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# Banks: Triple Jumper Leaps UCLA BOUNDS

by Scott Forsyth and Frank Jazzo

Standard advice to all first year law students: maintain outside interests, to keep the rigors of law school from *dragging you down*.

Willie Banks is one first year student who has taken this advice quite literally; he currently is the world's number two ranked triple jumper. Every afternoon from three to six p.m. he trains with fierce intensity.

Banks admits his busy schedule takes time away from law school. Naturally it affects his study time, but more importantly it takes him away from social activities. But shed no tears for Willie Banks—the concentration required for jumping carries over to his studies.

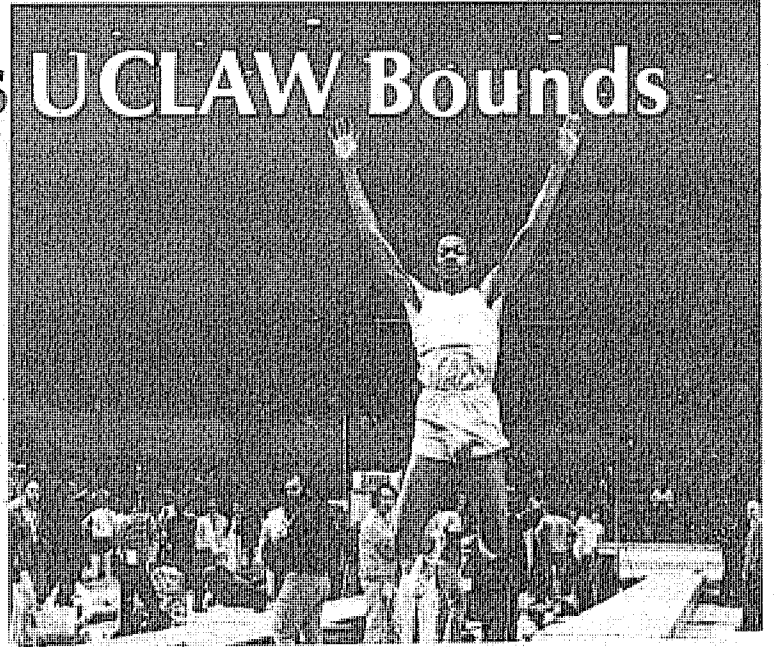
Besides, competing in track and field has opened doors to the entire world for Banks. He has competed throughout Europe, representing the United States. Aside from competing with

other world class athletes, Banks feels his greatest reward is the opportunity to interact with people from other cultures. As he puts it, "I don't just go to jump, I try to learn what makes the world tick."

While competing behind the Iron Curtain, Banks found himself debating the relative merits of capitalism and communism with the locals. His experiences have given him a clearer view of the world. He can say with conviction, "I've been there. I've seen it."

Banks notices the Europeans tend to lean on each other more than Americans do. "They seem to depend on others and aren't reluctant to reach out for help." Americans, on the other hand, tend to possess a "don't-touch-me" attitude, one which Banks feels is a major positive factor creating diversity in our society.

(Continued on Page 7)



Willie Banks in action . . .

## Cairl Finds Job(s)

By Mireille Gassin

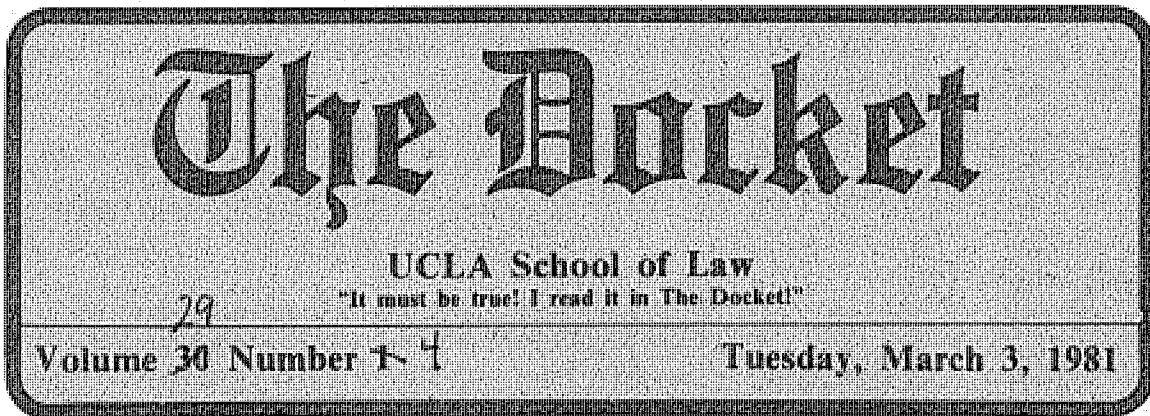
The Placement Office got an unexpected and refreshing new start this year with the appointment of Leticia Cairl as acting director for six months. Cairl had to hit the ground running to keep the interview schedule flowing smoothly after the surprise departure of her predecessor, Gretchen Thompson, to the School of Management. She gave the office a thorough cleaning, rearranging furniture and files to make the most of very cramped quarters. Finally she was able to work on her own projects. In April the Law School will start considering who to appoint as Placement Director for next year. Cairl will apply because she enjoys her job and because, after so much preliminary work, she feels that she has just barely "scratched the surface" on new directions for the Placement Office.

These new directions involve developing a broader range of job opportunities than typical interview seasons have offered in the past, and greater access to placement by minority students. Ms. Cairl would also like to improve the current interviewing process with law firms. By planning for the interview season early in the summer, she would avoid the hectic confusion which we all witnessed, or were a part of, this year. Funds permitting, Cairl would like to do all of the scheduling by computer. This would leave time to perform major services which have been neglected by placement directors in the past.

### New directions

One of Ms. Cairl's major goals is to expand the opportunities for placement. After visiting law schools around the country, she concluded that NYU offers the best ideas in alternative placement, many of which she has presented to the Dean. The administration is very supportive, she says, but is at an "awakening stage" with respect to placement. The Law School is only beginning to realize

(Continued on Page 6)



## New Standards

# Admissions Fights Inflation

by Steve Garcia

If you are an applicant for admission, or know someone who is this year, evaluating your chances will be more confusing than ever. It's no secret that UCLA admits students on a 60/40 basis: 60% of an entering class is admitted strictly on the basis of the "predictability index", (200 x GPA) + LSAT, while 40% is admitted on the basis of its diverse ("interesting") qualities.

But now the raw numbers that go into making up that predictability index (PI) number will be subject to some manipulation. The Admissions Committee is seeking to consider applicants on a more individualized basis. As Professor Robert Jordan of the Faculty Admissions Committee explains, "In the past, we have admitted students on the basis of a paper record without really

evaluating it. These changes are an attempt to account for such things as different grading patterns, competitiveness, and academic standards at the various undergraduate institutions. Also, we found that we were emphasizing some numbers which didn't warrant the weight we gave them."

Thus, no admittee in the class of '84 will be considered to have an LSAT score higher than 700. "We evaluated the performances of students after their first year and found that there wasn't any significant difference between the ones who had 780 and the ones who had 700," Jordan said. "Once students get that high (the 700 range), the differences in numbers just don't mean as much. So, we decided to limit everybody to 700."

At this point, it should be stressed that the changes in the

policy are aimed at refining the numbers for the 60% group. This new system, which is experimental and will be evaluated at the end of its first year, will not at all effect the admissions process used to select the 40% group. If you're with me so far, we move on to the tricky part.

The next adjustment which will be made is with the applicant's grade point average. The Educational Testing Service, which administers the LSAT, issues a yearly set of statistics which include the National Grade Point Average (NGPA) and the National LSAT College Mean (LCM). These are the numbers which will be used in evaluating GPAs under the new system.

What the Committee needed was a method of comparing different undergraduate institutions. The above numbers fit in thus: If a college's average GPA falls below the national average (NGPA), the students from that institution will have their grades adjusted upward to bring them into parity with the NGPA. Furthermore, if that same institution has a mean LSAT score higher than the national mean (LCM), its students' GPAs will be raised that much more.

Admissions Dean Michael Rappaport discussed the system thusly, "What we're trying to do is adjust for something that we've known for a long time, that some schools are more competitive than others. It's really important to understand, though, that nobody's GPA is going to be lowered. What we've done is to try a system that lets students who are equally as bright as others but who went to schools where the grading standards were stricter than normal to be considered on a closer basis with those students."

Rappaport acknowledged (Continued on Page 3)



WHY IS THIS MAN SMILING? See page 4

## \*\*\* News Briefs \*\*\*

**GSL's up — interest rate also up** . . . Amendments to the Guaranteed Student Loan Program taking effect January 1, 1981, increase the total aggregate limit for graduate/professional students to \$25,000; the annual limit remains \$5,000. Repeat borrowers are still eligible for the 7% loan if they were enrolled at least half time and completed fall quarter 1980 at UCLA or if they have an outstanding FISL or GSL. New borrowers will pay 9 per cent interest with a six month instead of a nine month grace period.

In addition, the new regulations add four new deferment categories and a new loan consolidation and extended repayment option. Full details are available from the GSL office in Murphy Hall.

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**GSA News** . . . Due to an administrative technicality, the Law School falls outside of the administrative purview of Vice Chancellor Vicki Fromkin, and thus, Law students do not receive her "Graduate Newsletter," even though we pay Graduate Student fees. The Law Council does, however, have two student delegates on the Executive Legislative Body of the GSA.

Major activities sponsored by the GSA include Melnitz Movies, Career Workshops, graduate publications and special programs. This year, work was begun on a graduate student dental plan. Also, GSA funded a five year endowed chair for UCLA's Child Care Center.

Spring elections will be held during the fourth week of spring quarter. You, too are eligible to vote. Watch your mail for more information! To know more about the GSA, stop by Kerckhoff 301 on a Monday, Wednesday or Friday afternoon.

\*\*\*

**Liberal Cash Prize** . . . Joseph D. Mandel, President of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, has announced the establishment of the Justice Mathew O. Tobriner Essay Contest for law students writing on the Bill of Rights. Purpose of the contest is to encourage law students to analyze, reflect upon and write about issues growing out of the Bill of Rights. Winning essay to be published in *Los Angeles Lawyer*; cash award and medallion. Contact LACBA.

(Continued on Page 3)

**Editorial**

**BOC Off-Center**

Every first year student has at least one class in Dodd Hall. The Law Library is so overcrowded that the ABA Accreditation Committee has instructed the Law School administration to expand it — before the Committee's next visit. And now the ASUCLA Board of Control, in its infinite wisdom, is pushing to build a "student center" in the parking lot adjoining the law school.

The proposed center, imaginatively called the "Northeast Campus Student Center," would include such amenities as meeting rooms, game rooms, a food facility and a pub. We at the *Docket* think the idea itself sounds nice — we're all for downing a few beers before Tax or Civil Procedure — but certainly not at the expense of the Law School's expansion, accreditation and ranking.

BOC members voted unanimously last month to approve the Center's design. They expected Chancellor Young to give his immediate approval and forward the project to the Regents in time for their March meeting. Chancellor Young, however, has frozen appropriations to the \$2.6 million Center until he has reviewed a consulting firm's study (completed before the BOC meeting) and has met with our Administration. The study presents five alternative plans for the Law School expansion. Four of them would require revisions to the current Northeast Center plan. *One would completely prevent the Center's construction.*

We heartily applaud the Chancellor's action, and strongly urge him to consider approving an expansion that would include a small — repeat, *small* — food facility/pub/recreation room within it. Another full-scale social center is not needed on this campus, especially if it would cost the Law School its accreditation.

**Opinion**

**S. Ct. Benched**

by Alazar

They stare. They squint. Alternatively, they pop their eyes open. They struggle mightily to see their endlessly mysterious subject. They tilt their heads left, then right. They are trying to superimpose all perspectives into a single image. They are trying to experience *process*.

They are not modern art students, quite. They are studying that subject which, according to a professor of something else, is what makes American lawyers proud to be American lawyers, and is the body of law most likely to disappoint them in the next ten years: Constitutional Law.

I don't have to tell you that these students seek not just any process, but *due* process. If the Supreme Court says that the Fourteenth Amendment scatters the Bill of Rights, partly filtered out but the rest of undiminished force, like ultraviolet rays, over the sovereign States, the these students want not merely to believe it but, by Bod, to *see* it! And they're prepared, some of them, to stare until they do.

Of course, these are my intelligent, articulate classmates, *la creme*, if not quite *la creme de la creme*, of collegiate America. They have a high tolerance for ambiguity, and certain other substances. Most folks do not so willingly suspend their disbelief.

The people, the many-headed, the throng, the electorate — they've had enough of this modern nonrepresentational stuff. They want pictures that look like things, and they are going to get what they want. In a democracy, the public taste is the ultimate measure of all things.

And so farewell to all that. Farewell to Constitutional cubism, futurism, surrealism, abstract expressionism, conceptualism. Goodbye Dada, Action, Flatness, and the Washington School. Can you associate justices and decisions with those modern art movements? It's fun, but I won't play it in public: I'm as ignorant about the Constitution as the next 11.

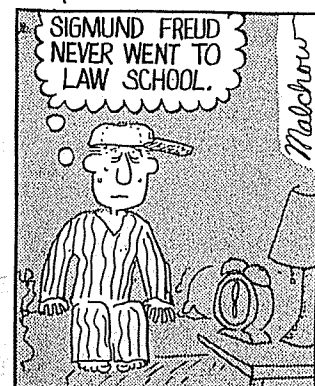
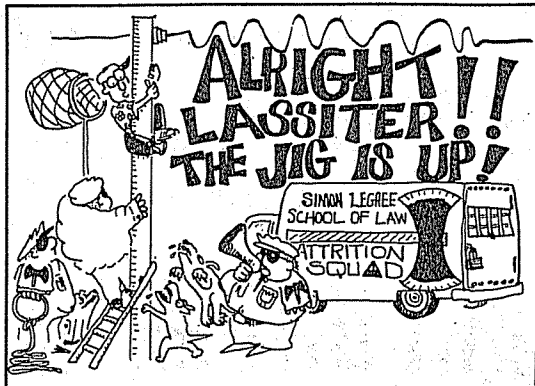
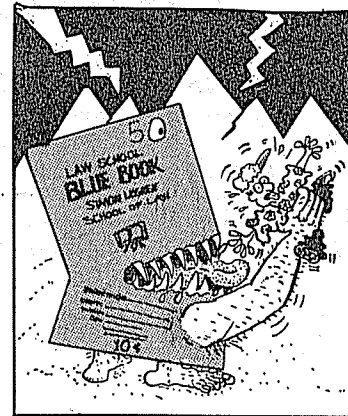
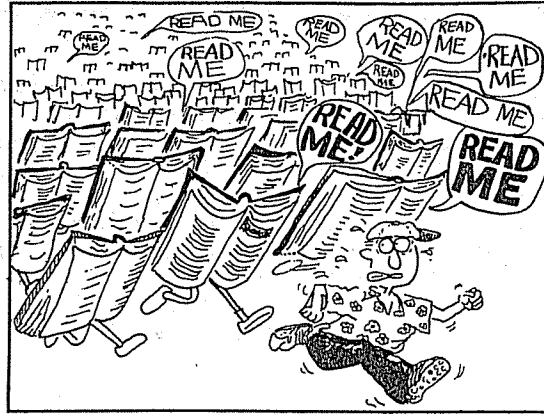
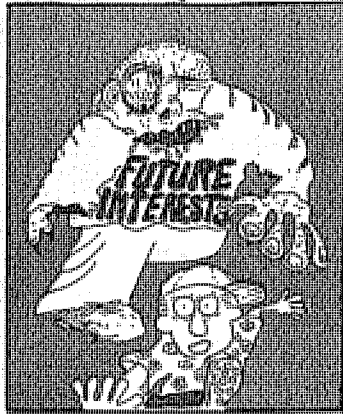
In the Museum of Modern Art, just before they level it for a parking lot, what can the last first-time tourist tell the curators and habitues? Only to remember how bizarre, grotesque, and inhuman this great art seemed at first sight, and how humane, by comparison, the humble utility of a parking lot. That may help you understand the levelers.

The Constitution is in plain English, not legalese. The people are reading it for themselves. They fancy that they understand it to a substantial degree. The professional interpretive caste and heirarchy are looked on with disfavor. The infallibility of the top of that hierarchy is rejected. Wars have been fought over less.

It is not just that the Supreme Court is widely regarded as wrong; it is that the Court, so concerned about official lawlessness, is itself seen as lawless. People read the Constitution and see, for example, no exclusionary rule for technical errors in search and seizure, and they conclude that the Court must be making it up. In all candor, how wrong are they?

(Continued on Page 6)

**Loophole**  
by hal malchow



**Letters**

**'UCLA Law' Magazine Sexist?**

Editor:

Did it ever dawn upon Chuck Halloran, author of "The Founding Partners" in the UCLA law school magazine, that his so-called "cross-section" of UCLA's "elite" graduates lacked something fundamental in its representativeness? Women, of course. I suppose that I shouldn't be startled by this. This country began "thanks to the founding fathers." Somehow the mothers didn't count. So it's only logical, it seems, that the founding partners should be again an all-male club.

Did Halloran do any research which would have identified female "founding partners?" Perhaps he assumed that there simply wouldn't be any. After all, women "invaded" the law schools only recently. I wonder if Halloran even *considered* women lawyers. Certainly his readers did. After all, it is a fact that nearly half of them were women.

But what's even more disturbing than the content of Halloran's article (and the "it's an all-male club, gals, so just forget it" attitude which it reflects) is that it was ever published. UCLA *Law* is *the* magazine of the law

school. I'm not sure what the magazine is supposed to do (I'm even less sure about the justification for the printing costs) but the magazine's purpose is surely tied to the law school's image. Some image! If UCLA is serious about attracting women to the law school, if the law school is paying more than lip service to its state goal of more women lawyers (that means Chicana lawyers, Black lawyers *et al.*), then one would think that *some* mention of the role of women in founding legal firms would have been made. It would have been interesting to know, for example, whether there have been *any* female "founding partners." If not, this situation should have been analyzed, deplored, and UCLA's convictions reiterated.

Looking at the cover of the *UCLA Law* magazine, with the picture of the man in the business suit carrying a briefcase and probably entering one of those all-male firms . . .

- A) reminds me of the struggle that lies ahead
  - B) reminds me of interview season ("Do you have a boyfriend?")
  - C) makes me want to punch someone in the face
  - D) makes me want to give up
- CHOOSE ONE OR ALL OF THE ABOVE.**

Mirelle Gassin

**The Docket**

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Written contributions are welcomed. Please submit them typed on 50-spaced lines. The Docket reserves the right to edit all submissions for length and style. Entire contents © 1981 THE DOCKET.

**Child Sex Law Defiled**

Editor:

The UCLA Law Women's Union is concerned about a law that was recently passed by the California legislature. The law is a product of Senate Bill 781, which is a worthwhile comprehensive Child Abuse Bill that requires doctors and other health officials to report any suspected cases of child abuse to the police or public health officials.

We support the Child Abuse Law, but unfortunately the definition of child abuse includes "unlawful sexual activity" which is defined by Penal Code Section 261.5 as "an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a female not the wife of the perpetrator where the female is under 18 years." The inclusion of unlawful sexual activity in the definition of child abuse effectively requires doctors and other health officials to report *any* female under 18 whom they suspect of being engaged in sexual activities. The Law Women's Union feels this is an invasion of a young woman's privacy, an intrusion into the doctor-patient privilege and a blatant example of sexual discrimination.

The Union would like to see the Child Abuse Law amended to delete sexual activity from the definition of child abuse. The law adequately covers sexual exploitation of minors without the inclusion of this provision. We have already sent a letter to the editor of the *Los Angeles Times* and have sponsored a three day letter writing campaign to generate letters to state senators, requesting such an amendment to the bill.

We have heard there is a possibility that the Senate may be disposed to enact such an amendment, and the Law Women's Union would appreciate any letters in support of the amendment be sent to your senator. For more information, please contact me or leave a note in my student mailbox.

Debbie James, 1st year  
On behalf of the UCLA  
Law Women's Union

**Externship**

# Getting Out of Here

by Diane Johnson

Now is the time to make plans for your 1981 fall semester—an externship could be the key. Mary Kolakosky, the new director of the externship program, says, "It's urgent to make early plans for taking an externship next fall."

UCLA's externship program is open to all students except those in their final semester of their third year studies. The extern program allows students to spend one semester working in their field of interest, providing valuable experience for future employment, as well as 13 units of credit.

Among the opportunities are externships in the areas of constitutional, corrections, criminal, environmental, health, labor, legislation, poverty, public interest, communications and entertainment law.

Kolakosky's office, 2477B, is open every day. She notes that competition is more severe for

spring openings; however, there are more openings for spring externships. For 1980-81, 48 students took externships in the fall and 71 are away from school this spring.

A student considering an externship needs to consider (1) its impact on year-long courses, (2) the fact that UCLA tuition must still be paid for the semester, and (3) that stipends are generally not given. Additionally, a student must forego a semester of regular courses.

Choosing to take an externship is advantageous to the student who has decided on a career in a particular field of law. The work experience is invaluable, and many externships have led to full time employment following graduation.

Kolakosky will also work with students seeking special externships and says she has been one hundred per cent successful in placing students in extern positions.

**Moot Court**

# Mighty Mouths, Tight Briefs

UCLA School of Law's National Moot Court Team won first place in oral argument and the best brief award in the Region 12 division of the National Moot Court Competition, held November 12-14, 1980 in San Francisco. David Babbe, Steven Dickinson, and Eric Emanuel, members of UCLA's national team, argued last month in national rounds in New York.

The annual National Moot Court Competition, sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, challenges the winning law school teams from regional divisions throughout the country. UCLA's national team is composed of the two best oralists and the best brief writer from UCLA's Moot Court Honors Program for second year law students. Approximately one

hundred students, comprising one-third of a class at UCLA School of Law, are involved in researching, writing, and arguing two moot court problems during the second year of law school. Twenty per cent of these advocates, designated as distinguished advocates, are then invited to argue in the Roscoe Pound Competition, from which the two best oralists and the best brief writer are chosen.

Topics vary yearly in the National Moot Court problems; this year's problem concerned securities regulation. Specifically, competitors considered questions as to whether a commodity futures account is a "security," whether a private right of action exists under the Commodity Exchange Act, and whether primary jurisdiction must be applied in this case. Judges who are acquainted with the securities field and attorneys as judges in the regional competition and the final national arguments.

**New officers . . .** Superior Court Judge Billy G. Mills is the new president of the UCLA Law Alumni Association. Serving as vice president is Fred L. Leydorf of Willis, Butler, Scheifly, Leydorf & Grant, Los Angeles.

The new secretary for the Association is Marjorie Scott Steinberg of the Los Angeles firm of Tuttle & Taylor, and Kenneth I. Clayman is the group's new treasurer. Newly elected members of the Association board of directors are Don Mike Anthony of Hahn & Hahn, Pasadena; Ed Landry of Musick, Peeler & Garrett, Los Angeles; and Kathyryne A. Stoltz, U.S. Attorney's Office, Los Angeles.

# More Briefs. . .

(Continued from Page 1)

**Slow Bike to China . . .** Free brochure available from American Youth Hostels, "1981 Highroad to Adventure," describes a wide variety of creative trips and tours through Europe, North America, Africa and China. The trips range from bicycle tours to raft and canoe trips. New special feature is an exotic bicycle tour of China. Also new are tours by van down the new are tours by van down the California coast; across the desert, Southwest, and Colorado Rockies; and through the Northeast and New England area — "50+ Program for the Young at Heart." The booklet is free: write AYH Travel Department, Box G, Delaplane, VA 22025, or call 1-800-336-6019 toll free.

other class are. We're also making adjustments for such things as age. *We really want to look more at people and not just numbers.*"

Rappaport stressed that under the new system there is no magic number which is a sure ticket into UCLA. He said, "The goal of our admissions program is to reflect the nature of the institution. UCLA is very unique. In a very short time - 30 years - we have emerged as one of the top 10 schools in the U.S., if you believe in such rankings, and certainly one of the top 4 state schools. As a public institution, we feel we must serve the national interests and the local public at the same time. We try to gain a diverse, interesting program - students, faculty, and everything else - which reflects the 13 million people in Southern California, and I think we succeed quite well."

# New Standards. . .

(Continued from Page 1)

that there were some schools where the LCM was lower than the national mean while the GPA was higher, but he stressed that students from those institutions would not be undercut. "This is a system where nobody who got a 3.0 will be lowered to a 2.9 just because the numbers indicate that their school was easier. In fact, 'easier' is really a bad word in this context because no school is easy. It's just that some schools are very, very difficult when it comes to handing out A's. We're trying to compensate for that."

Rappaport went on to emphasize that the system is really trying to get away from strict numerical considerations. "We're starting to look more closely at such things as performance in classes taken outside of undergraduate majors and how difficult those

# Hey, 4 Wheeler, Got Your Ears On?

by Writslinger Sue  
(Channel 19)

*The story you are about to read is true. Only the handles have been changed to protect the innocent.*

From midnight through the early dawn hours along any Los Angeles freeway, put your ears on and run Channel 19, for the Citizens' Band Seminar on Criminal Procedure.

About 2 a.m. on the 405 I picked up a juicy byplay between two eighteen wheelers. The truckers, one southern drawl, one midwestern twang, talked about Yuma:

Well, we were passin' through there one night and were jawin' with a local fella. This fella tol' us about some drifter who got himself in trouble with the locals — for sure they took care of the problem.

Yeah, they do that down there.

Yeah, they took this drifter and tied him to a tree and horsewhipped him, then they run him out of town.

Well, that's about right. Whaddid he do?

Oh, got himself mixed up with somebody's woman and some of the fellas didn't care for that too much, so they just took care a'things for themselves.

Reckon he ain't never goin' back thataway no more.

Youbetcha.

Yeah, I reckon that if folks took care a their own problems more often, less of those criminals'd be runnin' around loose. Well, we gonna cut cha loose, good buddy, you got the Tennessee Maverick on this end and we gone.

Headed my pregnant rollerskate for a big truckstop along the 10. Somewhere on the frequency I picked up detailed descriptions of whoever currently was providing services to the truckers — airwave advertising for the world's oldest profession.

(Censored — editorial staff)

Cherry Picker and Brer Rabbit were getting into a heated discussion as I rolled on down the cement. They traded comments about some criminal trial:

I'll tell you for sure that if I caught the sonuvabitch in my house I'd sure blow his brains out, I don't care what they tell me I can't do, it's my house and for sure they ain't nobody gonna tell me what to do in my house.

That's a ten-four. Those judges out there just let them criminals out, it's so bad my wife she don't hardly even go out at night any more while I'm not there.

I'll tell you for sure, good buddy, what we oughta do is do what they did in the good old days — just shoot a few of 'em and we'll get this country cleaned up right quick.

Aces and eights, threes and sixes to you, catch you down the frequency. We gone.

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## No Relation to Earl

# William D. Warren-Renaissance

by Jessica Sparks

Most law students sometimes wonder why their law professors are law professors, and who, really, their law professors are. Here is one answer, from interviews with Dean William D. Warren.

### Dean Warren, why did you choose the legal profession?

Let me tell you a story. I had lunch about a year ago with a man by the name of Irving Stone. He wrote a book called *Clarence Darrow for the Defense*. My aunt gave that book to me when I was in high school. I read it, and I think more than anything else my admiration for Darrow made me think about being a lawyer. I told Irving the story—that he had changed the whole course of my life—and he went on to say that everywhere he goes in the United States people tell him that.

There were other reasons, too. I liked the idea. I was a campus politician; I like the political life, I like the idea of being part of a profession. Perhaps I liked it because nobody in my family had ever been a lawyer and I had never met a lawyer, and until I went to law school had *still* never met a lawyer.

As to why I became a teacher, I'd always wanted to teach, and when I was in college, the question I had in mind was whether I wanted to go into history or political science and get a Ph.D., or go into law. I can only say that I'm very pleased with the decision I made in that regard, and my family is, too.

### What did you take on by becoming Dean?

Scholarships, housing, teaching, special programs of all sorts, graduation, Bar Association meetings, interviewing new faculty applicants. And right now in particular, planning for the new addition to the law school.

### How do you handle your work load?

I work at a sort of low level about six and a half days a week, but I don't work at a high level of production. I work in a very leisurely way. If I were really an efficient person I'm sure I'd do virtually all the work I do in about nine hours a day, but I prefer to spread it out and do some of it at night and some of it on the weekends.

In order to write long letters and long reports one has to be away from the telephone. Sometimes I come down here on Saturdays and Sundays, particularly in the evenings.

The job requires a lot of hours—there's a very heavy correspondence burden and a very heavy report writing burden.

### How do you rate your job as Dean in terms of stress?

There are stressful aspects, and to stay in the job for more

phone call.

Let's put it this way. I would not say that an experienced business executive would consider this a stressful job, but people who come from my background—teaching and writing—who've not had administrative experience, would find it stressful.

### What do you enjoy for recreation?

I'm a jogger—

### Do you jog with Professor Delgado?

Oh heavens no! Richard Delgado is a marathon champion! He's a very talented person—no, I have no talent in that area at all. I'm the slowest person on the track.

I jog because it clears the head. I've been jogging for about 15 years and it's just marvelous for me. It really helps my head. I don't feel any great need to go home and have a martini or anything of the sort.

**“ . . . I really distinguished myself by finishing dead last—absolute last.”**

than a couple of years you have to learn to accommodate stress. I had never done any administrative work until I accepted this job in 1975. Somehow I thought I'd spend more time writing.

It was hard for me to learn that you've *got* to answer all the letters, and you've *got* to respond to all the requests by all the deadlines. And you've *got* to talk to everybody.

The most stressful thing involved is that you've got to learn to say “no.” That doesn't come easy to me. I like to be positive, affirmative, and I'd much rather say “yes” than “no.” But limitations on resources don't always allow me to say “yes.”

Talking is my main thing. I have a full schedule of talking, and all the time I'm talking, I ought to be writing that letter and I ought to be making that

After running, I just feel great. It's one of those pursuits you can engage in without any talent at all. You're not racing anybody, at least I'm not.

I try to enter the law school Turkey Trot—this year I missed it because I was ill. But the year before I really distinguished myself by finishing **dead last**—absolute last. The next person to me was Barbara Koskela and she was at least two blocks ahead of me.

### Tell us about your family.

I have a son (John, 25) in medical school (4th year), and a daughter (Sarah) 12 years old, in Franklin Junior High School. My wife (Susan) is quite artistically inclined. My particular interest is music, her interest is art, and we both like to read.

### Have you played music professionally?

No—never—I never got

beyond high school band, but I enjoy listening. *Sidenote: Dean Warren played three kinds of clarinets; his love of music finds him, like many of his colleagues, at the Los Angeles Philharmonic Symphony concerts and the New York City Opera Los Angeles.*

### What types of books do you enjoy?

Historical books, biographies in particular. I like to read, but I find my time for recreational reading is somewhat limited. The biography that I've read recently is Cecil's biography of Lord Melbourne.

Since I spent some time in the Pacific during World War II, I found William Manchester's new autobiographical work, entitled *Goodbye Darkness*, about his experience as a Marine, nostalgic.

My favorite detective story author this past year is the Englishwoman, P.D. James. Why are so many good detective stories written by Englishwomen?

### The books Dean Warren particularly enjoyed last year:

Wilson's *On Human Nature*; Gould's *Ever Since Darwin*; Powell's *The Medusa and the Snail*; the chapters on Islam in McNeil's *Rise of the West*.

Dean Warren is generally optimistic about the problems facing the law school. Throughout the interviews, he praised the entire faculty and staff, and voiced his desire that we take pride in being a part of a long tradition of professional legal education.

### FACULTY-STUDENT RELATIONS:

A law school professor used to be a martinet, an attacking professor. You were seriously suspect as a professor if you didn't terrorize students and even more so if you should ever “lose” an exchange in class. Professors were more distant 15 to 20 years ago.

Dean Warren commented that he would like to see closer faculty-student relations.

I'd like to see morning coffee breaks, where faculty and students could meet informally for a few moments each day. Perhaps in the faculty conference room, or the student lounge. I just don't think we see enough of each other.

**“You were seriously suspect as a professor if you didn't terrorize students . . .”**

I have seen some of the law schools do a luncheon between faculty and students—we used to do that at Stanford. We discussed family, personal interests, theories of legal education. By and large the attendees were self-selected, and were the ones who really felt a special interest.

The greatest thing about law school is that behind every law student is a story—people who've had experiences, capacities we just do not see in the classroom, just as we (faculty) have dimensions that students don't see.

Our faculty members are dedicated professionals, con-

sulted on national problems—if anything, they are slightly disappointed from time to time when it seems that students don't care.

### PARKING:

Parking—the demands for parking around here are astronomical. I do not foresee any substantial breakthrough on parking. As the university builds more buildings, there are less parking lots.



### HOUSING:

Our worst problem. We are working right now to get more rooms in the dorms for law students, and I feel that there is a good possibility of improving the situation. We'd like to be a rich law school with our own dorm close by, but that doesn't seem to be a possibility. For one thing, there's simply no space to build here.

We are also working up a system of a housing clearing house to help students find roommates during the summer. We realize it is a shock to out of state students to come to Los Angeles and face the immediate problem of finding a place to live.

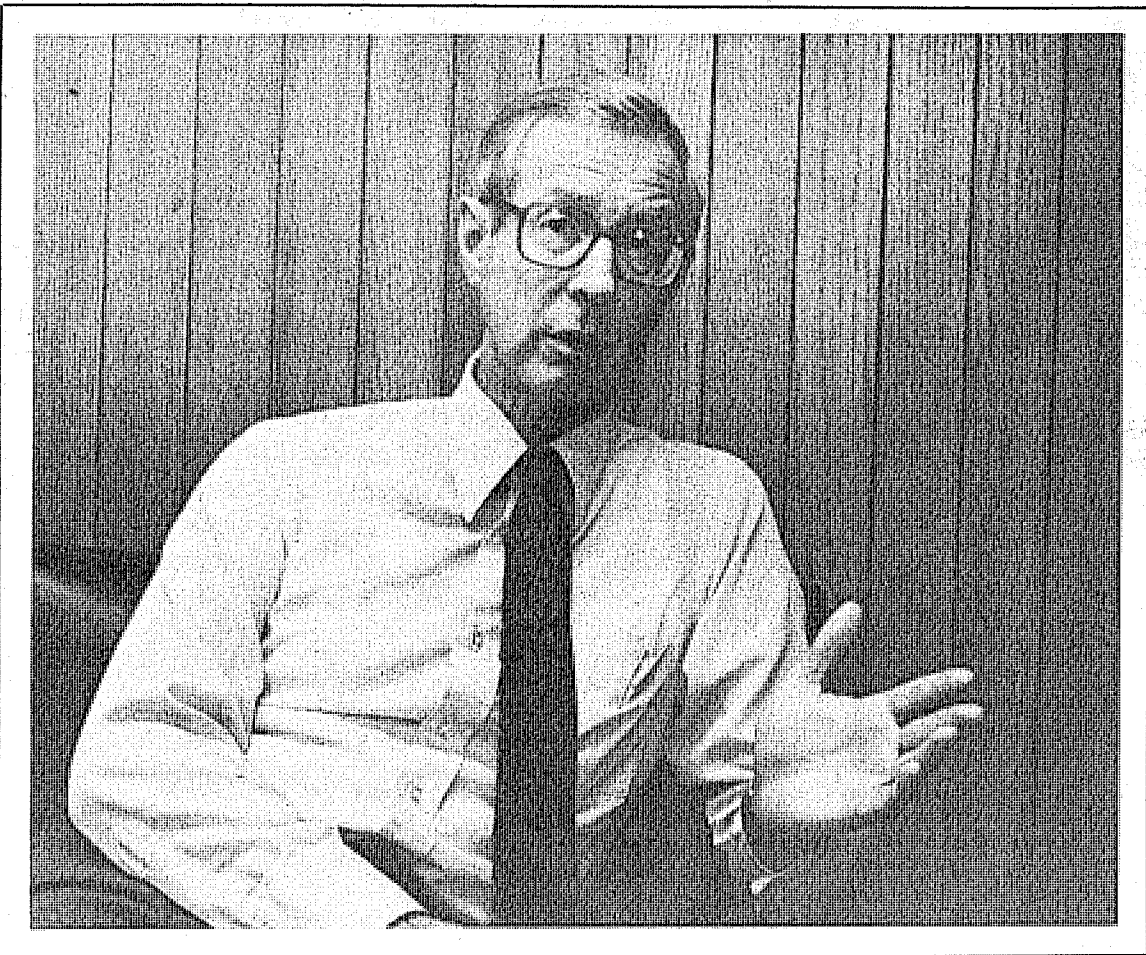
### FINANCIAL AID:

We are working to improve the situation; we realize the grants do not come out until late summer and are trying to get notice of funding out to students sooner.

### CLINICAL PROGRAMS:

I think the students who want to learn skills in the art or science of interviewing, counseling, negotiating, litigating, writing documents, etc., ought to have that opportunity—like clinical work is available in medical schools.

At UC Berkeley, as you may well know, they have no inhouse clinical courses at all. Zero. And I think that's tragic.



# Lawyer

## PERSONAL STRESS COUNSELING:

We've never been able to afford to have professional counseling here at law school, a place where students can turn when problems and stress build up. It's difficult to finance.

UCLA does have central counseling, and we are supposed to send people over to them. In fact, more people than you might realize go over there.



Law school is a stress management situation; heavy anxieties do go along with law school. Sometimes faculty members can be of some help.

Our goal in choosing faculty, and staff, is to find personalities who relate well to students, and we do get many compliments from students for our staff.

### PLACEMENT:

Last year was very difficult. We had a 35 per cent increase in the number of law firms coming to UCLA to interview. Our placement director quit in the height of the interview season; our computer broke down—it was a disaster!

Thank goodness our hard-working people in the Placement Office were able to take over the program.

We have limited resources with which to hire staff. Some of the schools where students pay very high tuition have a lot of people working in placement. Here we pay relatively low tuition and it comes home to roost. Next fall, however, we'll hire a part time person for the season.

### CHANGES IN CURRICULUM AND STUDENT LIFE:

Fifteen to 20 years ago, we saw a lot of card playing in the lounge—a student contest to see who could goof off the most. Strangely enough, back then if a student's grades fell below the minimum, it was an automatic drop from school. Today we are more lenient. Back then, the first two full years of law school consisted of prescribed classes, instead of only the first year today.

then, but the study guides were very poor, nothing like the aids today. I think that these study aids do provide a structure for organizing, for outlining a class, but as far as using them to "learn the law"—even when I am with two prominent attorneys who are in the same field of law, they decline to state what the "black letter law" is.

### How do you see UCLA law school in historical perspective?

We didn't start here until 1949. By that time most of the law schools that we compete with had been in business 50 to 100 years. UCLA Law School has come from the early 50's as a small regional law school into one of the great national law schools.

It is an enormous gratification to me to see that a great number of us here, who made UCLA become a great national law school, are still on the faculty. . . I believe the past has been great; the future will be even better.

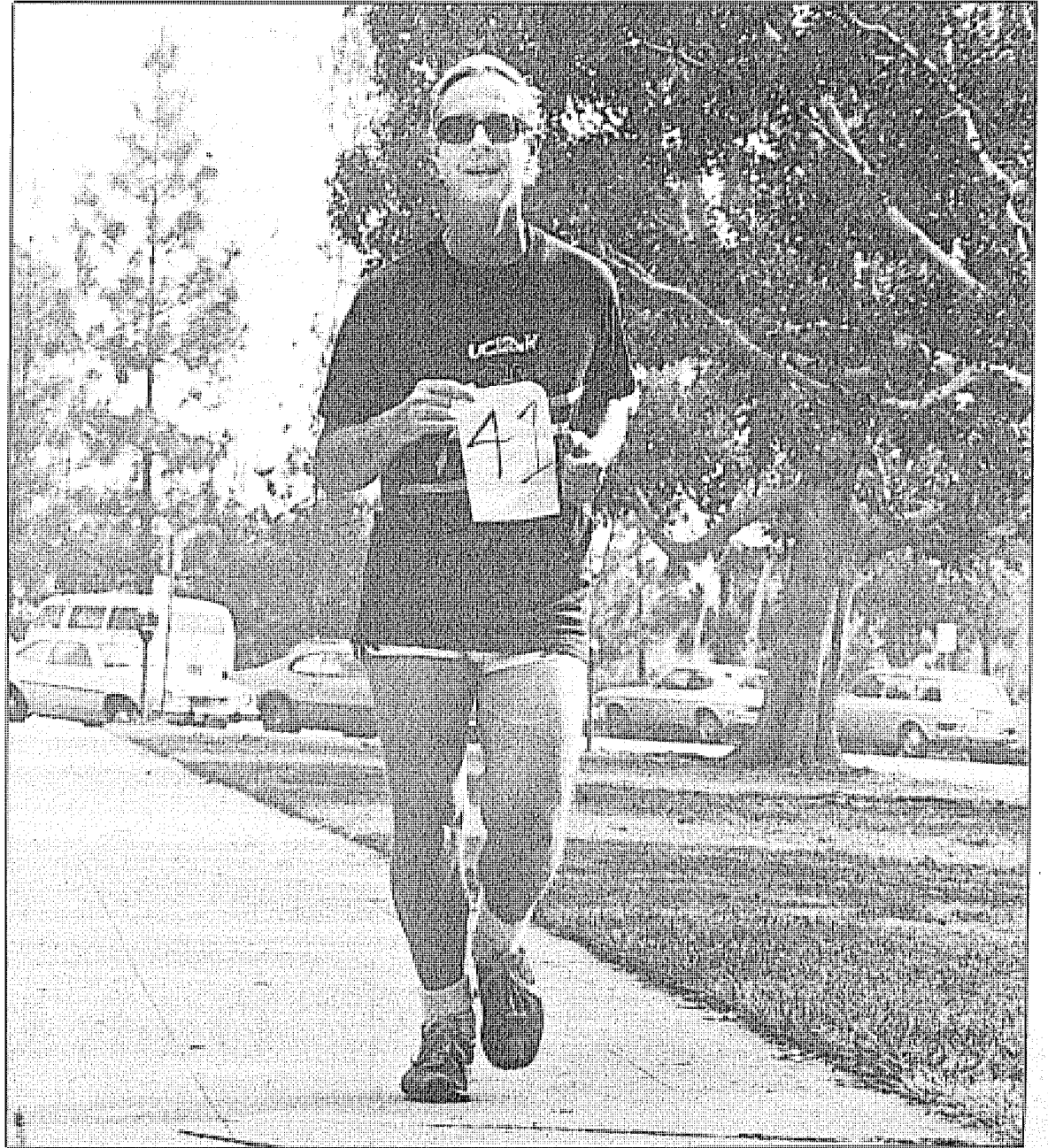
UCLA law school graduates total about four to five thousand today; we have 1103 students enrolled. In size, among the nation's top law schools, only Harvard and the University of Texas have a larger enrollment. Of course, there are other California law schools which have larger student bodies—Hastings and Western States.

### Would more funding help solve the problems facing UCLA law school?

Oh yes, it would help. We need more scholarship money.

We certainly need more personnel in Placement, Admissions, Student Affairs, Financial Aid, Counseling; new buildings . . .

. . . we will be announcing fairly shortly a new endowed chair . . . we always work for other sources of funding—but some



the university that we should get a bigger slice of the university pie, but since we are in a period of shrinking pie, it's tough.

### Where do we look for more funds?

We ask the university administration; we solicit funds from private sources, mostly our own alumni.

We are in an era of limited priorities. We're in the time of the great paradox. Never have the great public law schools—UCLA, Virginia, Michigan, Berkeley—been more important in terms of students wanting to get in, never have we been more important in terms of law firms and agencies wanting to hire our

The private law schools have been able to increase their tuitions—at least at the inflation rate. Seems to be in some instances higher than the inflation rate, while our tuition has been frozen for a long time.

I'm not proposing that it be otherwise.

The legislature has not really financed the university in any way that has kept up with inflation, so we are caught. We are caught at a time when there is a great deal of movement in legal education, a great deal of expensive programs that we need to increase. For instance, our clinical program is very expensive. Only about one third

tional experience. I wish our students realized how good this faculty is and how rich this educational program is.

Educational programs are our first concern. But we'd also like to attract more good students. It's easier to learn if you don't have to commute 40 miles per day and if you have enough to eat and a decent place to live, although it's quite clear that to the extent we're spending the taxpayers' money we've got to emphasize the educational aspects first.

I do think that one thing law students ought to keep in mind when they have to make sacrifices to attend law school, is that many of you will find later in life that it was worth it.

You're in a terrific profession and a great deal of personal gratification comes with the profession. You will tend to look back on financial problems as somewhat minimal—let me show you a dramatic statistic:

**“ . . . we've never been as high quality as we are right now . . . And we've never been as broke as we are right now.”**

forms of financing come with strings attached.

The basic problem is that legal education today is more individualized and more expensive. We have to educate

graduates, in terms of the quality of graduates we have—we've never been as high quality as we are right now. And we've never been as broke as we are right now.

of our students get to take the program—we could use more money there.

We are really caught in a financial bind. We are unable to keep up with our increased costs. We are trying to keep up by raising more private funds and this does help, but we are also trying to deal with it by getting the university to realize that legal education is a lot more expensive venture than it was 25 years ago when we had no clinical work, very little seminar work, and basically large classes and relatively small faculty.

We want the university to understand that law school education is and should be as expensive as other forms of graduate education like medical schools, Ph.D. programs, and so forth. It's an uphill battle.

The administration at this university has been really quite supportive within the limits of its resources. They have been generous, as generous as they can be. Little by little we are making progress.

UCLA Law School is able to

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Illinois, 1954-60

UCLA, 1959-72

Stanford, 1972-75

UCLA since 1975

(commercial, consumer, and bankruptcy law)

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Draftsman of Uniform Consumer Credit Code, 1964-74.

Chairman, Consumer Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board, 1979-80.

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# Placement's Cairl...

(Continued from Page 1)  
 that placement is important to students and alumni alike, and that time and funds must be committed to the office.  
 But even without additional funds, many things can be done. Cairl has begun to develop a mailing list for out-of-state legal organizations, hoping that they will submit their job offers to UCLA. She has tapped community resources by organizing a monthly lecture series which she urges all students to attend. On February 19, Alternative Legal Careers introduced the idea of legal collectives and solo practice. Law as a Second Career (a lecture for returning

students) will be presented on March 19, and Alternatives to the Law will be on March 16.  
 Ms. Cairl's second goal is to provide a welcome environment and major resources for minority students. Past experience has caused many students to "tune out" the Placement Office, and Leticia Cairl would like to turn this situation around. She has already begun to send relevant job information directly to student organizations.  
 Major problems in meeting these goals have been limited funds and lack of time. Cairl is willing to put in as much time as her plans require. Given her

energy and another year, she will undoubtedly accomplish many of them. With respect to the lack of funds, she has been working on drawing alumni contributions to the Law School through the presentation of an active placement program.  
 By making herself accessible to all and by showing that she is truly willing to listen, Ms. Cairl has earned much support in the student community as well as in the administrative body. The Law School stands to gain if she gets the chance to develop these relationships further, and to accomplish the many tasks which she has set for herself and for the Placement Office.

# Dean Warren...

(Continued from Page 5)  
**One final question, Dean Warren. How do you see your position and the position of UCLA Law School in terms of the future?**  
 If you had to describe my basic job, it's to see that we get our fair share of the funds available. That is the bottom

line of what I do.  
 What I like to think about is that UCLA has an amazing history. We are the youngest of the major law schools in the country. We are the only postwar law school in the United States that has made it big.  
 This is the happiest thing that

has ever happened to me in my professional life, to see a small regional law school in three decades become a national powerhouse, and to know that the best part is yet to be written.  
 We are part of a young, innovative law school, with as rich and varied an educational program as any law school in the country. End of sermon.

## Odds & Ends

AALSA interviews Asian American applicants, not necessarily applicants from Asian countries.

On This Day . . .  
 Feb. 23 Hadley v. Baxendale 1854  
 Feb. 24 Marbury v. Madison 1803

Mar. 6 Dred Scott v. Sandford 1856  
 Mar. 6 McCulloch v. Maryland 1819  
 Mar. 8 Oliver Wendell Holmes born 1841  
 Mar. 9 New York Times v. Sullivan 1964  
 Mar. 14 MacPherson v. Buick 1916  
 Mar. 16 Fletcher v. Peck 1810  
 Mar. 18 Gideon v. Wainwright 1963

## Benched...

(Continued from Page 6)  
 The Court is now stuck. Neither by cleaving to nor by cleaving from the Warren Court tradition can it dispell the notion that it invents the Constitution as it goes along. To maintain course is to antagonize further; to reverse would confirm that Constitutional "interpretation" is largely arbitrary choice.  
 If this is bad for the country, it is at least good for the law student. It could save the sight of some of us: raise up your bloodshot eyes from the text, friends, to the judges.

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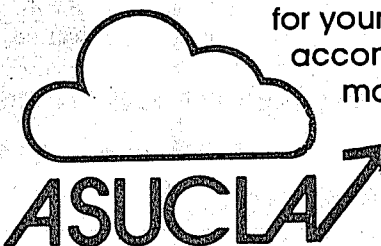
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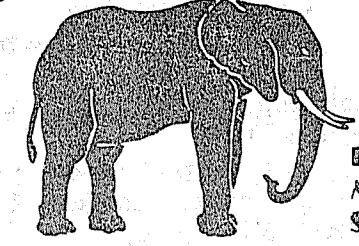
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**Christian Lawyer**

**Laws of Man and God**

By Daniel Skubik

The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God. (Psalms 14:1) The Bible, the Holy *Biblos*, the *Tenach*, the Scriptures . . . is making a comeback. Or perhaps it is more appropriate to say that men are returning to it. From many sides, interest has awakened: from fundamental Christianity to Orthodox Judaism, study and application of the Holy Writ increases. Neither can one ignore the resurgence of Islam and its dutiful application of the *Qu'ran* (*Koran*). Numbers of the faithful are multiplying daily. Even at law school.

But, why? From whence comes such a renewal? And what has this to do with the study of law? Is not our legal cloister sufficient unto itself? Complete answers may not be in this short space. Still, outer fringes may be illuminated. Come and let us reason together.

**Judging**

The short verse heading the column speaks of fools and God. In fact, it might better be translated "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no Judge." Similarly, Jesus' proscription "Judge not, that ye be not judged" (Matthew 7:1) can also be translated "Stop thinking that you won't be judged!" In both instances, there is a warning of a Judge who judges; escape from the bar is impossible and the thought of escape is foolish.

This position of the Lord as Judge is a continuous theme, running throughout the Old and New Covenants (Testaments). This Judgeship, however, is a position foreign to Anglo-American legal theory: the Biblical Judge is in an active, dynamic position; not passive. He seeks out the wicked for punishment and the righteous for vindication. The emphasis is on vindication; a judge has not fulfilled his position until he has acted as redeemer (*go'el*) for those who are wronged. This is as true for the men who are appointed over the people as it is for the Lord Himself.

In fulfilling this active role, the judge must apply both the letter and the spirit of the Law. This Law, the Torah (or Pentateuch, the first five books of the Bible) is more than "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not." While numerous prescriptions and prohibitions compose the 613 *mitzvot* (commandments), the Law provides a manner of living — a way of life, which provides a foundation for an orderly relationship between God-and-man and between man-and-man. More than this, it provides a foundation for an orderly relationship between God-and-society, for "the people" is also an entity requiring order and justice.

**The Right Law**

The desire to rediscover this foundation is a driving force behind a renewal of faith in modern society. It is more than a desire for security in outward order. (Totalitarian systems are capable of achieving this.) It is more than a desire for outward absolutes. (Devotion to almost any system can rule the individual.) The desire is for inward assurance which leads to inward and societal peace.

Relativism which makes man the measure of all things is ultimately empty. *Unless there exists an "ought" both inside and above us, we are only capable of describing what "is."* The gap between "is" and "ought" remains unbridgeable, until the "ought" is found and applied. The Christian lawyer seeks to do this.

Natural Law? Perhaps. But present notions of natural law (such as Radbruch's formulation) stray far from a necessary basis in revelation. So, we return to square one: what does Scripture reveal to us about man and what he is — what does he need to close the gap between "is" and "ought"? Only here can founding principles be discovered.

**Biblical Law**

It only for its historical value, the Bible is a necessary text and tool in legal studies. Its imprint is found deeply embedded in the common law. Professor George

Fletcher traces some of these connections in his book, *Rethinking Criminal Law*. The great English treatise writers, such as Blackstone, make frequent mention of Biblical law and its reception into the common law.

Neither is modern American law free from Biblical influence. While "taint," for example, is usually referred to in statutes, the theory of tainted persons and things is part and parcel of many judicial opinions. As I understand Professor Fletcher, California's formulation of a felony-murder rule is an outcropping of a type of tainting and "dirty hands" doctrine.

Other examples of areas where Biblical thinking has "infiltrated" include issues of right to abortion, affirmative obligations to rescue, euthanasia and mercy killing, capital punishment, and even environmental and contract law, to name but a few.

But usage of the Bible as a tool need not cease with historical inquiries. Biblical principles may be applied to transform present day legal institutions. Neither need the fear arise that such a revolution would cause an unjust retrogression, for the first principle of Biblical legalism is self-transformation. Such transformation is the product of recognition and relationship: recognition of man's true place in this world and a right relationship with others and the Creator. As the individual changes, he touches those around him. As he practices his legal craft, new foundations can be laid.

Such principles are statements of faith, but it is a faith

that is alive. It is not a faith grounded upon principles or absolutes, but in the One who gave them. Such is the prayer of an unknown Confederate soldier:

I asked God for strength, that I might achieve.

I was made weak, that I might learn humbly to obey.

I asked for health, that I might do greater things.

I was given infirmity, that I might do better things.

I asked for riches, that I might be happy.

I was given poverty, that I might be wise.

I asked for power, that I might have the praise of men.

I was given weakness, that I might feel the need of God.

I asked for all things, that I might enjoy life.

I was given life, that I might enjoy all things.

I got nothing that I asked for — But everything I had hoped for.

Almost despite myself — My unspoken prayers were answered.

I am, among all men, most richly blessed.

**Banks...**

(Continued from Page 1)

With success has come respect. He regularly speaks at clinics and gives jumping exhibitions for high school and junior high school students. His message to these youths is fourfold:

(1) Sports is important, but more is needed to be a success in life.

(2) Believe in a higher being.

(3) Believe in yourself and your ability to go forward. "Don't put up roadblocks. Be the best."

(4) Share yourself with others. You'll learn from them and they'll learn from you.

Living by his maxims, Banks' career has been sterling. A member of the 1980 U.S. Olympic team, he was naturally disappointed by the U.S. decision to boycott the Moscow Olympics — he believes sports and politics should not mix.

Banks is determined to make the 1984 U.S. Olympic team, to participate in the Games here in Los Angeles. To keep in training, he participates in available meets, including the UCLA-Pepsi meet here at Drake Stadium later in the spring. Stay tuned for details.

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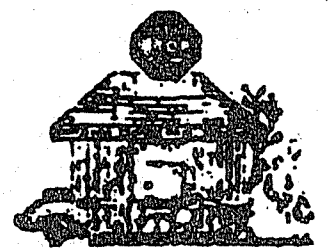
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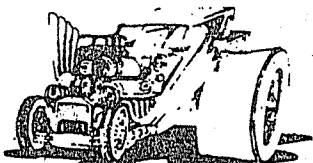
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VENTURA  
LA VERNE  
FULLERTON

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY  
SAN DIEGO  
FRESNO

CONTACT YOUR NEAREST BAR/BRI OFFICE OR YOUR CAMPUS REPRESENTATIVE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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Nilda Cordero  
397-6381 S'81  
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398-2683 S'81

Schuyler Moore  
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Kim Sainten  
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Lani Dawson  
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