

constitutionally. I intended to show that due to the facts and circumstances beyond my control that my situation is unique, and I hope that the Board will consider the issues that it raises.

My sole ambition is to become a respected and contributing member of the Florida legal community.

To you this is a petition, to me, this represents the future of myself and my family.

Enclosed please find a letter from the Dean of Western State University regarding the school.

If you would kindly respond to this request as soon as possible so arrangements might be made for the formal application for the exam, or petition for review by the Florida Supreme Court.

Respectfully submitted,
David William White

Western State University College of Law
2121 San Diego Avenue, San Diego, CA
92110, (619) 297-9700
January 27, 1995.

To Whom It May Concern: I have been asked to provide information concerning the quality of the academic program at Western State University—San Diego and, in particular, to compare the program with that at ABA accredited law schools.

Western State University College of Law at San Diego boasts a young and dynamic faculty. The full-time faculty includes 21 men and women, two-thirds of whom have joined the faculty within the last four years. All are graduates of ABA approved law schools, including Harvard, Columbia, Michigan, Boalt Hall, New York University, Pennsylvania, Virginia, UCLA and Duke. The full-time faculty is supplemented by a pool of adjunct faculty, which includes a number of sitting state and federal judges, local federal and state prosecutors, and practitioners drawn from San Diego's leading law firms.

The curriculum is rigorous and diverse. So that students are actively involved, class sizes are limited to 60 students in required courses, 40 students in electives and about 20 students in skills courses. The average class has 27 students. In the fall 1994 semester, course offerings included 28 electives, such as comparative law, jurisprudence, international business transactions, federal income tax, civil rights law, mediation theory, negotiation skills, advanced criminal procedure and advanced trial advocacy.

To ensure that the faculty has adequate time to prepare for class, counsel students and engage in research, teaching loads are set at 6-9 hours per semester. Faculty promotion and pay are based on teaching effectiveness and scholarly productivity. Although most members of the faculty are relatively new to teaching, they have produced in the last four years a casebook on civil procedure and another on international law (both published by West Publishing Company, the nation's largest law publisher), a treatise on international investment law published by a major Dutch international law publisher, and a book on the nature of legal reasoning, published as part of a series on the

relationship between law and modern thought edited by two Stanford law professors. They also have produced more than 40 law review articles on a variety of topics, many of which have been cited in leading casebooks or in judicial opinions.

Although the school does not currently have an application for ABA accreditation pending, it easily satisfies the few quantifiable indicators of academic quality used by the ABA. Our library has more than 90,000 volumes, which is about equal to the number held by the most recent law school to receive ABA provisional accreditation. Our student-faculty ratio of about 26-1 is well within ABA guidelines. The median LSAT of our entering class is equal to or higher than that of several ABA approved law schools around the nation.

The quality of education is demonstrated by the success of the school's alumni. The alumni have included judges on the superior and municipal courts, members of the state legislature and city council, and, currently, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. On the February 1994 bar exam, about 60% of WSU's graduates passed the California bar exam on the first attempt. This was the highest bar pass rate of any of the California accredited law schools and was higher than that of several ABA approved law schools in California, including UCLA.

On the July 1994 bar exam, the pass rate was approximately 64%.

I hope this information is helpful. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
Kenneth J. Vandeveld,
Acting Dean.

Florida Board of Bar Examiners
Administrative Board of The Supreme Court of Florida

September 8, 1995.

Mr. David William White,
3547 N.W. 35th Street, Coconut Creek, FL
33066

Dear Mr. White: This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated August 18, 1995, with enclosures.

As you know, a 1983 ruling of the Supreme Court of Florida styled: *In Re Kevin Charles Hale* (433 So. 2d 969) states in part, "This court will no longer favorably consider petitions for waiver of Section 1.b. currently 1.a. of the Rule. We voice our opinion that the Rule, while conceivably a hardship to some, is in the best interest of the legal profession in our state."

As the Supreme Court of Florida has ruled not to consider petitions to waive the legal educational requirements, the Board will not accept petitions for waiver of Article III, Section 1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Florida Relating to Admissions to the Bar. Until such time as the Supreme Court of Florida modifies its position, the Board will continue to adhere to that policy.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
Kathryn E. Ressel,
Executive Director.
June 29, 1995.
Ms. Anne K. Bingaman,
*Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Division, Room 3109, Tenth &
Constitution Avenue NW., Washington,
D.C. 20530*

Dear Madame Assistant Attorney General Bingaman: I read the June 28, 1995 article that appeared in the New York Times and just want to take a moment of your time to applaud your efforts for investigating the American Bar Association.

I am a former resident of the State of Nevada and the only way in which to be licensed as an attorney in that state is to have graduated from an ABA accredited school.

In 1988, I was admitted to an ABA law school and after two years was academically disqualified by .5 of a point. With this disqualification, I would no longer be able to receive a J.D. degree from an ABA school. I did finish my studies at an unaccredited school here in California and am taking the General Bar Examination.

Because I graduated from a law school not approved by the ABA, I will never get the chance to take the Nevada Bar Examination. Last year I petitioned the Nevada Supreme Court for a waiver of the ABA requirement and it was denied. I think that this is so unfair. In effect, I have been banished to California, which even with all of our problems, is not too bad of a place.

The State of Nevada has precluded me from pursuing my chosen career within its borders. A life long resident of the state, graduated from local schools and degrees from three out of the four colleges within the state and I won't even be allowed to take their bar examination because of the powerful ABA cartel.

I tried to stay in school, like all of the government sponsored advertisements suggest, but I was disqualified and am now forever banned from returning home. It just doesn't make sense to me.

Thank you for your time. Keep after the ABA. If you ever need an antitrust lawyer out here in California, please look me up.

Sincerely,
Bill Newman,
3756 Cardiff Ave. #315, Los Angeles, CA.
90034-7201.
7932 Oakdale Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
21237.
September 29, 1995.
D. Bruce Pearson, Esquire,
*U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust
Division, 555 Fourth Street, NW., Room
9901, Washington, D.C. 20001, Fax: 202-
616-5980*

Re: Case number 1:95CV01211

Dear Mr. Pearson: Please be advised that the first response faxed to you on Thursday evening was my rough draft. The attached response should replace the previously faxed copy.

I express my apologies as I become more skilled in working with this computer.