

UCLA

The Docket

Title

The Docket Vol. 38 No. 5

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/76j5x7bk>

Journal

The Docket, 38(5)

Author

UCLA Law School

Publication Date

1990-02-01

4  
P  
02

---

# THE DOCKET

---

## UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW

---

v. 38 #5

DOCKET

UCLA  
LAW LIBRARY  
RECEIVED

FEBRUARY 1990

AM FEB 14 1990

## Uclaw May Change Calendar

by: Tom Hudson, 1L  
*Managing Editor*

On Monday, February 5, an open forum was held to discuss two proposals to alter the Law School's Fall calendar. The first proposal would move the first day of the semester back a week from August 20 to August 27. If this proposal were adopted, the Administration could implement a second proposal to conduct one week of on-campus interviews before school and three weeks of interviews during the Fall semester.

Chris Littleton, Chairman of the Placement Committee, explained that holding interviews earlier could improve students' chances of getting job offers. The change might be detrimental to some students, Littleton added, because law firms usually focus on "objective" criteria (i.e.

grades) at the outset of the interviewing process, while they begin to consider other qualifications as the end of the hiring season approaches. She stressed that the Placement Committee is committed to maintaining its high rate of success; 90% of last year's 3Ls had job offers by graduation.

Dean Barbara Varat discussed some of the pros and cons of the proposals. If implemented, students would lose one of the four reading days before finals. The last day of finals would fall on December 21 instead of December 17 and thus the winter break would be a week shorter.

Dean Praeger said she would consider ways to avoid shortening the winter break if the proposal were adopted, since faculty need a full three weeks to recuperate as well. In order to

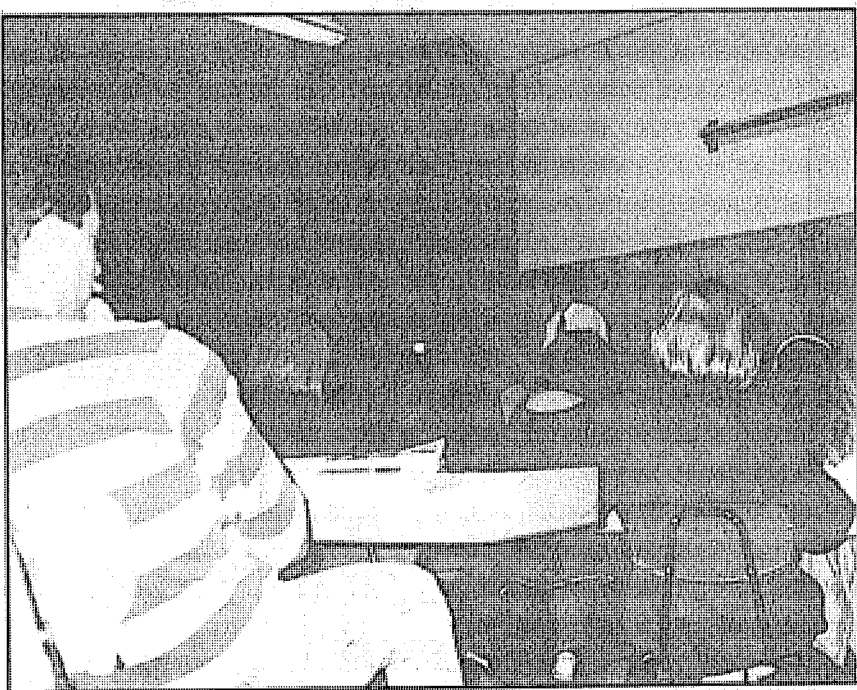
adopt the proposal without shortening the winter break, UCLAW would have to make other calendar changes such as the removing the Labor Day holiday. Scheduling flexibility is restrained by University guidelines requiring 146 teaching days per year.

Bill McGeary, Director of the On-Campus Interview Program, outlined some possible improvements in the the interviewing process. The Placement Office has considered extending its hours and adding new services such as telephone counseling and mail-in resume critiquing to facilitate increased access during peak periods. If the second proposal were implemented, students would have to submit bid-sheets and resumes during the summer. During the first week of school, students would submit another

bid-sheet for a second, 3-week interviewing period. McGeary suggested that UCLAW students would gain an advantage by being the first to interview with the large West Coast firms. "We can expect the law firms which interview on campus to cooperate with whatever proposal we adopt," he added.

According to Daniel Ortega, 1L, the Student Representative to the Placement Committee, students' main concern about the proposals is the shortening of the winter break. He explained that the extra week's pay in the Summer was very important to some students who favor the proposals. For Ortega, the "Big IF" is whether

See "Calendar"  
on page 10



**Professor Peter Arenella, who teaches criminal law here at UCLAW, spoke about the not guilty verdicts in the McMartin trial on January 31, 1990. The trial, the most expensive criminal prosecution in California history, cost taxpayers \$15 million. Arenella explained that the verdicts were proper under the demanding "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard as the prosecution had a weak evidentiary case and criticized the conduct of D.A.'s who bring cases without substantial evidence to support conviction to a grand jury.**

## Process for Student Evaluations May Change

by: James Harrison, 1L  
*Staff Writer*

During the last several months, faculty members have been discussing the student evaluation system and airing ideas for reform. Although students often spend less than five minutes checking the ratings boxes and scribbling their impressions of the professor, the numbers and the comments are quite significant to the faculty. Student evaluations of faculty members are reviewed in light of decisions affecting promotions, distinguished teaching awards, permanent appointments, and tenure. Similarly, professors use evaluations in assessing their own strengths and weaknesses. Evaluations are particularly important to younger faculty members who view the comments and the numbers as an important source of feedback. Faculty members do not dispute the importance of the evaluation system; the numbers provide a useful measure of student satisfaction, but many professors feel that undue weight is given to

See "Evaluations" at page 11

# View Points

## Just What Kind of Parking Priority do Law Students Get Anyway?

Alas, the new semester begins with yet another piece of bad news from Campus Parking: permits are no longer valid at meters on campus. In other words, if you are one of the fortunate few to receive parking permits at all; your evening and weekend parking privileges apply only at parking structures. Signs have been posted up at the meters near the law school; otherwise, annual permit holders have received no official notification from Campus Parking Services. Thus, many law students who have used their parking permits to park gratis at meters for the last 3 years (including the most recent Fall Semester) now find themselves being slapped with \$18 tickets for expired meters.

Being able to park at a meter is more than a convenience. Given the fact the rapes and assaults do take place on the UCLA campus and they do take place in UCLA parking structures, the "courtesy" of parking at a meter close to the law building (as one Parking Enforcement official described the newly-revoked right) is hardly a courtesy at all. Moreover, the legality of the decision to revoke parking privileges is questionable at best. Students purchased parking permits with the express right to park at meters for free during designated hours. Now, half way into the school year, Campus Parking has decided to change its mind. Perhaps some enterprising law student will file a class action suit against the university to enjoin Parking Enforcement officers from ticketing permit holders at the meters. All this and, allegedly, law students have priority when applying for permits. Of course, the large number of law students denied permits who must bus to school, ride their bikes or pay \$5 per day to park in Westwood would just like some on-campus parking to begin with. §

Please Recycle This  
Paper. Use the  
Recycling Bins Located  
in the Student Lounge.

## LET YOUR VIEWPOINT BE KNOWN

Submissions Needed by the Docket.

The Docket is dedicated to becoming a vital voice in the UCLAW community. We invite all interested students, faculty and staff to submit articles and letters for publication. Please limit your submissions to 1000 words.

It is the Docket's policy not to edit or editorialize about submissions from the UCLAW community. The Docket does reserve the right to refuse to publish submissions which are particularly offensive or libelous. Nonetheless, the Docket is dedicated to covering all sides of issues of importance to everyone in the UCLAW community.

Please write to or for the Docket. Staff positions are available for writers, editors and photographers. Contact Sherry Lear, 3L, by leaving a note in her box or at the Docket mailbox at the Information Desk.

## The Docket

**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**  
SHERRY LEAR

**MANAGING EDITOR**  
THOMAS HUDSON

**NEWS EDITOR**  
JOHN KIRKLAND

**COPY EDITOR**  
Jill Cooper

**STAFF**  
Helen Glogovac  
James Harrison  
Dennis Lee

*The Docket* is published by the students of UCLA School of Law, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA, 90024; Telephone (213) 825-9437. *The Docket* does not accept responsibility for opinions expressed in the works of individual authors or for factual errors in contributions received. Copyright © 1990.



# UCLA LAW SCHOOL

# 87%

CALIFORNIA BAR/BRI'S PASS RATE AT UCLA LAW SCHOOL -- SUMMER 1989

AGAIN THIS YEAR, BAR/BRI STUDENTS  
OUTPERFORMED ALL OTHER STUDENTS ON THE  
CALIFORNIA BAR EXAM. THE OVERALL BAR/BRI PASS  
RATE FOR THE SUMMER 1989 CALIFORNIA BAR EXAM  
WAS HIGHER THAN THE STATE RATE AND MUCH  
HIGHER THAN THE RATE FOR STUDENTS THAT DID  
NOT TAKE BAR/BRI.

WHICH IS WHY MORE PEOPLE TAKE CALIFORNIA  
BAR/BRI THAN ALL OTHER COURSES COMBINED.



Do it once. Do it right. And never do it again!



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## IN CELEBRATION OF AFRICAN- AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH: RACIAL SLURS IN UCLA CLASSROOM

On February 6, 1990, Black students at UCLA were subjected to racial insensitivity of such a magnitude that it cannot be ignored. Professor Lowenstein, in the last few minutes of his Constitutional Law II class wrote on the blackboard, "FUCK THE NIGGERS."

The class had been discussing *Cohen v California*, in which the Supreme Court held the term "Fuck the draft" cannot be constitutionally banned because it could lead to suppression of ideas and a line drawing problem. Lowenstein, questioning the Court's opinion, wrote "FUCK THE NIGGERS" on the board, and asked, "How is that statement different than 'fuck the draft'?"

A woman in the class pointed out that the term "nigger" is directed at a particular group of people and its use can lead to violence. Lowenstein then wrote on the board "FUCK THE REPUBLICANS" and pointed out they too were a "group of people." He ended class by saying, "if we do not allow this to be said [pointing to his "FUCK THE NIGGERS" statement on the board], aren't we line drawing? Should we be?"

It appears that Lowenstein was trying to make one of two points: 1) does or can the court line draw, or 2) if we allow "Fuck the draft" to be protected speech, shouldn't the terms like "FUCK THE NIGGERS" also be protected?

Lowenstein's racially derogatory remarks were unnecessary and thoughtless. "Nigger" is a vulgar and cruel term that has been used to oppress Blacks in this country for hundreds of years. Its use immediately brings to mind countless physical and mental hurts, insults, and degradations Blacks in this country have had to face ever since we were brought here in slavery. The term "Republicans" by contrast does not identify any immutable trait in a person, nor does it typically arouse feelings of anger or painful memories of lynchings, killings, and discrimination against people merely on the basis of their skin color.

What is equally distressing is the number of students that have defended Lowenstein's comments as being an "instructional tool" used to make an effective point about the right to free speech. Black UCLA students welcome constructive discussions on race relations in this country, both in class and out of class — but this issue is NOT about an instructional tool. The issue at hand is total lack of sensitivity for three students in the class (out of approximately 60) who would be personally affronted by actually seeing such a historic insult written on the blackboard by someone with power to award grades, as well as the additional effect it has on all the Black students who subsequently hear how their fellow classmates were treated in a UCLA class.

If Lowenstein was seeking as "instructional tool", he could have simply asked students how they would feel if the statement was not about the draft, but an ethnic group. This neither singles out one particular group, nor does it inflict unwarranted hurt and humiliation on a segment of the student body. The students at UCLA do not need shock treatment to understand concepts, especially when the point is not that hard to understand in the first place.

Neither can Lowenstein be defended on the grounds that he did not intend to offend anyone. Insensitivity is "strict liability"; negligent infliction of an ethnic slur in no way diminishes its impact on us. The fact that Lowenstein warned the class in the beginning of the semester that he would sometimes use abusive and offensive language also does not exonerate him. Rather, it indicates his awareness that this was a particularly sensitive word; but he chose to use it anyway. So what if students are offended; an "educational" point was presumably made!

The Docket has asked students to submit "war stories" about

See "Slurs" at page 10

## Professor Apologizes

*Professor Lowenstein made the following statement to his Constitutional Law II class on Thursday, January 8. The Docket has re-printed it with his permission.*

It has come to my attention that the words I wrote on the blackboard during Tuesday's class caused pain and distress to some of the students in the class. Since this effect was entirely unintended but quite real, I should like to apologize.

I wrote the words on the assumption, which I hope was justified, that they would be recognized as deeply offensive by every member of this class. As I anticipated would happen, during the discussion a student eloquently argued that what I wrote was different from the expression in *Cohen v California* [403 U.S. 15 (1971)], because the hateful words were aimed at a particular group — an especially vulnerable group.

The purpose of putting this example forward was to make clear the bitter and unevenly distributed cost that must be paid if we are to follow *Cohen* to the extent of protecting all offensive speech under the First Amendment. Each student must decide individually whether that cost ought to be borne.

In addition, I was looking forward to the theme of content-neutrality, which emerges in the cases assigned today and will continue to be prominent in this course. The example was intended to lay the groundwork for recognition that a content-neutral First Amendment that protects racist hate speech the same as all other kinds of speech may have decidedly non-neutral effects on various groups within society.

In failing to anticipate that putting forth the example as I did would itself impose the cost that I was intending to merely bring to light, I committed a misjudgment that I deeply regret.

Dan Lowenstein, Professor of Law

## In Support of CALPIRG

Dear Editor:

Last month's op-ed piece, "Opinion: What is CALPIRG," was a mixture of half-truths and out-of-step political beliefs. We cannot let Mr. Hudson's diatribe go unanswered.

The California Public Interest Research Group (CALPIRG), in its own words, is "a statewide student directed, non-profit, non-partisan organization which conducts research and advocacy in the areas of environmental preservation, consumer protection, public health and safety, and governmental and corporate accountability. CALPIRG provides students the opportunity to learn effective civic skills while impacting important public policy issues." There are similar PIRG's in many states, not only providing students and recent grads opportunities to learn organizational and managerial skills, but also providing research data that is not funded by business interests or government.

As far as CALPIRG funds and the undergraduate government (USAC) "controversy," the only contract violation by CALPIRG, as determined by an independent arbitrator, was a missed deadline on an audit. The fault was determined to lie with CALPIRG's auditor. CALPIRG subsequently submitted an accounting of the money it received from USAC, and the student government, satisfied that the money was used in the interests of UCLA students, released the \$51,000 in funds. It must be noted that the graduate student government, which controls the funds we check off, never held up

See "CALPIRG", page 10

## Current Legal Issue: Insurance Bad Faith

by: Sherry Lear, 3L  
*Editor-in Chief*

"Royal Globe (1979-1988),  
 may it Rest in Peace."  
 Justice Mosk

On an April day, Dewell Crews went to the Emergency room at Beverly Hospital due to severe stomach pains. He emerged permanently disabled.

Under current California law, Crews has no right to sue the hospital's insurance company for denying his claim. In August 1988, the California Supreme Court decided the case Moradi-Shalal v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Companies and ruled that a third party does not have a private cause of action against an insurer for failing to settle a claim.

Senate Bill 1329, introduced by State Senators Marks and Rosenthal, would reinstate such a right to sue for what is known in legal jargon as "bad faith" practices by insurance companies. If passed, the bill would create a duty on insurance companies to "act in good faith toward, and to deal fairly with, current and prospective policy holders and other persons intended to be protected by any policy of insurance." The bill would enable policyholders and third parties to bring an action against an insurer for violation of Insurance Code §790.03 which prohibits "unfair and deceptive" practices by insurance companies in settling claims. The bill authorizes recovery of compensatory and punitive damages.

After his injury, Crews has been an outspoken advocate of the bill. He was working as a delivery/salesperson for OroWeat Bread—a Teamsters job which Crews describes as "the best job I ever had in my life." On April 28, 1987, Crews went to work with a stomach ache. "In the morning, when I was delivering bread, the pain got so severe that I went to Beverly Hospital," Crews explained. He went to the Emergency room where a nurse gave him a shot of in his left buttock. At this point, Crews "hollered. It hurt like hell." His leg went numb. "When I got off of the table my leg was just dangling there like a piece of meat," Crews said. He managed to drag himself from the Emergency room and home to bed.

That was over 2 years ago. Today, Crews experiences pain in his left leg "85 percent of the time." He describes the pain as "electric"; it is so intense that he has difficulty sleeping and walks with a cane to avoid putting any weight on his left side. Crews has sued Beverly Hospital, which is insured by Farmers Insurance Exchange, for medical malpractice and requests \$1.7 million in damages. The suit alleges that the hospital did not follow standard practices for intramuscular injections and that the injector misdirected the needle so that it struck the sciatic nerve causing a condition known as sciatic neuropathy. Crews related how his doctors explained the condition to him: "Nerves are like a telephone cable, there are a lot of little wires inside. If the wires are severed, they will cross. A scar forms inside of the nerve and blocks transmissions from the brain so that it doesn't work." Because nerves do not regenerate, it is a permanent condition. Farmers had denied any liability in the suit and offered Crews \$5,000 to settle "in an effort to avoid the expense of further litigation."

Because of the constant pain to his leg, Crews has been unable to work since June, 1987. He has one source of income: Social Security Disability, which pays \$579 per month. His rent and utilities

run about \$400 per month; the rest goes for food, laundry soap and the like. Since his injury, Crews has been evicted twice. At one point, he lived in his car for two months and scrounged in garbage cans for food. Before his second eviction, his car was repossessed and Crews found himself living out on the street with his belongings. He cannot afford medical insurance or \$30 per month for Medicare. His teeth have begun to fall out from poor nutrition. Allan Gerson, a clinical psychologist, has diagnosed Crews as "experiencing major depression, with suicidal ideations" and in need of continued medical and psychological care.

Unfortunately, the saga is sadder yet. Crews not only lost his ability to work, he lost his daughter, Kimberly, now 12 years old. Crews divorced his first wife in 1984 and she committed suicide about 3 years later. At the time, Crews was laid off and his daughter went to live with his ex-wife's sister. He got the OroWeat job six months later and was "just getting back on my feet" when he was injured. He was later notified that the girl's aunt and uncle wanted to

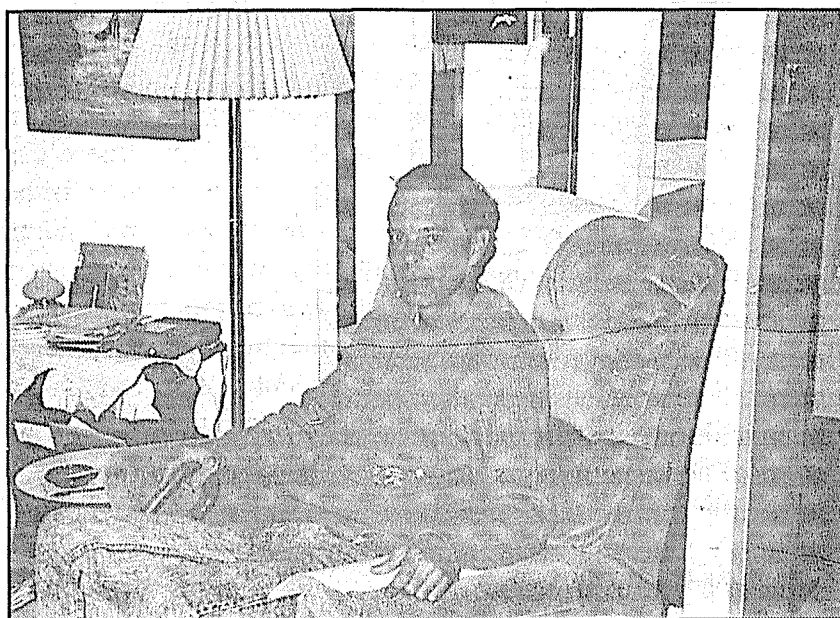
adopt her. "I couldn't fight the adoption at the time because I was living in my car," Crews said. He stayed in contact with her until his phone was cut off while he was living in San Diego; the family has since moved and despite numerous attempts, Crews has been unable to locate her.

According to Larry Morse, Legislative Director for Senator Marks, stories like Dewell Crews' were seen immediately after the Moradi-Shalal decision. "Attorneys call this office and complain that insurance companies are not taking claims as seriously anymore. Their attitude is 'Take it or leave it.'" Morse

explained. Despite such complaints, an effective insurance lobby blocked passage of Bill 1329 in the California Senate, Morse said. Currently, the bill is in the inactive file, which means it is effectively dead for the year. According to Morse, Senator Marks plans to reintroduce the bill in the 1991 session. In the meantime, proponents of the bill hope to data evidencing insurance company misconduct to convince the State Senate and Assembly to pass it. At that time, California will have a new governor who Morse hopes "will be more sympathetic."

Insurance companies have argued that the rule laid out in Royal Globe Insurance Co. v Superior Ct permitting third parties to sue insurance companies for bad faith was abused and that insurance companies settled with undeserving claimants to avoid a second, bad faith action. The current California Supreme Court overruled Royal Globe under the rationale that if the California legislature wanted to create a third party cause of action in Insurance Code §790.03, they would have done so expressly. In his dissenting opinion in Moradi-Shalal, Justice Mosk noted that bills introduced to overrule the Royal Globe decision ultimately died. "Thus," Mosk concluded, "the Legislature was not merely silent after Royal Globe, but refused to pass a bill expressly overruling it. In the circumstances this represents affirmative legislative approval and confirmation of the Royal Globe decision far beyond mere inattention."

Mosk also criticized the majority's invitation to the Insurance Commissioner to "continue" to enforce the California Insurance Code, noting that "not one case in 29 years" has been brought by the Insurance Commissioner to discipline a carrier for "unfair and deceptive acts or practices in the business of insurance." In June 1989, Ray Bourhis, an attorney, filed suit individually and on behalf of California taxpayers against Insurance Commissioner Roxanni Gillespie for



See "Bad Faith" on page 9



## The Dissent

by: Helen Glogovac



### Democracy At the End of the Decade

*Due to a computer error, the last few paragraphs of Helen's column failed to appear in the last issue of the Docket. Consequently, the entire column is being re-run. The Docket editorial staff apologizes to Helen and its readers for the error.*

With the Eighties now history and 1990 staring down from the calendar, I feel compelled to look back on the decade and try to make some sense of it. I spent most of the Eighties in college, waiting for something to happen, for the conservative tide to finally turn back. It never did. As the late Abbie Hoffman observed, today's campuses are hotbeds of social rest. The activists of the Sixties that turned into the yuppies of the Seventies never really woke up in the Eighties, they just got baby seats for their Volvo's. The apathy of the Seventies turned into the determined complacency of the Eighties. All this went on in the face of some of the most spectacular and unpredicted victories of "people power" around the globe, especially in Eastern Europe.

The end of the decade saw headlines

proclaiming the "end of communism" as one dictatorship fell after another. However, most of these democracy movements looked to Gorbachev rather than Bush for inspiration. The demonstrations in Tiananmen Square were not aimed at socialism but at corrupt and repressive bureaucrats. The Chinese students locked arms and sang "The Internationale" as the tanks advanced upon them. Either way, Bush could hardly be their hero after merely calling the resulting massacre "unfortunate" and then sending Scowcroft to Beijing to have tea with their assassins. I guess Bush thinks he did his bit for democracy by recapturing that little Frankenstein of his own creation that had run amuck in Panama.

Rather than riding the crest of this new wave of "people power," America seems to be backpedalling. The nineties greet us with racist bombings of civil rights attorneys and progressive judges. The ERA is not even close to being in the Constitution. The Bush administration is trying to outlaw abortion while, ironically, Romanians savor the smashing of just such prohibitions suffered during the despotic reign of the ultimate "pro-lifer," Nicolae Ceausescu. The Supreme Court is no longer the progressive guardian of women's and minority rights that it once was. The Supreme Court perversely applied strict scrutiny to protect white males (discrimination against women only gets intermediate scrutiny!) against a remedial minority business set-aside program in City of Richmond, refusing to give Richmond's black leadership the benefit of the doubt it recently gave to white Yonkers council members.

The Eighties was a particularly bad decade for the poor. We seem to have gotten used to stepping over the bodies of the homeless as government spending on low cost housing plummeted from \$30 billion in

1981 to just \$7 billion in 1988 (with Reagan HUD appointees helping themselves to a big chunk of that). Bush vetoed a \$1.20 per hour increase in the already sub-poverty-level minimum wage, showing his disregard for the working poor. Bush saves his largess for the rich, as he continues to push for a capital gains tax cut that would give the wealthiest 5% of Americans 80% of the savings. He justifies all this with the same discredited "trickle down" theory that he had at one time termed "voodoo" economics. Meanwhile, the middle class continues to shrink as fewer and fewer of us can afford to buy our own homes—never mind trying to attain the same standard of living as our parents.

We are supposed to be the world's greatest democracy, yet the interests of the average American have been neglected. People have become so disillusioned that they don't bother to vote anymore. And thus a vicious cycle has been created. Just what "majority" do our elected officials represent? What's really frightening is that few of us seem to care. We've cocooned ourselves in our homes with our rental videos, hoping to avert our eyes from the guy sleeping on the sidewalk or the pollution in our environment. There's still hope though. Maybe the electorate will become infected with the courage of the democracy movements shaking up Eastern Europe. Surely an intransigent politician is not more formidable than Ceausescu's tanks. §

*The Docket welcomes replies to all articles and columns. Please address your comments as "Letter to the Editor." It is Docket policy not to edit student submissions and to print all such submissions in their entirety.*

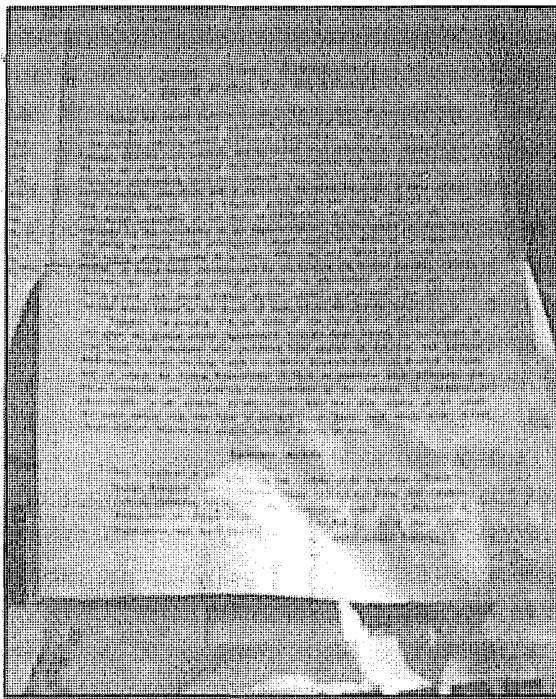
## More Dissent

by: Helen Glogovac

### Tensions on Campus

Racism, sexism, and homophobia are present on every college campus, and UCLA is no exception. When the latest issue of Ten Percent came out, a flood of particularly vile anonymous flyers were posted on campus kiosks, including the one in front of UCLAW, accusing gay men and women of engaging in bestiality. Rape is apparently a popular spectator sport at campus fraternities. Racism, on the other hand, has been a little more covert. When racial slurs do slip, they act like lightning rods for all the anger that minority students keep bottled up over the silent and systemic racism they feel around them but cannot readily point to.

The recent controversy over a UCLAW professor's indelicate use of a racist statement in a class discussion on free speech is acting as such a lightning rod (see this issue's BLSA submission). Other law schools in the area are reporting similar incidents of racial tension bubbling up through the cracks



Offensive flyers posted on UCLA kiosks

created by racist remarks, whether intentionally made or not. On a Southwestern law school final exam last semester, a professor labeled a predominantly black community in an essay fact pattern as "Niger." Black students complained and the school quickly issued letters of apology and a promise to look into setting up a system to screen future exam questions for any offensive wording. The professor also issued a letter of

apology and that essay question was not counted for grading purposes. Ironically, the decision to drop the question from the exam caused an even greater uproar than the original incident because some students feared their final grade was hurt by the deletion.

Southwestern acted promptly and responsibly, but the anger over the "Niger" label is justified. Law school is where we learn the principles of justice, as they are presented to us by our professors. Racism, sexism and homophobia are everywhere, yet it is somehow more shocking when we encounter it in law school. "Law professors are held to a higher standard," explains Kevin Ross, past president of BLSA at Southwestern. Ross had taken that exam last semester and was immediately offended when he read the fact pattern, "I shouldn't have to deal with this, especially on an exam question."

There are stories coming in from the Loyal and Whittier College law schools as well. All these stories reveal a tension that is rarely acknowledged and therefore continues to fester. One of the main reasons racism, sexism, homophobia and other types of intolerance exist is because we are loathe to admit they exist, in society and in ourselves, and thus the disease goes on untreated. §





## FULL CIRCLE

*The following article appeared in the April 17, 1978 issue of the Docket under the title: "Placement: Salaries Up—or Down, Depending Where You Go." No author was listed. Given the ever-escalating salaries of attorneys, one can indeed wonder when, indeed if, this trend will come "full circle."*

Salaries offered to 1978 law school graduates range from a high of \$29,000 offered by a large corporation in New York City to a low of \$8,000 offered by small firms in Buffalo and Ithaca. New York, according to a survey of legal employers conducted by member law schools of the National Association of Law Placement (NALP) under the direction of Nick LaPlaca at the McGeorge School of Law.

The starting statistics offered by private firms, corporations and state and local government agencies in more than 70 cities across the nation were sampled during August

1977. The survey included a sampling of small cities as well as major metropolitan areas.

The Midwest offered the highest salaries of any region in the country, ranging from \$9,500 to \$24,000. In the Far West, salaries ranged from \$8,500 to \$22,000 and in the Northeast from \$8,000 to \$21,000. New York City (\$29,000) and Washington D.C. (\$25,000) offer the highest salaries in the country. NALP said these salaries are listed separately because they are not representative of the Northeast region as a whole.

In each area, the range of corporation salaries generally starts several thousand dollars above the lowest salaries offered by small firms, and in some areas goes higher than top salaries offered by the large firms.

The government salaries sampled ranged from \$8,000 in El Paso to \$20,400 in Bakersfield. Most of the salaries fall into the middle of this range, and are comparable to the salaries offered by small and medium sized firms. The salaries offered by state and local governments in most cases are lower than the salaries offered to beginning attorneys by the Federal government: \$15,096 at the GS-9 level, or \$18,258 at GS-11.

In general, firms of the same size have similar salaries regardless of the size of the city in which they are located. Thirteen thousand is an average salary offered by firms of less than 10 attorneys, and \$15,000

is common in firms with 10-40 attorneys. It is the firms of 40 or more lawyers who offer the highest salaries. These salaries average about \$19,000 in most of the large cities, except for New York City. Large firms there average more than \$25,000.

These top salaries in the large firms and corporations get the most attention, and many surveys, including the NALP statistics for 1976, paint much too optimistic a picture of what the average law school graduate can expect by featuring these salaries and neglecting those offered by smaller firms, corporations and government agencies, particularly since they employ the majority of law graduates. The 1977 NALP survey categorizes the size of the smallest, medium and largest firms in each city surveyed, and gives the median salary offered in each category.

The top salaries have risen about \$1,500 in most cities since 1976. Comparison of low salaries with previous years is difficult since in 1977 NALP survey is one of the first to adequately sample the small firms and government agencies. It appears that the bottom salaries have remained about the same for the last 2 or 3 years. If this is true, the effect of inflation on such salaries mean that prospects for some young attorneys are gloomier than for their predecessors. §

## Local Judges to Speak at Public Forum

Students Invited to Participate in  
"Access to Justice"

by: Sherry Lear, 3L  
Editor-in-Chief

UCLAW students are invited to participate in a public forum entitled "Access to Justice" in which 30 local judges will be addressing the public.

The forum is scheduled for March 6, 1990 at the Wadsworth Theater from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. The event will be moderated by Judge Wapner from the television show, "The People's Court." Three hundred to five hundred people are expected. To date, 30 judges from the Municipal and Superior courts of the west side and downtown area of Los Angeles have committed to attend.

The event organizers are looking for 6 to 10 law students to participate in the event. These students will act as ushers, help gather questions from the public to present to the panel and assist the judges as needed. Participating law students are invited to the pre-program reception to meet the judges. Students are also welcome to attend planning meetings for the forum which will be held at the Beverly Hills Bar Association in the upcoming weeks.

Interested students and representatives from interested student organizations should contact: Richard D. Kaplan at (213) 557-9008 of the Law Offices of Graysen & Kaplan, 2049 Century Park East Suite 1100, Los Angeles, CA 90067. §

Use your Macintosh for  
more than games  
and wordprocessing...

**SOFTWARE FOR LEGAL STUDIES!**  
Working with hypotheticals is the best  
way to prepare for exams.

**TOP 10%®** is a software program which gives you black letter law in the context of hundreds of hypos. Learn to apply the law to facts so you can do your best on exams. The hypos contain full explanatory answers; virtually all legal principles are presented; and a Review function tracks the learning process.

Features include:

- STUDY BY TOPIC
- RANDOM STUDY
- TEST
- REVIEW

Contracts and Torts are available in the Lu Valle Bookstore. Each subject is only \$54.95, or both for \$89.95. TOP 10% runs on any Apple Macintosh System with HyperCard.

**ATHENA** IntelliSystems  
2508 Arizona Avenue, Suite 4  
Santa Monica, CA 90404  
213-453-6248

# Show Your Future Employers That You Care: Child Care Awareness Day 1990

by: Sara Feldman, 3L  
*Child Care Coalition Publicity Director*

On Thursday, February 15, 1990, the Coalition for Child Care will be presenting the Second Annual Child Care Awareness Day. Last year, consciousness among the student body and faculty was raised as to the need for day care by the presence of over fifty children at UCLAW and in the classrooms. This year, we plan to raise consciousness on this issue among the law firms that are our future employers. In the process, students will gain the valuable opportunity to participate in informal, round-table discussions with firm representatives.

Child Care Awareness Day will begin at 1:30 p.m. with three scheduled speakers. Everyone is free to attend. The speakers will be Ruth Minkin, Director of the Paramount Studios Day Care Center; Ellen Horowitz, Director of Child Care Services at Children and Family Services Corp.; and Abbey Leibman of Southern California Women's Law Center. Ms. Minkin and Ms. Horowitz will speak on the logistics and planning process of setting up a day care center for large firms; Ms. Leibman will speak on the legal rights of pregnant women in the workplace.

Beginning at 2:00 p.m., round-table discussions with firm representatives will be scheduled every half-hour. The schedule will be posted in the lobby of UCLAW, as well as in flyers and posters around the school in easily accessible areas. Therefore students will be able to attend those discussions with particular firm representatives if they so choose. Topics to be discussed include parenting leave, child care (i.e. day care centers, emergency back-up child care services, subsidies, etc.), billable hours requirements, insurance benefits, part-time tracks and the effect on partnership, and any other

topic a student wishes to raise. The informal atmosphere of these round-table discussions combined with the anonymity of the students should produce an atmosphere conducive to honest and illuminating discussions. Many of the questions students are reluctant to raise in the interview context can be brought up and answered. A valuable opportunity to show firms that UCLAW students care about these issues is afforded.

An area will be set up in the patio (or student lounge if weather is inclement) where attorneys and firm representatives will mingle with students for discussion.

At 5:00, a working reception with Dean Prager and members of CCC will be held in the faculty lounge. Fund-raising ideas will be presented to the firm representatives for a day care center here at UCLAW. These ideas include firm funding of students' child care costs, direct grants, and child care scholarships.

Child Care Awareness Day represents the culmination of over a year of planning and recruiting. CCC has been working assiduously with Dean Prager to make a day center here at the school a reality. Now it is time to extend our influence beyond the doors of UCLAW and into the suites of the law firms. Students at UCLAW have a great deal of power — firms want to recruit us, as do public interest organizations. This is the chance to show them that we care about these issues and exert influence that could result in both an on-site day care center and the beginning of significant action by the firms to begin addressing the issues that will affect almost all of us as we move into the workforce. We strongly urge every student to attend — don't let the firms leave UCLAW with a shrug. Rather, let the firm representatives return to their hiring and management committees with a report that they better start doing something — now!§

---

## In Defense of An Alien's Inalienable Rights

by: Steven B. Quintanilla, 2L

When aliens are affected by the conduct of United States officials abroad, there is a question as to whether they are entitled to any constitutional protections. Should aliens, arrested abroad, be able to raise constitutional issues defensively in a United States court? In the interests of protecting the natural rights of individuals and preserving the integrity of the constitution, there seems to be no alternative but to answer this question in the affirmative.

There are many historical records and commentaries explaining that Americans of the Revolutionary Era held a deeply-felt belief in the "natural rights" of all people. Indeed, one need look no further than the Declaration of Independence, with its references to "the laws of nature" and "inalienable rights." The Declaration of Independence proclaimed that,

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men [sic] are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

The Framers of the Constitution, too, believed that the fundamental rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were, in

some sense, individual possessions. As such, the Framers adopted the natural rights theme for the Constitution. Upon its completion, the American Constitution announced to the world, through the incorporation of the Bill of Rights, that our country recognized that certain rights were "inalienable." To guarantee their inalienability, the Bill of Rights was conceived not as a grant of rights, but as a proclamation of rights that inhered in each person. James Madison's address to Congress, regarding the proposed induction of Bill of Rights, argued that the inalienability of natural rights pertained to all persons. In that address, Mr. Madison remarked that,

It may be said, in some instances, [the Bill of Rights] do no more than state the perfect equality of mankind. This is to be sure, is an absolute truth, yet it is not absolutely necessary to be inserted at the head of the Constitution.

Further historical evidence of the "natural rights" theory abounds. For example, the various States' declaration of rights that served as the forerunners of our Bill of Rights emphasized that the government was to respect the individual's rights. The preamble to the 1777 Vermont Declaration of Rights explained that "all government ought to be instituted and supported, for the security and protection of the community, as such, and to

enable the individuals who compose it, to enjoy their natural rights, and the other blessings which the Author of existence has bestowed upon man [sic]."

A number of other sources, from nineteenth century to the present, support an interpretation of the Constitution that emphasizes an intent to prevent arbitrary encroachment by government on these natural "rights." In J. Kent's *Commentaries on American Law*, written in 1877, he describes individual rights as follows: "The absolute rights of individuals may be resolved into the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property. These rights have been justly considered, and frequently declared, by the people of this country, to be natural, inherent, and unalienable." Similarly, in *Blackstone*, it was stated that, "By the absolute rights individuals, we mean those which are so in their primary and strictest sense; such as would belong to their persons merely in a state of nature, and which every man [sic] is entitled to enjoy, whether out of society or in it."

The Supreme Court has not completely provided Constitutional protections for aliens affected by the United States' government abroad as it has for

See "Rights," page 12

## Bad Faith, continued from page 5

failure to enforce insurance bad faith laws. The complaint alleges that Gillespie's office has 3,000 to 4,000 complaints alleging violations of Insurance Code 790.03 on file and that "Respondents have never enforced or prosecuted a single section 790.03 violation in any of these cases." The suit asks for an order declaring that Gillespie enforce the Insurance Code provision and maintain a complete file of consumer complaints against insurance companies which is to be made available to the public. The suit also asks for an order enjoining the use of public funds by the California Department of Insurance until such duties are performed.

Although Crews has no cause of action against Farmers, his suit against the hospital and personnel involved has moved forward slowly. A trial date is set for July 23, 1990 before a retired judge. One of the things Crews hopes to do after the case is over is to start a newsletter informing the public of bad faith claims made against insurance companies. If he wins, he plans to buy a house and car and find his daughter. In the meantime, Crews is doing lobbying of his own to see that Bill 1329 passes and that he wins his case against Beverly Hospital. "Without this law, there is no effective remedy or statutory cause of action to compel and insurer to settle," Crews said. He writes letters to Leo Denlea Jr., Chief Executive Officer of Farmers Insurance, pleading with him to settle the case for the \$1.7 million requested. Assemblyman Tom Hayden and Senator Wadie P. Deddeh, Senator Pete Wilsons and Congressional Representative Jim Bates have sent letters to Farmers on Crews' behalf. Crews has written letters to media persons and legislators all over the country asking for support. To date, Crews estimates he has sent 1200 letters. "I've sold almost everything I've owned just to get paper, envelopes and postage," Crews admitted. "This is just not right for them to treat persons like this. We don't deserve it."§

---

## Does Law School Change our Values?

To the Editor:

The following block quote is from a book review that appeared in the January 1990 issue of the *ABA Journal*. The book is entitled *Moral Vision and Professional Decisions: The Changing Values of Women and Men Lawyers*.

Still, it's true that law schools and law firms alike inculcate in lawyers the need to zealously represent clients, in or out of the courtroom, to the disregard of the interests of society at large. Rand Jack (co-author of the book with his wife, Dana) recalls his first brush with the moral indifference required of lawyers: a deposition that resulted in denying insurance benefits to an elderly widow because her husband had concealed a vital part of his medical history in applying for the policy. Jack earned warm congratulations from law firm superiors, but couldn't escape the feeling, as he writes, that "the hurt to the widow mattered."

The Jacks say that lawyers aren't born with this indifference to day-to-day morality. They learn it — at law school. So the Jacks focus on law school as the place to begin working toward a "more morally responsive advocate."

They ask for a more "cooperative" form of instruction than the Socratic method and a broadened curriculum that would "go beyond rights, rules and duties and ask about harm, consequences and community."

Patrick Dunlevy 1L

## GSA Forum

To the Editor,

I would like to inform the UCLA community that the SBA has two representatives on the GSA Forum, the governing body of the Graduate Students Association. The Forum meets three times each quarter. Meetings are devoted to discussing issues of importance to graduate and professional school students at UCLA, dispersing funds, and making policy statements. The SBA's representation is there to ensure that any concerns of particular importance to law school students are addressed, in addition to general concerns we share with other graduate and professional school students. Recent topics include mandatory health insurance, housing costs, parking availability, the UCLA Environmental Coalition, Kerckhoff Hall, TA and GRA pay benefits, and the LuValle scholarship. I strongly encourage the UCLA student body to contact me regarding their concerns, to discuss problems or matters of interest, or to suggest issues for GSA's consideration.

David Korduner, 1L

---

## New Environmental Group Forms at UCLA

by: Dennis Lee, 1L  
Staff Writer

Several law students have recently formed a group tentatively named the Environmental Action Group, according to Saul Janson, 3L.

The group is more action oriented and less academic than the Environmental Law Society, Janson said. The group has three major goals, he said. Their first goal is "to get the school more environmentally aware and to make the law building an ecologically sound unit," he said, adding that "a campus group has been trying to work with the UCLA administration for a long time, but movement is so slow." Their second goal is to "educate law students to take environmental policies outside of the building and to change their behavior at home," he said. Janson noted that this applies to faculty and staff as well. Their third goal is "to get law firms to change behavior; to request that they start recycling programs and buy safe products," he said.

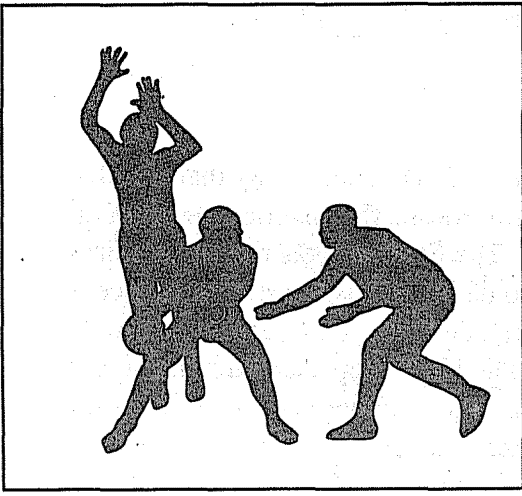
The group has several specific plans, according to Janson. One is to expand the recycling program at the law school "to cover more parts of the law building and to get the faculty areas," he said. The group has set up bins to recycle office paper, aluminum, plastic, and newspapers in the lounge. Cans may be deposited in bins in the faculty lounge. Janson noted that he would like to have bins placed in the photocopy room on the second floor. Glossy paper should not be placed in any of the bins.

Another plan involves disseminating information. For example, Janson stated that "it is more environmentally sound to print on white paper. That saves having to dye and bleach the paper. White paper is easier to recycle than colored paper and the process is more cost-effective." One major way to deal with environmental problems is to avoid waste in the first place, a process known as pre-cycling, Janson said. Examples include using half sheets of paper and double-sided photocopies. He said, "As lawyers, we should have a special responsibility to these issues because we generate so much paper." The group plans to write letters to law firms and to try to get speakers and videotapes on environmental legal issues, Janson said.

This April 22 is a celebration called Earth Day, he said. It is a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the original Earth Day when the Federal Clean Water and Air Act was enacted. There will be various speakers and other activities in the week preceding Earth Day at UCLA, campus-wide.

Anyone interested in joining the group or obtaining more information should contact Saul Janson, 3L; Tom Bloomfield, 1L; or Frieda Taylor, 2L. §





## ATTN: SPORTS FANS

### Attention (Floor) Hockey Players:

Players needed to form a UCLAW team to play in the California Invitational Floor Hockey Tournament at UCSD in the spring. The UCSD version of floor hockey is a full contact indoor game played on foot using a street hockey ball. The tournament structure is a divisional round-robin followed by single-elimination championship play-offs. There is plenty of free time to enjoy the sites, sounds and sands of La Jolla and the San Diego area. As former goaltender for UCSC's Mean Mother Puckers team, I can attest that a good time is had by all.

Please contact David Korduner, 1L

### Attention: Racquetball Players

UCLAW racquetball ladder forming. Initially, players should submit a self-rating (A,B,C) and a list of any other UCLAW students they have played and the results of their matches (e.g. Jane Roe, B, defeats John Doe 80% of games played). Rules governing challenge matches will follow establishment of the ladder. An annual or semi-annual tournament(s) is planned.

Please contact Steve Berkman, 1L or David Korduner, 1L.

---



---

## Slurs, continued from page 4

derogatory comments made by law firms during the interviewing process. We would do well to also look at what is being said within our own classrooms, and collect those "war stories" as well. There is no reason for any Black person to pay to sit in class to be verbally violated. Is this where our tuition dollars should go — to racial assault? Is this the academic environment UCLA prides itself on at the Law School? The administration has sanctioned law firms for less reprehensible behavior. Are they as willing to sanction an internal behavior that has even greater impact on students because it comes from a professor?

The UCLA Black Law Students Association (BLSA) has convinced many Black undergraduates that UCLAW stands firmly for diversity and a strong multi-cultural community. It would seem that BLSA, as well as UCLAW, will be caught in a lie if this type of conduct is condoned. We in BLSA are pursuing this matter further with the administration; it remains to be seen whether the administration stands behind its commitment to a diversity program and is as willing to sanction its own as it is to sanction the law firms.

The month of February is designated in our community as African-American History Month, in which we celebrate our heritage and affirm our future. It seems the certain aspects of our history still needlessly repeat themselves. But over this too, we will rise.

The UCLA Black Law Students Association

## Calendar, continued from page 1

or not earlier interviews would actually result in more job offers, especially for those students who do not fit the "automatic offer" profile.

Some students in the audience expressed concerns about being forced to make job decisions too early, though others were glad to get another week to earn money. One student mentioned that an extra week's salary would pay for a year's tuition. The prospect of losing a week of winter vacation was particularly troubling to out-of-state students who return home for the holidays.

Students asked why the proposal includes shortening the total on-campus interview process from five weeks to four weeks (one in summer, three during the semester). McGeary explained that this would prevent students from missing as many classes to prepare for interviews. He added that many students had previously expressed their desires to get the interviewing process over with sooner. Several students preferred having interviews in the summer when they do not interfere with classes or Moot Court competition. Currently, on-campus interviews are scheduled around students' class schedules. Nevertheless, students miss many classes during the on-campus interview period, often due to call-back interviews. §

---

## CALPIRG, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

CALPIRG's funds, never deleted the fee statement check-off, and never suspended its relationship with CALPIRG.

Mr. Hudson clearly has an overly limited view when it comes to where CALPIRG should spend student funds. Any activity CALPIRG undertakes to raise environmental consciousness helps students no matter where that effort takes place. Even if one doesn't agree with our interpretation, our elected student government representatives, privy to more information than Mr. Hudson, were satisfied that funds from UCLA students were spent by CALPIRG in the interests of UCLA students. If one still believes the funds are not spent wisely and CALPIRG has strayed from its mission of providing opportunity for students, then go to CALPIRG's meetings on campus, get involved with the group, and seek change from within.

On the issue of the check-off system, Mr. Hudson insults all law students' intelligence. Voluntary check-off is just that; it is voluntary. Is Mr. Hudson suggesting that law students could not figure out how the fee statement works?

As far as CALPIRG not endorsing any Republicans, it is not hard to believe that there were no Republicans who deserved the endorsement of CALPIRG based on their positions on environmental or consumer protection issues.

It is almost ironic that as the 1990's begin, Mr. Hudson (a founding member of the Republican Law Students Association) would be so unsympathetic on one of the major issues facing our world in the new decade. Environmental protection is certain to be one of the most popular issues of the 1990's, mainly because people realize that the policies of the Reagan years have only added to the environmental deterioration. Recent polls indicate that not only does a strong majority favor additional action to protect our environment, but also that a majority is willing to pay for this action.

Recent polls further indicate that students especially support more action to protect our environment. After all, we are the generation that will come face to face with the perils of environmental degradation. Now that the "communist menace" is fading away, the major threat to our future well-being is environmental deterioration.

We urge all students to think about how they feel on the issue of environmental protection, and then to continue to allow their \$2.00 to go to an organization that works to preserve the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land we depend on to survive.

Phil Rothschild 1L

Daniel Kupetz 1L

# Evaluations

continued from page 1

this quantitative assessment.

No recommendations have yet been approved, but concern has focused primarily on the numerical rating system. Although there is some support for abolishing ratings and substituting qualitative responses, consensus seems to be building in favor of modifying the one-to-nine scale to one-to-five. Scores at either extreme of the scale skew the mean and disproportionately reflect the strong feelings of a few students. One professor reports receiving an eight rating from fifty percent of his class in addition to a few ratings of one or two. The ultimate range does not always reflect accurate information. While faculty members appreciate the limits of these ratings, the general numerical mean often carries significant weight in administrative matters.

"The personnel process is driving these concerns," said Professor Alison Anderson. Faculty members are concerned that certain types of professors receive higher marks than others. Professor Arenella believes that "younger women and minorities have a tougher time earning the respect of students than their white male colleagues." Arenella attributes this discrepancy to "unconscious assumptions about authority figures being white and male." Professor Anderson wonders whether derivations from the norm result from student expectations of law professors. "UCLA prides itself on having a diverse faculty; some professors don't fit the 'Professor Kingsfield' model." Arenella agrees that "student expectations dramatically shape how they react to a professor."

Some faculty members question whether students who are unfamiliar with legal education are competent to assess their professors. Students often check numbers and write no comments. And when faculty members and administrators review these evaluations, there is little context to guide their interpretation. Said one professor, "I'm not sure we are asking the right questions." One suggestion for reform includes allowing professors to particularize questions so that they better reflect his or her objectives for the class.

Ultimately, the combination of numbers and comments provides one of the most useful indicia in assessing the strength and weaknesses of UCLAW professors. The problem is determining the appropriate blend of each measure. §

## Where to Find Past Student Evaluations

Student evaluations are available to students for viewing in Dean Varat's Office, located on the first floor of the law school. Interested students should see Varat's secretary, Sylvia Granados.

Dean Varat gave the following advice: "Don't listen to hallway rumor. Look at the comments rather than the numbers. Many students are vicious rather than constructive—professors need constructive, thoughtful suggestions in order to improve their teaching." §

## WHAT TO EXPECT . . .

### EXCERPTS from evaluations of Ken Graham's Evidence course

--"Prof. Graham has been teaching too long. He is clearly bored and cynical about it. The materials are horrific—if no casebook meets with his approval he should teach from a Hornbook. Instead we get a disorganized mishmash which consists of his rantings and put down of everything..."

--"I have the utmost respect for Prof. Graham. His class was an invaluable learning experience. He teaches about life as well as Evidence. I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to study under one of the experts in Evidence. I felt cheated when I didn't get the chance to applaud after class."

**Greatest strength:** "Wit, knowledge, hairstyle and wardrobe. Legalyrics."  
"He makes boring materials somewhat interesting."

**Greatest weakness:** "Can be rude, but Hell, law students need to be slapped down every so often."

"If you are optimistic and idealistic, stay away—this man has the most cynical attitude I've ever heard!"

### EXCERPTS from Evaluations of Peter Arenella's Criminal Law I course

**Greatest strength:** "mastery of the subject" [repeated on almost half the evaluations]

"His excellent organization (and review) of the subject matter."

**Greatest weakness:** "disorganization"

"His leftist/liberal views were too often emphasized as if they had any bearing on the real world. Sympathy for criminals need not be jammed down students' throats!"



The Washington College of Law  
announces

**THE SIXTH ANNUAL  
SUMMER LAW PROGRAM**  
in the  
**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**  
at Beijing University and  
Hong Kong University,  
with a study tour of Shanghai

June 8—July 20, 1990

This ABA-approved program offers two  
3-credit courses:

*Survey of Chinese Law*  
and

*Introduction to Chinese International Trade Law*

The program fee is \$2,990

For further information, please call  
or write for a brochure:

Professor Peter Jaszi  
Washington College of Law  
The American University  
4400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016  
(202) 885-2638 Fax: (202) 885-3601



## Open Letter to the Students and Faculty of our Beloved and Hated UCLAW

We would first like to thank the 55 students and the one faculty member who came to the National Lawyers Guild (N.L.G.) meeting on Monday, January 29th. It has been several years since the Guild has had a significant presence at UCLAW. A number of us noticed that the Republican Law Students were organizing a chapter and resolved that we had best get our act together.

WE BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR A GUILD CHAPTER AT UCLAW:

### 1. TO CONNECT STUDENTS WITH INDIVIDUAL PROGRESSIVE LAWYERS.

While only 7% of the lawyers in the U.S. work in large corporate firms, two-thirds of UCLAW grads end up there. Part of the reason is money. Much of the reason is the warped view we get of the profession as informed by the institutional imperatives and the recruitment process. By way of response, the new and improved UCLA Guild Chapter will sponsor a dinner program with progressive attorneys in L.A. Many of the progressive lawyers in the fields of labor law, immigration, legal aid, criminal law (including the various public defenders' offices), and public interest law in general are active members of the National Lawyers Guild. Many have agreed to invite you to their homes for dinner. These contacts are the basis of both insight into the profession, as well as an inside track on non-corporate jobs in L.A. Whom do you want to meet? What kind of attorney do you want to have lunch or dinner with and get to know? Let us know.

### 2. TO CONNECT THE LAW SCHOOL TO THE LARGER PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

There is a whole movement out there from which our school is fairly isolated. Progressive lawyers have bridged that gap through the Guild. The Los Angeles Chapter of the Guild is organized into several working committees participating in several arenas. The most active include: Reproductive Rights, Central America, Immigration, Civil Rights, and Labor. We want to have a representative on each of these committees to make the work of these committees and their analogous

movements easily accessible to interested law students. We will also keep interested students aware of events in the community by notes in their boxes and postings on the bulletin board. (If we are ever allowed some space.) We might even participate in a few events each year as a group.

### 3. TO DO SOME WORK AT UCLA.

There is still a lot of work at UCLA to be done. For example, there are good people going to work for union-busting law firms without even knowing who these firms are. We will keep you informed about these firms. We also want to support the work of the minority law student associations. There is a lot of unfinished work on the issue of diversity of students and faculty here at UCLAW. We also want to start a Critical Legal Studies study group next semester if there is an interest. So, let us know.

A final note. We are committed to building a multi-racial organization here at UCLA. We do not mean to compete with the critical work of the minority law student associations, yet we do believe that a progressive organization thrives on diversity.

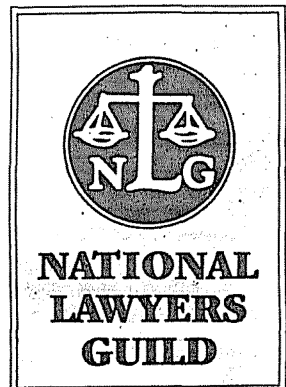
### MEETING: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH

On Monday, February 26th at 12:15 p.m. in Room 1337 we will set up the steering committee in order to implement the above program. If you are willing to help make these things and others happen, then please join us on the steering committee. And then maybe we can do a little less hating of the place that claims so much of our mental and emotional lives.

Carolyn Fershtman, the N.L.G. L.A. Chapter staffperson and UCLAW grad, asked that everyone at the law school be informed of the local phone number for the Guild for those of us with questions or desire to participate: (213) 937-3757.

Sincerely,

Sal Barajas, Craig Becker,  
Betsy Cotton, Kathy Finn,  
Larry Frank, Debra Hochman,  
James Kearney, William Monterroso,  
Richard Novak



## Rights, continued from page 8

American citizens. The Court's decisions were based on the social contract theory which envisages the Constitution as a social compact that binds by mutual obligations both the government and "We the People" of the United States. The contract theory provides that only parties to the contract have a right to its benefits and that such parties are afforded the benefits of the contract regardless of where they may be. Consequently, this perspective holds constitutional protections inapplicable to aliens affected by the actions of American officials outside the United States since aliens abroad are neither parties to nor beneficiaries of the agreement between the federal government and its people embodied in the Constitution.

The extension of the social contract theory takes a contract metaphor useful for describing the Framers' view of the proper basis for the creation of government, and attempts to use it as a rigid rule for limiting constitutional protection. As one commentator suggests, "Although the founding fathers may have had the image of a social contract in mind when they framed the Constitution, a sophisticated extension of the metaphor does violence to their work. The Framers used the metaphor of social contract merely to conceptualize and explain the creation of the nation, and the metaphor should not be stretched too far." In addition, Justice Joseph Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States cast considerable doubt on the validity of the contract theory. For instance, Justice Story found it peculiar to think of the Constitution as a contract because constitutions "are not only not founded upon assent of all the people within the territorial jurisdiction, but that assent is expressly excluded by . . . [restricting] ratification . . . to those, who are qualified voters." Thus, the Constitution may not be treated as a contract because it purports to bind those who did not assent to it, were not permitted to assent to it and, as well, those born after its ratification. Justice Story purported that if the Constitution protects all "The People" of the United States,

as it surely does, the protection it gives them cannot derive solely from contract theory. Finally, in concluding that it is inappropriate to apply the concept of privity of contract to the Constitution, he stated:

It would indeed, be an extraordinary use of language to consider a declaration of rights in a Constitution, and especially of rights which it proclaims as "unalienable and inalienable", to be a matter of contract . . . of those rights, arising from the law of nature and the gift of Providence, and incapable of being transferred or surrendered.

The strong natural rights theme running through the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution argues for affording protection to all individuals as a consequence of their human condition. No doubt, most of the Bill of Rights involves fundamental, natural rights. As such, they should be applied abroad to limit governmental activities with respect to aliens. While official activity abroad deserves greater judicial deference than domestic activity, courts nevertheless must retain some role in preventing and punishing conduct that violates constitutional norms. Courts should remember the truths the Framers of the Constitution thought "self evident" and extend the Constitution's protection to all individuals, thus preserving for aliens their "inalienable rights."§

*Portions of this article were reprinted from a United States Supreme Court Brief prepared by the author during in 1989 summer clerkship with the Law Offices of Goldberg, Frant and Hall of San Diego, California.*

*The Docket welcomes reader responses to the article. Part II of the article will appear in the next issue and will address reader comments.*



## BLSA Applauds Choice of Jessie Jackson as Graduation Speaker

The law students of today are the leaders of tomorrow. This plain and obvious truth is often not fully appreciated by law students because it is often difficult to see the forest in the midst of all the trees.

But, nevertheless, we will soon be forced by events to take our proper place in history. The third year class has decided in their collective wisdom to have Jessie Jackson speak at their commencement ceremony for the graduation class of 1990.

This is an excellent choice. I can scarcely think of anyone more appropriate to do the honors. As we enter into the 90's, we will have some very tough choices to make in regard to what role we will play in the game of life as to where we will work and how much good we will do and how much money we will make.

These decisions will entail dealing with some very tough issues including what we

will do about problems such as the increasing rates of hopelessness, homelessness, drug abuse, crime, and deteriorating race relations.

Mr. Jackson undoubtedly will have words of wisdom that will address all of these difficult issues and more. He will provide direction and give hope for the future. Jackson is a man who grew up poorly and humbly, but managed to catapult himself to a position of prestige and influence.

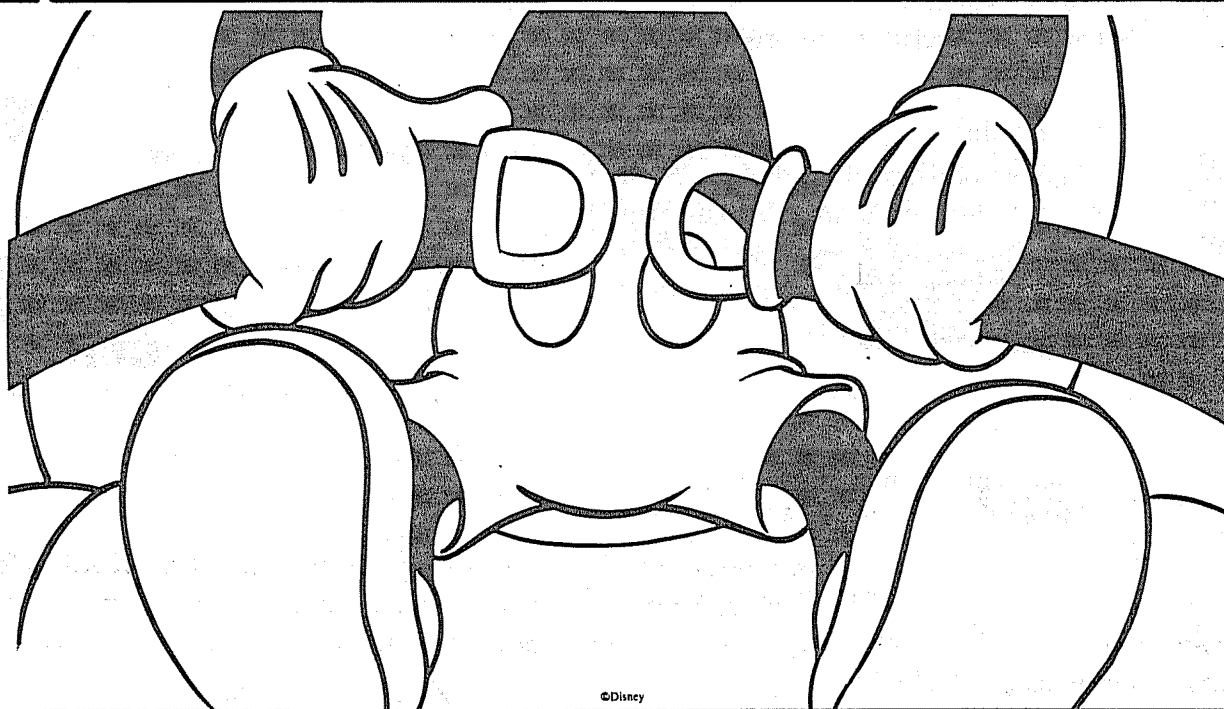
Furthermore, Mr. Jackson realizes that in order for our society to truly prosper, an inclusive, rather than an exclusive, philosophy must prevail. This means that with respect to an important public good such as basic and higher education, everyone should enjoy the right to participate and not just a privileged minority of our nation's citizens. He realizes that our present educational system does not work because it fails to serve a significant number of people, mostly ethnic minorities

and particularly afro-americans.

The Rainbow coalition which Mr. Jackson heads consists of people from all across the racial spectrum and, therefore, Jackson can be said to be a force for racial harmony and unity. Thus, he will undoubtedly speak to these problems, as well as to the abortion issue and to issues of environmental concerns.

He will provide the messages of hope which will jettison our third year colleagues into their respective careers. I only hope that my class will have enough foresight to pick a speaker of equal stature. Maybe we can even have Mr. Jackson speak again. In any event, we should all pay heed to Mr. Jackson's most frequent admonition and keep hope alive as we enter the profession.

Reginald K. Rabon  
Vice Chair of the Black Law Students Association



**Buckle Up For Spring Break '90**

## Essay Contest Offers \$1000 Prize, Publication

**DEADLINE FOR ALI-ABA SECOND ANNUAL CLE CONTEST FAST APPROACHING**

Law students have only until March 1 to submit their entries to ALI-ABA's second "Annual CLE Essay Contest." The first prize for this essay contest is \$1,000 and publication of the winning essay in ALI-ABA's CLE Journal and Register, a bimonthly publication devoted to exploring emerging issues in continuing legal education.

Essays submitted for consideration in this year's contest should address the question "What Are the Legal Criteria of Professional Competence for Lawyers?". Essays should discuss what exactly are the current legal criteria of professional competence for lawyers as established by the courts and other authoritative bodies. In addition, essay authors should propose a set of guidelines, in the form of a model code, that articulates in detail professional competence criteria for lawyers.

All essays will be judged solely on the quality of their legal research and writing. This year's contest has a deadline for submission

of essays of March 1, 1990. Papers will be judged and a winner selected by a panel to be named at a later date. If, in the opinion of the judges, several papers of merit are received, "runner up" awards, in addition to the first prize of \$1,000 and publication, may be given. Runner up awards will not include cash, but may include publication in The CLE Journal and Register. All decisions by the judges are final.

Papers should be typed on double-spaced, eight and one-half inch by eleven inch white paper, and should be footnoted as appropriate. Papers should attempt to stay within a 12,000-word (approximately 50 page) limit.

Last year's contest winner, John S. Roth of Whittier College Law School, had his essay on the constitutionality of mandatory CLE published in the September CLE Journal and Register. Mr. Roth received a check for \$1,000 at ALI-ABA's Authors and Lecturers Luncheon during the August ABA Annual Meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii.

ALI-ABA is one of the oldest national providers of continuing legal education in the country. Through its many live courses, video and audio cassette programs, the American Law Network, books, magazines, and computer assisted legal instruction, ALI-ABA provides instruction and updates to thousands of practicing lawyers each year.

For more information or to submit entries, write to ALI-ABA, 4025 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

*Write  
for the  
Docket*

.....


*Deadline for  
next issue:  
March 9, 1990*

.....

# Valentine's


## Day Personal Classified Advertisements


### Happy Valentine's Day TCLAW!

Adam   
Happy Valentine's Day from your biggest fan.


Andrea  
Walking by with a swoosh, swoosh, swoosh.  
We love those jeans with a hole in the tush.

The Drunken Poets


Annette   
I would walk a thousand miles for your smile and a million more for a cuddle.


Baby Girl!   
On our bi-anniversary, our second St. Valentine's Day, all I want to say is I love you, my sweet friend and partner. Love,  
Baby Boy


Bryan-The Stork  
I've been admiring you from afar for so very long. Let's get together—and see if you can really deliver—  
Luv Goddess


Buddy-   
Don't stop biting. I know I like you a whole lot—I hope the future brings more.  
—Me


But Honey, I want my kid to grow up to be at least 5 feet tall, and have a normal chin...

Christine Marie-   
Chapter Two of the big picture: Lie on the floor and throw the ball at the ceiling while watching Letterman. Happy Valentine's Day.


Clyde-   
I Love You  
—Bonnie


Corazon:   
More than ever: "The face of all the world is changed, I think, since first I heard the footsteps of thy soul."  
—Amante


Darryl-   
Happy Valentine's Day to the best husband in the world. Your support and encouragement means more than words can say. With all my love—  
Leslye


Dear Alouise,   
Though I would like to hit the Lotto, "Loving you and making you happy" will always be my motto! Love,

Me


Dear Dave-   
Aren't we supposed to be bored and taking each other for granted by this time? NOT!! Doing anything August 12? 2050?—Your  
Nectar Babe


Dear Family,   
Thank you for continuing to support me throughout my educational career. Congrats on the new house! Love,  
Don & Doña


Dear Pooncey:   
Happy Valentine's Day! "Htesreiffsethotansaehctornedtsteemberset!"


Dear Valentine,   
Has the world turned upside down? While the Eastern Europeans struggle to dismantle Communism, we have begun providing free ads in The Docket. What's next, government subsidies? Wage and price controls?  
Tom Hudson, IL


Debbie  
Patches of fog in the drive to the Bay.  
We'll be your King Kong if you'll be our Fay Ray.  
The Drunken Poets

Elisabeth,   
My feelings for you defy regimentation, and form, but remain boundless, ethereal, existent and uncaptured. With wonder and appreciation I envision your subtle grace, and I love you.  
Paul

Elvis,   
Twinkle toes—you have not changed at all. Could you sing Tedy Bear to us for Valentine's Day? Love, the  
Groupies

Emily-   
We love you! (Especially your cute elbows.)  
The Boys


Eminy,   
You are very much needed to be my Valentine, so don't say no. Just remember who loves ya...  
—Riff


Every body loves a lover. 

Fred-  
Mrs. Reich wants you to pay 1/2 of the water bill. Happy Valentine's Day.  
J.

Fred,  
Now I know why you're known as "Electrolux." Happy V Day.  
J.


Happiest of Valentine's Days to my darling MMS, Thank you for your neverending care, support, and encouragement! Love,  
GBR, Alvin, Simon & Theodore


Happy Valentine's Day-   
Mustafa, Sonia, Chris, Lisa, Rudy, Kim, Jack, Dimalanta, Gil, Miguel, Mark, Diaz, Felipe, Wynn, Sara, Melissa, Eda & Betsy. Love,  
Ruth & Patricia


Happy Valentine's Day, bunny!   
Happy Valentine's Day to my Monkey-pony. Love forever,  
Gumby-face


Happy Valentine's Day to the One Man Freak Show who, sadly, hasn't the time to drink out of the side of his mouth.  
His Assistant


Hey!  
You have given color to my life. And, though we must part, you will forever be a part of me. God bless you always.  
I love you.

Hey cute guy on the bus,   
It's a thrill to see you in the morning with your hair blown dry and coordinated shirt and sock outfits.

Hey Hey Boo-Boo, Boo-Boo What's for lunch? XOXO Good Luck with the L.A. Marathon. 

Hi Susan, Johnna & Steve,   
Just want to say thanx for all your support and help. You've been great mentors!  
Anna

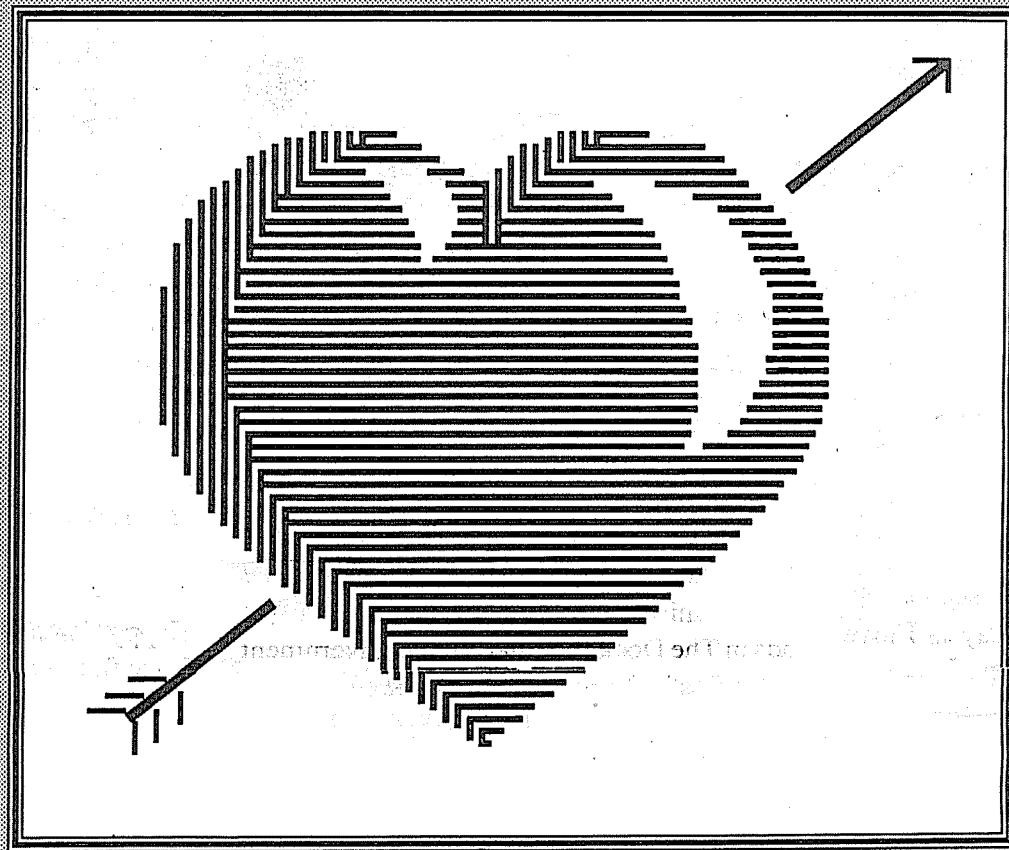
Honey Poo:   
Thanks for your generosity and love these past few years. Love,  
Pumpkin Face

I love you Clarissa   
This isn't a joke  
For Valentine's Day  
How 'bout a poke?

FM



# Happy Valentine's Day



To the Students, Faculty,  
and Staff of UCLAW

From the Staff of

# The Docket





# Valentine's Cont.


Ilyse  
Sensitive leanings give up summer earnings.

But when you put on those nice suits, you give us the yearnings!  
The Drunken Poets

James-  
Good luck in the marathon. With three legs, I'm sure you'll win.  
-Fred


Jayne   
You are a beautiful ray of golden goodness. Happy Valentine's Day


Jayne-   
You are still the most booteeful one of all. Glad you're so soft and smell so nice. Flutter, fluter.  
-Flounder (just this once)

Josh,   
Beware of Australian diplomats bearing gifts. Happiness awaits around the bend. Look where you least expect it.  
Boodles

Jimmy-  
Sorry-I didn't know you bruised so easily. I'll make it up to you.  
-T.


Jimmy (Tarzan)-  
Wow. I'll chip in if you want to have your rugs steam-cleaned.  
-T.


John   
Happy Valentine's Day! I want your body!


Ken:   
I want you,  
I need you,  
I must have you.  
Your Secret Admirer

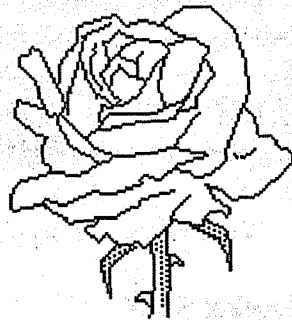
Kip-  
Brownies, Thirtysomething, Monday Night Football—We Love You!  
The Boys

Kristi  
When you do the Hula, you make us wanna droola.  
The Drunken Poets

L,   
I knew you'd look for this. I wish you a happy Valentine's Day. Thanks for everything. Okay so it's not a Gund, sue me.  
A.B.

Lauren & Michelle-   
Please let me know when you will be renting 9 1/2 Weeks, Mondo New York, or Suburbia again. Happy Valentine's Day.

  
"Lawyers in Love," JKK & LAT. I love you sweetie, Happy 6 month anniversary. Love,  
your wife



## Asian/Pacific Island

### Law Student Association


# St. Valentine's Day


# Flower Sale


Date: St. Valentine's Day, February 14, 1990


Time: All day long

Place: Law School Foyer

Leslie   
Hair so tight, bound in rows,  
Sex appeal drips like snot from a nose  
The Drunken Poets


Dear Sweet Pea,   
I want to wake up every morning in your arms. Please be my Valentine—Forever! XXXOOO  
Puff


Lisa-   
Your breath is sweet, your hair is sassy,  
We'd give up our loan checks for a glimpse of your chassis!  
The Drunken Poets

Little Monk,   
You're the best! Thanks so much for all the laughs and smiles. You and me, Babe - how 'bout it?  
-The Flirt

Liz  
No caffeine, no booze, a puritan diction. Beneath it all, though, you're a hot-blooded vixen.  
The Drunken Poets


 Love from Pooncey 


M.A.V.   
Y.T.A. / J.T.A. / I.L.Y.  
J.W.M.


Maga:   
I love you.  
Be my Valentine.  
Angel


May the cupid notoriously strike our sign language interpreters and notetakers: Julie, Sue, Leslie, Lisa, and Stratton.  
Jennifer & Suzy

My dearest Alicia, Johnna, Lisa, Liza, Francesca, Susan, Lori, Jayne, Lai, Mary, Wanda, Sun Young, Ida, Barbara, Jeanette, Anna & Sarah:  
Won't you be my Valentine  
Your Secret Admirer

P.C.   
I love you now, and forever!  
C.G.

PVH:   
Will this be the Big Day? People have money riding on this!!

Patty!   
Wow! What a Total Babe. Hold me back! You know I luv ya—but isn't that a bug on your right... nevermind.

Pauly-poo   
The last 5 months have been the happiest of my life. I'm sorry for giving you so much shit. Love  
The big G

Puff  
Lying awake, but I'm dreaming  
Cold comes the warmth of the dawn

Not very sure what I'm seeming  
Wonder or not you're the one  
John

# Valentine's Cont.

R.F.:

Valentine's Day has really become special ever since you've been my Valentine. Thanks for always being there. Love you much!

M.A.

RFE,

I never thought it could feel so good! I love you more than 25 words can express. Love,

ASB

RJS:

Anything worth having is worth fighting for. May our love endure forever. Happy Valentine's Day.

SEN

Ross

Trust me—after 3 years of law school, you own more than 1/2. Love,

Juli

Juli

You can come and get your three dollars back.

Sherry

Russell

Be my Valentine forever. Love—you-want—you-need—you. Your little pumpkin seed

Snuggle Bunny,

You are the cutest ever. I love you.

-Blue

Tara

Preppy attire and mouth of a troopa It's worth it all, though, when you hang out with the groupa

The Drunken Poets

To M.Y.A.:

Here's to October 6! (May we survive 'til then.) Happy V-Day.

With all my love,

Rob (Kimbu & Aztec say "hey" too)

To Mrinaline:

My heart is afire, With an open desire, of a life together with you. With happiness assured, We'll conquer the world, sharing Love the whole time through

Tom

To My Bear:

Will you be my valentine? I love you. (There, it's in print. Now do you believe me?) From your

Baby

To my dear friend the information-hogging, class-cutting, car-stealing J.: Have a grown-up Valentine's Day—and regale me with details! Love,

L.

To you from me. Happy Valentine's Day.

To my special Valentine,

Looking forward to passion and ramonce on our second Valentine's Day—my surprise to you. All my love forever & always.

To S.J.B., Esq.

I love you with all my  
From

Your favorite Esq.—To—Be

To The Docket Staff

Dennis — Helen — James — John — Jill — Tom — Happy Valentine's Day and thanks for all your hard work.

Sherry

To The Drunken Poets:

As a group you are desperate,  
To find just one lover,  
But do not despair, boys,  
You still have each other.

What more can I say to the sea anemone of my dreams than "I love you?" Happy Valentine's Day Lynn! Love,

Your adoring clown fish

Wishing my darling Mary a day filled with Love, Joy, and Many Fond Memories. I will always love you!

Your Honey

You are my "Only One" and I can't wait for August of '92! Happy Valentine's Day Sweetly!

Lovey-Dovey

You are my one and only love, Shari. May our lips be together always. Love,

Juli

## Classifieds

Classified Advertisements of any type may be placed by any UCLAW student, faculty, or staff. Ads of up to twenty-five words are only \$1.

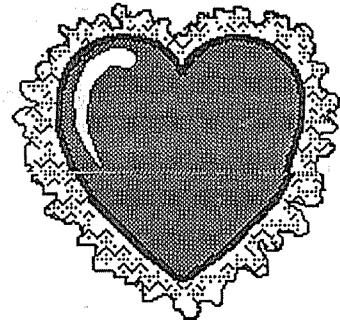
## Personals

Personal Classified Advertisements may be placed by any UCLAW student, faculty, or staff. Ads of up to twenty-five words are only \$1.

You may also request a free reply box for Personal Classified Advertisements. Responses will be put in a sealed envelope and placed in your mailbox.

## Replies

Replies to Personal Advertisement boxes should be placed in a sealed envelope, with the box letter clearly marked on the outside, and given to The Docket office, Dodd 51A, or placed in the mailbox of Sherry Lear, 3L.



## Docket Classified Request

For March Issue of The Docket


Cash or check for \$1.00 enclosed

Confidential reply box requested

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: The Docket, Dodd 51A, or mailbox of Sherry Lear, 3L

Deadline: March 10, 1990

# The Back Page

## Guide to UCLAW Organizations and Events

The Back Page is a quick guide to the UCLAW organizations and their upcoming activities and events. All organizations are encouraged to submit announcements of future events for publication.

### American Indian Law Students Association (AILSAs)

Contact: Toni Goodin, 3L

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
2/16	1:45		ALISA Meeting.

### Asian/Pacific Island/ Law Students Association (APILSA)

Contact: Susan Roe

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
2/14	All Day	Foyer	Valentine's Day Flower Sale.
2/24	11:30	Sunset Rec	Attorney-Student Brunch (Meet attorney mentors.)
Wed.	5:00	TBA	Admissions meetings.
3/10	9:00	TBA	Community Legal Forum in Korea Town

### Career Planning Office

Contact: Bill McGeary, Dodd 77

### Chicano Law Review (CLR)

Contact: Mabell Aguilar, 3L

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
2/15	5:00	TBA	Board Meeting. New board elections.
2/24	10:30	Library Comp.	General Meeting.
2/26	12:00	New Courtyard	Yearbook Pictures.
3/1	5:00	TBA	Board Meeting.

### Child Care Coalition (CCC)

Contact: Sara Feldman, 3L

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
2/15	1:30-5	Posted	Child Care Awareness Day Speakers at 1:30, Discussion forums with firm representatives 2:00 to 4:30

### Christian Legal Society

Contact: Joseph Wu, 3L

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
3/14	4:00	3623	Bill Rehwald a CLS member and solo practitioner from Woodland Hills "Right Choices, the Moral Responsibility of Christian Attorneys."

### The Docket

Contact: Sherry Lear, 3L

The Docket encourages all students, faculty and staff to contribute articles, editorials, or letters to the editor.

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
3/10		Dodd 51A	Deadline for submitting articles for the March issue of the Docket.

### Entertainment Law Society

Contact: Paul Miloknay

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
2/15	5:00	1337	Sports Law Panel Discussion featuring Sam Fernandez, L.A. Dodgers' in-house counsel, and Steve Derian
3/13	5:00		Music Law and Recording Industry Panel Discussion

### Environmental Law Journal/ Environmental Law Society (ELJ/ELS)

Contact: Harriet Pearson, 3L

Congratulations to the new 1990-91 Editorial Board, and to the new ELJ members!

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
2/26	12:00	New Courtyard	Yearbook Picture. Please come!
3/1-4		Oregon	1990 Public Interest Law Conference, at the University of Oregon Law School.
4/7	8:30-2:15	Loyola	Southern California Public Interest Environmental Law Conference, at Loyola Law School.

### Moot Court Board

Contact: Darcy Calkins, 3L

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
1/29		Distribution	Spring Problem available.
2/7			Sign-ups closed.
2/23	5:00	77 Dodd	Briefs due.
3/5-3/8			First week of oral arguments.
3/12-3/15			Second week of oral arguments.
3/19			Distinguished Advocates named.
3/20			Distinguished Advocate rounds.
TBA			Roscoe Pound Finalists named.
4/6			Roscoe Pound Moot Court Competition.

### National Association of Students Against Homelessness (NASAH)

Contact: Mark Neustadt, 3L

Travel: Please make all your travel arrangements—flights, ski packages, Spring break, post-bar trip, etc. with Deborah Williams (213) 466-1053, 936-7314. She donates a percentage of all commissions to the homeless when you mention NASAH. Also she is very convenient; she will even personally deliver tickets to you.

Upcoming Fundraising Event: Please give your ideas (e.g. picnic, BBQ, dance) to Tom Rubinson, 3L.

### National Black Law Journal (NBLJ)

Contact: Stephanie Jackson, 3L

### Pacific Basin Law Journal (PBLJ)

Contact: Nargis Choudry, 3L

### Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF)

Contact: Lisa McLeod, 3L

### Republican Law Students Association

Contact: Thomas Hudson, 1L

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
2/24-25		Cal Poly	College Republican State Board Meeting, in San Luis Obispo.
3/9-11		Marriot	California Republican Party Convention in Santa Clara. Contact Tom Hudson about Associate Membership in the State Central Committee.
4/6-8		Fresno	California College Republican Convention.

### Student Bar Association (SBA)

Contact: Mathew Metz, 2L

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
2/14	4-6	Front Steps	Happy Hour and BAR/BRI auction.
5/20			Graduation!!!

### Yearbook

Contact: Greg Labate, 3L



# KAPLAN-SMH CALIFORNIA

*The Right Answer!*

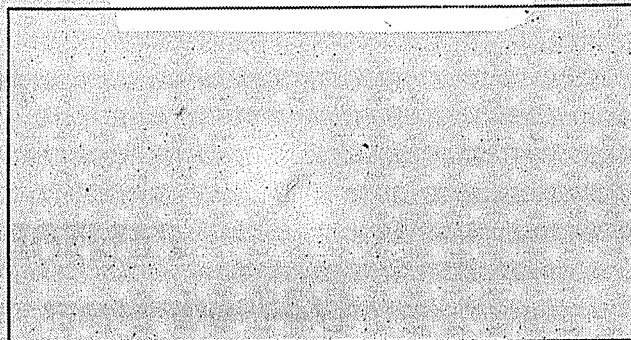
**Expert Preparation For California And  
18 Other Bar Exams At Over 100  
Permanent Locations Including:**

**Berkeley • Culver City • Davis • Encino  
Los Angeles • Marin County • Orange County  
Palo Alto • Riverside • San Diego  
San Francisco • Santa Barbara**

See your Campus Rep, or call:



(800) 223-1782 (800) 343-9188



# The Obvious Choice!

## THE NATION'S LEADING BAR REVIEW EXPERTS

PMBR's faculty has over *100 years experience*  
in preparing students for the California  
and Multistate Bar Examinations!

★ Professor Daniel Fessler  
*University of California, Davis*

★ Professor Thomas Coyne  
*McGeorge University*

★ Professor James Hogan  
*University of California, Davis*

★ Professor Ronald Rotunda  
*University of Illinois*

★ Professor Gail Bird  
*University of California, Hastings*

★ Professor Peter Honigsberg  
*University of San Francisco*

★ Professor Charles Nelson  
*Pepperdine University*

★ Steven Palmer, Esq.  
*PMBR California Director*

★ Professor Steven Hirschtick  
*Loyola University*

★ Jared Gross, Esq.  
*PMBR National Multistate Expert*

★ Professor Herbert Krimmel  
*Southwestern University*

★ Brian Siegel, J.D.  
*Director, Siegel's Calif. Writing Course*

★ Robert Feinberg, Esq.  
*PMBR National Multistate Director*



### CALIFORNIA HEADQUARTERS:

1247 6th Street, Santa Monica, California 90401  
(213) 459-8481 • (800) 523-0777