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The unit values assigned to courses aren't accurate reflections of students' time and effort, argues Sandra Wenceslao. **p. 6**

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A one-woman show on campus, running Tuesday, will portray a genetic archaeologist who travels to an ancient tomb in Israel. **p. 7**

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UCLA men's soccer has found its replacement for former head coach Jorge Salcedo – Pacific's Ryan Jorden. **p. 10**

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DAILY BRUIN

dailybruin.com   **Tuesday, April 30, 2019**   Daily Bruin   @dailybruin   @dailybruin

Student Legal Services turns 50

BY EMILY MACINNIS
Daily Bruin contributor

Fifty years ago, UCLA alumnus Keith Schiller was inspired to start a legal service for UCLA students after his friend became a victim of racial profiling.

In June 1969, Schiller, then president of the Undergraduate Students Association Council, secured funding to offer free and confidential legal services to students at UCLA.

Student Legal Services celebrated its 50th anniversary Monday, with a panel of speakers including Schiller and current director Elizabeth Kemper.

Schiller said his friend's arrest led him to examine the legal issues other students around him faced, such as landlord-tenant relations and drafting in the Vietnam War. He and his friend were able to receive legal assistance from their attorney parents, but Schiller realized most students at UCLA would not be able to access legal help so easily.

"There had to be some way for students whose parents weren't lawyers to get help," he said.

Schiller said he was impressed by what Student Legal Services had accomplished since its inception.

"I feel like a godparent or a grandparent, seeing their grandchild to be so much better than anyone could have ever envisioned," he said.

The center currently has four part-time attorneys who meet with about 3,500 students each year. Kemper said students can either make an appointment in advance or attend walk-in events hosted throughout the quarter.

The center's services are limited to individual UCLA students. Although attorneys can negotiate on behalf of students, write demand letters and help students prepare to sue in small claims court, attorneys cannot handle litigations or go to court, according to Student Legal Services' website.

Kemper said she thinks the organization's legal services allow students to focus on school when they face legal problems.

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GROWING PAINS
Class sizes stretch capabilities of campus

DANIEL LEIBOWITZ/daily bruin staff
Administrators are looking for ways to increase the availability of large classrooms on campus, following a rise in undergraduate enrollment and in the number of large-size classes.

BY EMI NAKAHARA & STEPHEN LIU
Daily Bruin staff

What happens when you add 5,000 students to campus?

In response to increasing student demand for classes, the number of undergraduate lectures offered each fall quarter from 2008 to 2018 increased by 43% to nearly 2,700, according to UCLA Academic Planning and Budget.

Meanwhile, the number of classrooms has remained about the same, and campus administrators say they struggle to find enough large classrooms.

More than 1,000 students took Life Sciences 7A: "Cell and Molecular Biology" across three class sections in fall quarter, with almost 430 students in the largest section of the class. More students wanted to sign up but could not, said Jeffrey Maloy, an academic administrator in life sciences.

"Finding a room that fits 430 people is really difficult on campus," Maloy said. "We would have loved to be able to make the smaller sections larger and accommodate some of those students, but it's just a space issue."

Large classes are a result of student demand, but space limits the number of large classes.

In the fall, about 250 students signed up to take Computer Science 180: "Introduction to Algorithms and Complexity." The class was held in the Mong Learning Center, a classroom with 250 seats.

A year before, the class had only 167 students. It was held in Boelter 3400, a classroom that had 167 seats.

"It was a question of room size," said Richard Korf, the vice chair of undergraduate studies in computer science. "That's what's determining the size of that class."

Often, the department would like to increase the size of a class to enable more students to take it, but they cannot find a large enough classroom, he said. Oddly enough, the number of classrooms is becoming one of the most tightly constrained resources on campus, he added.

"Enrollment at UCLA is growing pretty dramatically, but we're not building a bunch of classrooms," Korf said. "Believe it or not, classrooms are kind of hard to get."

Administrative Vice Chancellor Michael Beck said there is room to more efficiently use existing classrooms, such as making sure a class with 40 students is placed in a classroom that fits 40 instead of 100.

However, he added that a significant limitation is a shortage of large classrooms.

"That's where the real pressures are occurring," Beck said. "If you add more students, you're usually adding more students to a section, and there's not enough classrooms to accommodate those larger sections."

Peter Nonacs, a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology, said UCLA's numbers of faculty members and classrooms are not keeping up with the increasing number of students.

"What's the only solution?" Nonacs said. "It's just to make the classes larger, or basically make it such that you can't graduate in four years because you can't get into the classes you need because they're always full."

Beck said the number of professors is limited by the amount of available space for their offices and research laboratories. He added the UC Office of the President asks each campus how many additional students they think they could enroll.

"We think UCLA is at capacity," Beck said. "We get a survey every year about trying to have us grow more and more and more. We've been consistent lately about saying no."

Beck said expanding the available physical space would be more expensive at UCLA compared to other UC campuses because the school has limited acreage.

He added that UCLA would have to construct taller buildings, and there are no state funds to extend the current

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CREATIVE COMMONS PHOTO BY SIKARIN THANACHAIARY/WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM VIA FLICKR
Emily Carter will be UCLA's new executive vice chancellor and provost. She is currently the dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science at Princeton University.

Princeton dean to join UCLA's administration

BY MELISSA MORRIS
Campus politics editor

UCLA announced the appointment of the new executive vice chancellor and provost Monday.

Emily Carter, currently dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science at Princeton University, will take on the role beginning Sept 1. She will replace current Executive Vice Chancellor Scott Waugh, who is returning to the faculty to pursue his study of medieval history.

Carter received a bachelor's degree in chemistry from UC Berkeley and earned a doctorate in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology.

She served in the faculty for chemistry and material science and engineering at UCLA between 1988 and 2004, where she helped establish the Institute for Pure and Applied Mathematics and the California NanoSystems Institute.

At Princeton, Carter was the founding director of the Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment. Her research focuses on quantum mechanics-based computer simulations in the study of sustainable energy. She has authored nearly 400 publications and delivered more than 500 lectures.

Carter has won several honors in her career, including election to the National Academy of Sciences, the 2017 Irving Langmuir Prize in Chemical Physics from the American Physical Society and the 2018 Award in Theoretical Chemistry from the American Chemical Society.

Email Morris at mmorris@dailybruin.com or tweet @db_mmorris.

Artificial intelligence systems help provide prostate cancer data

BY TABATHA LEWIS
Daily Bruin contributor

UCLA researchers developed a machine learning algorithm to aid radiologists in diagnosing prostate cancer.

Ruiming Cao, a graduate student in computer science, was the main developer of FocalNet, an artificial intelligence system which uses data from magnetic resonance imaging to detect and assess prostate cancer.

Steven Raman, a radiologist and a senior author of the study, said prostate cancer diagnoses and assessments usually do not use imaging technology like MRI and instead use blood tests and biopsies.

Raman, along with UCLA urologists and pathologists, had previously developed a method of using MRI to collect data on prostate cancer. This allows doctors to bypass the risk of infection associated with biopsies. The data the MRI collected in that study was used to develop the algorithms for FocalNet.

Raman said most men develop prostate cancer at some point in their lives, but most do not require intervention. However, the high frequency of incorrect diagnoses causes many patients to undergo unnecessary operations.

Raman added there is a 30-40% chance of misdiagnosing the severity of prostate cancers.

Improving diagnostic procedures could lead to fewer unnecessary interventions such as surgeries.

Kyunghyun Sung, an assistant professor of radiology and senior author of the study, said the technology could potentially reduce how long radiologists take to study the cancer

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