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VOLUME 39, #5

THE DOCKET

FEBRUARY 1991

UCLAW Hosts Public Interest Career Day

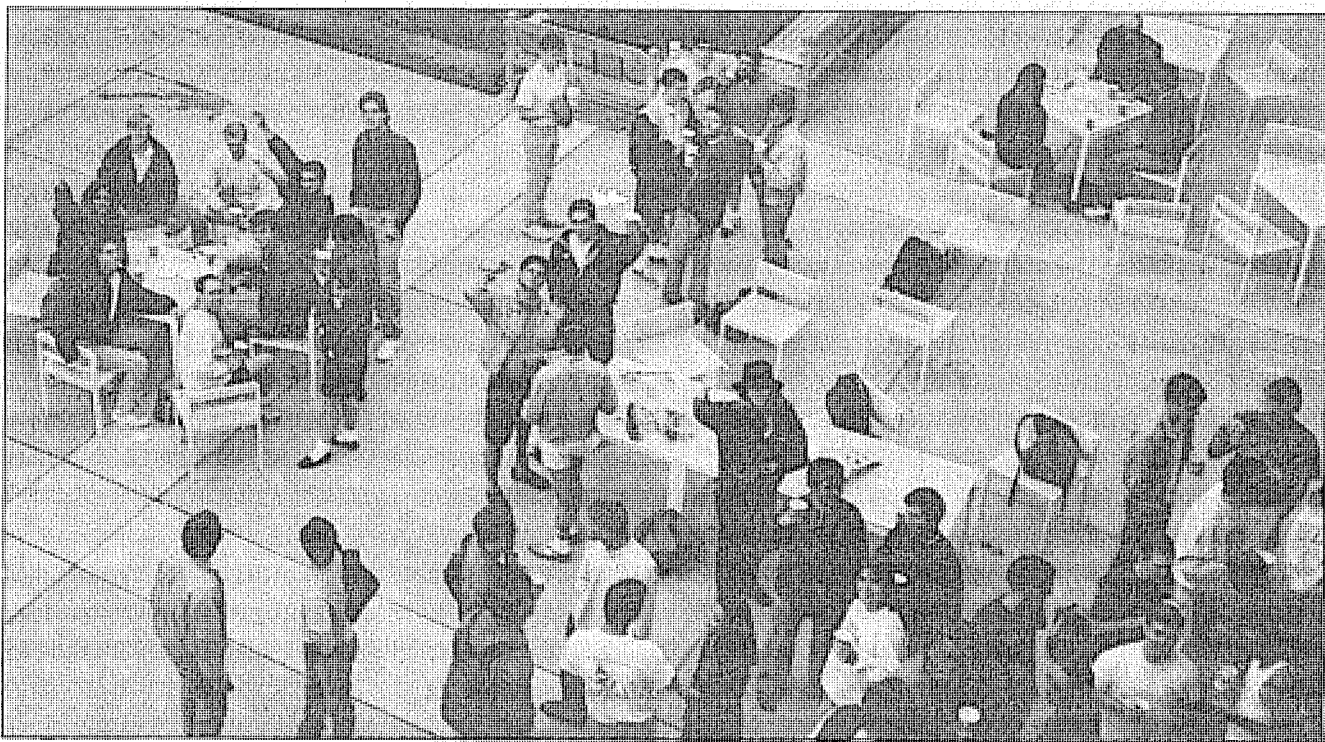
By Allison Sevilla, 1L

"Some of the most challenging and satisfying work," "a psychic reward," and "very fulfilling careers" represented some of the frequently heard phrases at the 6th Annual Southern California Public Interest Career Day. Coordinated by Yoon H. Chang, Public Interest and Government Coordinator of UCLA School of Law, the Public Interest Career Day gave law students from UCLA, CalWestern, Loyola, Pepperdine, University of San Diego, USC, Southwestern University, and Whittier College the opportunity to listen and talk to lawyers working in the public interest field.

Attorneys from the areas of Environmental Law, Civil Rights, Direct Legal Aid, Housing Law, Criminal Law, Labor Law, and Impact Litigation came to speak. They represented groups as diverse as the ACLU, California Public Utilities Commission, CALTRANS, Gilbert & Sackman, Los Angeles County Public Defender, Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund, One Stop Immigration Center, Sierra Club, and Southern California Women's Law Center.

The attorneys discussed both the multifarious problems they face and the profound rewards they gain from working for the public interest. Toby Rothschild, Executive Director of the Legal Aid Foundation of Long Beach and UCLA grad (1969), offered some idea of the general public interest market in Los Angeles. In reference to his own organization, he explained that

See "Career Day" on p. 4



The World as Nick Sees It: Students at the SBA-sponsored Happy Hour stare in disbelief as daring Docket photographer Nick Mikulicich teeters on the edge of the roof in search of the right angle.

Spring OCIP: The Aftermath

By Nick Mikulicich, 1L

This year's Spring On-Campus Interview Program (OCIP), with interviews from February 4th to the 13th, was something less than ideal for most students. For starters, according to Linda Kressh of the Career Planning and Placement Center, "[w]e had about half the number of firms this year as last year." Since firms don't have to pay to come to Spring OCIP, it appears that the job market for lawyers in L.A. is in a recession, despite the pronouncements of the legal newspapers saying that the L.A. market is unaffected. About 300 students participated, well over 200 of them 1L's who were usually given one interview each. The 2L's and 3L's were somewhat luckier, as they usually got about 3 or 4 interview slots.

If this wasn't bad enough, the interviews were held in such exciting places as the poorly lit rooms of the Guest House, the side rooms of the Career Placement and Planning Center (CPPC), and the sweat baths of the library mezzanine. Numerous firms cancelled, leaving many 1L's interview-less. (There was one bright spot amid the cancellations. Perkins Coie still held their reception after they

cancelled - but they ran out of food about 15 minutes into the reception.)

Despite the hardships, the students persevered. Tuesday, January 29, was the first day for open slot and late addition signups (first come, first served). OneL's began arriving at 5:20 that morning in the hope of getting an interview with Arnold & Porter or Musick, Peeler & Garrett when the CPPC's door opened at 8:00. In fact, no 1L who arrived after about 7:00 got an interview slot. The 2L's and 3L's came in much smaller numbers and all received interview slots, since there were more of those available.

A few dedicated students showed up early on the interview days in the hope of getting any open slot, with one student arriving at 5:30 in the morning to get an interview slot with Musick, Peeler & Garrett. (He got the slot and beat everyone else there by two hours.)

The final stats from Spring OCIP aren't in yet, as most students have been getting rejection letters (while a select few got notices for callback interviews) over the past week. How bad is it? Well, some firms

See "OCIP" on p. 4

Financial Aid Deadlines Approach

By Karen Bray, 1L

It's that time of year again, time for many busy law students to fill out paper work in search of financial assistance for the next academic year. Often, this is a dreaded task since it seems that the forms and their accompanying instructions will never end. But, never fear, it is not as bad as it seems, and this information will make the process a little easier.

How to Apply: Basically, in order to apply for financial aid (including loans that do not require a demonstrated financial need), students must complete the Student Aid Application for California (SAAC). Upon completion, this form and the appropriate fee should be mailed to College Scholarship Service (CSS) in the provided envelope. CSS will process the form and forward the information to the Financial Aid Office in A129 Murphy Hall. Appropriate loan applications should also be completed. These should be returned to the Financial Aid

See "Aid" on p. 8

An Open Letter to the Faculty:

Civil rights is one of the most important domestic issues of our time. The Black Law Students' Association (BLSA) and the Federalist Society are to be commended for bringing to UCLA two very intriguing and thought-provoking perspectives on civil rights issues. BLSA sponsored a speech by Derrick Bell, Professor of Law on indefinite sabbatical from Harvard Law School until it brings a woman of color onto the faculty. Separately, the Federalist Society sponsored a speech by Dr. William Allen, Reagan appointee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. I appreciated the opportunity to hear and compare two very different opinions on the civil rights debate.

Considering the import we all place on civil rights, I was dismayed at the disparate attendance by the faculty at these two events. Derrick Bell's speech was attended by at least ten members of the faculty, while Dr. Allen's speech was only attended by one faculty member. I do not see how UCLA can entertain balanced, meaningful debate on civil rights if its faculty will not make the effort to listen to various important viewpoints.

Back in November's Docket, I signed onto a letter ["The Law School Needs Real Diversity"] that asked UCLA to use future hiring to diversify viewpoints on the faculty. I stand as firmly for this proposition as ever. If the present faculty cannot take it upon itself to listen to different viewpoints, at the very least I hope it will bring different viewpoints into the faculty through hiring.

James L. Orcutt, 1L

Editor's Note: We welcome responses from the faculty.

Just How Smart Are You?

By Vincent Chow, 1L

It seems that some of you just haven't had enough profound challenges to your intellect and memory. To accommodate you, here are some more trivia questions (note: "country" is used loosely):

1. How did the term "crap" originate?
2. What city in the world has the most Poles after Warsaw?
3. What was Luke Skywalker's father's name (both names)?
4. Is the earth closer to the sun during the Northern Hemisphere's summer or winter?
5. Which country was the largest exporter of cars in the 1960's?
6. From where did noodles originate?
7. In what city did the Beatles begin their performing career?
8. What makes up about 70% of your body?
9. In which state do whites make up only about a 1/3 of the population?
10. Which two countries produced the largest number of films in 1989?
11. If a person has more than one personality or persona, does that person have schizophrenia?
12. At the ancient Olympic games in Greece, what did the athletes wear?
13. Which country imported the most gold as well as the most ivory in 1989?
14. Which freeway is the oldest one in the world?
15. What dance rage was spawned by the movie Saturday Night Fever?
16. What 3 horse races make up the prestigious Triple Crown?
17. Which two countries have the largest foreign currency reserves?
18. What are the three leading causes of death for men under 30 in the U.S.?
19. What ethnic group in the U.S. has the highest average family income?
20. Which country is the most productive now (in terms of output per worker-hour)?
21. Does the earth orbit the sun in a circle?
22. What group of people owned much of the land surrounding the city of Los Angeles before World War II?
23. What peoples invented the Arabic numerals and the concept of zero?
24. Name all the Persian Gulf countries.
25. Do men get breast cancer?
26. Who wrote: "And, above all else, to thine own self be true?"
27. How is the name "BeeGees" derived?
28. What country had the largest trade surplus in the world in 1989?
29. On what kind of American beaches is nudity not forbidden?
30. What common contagious childhood disease results from a strain of the herpes virus?

The Answers appear on p. 9

From the Editor:

By Thomas N. Hudson, 2L

For those of you who are wondering why this issue did not appear on Valentine's Day, I should explain that we were unable to distribute this issue that early in the month because it was too soon after our January deadline—we would have had to set February 7th as the deadline for articles. I think most students would agree with me that we really didn't have many newsworthy events between January 31st and February 7th.

Since I sick last week, I didn't get the chance to write a Complaint-of-the-Month so those of you who regularly whine about my comments will be spared this month.

In closing, I would like to thank Vincent Chow and all the other Docket staff members who filled in for me when I had chicken pox last week. I would also like to thank Cathy Haltom for helping to distribute the newspapers to student boxes last month. §

Come and Get It

Or, How I Managed to End up in Law School

By Marc A. Koonin, 1L

"There's a sucker born every minute." - P.T. Barnum

The following is a satirical sneak preview from the Law School application brochure for Fall 1991.

Dear Prospective Law Student:

As anyone who watches television knows, this is a truly exciting time to be entering the truly exciting profession of law. In fact, any prestigious attorney will tell you that programs such as the popular series L.A. Law are mere shadows of the glamour, excitement, and intrigue that make up 90% of a lawyer's work. We've done it for others, now we can do it to you, too. In fact, 99.99% of last year's class who sought summer employment in the legal profession found such employment with an average salary of \$2,000.00 per week. Of course, we cannot promise such results for you, but we can and do offer the following:

— A world-renowned faculty and staff. The UCLA School of Law has some of the most famous and respected legal scholars in the U.S., including Professor Gilbert and Professor Emmanuel, to name but two.

— A great location. Los Angeles is a thriving metropolis teeming with excitement. Local places of notoriety include the law library, the undergraduate library, the LuValle dining commons, and the bus terminal.

— An increased sense of self-worth and self-esteem, encouraged by the Socratic teaching method, the mandatory grade curve, and the Spring On-Campus Interview Process.

— Diversity. At \$6,000.00 per semester, UCLA truly appreciates the diversity brought to it by its nonresident students. We also encourage our students to explore different ideas and ideologies, as long as they don't express the wrong ones in class.

— Community. During your three years here, if you make it that long, you will learn that your fellow students are much like yourself: extremely competitive, bright individuals with no social life.

— And, finally, you will learn to love the law, whatever that is, and to think like a lawyer, whatever that means.

So, fill out the enclosed application today [enclose \$50.00 processing fee — make your check out to the Regents of the University of California]. With any luck (about a 5% chance), you will soon join the illustrious ranks of the UCLA School of Law. We look forward to it! §

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Civil Rights Leaders Speak at UCLAW

Professor Bell Speaks Out on Civil Rights

By Carolyn Gugelyk, 1L

On Friday, February 8, students and faculty alike filled a large classroom and spilled out into the hallway to hear civil rights activist and former Harvard Law School Professor Derrick Bell speak out on civil rights in the 1990s. BALSAsponsored the event and made it possible for students to hear reflections on a long career in civil rights.

Professor Bell worked as a civil rights attorney for the Civil Defense Fund and for the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. As the first black law professor at Harvard Law School, he taught a course in Constitutional Law and Minority Issues. Last spring, he gained notoriety by taking a leave of absence to protest Harvard's failure to hire and award tenure to a single woman of color. Currently, he is the Dean of the University of Oregon Law School.

Professor Bell's message for future civil rights activists contained both frustration over the lack of progress in social reform and hope that the recognition of the difficulty of doing good in our society will lead to more realistic, humble, and ultimately more effective plans for social change.

Professor Bell called the difficulty of doing good the "unacknowledged dilemma of civil rights advocacy." Despite dedicated efforts, racial equality appears as unattainable as ever. He noted that even apparent victories turned into new barriers. For example, affirmative action has only slightly improved hiring and admissions opportunities for minorities. More significant has been the negative stereotype that those who are hired or admitted are unqualified, save for color, and take jobs away from whites. Another example is that despite federal and state Fair Housing Laws, integrated housing projects are possible only when the number of minorities is limited by strict racial quotas. These quotas themselves are attacked as violating the non-discrimination standards of the 14th Amendment.

With respect to these and other examples, Professor Bell expressed the belief that the minimum relief that has been



provided to minorities serves primarily to prevent "revolutionary potential" and preserve the status quo.

In light of these frustrations, Professor Bell stressed the need for strict scrutiny of the idealism embodied in the phrase, "We shall overcome." He emphasized that the hard truth behind the difficulty of doing good must be recognized. This truth include the tight link between the racial subordination of black people and the economic and political stability of American society. This connection has prevented whites from working for social change of which they would also be beneficiaries. Professor Bell noted that whites as well as blacks need better schools and more comprehensive and affordable health care. After all, an ever-increasing disparity between rich and poor threaten both white and black in the U.S. However, whites receive "physic compensation" from their superior status to blacks, which leads them to accept large disparities in economic opportunities.

Why does this superior status produce acquiescence to injustices and resistance to social change? One theory is that racism is a common value that unifies America's diverse society. When they came to the New World, Europeans from different countries felt unity in their common race. This unity was reinforced by the exclusion of blacks. Professor Bell summarized, "It is hard to think of another [value in society] which has retained its [importance] to social stability from the very beginning of the American experience down to the present day. So while slavery and segregation are gone, most whites

See "Bell" on p. 4

U.S. Civil Rights Commissioner Allen Addresses Federalists

By Will Slate, 2L
& James Orcutt, 1L

Dr. William Allen, former Chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, visited the Law School Thursday to discuss the development of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and his views on the progress of the civil rights movement in America. Dr. Allen is still a member of the Commission and is also a professor of government at Harvey Mudd College. The event was sponsored by the Federalist Society.

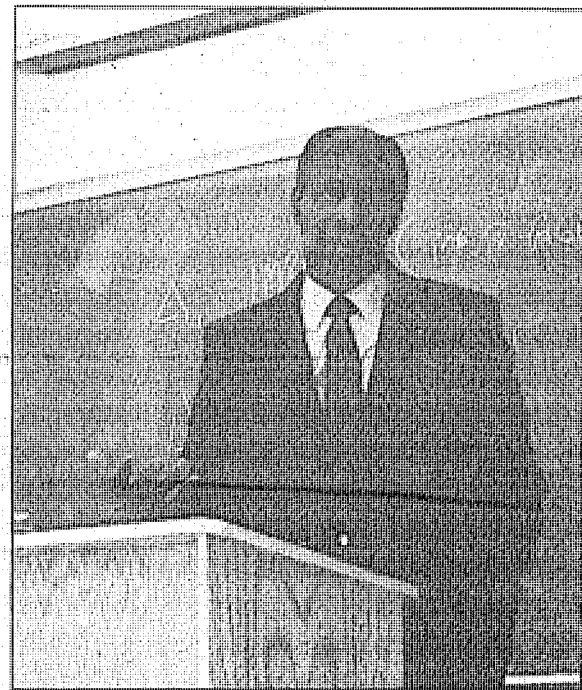
Allen gave a brief history of the modern civil rights movement. He believed the mid-1960's was a critical era in making the commission what it is today. As a turning point, he cites President Lyndon Johnson's 1965 commencement address at Howard University. Johnson declared that equal opportunity was not enough and something more

needed to be done. According to Allen, the goal then became equality of economic outcome instead of equal opportunity.

In the 1970's, the Commission became further radicalized: disparity of rights were deemed a reflection of disparity of wealth. Allen believes that identifying civil rights with poverty was a critical error, and we are now left with a "fundamental mental and moral incapacity to think otherwise." He advocates that the goal should be to remove all legal barriers to an individual's progress that are based on race. "People have far more in the way of native resource than we tend to give them credit for, and one of the real problems we have inherited from uniting civil rights with welfare and poverty is that we have bred in too many people what passes for benign concern but is nothing other than an assumption of inferiority."

Allen discussed the dramatic progress blacks made

immediately after the Civil War. Even with the advent of "Jim Crow" laws, black universities were founded, grew and thrived, and blacks continued to make progress. "There were more independently-owned black businesses in the United States in 1920 than there are today. That's not true across the board. It's not just a social phenomenon" of businesses disappearing. "We have seen a flowering of independent businesses [owned by members of other groups] in



the late 20th century. . . . So it's time to be really hard and critical in analyzing the pretensions of people who claim that they can somehow sponsor a people's advance into freedom. Its not a question of making law the benefactor. Its a question of getting rid of law which intends to harm."

According to Allen, "by the time of President Reagan's election, the Commission was a source of contention in U.S. politics." It had been commissioning studies by activist groups and publishing them as official studies. When the early Reagan appointments appeared to change the direction of the Commission, Congress responded by altering the Commission to consist of four presidential appointments and four congressional appointments. Thus, "the era of inner tensions began. . . with an absence of a consensus on the question of civil

See "Allen" on p. 4

Bell (from p. 3)

continue to expect society to recognize an unspoken but no less vested property right in their whiteness."

A second theory is that questioning the status quo could result in an undermined sense of self-worth. Poor whites would have to question their own subordinate status and cease to identify with the privileged elite through their racial identity. The whites would be forced to "confront myths about equality of opportunity that justify for them whatever measure of economic success they may obtain. If whites believe that blacks, because they are unambitious or inferior, get what they deserve, it becomes that much harder to convince [them] that something is wrong with the entire system." Given the importance of racism to economic and political stability, Professor Bell said that it was no wonder that blindly idealistic efforts have failed in the past.

He then turned to what should be done in the face of this hard truth: "Now, this is neither a prescription of despair, nor a counsel of surrender." He expressed the hope that this realization will lead to a more realistic perspective from which to evaluate the "present and future worth of our race-related activities." This perspective would also be more humble, fully cognizant of human limitations, and more aware of the need for input from the victims to be helped.

One suggestion for implementing this approach was to rethink school desegregation. The NAACP should not advocate bussing policies that resulted from blind faith in immediate social change and were in practice ineffective and burdensome to black children. Rather, the NAACP should seek the input of parents who may want to educate their children within their communities.

Another suggestion involved free speech and bias on college campuses. The ACLU has opposed college policies that penalize hate speech against minorities in the belief that "protecting violent majority speech today will lead to protection of unpopular minority speech tomorrow." Professor Bell felt that this was a very unrealistic belief and that the ACLU should not deny needed relief on that basis.

What is the reward for undertaking this arduous uphill

battle? Professor Bell commented that individual satisfaction will be great. He reflected on the importance of finding meaning in life as a whole and concluded, "Meaningfulness is a by-product of engagement and commitment." In response to a student's question following his speech, he offered these words of encouragement, "Believe it or not, doing good really does feel better than owning a BMW." §

Allen (from p. 3)

rights." Under former Chairman Pendleton, Allen argued that the "Commission was no longer morally armed." Allen now hopes to get the commission back on "the track of making race a non issue."

Allen told listeners of a decision made at the last Commission meeting "to devote all efforts to issues of rising racial tensions" which has led to a "tribalism" that must be combatted by a "new standard of responsibility." Thus Allen says that they "have formally declared that gender, handicaps, and broader concerns of ethnicity are of secondary interest." Allen regrets the inconsistency that was manifested less than three weeks later, when the Commission voted 5-2-1 to support race-based scholarships. Having criticized the Commissioners as "representing civil rights lobbies, not broader concepts of civil rights," Allen stated that "dangers may be related to these [scholarship] practices."

A recurring theme of the talk was the need for race-neutral laws. It is "human nature that if you make race relevant you make race divide. You must make race irrelevant!" This underlaid Allen's criticism of the so-called quota provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1990 that involved "dissimilar burdens of proof for plaintiffs differently situated by race or gender." Allen reasoned that "if people do not answer to the same rules of justice, you cannot expect them to care about one another." Allen notably regretted that there were "no White males in the country with the guts to stand up to" such disparate treatment. Until this happens, he believes, it will be difficult to move on to establishing effective race-neutral laws.

In the final vote, however, Allen supported the bill, finding the undesirable provisions "outweighed by a new thing: the first fulsome embrace of tort-like compensatory and punitive

damages in civil rights cases." He thought this a "better way of dealing with things than the current bureaucracy," later mentioning the EEOC.

Dr. Allen's advocacy of a switch to a tort-like system of civil rights remedies stressed three major advantages: proven deterrence, compensation for specific victims, and preservation of the dignity of victims.

"Tort-like approaches are over 1,000 years old. We know that they're effective," said Allen, who believes that tort law, as it has evolved in "our system of Anglo-American jurisprudence," is the proper avenue for civil rights enforcement. In expressing his regret that it has not been used more frequently, Dr. Allen offered the example of the Ray children in Florida to illustrate the power of tort remedies over the more frequently used injunctions and bureaucratic programs. The children, who carried the AIDS virus, had been banned from their school. When faced with a lawsuit, the school district settled for \$1.1 million. "They didn't even wait to get to court," said Allen, "and virtually nowhere in the country since have you heard of anyone being segregated from school on the basis of AIDS." On extending this type of remedy to victims of racial discrimination, Allen argues, "Give them a nice fat judgement and see how many people will hold themselves liable to them."

The tort-like approach also provides for a more individualized redress of grievances. "Access to redress is a fundamental right." Commenting on the landmark civil rights case, *Brown v. Board of Education*, "I think it is an affront to humanity that Linda Brown got nothing. She didn't even get to go to the school she was fighting to get into. The Supreme Court felt it was more important to help the class instead of Ms. Brown. The result: Ms. Brown is back in court fighting school discrimination against her grandchildren."

A tort-like system will "let people defend themselves. They don't need defenders. They don't need feel-good liberalism," said Allen, reiterating his contention that many programs have had counterproductive effects. "under the name of being beneficial - taking care of people - we have robbed them of the only instrument of self protection that we have invented."

Allen dismisses the criticism of this approach, saying he was "not persuaded that we will see a

parallel explosion in this area to that we have seen in the area of product liability." He thinks that "the nature of the injury involved [is] fairly isolable" and not conducive to deep-pockets or collateral liability. When asked by students about the possibility of overdeterrence in the form of quotas, Dr. Allen noted that if we eliminate disparate burdens of proof and adopt race-neutral laws whereby all people have the same civil rights, there can be no such bias. §

Career Day

(from p. 1)

although the Foundation didn't have as much available resources as a corporation or law firm, it did have enough resources to deal with its client base.

Moreover, he informed that the Los Angeles area is one of the highest paid in the country for public interest lawyers. Salaries range from \$30,000 to \$60,000 a year.

Most importantly, the best reward of working for the public interest, Mr. Rothschild emphasized, is the chance to really help their clients. Public interest attorneys don't merely represent their clients but actually help them to represent themselves.

Another attorney, from the San Fernando Valley Neighborhood Legal Services, stressed the variety that public interest lawyers must face. At that organization, the lawyers must deal with the entire gamut of family law. Moreover, unlike private attorneys, public interest attorneys do more outreach work. The lawyers at the San Fernando organization do, as a primary activity, community education, by which they inform the public of their rights and benefits so that the public can better fend for themselves.

Yoon was delighted with the Career Day's success. She thought "everything went well." More importantly, at least for the students, she believed that "the employers were very happy with the students." §

OCIP (from p. 1)

are only giving one callback interview from all their on-campus interviews. In any event, maybe 200 1L's will try next year as older and wiser 2L's to dissuade a new batch of 1L's from basing their lives around Spring OCIP. §

Letters to the Editor

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like to openly and publicly apologize to anyone who may have been offended by my article, "A Liberal Perspective," in the January issue of the Docket. My object was to shock and to entertain, not to offend, and thus, if I am sleazy enough to offend you, I apologize.

I would like, however, to feebly attempt to explain myself. As an author, I intended my narrator to come across as shallow and hypocritical. I'm somewhat surprised how many people missed my point. If the narrator were not a shallow, self-righteous hypocrite, the story would not have been funny (not to imply that it was). I used ambiguity for the sake of subtlety, but in this case, subtlety kicked Grandma's ass into an early grave (and failed to pay the funeral expenses). Obviously, my limited writing abilities and atrophied intellectual capabilities rendered me unable to accurately convey what I truly intended to say.

The story was intended to poke a little harmless fun at pseudo-liberalism. Pseudo-liberals are a metaphysical, nihilistic, and disturbingly vocal subset of true liberals who pay rhetorical, doublespeak lip service to such liberal touchstones as Freedom of Expression, Diversity, and Unequivocal Equality for All. Unfortunately, in action, pseudo-liberals enjoy using McCarthyistic scare tactics to silence the real liberals into conforming to what they, the PL's, see as "the only valid opinion." Such Thought Police tactics include tagging others with shallow and unfounded accusations of "racism," "sexism," "conservatism," and other equally repulsive and disturbing malapropisms. While their ends are noble, their means are pernicious. These are the same weirdo, mutant freaks that call "In Living Color" racist and "Gilligan's Island" fascist. They are worse than Dianetics salespeople, and I strongly suggest that you urge them to remain silent at your ritzy, yuppie cocktail soirees if you wish to sleep free of disturbing nightmares of one-armed men attempting to inject heroin.

To the pseudo-liberal, spouting shallow, cliched accusations is a moral obligation owed to society, a role they must fulfill in order to convert the unenlightened to the one true viewpoint. Such behavior is

actually quite common, purportedly due to hormonal or genetic imbalances in those who seek to establish themselves in positions of moral supremacy over others: Nero used "christian"; Hitler, "jew"; Stalin, "bourgeois"; McCarthy, "communist"; and Moe, "lunkhead." I, for one, however, do not agree with the Thought Police that having one opinion is the best way to achieve the liberal agenda. I am schizophrenically paranoid that 20 years hence, Big Brother (once he is firmly entrenched in absolute power) will forget the metaphysical contours of the one true viewpoint and substitute an ugly panacea in its place.

Anyway, that's what I intended to say (in an offhanded sort of way). While I certainly intended to evoke a little pseudo-liberal outrage, I never intended to become mired in a First Amendment controversy (although I must concede that I enjoy the notoriety), and I certainly never intended to offend the women of the law school. I have nothing but the utmost respect for most — if not all — of the women I've met here. I see myself (perhaps unrealistically) as being in conspiratorial cahoots with the Feminist-Critical Legal Scholars. I intended my story to be anti-sexist in that all sexes and sexual preferences came across as equally self-righteous and hypocritical. I have always, and will always, support a woman's right to be equal to men in all respects. I would fight and die to defend the right of women to fight in combat, to work as CEO's at Fortune 500 companies, to walk the street at night without fear of rape or sexual harassment, to choose the what, who, where, whens, and whys of their lives (without government intervention), and in every other way to be free free free from the sick vestiges of both a sexist society that dresses its male babies in blue and its female babies in pink, and a sexist legal tradition that has only recently ceased to regard women as property.

I do not, however, agree that sex and sexism are synonymous. If two consenting adults have a sexual experience together, I feel that it is perfectly valid for either one, male or female or significant other, to express how they feel about it. If I were to photograph a couple making love, I would not consider that sexist. I would consider it a realistic reproduction of an event or experience at a particular moment in time. If I were to describe that experience in words, how is that any

different? Is it because my partner was female? Suppose I was gay, and I decided to describe in explicit (even pornographic) detail who did what to whom, where, when, why, and with what. I fail to see how that could be misconstrued as sexist. Ironically, differentiating what I can and cannot say about a sexual experience based solely on the sex of my partner is sexism by definition.

I concede, however, that my narrator was a shallow and despicable sleazebucket, and since I obviously failed in my attempt to effectively communicate how I, as the author, held him in low regard, offense and outrage were understandable (perhaps even admirable) reactions. For that, I apologize.

Dan "Double D" Delaney, 2L

To the Editor:

I want to register my profound objections to the "Editor's Note" in the January "Docket" which lambasted Professor Ken Graham and his Evidence class. There are many faculty members at this law school who deserve harsh criticism, but Graham is certainly not one of them. While I don't believe that Graham needs anyone to defend him, I think last month's comments should be balanced by a different student perspective.

Graham's lectures are not annoying, tedious, or ineffective. His way of teaching Evidence requires a great deal of effort from the student. He refuses to spoon-feed the law of Evidence to the class. If you don't want to do the work, be forewarned — his class is not for you, and you will be as petulant as the mysterious "Editor" after you finish the semester.

On the other hand, if you are willing to invest the effort, you will get a glimpse into the mind of a truly creative thinker, and a recognized expert in Evidence. Graham can be, as the "Editor" admits, very funny and entertaining in class, but the reason to take him for Evidence is so you can really learn and internalize Evidence. I learned more in Evidence that was applicable to the actual practice of law than in any other course at this law school. If you want to be a litigator, and particularly if you want to be a trial lawyer (a vanishing breed), take Graham for Evidence because, with hard work, you will learn Evidence and know it better than your opponents (unless, of course, your opponent also had Graham). If you just want another "bar course," you have no right to complain about his class.

Monica Tait, 3L

To the Editor:

The Docket best serves its readership when it provides balanced coverage of issues important to UCLAW students. In order to do this, its staff must not only seek out, but be receptive to, truly diverse viewpoints. Thus, the Docket can provide a voice to those student groups that too many previous Docket editors had ignored; namely, students of color and those concerned with emerging social issues such as the environment.

Unfortunately, these basic journalistic tenets are currently being ignored by much of the current Docket staff. Many of the news stories are really opinion pieces with a by-line. Worse yet, Tom Hudson and friends have seen fit to use the entire Docket for their own personal ranting and raving; for example, all the whining about the library mural. In fact, the Docket is burying some of its most important stories in the back of the newspaper; for example, the Cruz Reynoso tenure article was at page 16 while a (yawn) CALPIRG attack, the third such piece within this calendar year, disguised as news was on page 1.

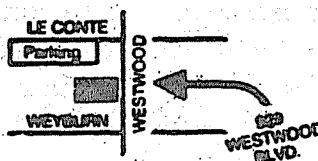
What is most distressing is that Tom and his friends have demonstrated a cavalier attitude towards many of their own readers; for example, the editorial against Cruz Reynoso's tenure. The lack of respect the signatories of that editorial have shown to Justice Reynoso and to the Hispanic students at UCLAW is beyond reproach.

See "Letters" on p. 6

village photo

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Letters (from p. 5)

When Tom Hudson was awarded his position as Editor-in-Chief, he made repeated promises to keep the Docket as unbiased as possible after several students expressed concerns that his conservative viewpoint would effect the tone of the newspaper. He obviously has not done that. It is indeed a shame that the newspaper which should ideally be responsive to the entire student body is once again one-sided and judgmental. Nevertheless, the UCLAW students are equally to blame for the Docket's current editorial stance. Last March, the Docket ran a full-page ad in the Docket asking people to apply for the position as Editor-in-Chief and no one but Tom Hudson was willing to take the job. In my experience, UCLAW students are all too ready and willing to complain when the Docket has a minor typographical error; but they won't lift a finger to actually make it a better newspaper.

UCLAW students, you must learn that the Docket is your newspaper and you are ultimately responsible for its contents and editorial stance. Anyone can write for the Docket, and anyone can be an editor. The Docket is the only newspaper at UCLAW. Please take better care of it in the future.

Sherry Anne Lear, Class of 1990
Docket Editor-in-Chief 1989-90

An Open Letter to Dean Prager:

Last year the School of Law discussed the idea of instituting a mandatory pro bono commitment for students.

The idea seems to have been lost in the shuffle as other issues and concerns have drawn the attention of law students away from serving the community. During the 1990-91 academic year, there has been virtually no discussion of a renewed School of Law commitment to pro bono under the leadership of the administration. The mandatory pro bono concept generated much controversy, but at least it had the effect of drawing attention to a useful discussion and an important goal for the School and its students.

As the largest volunteer legal services organization on campus, El Centro urges you and the administration to provide leadership in the law school community's effort to serve the public. To this end, we offer the following proposals:

1. We request that the administration reopen public discussion of a mandatory pro bono program.

2. In the very near future, the administration should set pro bono goals for students, phrased in terms of hours of service performed. While individual attainment of such goals would be voluntary, the administration should indicate clearly that it expects students to meet these goals as part of the complete educational experience offered at UCLA Law.

3. The administration should work to provide more avenues for participation.

4. The administration should commit financial resources to increase student awareness of public service opportunities already available.

5. The faculty should expand opportunities for students to earn course credit for public interest work.

We would be interested in meeting with you to hear your thoughts on the issue.

The Directors of El Centro Legal

Sports Bar

By Mark Tompkins, 2L
& Manuel Diaz, 2L

The Duke Cup was played on December 7, 1990 at Veteran Memorial Park to a standing-room only crowd. The Graham's Crackers, led by Bo(mber) Solis, 3L, blitzkrieged the Mooty Blues with Tomahawk-like precision. Suggestions abound that asterisks be placed on the championship status of the Crackers since: (1) the runner-up team had to play without the services of QB Chris Mosley, and (2) the members of Emanuel's complained that they were faced with the toughest play-off schedule despite their undefeated regular season record.

The presentation of the Duke Cup by Professor Jesse Dukeminier has been delayed because our corporate sponsor Kaplan-SMH Bar Review went bankrupt at year's end, despite assurances to the contrary by Paul & Gaby. In our attempt to solicit SBA funding for this worthwhile event, we faced vehement opposition from Lisa Hone, 2L, and Kristen Nelson, 1L, who declared that the Cup reeked of gender bias. These views are unfortunate since the Cup was open to the entire UCLAW community, but to avoid further delay, we have opted to pay for it ourselves and rename the trophy the Mark & Diaz: Duke Cup which will be presented at the Happy Hour on February 28th.

Our first UCLAW-Clipper night went well on January 29th as we witnessed a thrilling overtime victory by the New York Knicks much to the delight of our large East Coast constituency, led by Mr. and Mrs. Cranston Williams. Because of intense demand, we have scheduled another game for February 22nd against David Robinson's San Antonio Spurs. So buy your tickets before tomorrow's deadline.

The Bryan Fair Invitational Basketball Tournament will be held on St. Patrick's Day, Sunday, March 17th, at the Men's Gym from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. We will limit it to the first 16 teams that come up with the \$5.00 per player entrance fee. Team trophy and Championship T-shirts will be awarded. Green beer and food, to tip-off tournament weekend, will be furnished at Party Central, 1601 Veteran Ave., #104, on the night of Friday the 15th. All inquiries should be addressed to the Tournament Commissioner, Everett Hendrickson, 2L. Rumor has it that a Dave Schwartz, 3L, and Kenny Hymes, 1L team

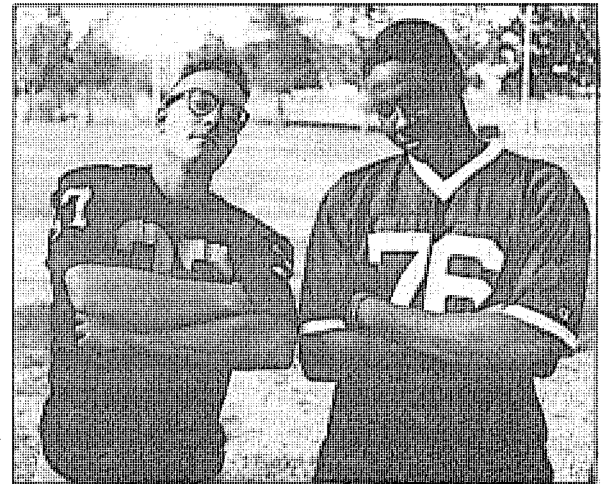


The 1990 Mark & Diaz Duke Cup Champions: Strand, Liversidge, Block, Solis, Diaz, Contreras, Childers, and, kneeling in front, Williams, & Silberman.

would be the consensus pre-tourney favorites.

Our 2nd Annual UCLAW-Dodger day is tentatively scheduled for Sunday, April 14th, against the San Diego Padres. Hopefully, Professor Allison Anderson will chaperon us once again.

If you have other ideas for the Sports Law Federation (SLF), remember we are on the Sports Board next to the 3L boxes. §



Greg McCormick & Mark Tompkins at the Duke Bowl.

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Columns

THE GONZO GAZETTE

By Chris Gonzales, 2L

To all the Gonzo Gazette readers, hello once again. I hope you had a wonderful Presidents' Holiday Weekend. In tribute to George Washington, instead of the Potomac, I threw several silver dollars across a bar. In tribute to Abraham Lincoln, I emancipated myself from further studying over the weekend. I had a great weekend.

Gonzo does not always fool around, here is a list of the most important events that were discussed while Gonzo was at work at the February 12, 1991 SBA meeting:

By popular demand, the mighty spectacular UCLA Law sweatshirts are on sale once again. Here is your last chance to purchase one of the best means of broadcasting to the world your outstanding academic credentials and financial potential. The sweatshirts will sell for \$44.00 and will be on sale until Thursday the 21st.

SBA is conspiring to commit a robbery. If you would like to steal, in conjunction with SBA, a Barbri Bar Review Course, pay attention this week to an announcement concerning when SBA will be conducting its annual Bar Review Auction. This is your big chance to secretly bid for a Bar Review Course valued at \$1450. All bids must be sealed, placed in the bid box near the records window, and payable within one week. Last year, one bright student stole the Course for a little more than a thousand dollars.

Are you ready to Party? SBA is planning a Spring Fling. So get

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your dancing shoes ready. If you have any suggestions on what the theme of the party should be (like a bell bottom and Bee Gees Revival), let me, Gonzo, or one of your SBA officials know.

The Third Year Class is still trying to find a graduation speaker. Justice Souter, rejected our latest offer. It is believed that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will be the next invitee.

This week, the Second Year Class officials will be meeting to determine possible graduation speakers for next year. We hope to avoid the same difficulties the Third Year is now facing. If you have any suggestion on who should be the speaker, notify me, Gonzo, or any other Second Year Official now.

Attention all student groups, SBA funding has been determined and should be delivered shortly. This year's big winners were APILSA and BALSAs with grants of \$600 and \$350 respectively. The student body is counting on both of these groups for sponsoring more and improved social events.

Lastly, thanks Kristen and Diaz for the Valentine's massage. She was great. And a special thanks to President Bush and all the troops in Saudi Arabia (like 2L John Bazan), for sacrificing so much. You are all great! §

Top 10 Ways to Tell You're Thinking Like a Lawyer

By Nick Mikulicich, 1L

10. You try to make time in the shower billable.
9. You say "alleged" in front of everything.
8. You drool thinking about new causes of action.
7. You're briefing a Sherlock Holmes case.
6. You cross-examine your friends.
5. You can't say "pro bono" anymore.
4. You now hate lawyer jokes.
3. You yell "Objection!" for no apparent reason.
2. You speak Latin without ever having taken it in school.
1. You wonder if selling your soul to the devil would create an enforceable contract. §

Right Angle

By Murray Robertson, 2L & Dan Young, 2L

Anyone with pretensions to membership in the civilized community is against censorship. To be sure, there are certain contexts, such as controls over news media reports from a war zone, where such a thing is necessary if not ideal.

However, everyone ought to agree that a university is not the place where the free, spirited exchange of ideas should be curtailed. The school administration does have the legitimate authority to establish regulations as to the time, place, and manner in which ideas are expressed, and certain standards ought to be upheld by the community as a matter of form—for example, we don't go so far as to condone the other campus rag's flagrant use of obscenity. Beyond the promulgation of general rules of decorum, though, if our universities are to survive as society's great marketplace of ideas, they must not be permitted to tolerate an atmosphere where only one philosophy is granted legitimacy.

There has been considerable talk of late in the media about the wave of "political correctness" on American campuses. What should be more frightening to everyone is the effect this movement has in our law schools. Intolerance of any kind, anywhere is deplorable, but it is particularly insidious when it exists in a school of law. This is the place where our nation's attorneys—the guardians of our legal, and therefore our cherished political institutions—are trained.

In a reaction to the arguably "bad" legal thought and lack of "social awareness" of the courts of the last century, law schools seem determined to impregnate the new generation of lawyers with the seed of a new brand of thought control, which, even if it has its merits, is so completely intolerant of dissent that it not merely threatens but has become every bit as dangerous to our society as the perceived evil it seeks to replace.

What is perhaps even worse about this turn of events at UCLAW is that it seems to be coming not so much from the faculty and administration as it is from the student body itself.

Certain members of the student body at the UCLA School of Law, calling themselves "liberals," have completely abandoned the primary tenet of liberal education and enlightened government, viz., the tolerance if not the acceptance of opposing ideas.

We offer some examples of the state of affairs at this school: Last semester the Executive Board of the Republican Law Students' Association (RLSA) decided it would place political cartoons on its administration-provided bulletin board. This is done by a number of the other groups which have such boards, and with impunity, as it should be, despite the fact that the views they express are not necessarily held by everyone else in the school. Nevertheless, the same courtesy was not extended to the RLSA. On numerous occasions the materials on the RLSA board were torn down and stolen by certain faceless individuals too cowardly to disagree in public.

Similarly, over the weekend of February 9-10, the bulletin board of the Federalist Society, of which the authors have the honor to be officers and which has attempted to re-establish the ideal of academic debate and the exchange of ideas on this campus, was similarly vandalized. Very mature, folks. No matter how offensive some people may find any group's political views, no one has the right to unilaterally censor another's point of view. The place for disagreement is reasoned debate, not shouting matches, not "protests," and certainly not skulking vandalism.

Finally, we would like to address the issue of this paper itself. Last year, The Docket took on a new Editor-in-chief, Mr. Thomas Hudson. He puts in a considerable amount of time just so the more closed-minded of our learned friends may throw the paper away every month, unread. No one who does read this paper needs to be told that his views are extremely conservative.

As Editor, Tom has the privilege of penning the main editorial column of the paper, and it naturally reflects his views. These views are obviously at

See "Right Angle" on p. 8

Right Angle

(from p. 7)

variance with the more vocal members of the student body and faculty, and certainly with the last Editor-in-chief of the paper (and, truth be known, with members of his staff). Despite what goes into the editorials, it has always been the Editor's policy that those of the faculty, students, and staff who want to air their views in print have the opportunity to do so.

Witness, for example, last month's column, "Liberal Perspective" (despite numerous solicitations, the first "liberal" column submitted, by two learned friends who didn't even have the nerve to sign their own names); the fact that every letter to the editor which has been received from a member of the UCLAW community has been printed; and the impartial publication of the views expressed by liberal speakers, new faculty members, and even the school musical (about which there has been no complaint, despite its obvious political biases).

Nevertheless, not a few members of the student body have expressed their disgust with this paper. If these people are so prone to throw fits merely because this paper is willing to print not only the "party line" but other points of view, then there is a very serious problem with the School. The very fact that we find ourselves having to defend a newspaper—the press, whose freedom is one of the cornerstones of American Liberties—for the publication of political news, is terrible.

If the students of one of the Republic's great law schools—supposedly "learned" ladies and gentlemen—cannot accept more than one point of view, then what of the community at large? Have we really come to the point where real diversity—the diversity of ideas and beliefs—is abandoned in favor of what one particular group believes is right and just? We truly hope not. §

Aid (from p. 1)

Office for certification upon determination of eligibility.

Where to Get Forms: Both the SAAC form and various loan applications can be obtained from A129 Murphy Hall. Various tax return forms can be picked up in the Public Affairs Office on the A-level of the University Research Library.

Deadlines: The deadline for

filing the SAAC application with CSS is March 2, 1991. Completed loan applications for the 1991-92 academic year should be returned to A129 Murphy Hall (there is a drop box out front) as soon as possible, but no later than six to eight weeks prior to the beginning of the fall semester in order for loan checks to be available by the first week of school. Financial Aid Counselors have to be allotted time to certify the loan application, which is then returned to you to forward to your lender who, in turn, needs time to process the loan. Finally, while filing a tax return (if applicable) does not technically need to be done until April, having the forms completed now can assist you in filling out the SAAC application.

Form Completion Tips: The SAAC form may appear formidable at first, but it is much simpler to complete than one might think; just follow carefully the instructions on the form itself. When filling it out, be sure to use a #2 pencil and to write legibly. In places where you are asked to estimate your 1991 earnings, do the best you can. If you later find that the amount you gave was wrong by a reasonably large amount (either plus or minus), you should then report it to the Financial Aid Office for possible revision of your award package.

Fill in zeroes to answer appropriate questions, do not use "n/a." Save yourself the time of figuring out which UCLA code applies to the law school when filling in the answers to #29 and #64—it is #4837. Note that your answer to #37 should not include any money you have at this time that is from financial aid (e.g. if you have \$3,500 from a Stafford loan in your account and nothing more, you should enter 0). Be sure to fill in the column requesting your housing code for next year in question #64. This is crucial in determining your budget for calculating your financial need.

With regard to loan applications, lenders utilize different forms so it is difficult to pinpoint specific advice in completing them. Generally, they should be completed with care and accuracy. Be aware that an inadvertent wrong answer or neglect of a portion of the application could lead to inconvenient delays in processing your loan. If at all possible, students should try to stick with a single lender over the course of their education. That way, the total loan amount can be consolidated, avoiding the receipt

of three or four loan bills come repayment time.

General Advice: Make and keep copies of everything. The importance of this cannot be overemphasized. You will need copies of your taxes if you are later audited. You will need copies of your loan applications to assist you in completing subsequent ones. And, having a copy of your SAAC form handy can be of great reference value when you embark upon this process again.

These represent some basic tips on how to survive the financial aid application process. Students

with special individual situations or further questions are encouraged to inquire at A129 Murphy Hall. However, be advised that the Financial Aid Office is not prepared to give tax advice; such questions should be directed elsewhere.

The best times to avoid lines in Murphy tend to be early in the morning and later in the afternoon. Also, be sure to try to avoid the area during the first week of April, as that is when undergraduate spring quarter begins, and the offices will be very busy. §

West Side Glory

By Vincent Chow, 1L

West Side Glory blasted on stage with a medley of music, dance, humor, and moral outrage. The cast and crew performed to an appreciative audience that virtually filled Rolfe Auditorium for both shows. The performances, which took place on February 2nd, culminated weeks of hard work that contributed to the ecstasy felt by all those involved with this ambitious project.

The Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF) and Professor Ken Graham sponsored and organized the show. PILF also offered a bake sale. Including both the show proceeds and the bake sale, PILF grossed roughly \$2400, some of which will go to paying such costs as renting the piano and the microphones.

West Side Glory offered the audience a buffet to sample. Some focused on the faculty and staff scene: "Oh, they were so adorable in their '70's costume;" "I loved the way Jason and Bill wiggled their butts;" and "I didn't know they could sing." Some concentrated on the singing: "Wow!" "That woman really brought down the whole house with her singing;" "My favorite song was 'Mens Rea,'" and "How can he/she sing so high?"

Some looked for the dancing: "Look at the guys - ha, ha, ha;" "What great rhythm (especially the women);" "The men/The women/Tony and Maria looked so cute;" and "How can they do such Russian leaps - don't they have any _____?" Some got into the acting: "Does the actor playing Tony really like the actress playing Maria?" and "How did they remember so many lines." Some thought about the story line: "What a sad ending;" and "Action!"

Some mulled over the meaning behind West Side Glory: "I didn't know that the minority students had such difficult struggles against the administration in the '70s;" "It's too bad that UCLAW seems to have lost touch with its more noble purposes of providing a legal education to those who cannot afford to go elsewhere and who have been denied too much all their lives;" and "I hope that our Admissions Committees reinstates the emphasis on economic deprivation."

The cast and crew thrilled to the performance and sang, acted, and danced as if there were no tomorrow. And, of course, afterwards they all partied into the morrow with Cajun food, munchies, beer, and bake sale leftovers.

Prof. Graham characterized West Side Glory as his most ambitious project so far and felt proud that his cast and crew carried out the shows so well. The cast only had 3 weeks to learn the words, music, and lines to a play far longer than any Prof. Graham had ever produced. And, for the first time, significant dance routines were added to spice up the show.

The cast has mixed feelings now that the show is over. Some relish the extra free time previously devoted to the hours of rehearsal but others miss the camaraderie and joy. Agnes Chiu, 3L, who played Maria in the 7:00 show, will always cherish West Side Glory and even now, cannot keep from rehearsing her lines in her sleep. Kenneth Hymes, 1L, who played Action in both shows, is just glad that some of the cast and crew are finally learning that his name is Kenny and not Action. Go AAAAAAction! §

Student Profile: Ruth Bermudez

By James Harrison, 2L

Parking anywhere on campus may seem like an appealing perk, but considering the time Ruth Bermudez devotes to her role as president of the Graduate Student Association (GSA), it is a small reward.

As a first year law student, Ruth challenged a group of non-professional graduate students in their long held control of the GSA. Frustrated by a lack of responsiveness to the concerns of professional students, Ruth was determined to include all sectors of the 11,000 member graduate community in student government. "I felt it was important to give everyone an opportunity to express their views." Ruth is the first Latina president and the youngest person ever to hold that position.

Despite initial resistance to Ruth's presidency from longtime GSA officers, she has gained the respect of graduate student leaders. Being accessible and accommodating, when possible, represent important goals to Ruth. "We have to work for the benefit of the entire graduate community and it's not going to happen if we don't work together."

As president of the GSA, Ruth presides over an eight-member cabinet and a forum of 30 representatives from various departments and interest groups. In addition to working with the university administration, Ruth has sought to build stronger ties with the undergraduate student government and with other student representatives in the UC system. Ruth has dealt with a wide variety of issues ranging from construction noise at Hershey Hall to South African affairs. This past summer, she attended a dinner in honor of Nelson Mandela, Deputy President of the African National Congress.

Ruth has learned to handle "a vast number of issues while dealing with a great number of people in different capacities."

Through her experience as president, Ruth has improved her organizational skills and learned the importance of compromise. She has enjoyed the opportunity to work with "a very good group of people" and to meet a wide variety of individuals.

Ruth has also served as chairperson of the board of directors of ASUCLA. In this capacity, she has presided over a nonprofit entity with commercial sales of over \$90 million annually. She has been involved in issues ranging from the licensing of



Bearwear to determining the menu at various campus eating facilities.

In addition to her involvement in student government, Ruth has served as a mentor to inner city junior high school students as part of her work with the L.A. Fulfillment Fund. She has also visited numerous high schools to talk with students about the importance of staying in school. Ruth plans to continue her involvement in community affairs after graduation from law school and is particularly interested in educational issues. She has given some thought to working in Sacramento or Washington in the educational field.

Though her future plans are uncertain, Ruth's tenure as GSA president will end in April. Summing up her experience, Ruth said, with a laugh, "It's exciting to park next to Dean Prager everyday, but I have to go to a lot of meetings." §

Abel on Torts

By Vincent Chow, 1L

Professor Abel came out hitting hard against the U.S. tort system. He criticized the system as ineffective and unfair in passing moral judgments, compensating victims, and providing for greater safety. He pushed for drastic reforms that would modify existing legal theories and even advocated creating a social welfare system.

The talk, called "The Politics of Torts," kicked off the National Lawyers Guild's series of noon speakers. Later speakers include Professor Anderson on February 25th and Professor Crenshaw on March 11th. Professor Abel, a UCLA torts professor since 1974, recapped issues from his article recently published in the book *The Politics of Law*, edited by David Kairys.

Professor Abel attacked the tort system's justifications, revealing how the system failed to meet its own goals. He iterated how our tort system acts to pass moral judgment but does so inadequately and inconsistently. The damages as penalties are not proportional to the perceived wrongfulness of the tortfeasor's conduct, moral standards vary across the different realms of conducts, and even within a given realm, the standards are applied haphazardly.

Aside from passing judgments, the tort system, according to Professor Abel, serves to compensate injuries but does so unjustly. Compensation gives different recovery amounts to victims depending on their level of fault and ignores differences in the victim's and the tortfeasor's

abilities to pay.

Moreover, the tort system, added Professor Abel, does not compensate uniformly. An English study showed that, at least in England, only about 12% of total serious tort claims led to recovery. The percentage of recovered claims varied with the type of tort: 26% for road accidents, 19% for work-related torts, and 2% for other torts. From this data, Professor Abel suggested that tort claims are compensated very unevenly.

Professor Abel further pointed out inequity in compensation. Minor claims tended to be overcompensated while major claims undercompensated. Significant delays separated the tort incident and any recovery. Little of the recovery filtered down to the victim. Compensation favored the rich over the poor and pecuniary losses over pain and suffering damages.

As for the safety increasing effect of torts, Professor Abel explained that the tort system's imperfections distorted the effectiveness of deterrence as a means to stimulate greater concern for safety. Safety, at best, was only increased for the rich. Causation problems complicated efforts at applying cost-benefit analyses to past tort events, which translated poorly into future actions to take to prevent such incidents from happening again. Thus, tort claims often ended up having the perverse effect of encouraging liability-adverse behavior rather than safety-increasing behavior.

Professor Abel then offered some proposals. He stressed the need to collectivize victims as a lobbying group, to encourage tortfeasors to apologize to victims, and to stop blaming victims.

See "Abel" on p. 10

Trivia Answers

(Questions Appear on p. 2)

- From John C. Crapper who invented the flushing toilet.
- Chicago.
- Annakin Skywalker and Darth Vader.
- The winter. The summer is warmer because the sun hits the Northern Hemisphere more directly then.
- Australia.
- China. Marco Polo and other explorers brought the concept back to Italy.
- Liverpool, England.
- Water.
- Hawaii, about 1/3 identify themselves as Japanese-Americans, and the remaining 1/3 include Chinese-Americans, Hawaiians, Pilipino-Americans, and Samoans.
- India and Hong Kong.
- No, the person has multiple personality disorder.
- Nothing.
- Hong Kong
- The Pasadena Freeway.
- The hustle.
- The Kentucky Derby, the Belmont Stakes, and the Preakness.
- Japan and Taiwan.
- Car accidents, A.I.D.S., and testicular cancer.
- Japanese-Americans.
- U.S.A., the Japanese produce more per worker, but each worker works longer hours on the average.
- No, in an ellipse or oval.
- Japanese-American farmers.
- The peoples of the Indian subcontinent.
- Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Oman.
- Yes, of course, though at a lesser rate.
- William Shakespeare in Hamlet.
- From B.G.s, which stands for Brothers Gibb.
- West Germany.
- Federal beaches.
- Chicken Pox. §

Abel (from p. 9)

He suggested eliminating compensation for intangibles, creating strict liability in more cases, optimizing incentives to increase safety, disregarding victim behavior, limiting questions of duty and proximate cause, and allowing lawyers to increase solicitation of tort victims to make sure they know their rights. Ideally, Professor Abel would prefer to see a social welfare system complemented by increased informed-consent-type preparations in risk situations and by equalized exposure to risk among different social groups. §

Public Interest Law Foundation

By Ted Hulbert, UCLA
Director of Communications

Two students at the UCLA School of Law have received post-graduate fellowships from the school's Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF). Seth Grob and Sharon Allard, both third-year students, will receive \$8,000.00 and \$6,000.00 respectively to perform year-long public interest service projects beginning in Fall 1991.

Grob will work at The Children's Legal Clinic in Denver, Colorado. He will

represent children in abuse and neglect cases and hopes to establish a network of attorneys who will represent children on a pro bono basis.

Allard will provide legal services to clients at the Jenesse Center, a domestic violence shelter in South-Central Los Angeles. She will be the first and only attorney on the Jenesse staff.

Founded in 1981, the UCLA Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF) is a student-run organization that promotes public interest career opportunities and raises money to fund summer and

post-graduate fellowships. Student, faculty, and alumni donations are the primary source of UCLA PILF's funds.

PILF offers the post-graduate fellowship because of the shortage of entry-level positions in public interest law. "We see the grants as 'seed money' to help graduates obtain jobs in the public sector," said PILF President Lisa Hone. "Past recipients have received full-time public interest law jobs after the fellowship is over." §

Professor Menkel-Meadow Receives National Award

By Ted Hulbert, UCLA
Director of Communications

Professor Carrie Menkel-Meadow of the UCLA School of Law has received the highest honor awarded by the Center for Public Resources in recognition of legal scholarship on alternative

dispute resolution. Professor Menkel-Meadow was given top honors in the category of Outstanding Professional Article during the CPR annual meeting in New York on January 24-25, for her article "Pursuing Settlement in an

Adversary Culture" which appeared in the Florida State Law Review.

A similar award was made to Professor Robert A. Baruch Bush of Hofstra University.

The Center for Public Resources is a coalition of general

counsel of major corporations, law firms, academics, and federal judges committed to the use of alternative dispute resolution as a means of confronting the explosion in litigation. §

ROSEN

by stephan t. pastis



ROSEN RETURNS FROM VEGAS WITHOUT ANY ANSWERS. HIS OPEN RESEARCH MEMO IS DUE IN LEGAL RESEARCH... THE CASE INVOLVES VOCAL APPROPRIATION... BETTE MIDLER IS ONE OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED IN HIS STRANGEST CASE. HE BEGINS PLAYING HER RECORDS AS HE WRITES HIS PAPER. "IT INSPIRES ME," HE THINKS.

© 1991 STE



HE IS GIDDY. HIS PAPER, HE FEELS, IS "A" WORK. AS HE TURNS IT IN, HE CANNOT HELP BUT CHUCKLE... THIS PAPER IS A GEM.



3 DAYS LATER, HIS PROFESSOR TELLS HIM HE LOST THE PAPER... "SORRY," HE SAYS. ROSEN HAS NOT MADE A COPY. ROSEN BEGINS AGAIN.

ROSEN

by stephan t. pastis

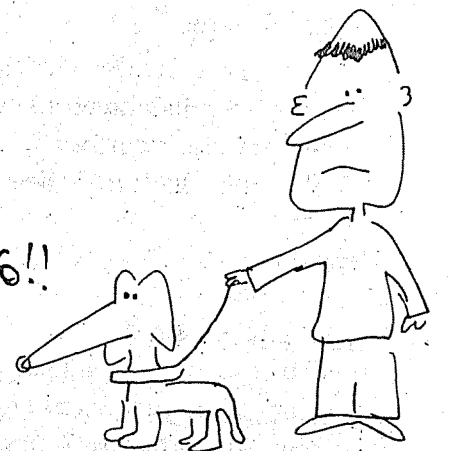


ROSEN GOES TO CRIMINAL LAW THE NEXT MORNING. BECAUSE OF HIS PAPER, HE IS NINE DAYS BEHIND IN THE CLASS. HE SITS IN A DAZE, HOPING HE IS NOT CALLED ON.

© 1991 STE

YOU BET YOUR #6!! READ THE CASE... IN CARE LESS ABOUT YOUR #6!! YOU #A6!!

BUT HE IS CALLED ON. HE TRIES TO PASS, BUT THE PROFESSOR WON'T LET HIM. ROSEN CRACKS.



DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS ARE PENDING. ROSEN BUYS A DOG.

The Back Page

A Guide to UCLAW Organizations and Events

The Back Page is a quick guide to the UCLAW organizations and their upcoming activities and events. Announcements of future events should be submitted to the News Editor, Andy Sweet (2L).

American Indian Law Students Association (AILSA)

Contact: James Kawahara (3L)

Asian Pacific Islander Law Student Association (APILSA)

The Southern California Asian Pacific Islands Law Student's Association Conference is March 9, 1991 at UCLA Law School from 9:00 to 4:00.

Contacts: Anna Park (2L) & Greg Santiago

Asian Pacific Islander Law Journal

Contact: Jason Kim

Black Law Students Association (BLSA)

March 4: General Body Meeting at noon in Room 2357.

March 9: Recruitment Day from 9:00 until 4:00 in Room 1430.

March 13-17: National BLSA Convention at the Ramada Hotel in Compton.

March 18: Candidates Forum at noon in Room 2357.

March 20: BLSA Elections in the BLSA office.

Contact: Leslye Fraser (2L).

Career Planning Office

Contact: Bill McGearry, Dodd 77

Chicano Law Review (CLR)

Contact: Leo Ramos (3L).

Child Care Coalition (CCC)

Contact: Nicole Healy (3L).

Christian Legal Society

Prayer meetings are held in Room 1329 on every Monday. Fellowship/Bible Study is held on every Thursday at 4:00 in Room 1314.

Contact: David Jung (2L).

Coalition on Gay and Lesbian Issues (COGLI)

Contacts: Rick Villasenor & Carmel Sella

The Docket

Students, faculty, and staff at the Law School are encouraged to contribute letters, news articles, cartoons, and photos for publication. Our last two deadlines are: March 14 & April 18.

Contact: Tom Hudson (2L)

El Centro Legal

El Centro meets on Tues. and Thurs. nights at 6:45 at 612 Colorado Street in Santa Monica.

Contacts: Lillis Grove, Chuck Fontana, & Tim Carlson (2Ls)

Entertainment Law Society

Sports agents forum to be held soon.

Contacts: Rick Licht (2L)

Environmental Law Journal (ELJ)

Contact: Greta Kaplan (3L).

Environmental Law Society

Contact: Tom Bloomfield (2L).

Federal Communications Law Journal (FCLJ)

Contact: Anita LaRue (3L)

Federalist Society

We plan to bring Ninth Circuit Judge Alex Kozinski to speak in March or April.

Contact: Dan Young (2L).

Jewish Law Students Association

If anyone is interested in trying out for the game show "Challengers," drop a note with your name and year in Boaz Brickman's mailbox by Thursday, February 28.

Ongoing classes with Chaim Seidler-Feller are held on Mondays at noon in Room 1314.

Contact: Boaz Brickman (2L).

La Raza

Contacts: Nilo Michelin & Lisa Salas.

Law Review

Contact: Elizabeth Skorcz (3L).

Moot Court

Contacts: John Mustafa (3L)

National Association of Students Against Homelessness (NASAH)

Contacts: Inez Hope, 3L & Pat Dunlevy, 2L

National Black Law Journal (NBLJ)

Contact: Victor Cannon

National Lawyers Guild

Feb. 25, noon, Room 1327- Prof. Anderson will give a brown bag presentation on "What's Wrong with Legal Education?"

March 11, noon, Room 1327- Prof. Crenshaw will give a brown bag presentation on "Critical Race Theory: Objectives & Definitions."

Next organizational meeting is March 5 at 4 pm, Room 1314. Open for all interested.

Contacts: David Korduner (2L), Betsy Cotton (2L) and Lisa Payne (1L).

One-L Beach Club

Contact: Todd Strine (1L)

Pacific Basin Law Journal (PBLJ)

Contact: Kristin Wheeler (3L)

Phi Alpha Delta (PAD)

PAD's Semi-formal will be held at Barpassers Hall at the 3rd Street Promenade in Santa Monica from 9:00 until 1:00 am on March 1. Tickets will be on sale from February 25 until March 1.

Upcoming . . . new officers, new ideas, and new events.

Contact: Lauren Hoeflich (2L)

Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF)

PILF has awarded partial post graduate fellowships to Sharon Allard, who will work with the Genesse Shelter For Battered Women in Los Angeles, and to Seth Grob, who will work at the Children's Legal Clinic in Denver.

Summer grant awards will be announced March 13. The student-funded fellowship drive will be held during the second week of April.

The Homeless Advocacy Project is scheduled for the following dates: February 22 in Room 2467 from 11:00-5:00 and on March 15 from 11:00-5:00 in a room to be announced. Contact Julie Van Wert for more information (1L).

Contact: Lisa Hone (2L)

Republican Law Students Association

Feb. 22-24: The California Republican Party Convention will be held at the Hyatt in Sacramento. Contact Will Slate at 479-0799 if you would like to attend.

April 12-14: The Annual Convention of the California College Republicans will be held at the Clarion Hotel in Oakland.

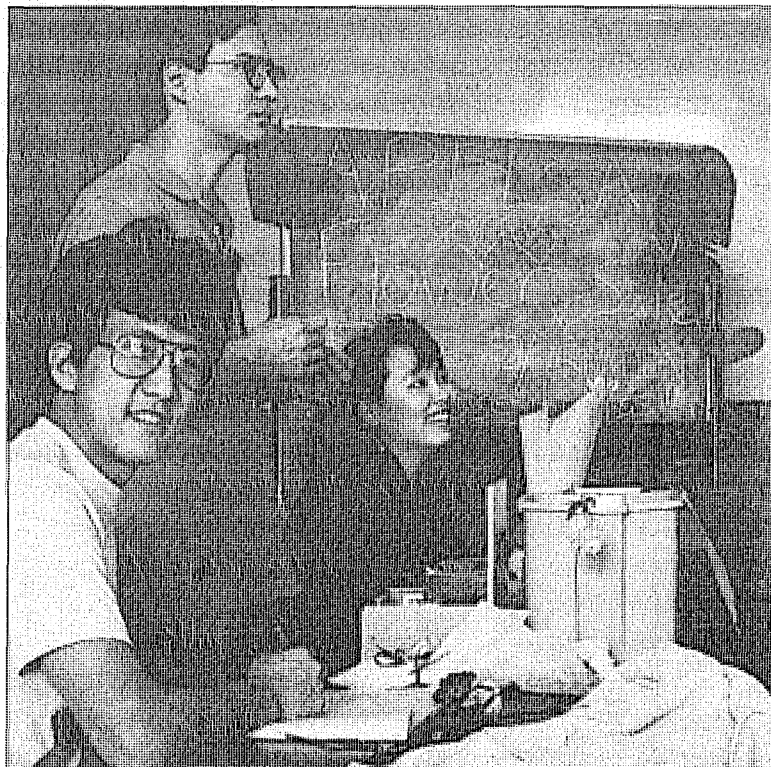
Contact: Will Slate (2L)

Women's Law Journal

Contacts: Stephanie Villafuerte (3L) & Laura Reece (3L)

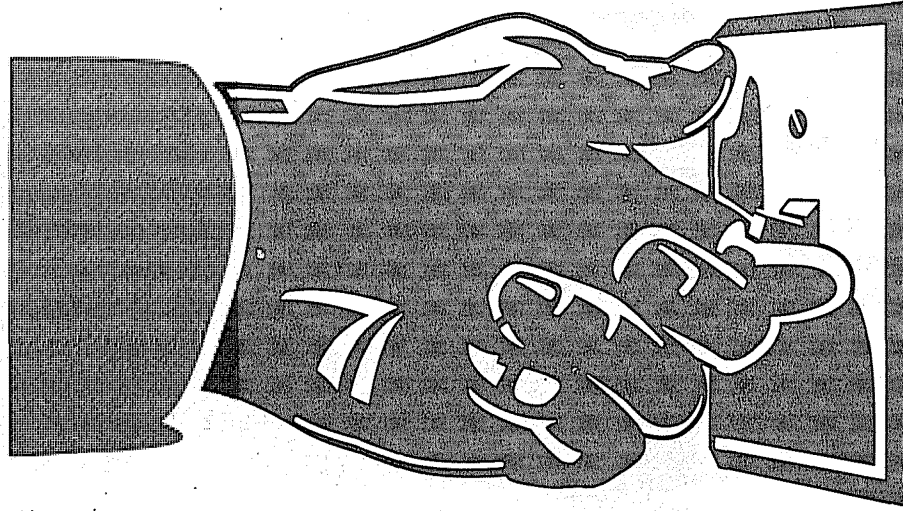
Women's Law Union

Contacts: Carmel Sella, Allison Hubbard, Debra Hochman, & Nicole Bershon §



APILSA members sold roses and carnations on Valentines Day.

The Switch Is On!



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