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# Rich Man, Poor Man, Beggarman... Lawyer?

The average age in the first year class is 25. That includes a lot of eager-beavers who haven't been up for air since the kindergarten plunge — but also many who have returned to school in their 30's, 40's, and, er, upwards. Why did these stout and hardy souls change horses in midstream, leaving other successful careers to embark on this mad adventure?

What follows are brief profiles of a few of those second-career first year students. In a frenzied rush to meet the editor's cruel deadline, this writer realizes he has not discovered, met, or spoken with all of those people who might be fitting subjects of this piece. But I know your secret — that you are just as interesting, charming, and provocative as those ennobled herein. Naturally you'll want to submit to us your resume and several eight by ten

glossies for forwarding to the appropriate talent agency. To all those who volunteered to be publicly exposed, I offer my sincere thanks for your time. I'm only sorry that space does not allow me to include you one and all. Finally, if you recognize your name but not your biography — well, you know how it is when we're competing with *People* and *US*.

Vinay Sharma wasn't long in this country when he was drafted in 1968. As a permanent resident he wasn't supposed to go to a combat zone. At the time Vinay didn't know that — only later in Viet Nam did he find out.

Even then, on principle, he wasn't quick to question authority. Vinay is from an Indian Brahman family. He was born in Dar es Saalam, Tanzania  
(Continued on Page 5)



Some UCLAW students have been in school since we learned how to tie our own shoes. Others, like Mimi Strauss (she's the cute one in the Israeli Army issue sunglasses) have seen a bit more of the world.

## The Docket

Volume 28 Number 5 UCLA School of Law Thursday, April 10, 1980

### "House of Justice" Enlists Aid

by Susan Jacoby

A 68-year-old widow on Social Security is faced with eviction from her West Hollywood apartment because she remarried. Her landlord claims she is violating her lease which limits the apartment to one adult tenant. A 78-year-old widow on Social Security is threatened with eviction. She allowed county officials to use her Palms apartment for an election polling place. Her landlord calls it an unauthorized "sublet."

There is a housing war going on in West Los Angeles. Soaring demand for living space has made it profitable for landlords to raise rents and cater to a wealthier class of tenants. To make way for new tenants, landlords are evicting or attempting to evict those tenants who have been living in apartments for many years, and whose rent must remain the same under the rent control ordinance.

Particularly hard hit are the over 55,000 elderly, low-income and predominantly Jewish residents of the Fairfax/Beverly



Bet Tzedek: fighting for the rights of the elderly and low-income.

area who already pay over two-thirds of their fixed monthly income for rent. They are the targets of countless eviction notices, for it is assumed they do not have the knowledge or money to determine their legal rights and fight back. With a vacancy rate of less than one percent in the area, the elderly are being forced out, and their

community threatened with extinction.

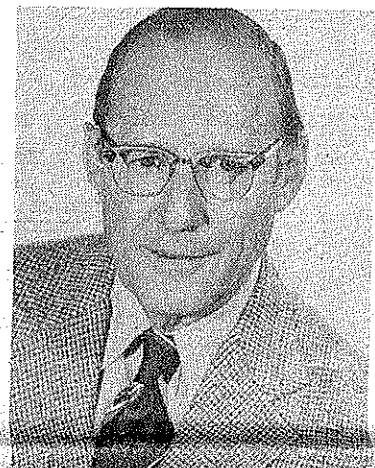
Bet Tzedek ("House of Justice") Legal Services, a non-profit corporation located in Fairfax, was established to help prevent the extinction of this senior citizen community by providing free legal aid to all community members who can't  
(Continued on Page 4)

### Asst. Dean Bauman to Head AALS

John A. Bauman of Pacific Palisades, associate dean of the UCLA School of Law, has been appointed executive director of the Association of American Law Schools. Prof. Bauman will begin his two-year stint this summer, relocating near the AALS headquarters in Washington, D.C.

John Bauman earned his baccalaureate and law degrees at the University of Minnesota and also earned L.L.M. (master of laws) and J.S.D. (juris science doctor) degrees from Columbia University. He was admitted to practice in his native state of Wisconsin in 1947 and in Minnesota in 1948.

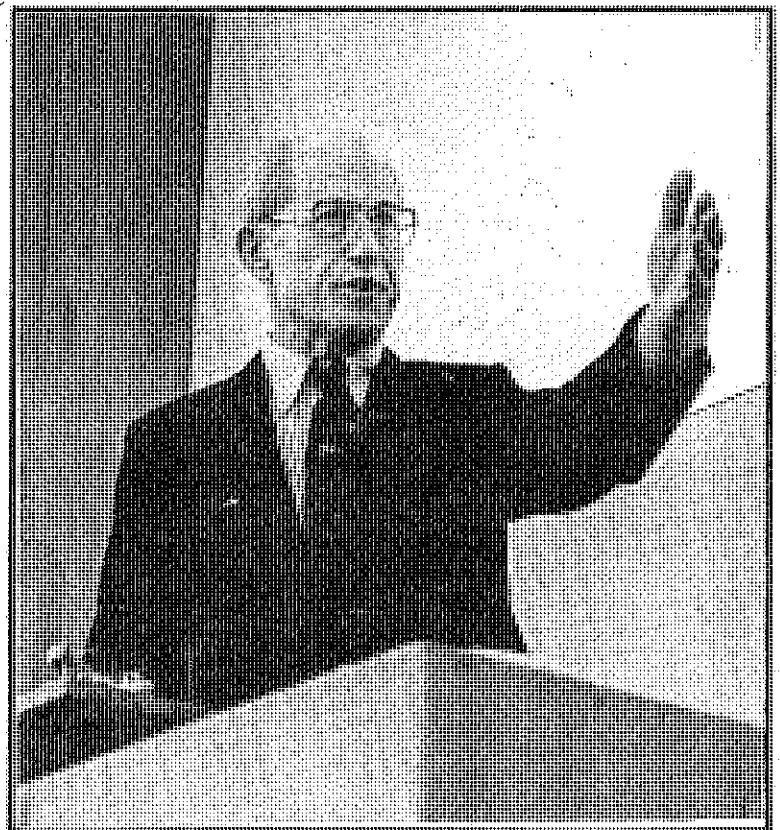
Bauman's career has been devoted to legal education. He taught at the University of New Mexico and Indiana University law schools before joining the UCLA faculty in 1960. He has



John Bauman

served as associate dean for nearly a decade.

Prof. Bauman's areas of specialty are civil procedure and remedies. He is co-author of a course book on remedies with Prof. Kenneth H. York, a former UCLA colleague.



Supreme Court Justice Byron "Whizzer" White speaks to a group of about 400 UCLAW students at the law school on Thursday, April 3. White fielded a variety of questions ranging from the effect of the book *The Brethren* on the Court's function to his football career, but limited the scope of inquiries to less controversial topics. He decried the increased load on the Court's docket, saying that 80% of the cases decided should never have been considered by the Supreme Court at all. White said that the attitude and efficiency of the Court have not been discernably effected by the controversial book *The Brethren*, but he sometimes wonders why his brethren disagree with him on certain opinions. White was visiting UCLA to sit on the bench in the annual Roscoe Pound Moot Court Competition.

### Bird to Speak when Grads Fly Coop

That time of the year is once again upon us. And once it's over a few of the lucky ones will pass Civil Procedure. But the really lucky ones will descend from the ivory tower into never-never land (so named for few of us ever thought we should see the day).

You are all cordially invited to attend this year's graduation and reception.

Rose Elizabeth Bird, Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court will give the commencement address.

Sunday, May 18, noon  
Pauley Pavilion

All students welcome — plenty of seating  
Plenty of punch & cookies (wine, etc.) for all. Food fight immediately to follow.

### Binder Honored Teaching Award

David Binder has been named this year's recipient of the William A. Rutter Award for Excellence in Teaching. Dean Warren told *The Docket* that Binder is a "fabulous clinical teacher... One of the pioneers of clinical education in the country." The Committee which selected Binder consisted of Stephen Yeazell (faculty rep. and last year's winner), David Dolinko (student rep.), Dorothy Wolpert (alumni rep.), and Dean Warren (self rep.)

## Editorial

## Midterms

Like the weather, everyone complains about law school, but no one does anything about it. To continue this tradition, the *Docket* is officially soliciting discussion and debate on how to improve the Law School. We will initiate this dialogue by advocating midterms (either graded or not) for first-year students.

For 12 or 14 weeks the first-year class seemed pleasant enough — they talked, walked and laughed just like normal people. Then, sometime in late November, it was fear and loathing in the Reserve Room. These same normal people were transformed into snarling, surly law students. We at the *Docket* believe that matters can be improved by giving first year students more than a vague idea of what the professors expect.

Midterms need not be more than an hour. The exam need not be individually graded, although that would certainly be ideal. The professors could simply circulate the best exams with comments. This approach would require the minimum of disruption of class schedules, as well as a minimum of extra work by the faculty.

The potential benefits are well worth the costs. Most first year students to whom we have spoken do not attribute the misery of the pre-final period to actual fear of failure — as a group, law students are a self-assured lot. Rather, it is a fear of the unknown. The entire grade — as many as five or six units for 16 weeks — will be based on one test, two or three questions.

Previous exams on file, while helpful, do not suffice. Besides the typical difficulties of having only out-of-date exams, there is no sense of what the professor wants or likes. Also, questions like whether or not one's

# Editorials

handwriting is illegible can be best resolved in a pseudo test. Research and Writing classes offered a sample test — but these were not necessarily graded by the professors who will be giving the semester grades. Moreover, one hour-long exam helps, but is not enough. The vagaries and idiosyncracies of a professor's expectations should be known to first-years. "Hide-the-ball" may well be a useful approach for classes — but not for tests.

So what do you think? Would a battery of midterms make things better? Or worse? The *Docket* welcomes your ideas.

## UCLAW Graffiti Needs Help

Devotees of the film "A Thousand Clowns" will recall Murray hollering to neighboring apartment buildings about the inferior quality of rubbish which they generate. In a New Yorker's version of Primal Therapy, Murray screams, "It is definitely second rate garbage! By next week I want to see a better class of garbage, more champagne bottles and caviar cans! So let's *snap* it up and get on the ball!"

In similar fashion, we of the *Docket* staff decry the inferior quality of graffiti at the UCLA School of Law. It is, definitely, second rate. In institutions far less distinguished than ours, the students, faculty, administration, and staff communicate on the various surfaces of desks, walls, carrels, and restrooms with flair and ingenuity. Here at UCLA, the messages are infantile, at best.

Frankly, the *Docket* expects something better than, "I got bulgy balls." The only respite to get from this comparative study of genitalia are comments too racist for even Senator Hayakawa or Governor Reagan.

Please! Please! Can't we do better than this? This may come as a shock to our present graffitists, but *we don't care* how Fred Slaughter performs in bed.

According to the letters of recommendation, we are uniformly insightful, pithy, creative, brilliant, "tough-minded," relentless in our pursuit of knowledge, and have the wisdom and sagacity of the Supreme Court Hall of Fame. So why don't we see this on the walls? Hell, at this point the *Docket* would even welcome Tolerance of Ambiguity.

Get it together! Although our minds turn off in class, we must turn them on again whilst on the toilet. On the surfaces of this institution we expect to read the collective wit and wisdom of a thousand clowns, whooping and raising Hell.

## The Docket

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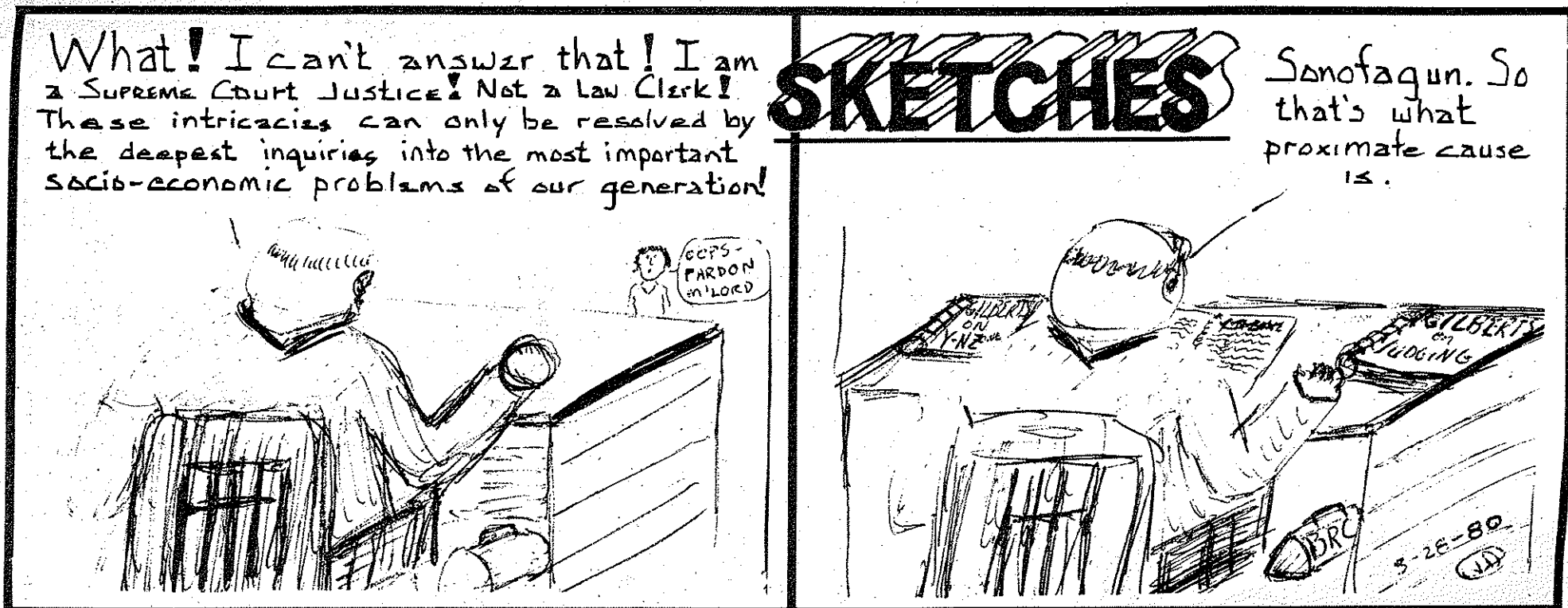
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## Grades Really Don't Matter: Job Alternatives

By Raj Seshu.  
Self-Appointed Wag:

So things didn't work out so good last semester, eh? Don't tell me, it's gonna be even worse this time around, right? Well, don't worry. — They can only make you go through law school once — the worst that can happen is that you'll end up, after three years of hard slogging, without a job and with a lot of loans to pay back.

The bad part about it is that we'll be good for little else when this is all over. Can you imagine yourself several years from now — the waitress has just politely inquired: "Would you like cream, sir?" and you reply (with a nervous look): "Fraud vitiates consent!". What will you tell you neighbors whom you've awakened at 2 A.M. in the morning, screaming that someone's interest is "bad" under the Rule Against Perpetuities? (Maybe if you could explain to them WHAT the Rule Against Perpetuities IS, they might understand why you're having nightmares about it — on the other hand, they may have you locked up for the next ten years instead of just the next five).

But the silver lining is equally conspicuous: whatever

you want out of being a lawyer, you can get out of some other vocation. Here are just a few examples.

Did you want to go to law school in order to live a life of ease — say, to get an effortless job where you do nearly nothing? Well, take the Civil Service exams — become a bureaucrat! The tests can't be any harder than the LSAT's and the government pays loads of dough. But perhaps you don't want to work for the government? Or you're really rotten at standardized tests? Well, become a mattress tester! How do you think they find out whether or not the mattresses have any lumps in them? Somebody's gotta do it, and if Li'l Abner had the qualifications, then so do you!

Or maybe you just want to make bucks? Go the Richard Nixon route — run for congress! All you need do is make certain nobody talks — and for every politician who gets caught there are at least a dozen who get away with it. Public office is also replete with 'in-kind' benefits; for example, there's no law that says you have to wait until you're the chairman of a powerful Congressional committee in order to find your own stripper.

Maybe you want power over people — or at least to

be telling others what to do a hell of a lot more often than the other way around? Become a religious orator. Not only are your credentials irrelevant (a southern accent would help), but your 'non-profit' organization could make tons of "operating expenses".

But I may be making some faulty assumptions about your character. Maybe you don't want to be rich, powerful, or even lazy — you just want a nice, honest job, right? But not too complicated? Well, I have just the spot for you: work on an assembly line. Even if you've been here for three years, you're probably still competent enough to learn how to be a hole-poker in a pegboard factory.

But maybe you just like working with the law? Easy. Get a job with the law library as a book-reshelver. Somebody's got to do it, and you're at least qualified for that, no matter how bad your grades are.

So . . . the next time you're in a crowded, hot, congested examination room, crammed to the brim with anxious, nervous, sweating, competitive law students . . . don't worry about it — if it's too much, just walk out. Grades don't matter.

# Alternatives to Intensive Studying

by PUBLIUS

For all you students who have not yet learned how to effectively prepare for exams, the *Docket* has some helpful hints to make preparation easier — maybe even fun!

First, don't buy Gilbert's or Emanuel's unless you are certain that your prof prepares his lectures from one of those summaries. Most profs don't recommend them and have probably never used them so they don't even know what the black letter law is. Memorizing Gilbert's impeccably and throwing our the right answers on the exam will cost points since your professor will be insulted that you did not regurgitate his misinformation.

Remember — it's his test and the game should be played by his rules, even when he cheats by changing rules in the middle of the game. The money saved by not buying Gilbert's will be better spent on liquor and drugs.

So what do you do? You haven't been to class for so long that you don't remember where it is and you sold your text books to pay last month's rent. Classmates are feverishly working like neurotic carpenter ants on outlines, checklists, etc.

Don't be intimidated by these mindless zombies without souls. Most of them will be too wired from three weeks of coffee, no sleep and only two trips to the bathroom to do well on the exam. The few of them

that do well will likely join the corporate pirates and be dead at 33 from overwork. Ultimately they will roast in a hell worse than Civil Procedure.

Your best bet to become a successful exam writer is to spend the next three weeks relaxing, drinking beer and having sex. You'll need this relaxation period to achieve the equanimity necessary to wing it on the exam.

When you take the exam you will notice your classmates sweating profusely since their minds will be cluttered with thousands of rules and facts which apply to the question but can never be written in only three hours. You on the other hand will be calm, cool and collected. It shouldn't take more

than an hour to put down the few priceless nuggets of information you might remember.

Won't those nurds be intimidated when they see you sit back, pop a can of Budweiser and leave after only an hour.

When you write your exam, be creative. After reading 88 boring blue books on the parol evidence rule any sane person would be ready to throw up. Rather than write the same muck as everyone else, write your answer in poetry and leave the interpretation up to your professor. His interpretation of your answer will likely be better than your interpretation of his question.

What should you do if you fail?

There are only three options. You can look for another line of employment. However, after one year of law school you lose your humanity and probably can't do anything a chimpanzee couldn't do in half the time.

A better alternative is suicide. Jumping off of buildings is effective but can result in torts to persons or property. Crucifixion is cute but it's been done before. Your suicide should make a statement. Hanging yourself in front of the law

school would be great except that the law school automatons would not notice you. It would be weeks before you were cut down. Besides, why waste such a good joke on people who notoriously lack any sense of humor?

There is one final option for those who lack any talent for a decent job and don't have the courage or moral integrity to commit suicide: run for Congress and write the law instead of studying it.

## Yearbook Editor Absconds to Hawaii with Funds

not by Howard Posner

(It seems everybody is talking about the all-new, bigger, better Yearbook these days. But just in case you've missed out on such scintillating conversation, *The Docket* interviewed the man responsible for the Yearbook, "Smart" Alec Nedelman, as he was leaving for Hawaii with a suitcase full of small, unmarked bills.)

Q: Isn't it true that there really is no Yearbook, and you're just pocketing the money and running?

A: Uh... is the Dean listening? No, it's not true.

Q: What is true?

A: Well, that's a pretty general question.

Q: Complaints I'm getting? Look, you mindless twit—I'm doing this interview, not you, and quite frankly, I don't know where you get off questioning my journalistic methods.

A: Whatsa matta, can't you take a joke or wha'?

Q: Perhaps we should cut the inside stuff and get down to brass tacks.

A: Right.

Q: We're shelling out nine-and-a-half big ones for this tome. What are we getting? For example, are there any, say, pictures in it?

A: A few.

Q: How many?

A: Roughly 1,300.

Q: All on one page?

A: No. There are 160 pages in this book, which makes it the largest in law school history, by far.

Q: Well, we're just bursting our buttons, aren't we?

A: I mean, it's 70 pages larger than last year's book, which itself was a record-breaker. We have color pictures, lots of candid shots of students in compromising positions, Arthur Rosett in a wig, Paul Bergman eating a whole bunch of faculty running, and some shots of staff that, er, I'm not at liberty to discuss. I might mention, while we're on the subject of yearbook history...

Q: We're not.

A: ...that Yearbooks have had a checkered past at this institution.

Q: That's very nice, but...

A: In 1976, for example, there was merely a newsprint sheet with pictures of graduating...

Q: Who cares?

A: And in 1977 the Yearbook was a paperback, again with only third-years, whereas this book includes both candid and

portrait shots of the first and second-year classes.

Q: Spiffy. How many books are available and where?

A: We've ordered 500, of which about 100 remain unsold, and can be purchased at the information window. We expect to sell out.

Q: Most of us already have. I take it, then, that the book cost about \$4750 (i.e., \$9.50 x 500) to produce.

A: No, actually we've spent \$11,214.82 so far.

Q: How are you dealing with the shortfall?

A: Mostly by hoping the printer won't come after me in Hawaii.

Q: That's the wrong answer.

A: Hmm. Let me check my notes. Oh yes. Advertising!

We're selling ads. And we urge yearbook buyers to patronize our advertisers, since, after all—

Q: Please: no crass commercial drivel in this crass commercial drivel. What else of interest is in the book?

A: We have some genuinely first-rate cartoons by Hermez Moreno, and two unusual contributions by Howard Posner, both of which bear the unmistakable marks of his style.

Q: You mean pungent wit and poignant profundity?

A: I mean lack of talent. One is a sort of closet drama called "Paradise Misplaced," which we

couldn't do at Law Revue—not so much because of the scurrilous portrayals of the faculty as because of the elephants. Even by Howard's standards, it's astoundingly silly and pointless. His poetic invocation, however, is another story. It will bring tears to your eyes.

Q: It's that good?

A: Not exactly. Frankly, I was in favor of using limericks instead.

Q: Limericks?

A: You know: "There once was a fellow named Rex,"

Q: Not that one.

A: "With diminutive organs of sex,"

Q: Perhaps we'd better get on with—

A: "When charged with exposure/He said with composure, 'De minimis non curat...'"

Q: Excuse me for interrupting, but we're almost out of time. When will the book be ready?

A: April 24, the penultimate day of classes, if everything goes right. It was the best compromise between our desire to include as much of the year as possible in the book and the necessity to get it out when people are still around to pick it up, or look it over and buy it if there are any still unsold by then. Well, I see my private—er, my flight is about to leave. It's been a pleasure talking to you.



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# There Once Was a Fellow Named Roger...

by  
Donnell Rubay

A lawyer named Roger once said,  
"I will sue to make gold out of lead  
But to make a memorial  
For a man still corporeal  
It's polite to wait till he's dead!"

Ken Kramarz

Winner, *The Officious Intermeddler Award*, 1976.

Take note (as if you could possibly not notice him) of that class "character" sitting in the back of the room. You know, the one everyone knows but only the hearty can put up with? Perhaps he too shall one day achieve the fame (or infamy) Roger Diamond has.

Arriving at UCLA in the Fall of 1964, Professor Ken Graham sought to add poetry to the prose of legal procedure. His intention: a limerick competition. The official rules — familiar to all past participants — are simple: write a limerick about civil procedure in general or any of the civil procedure cases in particular.

Ah, yes — legal procedure — "the stuff dreams are made of" — why Shakespeare himself would have had a field day!

There once was a horse-shit assignment  
To put law in a limerick alignment  
The Professor said to the class  
You'll probably think I'm an ass,  
But it will help in your legal refinement.  
Janson

Harold Marsh Award for Candor, 1968

Via coercion (i.e. Professor Graham ordering all members of his intimidated first year section to submit entries) a substantial number of limericks are produced for each competition. Originally the entries were judged by Professor Graham himself. Now, however, he incorporates the aide of past winners. (The job is just too important for one person alone.) In fact, you might even spot this distinguished group of judges at a Westwood bar in the next few weeks, determining the outcome of the 1980 competition.

Oh yes, Roger Diamond — is he a legend or a reality? The year 1964 marked not only the instigation of limerick composition to these hallowed halls but, also, the introduction of Roger Diamond to the law. A student in Prof. Graham's first civil procedure class, Diamond acquired such notoriety as a class figure he was bestowed with the honor of having the official limerick competition hence forth bear his name.

However, this taste of fame left Diamond unsated. Upon graduation, Diamond was not ready to settle into a conventional law practice. As an attorney Diamond would use the law — use it to seek just ends he believed in but, if he could enhance his notoriety in the process, so much the better.

Was USC going to deny season ticket holders the option of buying Rose Bowl tickets? This prompted the class action of Diamond (and other ticket holders) vs. USC.

Cars emit pollution — but do they shorten the lifespans of, and cause other damage to, L.A. county residents? Diamond decided to go after the culprits directly: Diamond (and all other residents and/or possessors of real property in Los Angeles county) v. General Motors et al (the complaint lists the Fortune 500 as defendants.)

Was Standard Oil attempting to mislead the public? The oil company was running television ads in which a celebrity states he is standing outside the Standard Oil Research laboratory. The building in question is the Riverside County courthouse. Diamond brought suit.

However, all of Diamond's quests for "fame beyond law school" have not involved the court room. Reading excerpts from Supreme Court obscenity cases, Diamond appears in the X-rated movie - *Is There Sex After Death?*

They say he actually lives in the Palisades with a wife and two daughters. Perhaps he even has a dog and a three-car garage. Shall Roger Diamond slip into conventional oblivion? He seems to have mellowed with time for there exists no news of any recent exploits. But no, Roger Diamond need never fear obscurity; his fame — legend of unadulterated fact — shall survive with the immortal limericks composed, annually, in his honor.

I sit in a class called procedure,  
Being stalked by a long, lanky creature;  
Though he sometimes strikes near,  
I have learned not to fear  
For it's only a sarcastic teacher.

Steven Kennedy

*Creature's Pet Award and Grand Sweepstakes Winner*, 1976.

What sort of limericks do law students write? Well, the above and the following are examples of past entries in the Roger Diamond Memorial Competition. Judge not harshly lest you be judged for the same someday.

The very first winner of this esteemed contest was "Ogden" Charney in 1965. His entry:

Savannah R.R. v. Daniels

If while crossing a trestle in Georgia,  
You should meet with a train coming tordja,  
Run as fast as you can,  
To an o'erwater span,  
Negligence at Law's presumed forja.

Time and progress brought forth more recent entries. A sample:

In re: International Shoe

You shouldn't sell shoes in the Northwest  
(Procedural lesson I've learned best).  
The reading is boring,  
I wake myself snoring.

Jim Beam guide me through till my test.

S. Elkins

*The "Potted" Stewart Award*, 1976

She said, "Darling, I hate to demure  
To an action well-founded and sure  
But while trespass and seizing  
Were timely and pleasing  
Ejectment was quite premature."

Howard Posner

*The "What? Not Again?"* (Another entry of Howard's took first place in the competition) *Award*, 1977.  
"Law has not yet stifled the sap of creativity!"  
(Conclusion subject to appellate review.)

## Bet Tzedek...

(Continued from Page 1)  
afford to hire an attorney. Under the direction of Executive Director Terry Friedman and Litigation Director Elyse Klein, Bet Tzedek attorneys have won "most" of their landlord tenant cases and thus, have served to chill many frivolous unlawful detainer suits, according to Friedman.

The staff has not been content, however, to handle only the typical kinds of legal aid cases; but has pursued an aggressive course in impact litigation. Bet Tzedek is presently suing the Los Angeles County Regional Planning

Commission and numerous other county agencies in a class action challenging the conversion of a West Hollywood apartment into a condominium on due process grounds. The outcome of this case could affect as many as 100 projects, comprising 5,000 to 10,000 dwelling units, Friedman estimated.

The office staff is composed of two full-time attorneys, an administrator, and a panel of volunteer attorneys and law students, many of whom are from UCLA. With its caseload more than doubled since last year, Bet Tzedek depends more

than ever on law students for assistance. This year a number of UCLA Trial Advocacy students worked on unlawful detainer cases taken from Bet Tzedek attorneys. Students conducted follow-up interviews, engaged in discovery and actually represented clients at trial.

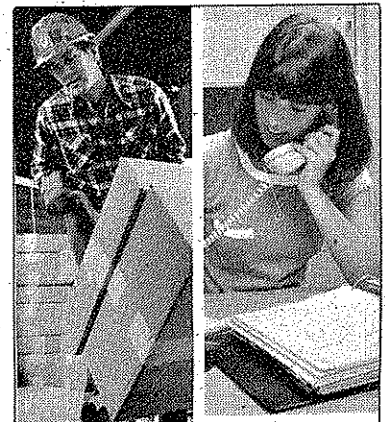
A typical day for a law clerk volunteering at Bet Tzedek could include client interviewing, drafting pleadings, legal research, drafting wills or representing clients in administrative hearings. Friedman explained, "I believe Bet Tzedek

has a lot to offer law students by giving them practical experience in handling real client problems. We are extremely flexible in terms of time commitment and are always looking for volunteers during the summer and school year." One third-year student volunteer commented, "I'm doing and learning more here than I learned at the law firm where I worked last summer writing memos and it's nice to feel good about the clients you serve."

While most clients now seek assistance with landlord/tenant problems, there has been an increase in cases dealing with Social Security, consumer protection, immigration law, and welfare benefits.

As Associate Dean Paul

Boland noted, "Working at Bet Tzedek would expose students to the range of legal problems faced by a unique client constituency whose future is now jeopardized by increasing housing costs."



Featuring  
Dick Caviar  
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# Second Careers...

(Continued from Page 1)

while his father was in the British Foreign Service. Vinay went to boarding schools in England, India, and the Fiji Islands. The family eventually settled in New Zealand where Vinay did most of his growing up. After a college degree in applied mathematics he came to the U.S. to stay.

When Vinay brought the little matter of his status to the Army judge advocate in Viet Nam he was shipped off to Hawaii. There, on American soil, he was asked whether he wanted to become a citizen. The answer was yes — immediately citizenship was granted and he was right back in Viet Nam. Vinay was a platoon leader in the infantry. Caught in a not infrequent ambush, one of his men was hit. Vinay went out under fire and got him. His valor earned a bronze star. Vinay's only comment is that "alot of other people deserved medals who didn't get them."

After the service, Vinay went to Berkeley for a second undergraduate degree — this time in Economics and Business — then an MBA. He put in three years

at Arthur Andersen Inc. (accounting), a year for Intel Corp., and went on to be Vice President of Administration and Finance at Home Loan Inc.

Many people see law school as the path to fame and fortune. Vinay gave up a very lucrative career and came to law school because of "a natural curiosity . . . to get back in touch." "To with people," he said, "one must keep learning and not think he has all the answers. You are the sum total of all your experiences. The awards and the material honors aren't so important."

Overall, reflects Vinay, "law school has been a disappointment to me. One can't talk about life from isolation . . . the law involves everything. People are so caught up in the idea of grades . . . This is my life — I'd better make it as rich as I can right now." Vinay's favorite quote says it all: "He was born with the gift of laughter and a sense that the world was mad." (Raphael Sabatini in Scaramouche)

The Viet Nam War was a turning point in the lives of

many in the first year class. This writer doesn't know if our ranks include any draft resisters who spent time in prison or who sought sanctuary abroad, but we have at least one conscientious objector who performed an alternate national service.

Bruce Siniff's father was a "lifer" — thirty years in the Coast Guard. When Bruce decided to be a C.O. at 18, his father — though he disagreed with the position — was still very supportive. The hard part for Bruce was to respond to the six essay question declaration, and then later, after two years of college, to try to articulate his sincere beliefs "before a board that is there to draft you." He notes proudly that that was my first persuasive argument."

The draft board gave Bruce 60 days to find placement in a non-profit corporation and he found counselling position at "In Touch." There, for two years, he dealt with drug problems and with all manner of psychological dilemmas. His stint was up, but having enjoyed the work too much to leave, Bruce enrolled in San Francisco State's Alternative Psychology Major and so continued full time at the center while going to

school. After becoming center coordinator and finishing his degree, Bruce went on to work with disadvantaged youth in the Contra Costa County schools as a Youth Employment Specialist.

About his two years spent as a C.O. in national service, Bruce has no regrets. He thought it very worthwhile and supports the idea as an alternative to the draft. Why did he come to law school? Because law is "one of the last Renaissance graduate degrees. There is lots of opportunity and one can still go 180 degrees."

\* \* \*

Mimi Strauss was drafted too — by the Israeli army. Mimi's parents immigrated to Israel from Tucson and Cleveland to fight in the 1948 War of Independence. Mimi was the first baby of American descent born in the Negev desert, in the town of Beer Sheva. That was in 1950. She grew up in a kibbutz on the Mediteranean shore until the family moved to a little agricultural village in the Sharon Valley. At 18 — like all Israeli young women who are neither married nor exempt on strict religious grounds — Mimi joined the army. For two years she engaged in "classified duties."

After her discharge, Mimi took three years at the Univer-

sity of Tel Aviv in sociology while also counselling drop-outs and delinquents at a neighborhood youth center. Every year she spends 40 days in the reserves, and was called-up at the army's convenience — regardless of her academic schedule.

Mimi came to the U.S. in August 1973, without definite plans, "to stay a week or a




Mimi Strauss today

year." She reached the west coast on her last nickel and had a hard time during the mild depression of that first oil embargo. Eventually she found a job as a house parent in the Vista Del Mar center for emotionally disturbed and socially maladjusted youngsters.

A year later Mimi moved on to be a counsellor at the Gateways Community Mental

(Continued on Page 8)



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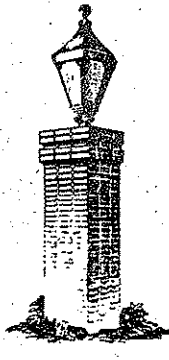
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# Not Just Another Boring

## This article must be read, if at all, within 21 years after some life in being

by  
Barry Goldner  
&  
Jeff Douglas

"The Duke." A small man shuffles rapidly through the hallway, clutching his papers and carrying a cup and metallic jug (the contents of which have yet to be determined). Stepping up to the platform he organizes his equipment upon the desk and pours himself a cup of the mysterious liquid. As he drinks he looks out at the bustling throng which will soon be transformed into an inquisitive mass. The bell rings. Then a few begin to 'shush,' which is annoying as hell to us noisy folks. The shy, casually dressed man standing before us suddenly comes to life. A gleam comes into his eye. His energy and presence fill the room. You needn't have read today's assignment, nor must you have

on the editorial boards of both *BAR/BRI* and *Gilbert's*, Dukeminier has also written several formal outlines ("... it's not exactly intellectually stimulating...").

The author of a veritable plethora of articles, Dukeminier co-authored an article on "Cryonic Suspension and the Law." He then went on to write, "Supplying Organs for Transplantation" (for those on law review: 68 Mich. L. Rev. 811 Ap. 1970). Both of these articles formed the basis for Robin Cook's novel & movie: *Coma*.

He is an extremely energetic and friendly man who takes a genuine interest in his students (do I get the three points yet?). His love for the law is infectious (for immunization Shepardize *Erie* or read a law review article on the Rule Against Perpetuities). You will often see him in the library roaming the stacks

Co-author Jimmy Krier, Pleased to have such a peer, Advises strike each other part What would then be a gas.

Anyway, he wanted my name to rhyme with 'piss and vinegar.' **Docket:** Why did you want to go to law school and what motivated you to transfer from Harvard to Yale?

**Duke:** I grew up in a small town in Mississippi. I wanted to leave and so I decided I would go north to school. Fortunately I had a cousin who had been at the Harvard Business School, so I asked him where I should go. I said 'I'd like to go to Princeton.' And he said, 'You don't want to go to that northernmost of southern schools. If you really want to go to a good school, go to Harvard.'

I applied. They wouldn't give me a reply. They had never had an applicant from my high school so they had no way to judge the validity of my grades. So I didn't hear and I finally flew to Cambridge and said 'Will you admit me because I want to know. And I want to know now! Or, I'm going to go down the Eastern seaboard to Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and I'll get in someplace. This was a time when you didn't have all the law school applications you have now, and so the Dean admitted me on the spot. They can't do that these days.'

So I went to Harvard College. I felt like a barbarian sacking Rome. It was a marvelous feast. It's all free there for the taking. All these goodies that you could excite your mind with. I really enjoyed it taking philosophy, Greek mythology, American literature. But I didn't like it because it was so big and impersonal.

I wasn't really ready for Harvard Law school because it was a professional school. I

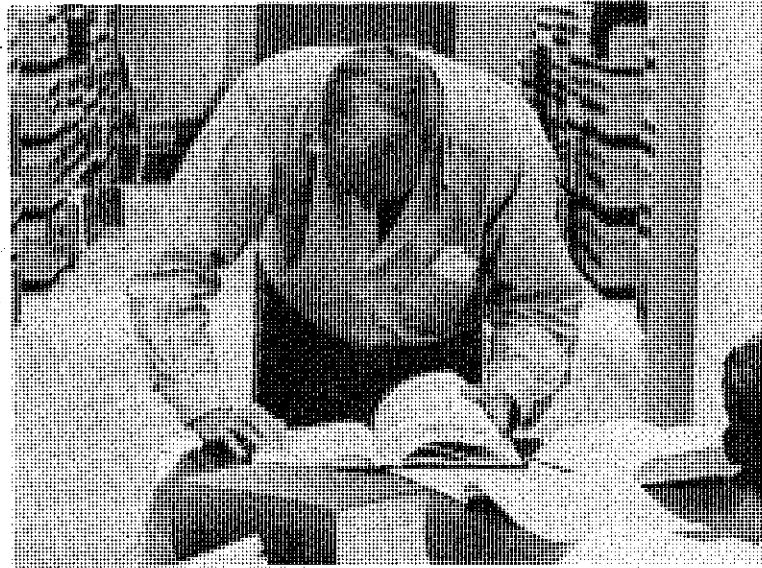
"... Who is it that said that 'Euclid is the only one who saw beauty bare' "

guess I wasn't attuned to being professionally educated. It required a great deal of discipline and hard work devoted to exploring one particular subject. The greatness of Harvard College was the breadth of knowledge. You could explore everything, but you could not explore anything in real depth. Whereas, in law school you can explore something in real depth.

I didn't like Harvard Law School. So after Spring of the first year I went up to see Dean Griswald to tell him I was going to leave. Dean Griswald was one of the few men in the world who could strut sitting down. He said, 'You won't like it in New Haven.' And I said, 'I think that's for me to decide, Dean Griswald. I don't like it here.' So I went to New Haven and I went to Yale.

**Docket:** Was going into the law a life-long ambition?

**Duke:** No, no. I wanted to be a doctor. So I took a course in Biology. But they made me cut up a frog and I changed my career objective immediately because I couldn't cut up a frog.



"... they made me cut up a frog and I changed my career objective immediately"

So what else is there in life to do — be a lawyer. Actually I did also want to be a psychiatrist, but I knew you needed an M.D. and I still couldn't cut up that frog.

**Docket:** Were you going to school during WWII?

**Duke:** No, no. I'm not that old. I went to school after the war. I was in World War II. I was in the Army, in Germany behind the German lines. I was shot in the head. So you see, I'm living on borrowed time.

**Docket:** So when you were at Harvard and Yale, how did you become interested in 'property'?

**Duke:** I suppose everybody becomes interested in something academic because of the teacher. Very few people turn on to the subject because the subject is intrinsically interesting to them. They are interested in it because their teacher interests them in it. And that happened to me — I had W. Barton Leach for property. He was the best teacher I ever had. I thought that property was a marvelous and interesting subject.

The I went to Yale and they had very different kinds of teachers. And I learned that everything Leach said was wrong. I had a great classicist Ashwell Gulliver, who loved history; and Myrus McDougall who ripped everything up and said that all property was wrong and turned it on its head. So I had three very different kinds of property teachers, three different approaches, very healthy, very good. But all of them were very exciting and very good because they all believed very strongly in their subject and their approach.

After school I went to New

York and practiced law. The firm I practiced with had a large estates practice. There I dealt with property problems, will trusts. This reinforced my interest in the field of property. So after two years in the firm I went back to Yale for another year of graduate study, which permits you to take all those courses in law school that you wanted to take but didn't feel that you should because they weren't practical. I'll bet you won't take a lot of courses in this law school because you'll say, "Oh, they're not practical. I have to take bar oriented courses." but if you were going to teach, this would not be a good idea.

**Docket:** Did you like being in practice?

**Duke:** Oh, yes. I liked it very much. I like the firm I practiced with very much because it was small. It was a Wall Street firm and very small so I new everybody very well. After I'd been teaching for a year, they called me up and asked me to come back with the firm. I toyed with the idea, but I said 'No, I've really found my niche in life. I like to teach.' And so I've been in teaching ever since.

The funny thing is, a few years ago I ran into the senior partner of the firm in Palm Springs. My sister and I had dinner with him and he turned to my sister and said, 'It's a terrible thing that Jesse ever left New York, because he would be a millionaire today if he had stayed in New York.' I thought, who needs the million dollars? You have to make certain choices in life. I'd rather be a teacher and make much less money, than be a millionaire lawyer in New York. They do very good things for their clients, but everybody has to do what they want to do.

**Docket:** If you were offered a position in the judiciary, would you take it?

**Duke:** No. I don't want to be a



had sufficient sleep, to be enraptured and stimulated by this charismatic presentation of what is thought by many to be one of the most tedious areas of the law. Jesse J. Dukeminier, Jr. brings the law to life in places where it died long ago. He awakens us from our reverie and opens our minds to the, dare I say it, **beauty** of the law.

Jesse "the Duke" Dukeminier went to Harvard College and Harvard Law, for a year, where he studied under W. Barton Leach. He then transferred to, and graduated from, Yale Law. He practiced law in New York City for two years before deciding to go back to school and to go into teaching. The Duke taught law at the University of Minnesota, University of Kentucky, University of Chicago, and at the University of Mississippi, before coming to UCLA in 1963.

He fought in World War II behind German lines and was shot in the head. Obviously, the bullet could not have done too much damage as Jesse Dukeminier has gone on to become a noted authority in the fields of Property Law and Family Wealth Transactions. He has co-authored a casebook on the former with Jim Krier, which is due to be published within the year. He co-authored a casebook on the latter with Stanley Johanson. Holding a position

and poring intensely over case reporters and law review articles.

But enough of this verbose headnote — on to the show...

**Duke:** One thing I would like people to know is how to pronounce my name, which is very odd. It's pronounced dukemin-er. And somehow or other it has gotten started dukemin-nee-ur. And I'll tell you how it got started. It got started when my colleague Jim Krier wanted to write a poem, and he needed that pronunciation to make the rhyme. And so he wrote the poem with that pronunciation and that's how it got started.

**Docket:** Why don't you read us the poem?

**Duke:** You may recall in the section on feudal system, there were some unusual services; I thought I'd jazz it up a little bit and so I talked about these unusual feudal services... One of which was given by the king was that every Christmas someone must render all at once, 'a leap, a puff, and a fart.' Jim Krier was so shocked by the use of the word 'fart,' that he wrote this poem. Which says:

Jesse Dukeminier,  
Such piss and vinegar,  
To put in our book the word  
'fart.'

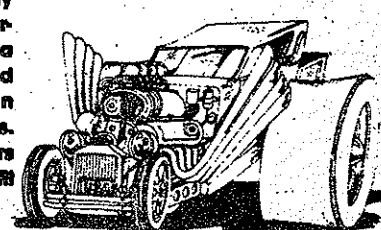
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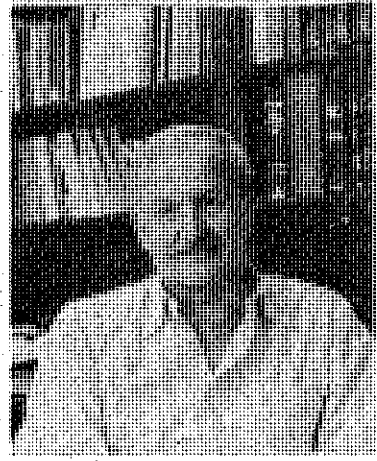
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# Law Professor- The Duke

judge. I never really thought about it. This is the first time anyone's ever suggested it. I don't think I'd want to be a judge, it's much more fun doing what I'm doing. Why not do what you like to do? Some people like to have a career change, some people feel like life's a ladder and you have to keep moving on to something else. I don't feel that way. I just feel so happy, doing what I'm doing. I guess some students



**"I was shot in the head. . . I'm living on borrowed time"**

don't understand that, they think you have to move on to something else, better, bigger. I don't.

**Docket:** What sort of philosophical approach do you take when teaching a class? What do you set out to accomplish? What is the ideal thing that could come out of the classroom situation?

**Duke:** I hope the students will come out with a devotion to property law and complete comprehension of it, and an ability to play with it as a system so that it's fun. Who is it that said that 'Euclid is the only one who saw beauty bare.' You see a system, you see through all this mess. And that's why the law of servitudes, which my property class is taking up now, is somehow such that I can see through all this and I see a system, and it's quite beautiful. I'm sure that to most people, when they first approach the law of servitudes, it's the most chaotic thing they have ever seen. But I hope before we finish that my class will have these flashes of insight and see the system.

The funny thing about property is that you love it and you hate it at the same time. It's a love-hate relationship. I love it, it's marvelous and wonderful. And yet I can see what's wrong with it and what needs to be done. And that's why it's so much fun! I think a love-hate relationship is the best kind, don't you? Because any other kind of relationship tends to be superficial. I think that if it's all love you don't see the other side and realize the things that you don't like about it. Anyway, I have a love-hate relationship with property — mostly love.

I don't really have any method of teaching. A few years ago some students had a grant, from the legislature, on improving teaching. So they came to interview me and they said, 'How do you teach?' And I said, 'Ask my students, they are the consumers.' I'm not on the other side of the platform, you are, you are the consumers.

**Docket:** But when you walk up to that platform you must have a certain message in mind, a

certain thought.

**Duke:** I have a question. That's all I have. And I go from there. What answer do I get? I mean, it's a trip, for me, I don't ever want to teach the same way twice, that's boring. It's like going from Los Angeles to New York, and you change courses and directions depending on the way students react to things. And you get different answers. And so you have to use those answers, just like a sailor uses the winds to maneuver. The students are the winds. So, the trip is never the same. So I know where we're going and that you're going to see a lot on the way and have a lot of fun. But it's never going to be the same trip that the students had last year, because you are different. You have different questions, different answers. Of course, students change gradually by comparing you to students ten years ago. They were entirely different classes, so I taught them the way the students responded to my questions.

I don't have a theory of teaching. Everyone has a different idea about the Socratic method, some people say I use the Socratic method. I never know what the response is going to be and I don't try to get a particular response. One of my students came in and asked, 'Do you realize the anxiety level of your class?' I said no. He said, 'It's like improvisational theatre.' And I thought that was a wonderful thing to say. But he said it makes people very anxious. You can teach an unstructured course in the sense that you just start and you know pretty much where you're going. You play the students answers. There is actually quite a bit of structure.

**Docket:** You know certain things are going to happen along the way, but how you are going to get from one to the other is . . .

**Duke:** That's true, yeah, that's the way I teach. I don't like to lecture. I'm not a good lecturer. It's a good that you know your own limitations as a teacher. If you are interested in teaching, you have to know what you can do well and what you can't. I would be bored just lecturing year after year. I can't teach that way. To me, the joy of teaching is that every year the students are different. And first year students particularly, because they come in before they're seasoned, beaten down to some mold. The first week of class is always pure fun.

**"Good legal writing is plain writing that people can understand"**

**Docket:** Are you a better teacher now than when you first started?

**Duke:** Different. I wouldn't say better. The first year I taught property at the University of Minnesota. I had a marvelous class. That's when I knew I really liked to teach. The first day I went into that class, I was frightened, I was so frightened that I dismissed class after twenty minutes, I couldn't go on. The second day, I said, well I really have to teach I have a job you know. The second day was alright, the class liked me and I liked them and we had enormous fun. I was very green. There are advantages in being green, because the students

participate with you in learning and there is a lot of excitement in that because you're learning. So I know a lot more now and so I'm a different kind of teacher now, I'm a more experienced teacher. That doesn't mean better. A young teacher has a lot to offer.

What I'm discovering now is economics, which is very exciting. It has caused strange things to go on in my brain. It's a new way of organizing and clarifying.

**"This class should be a prerequisite for itself"**  
**—Property class notes**

fyng. An economic approach is the new wave in property. All young property teachers now have economic approaches. Krier, who is my colleague on this book and is at Stanford, is a trained economist. He's forcing me in this book to make an economic analysis of everything, which is very good for me. But I decided that why grow old with all the old lore, because all of the new and exciting things in property are economically oriented. So I went back and I retrained myself in economics so I could read all the literature that's coming out and keep up with all the new things. I don't want to teach the feudal system forever.

**Docket:** How long did it take you to write the casebooks on Family Wealth Transactions and Property?

**Duke:** I think I worked on the Family Wealth book for six years. The P. Book will have taken two or three years.

**Docket:** Did the publisher approach you or did you submit the ideas?

**Duke:** The publisher approached me regarding both books. I happen to know people at Little Brown and they approached me.

**"It's a terrible thing Jesse ever left New York, because he would be a millionaire today if he had stayed"**

**Docket:** Your reputation precedes you, you are supposed to be an expert, if not the expert in the field.

**Duke:** Expert in what?

**Docket:** The field of Property. Well, are you an expert in property? Do you think of yourself as an expert in property?

**Duke:** Well, I'll say this much. I think if I were practicing property law, I wouldn't go bare in insurance. I would have malpractice insurance. I think if you feel that you are really an expert then you don't need malpractice insurance because who in the world could tell you you're wrong. And I don't feel that way about myself. I feel that people can tell me I'm wrong. I don't know what you mean by expert. I know more about property than some, and less than others.

**Docket:** How is it that one becomes an individual who is approached by publishers?

**Duke:** You live long enough. Chance plays an enormous role in life. If I hadn't been at UCLA I would not have been asked to write the Gilbert's, because the man who owned Gilbert's, at

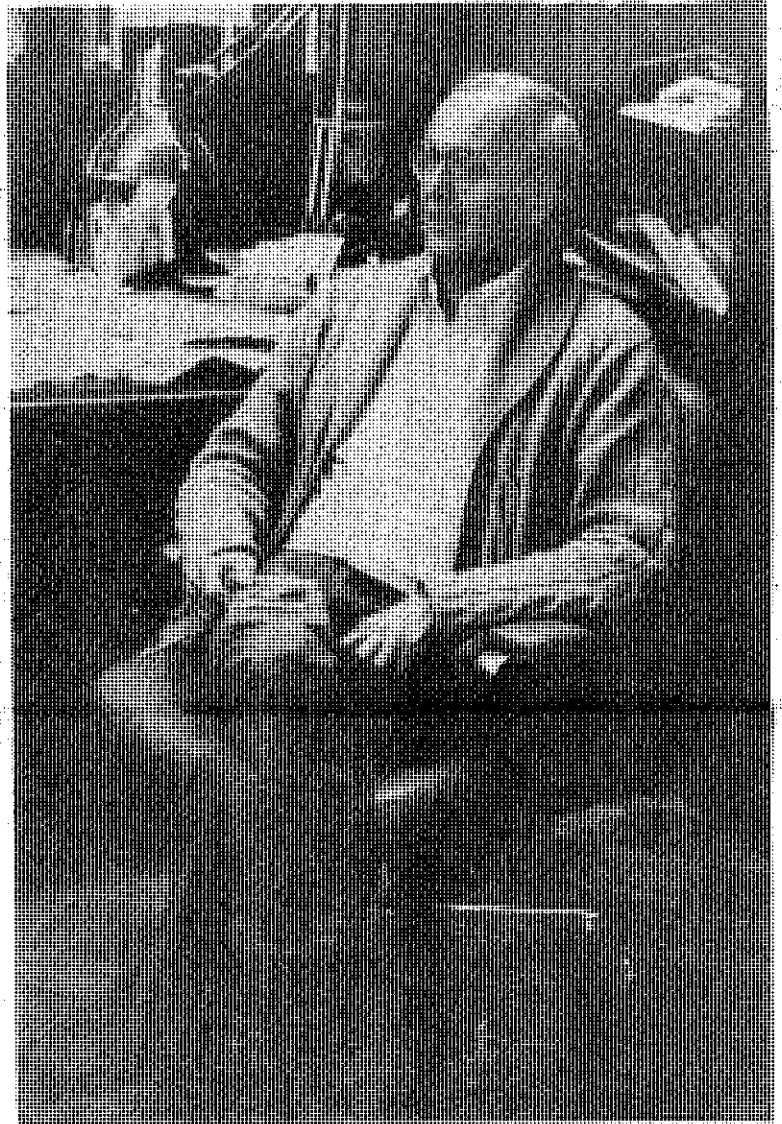
that time lived in Los Angeles. Chance, that's all it is.

**Docket:** Did you enjoy working on the Gilberts?

**Duke:** No. Well, it's not exactly intellectually stimulating. It's not like doing a casebook, in which you can ask questions for which you have no answers. In Gilberts you have to have all the answers and that's no fun. It's always much more fun to play with things that you don't know the answers to so that you can explore. So, writing a Gilberts is no fun in the sense of exploration.

There are so many questions in my casebook that I don't know the answers to. I always appreciate feedback from

edition, I had feedback from my women students. One day in class one woman raised her hand and said, "This is a very sexist book." I was very taken aback by this. I began to think about it and later hired her as my research assistant, for the second edition, to take out everything she thought was sexist. And it did have a lot of things which were sexist, which I didn't realize were sexist; so I took out those things which she found objectionable. There was one thing I couldn't get rid of and she and I had many rounds of argument and that was 'remainderman.' She wanted me to change it to 'remainderperson,' and I refused.



students concerning my classes and letting me know when things are unclear.

**Docket:** Do you have any heroes?

**Duke:** (Laughs) That really does sound like a question out of Esquire or something. I haven't really thought about heroes. Why are you so sexist? Why don't you say 'heroine'?

In Family Wealth, the first

**Docket:** What do you think of the students at UCLA?

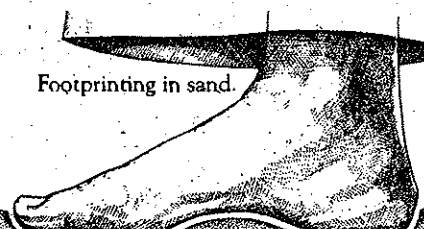
**Duke:** Of the students? I think they are very bright. And lots of fun. What am I supposed to say?

**Docket:** You're doing fine so far.

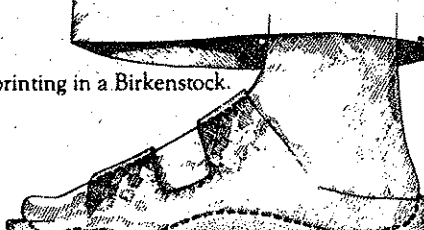
**Duke:** We have a great cross section of people from all kinds of backgrounds, with all kinds

(Continued on Page 8)

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# The Duke...

(Continued from Page 7)

of interests and philosophies. They are all very bright — you have to be very bright to get into this school. I feel very privileged to spend my time with such bright people and to have fun at the same time. How many people in the world are that privileged? Just think about it.

**Docket:** You were here during all of the student protests, what did you think?

**Duke:** We went through that period, which peaked around 1970-72 in the law school. A little bit later than the undergraduates, because they were a little bit older. It was a difficult

**“...the students thought that the faculty were the enemy. . . I had never thought of myself as an enemy of any student.”**

time for the law school in many ways, but we lived through it. The students were consumed with disagreement with the Vietnam war. The civil rights movement was still going on at that time, too, so that was also a part of it.

I was very opposed to the Vietnam war but I also felt that I had an obligation to the university to meet my classes, so I gave the students an election: They could come to classes or not; those who wanted to come would have one exam question; those who didn't want to come didn't have to come and they

would have another exam question. I guess about half of the students came to class. I'm not sure the other half were all out protesting the Vietnam war or weren't laying out on the beach or something. The Vietnam war became such an issue that it was terribly destructive of academic values. It did a lot of damage to the university. I think a lot of academics who might've supported American foreign policy were opposed to the war because of what it was doing to academia.

**Duke:** People began to harden in positions. We lost collegiality. We had meetings in which the faculty was condemning the Regents, and voting condemnation of the Regents and the legislature. A university is a very fragile institution. You can't really have a university unless you have a collegial spirit, unless there's a lot of trust, this was destroying trusts. People were taking positions . . . you can't have a university where class is being disrupted. Thus, it had a very deleterious effect upon the university. In those days the students thought that the faculty were the enemy. It was very strange. I had never thought of myself as an enemy of any student.

**Docket:** It seems as though you spend a great deal of your time writing . . .

**Duke:** Yes. Well, that's true, because I like to write. I enjoy writing. I'm very lucky because so many people in this world don't enjoy their work. Why should I want to be something else when I am enjoying, so

much, what I am doing. I love to write, I love to teach. Why should I do something else? I sit late at night sometimes I can't sleep and think, I've got to finish this property book because I've got two more books in mind. I'm gonna write the publisher and see if he's interested in that. But then I said, 'no,' I'm not going to do that until I finish this property book.

**Docket:** What's the next book?

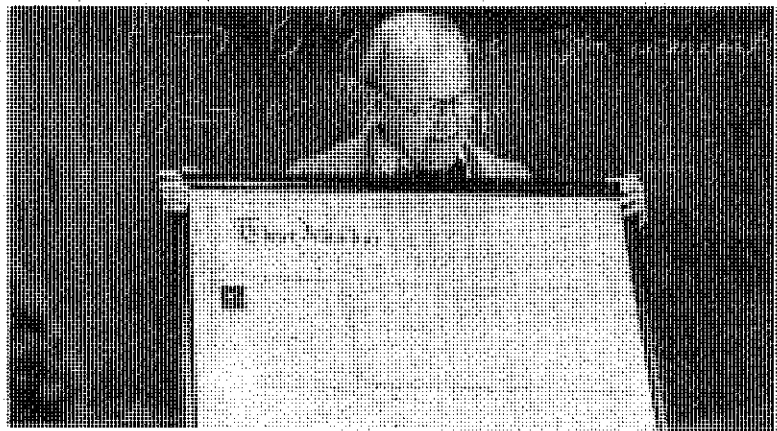
**Duke:** I'm not going to tell you. The publisher wrote me and asked if I'd do a certain book. And I said, 'No, I'm not interested in doing that. I have one in mind but I'm not going to

**“I think a love-hate relationship is the best kind. . . Because any other kind of relationship tends to be superficial.”**

tell you what it is because it's going to surprise you, when I tell you what it is.”

**Docket:** How is it that you became interested in “harvesting cadaver organs?”

**Duke:** You read *Coma*, didn't you? I became very interested in the problem of allocation of scarce medical resources. In terms of transplantation of kidneys, hearts, bones; and in terms of mechanical things, dialysis machines for people with kidney failure. So who gets these? At the time that I wrote this article with Dr. Sanders, nobody had really written about



this. Nobody had really seen the problem. Doctors were allocating these resources by sitting around and deciding “Who among the dying shall we save?”

So as a lawyer I immediately saw that there were a lot of problems here, which the doctors didn't see. And so I wrote this piece with Dr. Sanders on the problem of organ transplantation and hemodialysis. Then I subsequently wrote one by myself about the legal problems of supplying organs for transplantation. It's one of the most difficult problems, for which there isn't any satisfactory one answer. It's a problem of tragic choices.

Anyways, Robin Cook read these articles and thought he'd make a novel out of this. And wrote a novel so that it could be made into a movie. So he wrote the book *Coma*. Afterwards, I mean I'm an academic I don't think about making all this money, I thought, “Why didn't I write this book?” I could've made millions of dollars. When Robin Cook came out here, he came to see me and invited me to the preview of the movie. So I got a free meal out of it.

**Docket:** You have lived and taught all over the country. Was it difficult for you to make the switch to California?

**Duke:** Oh no! I came to California many years ago for a visit, and I loved California. Someone just wrote a book, about a year or two ago, called, “*The Idea of California*.” It's by a professor from an Eastern institution. And that the idea of California in American history is very important, because California represents the dream, it represents what we accomplish, progress, it represents optimism. Just the idea of California, of having a California that has been so important. When I saw California I said I really loved it. I came here and I've loved it ever since. I never want to leave. It's terrible — I feel so satisfied. I live on top of a mountain and I can see out over Los Angeles. You can look down on the city and see how it works. It's very beautiful. I like the freeways. They unite the city. They are like the arteries and veins in the body. They connect everything and make it go. I have a love relationship with L.A. I wouldn't want to live anywhere else.

# Second Careers...

(Continued from Page 5)

Health Center. She worked with clients fresh out of prison, to help them with employment and family relations.

At Gateways, Mimi soon became the “Norma Rae” of the counsellors, all of whom were without a union. For one year, in a very tough fight, she was the chairperson of the organizing committee, steward and chair of employees' bargaining, and she carried their grievances to the National Labor Relations Board. She — they the counsellors — won.

In 1977 Mimi returned to school to finish her Sociology degree. She came to law school immediately afterwards because she “loves sociology — that's where my passion lies — but there's absolutely nothing you can do with it . . . Law is a tool to do what I really want — to work in feminist politics. Sociologists can write about it till they're blue in the face, but I can have the most impact if visible and arguing to represent women's interests.” Mimi's hero is Shulamit Aloni, the firebrand Israeli feminist and spokesperson for the underdog. What Mimi would really like to be is an “old-fashioned '60's type civil rights advocate.”

While we're on the subject of sociology — Michelle Patterson is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at U.C. Santa Barbara, on leave of absence to study law. Michelle has been at Santa Barbara since 1971. Before that, she taught at Yale and Brandeis.

What does the professor think of law school? Well, “it's better to be a faculty member than a student.”

And what does she think about law professors? Michelle is “impressed with the faculty commitment to teaching,” the high value placed on teaching as opposed to research. Still, “law professors take themselves more seriously than most faculty members in other disciplines.”

Michelle assumes that she will

“further that interest and the status of women in America.”

\* \* \*

Pat Evans went to the U.C. Santa Barbara until 1978, but he never had Michelle Patterson as a professor. Pat was probably too busy seeing the world.

For his junior year abroad.



**Peter Klika in the wilds**

finish law school before going back to teach. She hopes one day to combine teaching and research in both the social science and the law — “to integrate the two or somehow work in some field to further both interests.”

Michelle has published extensively on the educational and career development of women. She would like to use law to

Pat studied at the University of Kent in Canterbury, England. But did this Yankee then come home? Of course not. (Would you?) He boarded a Russian ship in London and sailed to Leningrad. There he caught the trans-Siberian railroad to a port on the Pacific, sailed to Japan, then to Micronesia, and ended up on a little island called Saipan.

For a year, under the auspices of the Department of the Interior, he taught high school English.

Saipan was the scene of a bloody battle in WWII, after which the U.S. established bases on both Saipan and the neighboring island of Tinian. The planes that dropped the A-bombs on Japan took off from Tinian.

Saipan is small — three by thirteen miles. “Everybody sees everybody every day. Everyone knows what you're doing — constantly.” Every Monday Pat's students would tell him all about his own weekend escapades.

Pat left Saipan because he couldn't be anonymous. Pat — please don't leave law school because of this article and your imminent celebrity status.

\* \* \*

Asia was the stomping grounds for more than one of our first-years. Peter Klika's family moved to Japan when he was 13. He came back stateside to finish high school but was soon off to Taiwan, at age 19, with a program from San Francisco State. Peter studied Chinese there for one year and the program sent him his return ticket to San Francisco. Peter promptly sold the ticket, flew instead to Calcutta, and slowly made his way by thumb to Paris.

Peter made it home and finished his degree at San Jose State. For graduation — this was 1968, the height of the war in Viet Nam and the secret was in Laos — Peter headed for Southeast Asia and, with a French girlfriend, went down the Mekong River through Laos and Viet Nam. Along the way,

the Pathet Lao and Viet Cong mostly smiled at these two radical college student-looking-types, and occasionally flashed them the peace sign.

That fall Peter began graduate studies in Asian Philosophy at the University of Hawaii. He switched to Poli. Sci. in a week and was to study on and off for six years. During the summers he crewed on sailboats to Tahiti, while during the various “drop-out” periods he was the field supervisor for the 1970 census in Honolulu; worked for the Governor of Hawaii evaluating the model cities program; navigated a yacht in Australia; and worked for the largest Australian construction magnate.

Three times Peter took the Foreign Service exam (eligibility for one year with each testing). He passed it in 1969 but didn't pursue. In 1972 he failed. But he passed again in 1973.

Back in the continental U.S. in 1974, Peter went to D.C. and passed the Foreign Service interview. That year Nixon froze almost everyone out of a job while Peter managed to work on a private H.U.D. contract.

Peter received his foreign service commission in 1975 and was sent to Chinese language school. In 1977 he was assigned to Taiwan to study more Chinese and to do economic and commercial work.

The December 1978 “Normalization of Relations” speech put all the U.S. diplomatic personnel on Taiwan in limbo. They all had to either resign — making them eligible to work for the surrogate embassy, the American Institute in Taiwan —

(Continued on Page 9)

# Second Careers...

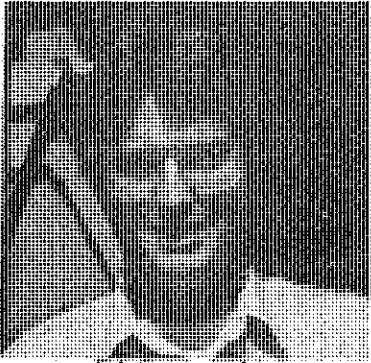
(Continued from Page 8)

or leave the island. Peter did neither, so they hid him away in the corner of some language school until July 1979. Then he returned to Washington and worked on the People's Republic of China desk. He was slated to go to our proposed consulate in Shanghai. It never opened and, rather than go to Peking, Peter left the Foreign Service.

Peter always wanted to be a spy but nobody ever asked him. Now he's in the same boat we're in. But this summer, while the rest of us sweat out a living in L.A., Peter will be navigator on a yacht sailing from Tahiti to New Hebrides.

\* \* \*

While some people would prefer not to go to Peking, Ed Szymanski didn't have much choice when he was sent there.



Ed Szymanski

He was a Marine at the time, and assigned to the U.S. Liaison Office — our embassy before we had an embassy.

Ed was in the Marines for almost four years. He volunteered for embassy duty. His first job was security in Washington, D.C. — watching over then Secretary of State Kissinger from a command post in Kissinger's library. During the October 1973 war in the Middle East, Ed was sent to our embassy in Beirut. After that, it was off to Peking.

Chinese guarded the outside of the Liaison Office — basically to prevent East-West contact and to preclude any defections. One day, in a backhand shot of diplomatic ping pong, the Chinese declared they wanted the U.S. "military presence" off their soil. There were only six Marines at the Office — with no uniforms and no weapons but a single revolver stashed in a safe. So all six were sent home and replaced by junior state department personnel.

Ed says that "Peking was interesting in a funny sort of way. There was nothing to do there — no movies, no t.v., no radio, no fraternization with Chinese nationals. So those from the free countries just got together for dinners and parties."

From Peking, Ed went on to six weeks in Hong Kong and then a year in Cairo. The Cairo Embassy had only been open a year and there was a shortage of guards. The Marines on duty had to do a lot of extra watches.

When he wasn't zonked out from lack of sleep, Ed sometimes went about town — to the mosques and marketplaces — with the U.S. ambassador's son, who was studying Arabic. At other times, out of uniform everywhere but in the embassy compound, he would take physical training by running along the Nile.

"Sometimes what looked like piles of newspapers and rags would turn out to have people under them. The poverty is real depressing to say the least. Didn't see the poverty in Peking. There they seemed real happy. The people work hard and eat well. They're pretty, like, robust."

After the service Ed went to the University of Maryland and came straight on to law school.

Being a Marine taught him something that many of us are



Jim Stewart

only vaguely conscious of. "For a period in your life you're a second class citizen and a lot of people are over you not because of their superior intelligence or insight into life, but because they've been in the service longer. You can feel what it's like to be fucked over and prejudiced against only because of fewer stripes. You begin to see what minorities go through — but I knew it was all going to be over in four years."

\* \* \*

You may have wondered how those Marines in Peking were going to defend our Liaison Office with virtually no weapons. If Jim Stewart had been around there wouldn't have been a problem. Jim is a third degree black belt in Chinese Kempo karate.

After finishing his B.S. in Chemistry and testing cancer-fighting compounds at the Stanford Research Institute for a year and a half, the opportunity presented itself for Jim to open his own karate school in the Midwest. That school was in Indianapolis. Jim formed his own corporation, opened four more schools, hired over 25 instructors, and trained over 500 students. He was the Indianapolis city champ and the Kentucky state champ. His students won local and national titles. Those were the years 1970-1976.

Then the recession hit and Jim got quickly out of business.

He drifted to Las Vegas and dealt blackjack for six months. He did some more chemical work until the fall of this year.

Jim chose law because he didn't like the future in karate. He "didn't want to reach the

physical point in karate after age forty where he couldn't excel." He still works out and teaches occasionally. But law offers the lifestyle with the most options.

Far be it from Jim to be intimidated by law school. "In the midwest I had to be ready willing and able to handle anyone who came through the door . . . streetfighters, karate people . . . I used to have people come in and try to rip my head off."

\* \* \*



Alf Andersen

Alf Andersen has probably had people try to rip his head off too. Alf was a Los Angeles police officer for four years, but he won't really divulge too much about that.

I did find out that he was born in New York City, raised in Venezuela, because his father was a merchant sea captain for Gulf Oil, and attended a boarding school in Arizona for senior

high. Alf finished high school in 1968, joined the Marines and spent two years in Viet Nam as an infantryman. He returned to school after the service and completed a B.A. in Poli. Sci. and Criminology at Florida State.

Alf came to California and landed a job with Ed Davis. He worked patrol and a special gang violence investigation unit. He enjoyed the work. It was well paying—and hard to leave.

"Police is a career job," he says. "The other officers were amazed, thought it silly to give up a well paying job to go back to school for three years."

Alf always wanted to go to law school, but he thinks he's "a lot less idealistic than most students, more cynical. I've seen more human behavior at its worst. I'm willing to accept a larger government intrusion."

Like most police, Alf shared the view that "the courts are a procedural nightmare." After almost a year of law school, he is convinced more than ever that it is so.

\* \* \*

Sally Thomas has a police lieutenant as a good friend and business partner. In 1975, Sally went back to school after ten years. Right out of high school she got married and had a son, so the time was ripe. In 1978, while still going to school full time, she opened *The Yogurt Attic* in Long Beach — a little natural food restaurant.

According to Sally, she worked probably fourteen hours a day at the restaurant, went to school the rest of the time, and slept about two hours a night. She almost closed it because of the strain—almost.

(Continued on Page 11)

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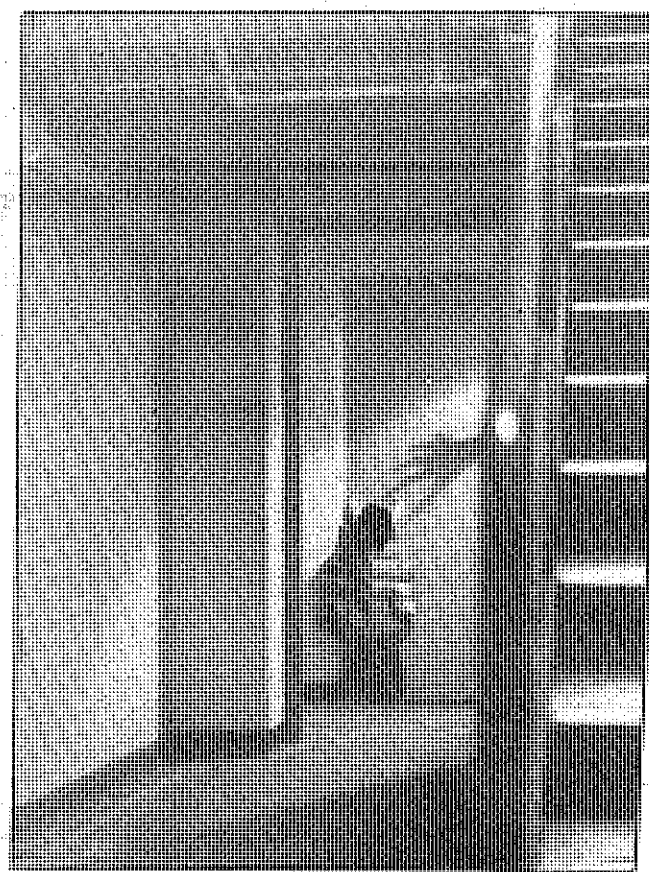
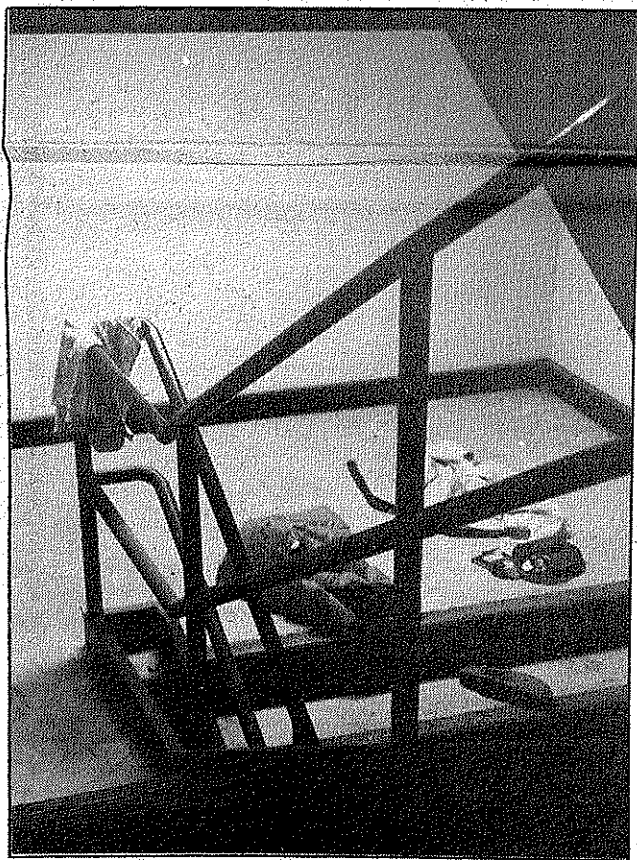
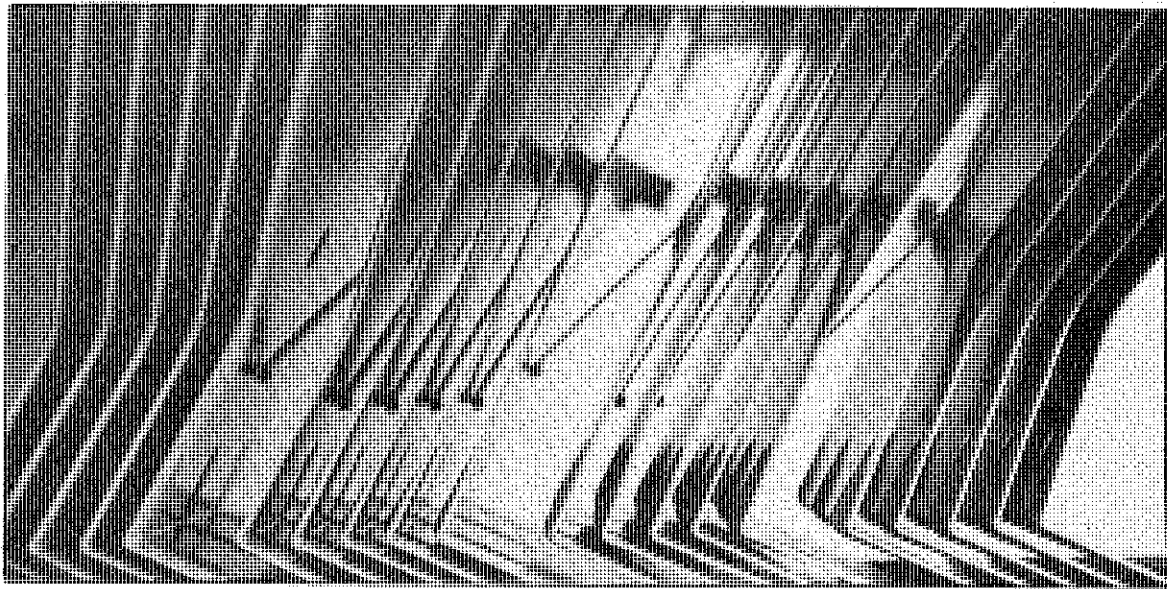
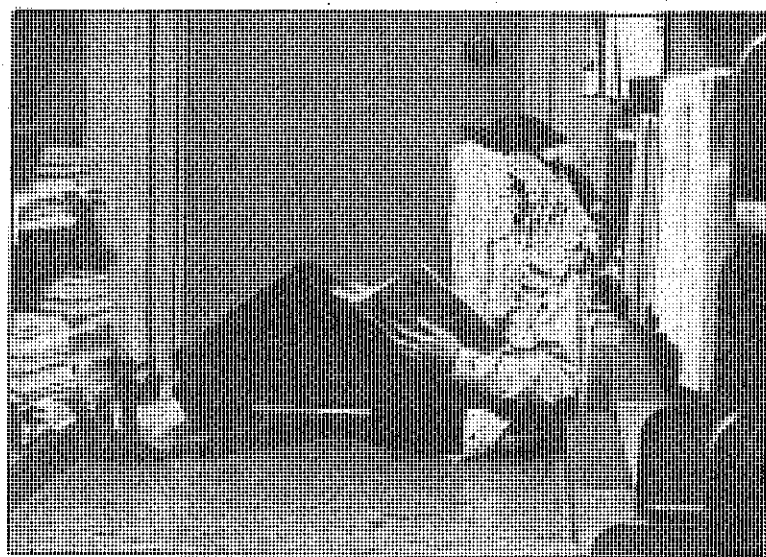
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# Second Careers...

(Continued from Page 9)

Sally managed to keep the business going—keeping the books, supervising employees, negotiating a lease, writing contracts, negotiating a partner dissolution—and still finished school right on schedule with a B.S. in Administration of Justice.

And the restaurant, thank goodness, is doing very well today. Law is important to Sally, but she says, "I often become frustrated with law school because I would like to spend more time with my business."

Someone else who feels the pull of the working world is Joyce Penn. Until she started law school, Joyce was an Assistant Professor of Literature at Cal Tech. Oh, those care-free days when we were students. But Joyce says, "I missed my secretary, and my parking space with my name on it, the free Xerox and the lunch at the faculty club."

Joyce was born and raised in Brooklyn. When she finished her B.A. in English at City University of New York, she thought about law school, but opted for a double doctorate program in Literature and Humanities at Stanford instead.

Joyce is most interested "in people who's rights are only recently recognized: old people, children, and institutionalized people." She is interested in social behavior—"just like novels."

She still likes teaching, and Joyce would like to even teach part time after law school. Just now she teaches literature

courses in the evenings. It's "Dr. Penn" on Thursday night and Joyce, the student, the next day.

We have at least one other professor in the first year class. Hank Beck gave up a full professorship in Political Science at U.C. Irvine to come to law school. Basically, Hank saw no future in higher education. He became disillusioned with the academic environment. He also began to consider the growing power of the media and the effects that will have on our personal and political freedoms.

Hank was born in Samarkand, Central Asia, where his parents had fled as refugees from Nazi-occupied Poland. Until the age of six, Hank lived with his family in Austria in a U.N. Displaced Persons camp. With a visa to the U.S. the Becks settled in Brooklyn. His parents worked in garment factories, and being traditional Jews, they sent Hank to religious schools.

In their lower-middle class neighborhood, most of the families were white ethnics—Italians and Irish. So Hank played with the local public school kids and lived, in effect, on "two different planets."

Hank went to Brooklyn College and graduated in Political Science. He crossed the country to Stanford for a year of graduate work, was involved in the antiwar movement, then ran afoul of the draft himself. He returned to New York to teach elementary school in Bedford-Styvesant for a year and wasn't drafted. To remain out he had to continue teaching.

full-time professorship. In 1971 he moved down-state to Irvine.

Currently, Hank is writing a book on TV news and its influence on politics. He is interested in the new media technology and thinks it will raise many constitutional issues in the area of political freedom and will have a profound effect on the depth and richness of the cultural life of our country.

Adam Vallejo has a different kind of degree. As a colonel (retired) in the U.S. Air Force, he is probably our highest ranking first year student.

Adam graduated from U.C.L.A. in Latin American Studies in 1952, also a graduate of the first Air R.O.T.C. class at our school. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and went into active service. Adam is a graduate of all three of the Air Force Professional Military Education schools. He has had Russian language training; intelligence training; pilot training; water survival and jungle training; instant fighter pilot course; and all manner of academic and practical training in the three schools.

For six years Adam was a weather reconnaissance pilot. He flew as a marker for Vietnamese ground forces and their air support. He was the senior Air Force advisor to the Vietnamese general commanding the division.

Adam was the very first exchange officer to the Spanish

Air Force Academy. He was a political military affairs officer in the Pentagon, preparing political and military problem analysis for the Joint Chiefs on such matters as mutual and balanced force reductions. He was promoted to colonel and to head the Europe-Nato branch in political and military affairs.

After a bit of State Department training, Adam was sent back to Spain as Air Attache. In that capacity he was the Air Force advisor to the U.S. Ambassador and senior advisor to the Spanish Air Force, as representative of the Air Force Chief of Staff.

Adam says that this was a fascinating period in Spain. He saw the last days of Franco, the first new governments under Juan Carlos, and the election of Suarez who still governs today. One of the less glamorous jobs Adam performed was as the only officer involved in the KLM-Pan Am crash on Tenerife, Canary Islands in March 1977. That accident claimed 500

lives. Adam had to remove the survivors and assist in taking care of the deceased.

Following three years in Spain Adam returned to the States and assumed the position as Chief of the Department of National Security Affairs at the Air War College (the institution for lieutenant colonels and colonels). He taught international and domestic relations, "to acquaint our officers with the world around them."

The Air Force, as Adam sees it, "is a true profession." It has its own training, disciplinary facilities, its own upgrading facilities.

Adam left the service because it is "time to make a move," time "to start a second profession." Believe it or not, law school allows him more time to be with his family—"at least I'm in the vicinity."

Adam wants to work in the community. "I can afford to take lower paying jobs. I know the problems of the community and I have something to contribute."

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# This Is Sports?

by Robert Braun

Spring in California is an anomalous thing. As I sit at one of the Docket's high-powered typewriting machines, desperately trying to come up with a story for the next issue, I am reminded that on four different radio stations I heard that it would rain, stay clear, hail, or all of the above. I am also reminded that the turbo-charged typewriters in the Docket Office have been stripped of some essential keys, like hyphens,

commas, and most of the vowels. So I'm going to have to leave enough to add all those things before I turn this in to the editor, whoever it is this week.

But that's not what I began to talk about. I wanted to talk about spring and summer as a subtle lead-in to the softball season, but hell, I've already mentioned it so there's no reason to be coy. We're talking softball.

At last count there were

twenty squads signed up for the spring softball season, consisting of law students only. But it's awfully hard to tell, since the Intramural Office schedules twelve games one week, fifteen the next, and three the week after that. So there might be forty or fifty teams out there, but even the IM office doesn't seem to know. And whether only law students play is anybody's guess.

This article is becoming increasingly difficult to write. Not only is there virtually no story line, but the mechanics of typing on this alleged machine are ridiculous. There are no margins, so most of this article has been running onto the platen, instead of the paper. Tough. I'm a highly paid professional journalist and if I don't get the equipment, they don't get the story.

I'm not one to quibble, but the typewriters were in much better shape when Howard was editor. Sure the place was a mess, with his guitar and his suit and all his personal belongings strewn about, but at least we had something to write with.

Still, those days are long gone. Howard has departed to wherever ex-editors of second-rate school newspapers go, and I must get the story. Nobody has told me what the story is, but I know it's there. As the doctor used to say, when the going gets tough, the tough get weird.

Because there are no divisions in this league you see a lot of teams you wouldn't normally see when you play in a softball league. There are some teams which are out for the fun of it. They bring out cases of beer, generate noise, and at least thirty

people on the squad. Their games are fun; afterwards, you know that "a good time was had by all."

The, there are serious teams, like Moondoggies II. Led by Jon Light this team is serious about softball. Light refuses to let his players drink beer until after the game, and then, only if they win. Last year, when the team was started, errors were punishable by fines payable immediately in gold bullion.

Consequently, the team placed second in the league, losing the championship match to a team fielding Rod Carew look-alikes. This year, Light plans even more stringent penalties, including personal vendettas and loss of library privileges.

Well, black smoke is coming out of the back of the typewriter, indicating that I've finally reached something close to my required limit. Next week: Horse-Racing.

# Feeling a Little Looney?

by Matt Kavanaugh

Finals loom on the horizon. The pressure mounts. Time flies by. Recognition of the early warning signs can save thousands of dollars in psychiatrist's fees.

You know you've been in law school too long when

... you realize the best movie you've seen in weeks is "An Introduction to Lexis."

... you take a study break to watch the news and end up using your florescent highlighter on the TV screen.

... you watch "Starsky & Hutch" and catch yourself counting the illegal searches and seizures.

... you look forward to taking a study break to wash the dinner dishes.

... the most exciting part of your weekend is shopping at Safeway.

... you develop a strange affection for the Harvard blue book.

... you have a horrible nightmare, the worst in years, and the principal character is your electric typewriter.

... you find yourself checking the addresses on your mail for proper blue book form.

... you begin to see a tort or contractual agreement in every human interchange.

... you hope no one dies because you'd feel guilty about taking time off for the funeral.

... some one does die and you don't take time off for the funeral.

... you try whispering sweet nothings in your lover's ear and end up talking about personal jurisdiction.

... someone suggests a *menage a trois* and all you can think of is interpleader.

... as an exercise in advocacy you take the "bad guys" side and after writing the brief discover you've registered Republican.

... you think that the Story of O is a property hypothetical.

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# TRAVEL UP-DATE

### DOMESTIC FARES

Fares are going down again! United is offering off peak fares to destinations such as Reno for \$31 one way and San Francisco \$35 one way. Hawaii is available at \$320 roundtrip and a child's fare of \$240. Advance purchase fare to Seattle are reasonably priced at a roundtrip fare of \$192. Easter, starting in June will offer a children fly free program when traveling with an adult on the Supersaver fare weekdays to Florida. Flying on United Airlines to any of its destinations can get you a chance to win a free ticket with the game plan United is offering. First class fares have been reduced to some markets. Los Angeles/New York \$317 one way!

LOS ANGELES/NEW YORK round trip \$298. Leaves daily with no restrictions. SUPERSAVERS: Book 7 days in advance, stay one Saturday, travel at night or during the day for tremendous savings. SUPERCOACH: Los Angeles/Miami \$287 roundtrip!

UNLIMITED MILEAGE FARE: Now includes Mexico and Guatemala. Must be ticketed 7 days in advance, with a stay of at least 7 days, and no more than 21 days. If 2 persons travel together, the price is \$425 plus tax. For one person, the price is \$525 plus tax. Children ages 2-11 pay \$225.

STANDBY FARES: Los Angeles/New York, San Francisco/New York \$135.00 one way.

### INTERNATIONAL FARES

Fare increases from 7-8% expected on April 1, 1980. There are still fare bargains available. The following are a few examples of different fares.

**Budget Fares:**

Berlin	\$552
Frankfurt	\$526
Istanbul	\$792
London	\$501
Munich	\$636
Rome	\$694

**Apex Fares:**

Berlin	\$713
Brussels	\$695
Amsterdam	\$680
Frankfurt	\$693
Istanbul	\$857
London	\$700
Madrid	\$621
Milan	\$739
Rome	\$604
Paris	\$843

**Super Apex Fares:**

Frankfurt	\$636
London	\$510
London	\$582
Munich	\$636

**Midweeker:**

Paris	\$761
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### CHARTERS

**Samet's Nights from Los Angeles**

Amsterdam	\$679
Brussels	\$659
London	\$469
Madrid	\$559
Frankfurt	\$529
Zurich	\$688
Paris	\$598
Rome	\$627

Hawaii: Round trip charter flights, Friday departures. From \$299.

LONDON/TEL AVIV/LONDON: Based on multi-bedded hostels, 7-42 day stay. Prices vary for extent of stay, available only in conjunction with Jet Exchange Laker transatlantic service. From \$352-501.

### SPECIALS

MAZATLAN FIESTA: 8 days, flight, 1st class hotels, transfers, welcome cocktail, portage, taxes. From \$269.

PUERTA VALARTA FIESTA: 8 days, air fare, 1st class hotels, transfers, welcome cocktail, portage, taxes. From \$329.

COLONIAL HOLIDAYS: 8 days, flight, 1st class hotels, transportation via air-conditioned motorcoach, transfers, sightseeing, portage, taxes. Tour includes visits to Mexico City, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, San Juan de los Lagos. From \$459.

HAWAII: 8 days, Waikiki Beach, includes air fare, 7 nights hotel accommodations, lei greeting, transfers, portage, 1-day car rental, Continental Breakfast, cocktail. From \$389.

MEXICAN RIVIERA CRUISE: Enjoy a 7-day luxury cruise on the Mexican Riviera. Ports of call at Puerto Vallarta, Mazatlan and Cabo San Lucas. From \$660 double occupancy.

MONTE CARLO CLASSIQUE: 10 days/9 nights. Round trip economy class airfare (APEX) accommodations, transfers, champagne, admissions to museums, etc., taxes. From \$895.

PARADISE ISLAND - BAHAMAS: 8 days/7 nights. Round trip airfare to Nassau from Los Angeles. Transfers, Paradise Island Hotel, city tour. From \$660.

### CRUISES

CARIBBEAN: 7-day luxury cruise! Includes air fare round trip, with Ports of Call at San Juan, St. Thomas, and Nassau. From \$785, double occupancy.

MEXICO PRE-CHRISTMAS CRUISE: Cruise 12/13 to Acapulco, fly back, 7 days, from \$1092 double occupancy.

MAYAN EXPLORER: 9 days, to Havana, Cozumel and Playa del Carmen, with shore excursion at each. Includes round trip air fare to New Orleans, and one day and night in New Orleans in 1st class hotels; all meals on the cruise; airport/hotel pier transfers; portage, taxes, flight bag. From \$1025.

### TOURS

TAHITI: 7-day Escape! Includes air fare, 7 nights hotel accommodations, transfers, lei greeting, portage. From \$499!!!

HAWAII: 8-day Waikiki condo holiday. Includes round trip air fare via charter, standard accommodations, lei greeting, airport/hotel transfers, portage, beach bag. From \$469.

HAWAII: 8 days, 2-islands (Oahu plus one). Includes round trip airfare, 4 nights hotel in Waikiki, 3 nights at neighboring island. From \$509.

ROME, PARIS, LONDON: 15 days, including round trip air fare, continental breakfasts, city tours of Paris, Rome, London and portage. From \$1489, double occupancy.

CANCUN: The perfect beach resort! Round trip air fare, 7 nights hotel, transfers, Fiesta Maya Yacht Cruise, portage, welcome cocktail, beach bag. From \$479

### ASTRA TOURS

CLASSICS AND CRUSADERS: July 1-30. A thirty day study tour visiting Jerusalem and Northern Israel, Turkey, Greece and Italy. Price includes Air, First class hotels, meals, sightseeing and excursions plus a five day Greek Island cruise. From \$2995.

PAINTING IN THE HEART OF ITALY: Jun 30-Jul 23. A 29 day tour exploring the artistic heritage of Italy, visiting Rome, Florence, Venice, Sorrento and the hill towns of Tuscany, with lectures and painting/drawing workshops. Includes air fare, hotels, meals, sightseeing. From \$2485.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL & MOROCCO: July 12-Jul 27. 16 days exploring in Spain, Portugal, and exciting Morocco. Sponsored by Calif. State University, Long beach. Includes air fare, hotels, meals, sightseeing. From \$1499.

DISCOVER JAPAN: July 4-26, a three week residence program in Japan, including airfare, accommodations, sightseeing, and most meals.

GRAND EUROPE: July 9-Aug. 13. A 36-day grand tour highlighting the archaeological monuments and art treasures of Greece, Italy, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, France and England. Includes a 5-day cruise of the Golden Isles of Greece and Turkey & Optional MidEast Extension. From \$2389.

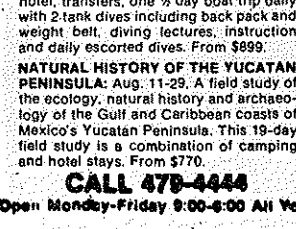
HONG KONG AND CHINA: June 19-July 6 & Aug. 8-23, including air fare, hotels and all meals in China.

DIVING IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS: July 17-28, includes round trip air, 11 nights hotel, transfers, one 1/2 day boat trip daily with 2-tank dives including back pack and weight belt, diving lectures, instruction and daily escorted dives. From \$999.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE YUCATAN PENINSULA: Aug. 11-29. A field study of the ecology, natural history and archaeology of the Gulf and Caribbean coasts of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. This 19-day field study is a combination of camping and hotel stays. From \$770.

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