

dicta

PRACTICAL TRAINING IN LEGAL EDUCATION

by Richard E. Salisch

"No man can be a compleat Lawyer by universality of knowledge, without experience in particular Cases, nor by bare experience without universality of knowledge; he must be both speculative and active, for the science of laws, I assure you, must joyn hands with experience."
Lord Coke

A controversy has developed in recent years regarding the nature, purpose and future of legal education in the United States. The issue is whether the law schools or the bar should fill the need for training in the practical skills of lawyering.

The traditional view is that the purpose of law school is to provide the analytic tools and a generalized theoretical grasp of the legal process. The function of law school is conceived as providing analytical skills, not knowledge of the substantive law or practical skills. Gross, *On Law School Training In Analytic Skill*, 25 J. Legal Ed. 261 (1973). This view, which has been the prevalent opinion among law school professors

until recently, draws a distinction between the function of the law school and the apprenticeship which follows graduation.

Editor's Note: Richard E. Salisch currently teaches Pleading and Procedure at SJCL.

Some believe that courses related to the practice of law would tend to relegate law schools to the status of trade schools. Thus, one proposal is that there be a two tier legal education. Two year law schools would continue to perform the traditional functions of teaching the analytic and intellectual skills, and the bar

would establish one year training schools for teaching the practical skills. Manning, *Law Schools And Lawyer Schools — Two-Tier Legal Education*, 26 J. Legal Ed. 379 (1974).

Some legal educators, however, believe that it is essential that the school curriculum, especially at the "small-firm schools", be molded to fit the reality which their graduates will be called upon to meet. The American bar has for years complained that graduates coming from law school are unprepared for practice. Chief Justice Burger and others have denounced the lack of competence of trial at-

See Practical page 4.

Congress' New Housing Act — A Legal Headache

by Kathy Hart

Two issues ago, in an article entitled "Federal Housing Programs — Full of Holes," I did my muckraking best to expose the federal government's thirty-five year *liaison dangereuse* with housing. The cynical expose ended optimistically, noting that under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 cities and counties would be able to devise their own housing programs absent federal strictures. At least in government

circles, the new Act was highly touted as the end of bureaucratic red tape and the dawn of a new federalism. Now, some few months and *Federal Registers* later, a second expose is in order.

Title I of the Act, in providing lump sum community development block grants to cities and counties, replaces a host of categorical grant programs. Beforehand, in the days when grantsmanship was in flower, one grant application had to be filed for a sewer project, another for an urban beautification project, and still another for housing rehabilitation.¹ The new Act was supposed to put it all together, letting local governments apply once a year for the big pot of money.

The trouble is that the big pot of money is really a sieve, now that everybody is in on the Act. Whereas before, a small city might have been able to receive a half-million dollar sewer grant from HUD, that same city might now receive

¹With apologies to the liberationists. Grantsmanship should probably be dubbed grantspersonship.

only ten or fifteen thousand total for water, sewer, and housing projects — or perhaps nothing at all. And there is not a lot of leeway for new, innovative projects, despite previous billing. The Act reinstates almost all of the same

See Housing Act page 4.

Fresno NLG Organizes

The National Lawyer's Guild, an organization committed to social change in America, has recently recognized a San Joaquin Valley Chapter of the Guild. Founded in 1937, as an alternative to the American Bar Association, membership in the NLG has more than doubled in the past five years to over 4,000.

Each of the more than 60 chapters around the United States have organized programs designed to serve the needs of their communities. Many of these projects, widespread locally, are coor-

See NLG page 3

Banquet 1975

Law Clerks, Inc.

by Marshall Hodgkins

The student body association of SJCL is in the preliminary stages of an effort which will be directed at placing its law students in positions with law firms in the vicinity. It should be pointed out that this program is simply and exclusively for the benefit of those students at SJCL who are interested in doing research for firms who would be willing to hire them. It is not associated with the curriculum of the school.

The student body association hopes to be able to serve as a conduit between the law firms and the students in an attempt to place the students with the firms.

With the realization in mind that there is an incredible amount of research that always needs to be done, with not enough time to do it in, such a program should be able to benefit both sides. The students can gain the much-needed practical experience that the law school environment cannot possibly provide, and the attorneys who would otherwise have to spend countless hours looking for that one case can spend their time on other endeavors.

Any law firms interested are urged to call the school and leave their number. A representative of the association will call back to answer any questions.

Judge Hollis Best, Presiding Judge of the Fresno Superior Court, was the featured speaker at the annual association banquet and also the recipient of the most outstanding professor award presented by the senior class. After receiving the award, Judge Best said he would continue to teach at SJCL, a fact which apparently had been in doubt.



Judge Hollis Best

Books were awarded for scholastic achievement by Dean Dan Eymann to Jim Wasson and Lee Eberline of the class of 1975, Debra Davis and Richard Fairbank of the class of 1976, and Dale Dorfmeier and Mike Castro of the class of 1977. The first year class should have received an award for the best turnout!

End Is Near

For Class of 1975

The second annual commencement exercises will be held on May 30, 1975, at 8:00 p.m. in the Pacific College Amphitheatre. Thirteen seniors will graduate, including Robert Williams, the Valedictorian for the class of 1975.

The guest speaker will be Robert Finch, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and a candidate for the United States Senate. It is believed that Mr. Finch's topic will involve the area of

professional responsibility.

Dean Dan B. Eymann will serve as master of ceremonies. He will be assisted by Assistant Dean John E. Loomis, Administrative Dean Oliver W. Wanger, and Faculty Head Melvin W. Nitz.

This year's class is perhaps the smallest San Joaquin will ever have. The members have diverse backgrounds and expectations for the future, as the following brief biographies indicate.

See 1975 page 3.

Editorial

More Shuck

After considerable prodding over the last year and a half, SJCL has published a document, expected to be a definitive statement the school's financial condition. But instead, the five page paper serves largely to confuse the issues and fuel the dispute.

The report indicates for the "fiscal year immediately last past" SJCL had gross operating revenues of "approximately" \$130,000. Operating expenditures (listed with qualifications, such as, "approximated," "in the neighborhood of," and "in excess of," are put at \$79,912. Assuming, but not deciding, that library expenditures are meant to be added to operating expenditures, the total expenditures come to \$108,900., or \$21,000. less than the \$130,000 gross revenue figure.

The projected budget for fiscal 1974-75, the report indicates, allows for only a \$6,000. operating margin and does not include a commitment of capital to a building program. But the question immediately raised is whether a building fund exists, and if so, to what extent. No where is this information provided.

Finally, it is represented that a "Statement of Financial Condition" for 1973-74 is attached, but in fact, it was neither attached nor provided at the time of this writing.

It is unfortunate that SJCL has chosen not to dispel the questions surrounding its financial structure by publication of a clear and concise statement. As a result, the credibility of both the report and the administration is seriously diminished.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

San Joaquin College of Law's rapid attainment of California Provisional Accreditation — not to mention full accreditation just down the road — and the announcement of a three year day program for the fall of '75 sign post for us, as students, a major crossroad at hand.

We as a student body have at this time the unique but fleeting opportunity to help shape this school's future for the better. But to participate at all, to say the least effectively, in this opportunity we must

hasten our own internal organization by a firm commitment to building a strong centralized and professionalized student association.

An apathetic turn of the cheek by us at this crucial stage of our development could spell, as a very likely consequence, an irreversible cast of the dye against all future attempts by our posterity to reach a respectful bargaining position at the tables of administrative policy-making on all significant issues affecting students and the

growth and direction of this school.

As our newly elected student board takes office they will encounter the important initial task of assessing student support and on that assessment appropriately formulate attainable goals with programs geared to their accomplishment. Understandably, if it's support is weak it would be little more than a vain effort for the association to seek meaningful objectives for only in a short matter of time would this lack of support make itself apparent to those whom the board must deal.

This lack of support would permeate the bargaining climate and always lay as a heavy counterweight against any effort to develop recognition of student respect and student sincerity. This loss of support within our own ranks constitutes the silence which equates out to mean abiding assent.

It is to be remembered by us all, especially the board members, that our association is nothing more than the umbilical extension of the student body, for it operates and functions only in its stead. Therefore its vitality and viability directly depend upon the underlying strength of the student gut.

This writer feels that the beginning of what could be our most important year as a student association is upon us. Thankfully the artifacts of past association labors, such as the school paper and the student constitution, have delivered to us the important tools upon which to start the work of organizing and professionalizing. In this effort we as students should seek for ourselves, our progeny and this school the commencement of such worthy goals as:

(1) a law review; (2) the attainment of our own loan and grant program; (3) moot court competition on a state wide level; (4) a work experience program to be coordinated with the administration; (5) a job placement center for currently enrolled students as well as recent graduates; (6) the continuation and advancement of the student tutorial program; (7) the continuation and advancement of the orientation committee for all new incoming students; (8) continuation and advancement of our school paper-the Dicta; (9) revitalization of the law wives association; (10) a joint student-administration teacher review board; (11) a joint student-administration board on the selection of elective summer school classes, and; (12) a joint effort with the administration to obtain rapid A.B.A. accreditation. As your student body president this student will pledge his support to assure that at the upcoming crossroad the proper route is taken. Will you do the same?

Gary S. Austin

A Taxing Game of Cards

by Peter Champion

The "Ace of Spades"-is it the lowest card in a pack or the highest?-is it the hangman's noose or the executioner's truncheon?-is it the pillory or the galley? The Ace has been them all.

The importance of the Ace of Spades in British revenue history was signaled on 20 July 1615. King James the First owed Sir Richard Corningsby a sizable sum due. To satisfy the debt, James granted Sir Corningsby a Letter Patent to a five shilling tax on every gross of Playing Cards imported into the British Kingdom. Thirteen years later Charles I, deciding Corningsby paid and foreign "Court Cards" too strong a propaganda force, incorporated "the Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards", granting them power to confiscate all foreign cards and imposing a two shilling tax per gross pack on domestic cards. The House of Commons declared the tax illegal in 1631; thereby making enforcement of the tax difficult. Charles I answered this difficulty, as many countries had done, by requiring the attachment of an official seal to each pack.

In 1710 by the Act of 9 *Queen Anne c.23* one sees the first hand of a woman dealing in the playing card taxes; she aggrandized the tax threefold. At six pence per pack, the tax was twelve times greater than the profit on a sale and four times greater than the cost of a standard pack of playing cards. The avoidance of the tax was massive. To enforce compliance *10 Queen Anne c.19* was issued in less than a year. The new act required each pack to be placed in a special wrapper and ONE CARD FROM EACH PACK STAMPED to show the tax paid. The exorbitant tax was avoided mostly by the reuse of the special wrappers. *6 George I c.21 (1719)* attempted to remedy the fraud with stiff penalties, which helped very little when the avaricious George II more than doubled the tax.

Enter the Ace of Spades officially on July 5, 1765. Under *5 George III c.46* each card maker had to send to the Commissioners for Stamp Duties, "Vellum, parchment and

paper, in order to have as many aces market or impressed thereon as such maker shall desire." The card imprinted was the Ace of Spades. The "dealers" avoided the tax (and the six increases which followed) by selling a pack of 51 playing cards plus one BLANK card which the user could substitute as the Aces of Spades.

Finally in 1862 Queen Victoria solved the tax avoidance problem by reducing the tax to a mere three pence per pack to be indicated on the wrapper. The new tax was so small that it was more economical to comply by paying than to attempt avoidance.

One might note that the tax applied only to Court Cards and, with one exception, never did apply to children's games; "Trial by Jury" (circa 1850) was a child's game that was taxed as Court Cards because they depicted British courtroom personnel in humorous caricature form.

Other countries besides Britain resorted to printing Aces or having them validated with a stamp. In Italy it was the Ace of Hearts. In Denmark and Russia it was the Ace of Diamonds.

What marked Britain was her penalties for defrauding the crown of playing card revenue. Until 1634, a British forger of playing card stamps was only hung or drawn-and-quartered after a second offense. For a first offense, the offender was punished by double cost, pilloried, had both ears cut off, his nostril slit and seared, forfeited all his rents, and faced possible perpetual imprisonment. That should have been discouragement enough; it wasn't. In 1634, the penalty became capital for a first offense and in 1728 hanging became the practice in almost every case. Note that no one was hung for playing card forgery after 1829. This was little consolation to Richard Harding, who on September 21, 1805, was sentenced to be hung for "counterfeiting the legal stamp on the Ace of Spades."

One can readily see how the Ace of Spades acquired its association with death by the toll levied on the evasion of its duty.



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Class of 1975

Thomas Elmer Campagne, reared on his parent's farm in Reedley, is the product of a Jesuit education. He attended Bellarmine College Preparatory in San Jose, and then the University of Santa Clara, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in "Biology—Pre-medicine". While at Santa Clara, he was elected Senior Class President.

During law school, he has had various part-time employment. Also, Tom wishes to thank his wife, Sarah, who worked full-time.

Tom and Sarah recently had their first child, a son, Justin Thomas.

Tom graduates from law school at age 24, thereby becoming SJCL's youngest graduate. He hopes to obtain a job in the Fresno area.

William L. Cowin is a native of Fresno. He has a B.A. and M.A. in political science, with a minor in business.

He promises his understanding, but school wary wife, and their two sons that upon graduation from law school he will become a better husband and father.

In addition to attending schools, he has worked full-time continuously since eighteen for various firms and also operated his own ranch, therefore he is not a stranger to hard work. He will specialize in estate planning, tax, and business law.

Larry A. Donaldson obtained a B.A. degree in biology and a secondary teaching credential from C.S.U.F. Before entering law school he taught science.

While at S.J.C.L. he has served as class representative and association president. His wife Bette teaches in the Fresno City Schools. Larry and Bette have two children Debbie 12 and David 9.

Fred D. Douma is originally from Modesto, Calif. and has a B.S. in agriculture business management from the University of California, Davis campus.

His wife, son and daughter will be happy to know he is finally able to stay home some evenings. He has worked full time all through his undergraduate and graduate studies.

He will open his own law office after passing the bar, specializing in winning for his clients.

Lee Eberlein would now enjoy being called 'Michael Lee Eberlein'. At 35, he has achieved a life time goal. His wife, Christine, and his daughter, Stacy are ecstatic. So are his parents, Naomi and Richard Hausen of Westlake. From "Man of the Year" honors at Los Angeles City

College to Magna Cum Laude graduation in journalism from Fresno State University, Mr. Eberlein has maintained a love affair with the law.

Through the Navy, a brief political career and 5 years of TV news reporting, Eberlein has called himself Clarence Darrow Eberlein, F. Lee Eberlein and CJ . . . for Chief Justice Eberlein. A career in discovering justice is Eberlein's aim.

Gaines Duff Green was born in Texas and raised in Bakersfield. He attended junior college there, then transferred to C.S.U. — Chico where he earned a B.S. in civil engineering. He served as a U.S. Air Force Officer, and is now employed as a licensed civil engineer with the firm of Blair & Church in Clovis.

Duff believes that, in addition to opening many different career doors, the process of obtaining a formal legal education is quite helpful in widening one's total scope of thought, especially where previous technological training has tended to handicap the recipient with "tunnel-like vision."

Ima Jean Harvey was born in Ninnekah, Oklahoma, the eldest daughter of John and Johnnie Jordan, and was raised in Fresno, California. She graduated from Washington Junior High and Roosevelt Senior High School and entered U.C.L.A. as a Pre-Law student.

Through the urgings, encouragement and sacrifice of her husband, Tom, and daughter, Annette, she entered San Joaquin in 1971.

She has been employed for approximately ten years as a legal assistant and more recently as a certified professional law student with the firm of Parichan, Krebs, Renberg & Crossman.

Jack D. Johnson was born in Richmond, California, but was raised in Fresno. He is a graduate of California State University-Fresno, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in mathematics, and minor degrees in the physical sciences, business administration and computer science.

Jack has been employed by McClatchy Newspapers — The Fresno Bee, for the last 9 years. He hopes to practice in the Fresno area, specializing in criminal law and personal injury.

Ernest Spray Kinney, reared in Bishop, California, came to Fresno in 1962 to attend college at F.S.U. While in attendance he served as student body president and also as president of the State College Student President's Association.

Upon graduation with a B.A. in Social Science, Mr. Kinney entered the United States Marine Corps. He left the service in 1971 at the rank of captain. Mr. Kinney attended law school at night while working days as a Fresno County social worker.

He is married to the former Marion Didien of Fresno, and has two children, Lisa age 6, and Scott, age 5.

Ralph L. "Chip" Putnam, originally from Phoenix, Arizona, has lived in Fresno nearly twenty years. He is married to the former Carol Jean Bailey and has a daughter, Cristine, age 4.

While at S.J.C.L. Chip worked as a student affairs assistant at California State University, Fresno, as a student professional worker in the Public Defenders Office, and recently as the Legal Aid Coordinator at C.S.U.F.

Activities at S.J.C.L. included serving on the Student Association Board as class representative and treasurer. This year, he was the editor of the student newspaper, DICTA.

Chip looks forward to serving the people of Fresno.

Richard E. Rossi was born and raised in San Luis Obispo County. He ultimately graduated from the University of Denver, majoring in accounting, with a B.S.B.A. degree.

At San Joaquin he was editor of DICTA for two years and vice-president of the Student Association for one year. During law school Rick has worked for a law firm in Fresno as a clerk and has been developing a tennis club to be opened in San Luis Obispo County. He expects to open his own law practice.

Robert Gray Williams was born in Fresno, California. He graduated from Clovis High School in 1964 and from Fresno State University, "cum laude", with a B.S. degree in business.

James E. Wasson, born in Hayward, California, is married to the former Judy Kay Hunnagan and has four daughters. Jim graduated from Clovis High School in 1961 and served three years in the U.S. Army as a Military Policeman. He thereafter served as a deputy in the Fresno Sheriff's Department. Since graduation from the California Highway Patrol Academy in 1966, Jim has been employed as a State traffic officer.

He attended Fresno City College and Fresno State College. He graduated "cum laude" with a BA degree in public administration. He is currently completing his thesis for a masters degree in political science.

Jim looks forward to practicing law in the Fresno area.

Local NLG Chapter Recognized

inated by national Guild projects. For example, the National Electronic Surveillance Project provides local projects with legal and technical information in affirmative civil and criminal litigation against the illegal use of wiretaps and other forms of surveillance.

Current membership in the new San Joaquin Valley Chapter stands at fifteen. First year membership dues are \$24. for lawyers and legal workers, \$12. for students, and free for jailhouse lawyers.

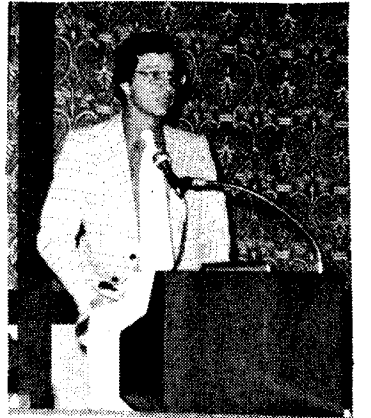
On April 19, the NLG is sponsoring a Los Angeles Conference in conjunction with a Save the Jury Project. The program will include voir dire techniques and presentation of a jury composition study. Rides and accommodations with others attending the conference are available. Cost will be approximately \$5.

On April 20, in Madera, the San Joaquin Valley Chapter will hold a pot-luck dinner af-

ter a short business meeting and law student discussion. Rides are available and will be leaving from Fresno about 2 p.m.

For more membership and activity information, contact Doug Rippy at 233-6571.


BANQUET



Larry Donaldson

Larry Donaldson, outgoing association president, gave the president's gavel to Gary Austin, president for 1975-76.

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Housing Act

old requirements under the categorical grant programs, so that instead of acquiring the mess piecemeal, you get it all at once. For example, a local program for housing rehabilitation must conform with the old Section 312 federal guidelines for housing grants, a project for supplying a city with a community center must comply with the old requirements for "Neighborhood Facility" grants, and so on.

Local initiative or originality may be frowned on. It may not sound original to you to call a community center a community center, but in HUD's inscrutable eyes such originality is fatal. It seems that a community center connotes a building where the Elks Club, the De Molays, and the local Klan conduct subversive activities, whereas a neighborhood facility — really the same thing — calls up the image of young and old, black and white, exuding equal opportunity and humanistic love for one another.

Complying with HUD's semantic and legal requirements for block grant funding is only half the battle. When the hurly-burly of the Hatch Act, the Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Act, the National Flood Insurance Act, the David-Bacon Act, and the joint powers agreements between cities and counties are taken care of, there remains the problem of local legal authority to undertake housing and community development projects. Cities and counties exist by grace of the state, and may not always have the power to carry out a particular activity.

One of the housing projects proposed by Fresno County planners under the Housing and Community Development Act was an advance land acquisition program to defray the front-end costs of housing development for low- and moderate-income households. Lots were to be acquired in advance, subordinated to developers for construction, then resold, at which time land costs would be repaid into a revolving fund. In California there is no statutory authority for a city or county's undertaking this kind of project unless carried out by a

Redevelopment Agency subject to the Community Redevelopment Law. If land is in a blighted area designated for redevelopment, the land may be acquired and resold later for private development, with no constitutional objections. To do this requires creation of a Redevelopment Agency, designation of depressed areas, development of full-scale plans and programs for the area, and consent of 20% of the residents, not to mention mammoth expenditures. Fresno County's proposal for a simple, small-scale land acquisition program had to be scrapped for lack of legal authority.

There are several public purpose statutes granting California counties authority to undertake projects deemed in the public interest. Government Code 23003 says a County "can take all reasonable measures calculated to promote the economic welfare, public convenience, and general prosperity of the community"; Govt. Code 26227 allows a board of supervisors to expend money to establish programs necessary to meet "social needs." These statutes do not grant carte blanche authority, however, and in doubtful cases legal authority is construed *against* a county. Local County Counsel seem to take a jaundiced view of the public purpose statutes, regarding them as too frail a reed to hang community development projects on.

Although counties seem to have a lot of statutory authority for building roads and digging wells, they have very little authority to undertake housing activities. It has only been within the last year that California counties and cities under 600,000 population have been granted the power to issue long-term, low-interest loans for housing rehabilitation. (Demolishing houses, however, is an entirely different matter: substandard houses are nuisances *per se* and may be abated.) National newsletters indicate the problem of adequate statutory authority is pervasive — many states have been passing urgency legislation granting community development powers to cities and counties in order to take advantage of the Housing and Community Development Act.

It is perhaps premature to judge this new Act, since most

Practical Training

torneys, and this is especially true of recent graduates. The schools have attempted to meet these demands by development of clinical legal education, which generally takes the form of working in private law offices or governmental agencies.

Such practical training is a revival of a former method of teaching the law. Apprenticeship was the predominant method of training lawyers until 1870, when Harvard Law School adopted the case method of instruction. Apprenticeship soon came into disrepute and was quickly eliminated as a method of training lawyers.

The case method is in some respects in conflict with the attainment of lawyering skills, since it is not intended to impart knowledge of substantive law, but is purely an intellectual process. While the analytical skills gained through the use of the case method is necessary, the utility of continuing the process into the third year of law school has been questioned.

Jerome Frank has estimated that the techniques of the case method can be mastered in approximately six months. Grossman, *Clinical Legal Education: History and Diagnosis*, 26 J. Legal Ed. 162 (1974). The case method, however, does not teach the legal skills of interviewing, fact investigation, planning, drafting, research, trial strategy and tactics, advocacy, or counseling. To overcome this deficiency, a law practice program should be developed.

To the extent that legal practice does not interfere with legal scholarship, the two should be

applications for funding have not yet been submitted, much less funded. After April 15th HUD starts its approval-rejection process, eliminating all community centers that aren't *neighborhood facilities* and all Indian burial mounds that aren't *historic preservation sites*. Any day now I expect to hear that calling sewer lines *sanitation interceptors* is the talismanic ticket to the pot of money.

joined. The goal of preparing students at San Joaquin College of Law for practice can be achieved by expanding the present third and fourth year curriculum. Such a change in curriculum would be a solution to a separate but continuing problem.

Law schools have been having problems developing a meaningful third year program that retained the interest and motivated the students. Perhaps such students would be motivated by professors teaching law which can be used, which would provide insight to the lawyer-client relation, the non-rational factors involved in persuading a judge or jury, how to handle documentation involved in real estate transactions, dissolution of marriage, formation of partnerships and corporations, and probate.

Most of the clinical programs have been service oriented and away from the law schools. The common "pitfalls" of such service oriented programs have been identified as repetition, low legal work, heavy case loads, strain on the students' time, and failure to focus on underlying legal concepts and loose supervision. To avoid such problems, I propose that two basic "how to do" courses be offered and that the courses take the form of an "in house" clinic, rather than the extern programs usually adopted.

One course should provide an introduction into the trial practice skills necessary to the new practitioner. This type of program is common and usually takes the form of a trial advocacy program wherein the

students participate in client interviews, discovery, preparation of the case for trial, advocacy before a "court", and appeal.

Another course should provide an introduction into law office practice skills, wherein the student will learn the skills of client interview, counseling, and drafting. This program should cover certain basic areas of practice which are encountered almost immediately upon entering private practice. The student could prepare the necessary documents in a dissolution of marriage, including a property settlement agreement, preparation of the basic documents for formation of a closely held corporation, including articles, by-laws, minutes and issuance of stock.

Although students are commonly required to take a course in wills, rarely are they offered a course in probate administration. The law office skills program could include a hypothetical situation requiring preparation of an estate plan and a will, followed by preparation of documents commonly used in probating such a will, from the petition for letters of administration through the final account of the executor.

Such courses would assure a minimum level of practical competence, minimize the problem of inadequate supervision and repetition generally associate with clinics, and will provide a broader legal education for the job seeking graduate. Such a program would go far towards "bridging the gap" before the law student falls into it.

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