykel, Muqtedar Khan, Saba Mahmood, David Novak, William Quandt, Kevin Reinhart, and Jeremy Waldron.

### Professor Khaled Abou El Fadl

#### *The Place of Tolerance in Islam*

(Beacon Press, 2003)



This book is a short accessible primer that shows why violence is not a natural outcome of the practice of Islam. Through a close reading of the *Qur'an*, Professor Khaled Abou El Fadl shows that injunctions to violence against nonbelievers stem from misreadings. Even *jihad* or so-called holy war, has no basis in *Qur'anic* text or Muslim theology, but instead was an outgrowth of social and political conflict.

Reading the holy text in the appropriate moral and historical contexts show that Islamic civilization has long been pluralistic, and even usually tolerant of other religions. In addition to Professor Abou El Fadl's thoughts, leading scholars of Islam, including Karen Armstrong, John Esposito, Esack Farid, Sohail H. Hashmi, Bernard Lewis, Roy Mottahedeh, and Amina Wadud offer nuanced commentary.

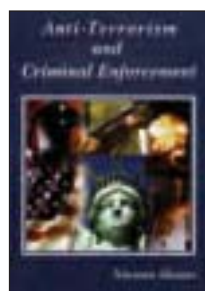


Norman Abrams

### Professor Norman Abrams

#### *Anti-Terrorism and Criminal Enforcement*

(Thomson West, 2003)



Professor Norman Abrams' *Anti-Terrorism and Criminal Enforcement*, the first casebook in the country devoted to this subject, deals with concepts not treated in the ordinary criminal law. Using cases, excerpts from articles and books, and numerous analytical notes and questions, it presents a coherent, organized picture of the criminal law issues arising out of the government's war on terror.

The government relies on the concept of "war" as providing authority for much of its anti-terror enforcement. The book illuminates the legal concept of war and presents commentary on the question of whether the government's position is legally warranted. The extended detention of individuals as "material witnesses," "enemy combatants," or under the immigration statutes is given similar, detailed treatment. The book covers the military tribunals, the USA Patriot Act, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and the Classified Information Procedures Act. The volume contains material on all of the major terrorism offenses, and a full chapter is devoted to the crime of "providing material support to a terrorist organization," which is being widely used to prosecute persons charged with activities related to terrorism.

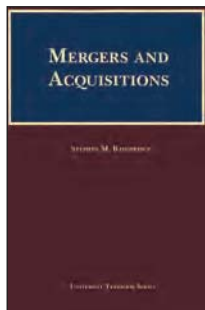


The field of anti-terrorism law is developing very rapidly. Professor Abrams issued a 60 page Update to the casebook in July, 2004, and he is working on a new edition of the book to appear in spring, 2005.

## Professor Stephen Bainbridge

### *Mergers and Acquisitions*

(Foundation Press, 2003)



Professor Stephen Bainbridge's *Mergers and Acquisitions* is a 2003 treatise on corporate takeovers. It focuses on the corporate and securities law aspects of Mergers and Acquisitions law. Although the focus is principally doctrinal, there also is a strong emphasis on using economic analysis to critique and understand the doctrine.

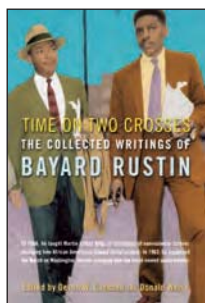


Stephen Bainbridge

## Professor Devon Carbado

### *Time on Two Crosses: The Collected Writing of Bayard Rustin*

(Cleis Press, 2003)



Bayard Rustin was the consummate civil rights strategist and humanitarian, shaping the course of social protest for some thirty years. First as political adviser to Martin Luther King, Jr. and later as leader of the 1963 March on Washington, Rustin influenced the black protest agenda in ways that few activists had before him, or would even after his death in 1987.

Winner of a 2003 Lambda Award, *Time on Two Crosses* is the first comprehensive collection of Bayard's writings ever published, giving voice to its subject through forty-five essays, speeches, and interviews, many of which have never before been published. With the introduction taking the form of a civil rights biography, the book attempts to broaden our understanding of Rustin, of pivotal civil rights events, and of central icons of the American civil rights movement. *Time on Two Crosses* also seeks to complete our understanding of the civil rights movement itself. The book employs Rustin's life and writing to connect the civil rights agitation of the 1950s and 1960s to its "pre-history," including the racial politics of the communist party, the pacifist movement, and the first Freedom Rides. *Time on Two Crosses* thereby serves the doubly vital function of not only restoring Bayard's voice to the historical record, but broadening our understanding of the history itself.

Professor Carbado has also co-authored a law review article on Bayard entitled, "The Civil Rights Identity of Bayard Rustin," which appears in Volume 82 of the *Texas Law Review*.



Devon Carbado



Joel Handler

## Richard C. Maxwell Professor of Law Joel Handler

### *Social Citizenship in Workfare in the United States and Western Europe: The Paradox of Inclusion*

(Cambridge University Press, 2004)



Professor Joel Handler's latest book compares workfare policies in the United States and "active labor policies" in Western Europe that are aimed primarily at the long-term unemployed, unemployed youth, lone parents, immigrants, and other vulnerable groups often referred to collectively as the "socially excluded." The Europeans maintain that workfare is the best method of bringing the socially excluded back into mainstream society. Although there are differences in terms of ideology and practice, Professor Handler argues that there are also significant similarities, especially field-level practices that serve to exclude those who are the least employable or lack other qualifications that agencies favor. The author also examines strategies for reform, including protective labor legislation, the Open Method of Coordination, the reform of social and employment services, and concludes with an argument for a basic income guarantee, which would not only alleviate poverty but also provide clients with an exit option.



David Nimmer

## Visiting Professor David Nimmer

### *Copyright: Sacred Text, Technology, and the DMCA*

(Kluwer Law International, 2004)



A book about copyright by Visiting Professor David Nimmer is nothing new. It is the rare opinion in a copyright case that does not quote to *Nimmer on Copyright*, the 10-volume treatise originally written by Professor Melville B. Nimmer of UCLA School of Law in 1963, and since his death in 1985, authored by his son, Professor David Nimmer of UCLA School of Law. The Supreme Court alone has cited the work over sixty times. But in addition to his treatise, Professor Nimmer has published dozens of law review articles. They too are widely cited in the courts. But until now, they have appeared in a variety of forums. This volume brings together fifteen of those articles published over the past decade, together with updated commentary weaving together the various threads running through them. As the publisher, Kluwer Law International, explains, "The unifying theme running through the work is the need to reconcile standards in order to protect that most ethereal creation of mankind: the written word. From that unique vantage point the discussion delves into the religious roots and sacred character of the act of creation. Religion and copyright are brought into resonance as issues from one field are deployed to illuminate those in the other. Given its culminating focus on the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, this work of necessity drills deeply into current advances in technology, notably the dissemination of works over the Internet. The religious perspective shines an unexpected light onto those issues as well."

## Professor Randall Peerenboom

### *Asian Discourses of Rule of Law in Asia: Theories and Implementation of Rule of Law in Twelve Asian Countries, France and the U.S.*

(RoutledgeCurzon, 2003)



China has enjoyed considerable economic growth in recent years in spite of an immature, albeit rapidly developing, legal system; a system whose nature, evolution, and path of development have been little explored and poorly understood by scholars. Drawing on his legal and business experience in China as well as his academic background, Peerenboom provides a detailed analysis of China's legal reforms, adopting an institutional approach that considers the possibilities for, and obstacles to, reform resulting from the current state of development of Chinese institutions. Questioning the applicability of Western theoretical conceptions of rule of law, he develops a new theoretical framework. Peerenboom argues that China is in transition from rule by law to a version of rule of law, though most likely not a liberal democratic version as found in certain economically advanced countries in the west. Maintaining that law plays a key role in China's economic growth and is likely to play an even greater role in the future, Peerenboom assesses the reform proposals and makes his own recommendations.

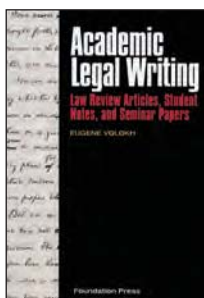


Randall Peerenboom

## Professor Eugene Volokh

### *Academic Legal Writing: Law Review Articles, Student Notes, and Seminar Papers*

(Foundation Press, 2003)



Law schools expect students—especially those who are on law review or taking seminars—to write academic papers; but we rarely spend time explaining to them how to work in this special genre, and how it differs from normal legal writing. This book aims to fill that gap, and to cover everything from selecting an original topic and structuring the paper to submitting it to law reviews and negotiating copyright agreements.

In the words of Jeffrey Rosen, professor at the George Washington University Law School, and Legal Affairs editor for *The New Republic*: "Professor Volokh offers law students precisely the kind of useful advice about academic legal writing that they are most likely to need and least likely to get in law school. His guide is lively, practical, and entirely unique. I highly recommend it."



Eugene Volokh





*Stuart Banner*

### **Professor Stuart Banner Wins Guggenheim Fellowship**

Congratulations to Professor Stuart Banner who was awarded a prestigious Guggenheim Fellowship in US History on April 12, 2004. The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation awards Fellowships to 185 men and women who have demonstrated exceptional capacity for productive scholarship or exceptional creative ability in their field. Professor Banner will use his fellowship to continue research and writing on the topic of how American Indians lost their land.



*Sharon Dolovich*



*Gary Rowe*

### **Stanford/Yale Faculty Forum Recognizes UCLA Professors**

Once again, UCLA School of Law will be represented at the prestigious Stanford/Yale Junior Faculty Forum. Professor Gary Rowe and Professor Sharon Dolovich join their colleagues Associate Dean and Professor Ann Carlson, Professor Bill Rubenstein, Professor Kal Raustiala, and Professor Jonathan Zasloff who have been honored by the Stanford/Yale forum in previous years.



*Forrest Mosten*

### **Professor Forrest Mosten Receives ABA Award**

On August 6, 2004, the American Bar Association Section of Dispute Resolution will present UCLA Professor Forrest "Woody" Mosten with the 2004 Lawyer as Problem Solver Award for his contributions to dispute resolution and mediation.

This award is given each year to a member of the legal profession who has exhibited extraordinary skill in either promoting the concept of the lawyer as problem-solver or resolving individual, institutional, community, state, national, or international problems in his or her capacity as a lawyer.

Recognized for his dedication to dispute resolution, Mosten resolved hundreds of disputes as a private and court-appointed mediator and pioneered the concept of unbundling legal services and developed client libraries. The Louis M. Brown Client Library, established by Mosten, is the first law firm library devoted to client-oriented resource materials related to alternative dispute resolution. Professor Mosten has been in private mediation practice since 1979.

## **Professor Jody Freeman Earns School of Law's Prestigious Rutter Award for Excellence in Teaching**

Professor Jody Freeman has long been a favorite teacher among students; she was recognized as Professor of the Year by the class of 2001; and this year she is the recipient of UCLA School of Law's prestigious Rutter Award for Excellence in Teaching. Since coming to UCLA, students have applauded her for her "wit," "enthusiasm," and, "mastery of the material" in classes like Administrative Law and Environmental Law.


Among the many accolades students offer when asked about Professor Freeman, one of the most common is her "special knack for facilitating student discussion." As one former student explains, "Professor Freeman creates an incredibly supportive and dynamic class environment which is very conducive to classroom participation." Not only do students enjoy the structure of her classroom, but they are often surprised at how much they actually enjoy the material. Says one student with regards to Administrative Law, "Agencies pervade every area of our life, but we forget how influential they are in our society. Freeman reminded us."

Clearly Professor Freeman's teaching is extraordinary. However, her scholarship is also nationally acclaimed. In 2001, Professor Freeman received the annual scholarship award from the American Bar Association's Section on Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice for the single best article in the nation on Administrative Law. In 2004, her article on congressional oversight of the endangered species act, "The Congressional Competition to Control Delegated Power" (with DeShazo) was selected as one of the top ten articles of the year by the "Land Use and Environmental Law Review."

Professor Freeman is one of the team of Environmental Law faculty that founded the UCLA School of Law's Environmental Law Center. In addition to her appointment at UCLA, Professor Freeman was until recently the associate dean at the Bren School for Environmental Science and Management at UC Santa Barbara where she still teaches a course on Environmental Law and Policy.



*Professor Jody Freeman, Professor Norman Abrams and William Rutter.*



## tribute to Professor Norman Abrams

**P**rofessor Norman Abrams shepherded the School of Law through the past academic year with unwavering confidence, unassailable judgment, and uncommon kindness.

Through his leadership and close relationships with faculty and staff, he was able to build upon the achievements and objectives of past deans, leaving the school even better than he found it and ensuring a graceful transition to the new dean. As Professor Eric Zolt explains, "When Norm accepted the position as interim dean, he promised he would not be merely a 'caretaker.' Norm kept that promise. He was active, aggressive and thoughtful in trying to improve the law school through new entry-level and lateral faculty appointments, fund raising, and new programmatic initiatives."

Professor Abrams' attention to the needs of the school, most notably the retention and growth of our renowned faculty, adding seven new members, has bolstered the school's reputation of excellence. "The competition for talent is fierce, and in the past year Norm did a terrific job persuading legal scholars and top-quality entry-level candidates to join our faculty," said Associate Dean and Professor Ann Carlson.

Of course, as dean, any individual must focus attention on numerous fronts. During the past year, development was an important priority, and in Professor Abrams' brief tenure as interim dean, he certainly achieved extraordinary success. Assistant Dean Kerry Bresnahan, who worked closely with Professor Abrams on these projects said, "Norm hit the ground running. His diligence and instinctive approach to our development effort enabled the law school to improve our strong donor relationships and achieve impressive success in our fundraising endeavors."

During Professor Abrams' year long deanship, UCLA School of Law raised over \$6.7 million. In addition, the School of Law received a gift of \$4 million from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Professor Abrams was also instrumental in completing the effort to fully fund the Prager Chair, memorializing the groundbreaking work of Susan Prager, former dean from 1982 to 1998.

Through all these accomplishments, Professor Abrams readied the school for the appointment of a new leader. Dean Michael Schill, who took over the reins in September, remains extremely appreciative of Norm's hard work. "With his administrative talent and quiet poise, Norm continued the impressive trajectory of his predecessors as he led the School of Law for the past year. I am indebted to him for making my entrance into the deanship as seamless as possible and for maintaining the foundation that will allow us to achieve the potential of UCLA School of Law over the coming years."

But all in all, what people seem to appreciate most about Professor Abrams, was his personality and great ability to work with everyone. In a recent event commemorating Professor Abrams' contributions to UCLA School of Law, Professor Gillian Lester closed her speech with this tribute, "Norm is truly wise. Of course this is partly a result of his many years of service at the highest echelons of UCLA's administration: he really is extraordinarily knowledgeable about picayune details of how this place works. But it's not just experience. It's also who Norm is. Norm has the capacity to hear and really understand others; a deep sense of fairness; an utter lack of arrogance; and just exquisitely sound instincts about how to solve problems. And he does it all with a kind of quiet confidence and good humor that make us all feel confident, respected, and proud."





*Professor Norman Abrams*



*Professor Reginald Alleyne*

### **Professor Reginald Alleyne, 1933-2004**

"Reggie played flute in the Faculty Band for several of the Law School Musicals. Not only was he a fine musician but he was a calming influence when egos and legalistic argument threatened the collaboration that makes music work. That same steadiness, plus a quiet courage, came through when I served with him on a faculty committee that had to deal with a politically hot issue that could not be ducked. To me, he was the person that by his actions defined the word integrity."

– KEN GRAHAM  
Professor of Law

Reginald Alleyne, former UCLA professor of law, died at the age of 71 on March 28, 2004. Professor Alleyne joined UCLA in the fall of 1968, during a time of profound change at the law school. Professor Alleyne was one of the first African American law faculty hired, and that same year the first female faculty was also hired.

In the 25 years he taught at UCLA, Professor Alleyne was a favorite professor of students and highly esteemed by his colleagues, for his teaching and scholarship in labor and employment law. However, his acclaimed work was not confined by the boundaries of our campus. A past vice president of the National Academy of Arbitrators, Professor Alleyne was very involved in community groups such as Los Angeles County Employee Relations Commission and the review board that prompted the creation of the Los Angeles Police Commission. He was an arbitrator in major labor disputes for companies like Boeing, and was a driving force behind the arbitration program in Major League Baseball.

Professor William Warren remembers his colleagues' attributes and accomplishments. "When Reg Alleyne took early retirement in 1994 and joined the Boston College faculty — where friends tell me that he was highly regarded — UCLA lost one of my favorite colleagues. Reg was a man of many interests and accomplishments. Before coming to UCLA in 1969, he



had served as a junior officer aboard a naval vessel with a young Texan who befriended him in his struggle against racial discrimination on the part of the other officers; the friend was Ross Perot. At UCLA and BC, he was a successful teacher and scholar in the labor law field and a popular labor arbitrator, one of the pioneer arbiters in Major League Baseball's arbitration program. In addition to his teaching, scholarship and arbitration, Reg spent countless hours attending City Council and Police Commission meetings in his quest to bring about reforms in the L.A.P.D.'s dealings with people of color. When I saw him for the last time a couple of year's ago, I told him how much we missed him and how the L.A. Dodgers had never been the same since he left. Now I will always remember the big smile and hug that he gave me."

"Reg was a warm and congenial colleague, whose calm demeanor wonderfully combined with the intelligence, courage, and integrity of the most admirable human beings. Soft-spoken but tough-minded, he was at once supportive, direct, effective, and fun—a man for whom respect and fondness flowed easily."

– JON VARAT  
Professor of Law

"Reg was warm and gentle and especially persuasive in part because of those exceptional personal qualities, and in part because he was such a reflective, thoughtful person."

– SUSAN WESTERBERG PRAGER  
Arjay and Frances Fearing Miller Professor of Law

### Lynn Herman, Law School Receptionist

It is with deep sadness that we inform you that our beloved Lynn Herman, former law school receptionist for almost ten years, passed away on September 8, 2004. Lynn enriched our lives each day through her wisdom and friendship and was supportive, compassionate, and thoughtful to all who passed her way. Lynn's generosity of spirit and cheerful demeanor were evident in her morning greetings. Lynn was many people's first "hello" as faculty and staff stopped by her office to check their mail. Lynn's love of singing sometimes let her "good morning" greeting take her into song.

Lynn's fondness for animals was legendary. Every dog owner at the law school knew of Lynn's favorite dog, Sasha, who captured her heart. Her many pictures of birds, people, and places still hang on the walls of her office, serving as a lasting reminder of her stories and the many happy times we shared. Lynn was a good friend to her animals and a good friend to her law school companions.

Lynn shared with us her love and pride in her sister, Barbara, and her great affection for her brother-in-law, Chuck. Lynn enriched our lives and she will be deeply missed.



*Receptionist Lynn Herman*





# events



*Dr. Donald Kennedy, professor emeritus and Bing professor of environmental science and policy emeritus at Stanford University and editor-in-chief of the journal Science.*

### 2004 Frankel Symposium

The 2004 Frankel Symposium, "Shaping Environmental Policy: Science in Context," was held on March 12. The symposium featured a full-day conference which centered on the ways in which information from the sciences and social sciences is used to shape environmental policy. The conference featured as its keynote speaker Dr. Donald Kennedy, professor emeritus and Bing professor of environmental science and policy emeritus at Stanford University and editor-in-chief of the journal *Science*. Presenters included scholars, environmental advocates, advocates for regulated entities, and current and former government officials, including former high-level U.S. Environmental Protection Agency officials Lynn Goldman, Eric Schaeffer, and Terry Yosie.

### The Third Annual Update on Sexual Orientation Law and Public Policy

On February 6, 2004, over two hundred scholars, students, and members of the legal community attended the William's Project's Third Annual Update. The Update provides an annual opportunity for practitioners, scholars, and students to keep abreast of the latest developments in the field.

Judge Stephen R. Reinhardt of US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit opened the Annual Update with a keynote address questioning whether the recent legal advances in LGBT rights would serve the LGBT rights movement in the long-run. His speech will be published in a forthcoming issue of "The Dukeminier Awards."

After Judge Reinhardt's speech, three

separate panels of experts addressed the ramifications of *Lawrence and Garner v. Texas*, the 2003 Supreme Court case that struck down the thirteen remaining state sodomy laws; recent legislation and court decisions expanding the rights and responsibilities of same-sex couples; and legal and policy issues regarding LGBT children and youth.



*Judge Stephen R. Reinhardt of US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.*

### 2004 APALJ Symposium

Asian Pacific American Law Journal (APALJ) kicked off the new year with its second symposium, "Securing a Foothold: Citizenship and Alienation within the Homeland." Held on February 20, the symposium consisted of three panels, each focused on a particularly timely topic in Asian America jurisprudence: Voting Rights, Combating Terrorism in the Homeland, and Alternative Political Strategies. Keynote Speaker Daphne Kwok, executive director of the Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies delivered an informative speech, highlighting Asian Pacific American political empowerment in the United States.





UCLA School of Law

## NATIVE NATIONS LAW & POLICY CENTER

Headed by its director, Professor Pat Sekaquaptewa, the Native Nations Law and Policy Center (NNLPC) is one of the only law programs dedicated exclusively to the study and support of critical public policy issues and contemporary educational needs for Native Nations throughout the United States. Through this program, the NNLPC secures grants, conducts research, sponsors conferences, and provides clinical training on relevant issues in American Indian Studies.

### Hopi Supreme Court Justices Visit UCLA

The Honorable Emory Sekaquaptewa, Chief Justice, the Honorable Fred Lomayesva, and the Honorable Diane Humetewa visited UCLA on September 4 to kick off this year's clinical program and meet with their law clerks.

### Native Nations Center Holds Second Annual Symposium

Addressing American Indian issues and the California press, this event brought together tribal leaders, policy makers, scholars, and media professionals to discuss media coverage of tribal governments in California and how coverage of specific issues impacts tribal communities and public policy. The symposium also helped tribal leaders and the media confront challenges and difficulties regarding the coverage of tribal governments.



*The Honorable Fred Lomayesva, Professor Pat Sekaquaptewa, The Honorable Diane Humetewa and The Honorable Emory Sekaquaptewa.*

### 2004 JILFA Symposium

On March 5, the UCLA Journal of International Law & Foreign Affairs (JILFA) held its annual symposium on the rule of law, entitled *Lost in Translation*. The symposium consisted of three panels: *Rule of Law and Economic Development*; *Rule of Law and Human Rights*; and *Western Influences in the Development of the Rule of Law*. The panelists discussed questions such as: Is the rule of law a pre-condition in order to achieve a developed economy?; and What is the relationship between human rights and the development of the rule of law?

### Michael T. Masin Lecture

This first lecture in the Business Law Program Speaker Series brought Stephen M. Cutler, director of the Division of Enforcement at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to the UCLA School of Law campus. This first lecture in the series paid tribute to Michael T. Masin, a distinguished alumnus who is currently a senior partner at O'Melveny & Myers, LLP. The lecture was generously sponsored by Ralph J. '58 and Shirley L. Shapiro.



*Stephen M. Cutler, director of the Division of Enforcement at the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission.*





*Svetlana Mintcheva, Director of Arts Advocacy Project at the National Coalition Against Censorship, discusses current cases involving censorship of gay and lesbian art and artists at a Williams Project symposium, co-hosted by the UCLA Hammer Museum. Other panelists include (from left to right) Peter Eliasberg, American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California; Patrick Moore, Founding Director of The Estate Project for Artists With AIDS; and Jonathan D. Katz, The Larry Kramer Initiative for Lesbian and Gay Studies at Yale.*

## Lawyers, Scholars, and LGBT Artists Explore a History of Censorship

In March 2004, a grant from the Andy Warhol Foundation allowed the Williams Project and the UCLA Hammer Museum to host a symposium on "Queer Art and Censorship: Freedom of Expression and Contemporary Culture."

A Friday night performance by renowned artist Holly Hughes, "Preaching to the Perverted," launched the event. The piece depicted the legal action that Hughes and three other performance artists initiated after the NEA denied their requests for funding.

On Saturday, an afternoon symposium explored the history and current manifestations of censorship of LGBT art and artists. The symposium opened with a conversation on the history of queer art between UC Professors Judith Halberstam and Richard Meyer. The next panel explored LGBT artists' experiences of censorship within artistic mediums, and the final panel focused on the regulation of the artistic choices of LGBT artists by the law, foundations, and the free market.

## A Heated Debate about Gay Marriage

On December 1, 2003, the Williams Project hosted a debate on same-sex marriage that fully presented the arguments being articulated on both sides of the issue. Professors Grace Blumberg, William B. Rubenstein, and Erwin Chemerinsky coun-



*Bill Rubenstein*

tered arguments against same-sex marriage presented by Maggie Gallagher, President of the Institute for Marriage and Public Policy, and Professors William Duncan and Lynn Wardle from Brigham Young University's J. Reuben Clark Law School.

## Williams Project's Hard Work Recognized with Honors

In recognition of its contributions to the law this past year, the Project and its staff received a number of awards. In November 2003, the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center presented Charles ("Chuck") Williams with its Board of Directors Award for his generous donations that led to the creation of the Williams Project. On June 2004, Professor Rubenstein received the Distinguished Professors Award at the ACLU of Southern California's 10th Annual Law Luncheon for his long career of contributions to sexual orientation law scholarship. Professor Rubenstein authored the first casebook on Sexual Orientation Law and taught the first law school class on the subject.

In addition, in October 2004, Professor Rubenstein received the President's Award from the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Lawyers Association and Executive Director Brad Sears received the Spirit of Hope Award from Being Alive Los Angeles, an HIV/AIDS advocacy organization.

After only three years of operation, the Williams Project is already being recognized as a critical resource for national law and policy debates about sexual orientation issues.



*Chuck Williams is congratulated at the Project's Annual Book Party for his gifts of over \$7 million to UCLA School of Law.*

## moot court

### **Roscoe Pound Moot Court Competition**

Scott Lawrence won the Kirkland & Ellis Award for outstanding oral advocacy at the 2004 Spring Roscoe Pound Moot Court Competition, held on March 11. Sponsored by the law firms Kirkland & Ellis, LLP and White O'Connor Curry & Avanzado, LLP, the 2004 Moot Court Competition allowed UCLA School of Law's best oral advocates to compete before the Honorable Guido Calabresi (United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit), the Honorable Pamela Ann Rymer (United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit), and the Honorable Arthur Alarcon (United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit).



Scott Lawrence (left) accepts award from Kirkland & Ellis, LLP.

### **Frederick Douglas Moot Court Competition**

UCLA School of Law students Rea Holmes '05 and Robin Hazel '04 took the national title at the prestigious Frederick Douglas Moot Court Competition. The finals were held in Boston, March 18-20, 2004. The team was coached by Joaquin Avila.



Frederick Douglas

Rea Holmes also earned the distinguished Outstanding Oral Advocate Award at the Western Regional competition held in Las Vegas.

### **National Thurgood Marshall Mock Trial Competition**

UCLA placed in the quarterfinals at the Third Annual National Thurgood Marshall Mock Trial Competition, held in Boston, March 17-21, 2004. Four UCLA students, Erika Dowdell, Vona Ekpebe, Bernice Howse, and Kristi Mathews, comprised the team which ranked in the top six of approximately seventy team entrants.



Thurgood Marshall

### **The Roger J. Traynor California Moot Court Competition**

As the winners of The Roger J. Traynor California Moot Court Competition last year, UCLA School of Law hosted the competition this year, which was held on April 3 and 4, and sponsored by The Witkin Legal Institute and Thomson/West.

### **5th Annual California State Bar Environmental Law Section's Negotiations Competition**

Mary Henderson '04 and Terri Kandelepas '04 received the "runner-up" prize in this spirited mock negotiation competition, which was held at Golden Gate University School of Law in San Francisco in March. The team was coached by UCLA's environmental law clinic staff attorney/lecturer Kelley Hart and volunteer attorney mentor Gary Meyer '79, an environmental lawyer in private practice.

## student awards



Benjamin Aaron

### Benjamin Aaron Award

Matthew Clark '04 earned the Benjamin Aaron Award for the most outstanding piece of legal scholarship published by a student in one of UCLA's journals for his piece, "Stating a Title VII Claim for Sexual Orientation Discrimination in the Workplace." The article confronts the fact that employer discrimination based on sexual orientation is not presently illegal under Title VII. It proposes and defends a legal theory that would change this outcome by recharacterizing sexual orientation discrimination as a form of gender discrimination based on relationship.

The award, which carries with it a \$500 prize, is funded by contributions from former students made at the time of Benjamin Aaron's retirement. The entries were reviewed by a faculty committee made up of Professors Michael Asimow, William McGovern, and William Warren.

### Hochman Award

Anders Barton Christensen '04 won the Bruce I. Hochman Award for Excellence in the Study of Tax Law for his outstanding proficiency in the field of tax law.

## in memoriam

### Ezekiel Webber 1978–2004



When Ezekiel Webber, a member of UCLA School of Law's Class of 2005 Program of Public Interest Law and Policy, died unexpectedly in late April 2004, a few

days before his 26th birthday, the outpouring of love and grief—from UCLA and Dartmouth classmates, friends he grew up with in Poway, California, friends now working everywhere in the world—was overwhelming. At two separate memorial gatherings at the law school, friends, teachers and family joined to share memories and celebrate Zeke's life.

Zeke's passion in life was to advocate on behalf of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals. In tenth grade, he came out as the only openly gay student at a public high school of three thousand, something

he felt strongly was an act of integrity. In the personal statement he submitted with his law school application, he explained that, "I believed that my ability to negotiate the challenges of being gay meant I had a responsibility to make the world a place where it would be easier and safer for others to do the same." He did so in innumerable ways—coordinating an underground support group for other gay high school students, marching in a Gay Pride Celebration in his Eagle Scout uniform, and coordinating National Coming Out Month at Dartmouth College, where he double majored in Psychology and Sociology and worked as an admissions officer.

At UCLA School of Law, Zeke participated fully in all of the activities of the Program in Public Interest Law and Policy and the Charles R. Williams Project on Sexual Orientation Law and Public Policy, volunteering at virtually every event that the Williams Project held while he was a student.

Through a Williams Project Summer Fellowship, Zeke was able to work for the ACLU on cases relating to the Boy Scouts' denial of membership to gays and on issues related to promoting diversity education in schools. Just a few weeks before his death, he was selected to serve as editor-in-chief of the *Dukeminier Awards* law journal. He is greatly missed.

Zeke's parents have established the Ezekiel Webber Memorial Fund at UCLA School of Law in order to provide funds to other students who advocate for LGBT people and for civil rights more generally.

Contributions may be sent to:

Office of External Affairs  
UCLA School of Law, Box 951476  
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1476.

Checks should be made payable to:

UCLA Foundation/Law/Webber  
Memorial Fund




## Law School Becomes a Reality for Participants of Groundbreaking Law Fellows Program

“As an undergraduate student at UCLA, I dreamt of one day becoming a lawyer and having the opportunity to assist my community members with legal remedies to their unjust circumstances. The Law Fellows Program not only offered an engaging portrayal of law school but created a focused academic and professional path into a legal career... Currently, I encourage every person I meet who is thinking of applying to law school to apply to be part of the Law Fellows Program because of my own amazing experience. I also serve as a law school mentor to program participants and it is wonderful to know that I can immediately give back to the program and share my own insights with those eager to learn more about how they too can begin their path to a legal career.”

—Yvonne Ballesteros, 2L

(co-chair of the La Raza Law students Association, Public Interest Law and Policy Program, Critical Race Studies Specialization)

f all of the ways in which the University of California serves the state, none is more important than its efforts to offer access to outstanding educational opportunities to people from all walks of life. To further this goal, UCLA School of Law established the Academic Outreach Resource Center and launched the Law Fellows Program in 1997. This program is designed to encourage and prepare high-potential undergraduate and graduated students for a career in law, increase the small number of under-represented law school applicants with highly competitive academic credentials, and demystify the law school experience.

In its inaugural year, the Law Fellows Program began with twenty UCLA undergraduate students. Since then, the size and scope of the program has steadily expanded over the years to include eighteen undergraduate institutions and a growing number of students who have completed their undergraduate careers.

The program format is made up of several components, and includes a series of Saturday Academies held at the law school. These Academies offer professional-level instruction by law faculty in which Law Fellows are exposed to cases and a variety of other materials used in law school. In addition to the academic enrichment component, each Fellow is assigned a law student mentor with whom they interact throughout the year. Informative seminars and panel discussions, designed to demystify the law school experience, are led by staff, alumni, and other members of the legal community. Each Fellow who successfully completes the program receives a scholarship for an LSAT preparation course. Finally, participants complete a Juris Doctorate Action Plan and meet with the directors of the Program regularly, often over the course of several years until they matriculate to law school and beyond, receiving continuous academic support, mentoring, counseling, and career guidance.

While the Law Fellows Program is, at its heart, a long-term endeavor, some very exciting short-term and mid-range successes are worth highlighting here:

- 86% of all Law Fellows who join the program as undergraduate students experience a significant increase in their cumulative GPA by the time they graduate.
- After participating in the LSAT preparation component provided by the Law Fellows Program, Law Fellows raised their score on the LSAT from an average in the 25th percentile to the 75th percentile, nationally.
- Law Fellows account for a significant and ever-growing portion of the under-represented students in the law school's entering classes. Law Fellows comprised 30% of the Latino students and 12.5% of the African American students in the Fall 2003 entering class. The current first-year class reflects a similar dynamic: 26% of the entering Latino students and 15% of the incoming African American students are past Fellows.
- To date, over 450 students have participated in the program. Roughly 170 Law Fellows have applied to law school and more than 90% were admitted to at least one school of their choice.
- To date, 65 Law Fellows have gained admission to UCLA School of Law and 39 (60%) of those admitted have enrolled here. Our seven-year average yield amongst all African American and Latino students admitted to UCLA School of Law is significantly lower at 38%.



*Law Fellows work together.*

- While many Law Fellows have opted to attend UCLA School of Law, Fellows also have enrolled in many of the country's other top law schools, including Harvard, Columbia, NYU, University of Michigan, Northwestern, Georgetown, Boalt Hall, and USC.
- The Law Fellows Program has become nationally recognized as one of the most comprehensive academic outreach initiatives in legal education and has been frequently used as a model by other schools.

**T**he underlying premise of the Law Fellows Program can be simply stated: to equip talented and motivated students with the learning tools that will help them take maximum advantage of the opportunities available to them. While much work remains, UCLA School of Law is encouraged by the short-term and mid-range success of its cutting-edge outreach and academic development efforts. With continued funding, pursued aggressively and imaginatively, UCLA School of Law is optimistic that it will continue to turn the corner with respect to enhancing diversity in its entering classes while proudly contributing to the national pool of highly competitive under-represented and socio-economically disadvantaged applicants.

With the state budget tightening and the allocation to academic preparation and development in near constant flux, it is increasingly more urgent to solidify the funding base for the Law Fellows Program. Moving forward, the Academic Outreach Resource Center seeks to develop new and reliable funding resources, including foundations, law firms, and professional organizations to help ensure that the recent success and gains continue. That achievement will enable the program to engage in the long-term planning needed to service the ever growing pool of Law Fellows and undertake new initiatives, such as the Summer Research Program through which select Fellows are paired with UCLA School of Law faculty for intensive one-on-one research projects. These measures will enable the institution to continue to foster its twin traditions of innovation and diversity in legal education.

If you are interested in supporting these initiatives through the Outreach Support Fund, please contact Executive Director Leo Trujillo-Cox '97 at 310.794.5720 or [trujillo@law.ucla.edu](mailto:trujillo@law.ucla.edu).

"Law school was an unattainable vision that would circle in and out of my dreams at night. However, in my second year of study at UCLA the Law Fellows program made this elusive dream a realistic possibility. The Law Fellows program became my guide early in my undergraduate career—advising me on course selection, extracurricular activities and even personal relationships... Now as a Law Fellows mentor, I am able to demystify the law school experience for many historically under-represented students, just like me, and increase the number of competitive minority law school applicants. The Law Fellows program is my foundation and through my legal career I will never forget where I came from and who helped me to get here."

—Shondella Lafaye McClellan, 2L  
(co-chair of the Black Law Students Association)

## Public Interest Law Fund—Giving Law Students an Opportunity to Serve



*Nguyet Chan demonstrates educational brochures on clean water and food to children in the village.*

Second-year law student Nguyet Chau '06 did not spend her summer salary on concert tickets, new clothes, or a summer vacation. Nguyet spent her money on drugs—antibiotics, anti-diarrheal medicine, and re-hydration packets—that she personally delivered to sick villagers in the jungles of Cambodia. Of course, that was in her spare time—most of her summer was spent as a legal intern.

Nguyet was one of more than sixty UCLA School of Law students who worked for a non-profit public interest legal organization this past summer—made possible by a grant from UCLA's Public Interest Law Fund ("PILF"), a student-run organization that raises money to provide grants to students who work in otherwise unpaid public interest legal jobs during the summer. Her foray into the jungles of Southeast Asia, however, was an unexpected adventure.

Nguyet worked for the Cambodian Defenders Project, a legal aid organization established in Cambodia after the Khmer Rouge's four-year reign devastated the country and left millions dead—including all but ten lawyers. As a summer legal intern, Nguyet provided free legal services to indigent and vulnerable populations, including victims of domestic violence, corruption, and trumped-up felony charges.

Nguyet was a volunteer, but her time abroad led her to the jungles of Cambodia, which she had visited first as a tourist. After spending a day on a motorbike riding through clouds of red dust and roads riddled with potholes, she was ferried on a dangerous boat ride that culminated in a trek through the dense Cambodian jungle. Nguyet arrived at dusk to a village of straw huts nestled in a clearing. She was greeted by smiling faces and curious looks. To some, this



*A Cambodian family treks to a nearby village.*



was their first encounter with a foreigner. Nguyet spent her first night with villagers dancing under the moonlight. It was a celebration marking the funeral of one of the village elders.

Although night hid sickness, distended bellies, and rotten teeth, Nguyet woke to a hundred peering eyes and faces caked with dirt. Village elders, fathers, mothers, and children of all ages were in desperate need of medicine. Moved by the villagers' hospitality in spite of their obvious pain, Nguyet was determined to find a way to help them. She knew that standard medication and clean water and food would go a long way toward prevention and treatment of a range of diseases.

Nguyet met with members of the World Health Organization and local doctors to develop a strategy. Because most villagers are illiterate, Nguyet delivered educational posters to teach villagers about malaria and diarrhea prevention. Using the grant money she received from PILF, Nguyet purchased thousands of pills for pain, cold symptoms, diarrhea, and dysentery. After assembling a group of local volunteers, Nguyet and eight volunteers spent days packaging the pills into individual doses, printing instructions in Khmer and labeling the instructions onto each of the packets. By the end of the summer, Nguyet's PILF grant helped over three hundred ethnic minorities in the Cambodian jungle and likely saved a number of young lives.

For most students, PILF grants are the only thing that enables them to accept unpaid positions with prestigious nonprofit organizations here and abroad. This past summer, other UCLA School of Law students put their PILF grants to work both abroad in Africa, Switzerland, and the Philippines, and in cities across the country, including in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington D.C., and New York.

Nguyet has returned this year as a PILF co-chair—and is eager to prove that public interest jobs are not characterized in the somber tones associated with traditional advertisements for volunteers and funding. "Working in the public interest is a unique, exciting, and rewarding life experience," Nguyet says. "My summer isn't as unusual as many people think—but many students never get the chance for such an experience because they can't afford—even for a summer—to do public interest work."

As co-chair of PILF, Nguyet and fellow co-chair Chris Schreiber '06 are leading a drive to raise twice the money raised in previous years—and to fund at least one hundred student summer grants. To this end, PILF's student board of directors will be more active in the alumni community—and Nguyet and Chris hope the alumni will take an added interest in PILF's planned activities, including a 5K fun run and the organization's annual auction this spring.

For more information about PILF, you can visit <http://www1.law.ucla.edu/~pubint/>. To make donations to PILF, please contact Catherine Mayorkas, director of Public Interest Programs, at (310) 206-9155 or [mayorkas@law.ucla.edu](mailto:mayorkas@law.ucla.edu).



*Cambodian villagers*

Nguyet has returned this year as a PILF co-chair—and is eager to prove that public interest jobs are not characterized in the somber tones associated with traditional advertisements for volunteers and funding. "Working in the public interest is a unique, exciting, and rewarding life experience," Nguyet says. "My summer isn't as unusual as many people think—but many students never get the chance for such an experience because they can't afford—even for a summer—to do public interest work."

## public interest

### Summer 2004 Public Interest Grant Recipients

Each year, UCLA School of Law engages in significant efforts to raise sufficient funds to support those first- and second-year students who seek to pursue otherwise unpaid public service work during the summer. While we fortunately have been able to provide summer financial support to an increasing number of the students who have sought such support, we unfortunately are not yet in a position to ensure our public service minded students summer support on an annual basis.

This past summer, UCLA School of Law students received a variety of competitive summer grants and fellowships to support their public service work.

#### Environmental Law Summer Fellowships

**Colin Bailey**

Communities for a Better Environment

**Tom Cormons**

Environmental Defense

**Ethan Elkind**

Communities for a Better Environment

**Eric Sanchez**

California Coastkeepers Alliance

#### Karen Hauser Memorial Fellowship

**Erin Fox**

Children's Law Center of Los Angeles

#### Harold Horowitz Summer Fellowship

**Parish Knox**

East Bay Community Law Center

#### Howrey Simon Arnold & White Fellowship

**Stacey Brown**

Housing Rights

#### Robert and Milly Kayyem Family Fellowship

**Sarah Remes**

ACLU of Southern California

**Sarah Vallim**

Child Care Law Center

Michael Palley Fellowship in Consumer Law

**Dennis Wu**

California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Consumer Law Section

**Tiffany Santos**

Federal Trade Commission, Bureau of Consumer Protection

#### Robert A. Pallemo Memorial Fellowship

**Robert A. Baggs**

U.S. Attorney's Office, Central District, California

#### San Francisco School Desegregation Summer Fellowship

**Tiffany Alvoid**

John Dolan

Christine O'Connor

#### Sidley Austin Brown & Wood Summer Fellowships

**Yvonne Ballesteros**

Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund

**Jaimee Dixon**

Western Center on Law and Poverty

**Tiffany Green**

Western Law Center for Disability Rights

**Christian Schreiber**

Western Center on Law and Poverty

#### Elizabeth C. and Nathan H. Snyder Memorial Fund Fellowships

**Elaine Chen**

California Affordable Housing Law Project

#### Charles R. Williams Project on Sexual Orientation Law Summer Fellowships

**Rachel Duffy Lorenz**

HIV and AIDS Legal Services Alliance

**Thomas Lepak**

Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center

#### School of Law Public Interest Law Fund (PILF) Summer Grants

These grants are the result of annual student fundraising efforts

**Jessie Amberg**

Child Care Law Center

**Toussaint Bailey**

Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles

**Linda Bassett**

ACLU of Southern California

**Natalia Bautista**

Children's Law Center of Los Angeles

**Amanda Canning**

CEIJIL

**Yobany Chacon**

Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County

**Nguyet Chau**

Cambodian Defenders Project

**Angela Chung**

Urban Justice Center

**Jefferson Eppler**

Westminster Free Clinic

**Monica Ghattas**

Working People's Law Center

**Hawa Ghaus**

El Rescate Legal Services

**Christine Ghorbrial**

Legal Aid Society

**Gillian Goldberg**

Protection & Advocacy, Inc.

**Jesstine Guzman**

Levitt & Quinn Family Law Center

**Deborah Ho**

Amnesty International

## Alumni Brian Liu '96 and Brian Lee '96 Offer Online Legal Document Services at LegalZoom.com

When Brian Liu '96 graduated from UCLA School of Law he joined Sullivan & Cromwell, LLP, to work in corporate law. Similarly, his close law school friend, Brian Lee '96, went to Ernst & Young and later, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, LLP. However, despite their evident legal prowess, when family or friends approached them about making a simple will, they didn't have the tools to assist them.

Upon further reflection and research, they realized that the general populous was remarkably under-represented for basic legal services and assistance. In fact, as Liu pointed out, over 70 percent of people don't have wills, and —even more disturbing—over 73 percent of people with children or dependents don't have wills. Clearly, there was a need.

Recognizing an opportunity, the two began formulating a plan to create an online self-help legal service. Since its inception in 2001, LegalZoom.com has assisted over 100,000 customers in the creation of legal documents on topics ranging from trademark and copyright, to incorporation and LLCs, to wills and divorce.

While this online service is a boon for consumers who no longer have to pay hefty attorney fees that average \$228 an hour, what is the reaction from the legal industry at large? Liu says, "This hasn't been controversial at all with the law profession." Apparently most lawyers agree that there is a need for this type of service for people that would not be able to afford an attorney that cuts through the confusion and empowers general consumers to make their own decisions, in the same way they frequently handle taxes or investments.

Their education at UCLA School of Law was instrumental in preparing Lee and Liu to succeed at this venture. In addition to the "good general understanding of the law," says Liu, "the great thing about law school was the interaction with professors and students. Without UCLA, I wouldn't have my business partner or 25 percent of my advisory board." Indeed, two UCLA School of Law professors, Mark Grady and Paul Bergman, are on the Board of Advisors.



Alumni Brian Liu (left) and Brian Lee (right).



## alumni events



*New York regional chapter members.*

### The UCLA Law Alumni Dining Experience

The Board of Directors of the UCLA School of Law Alumni Association cordially invites you to participate in a unique alumni dining and networking experience. The concept is a simple one: we will assist you in assembling a group of alumni (you can decide how many people) for the purpose of hosting a “dining experience” where you can reconnect with classmates, forge professional/referral relationships with practitioners in diverse fields of law, or get together with alumni in your area. You may choose to host your dining experience anytime during March 2005.

#### **Sign up to host a UCLA Law Alumni Dining Experience.**

For additional details or to sign up to host a dining experience please contact Randy Visser '74 at (213) 612-2632 or [rvisser@morganlewis.com](mailto:rvisser@morganlewis.com) or contact Kristine Werlinich at (310) 206-1121 or [alumni@law.ucla.edu](mailto:alumni@law.ucla.edu).

### Alumni Regionals

Our law alumni regional chapters continue to expand. Professor Paul Bergman has delivered his extremely popular “Reel Justice: the Courtroom Goes to the Movies” presentation to all seven regional chapters, including New York City and Washington, D.C. Our new dean, Michael H. Schill, has also met alumni at all seven regional alumni chapters.

**Please watch your mailbox for upcoming events in your region!**

#### **Law Alumni Regional Chapter Presidents:**

San Francisco: Martin Majestic '67

Silicon Valley: Rick Runkel '81

San Diego: Kimberly Arough Hicks '92

Washington, D.C.: Eric Imperial '89

New York City: Eric Weinstein '89

Los Angeles and Orange County both have steering committees.

For more information or to find out about an event near you, please call (310) 206-1121 or [alumni@law.ucla.edu](mailto:alumni@law.ucla.edu)

### 1960s Alumni Lunch

Interim Dean Norman Abrams did a great deal of teaching through the sixties and wanted to reconnect with his former students. So, on June 15, 2004, he hosted sixty-five alumni from the classes of 1960 through 1969 for a lunch at the Faculty Center. Professor Herb Morris and former dean Richard Maxwell were in attendance.

# UCLA School of Law Students Gain Knowledge and Experience through Mentor Program

**"To teach a man how he may learn to grow independently, and for himself, is perhaps the greatest service that one man can do another."**

—Benjamin Jowett, 1817–93, English educator and Greek scholar

While UCLA School of Law's classes and clinics offer an amazing breadth of opportunities for UCLA law students to learn about the law, it is no secret that forming direct relationships with practicing lawyers also adds an important element to education. With that in mind, UCLA launched the Mentor Program in 1998, matching up students with alumni in the community. This year, 198 students and alumni will participate.

These relationships can also move beyond mentorship into employment opportunities for our students, giving them unparalleled experience for their careers. In fact, in a study recently published by the National Association for Law Placement (NALP) Foundation, summer employment was ranked by graduates as one of the most important factors in finding the first job out of school.

The Honorable Steve Perren '67 understands the value of the mentor relationship and he has had the pleasure of working with six mentors, several of whom he hired as summer interns. When asked why he participates, Perren explains, "Originally, I participated because my experience at UCLA was wonderful and my debt remains unpaid. I continue to do so because the enthusiasm of the new law student is infectious. Their joy rekindles mine and reminds me of why I came to the law."

This is the third year that Mentor James Reed '92 will be involved with the program. He participates because, among other things, "It is personally fulfilling to be able to assist a UCLA law student...knowing that I am possibly playing a small role in helping shape the future of one of these brilliant young individuals." Reed hired his most recent mentee, Joel Motsay '06, as a summer associate and he was, in Reed's words, "a tremendous asset. We hired him because...he had the maturity, intelligence and judgment necessary to accept the challenges presented by the work at our firm."

When asked about his experience, UCLA student Joel Motsay said, "I participated in the program...because I wanted to get a practicing lawyer's perspective on the law school experience." After being hired on as a law clerk for the summer, where he helped analyze legal issues and drafted oppositions, Joel commented that, "In hindsight, I can't believe how lucky I was to get this opportunity after just my first year of law school."

To make mentor relationships successful requires some flexibility. As Mentor Norma Aclund, '77 comments, "My take on being a mentor is that it's a bit like being a parent. As a mother, I try to think about the bits of my childhood and youth that were tough, and to help my son particularly through those bits. As a mentor, I hope to provide for the students the kind of support that would have been valuable to me as a law student."

The Mentor Program gives alumni a valuable opportunity to stay involved with UCLA School of Law, keep in touch with professors and other alumni, and keep up with what is happening at the law school. Additionally, it enables alumni to see the caliber of law students UCLA is producing, and have direct knowledge of the breadth of programs the school offers. If you are interested in participating in the Mentor Program, please contact Career Services at (310) 206-1117.



*Donna Cox Wells '92 (left)  
and James Reed '92 (right)  
and their mentees.*

"Originally, I participated because my experience at UCLA was wonderful and my debt remains unpaid. I continue to do so because the enthusiasm of the new law student is infectious. Their joy rekindles mine and reminds me of why I came to the law."

—The Honorable Steven Z. Perren '67

## 1950 's

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger appointed **The Honorable Norman Epstein '58** as presiding justice of the Second District Court of Appeal, Division Four.

**David W. Fleming '59** was recently honored by the American Jewish Committee with the Social Concern Award.

## 1960's

After retiring from the law firm of Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves, and Savitch, LLP in 2001, **Robert Berton '62** recently reentered the practice of law becoming a full-time general counsel for a San Diego real estate brokerage firm, One Source Realty, GMAC Real Estate.

The Los Angeles County Bar awarded **The Honorable Barry Russel '66** the 2004 Outstanding Jurist Award. In December 2000 he received Los Angeles County Dispute Resolution's Emil Gupert Judicial ADR Award.

**Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Alan Haber '67** retired from the bench in February 2004.

**Martin Majestic '67** recently joined the firm of Hanson, Bridgett, Marcus, Vlahos & Rudy, LLP in its San Francisco office. Martin will continue to practice patent law. He was formerly with the firm of Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, LLP in its Palo Alto office. Martin is a member of the UCLA Law Alumni Association Board of Directors.

**Sheldon Michaels '67** was named senior counsel at Gordon Rees, LLP in its San Francisco office.



**Leslie Abramson '69** was featured in the *Daily Journal Extra's* article "The X Factor," which discusses the top 50 women litigators in Los Angeles. Leslie is a solo practitioner.

## 1970's

**Stuart D. Zimring '71** was elected president of the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys (NAELA). As NAELA President, Stuart's foremost goal and focus is upon professionalism and ethics.

The American Bar Association Committee recognized UCLA faculty member **Forrest S. Mosten '72** for a lifetime of dedication and achievement in legal services. Forrest was recognized by the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Delivery of Legal Services for his career-long dedication to enhancing legal services. The honor observed the 10th Anniversary of the ABA Louis M. Brown Award for Legal Access and was presented at the ABA Midyear Meeting in San Antonio, Texas.

**Antonia Hernandez '74** was recently honored by the ACLU Foundation of Southern California with their Equal Justice Advocacy Award. Antonia is president and CEO of the California Community Foundation and is a member of the UCLA School of Law Board of Advisors.



The United States Senate recently confirmed President Bush's nomination of Los Angeles appellate attorney **George P. Schiavelli '74** to serve as a district judge on the US District Court for the Central District of California.

**Randolph Visser '74** was named one of California's top attorneys in *Los Angeles Magazine's* "Southern California Super Lawyers 2004." Randy is a partner at the firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP.

**Dorothy Wolpert '76** was featured in the *Daily Journal Extra's* article "The X Factor," which discusses the top 50 women litigators in Los Angeles. Dorothy is a named partner at Bird, Marella, Boxer & Wolpert, LLP.

**Edwin Feo '77** was featured in *California Lawyer* magazine's August 2004 "Best in the West: California's Leading Business Lawyers." Edwin is a partner at the firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, LLP in Los Angeles.



**Mark D. Michael '77** was named to Natus Medical Incorporated's board of directors. Mark currently serves as a director at San Francisco-based Nollenberger Capital Partners, a full-service investment banking firm.

**Catherine Norian '77** was named partner at Nossaman Guthner Knox Elliott, LLP in its Los Angeles office.

**Linda Smith '77** was featured in the *Daily Journal Extra's* article "The X Factor," which discusses the top 50 women litigators in Los Angeles. Linda is a partner at O'Melveny & Myers, LLP's Los Angeles office.

**W. Gregory Day '78**, had the honor of having his debut novel, *Long Journey into Manhood*, published this spring by Xulon Press. Unlike most first-time attorney-novelists, Gregory has not written a courtroom drama. The story is, however, a psychological drama, with elements of the action, romance, historical and coming-of-age genres. One reviewer has called it "gripping, gut-wrenching...profound." The book is available at Amazon.com, and at over 25,000 bookstores nationwide. Gregory continues to practice law as a senior tax counsel with the State Board of Equalization. He lives in Roseville, California, with his wife of twenty-five years and two children.

**Julia Strickland '78** was featured in the *Daily Journal Extra's* article "The X Factor," which discusses the top 50 women litigators in Los Angeles. Julia is a partner at Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, LLP.

**Nancy Abell '79** was featured in *California Lawyer* magazine's August 2004 "Best in the West: California's Leading Business Lawyers." She was also featured in the *Daily Journal Extra's* article "The X Factor," which discusses the top 50 women litigators in Los Angeles. Nancy is a partner at Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker, LLP in Los Angeles. She is a member of the UCLA School of Law Board of Advisors.

## 1980's



**Michael Gendler '80** was featured in *California Lawyer* magazine's August 2004 article, "Hollywood Remake: The A-List Entertainment Lawyers Who Are Shaking Up Tinseltown." Michael is a co-founder of the firm Gendler & Kelly. He specializes in entertainment transaction law, representing motion picture, television, theater, and literary talent.

**R. Michael Momboisse '82** joined the firm of Tomlinson Zisko in its corporate practice area. Formerly he was vice president and CFO of an engineering and consulting company.

Hormel Foods Board recently elected **Jeffrey M. Ettinger '83** president and chief operating officer. In his new role, Jeffrey will oversee the grocery, refrigerated, specialty and turkey segments of the company. Jeffrey will be only the ninth president in the company's 113-year history.



**Jodi Levinson '83** was recently promoted to senior vice president, Business Affairs, Warner Bros. Pictures. Jodi will continue to be responsible for negotiating agreements with filmmakers and talent, as well as for other business aspects of the filmmaking process. She has primary deal-making responsibility for Warner Bros. Pictures' agreements with David Heyman's Heyday Pictures, Chris Columbus' 1492 Pictures, Denise DiNovi's DiNovi Pictures, and Steven Soderbergh's and George Clooney's Section Eight, all of which have production deals with the Studio.

**James Rogan '83** has rejoined Venable, LLP in its Washington, D.C. office as a partner in the legislative group. Most recently, James was undersecretary of commerce for intellectual property and director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark office. He also recently published his autobiography, *Rough Edges: My Unlikely Road from Welfare to Washington*.

**Miriam Krinsky '84** was recently honored by the ACLU Foundation of Southern California with their Children's Advocate Award. Miriam is the executive director of the Children's Law Center of Los Angeles.

Ingram Micro Inc. (NYSE: IM) welcomes **Mark K. Slater '87** as senior vice president of legal services for its U.S. business. Mark joins Ingram Micro from the national law firm of Bingham McCutchen, LLP where he practiced business and intellectual property litigation out of the company's San Francisco office.

**Emily Yinger '87** was named managing partner of Hogan & Hartson's McClean, LLP's Virginia office. Emily has been with the firm since she graduated from UCLA School of Law.



**Frank W. Chen '88** is a recipient of *California Lawyer* magazine's Attorney of the Year (CLAY) Award for 2003. Every year, the CLAY Awards recognize California lawyers in each of several practice areas who have "substantially influenced public policy or a particular industry, brought about a significant development in their field of practice or in law-firm management, or achieved a notable victory for a client or for the public in a difficult, high-stakes matter." According to the editors of *California Lawyer*, Frank received the coveted CLAY award for his *pro bono* work with state and local prosecutors, local elected officials, legislators, and the State Bar in coordinating a unique and sweeping defense to abusive litigation brought by the Trevor Law Group of Beverly Hills.

**Sean Treglia '89** was recently confirmed as Los Angeles city ethics commissioner. Sean will serve a five-year term. Sean is senior advisor for democracy initiatives for the University of Southern California's Annenberg School for Communication, where he has conducted workshops to train journalists how to cover campaign finance issues and where he currently lectures on the First Amendment.

## 1990's



**John C. Kirkland '90** was recently recognized as one of California's top attorneys in *Los Angeles Magazine's* "Southern California Super Lawyers 2004." John is currently a partner at the law firm of Greenberg Traurig, LLP in the Los Angeles office. He concentrates on corporate and securities matters for investment banks, and entertainment and technology companies.

**Laurie Helper '92** was elevated to partner at the firm of Carroll, Burdick & McDonough, LLP in their San Francisco office. Laurie practices in the firm's appellate group.

**Jonathan Drimmer '93** joined the firm of Steptoe & Johnson, LLP as special counsel. Jonathan will focus his practice on complex litigation. Most recently, he was the deputy director of the Office of Special Investigations at the Department of Justice.

**Gina Och '93** was named a partner at Murchison & Cumming, LLP in their Los Angeles office. Gina is a member of the firm's Law & Appellate Practice Group.

**Randy W. Medina, '94**, a solo practitioner in Pasadena, California has been certified by the State Bar of California as a family law specialist.

**Christopher S. Ruhland '94** has rejoined Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe, LLP as of counsel in its Los Angeles office.

**Barbara Krieg '95** has been named counsel at Bryan Cave, LLP. She joined the firm in 1997 and is a member of the Labor and Employment Client Service Group.

**Markus Federle '96** left Norton Rose where he was a partner in the corporate department to join the international law firm Dewey Ballantine, LLP as a partner in the Frankfurt office where he heads the M&A/Private Equity Group. Markus specializes in public company takeovers as well as private equity with a particular focus on distressed assets.

**Jim Lutz '96**, has gone into business for himself, and started an adventure travel company focusing on destinations in South and Central America, including Peru, the Galapagos Islands, Chile, Patagonia, Costa Rica, and Belize. The company name is Vaya Adventures, and the website is [www.VayaAdventures.com](http://www.VayaAdventures.com). Check out the site for more info and photos, and to plan your next trip!

**Beth Vella Moeller '96** was elected partner in Patton Boggs, LLP's Washington, D.C. office. Beth is a member of the Public Policy Group specializing in tax law, financial services, congressional appropriations, and entertainment issues.

**Kenneth D. DeGiorgio '97** has been named senior vice president and general counsel at the First American Corporation. Kenneth previously was as regulatory counsel at the First American Corporation. He also served as the company's acquisition counsel.

**Tracey Lemmon '97** recently joined the Louderback Law firm in San Francisco. Tracey specializes in employment law and mediation.

**Rupa Goswami '98** was married on October 25, 2003 to Timothy James Searight at the Pasadena Museum of California Art. The couple had both a Hindu and a Western wedding ceremony. The Honorable Nora M. Manella performed the western ceremony and The Honorable Carlos R. Moreno sang *Ave Maria* before the western ceremony began. Both Rupa and Tim are federal prosecutors and work for the US Attorney's Office in Los Angeles. Rupa clerked for Judge Manella prior to joining the US Attorney's Office.

**Jon Gura '99** and **Kate Peterson Gura '99** left the practice of law a couple of years ago to pursue their interest in real estate. They recently moved to Santa Barbara after a 2½ year stint in Minnesota. They have two sons, Hayden, 2½ and Jared, 9 months.

**Matthew Mickelson '99** and his father have started a new firm called Mickelson & Mickelson, LLP. The firm is located in Encino and focuses on collections, appellate practice, and general civil litigation.

## 2000's

Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton, LLP announced that **Carrie Hellwig '01** joined the firm's Del Mar Heights office. She specializes in the life sciences industry and will join the firm as a member of the Corporate Practice Group.

**Michelle K. Sugihara '01** has joined the Los Angeles office of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps, LLP as an associate in their Business Litigation Practice Group.

**Brady Bustany '01** recently joined Lane Powell Spears Lubersky, LLP as an associate in the Litigation Group.



**Candace E. Novell '02** has joined the Detroit-based law firm Honigman Miller Schwartz and Cohn, LLP, where she practices in the Real Estate Department.

**James Michael Johnson '03** is an attorney with the law firm of Lurie, Zepeda, Scmalz and Hogan in Beverly Hills.

## ALUMNI PASSINGS

**Albert Christopher Cardenas '88**

**Gregory Allen Cone '76**

**David Leon Levy '62**

**Albert Douglas Mac Rae '59**

**Deborah Betty Reinberg '76**

**Elliot Tressan '93**

**Richard A. Ward '93**

**Cara Dunne Yates '97**



**F**or Phil '61 and Sally Magaram, the decision to support UCLA School of Law was easy. Growing up, Phil's father was a budding entrepreneur running homegrown businesses such as a mechanic's shop and a liquor store. As a result, when Phil wanted to attend college, a state school was the only realistic economic choice. Having grown up in the Los Angeles area, he selected UCLA and had a "fabulous experience" that opened his eyes and provided a solid educational foothold on which to build his impressive career.

Through his undergraduate classes, Phil realized a strong interest in taxation and decided to attend the UCLA School of Law, studying tax law. Phil enjoyed his relationships with his law professors immensely, still keeping in occasional contact with a few of them, including William Warren and Murray Schwartz. Years later, when he joined the well-known firm of Irell & Manella, he was thrilled to be recognized at a reception alongside his former professor, William Warren.

Now a principal in the firm Valensi Rose Magaram Morris & Murphy PLC, Phil has handled many high profile cases, specializing in estate planning and trust administration. Most notably, he represented one of the executors of the J. Paul Getty estate. Valued at over a billion dollars, it was the largest probate estate in California at that time. Thereafter Phil represented J. Ronald Getty, J. Paul's son, who had received a \$10 million settlement that Getty claimed was not taxable. The IRS disagreed and Phil represented Getty, taking the case all the way to the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, where he won a unanimous reversal, saving millions for his client.

Despite his success and high-profile clients, Phil is a self-described bleeding heart liberal who desires to help people and make a difference, a trait he's had since he was a young man. When Phil began his career, he actually moved to a prominent firm in San Diego, but when his father was diagnosed with leukemia, he immediately left his job and moved back to Los Angeles to be with his father, mother, and teenaged twin siblings.

However, his assistance was not just centered on his own family. Phil has been an enthusiastic supporter of UCLA School of Law for many years. Active in the Hugh & Hazel Darling Library project, he is also recognized as a Founder of the school. He is on the board of the Joseph Drown Foundation, and in that role helps to provide funds for UCLA law students who aspire to careers in public interest law. And of course, Phil has never forgotten that he was once a recipient of a Will Rogers Scholarship which helped pay for his undergraduate education at UCLA. With that in mind, Phil has maintained a strong interest in UCLA's Law Fellows Outreach Program, a unique program that helps prepare disadvantaged students for the rigors of law school through advance workshops and classes.

Phil and Sally have also remembered the UCLA School of Law in their estate plans, a very powerful way to benefit the school. As a certified specialist in taxation, estate planning, trust, and probate law, Phil has been advising clients on their estate planning for years and possesses a unique perspective on the most advantageous ways to create planned gifts. When asked why he chose to set up a charitable remainder trust for UCLA as beneficiary of his retirement plan, Phil explained, "I feel so privileged to have attended a school whose reputation has fared so well. My family and I owe a great deal to UCLA and the School of Law for my long term success. Because a charitable remainder trust provides money to charity after providing for the family, I can minimize risk to the financial health of my spouse while giving a significant benefit to the UCLA School of Law."



James Barrall

## A Note from Law Firm Challenge Founding Chair James Barrall '75

The first full year of the Law Firm Challenge (LFC) brought a dramatic increase in both the number of enrolled firms and in firm alumni participation in giving to UCLA School of Law. In fact, the 42 percent participation rate of alumni at firms enrolled in the LFC exactly doubles the 21 percent participation rate of our law alumni overall. I am grateful to the firm representatives who are making the Challenge so productive and enjoyable—it is becoming a true bridge between UCLA and participating law firms. We are pleased with our first year's results but know that the alumni at our firms can do even better in the years to come, starting with our 2004-05 campaign.

There are now thirty-three firms actively participating in the Challenge with the objective of building our alumni network and increasing unrestricted giving to the UCLA Law Annual Fund. These are exciting times at the school and LFC participants are eager to assist Dean Michael Schill in meeting the demands of a top law school at a time of perilous budgets and rapidly escalating fees. All of us owe UCLA School of Law a debt of gratitude for our career success, and most of us paid next to nothing for our legal education. I invite you to join me in helping all of those who are working hard to build a bright future for our *alma mater*.

Latham & Watkins and James Barrall '75 led the way in launching the LFC in the fall of 2002. James' involvement provides an excellent example of how and why to get involved in the LFC. A specialist in executive compensation and employee benefits, James is the global chair of Latham's Benefits and Compensation Group and of the Los Angeles Tax Department. Before joining Latham in 1986, James was a partner at Ervin, Cohen & Jessup in Beverly Hills. James was appointed in 2003 to the UCLA Law Alumni Association Board of Directors, on whose Law Annual Fund Committee he now serves, in addition to his work as the Founding Chair of the UCLA Law Firm Challenge.

The Law Firm Challenge roster (current as of 10/8/04), lists the participating firm representatives. To enroll your firm in the 2004-2005 UCLA Law Firm Challenge, please contact Charles Cannon at (310) 206-1121 or email [cannon@law.ucla.edu](mailto:cannon@law.ucla.edu).

## 2004-2005 UCLA Law Firm Challenge Roster

### GROUP I (firms with 40+ UCLA Law alumni)

#### Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP

Ruth Fisher '80 and Wayne Smith '72

#### Latham & Watkins LLP

James Barrall '75, Founding Chair, UCLA Law Firm Challenge

#### Morrison & Foerster LLP

Donna Black '75

#### O'Melveny & Myers LLP

Mark Samuels '82

#### Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP

Gary Clark '75 and Brette Simon '94

#### Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP

Harriet Posner '84

### GROUP II (firms with 11—39 UCLA Law alumni)

#### Allen Matkins Leck Gamble & Mallory LLP

Thomas Gibbs '80

#### Alschuler Grossman Stein & Kahan LLP

#### Arnold & Porter LLP

Amy Levin '01

#### Bingham McCutchen

#### Cox Castle & Nicholson LLP

Tamar Stein '77

#### Greenberg Glusker Fields Claman Machtiger & Kinsella LLP

Robert Marshall '73

#### Greenberg Traurig LLP

John Kirkland '90 and E. Zeke Lopez '97

#### Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe LLP

Gary Maeder '75

#### Irell & Manella LLP

#### Kirkland & Ellis LLP

Tina Hernandez '99

#### Manatt, Phelps & Phillips LLP

Esra Hudson '99 and Margaret Levy '75

#### Mitchell, Silberberg & Knupp, LLP

Deborah Koeffler '75

#### Morgan Lewis & Bockius LLP

Andrea Sheridan Ordin '65 and Randolph Visser '74

#### Munger Tolles & Olson LLP

Grant Davis-Denny '03 and Paul Watford '94

#### Musick Peeler & Garrett LLP

Richard Conn '75

#### Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP

Ethan Lipsig '74

#### Sedgwick Detert Moran & Arnold LLP

Craig Barnes '85

#### Sidley Austin Brown & Wood

Richard Havel '71

### GROUP III (firms with up to 10 UCLA Law alumni)

#### Bird Marella Boxer & Wolpert APC

Dorothy Wolpert '76

#### Bonne Bridges Mueller O'Keefe & Nichols

David O'Keefe '64

#### De Castro West Chodorow Glickfeld & Nass, Inc.

Buddy Epstein '74

#### Ervin, Cohen & Jessup LLP

David Eandi '75

#### Howrey, Simon, Arnold & White, LLP

Richard Burdge '79

#### Liner Yankerlevitz Sunshine & Regenstreif LLP

Joseph Taylor '87

#### The Louderback Law Firm

Tracy Lemmon '97

#### Milbank Tweed Hadley & McCloy LLP

David Lamb '79

#### Weston Benshoof Rochefort Rubalcava & MacCuish, LLP

Sharon Rubalcava '75



Deacon and Elizabeth Jones.

## UCLA Law Parents Fund

This year marks the inauguration of the UCLA Law Parents Fund. Co-chaired by Elizabeth and David "Deacon" Jones, parents of student Greg Pinto '06, the UCLA Law Parents Fund allows parents of current and former law students to get involved with UCLA School of Law. Contributions will be used to help Dean Schill fund his highest priorities including scholarships, faculty recruitment and retention, and technology.

We are looking forward to the first UCLA Law Parents Fund event, which will be held in early 2005 and hosted by Dean Michael Schill and the Jones's. All those who make a gift to the fund by the end of the 2004 calendar year will be invited.

## The Second Annual Scholarship Donor's Reception

The Second Annual Scholarship Donor's Reception, held on March 16, 2004 in the UCLA Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library, honored donors who have given scholarships, awards, and other student support of the benefit of UCLA Law students. Below is a list of donors who provide student support.

A. Charles Wilson and Betty S. Wilson  
Scholarship  
Albert and Judith Glickman Scholarship  
Ann Rosenthal Stein Memorial Scholarship  
Arnold & Porter Minority Scholarship  
Arthur N. Greenberg Scholarship  
Barbra L. Davis Scholarship  
Barry Russell Federal Bar Association Award  
Beatrice "Trix" Gendel Honor and Service Award  
Benjamin Aaron Award  
Benjamin E. King Memorial Scholarship  
Blanche H. Lyle Scholarship  
Bruce I. Hochman Award for Excellence in the  
Study of Tax Law  
Burton Marks Memorial Fund  
The Charles R. Williams Project on Sexual  
Orientation Law Summer Fellowship  
Clifford A. Hemmerling Scholarship  
Curtis B. Danning Scholarship  
David Greenberg Memorial Scholarship  
David Simon Scholarship  
Edgar A. Jones Scholarship  
Edward Rubin Memorial Scholarship  
El Centro Legal Merit Scholarship  
Eleanor Klein Merit Award  
Elisa H. Halpern Memorial Scholarship  
Elizabeth C. and Nathan H. Snyder Memorial Fund  
Emil J. Stache Public Interest Law and Policy  
Scholarship  
Emmett Family Fund for Environmental Law  
Eva and Nathan Greenberg Memorial Scholarship  
Evan Frankel Environmental Law and Policy Fund  
Frances E. McQuade Scholarship  
Fulbright & Jaworski Scholarship

Gail McKinney Wheat Scholarship  
George I. Cochran Memorial Ethics Scholarship  
George L. Marinoff Memorial Scholarship  
Harold W. Horowitz Public Interest Law  
Fellowship  
Henry and Emma DeGarmo Scholarship  
Herbert Schwartz Memorial School Fund  
The Hernandez Stern UCLA School of Law  
Scholarship  
The Honorable Earl B. Gilliam Scholarship  
The Honorable William L. Murray Scholarship  
Howrey Simon Arnold & White Fellowship  
Hufstelder & Kaus Scholarship  
Ida and Louis Stein Memorial Scholarship  
Irell & Manella Pro Bono Scholarship  
Irwin E. Brill and Ruth Brill Scholarship  
Jerome Goldberg Memorial Fund  
Jerrold Rudelson Memorial Scholarship  
Jerry Pacht and Judith Roedelheimer Pacht  
Constitutional Law Award  
Joseph Drown Foundation  
Joseph Posner Memorial Scholarship  
Josephine Vaughn Cooper Scholarship  
Jubas Horn Scholarship  
Justice Elwood Lui Scholarship  
Karen Dorey Award  
Karen C. Hauser Scholarship  
Kirkland & Ellis LLP  
Lawrence E. Irell Prize  
Lee B. Wenzel Memorial Scholarship  
Leon C. Fan Memorial Scholarship  
Manuel C. Gonzalez, III Memorial Scholarship  
Marion and Dr. Sidney Leveton Memorial  
Scholarship

Martin C. Pachter Scholarship  
Melville B. Nimmer Memorial Scholarship  
Michael A. Yaffa Memorial Scholarship  
Mitchell Silberberg & Knupp Scholarship  
Morris Greenspan Memorial Prize  
Morrison & Foerster Scholarship  
Norma G. Zarky Memorial Writing Award  
Panayota Nanopoulos Scholarship  
Public Interest Support Fund  
Ralph J. & Shirley L. Shapiro Emergency Student  
Loan Fund  
Richard T. Drukker Prize  
The Robert and Milly Kayyem Scholarship  
Robert A. Pallemo Memorial Scholarship  
Russell P. Serber Memorial Scholarship  
Sanford M. Gage Award  
Section 1 & 2 of the Class of 2006 Scholarship  
Shepard Broad Scholarship  
Sidley Austin Brown & Wood Fellowships  
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP  
The Starr Foundation  
Stephen E. Claman Scholarship  
Thelen, Marrin, Johnson & Bridges Writing  
Competition on Torts & Insurance  
UCLA La Raza Law Alumni Association  
Scholarship  
UCLA Law Faculty Scholarship  
Vincent A. Marco Memorial Scholarship  
White O'Connor Curry & Avanzado  
William R. Dickerson Memorial Scholarship  
William E. Nakano Memorial Scholarship  
Winston & Strawn Scholarship



## UCLA Alumnae Honored in *Daily Journal*

innovative alumni

The Los Angeles *Daily Journal* featured five UCLA School of Law Alumnae in its July feature, "Top 50 Women Litigators in California." The article highlighted the incredible courtroom accomplishments of Nancy Abell '79, Leslie Abramson '69, Linda Smith '77, Julia Strickland '78, and Dorothy Wolpert '76.

**Nancy Abell '79**, a partner and chair of the Employment Law Department at Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker, LLP, represents companies like Wal-Mart and Microsoft in class-action suits. She credits her participation on the UCLA Moot Court team, on which she won the Roscoe Pound Moot Court Competition, as the "single most valuable aspect of my education, because it gave me an opportunity to develop my oral-advocacy and brief-writing skills." She also earned her first job, which she still loves, with Paul Hastings, through the interview process at UCLA.

Her advice to today's students? "Use the interview process to find a job that is the right fit for you so that you will succeed and will love what you do and the environment in which you work."

**Leslie Abramson '69** is a solo practitioner who is best known for her incredible defense of the Menendez Brothers. Most recently, she has been hired to defend music producer Phil Spector against charges that he murdered actress Lana Clarkson at his Alhambra mansion in February 2003.

**Linda Smith '77** is a partner at O'Melveny & Myers, LLP, where her principal area of practice is major case litigation. She has been lead trial counsel in litigation (frequently in the class action or mass action arena) involving securities fraud, RICO, professional liability, health care, anti trust, oil spill litigation, disputes between the major entertainment studios, and litigation over system-wide software implementation.

**Julia Strickland '78's** first job out of college was as a summer associate in Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, LLP's Los Angeles office, and now she is a partner in that same firm. As chair of the firm's Financial Services Litigation Practice Group, Strickland advises clients like Washington Mutual on the wide range of issues confronting financial services companies and she specializes in the defense of class actions and representative or "quasi-class" actions brought against financial services companies.

She attributes her "inspiring teachers" with teaching her how to "think like a lawyer, write like a lawyer and argue like a lawyer." Strickland's advice to today's students: "Take advantage of the incredible diversity of UCLA and Los Angeles. The law school's interdisciplinary programs allow students to focus on a particular area like business law or government service, for example. That background can really increase the comfort level in a first job. The clinical programs are also invaluable for getting litigation experience."

**Dorothy Wolpert '76**, co-founder of Bird, Marella, Boxer & Wolpert, APC, is best known for her *pro bono* work on behalf of the Inner City Law Center, earning major settlements for tenants living in slum conditions. While Dorothy is loathe to pick a favorite professor amongst UCLA's teaching staff, she does note that "David Binder's clinical program was probably the best preparation I received for actually doing what I've been doing now for just about 30 years."

Her advice to today's students? "Remember that this is a profession not a business. You shouldn't be in the law unless you understand that and commit yourselves to maintaining that distinction. The bottom line of business is profit; the bottom line of a profession is service."



Nancy Abell



Julia Strickland



Dorothy Wolpert

alumni

## Alumna Alicia Tilque '95 Follows a New Path Down Sesame Street

While many of UCLA's alumni go on to have successful careers in law, there are the occasional individuals who feel a need to do something really different. Alicia Tilque '95 is just one of those individuals. Although for a time after graduation she ran her own law firm, after a terrible car accident she decided to go a completely new direction and is now an associate producer at Sesame Workshop, producers of the most beloved children's television shows on the air: *Sesame Street*.

Working for a television show was not as much of a stretch as one might think. Alicia's father was a stuntman and he often took his children to the set. For Alicia, the experience was "magical." She reminisces, "My father worked on extremely meaningful projects and I was particularly influenced by the mini series *Roots* and the show *Little House on the Prairie*. I understood that television was a powerful tool that could make a meaningful impact in the world."

And, while working at Sesame Workshop, Alicia has taken full advantage of her opportunity to make a "meaningful impact." She has developed and expanded international productions of Sesame Street in places as far-reaching as Brussels, Bangladesh, India, and Japan. She has focused on helping children to better understand today's world landscape through work that deals with such incredibly important issues as coping after the September 11th attacks, the need for mutual respect and understanding in the Middle East, HIV/AIDS in South Africa, and girls education in Egypt.

Some of her work, however, hits closer to home. Originally from Compton, California, she describes her most personally fulfilling project as "Puppets & Legends" a recent exhibit in Watts, California. She collaborated with her mentor, former UCLA Theater Professor Dr. Beverly J. Robinson, to produce a puppet exhibit "Puppets & Legends," which featured black puppets and puppets of color from around the world. She explains, "It was amazing to see black puppets crafted in China, Turkey, Russia, and parts of South America. Some of these puppets were over 70 years old."

While Alicia is no longer practicing law, she remains active in the law school community and credits her law school training for helping her in her current job. When asked about specific things she's taken from law school and applied to Sesame Street, she says "presenting information with insight, clarity, and passion is fundamental to my job. My work requires in-depth research, understanding the often competing objectives of various parties and personalities, and crafting media in a logical, persuasive way that furthers Sesame Workshop's goals. In law, my written product was a pleading or a brief but now it's a treatment or script. What was oral argument is represented by images with dialogue and music or a live performance. What was a ruling is now a green light for projects, funding for Outreach Initiatives, and the expansion of Sesame Street's international work. Before my work had little reach beyond immediate parties but media is global and my work now impacts the lives of children around the world. But by far my most important lesson was something I learned during *Roots*: appreciating our universal humanity—connecting with people of all cultures, backgrounds and abilities, on all sides of life's courtroom. *This* is the basis for everything in life."



Alumna Alicia Tilque '95 and Big Bird.

**Tara Hopkins**  
ACLU of Southern California

**Luan Huynh**  
Representative Office

**Jennie Kaplan**  
Bet Tzedek Legal Services

**James Kirkpatrick**  
Wishtoyo Foundation

**Sara Mahdavi**  
El Rescate Legal Services

**Caryn Mandelbaum**  
Center for Constitutional Rights

**Cynthia Rangel Mendoza**  
Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County

**Shaffy Moeel**  
Equal Justice Society

**Larisa Mori**  
World Health Organization

**Elizabeth Oh**  
Alliance for Children's Rights

**Natalie Palomino**  
United Nations, Office of Drugs and Crime, Anti-Trafficking

**Angela Parseghian**  
Western Law Center for Disability Rights

**Nicole Perez**  
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles

**Johanna Sanchez**  
Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund

**Keyvan Shakeri**  
Legal Aid Society of Orange County/Community Legal Services

**Lisa Spirakes**  
San Diego Advocates for Social Justice

**Natalie Stites**  
Tribal Law and Policy Institute

**Iryll Sue Umel**  
Saligan

**Sarah Vallim**  
Child Care Law Center

**Matt Williamson**  
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles

**Abigail Wong**  
Children's Law Center of Los Angeles

**William Wood**  
Barbareno Chumash Council, Water Rights Project

**Hanna Yoon**  
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles

## Public Sector Summer Fellowships

**Julie Ahn**  
National Labor Relations Board

**Michelle Alig**  
Los Angeles City Attorney

**Vivian Anaya**  
U.S. Attorney's Office, Central District, California

**Michael Anderson**  
U.S. Department of Justice, Environmental Enforcement Section

**Beth Arnese**  
U.S. Attorney's Office and California Department of Justice, Antitrust Section

**Robert Baggs**  
U.S. Attorney's Office, Civil Division, Central District

**Liana Beneli**  
U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review

**Kara Kate Boonsirisermsook**  
Orange County District Attorney

**Rebekah Chavis**  
Los Angeles County District Attorney

**Caroline Crosa Di Vergagni**  
Los Angeles County District Attorney

**Jeffrey Curtiss**  
Marin County Counsel

**Erica Dowdell**  
Los Angeles City

**Antionette Dozier**  
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity

**Nicole Elemen**  
Los Angeles City Attorney

**Tom Elke**  
Contra Costa County Public Defender

**Michael Gadeberg**  
U.S. Attorney's Office, Central District, California

**Kristen Grace**  
U.S. Attorney's Office, Central District, California

**Julie Harris**  
California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General

**Michael Heinrichs**  
U.S. Department of Justice, Environment & Natural Resources Division

**Robert Hurwitz**  
Public Employment Relations Board

**Bjorn Johnson**  
Los Angeles County Public Defender

**Christina Kim**  
U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review

**Song Kim**  
Seattle City Attorney

**Stephen Kraus**  
Los Angeles County District Attorney

**Andrea Luquetta**  
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

**Kris McFarren**  
Los Angeles County District Attorney

**Shane McKay**  
Seattle City Attorney

**Roberto Ortiz**  
Los Angeles County Juvenile Court

**Anthanasios Panagopoulos**  
California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Business and Tax Section

**Clinton Russell**  
Los Angeles County Alternate Public Defender

**Silas Shawver**  
Tribunal Colegiado de Circuito

**Scott Sheffler**  
Lackawanna County Office of the District Attorney

**Andrew Shupe**  
Los Angeles City Attorney

**Adam Starr**  
U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Trustee

**Nick Stewart-Oaten**  
Los Angeles County Public Defender

**Quinn Tang**  
Glendale City Attorney

**Paul A. Thompson, II**  
Los Angeles City Attorney

**Sara Urch**  
California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Land Law

**Gail Wise**  
Federal Trade Commission, Bureau of Consumer Protection





*Bob Barker*

### **Bob Barker Endowment Fund for the Study of Animal Rights Law**

Television personality Bob Barker has made a gift of \$1 million to UCLA School of Law to create the Bob Barker Endowment Fund for the Study of Animal Rights Law. This marks another step that Barker, a long-time, ardent animal rights advocate, has taken to help control the animal population. In 1995, he established the DJ&T Foundation and he has received numerous awards from humane organizations in recognition of his efforts.

Explaining his commitment to this cause, Barker said, "Animal exploitation happens throughout this country and elsewhere. Animals need all the protection we can give them. We intend to introduce a growing number of law students to this area of the law in hopes that they will ultimately lead a national effort to make it illegal to brutalize and exploit these helpless creatures."

The endowment fund will support teaching, research, seminars, and lectures at the law school in the emerging field of animal law. Professor Taimie Bryant, an expert in the field of animal rights law, focuses her scholarship on the theoretical issues of conceptualizing these rights and on legislative and other legal regulation of humane treatment of animals.

### **Pew Charitable Trusts Renews its Grant**

In April, The Pew Charitable Trust gave \$804,000 to fund UCLA School of Law's research on the Campaign Disclosure Project over the next two years. This project, a joint effort between UCLA School of Law, the Center for Governmental Studies, and the California Voter Foundation, is working to bring uniformity to the state-based laws that govern the transfer of political money. The project originated in 2002, with Pew providing \$1.1 million for UCLA School of Law's

initial work conducting research into state disclosure laws. At the law school this work is being conducted by Professor Daniel Lowenstein and Joseph Doherty, director of the law school's Empirical Research Group. The published reports are available online at [www.campaigndisclosure.org](http://www.campaigndisclosure.org).



*Professor Susan Westerberg Prager*

### **Susan Westerberg Prager Honored with an Endowed Chair in Law**

Through the generosity of alumni, friends, and faculty, \$1 million has been raised to create this chair to honor the legacy of former UCLA School of Law Dean Susan Westerberg Prager '71. The holder of the Susan Westerberg Prager Endowed Chair has not yet been selected.

Prager, our first alumna to become dean of the UCLA School of Law, also holds the distinction as one of the first female deans in the law school community. She was at the helm of the law school longer than any other dean, serving in that post from 1982 to 1998. During her tenure she spearheaded the expansion of the UCLA Law Clinical Program, as well as two building projects, the Clinical Wing and the magnificent Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library. As dean, she fostered a collegial community, oversaw the appointment of a large number of the cur-

rent faculty, dramatically increased the diversity of the student body, and enhanced the curriculum in international, environmental, public interest, and corporate law.

### **San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**

Helping to make UCLA the national leader in the study of tribal law, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians gave a gift of \$4,050,000 to UCLA School of Law to establish the Tribal Learning Community and Educational Exchange (TLCEE).

This gift will support educational programs and tribal community development through the school's Native Nations Law and Policy Center chaired by Professor Carole Goldberg and directed by Professor Pat Sekaquaptewa.

TLCEE has undertaken to improve and increase educational programs dedicated to American Indian Studies. Drawing upon the resources of UCLA, Native communities, and other educational institutions, TLCEE will create and deliver innovative courses and curricula designed to assist Native Nations in addressing key cultural and policy initiatives, and to enhance the discipline of American Indian Studies. Some of the key goals of this incredibly innovative program include:

- Assist in the professional development of California Indian Nations' members.
- Increase the number of California and American Indian students attending college by improving college preparedness.
- Develop communities and institutions that incorporate appropriate contemporary cultural values and preserve valued life ways.
- Develop strategic visions for social and economic development of Native Nations.
- Enable responses to current state and federal policies through knowledge of public Indian law and tribal histories.

### **The Williams Project: From a Project to an Institute**

An impressive amount of new donations during the past year has allowed the Project to add new staff and programs and meet the School of Law's criteria for becoming a full-fledged Institute.

In September 2003, Mr. Williams continued his support of the Project with an additional \$4 million pledge, which will result in two new faculty positions—the Williams Fellowship and the Williams Visiting Scholar.

"Chuck Williams is a man of extraordinary vision, and his generosity is truly exceptional," said Dean Michael Schill. "This new gift makes him the largest donor cumulatively in the history of the School of Law." Williams' donation and a \$500,000 pledge by an anonymous donor brings the project's total endowment to \$7.5 million, half of the Project's \$15 million endowment goal.

The Williams Fellowship allows a recent law school graduate to spend two years with the Project to prepare for the law teaching market. The first Williams Teaching Fellow, Professor Zachary Kramer, has started teaching Sexual Orientation Law at the School of Law this year. The Visiting Scholars Program, which will begin in the fall of 2005, will allow a tenured faculty member from another university to visit the Project each year. In addition, this year the Project also created a new Public Policy Fellowship—the result of generous donations by Harvey S. Shipley Miller and the Evelyn and Walter Haas Jr. Foundation. The first Public Policy Fellow, Elizabeth Kukura, is a graduate of Yale College and the London School of Economics.

A \$50,000 grant from the Gill Foundation and a gift of \$100,000 from John McDonald and Robert Wright has allowed the Project to start a national Sexual Orientation Law Judicial Education Program.

## Law Annual Fund Report

### Dean's Circle Kudos

The 100+ members of the UCLA Law Dean's Circle contributed over one third of the total unrestricted funds donated to the law school during fiscal year 2004. An unrestricted gift of \$2,500 qualifies you for membership in the Dean's Circle. Benefits of membership include a courtesy UCLA parking permit, an invitation to the annual Dean's Circle Dinner, and access to a number of UCLA facilities and programs. Please join by contacting Charles Cannon at (310) 794-4188.

### Law Annual Fund Seeking Class Agents

UCLA School of Law is preparing to re-establish the Law Annual Fund Class Agent Program, for every law class from 1952 to the present. Please join your fellow alumni in working to preserve the quality and distinctiveness of your *alma mater* by volunteering to be your class' agent. Call Charles Cannon at (310) 794-4188, or email [cannon@law.ucla.edu](mailto:cannon@law.ucla.edu).

Law alumni participating in an unprecedented number of new gift programs contributed nearly \$1.9 million in current-use funds to UCLA School of Law during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004. Of this total, \$1.2 million was completely unrestricted, providing Dean Michael Schill with a vital tool for responding to the school's most pressing needs. Faculty recruitment and financial aid for our students continue to be very great challenges. With resident tuition having been raised this term to over \$22,000 per year, private donor support has never been more crucial.

Admirably led by the Law Annual Fund & Dean's Circle Chair Donna Cox Wells '92, the UCLA Law Alumni Board of Directors Law Annual Fund Committee deserves accolades. Donna worked with James Barrall '75, E. Zeke Lopez '97, and Neil Zola '90 to launch the law school's first and very successful peer-to-peer annual solicitation. James Barrall also serves as Founding Chair of the Law Firm Challenge.

The entire UCLA law community owes a debt of gratitude to the many alumni, including recent graduates, who are building strong philanthropic traditions of class and reunion giving, estate gift planning, and the Law Firm Challenge. Each of these Law Annual Fund initiatives will raise current-use funds, in four broad categories: unrestricted support, student financial aid, faculty research and support, and library and technology acquisitions.

**Your participation is what counts!** You may make a gift to the Law Annual Fund by calling (310) 206-1121, or conveniently over the web by visiting [www.law.ucla.edu](http://www.law.ucla.edu) and clicking on "Giving Back." Gifts of every kind bring great benefit to the school: cash, check, credit card, or securities.

To make a securities gift please call Charles Cannon at (310) 794-4188. Gift checks should be made payable to "UCLA/Foundation/Law" and mailed to:

UCLA Law Annual Fund  
Box 951476  
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1476



# UCLA School of Law

## Law Annual Fund

### UCLA Law Annual Fund

2003-2004

Overall alumni participation  
in giving = 21%  
Total dollars = \$1.8 million  
current-use

GOALS FOR 2004-2005

Overall alumni participation  
in giving = 25%  
Total dollars = \$2.5 million  
current-use

### Join your classmates in giving to the Law Annual Fund!

#### ► PARTICIPATION COUNTS —

Alumni participation in giving is a category used to determine law school ranking. Your support will increase the value of your law degree.

#### ► INVEST IN THE FUTURE —

Your investment in your UCLA legal education was the best investment you ever made. Now is the time to give back for the next generation.

### UCLA Law Annual Fund RECOGNITION LEVELS

|          |                   |           |                   |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| \$100+   | Participant       | \$2,500+  | Dean's Circle     |
| \$250+   | Associate         | \$5,000+  | Dean's Cabinet    |
| \$500+   | Chadbourne Fellow | \$10,000+ | Dean's Advocate   |
| \$1,000+ | Patron            | \$25,000+ | Dean's Benefactor |

#### ► You May Designate Your Law Annual Fund Gift for:

- ☐ Unrestricted Use (5126) For the law school's greatest needs
- ☐ Student Scholarships and Support (3821)
- ☐ Faculty Research and Support (613060)
- ☐ Library and Technology Support (613070)

#### ► MATCHING GIFTS: Please enclose your company's matching gift form or contact your HR Department.

#### ► GIFT OF SECURITIES: Please call Charles Cannon at (310) 794-4188.

#### ► PLANNED GIFTS:

- ☐ I have included the UCLA School of Law in my will or trust.

Please call Donna Colin at (310) 825-3025 for information on charitable trusts, gift annuities, and bequests.

MAKE YOUR GIFT ONLINE THROUGH "GIVING BACK" AT  
[WWW.LAW.UCLA.EDU](http://WWW.LAW.UCLA.EDU)

For questions or to make your gift by telephone, please call  
(310) 206-1121.

- ☐ I would like to make a tax-deductible gift to the UCLA School of Law in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_

#### FIVE YEAR GIFT PLEDGE OPTION

- ☐ I would like to be billed annually at
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#### METHOD OF PAYMENT

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#### DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS Privacy Notice

The 1977 California Information Practices Act requires UCLA to inform individuals asked to supply information about themselves of the following: UCLA is requesting this information to update the general resource files of its External Affairs Department. Furnishing the information is strictly voluntary and will be maintained confidentially. The information may be used by other University departments in the regular course of business, but will not be disseminated to others except if required by law.

You have the right to review your own data file. Inquiries should be forwarded to the Assistant Vice Chancellor—Finance and Information Management, External Affairs, 10920 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 900, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

#### Donors Consent to Use Personal Information

The University is grateful for the support it receives from friends and alumni. One of the ways our thanks is expressed is through listing the names of donors in web-based and/or print publications. Should you wish that your name not appear as a donor, please notify us if you have not already done so.

#### Fiduciary Responsibility of The UCLA Foundation

The UCLA Foundation is a California non-profit, public benefit corporation organized for the purpose of encouraging voluntary private gifts, trusts and bequests for the benefit of the UCLA campus. Responsibility for governance of the Foundation, including investments, is vested in its Board of Directors.

#### Administrative Fees

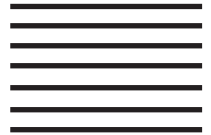
It is the policy of The UCLA Foundation and the University of California, Los Angeles that a portion of the gift principal and/or income is used to provide essential support necessary to UCLA's overall operation. For purposes of partially defraying the costs of the University's operation, a one-time fee based on a percentage of all gifts received is retained by UCLA. The fee is currently 5%.

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## UCLA School of Law

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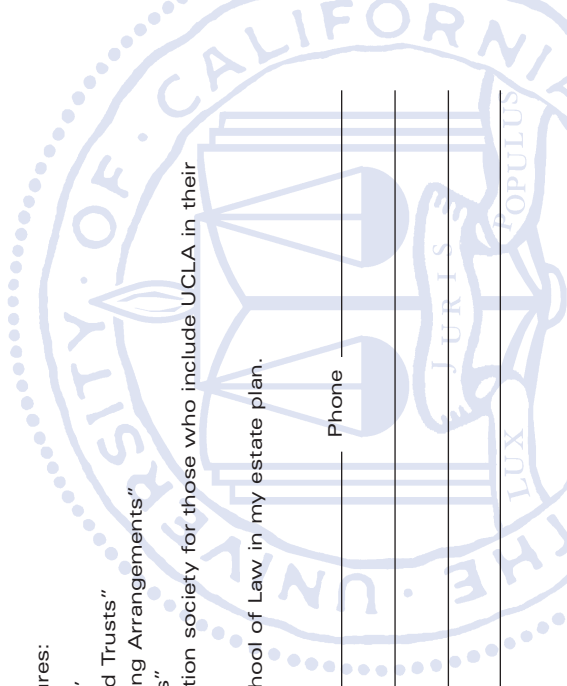
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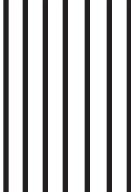
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