The new National Center for State Courts building, which has been in use for better than a month, will be dedicated on Sunday, March 19 as part of the National Conference on the Judiciary.

Many law students will take part in the dedication ceremony. The ceremony will include a procession of the Chief Justices of the fifty states preceded by Inner House of the Court of President of the National Center of State Courts.

Amicus Curiae: The Williamsburg Conference will be dedicated on March 19 as part of the Barwick of the Supreme Court of Colorado and President of the National Center of State Courts.

Sports Shorts: Blackacre Gets Subdivided by John Rodgers

The I-M Basketball Championships are underway, and only two teams from Marshall-Wythe are participating, Blackacre and Louise.

Blackacre went undefeated in regular season play and was seeded first in the tourney. Louise went dropped two contests and was seeded fourth.

Blackacre met Class of '69 in the first round whose only claim to fame was a three point victory over hapless Supreme Court "A." But playoff time brings many surprises and Blackacre met one. They lost 67-54 and took the defeat in a sportsmanlike fashion despite the fact that they were being physically abused all over the court without strict officiating. "We just plain got beat," said mentor Ken Gove. It takes a lot of class to say that.

Louise is left to hold the banner for Marshall-Wythe and keep the basketball championship in the law school.

Medical Advice: The Patient In Need Of A Physician by T. Moorman

I have been asked several times to write about finding a personal physician. I think the best source of information about doctor availability is the recommendation of friends. Usually a local reputation is one people can use when in new areas to write about finding a personal physician. I think the best source of information about doctor availability is the recommendation of friends. Usually a local reputation is one people can use when in new areas. If you decide on the choice of a doctor. I do not believe it is necessary for them to advertise to "inform the public" when the public is too lazy to take the available steps on its own. I believe advertising cheapens the professions and really gives no advantage to the consumer. In general I think you can find a lawyer or doctor you like by using the common sense approach.

Check with the local Bar or Medical Society for the names of several professionals. Other sources would be pharmacists, ambulance drivers, nurses, friends, and Medical Directory (available in most public libraries), local Hospital Administration, local telephone book (yellow pages), or any member of the local hospital board of trustees or directors.

After you get several names, drive by the offices and see if the reception and location presents the type of set-up you would expect.

Once you decide on the location call for an appointment a small fish," said his dearest friend, Third, "and yet there are those who loved him."
Editorial:
A Better Mouse Trap

The closer we get to examination time, the better we recognize the need at this law school for a more liberal attitude, among the faculty and administration, toward scheduling. Students are frequently warned during registration to have regard for the exam schedule that their coursework is dependent upon. For this reason, they are often forced to take courses either uninteresting to them or out of kilter with their preferred timetable. There is no apparent reason for such a burden; indeed there are numerous cases of students that make convincing the argument for free and open student-scheduled exams.

If an open exam schedule was adopted by Marshall-Wythe it would not qualify us for a position in the vanguard of legal education institutions and to some degree, the University. The recognition that the capacity of students to prepare for exams as they see fit. Some students favor saving their more difficult exams for last and benefit by easing into the exam process. Why should they suffer because someone else feels the student ought to take his exams according to a rigid schedule? Honor is not a thing of the past at Marshall-Wythe; students, we feel, will be no less motivated by the honor system under an open schedule policy.

When Kant declared that freedom is independence of the compulsory will of another, he undoubtedly was not thinking about the specific Marshall-Wythe exam plan, but the admissions policy of the University. The fact that we have a lawyer, ought to credit us with sufficient honor to merit freedom from their compulsory will. It is not too late to build a better mouse trap.

Letters to The Editors

Can California Cope With Legal Appetite?

by J. Anthony Kline

Reprinted from the L.A. Times

The word "crisis" has become so much a part of America's public discourse that it seems like a condition of the climate, at all events, aptly describes the situation of California's legal system.

Simply put, the problem is this: The state's trial courts are confronted with a growing number of cases of increasing complexity and it is becoming impossible to resolve promptly minor disputes are either inadequate or nonexistent; the adversary process is in disrepute; the criminal justice area is burdened with a loss of public confidence; legal procedures are hopelessly arcane and unnecessarily complex, and a growing number of legal services are prohibitively expensive and, therefore, inaccessible to many in need.

Obviously, this is the sort of horrendously complex problem that would seem to defy easy solutions. Yet California's legal profession, which has been-for better or for worse-instituted as an institution for treating of its members, has responded to the current crisis by advancing a deceptively simple plan: Increase—or rather, continue to increase—the number of courts and judges.

Given the simplicity of the plan and the energy of its proponents, it was no surprise when the last session of the California legislature passed bills creating 64 new judgeships. It was a shock, however, when Gov. Brown vetoed 9 of these additional judgeships, including 34 superior court positions earmarked for Los Angeles County. Reluctantly, the governor allowed the bills authorizing 10 new judgeships to die, an apparent victory in his battle to stop the flow of judgeships.

California's lawyers and judges have generally responded to the governor's action with hostility. Curiously, though, their public criticism has focused almost entirely on an issue which Gov. Brown has never disputed: the existence of an ever-increasing backlog of cases. It concerns not simply the size of the judicial system, but also the role of the courts and the law in contemporary society.

California's lawyers have been obsessed with law and the legal process. This obsession has, in turn, fostered the belief that every human problem has—or should have—a legal solution. This idea, nee-cessarily, has led to the belief, which is held by more and more of us, whether consciously or not, that it is not necessary to do anything at all. Since the business of lawyers is to service legal needs, they have been instructed to minimize such needs or to discourage any popular desire to seek legal services.

As a result, the United States —and particularly California—has recently experienced a proliferation of lawyers that is nothing short of astonishing.

In 1900, there was approximately one lawyer for every 1,100 Americans (which, incidentally, is a higher lawyer-to-layman ratio than is found in any other major industrialized nation). Twenty-five years ago, the American ratio was one to 700; last year, it was one to 530. Since 1950, the number of American lawyers has grown at a faster rate than the nation's total population has grown. Since 1970, the lawyer-to-population ratio has increased only 6 percent. Thus, approximately one out of every 125 adults male in the United States is now a lawyer.

California's statistics are even more dramatic: Twenty-five years ago, there was one lawyer for every 761 Californians. Today, the ratio is one to 385. San Francisco, which has a total population of 650,000, has more than 60 full-time attorneys. In other words, approximately 30,000 lawyers currently practice in San Francisco. This, critics have pointed out, is a number that places San Francisco on a par with New York and Paris.
Where Are All The Lawyer’s Going?

(Editor's Note: The following speech was presented as a part of the program of the Annual Meeting of the Section of the Association of American Law Schools, December 27, 1977, Atlanta, Georgia.)

Judge Re, Assistant Dean and Director of Placement, The University of California, Los Angeles School of Law, President, National Association for Law Placement.

Every year there appear more than a few articles describing the lawyers of tomorrow. Often these articles are as insubstantial as new lawyers as dismal at best. This year’s annual scare story appeared in the Los Angeles Times, Post, November 25, and was repeated in the L.A. Times about a week later. The title was “New Lawyers Flood the Market.” The article seems to suggest that law students who did not graduate in the 1970 percent at Harvard or a comparable school had better plan for a career other than law, or be ready to face driving cabs or waiting tables.

As a placement director, I used to think when I visited students of certain schools which were consistently referred to as elastic, that they are generally simplistic in their analysis and mistake both the cause and effect of the problem. Of course, I also dislike them because they strike terror into the hearts of those who deal with whom I deal. Those students who have already been practicing for a while and who may have interviewed are made to feel that they will never be successful. We make them think that they can do all they can avoid to the inevitable. They all fear what they see as a “Twenty years of schoolin’ and they put you on the day shift.”

I used to think that the writer of those articles must not have realized that the reason the placement offices were frequently located in a basement was that students were being inadequately attention to placement. Now I know that the offices have been located there because they were to reduce the suicides when these articles appear.

The placement scare stories almost always juxtapose employment predictions by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the actual number of law graduates, suggesting, with a few exceptions, that there are simply too many more law graduates than jobs for them.

In 1973, the BLS projected 16,500 jobs for 31,000 graduates, figures which are still quoted today despite a 1976 estimate of 36,000 jobs. This was the BLS attempt to predict growth in the profession on the basis of: 1) national economic trends, 2) trends in the state and federal employment and research agencies, and 3) regulation of the profession. The BLS attempts to predict growth in the profession on the basis of: 1) national economic trends, 2) trends in the state and federal employment and research agencies, and 3) regulation of the profession. The BLS attempts to predict growth in the profession on the basis of: 1) national economic trends, 2) trends in the state and federal employment and research agencies, and 3) regulation of the profession. The BLS attempts to predict growth in the profession on the basis of: 1) national economic trends, 2) trends in the state and federal employment and research agencies, and 3) regulation of the profession. The BLS attempts to predict growth in the profession on the basis of: 1) national economic trends, 2) trends in the state and federal employment and research agencies, and 3) regulation of the profession. The BLS attempts to predict growth in the profession on the basis of: 1) national economic trends, 2) trends in the state and federal employment and research agencies, and 3) regulation of the profession. The BLS attempts to predict growth in the profession on the basis of: 1) national economic trends, 2) trends in the state and federal employment and research agencies, and 3) regulation of the profession.

It is important that any discussion of supply and demand and as an answer to the scare stories, especially the BLS predictions. Let me add that it is impossible to discuss the problem without a complete understanding of the problem. A complete understanding of the problem. A complete understanding of the problem. A complete understanding of the problem. A complete understanding of the problem. A complete understanding of the problem. A complete understanding of the problem. A complete understanding of the problem. A complete understanding of the problem.

It should be noted that the BLS, which serves to stimulate a new wine industry is the Ernest and Julio Gallo winery of Modesto, California, which accounts for 40 percent of all the wine produced in the United States. Gallo produces a wide variety of products including table wines, sparkling wines, fortified wines, and fruit-flavored wines. It is best known, though, for its white zinfandel wines which served to stimulate a new wine drinking in the United States.

Although Gallo pioneered in the production of inexpensive, low quality flavors, wines such as Ripple, Spumante, Muscatel, and Thunderbird, they have in recent years taken steps to upgrade the quality of their products. By using grapes from Northern California vineyards, they have increased the quality of their wines.

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California's Appetite, Cont'd.
(continued from page 3)

dvelop their own reorganization proposal.

In the interim, however, the governor has signed a bill which, on a terminal basis, authorizes certain municipal court judges in San Diego County to hear and decide cases which would normally be filed in the superior court. This experiment, which was strenuously opposed by many of the superior court judges who are insisting upon the enlargement of their own courts, will at least keep the issue alive.

But it is the lawyers of this state, not the judges, who have most aggressively frustrated efforts to secure progressive reform. Indeed, Motor Vehicles proposed that the disposition of petty traffic violations be taken out of the municipal courts and placed in the hands of independent administrative hearing officers.

What these examples illustrate, I think, is that the public interest in resolv­ing civil disputes justly and with dispatch—outside the courtroom if possible—is increasingly viewed by the legal profession as a threat to its own special interest in generating business. This interest, of course, depends upon conflict or the threat of conflict, and therefore sustains the present system.

Moreover, the legal profession's economic insecurity has been exacerbated by the fact that the supply of lawyers is seriously undermined by the state's aggressive efforts to secure progressive reform. Indeed, the Department of Motor Vehicles proposed that the disposition of petty traffic violations be taken out of the municipal courts and placed in the hands of independent administrative hearing officers.

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The millions spent by the courts in maintaining and defending their em­pire, the enjoyment of the lawyers in fighting the small claims of their clients, the legal profession's control over the minor courts which are its chief source of business, are all essential to the lawyers' economic security. It is therefore not surprising that the legal profession should resist efforts to make the courts more efficient and to reduce the costs of litigation. The legal profession's economic insecurity has been exacerbated by the fact that the supply of lawyers is seriously undermined by the state's aggressive efforts to secure progressive reform. Indeed, the Department of Motor Vehicles proposed that the disposition of petty traffic violations be taken out of the municipal courts and placed in the hands of independent administrative hearing officers.

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More Candidates Enter SBA Race

by Chris Mellott

There are two goals I would try to achieve as your SBA representative. The first is concern is making sure your ideas have a direct input into the working and plans of the Student Bar Association. In order for a student government to have any meaningful existence, it must concentrate its efforts on matters of student concern. This is a small class and each member should feel he or she has a voice in the running of the SBA.

Secondly, I feel it is very important that you, the law students, know what your Student Bar Association is doing. Keeping you informed of the classes and their purpose, major social events, and of special programs is important for an active Student Bar. You can only become involved when you know programs that interested you.

Some of the areas I think we as the Class of 1980 should consider are: a closer relationship between the Law School and the rest of the College through participation in projects that affect the whole campus, an active social calendar offering the law students some hours together on the dance floor or a football game rather than in the classroom or library, and continuing information programs on available summer jobs and careers in the legal profession through contacts with the placement office and the alumni.

As your representative I will work to get you involved and keep you informed of what your SBA is doing.