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UCLA Commuters Scramble for Parking

Construction of New Hospital Causes Loss of Over 1,450 Spaces

By Robert T. Baker, 3L
Editor

Parking at UCLA, which has always been notoriously tight, just got a whole lot tighter.

This became painfully clear to almost half of the UCLA students who applied for on-campus parking permits for the 1999-2000 school year. Many opened their mail at the end of the summer casually expecting to find a reservation for the usual cozy spot over in Lot 3. Instead, they found themselves herded onto a waitlist wondering how they would get to class. The dilemma, it turns out, is shared by Bruins far and wide—of 9,042 UCLA student commuters who applied for spaces this fall, a whopping 4,875 have been initially denied.

Oddly enough, we can treat this mess as a long-delayed aftershock of the devastating Northridge earthquake. When it rolled through Los Angeles back in 1994, it caused major damage to the UCLA Medical Center. After years of study, the university decided that it would be more cost-effective simply to demolish nearby Lot 14 and build a new hospital from scratch than it would be to repair the present one. Unfortunately, construction must be hurried along in order for the project to qualify for FEMA funding, so the university has had no time to build any replacement structures. Thus, Parking Services has been left to reconcile this drastic reduction in space with a flood of new applications—over 2,800 more than last year.

With such short supply and such overwhelming demand, a very basic law of economics has kicked in. Parking Services uses a point-based system to calculate commuters' relative need for parking. Students receive points based on class standing, total semesters completed, distance from campus, employment status, dependents, etc. (exact point breakdowns are listed at www.transportation.ucla.edu). Essentially, those who rack up the most points get the first shot at parking. The minimum points needed to qualify, known as the "magic number," varies from year to year and from lot to lot. In 1997, the magic number was 21. Last year, it crept up to 25. This year, it has jumped all the way to 35. The result: while in years past, most law students have automatically made the cut, they must now demonstrate exceptional need or be banished even from Lot 32 down in Westwood.

To those UCLA students unfamiliar with this epic saga and its machinery, the rejection letter that arrived one week before the start of class was quite a rude awakening. "I just took it for granted that I'd get parking," said Ryan Bradley, 3L. "The cold reality is that upperclassman status in a professional program just doesn't carry as much weight as it used to. What I'd really like to know is how many local undergraduates were on the list ahead of me."

Perhaps the hardest hit by the news was the Class of 2002. With five days of classes and all of the nerve-racking new 1L issues to deal with, parking is the last thing any of them needed to worry about. "The most unfortunate thing was that nobody was prepared for it," said Ryan Mauck, 1L. "All information led us to believe that most people got parking. If we had known any differently, many of us would have rented apartments on bus routes or arranged off-campus parking earlier on."

Fortunately, some faint rays of hope have shone



Bulldozers will soon scoop up precious parking space when Lot 14 is demolished

through in recent weeks. Elizabeth Cheadle, Dean of Students at UCLA, has been in constant contact with Parking Services to find manageable solutions to the problem. The most promising of these solutions has been a guarantee of parking for all law students who could arrange carpools and apply by the extended deadline of September

encouraged any students who still find themselves marooned to apply for parking at Macy's, located on Le Conte Avenue near the medical school. At \$75 a month, it costs almost twice as much as a UCLA permit, but it is

See PARKING, page 2

Unmasking the Fifth Beatle: An Interview with Visiting Professor Michael Graham

By Anne E. Jollay, 2L
Editor-in-Chief

Most students when they were (or weren't) signing up for Evidence, thought that Professor Ken Graham was teaching Evidence this semester. However, the "Graham" that was listed in the course guide was actually Professor Michael Graham, a visiting professor from the University of Miami.

Professor Graham received his J.D. from Columbia Law School, where he graduated Magna Cum Laude and served as an Editor on the Columbia Law Review. Among his many accomplishments, Professor Graham earned a Fulbright Fellowship researching the English criminal jury trial in 1981 and was a principal drafter of the United States Department of Labor Rules of Evidence while Elizabeth Dole was serving as Secretary of Labor. We sat down with Professor Graham to ask him a few questions about his experiences.

What made you switch from practicing law to teaching law?

I'm not going to give you the standard response of why people go into teaching, which usually is "I ran into a lot of interesting issues and thought [teaching] would give me the chance to have time to think about them. I was so busy in practice that I had no time to analyze interesting issues." That's what you say when you're interviewing for a teaching job.

My mother was a second grade school teacher, and I thought that it would be fun to work with young people and that I would enjoy the lifestyle. I also knew that I would enjoy the research.

What is your favorite class to teach?

Oh, I've been teaching the Evidence class three times a year for years. It is my favorite class. The only other class I teach at the moment is Torts. I haven't taught Civ

Pro in years.

What made you come to UCLA law?

I had worked out here in legal services in 1969. I liked the area, so I thought it would be nice to spend some time in L.A.

How do you compare the lawyers in New York with the lawyers in L.A. and Florida?

It's hard to say because I've only been in an academic environment [in L.A.]. I could, however, compare Florida Lawyers with New York lawyers. I think there is a big difference. I think that the kind of issues that come up both in litigation and in transactional work are just so much more complex [in N.Y.]. The pressure is so much greater, and the people on the other side are much more energetic. The practice in N.Y. is supposed to be at a higher competitive level, and [lawyers] just work harder there than I believe they do in Southern California and in Florida. It's not that [lawyers] don't still work a lot of hours in L.A. and N.Y., but they work even more in New York.

What would you change about law students today?

I think that I would like people to be more willing to ask questions when they have them and to participate in the class process a little bit more than they currently do. However, that is more of a reflection of the students that I'm used to seeing than the students here. Here I have been very pleased with the questions, the comments and with the challenges (which are great). This greater willingness to participate is what I was hoping would happen, and it has happened here.

See GRAHAM, page 9

Letters

THE DOCKET • UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW • SEPTEMBER 1999 • PAGE 2

Dear Editor:

When "The Mocket" issue of "The Docket" came out last semester, it was supposed to be funny. I have a very good sense of humor. Ask any of my friends. I just didn't find "Matty Nappy Dreads" humorous in any way and I wasn't alone. I wrote a letter to last year's editor of "The Docket," an edited version of which appears below. This is coming up again to shed light on one of last year's more unfortunate incident's affecting law students in general and students of color in particular. Also, this year's editorial staff of *The Docket* thought this issue was important enough to broach on its pages.

The issue is relevant this semester because the number of first-year law students of color has dramatically decreased. To the first-year law students, look around. There are two or three (depending on whom you ask) first-year law students who identify as Black/African-American. The admissions office of the law school should hang its head in shame and stop hiding behind SP-1 and SP-2. The UCLA law school has been around for fifty years. In 1999, they have a few more Black students than they did in 1949. (That's great progress. You've come a long way, baby!) Read this letter with those facts in mind and remember that there are less than 20 Black law students at UCLA. In this environment, "matty nappy dreads" is more caustic and antagonistic than it probably would have been if there were 50 Black law students. This is merely food for thought and something to talk about with your fellow classmates of all backgrounds.

20 April 1999

Letter to the Editor of *The Docket*:

Unwanted Opinions – Matt-zoh Bread Eater

Unwanted Opinions – Matt the Wetback

Unwanted Opinions – Matt the Slanted Eyed One

Unwanted Opinions – Matty Nappy Dreads

Any Number of these could have appeared in the April issue of *The Docket* as a parody of the Opinion Editor's name, Matthew Mickelson. However, only one of them did. In my opinion, they are all offensive. Although they are all facially neutral, they are very racially and culturally specific. Theoretically, a person from any racial or cultural background could fit into any of the above categories. In reality, unfortunately, we associate a particular group with each one of those. In reality, the overwhelming majority of people with dreadlocks are Black. More specifically, at UCLA School of Law, all of the people with dreadlocks are Black, including two prominent female faculty members.

It's Just A Joke ... Get Over It!

I know this was just meant to be a joke, something to laugh at. It was the April Fools' Edition of *The Docket*, after all. However, I was not laughing because I didn't find it funny. The joke, while innocuous to some, was specifically on me as a Black person, regardless of my follicle status. No other group within the law school community was the butt of this "joke." And I doubt that any other group felt it's all-too-familiar sting. I realize this was simply a play on Mickelson's name, but the joke could have been made without any racial reference, intended or unintended. For those who question a racial reference in "matty nappy dreads", take note. Every non-law school person I shared this with asked two questions, in this order: 1) Is Mickelson Black? and 2) Does he have dreads? It's a racial reference.

We're Being Too Sensitive ... What's All the Fuss About?

I am all for freedom of speech and freedom of expression. However, all kinds of speech are not appropriate for any and every situation. Some forms of speech, while legally protected, chills expression and squashes discussion, though some speech inspires discussion and contributes to discourse. This "joke" is offensive because of its context. It is offensive because, in essence, it says the opinions of

matty nappy dread wearers are unwanted. It says that in this environment, the opinions of these people, these Black people, are not valued and are not wanted. Given the history of the academy, and that includes its recent history, where non-whites and females were routinely silenced by exclusion, this "joke" has very significant connotations in that context.

When the very presence of people of color at this law school is under attack, I find it very difficult to laugh at this. At the very least, it evidences a lapse of judgment that cannot be afforded at this time by the editorial staff of

The Docket. On the other side of the spectrum, this was a racially/culturally insensitive and inappropriate "joke."

I'm writing this letter because I think this incident points out that there needs to be a dialogue within the law school community about race and culture: The one thing we all have in common, and in some instances the only thing, is that we're all law students at UCLA. However, what must be recognized and respected is that we all come from different places, that we have all been affected by different experiences. The diversity of our experiences is valid and valuable to our personal success and to the success of our collective law school experience.

Look at each of the "jokes" that were listed at the beginning of this letter. If you find none of them offensive, ask yourself why. If only one of them offends you, ask yourself why that one is offensive and not the others. Attending law school and being a part of society requires interacting with people who do not always look like you or think like you or share your knowledge. If we are going to be successful professionals, we must always keep this in mind. We are being trained to be leaders and teachers in our shared community. As a result, it is incumbent upon all of us to remember those who are not like us. I hope this incident leads to progressive discussion and increases awareness of and respect for the differences that bind us.

Thank you,

Toni Y. Long, 3L

Editors Note:

The April Fools issue last spring prompted several students to express their anger and frustration with *The Docket*. The reference that some found offensive was completely unintentional and was not meant to refer to any individual or group in any way. As new editors, we apologized directly to the students who contacted the paper, and on behalf of the new staff we wish to extend a similar apology to the entire UCLAW community. To be sure, *The Docket* will continue to fully embrace the tenets of free speech and the expression of all viewpoints, even uncomfortable and unpopular ones. We will work to improve our cultural sensitivity and will continue to reject intolerant, hateful, or hurtful speech directed toward anyone because of who they are, what they believe, or what they teach. As new editors, we are deeply committed to ensuring that our school newspaper is a quality news, opinion, and entertainment forum for all members of the UCLAW community.

PARKING

From page 1

much closer to UCLAW than Lots 31, 32, or 33. Also, Catherine Todd, Manager of Parking Programs and Parking Services, is currently considering the placement of a UCLA shuttle stop near Macy's.

The "Great UCLA Parking Crunch" is expected to last for the next 18 months. In that time, Parking Services claims it will do its best to ease the impact on commuting students. To free more space, the university may remove some of the infamous \$2-an-hour parking meters in the coming months. And according to Todd, the current point-based system used by her department may soon be replaced by a more equitable process. There has been a call for stricter standards of review and more aggressive audits of those suspected of lying on their applications. "A lot of this process depends on good will," Todd remarked. "When we find people who have been dishonest, they permanently lose their parking privileges and are reported to the administration for discipline." After such a grueling hassle, even the most tolerant UCLAW students would probably line up to see such deceitful people burned at the stake.

The Docket

UCLA School of Law

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Photographs on pages 1, 6, and 9 by Cara Horowitz

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Docket Wins ABA Problem Solving—UCLAW Style

Award for Best Editorial of 98-99

The American Bar Association awarded *The Docket* first place in their 1999 Law School Newspaper Contest for Best Editorial. The winning article, written by second year student Kelly Casillas, appeared in the paper last spring as part of a debate on the legalization of drugs. We have reprinted the piece below to honor her achievement. Congratulations, Kelly!

Just Say No to the War on Drugs

By Kelly Casillas, 2L

Early one morning this past September, while we dutifully rose to face another day of law school, a gruesome event took place a hundred miles south outside Ensenada, Mexico. Barely reported in this country, characterized mostly as just another unexplainable, senseless, violent incident in neighboring Mexico, the episode painfully symbolized all that is wrong with America's so-called war on drugs. Eighteen men, women, and children were dragged from their beds, lined against a patio wall, and executed. Authorities, who attributed the murders to a long-standing feud between rival drug cartels in northern Mexico, were shocked by the remarkable callousness of the murders, atrocious even by drug cartel standards. Every member of an entire family (except a 13-year old who survived his wounds and his 15-year old sister, who hid under a bed) was summarily annihilated within a matter of minutes. Why should we care? Our tax dollars enabled those murders. We, as Americans, held the pistol to their heads and pulled the trigger.

The campaign against drugs in this country began seriously with the passage of Prohibition, and steadily increased to bring us the fanatical drug war crusade of today. The anti-drug message is broadcast through television segments, taught in our schools, and enforced in the workplace. It is an omnipresent voice, a repetitive chant repeatedly loudly and often, but with little reflection. JUST SAY NO. However, as the unquestioned commitment to this dirty little war has grown in nature and in scope, a growing number of political commentators, legal scholars, human rights advocates, medical professionals, law enforcement officials, and everyday citizens have begun, slowly but surely, to question the logic behind it. They advance a number of arguments for ending the war on drugs, all of which are reasonable and most of which are overwhelmingly supported by evidence revealing the failure of United States drug policy.

The most logical, sensible, and easy to subscribe to of these arguments is pure economics. The drug war costs money—a lot of it—with little to show for the expenditures. The federal government spends \$17 billion annually on the war on drugs. This budget, breathtaking in scope, does not include state and local drug enforcement budgets, incarceration costs, costs associated with increased crime, or medical expenses from illicit drug-related illnesses, death, and treatment (or lack thereof). While our representatives spend months figuring out how to eliminate welfare benefits and quibble about the potential economic impacts of prohibiting new roads in wilderness areas, they simultaneously and unanimously expand the already astronomical drug war budget, broadening the reach of drug laws, increasing minimum prison sentences, and mandating more costly local law enforcement mandates. According to the federal Bureau of Prisons, 60% of all federal inmates are serving mandatory sentences for drug-related offenses, at a cost of \$1.3 billion per year. New prison construction is at an all-time high, and cannot keep up with ever-increasing

A cup. A mug, really. With a top. A 100% spill proof top. A free beverage container with a 100% spill-proof lid. No matter how it's said, getting excited about a coffee cup is tough to do. Unless you're a student at the UCLA School of Law.

Last year, law students were finally able to enjoy all 70,000 square feet of the newest and most beautiful law library in America. With a price tag of over \$20,000,000, handsome solid cherry work tables and study carrels, hand-blown Italian glass lamps, cushy animal-friendly leather-like couches, chemical-free all natural cork floors, a quake resistant design purported to be the safest on campus, a naturally lit center stairwell that the architect called his "crown jewel" and, on a clear day, a view of both the ocean and snow capped mountains, this library is to die for. There was only one problem: no drinks allowed.

In libraries throughout the country, food and drinks are prohibited. Librarians are fearful—and rightly so—of the damage food and drinks can cause. From crumbs that attract rodents willing to munch even the most tasteless legal prose, to soda splashes capable of causing stains stretching dozens of feet, foodstuffs and libraries don't mix. The problem is that law students spend countless hours in their libraries, and without the aid of chemical stimulants such as caffeine, most would be incapable of putting in the long hours necessary to excel. So last year the unstoppable force of chemically dependent law students met the immovable object of a food-free library.

The result wasn't pretty. Campus police patrolled the demand.

There are also hidden costs associated with the drug war. Manufacturers, distributors, and dealers, forced to become more sophisticated and expensive in their activities, pass on those costs to the buyer. Drug users, faced with purchasing increasingly expensive goods, turn more and more to illegal activities to pay for them—stealing, money laundering, prostitution. The lucrative and otherwise unattainable income levels earned by local dealers entice impoverished, uneducated, unskilled youth to enter the drug market rather than face a life of uncertain and unrewarding minimum wage jobs. These local markets reinforce and exacerbate existing gang rivalries, increasing

halls, issuing tickets and confiscating smuggled goodies. Secret passages were discovered and entire underground networks for sneaking fixes into the library flourished. In the end, students were unhappy, security workers were unhappy, and our beautiful new library was no better off.

What to do? The library administrators could have responded in two ways. They could have increased police patrols in the library this year, or tried to impose cash fines for getting a food ticket. Instead, the administration chose to set an example of problem solving savvy: they issued every student a free, 100% spill-proof beverage container. One might argue that to point this out as an example of superb problem solving is ridiculous, but we would disagree. In a world where it is

easier to demand compliance than to consider compromise, we think this effort by the library administration is refreshing and commendable.

What do you think? Letters to the Editor are welcome from all students, faculty, staff, alumni, and friends of UCLA Law. Letters should be no more than 350 words in length and must include the author's name and how s/he can be reached. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication, but upon request and in unusual circumstances, The Docket will consider withholding an author's name. Letters may be e-mailed to docket@orgs.law.ucla.edu or sent via postal carrier to The Docket, UCLA School of Law, 405 Hilgard Ave, Los Angeles CA 90024.



the market for illegal guns and requiring more law enforcement to combat resulting crime.

Meanwhile, steadily rising drug addiction rates are accompanied by insufficient and underfunded treatment programs. Drugs become increasingly more refined in response to the stricter market, sometimes with devastating health effects. Addicts suffer a myriad of health problems, the treatment of which is inevitably absorbed by an already overburdened health care system. This system is also forced to treat Americans suffering from chronic and temporary illnesses that could more cheaply and effectively be

See DRUGS, page 12

"May We Be Heard"

The UCLA School of Law Moot Court Honors Program is proud to announce the 1999 Fall Semester Moot Court Competition. The Program is an intramural competition open to second and third-year law students. Students receive a fact pattern created especially for the competition by members of the Moot Court Executive Board. In teams, they then research provided case law, write appellate briefs, and argue before local members of the bench and bar.

The Fall Competition Problem will be distributed on September 17 and briefs will be due October 6. Oral rounds are scheduled for October 23 at 9:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., and 4:00 p.m. Each advocate will argue two rounds.

While the competition is limited to second and third-year students, we welcome the assistance of first-year timekeepers and faculty judges. Please contact us at mootert@orgs.law.ucla.edu.

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UCLAW Student Bar Association Gets Down to Business for 1999-2000

By Terrence Mann, 3L
SBA President

The Student Bar Association, or SBA, is defined by a broad mission to improve the quality of life for law students at UCLA. Essentially, the SBA has two agendas. First, to sponsor and promote frequent, quality social events involving as many students as possible. Second, the SBA strives to maintain a comfortable, healthy, and intellectually safe school environment where students feel welcome and are free to pursue their academic, professional, and personal interests.

Social Life. The SBA sponsors (and encourages other student organizations to sponsor) school social events that bring students together in a comfortable, informal setting. An attorney at the firm where I worked this past summer told me that the most important thing you learn in law school is the names of your classmates, and I agree wholeheartedly. In addition to making the law school process more enjoyable (or at least less painful), school social events allow us to meet people who may one day be in the position to, among other things, hire us or give us clients. This is perhaps UCLA's most valuable resource, and we should all take advantage of it.

School Community.

The SBA is committed to facilitating increased communication among students themselves and between the students and faculty. We are committed to being both representatives of and advocates for the student

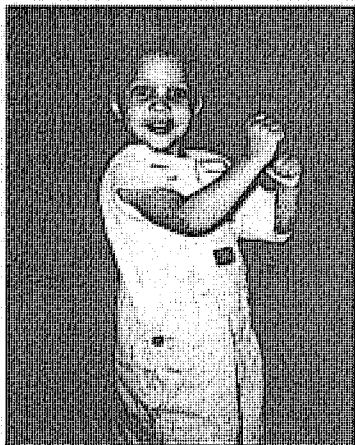
body. If you have a serious concern but are not sure where to go, drop your SBA Representative a note and see if he or she can help you. If you need support to make a request or criticism of the administration, the SBA is here to help. The bottom line is this: this year's SBA is committed to helping make UCLA Law a great place to be.

Willie Nguyen, 2L
SBA Vice President

Willie is an avid golfer of modest means and even more modest skill. Just as he tries to break oppressive scores in his golf game, Willie is also trying to break the bourgeois stranglehold on the SBA. Power to the people!

Judy Iriye, 3L
SBA Secretary

I wanted to do something more than just wake up, go to school, plod through classes, and come home during my third year. I wanted to make things a little more pleasant and fun for all of us, regardless of year or anything else. Therefore, I ran for SBA Secretary. Now, I am one of many who are trying to jump-start the SBA this year. Please let us know what we can do for



Antwon Tanner Jr., 1/2 L

you.

Anna Song, 2L
SBA Treasurer

I was born in Seoul, Korea and raised in Dallas, Texas (as the youngest of five!) and I went to UCLA for both undergrad and graduate school (in education). I joined the SBA in order to participate in building a vibrant and active law school community.

Victor Palomarez, 3L
3L Section Representative

Victor studied English as an undergraduate at Berkeley, and spent a year teaching high school before attending

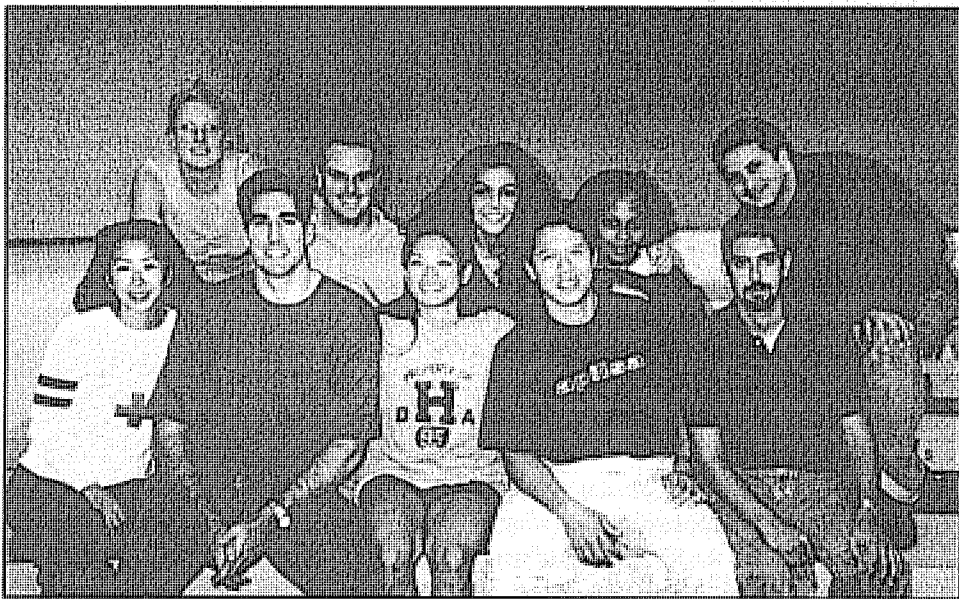


Ever wonder what really goes on at those meetings?

law school here at UCLA. Recently, he lost interest in law as a potential profession and has decided to pursue a career in pop music. Specifically, he plans to join the Backstreet Boys, either as a new member or by replacing a current member. However, the Boys have yet to call, so Victor is finishing law school in the meantime. While drudging through his final year, Victor feels that he can make things more bearable by serving in the SBA. His post allows him to meet new people and take an active part in planning fun, informative events for fellow students.

Radiah Rondon, 2L
2L Section Representative

I was born in Queens, New York, and went to undergrad at Wellesley College. I chose to become involved in the Student Bar Association in order to foster a community that addresses the concerns and explores the contributions of students from all our diverse backgrounds. (Editor's Note: Radiah is also the mother of beautiful little Antwon Tanner Jr., age 3.)



The 1999-2000 UCLAW Student Bar Association (clockwise from top left): Susanne Blossom, Gene Williams, Mahi Alai, Radiah Rondon, Victor Palomarez, David Simmonds, Willie Nguyen, Judy Iriye, Terrence Mann, and Anna Song

David Simonds, 2L
2L Section Representative

My name is David Simonds. For a further description I recommend American Psycho by Brett Easton Ellis. I am 5 feet 10 inches tall. I have thick luscious dark brown hair, light brown eyes, cosmetically straight white teeth, and a swarthy Mediterranean complexion (which took me all summer to perfect.) I enjoy running, cooking, and watching sports. My favorite drink is an extra dry vodka martini (made with Finlandia, Kettle One, or Absolut). I prefer solid ties over patterns and Gold Toe socks. My favorite phrase is "I knew it" which you can hear me utter in the halls on most days. I hate to sleep. If I can provide 1Ls with one bit of advice, it would be never button the last button on your vest. (The reason for this is that it is through the button hold that a gentleman would string his pocket watch.) A question that Law School is incapable of answering: Why doesn't Oregon State ever play South Carolina? I hold the distinguished honor of being the only UCLA student to perform a strip tease during Torts. (Editor's Note: For anyone privy to past enmity between The Docket and SBA, please know that even we are incapable of fabricating a biography like this one.)

Susanne Blossom, 2L
2L President

I was born in Fresno, California and went to undergrad at Wesleyan University. I ran for 2L President in order to participate in and guide discussions that are critical to our law school community. I am particularly eager to develop a relationship between the SBA and the UCLA student body that highlights our diversity and strengthens our ties to one another as members of an intellectual community.

(Personal profiles for Terrence Mann, 3L President Mahi Alai, and 3L Section Representative Gene Williams were not submitted)

Don't Forget to Vote!

SBA is holding elections for 1L Class President, 1L Section Representatives, 2L Transfer Representatives, and 3L Section Representatives on Tuesday, Sept. 14 and Wednesday, Sept. 15 from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. in the courtyard.

Students should check their e-mail for election updates, and in the event of a run-off, new elections will be held Thursday, Sept. 16 from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., also in the courtyard.

To vote, you must have valid picture identification such as a Bruin Card or driver license.

1L FAQ—Answers to the Most Common 1L Questions

By Anne E. Jollay, 2L
Editor-in-Chief

1. How do I minimize the costs of buying books/study aids?

Consider not buying any study aids (except maybe casenotes) until at least one month into the semester. This way, you'll have a chance to talk to upperclassmen about what study aids are best for your particular professor, and you won't waste a lot of money. In addition, you can sometimes avoid buying any supplements and just use the ones on reserve at the library. There is nothing worse than laying down \$25 on a supplement that you open only four times all semester. If you find you are using the supplement a lot, *then* go buy it. Also, check out the SBA book exchange next semester.

2. Are people really competitive here at UCLAW?

Well, everyone is to a degree competitive, or they wouldn't be at this institution. The forced curve only fosters that natural competitiveness. However, some students are worse than others. There will be those occasional students who attempt to make you feel unintelligent through various techniques of scholastic intimidation. Ignore them. In fact, most people are quite supportive and non-competitive here at UCLAW. Keep in mind that law school brings out the worst (and occasionally the best) in people, and the worst usually comes out around exams. That doesn't mean they aren't good people. They're just stressed. So surround yourself with supportive people and ignore the academic vipers. And for God's sake, don't *become* one of them.

3. Can I have a social life/relationship while in law school?

Yes. In fact you'd better have a social life, or you'll burn out and become an incredibly unpleasant person to be around. So as a service to those around you, have a life outside of law school. You should consider taking one day a week completely off. It will heal you from the stress of the past week and strengthen you for the upcoming week. It's like taking a day off from weight training. If you do, you get stronger. If you don't, you might hurt yourself. It is also possible to maintain a healthy romantic relationship (with a very patient and very understanding individual). I know people who met someone, became engaged, and got married all during their first year of law school. And they did quite well in law school on top of it. They are not superhuman—they just have their priorities in order.

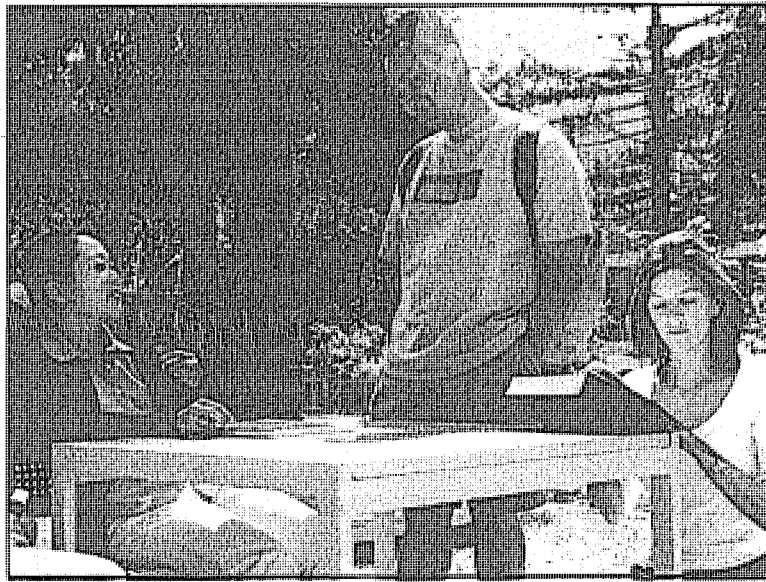
4. What happens if I have to "pass" in class because I am unprepared or don't know the answer?

Nothing. You walk out of class with life and limb intact. And if you're not cloaked with the massive intellectual insecurities that commonly plague law students, you will walk out with your dignity as well. However, most professors will call on you again in the next class, so be prepared then or risk insulting the professor. You 1Ls don't know it yet, but passing is no big deal. Towards exams, you will eventually see entire rows of students passing. All it takes is one brave soul to pave the way for others. And that brave soul is treated as a hero by his colleagues (much as the first person called on in class was, remember?).

5. How do I outline?

There is no one way to outline. Different outlines work for different students, and different outlines work for different classes and professors. I suggest getting *several* outlines from friendly upperclassmen for that particular class and comparing different techniques. Keep in mind what kind of learner you are and what has worked for you in the past. Outlining is simply a way of boiling down the material in a way that gives you the "big picture." The rules, you can just

memorize. You already know how to do that. Don't just boil down your class notes. When making your outline, ask yourself how different units of the class fit together. It may be quite helpful to do part of an outline in a few weeks and give it to one of your T.A.s for feedback. Also, see what your friends are doing in their outlines—exchange and talk about them. But remember, the benefit of outlining is in the process of



Students balance study and leisure time out in the courtyard

creating one. Studying someone else's outline without doing your own will not help you.

6. When do I start outlining?

You probably shouldn't start outlining until you are about a three weeks to a month into the first semester.

Otherwise, you will just be boiling down your notes because there hasn't been enough material for you to see how units fit together in the big picture. Don't be tempted to start too early just because other students have started and you don't want to get behind. They will likely just have to redo their outline later because they aren't doing it properly. Go to bar review instead and revel in your wisdom and confidence. However, once it *is* time to start, don't get behind. Outline after each section is completed, or you will be overwhelmed later.

7. Should I be in a study group?

Only if you learn better that way. Do what works best for you. Some people just can't learn in a group environment. However, most people in law school benefit tremendously from study groups. This is because people have very different perspectives on the same material, and hearing different perspectives helps many students master the material. Study groups are also particularly valuable when taking practice exams that have no model answers. However, you will rarely benefit from a study group larger than five people.

8. What happens if I do poorly on exams?

You get a job. You become a lawyer. What happens before that, though, is that you feel bad for a few weeks because you are used to being at the top of the class. Then you gradually get perspective. You realize that *everyone* here is used to being at the top of the class, but it is a mathematical impossibility that everyone will stay there. You realize that grades in law

See 1L FAQ, page 11

UCLAW Baby, You're So Money...

By John Targowski, 1L

I received the big white envelope in May inviting me to study law at UCLA. I wanted to come here for such a long time that it was almost surreal reading the acceptance letter from Dean Varat. I had already sent my deposit check to the University of Texas and was grudgingly accepting the idea of becoming a Longhorn, a school moniker I found pointlessly phallic, even for Texas.

I think my parents were worried. Los Angeles is much farther away from Kalamazoo, Michigan than Austin. (Please don't chide me about my hometown's name, I know it's ridiculous!). Further, everything my mother seemed to know about LA she got from Bret Easton Ellis' *Less Than Zero*, *L.A. Story*, *Night at the Roxbury*, and of course the seminal work of Angelino culture, *Swingers*. She believes it's too fast, flaky, and decadent, and I'm sure she is losing sleep over the fact that this big city will eventually destroy her innocent little son with its idiosyncrasies, oxygen bars, and plastic surgery. I was doomed by popular culture. (Mom, if you are reading this: I'm fine, do you know what time it is in Michigan? Go to bed!)

I must admit that I too had developed certain ideas about Tinsletown from a childhood weaned on American mass media. I had romanticized LA just like any other kid from a small Midwestern town with good schools. LA was supposed to be everything that Kalamazoo wasn't: alert, progressive, interesting, and warm. It was supposed to be a place where things really happened and where people faced the challenges of a big city that was always one step away from swallowing you whole. A place where people lost their senses and came to them, all during a commute on the 405. A place that constantly shakes your values, where nothing was out of bounds. Perhaps to a boy from Kalamazoo, this meant any large metropolis, but LA seemed to illustrate a genuine American experience in its often-violent headlines, its self-indulgent entertainment industry, its perfect weather, and its hopeless anonymity. Leaving my Truman Show-like hometown, I was ready for a change of venue.

Contrastingly, Texas, my previous destiny, seemed too...well...Texan. At this point I must mention that I am

not a gun owner, Republican, driver of any sort of vehicle with a "payload," listener of country music, fan of the Dallas Cowboys, or user of any sort of smokeless tobacco (though I don't hold too many grudges against those who are.) Although Austin is a refreshing departure from the rest of the state, I find the typical Texas ideals of masculinity about as tolerable as the humidity there mid-summer. That being said let me continue...

I drove here from Michigan. Alone. In a truckdriver-like trance of black asphalt, Motel 6 and fast-food. What became during this epic journey was an overwhelming desire to escape my car and the endless road. The Gods of transcontinental travel, benevolent as they are, brought me to Las Vegas. Vegas, baby...Vegas! A prelude to decadence. I was guilty as charged.

Thanks to my brief Vegas interlude I arrived here lonely, tired, poor, and somehow less fragile. Yet there was enough Kalamazoo left inside to feel buzzed during my first week here. Sunset Boulevard. Melrose. Beverly Hills. Mulholland Drive. Malibu. Venice Beach. I was up to my cell phone in Hollywood cultural icons. Oddly enough, I felt at ease in my new home.

A few days before school started I peeked into the law school building and looked around. I stumbled upon the moot courtroom and had my first Perry Mason fantasy. Fist pounding on one of the counsel tables, I intoned in my best television-lawyering: "Objection! Your Honor, Prosecution is badgering the witness!" (Unfortunately we haven't gotten to melodramatics yet in Lawyering Skills.) For someone who has always wanted to be a lawyer, I felt proud of myself for getting this far. And a bit intimidated by the next three years to come. But it was sinking in. Studying law. At UCLA. With all of you fine citizens. El Pollo Loco poisoning at the Docket mass meeting notwithstanding, I must quote *Swingers* to describe the experience to date: "You're so money and you don't even know it."

John Targowski, a huge fan of avocado salsa, is a 1L who has seen *Swingers* entirely too many times. He can be reached at: targowsk@2002.law.ucla.edu.

The Docket's Survival Guide to First Year Classes and Exams

Mike Lopez, 2L
Editor

After a week of interviews with 2Ls and 3Ls, sifting through what tattered flakes of nostalgia could be excavated from the ruined chambers of upperclass memory, we present to you this Guide. Although it addresses such issues as which commercial outlines to use and tips for preparing for exams, this Guide is not meant to be a magic ticket to an A. It is simply a venue where upperclassmen may pass along their experience and wisdom to 1Ls. Keep in mind that professors may change their curriculum and/or exams each year, and the best way to learn about how to prepare for exams is to talk to that particular professor. Please also remember that these summaries are only the opinions of past students and in no way reflect the views of *The Docket*, its editors, or even (for the most part) the author.

Abel

Study Aids: Although there isn't a consensus on which commercial aids to use, there was virtually unanimous agreement that some form of outline was necessary, whether it be Gilbert's (the most popular by a small margin) or just a hand-me-down from a friend. For policy, many students suggested reading a copy of his law review article. It purportedly lays out a blueprint for the theories that are discussed in class, and can be found at 37 UCLA L. Rev. 785. There is also a rumor that Abel authored a Torts outline. It is difficult to find, but one student found it by typing in "Abel Tort Outline" on a yahoo search.

Exam: To pass the exam, you will need to learn substantive Tort law. An overwhelming majority agrees that the lectures are not the place to do this. Consult outside sources and other students. There will also be policy - you can count on it. The best way to prepare is to go to class, listen closely, and engage in the conversation. You're not in Professor Abel's class just to learn Torts, but to be able to think in the language of Torts. Don't feel pressured to regurgitate what you think are his opinions - statistically it doesn't seem to matter. Professor Abel has, in the past, handed out packets of past exams. Find them and do them - most of the students interviewed said they were indispensable.

Aranella

Study Aids: Dressler ("Josh's Book") has been an optional text in the class and is said to be the best study aid available for Crim Law. It's an aid, though, and not a substitute for the reading. Reactions to other aids were lukewarm at best.

Exam: Because the nature of criminal law exams can't change that much, the outlines tend to be of a similar format. Make your outline detailed, thorough, and conceptual. Practice your issue spotting by doing old exams - few students failed to remark on the similarity of the final exam they took to the exams of years past. Also, though the exam is usually open book, be forewarned that you probably won't have time to look at your outline anyway.

Anderson

Study Aids: Gilbert's tends to be the most popular Torts aid, and it remains true for this class. Since Torts books tend to be the most aggravating and least enlightening of law school texts, going to class is absolutely necessary for making sense of the subject. Review the hypos that you are given in class (take good notes!).

Exam: There is policy in Torts, and it's likely to be on the exam. Many students got the distinct feeling that Professor Anderson was looking for answers lining up with

her own views, but admitted that they were not sure if it had any impact on their grades.

Asimow

Study Aids: Commercial outlines are helpful for this class. If you are having trouble, Asimow recommends Emanuele's. The Restatement is available as an optional text, but isn't really necessary. Most of the relevant sections can be found in the textbook.

Exam: His exams are mostly issue spotting, but unlike most professors he usually tells you how many issues to look for. While his exam is open book, you don't have time to consult it, so you'd be better off treating it like a closed book and just bringing in a checklist of issues to look for. You get extra points for talking about policy, which can put you over the top grade-wise. However, spot all the issues before you add in policy. Also, fight complacency - don't relax if you did well on the midterm.

Binder

Study Aids: Most students say not to bother - it's a waste of money. Case summaries can be illuminating, but only if you don't understand the opinion. Some students say that Legalines is a good way to fill in gaps since it is pretty well keyed to the book.

Exam: Since most things you learn in class either supplement the book or are grounded in practice, going to class is vital to a good performance on the exam. Pay attention to detail when you are making your outline. Put everything in it, and make sure you understand how to apply all the rules. Binder's exams have a thousand issues, and though some students were able to write down both those things they had memorized, and those things that they had written down in their outline, be advised that it is much better to treat it as a closed book exam and know your outline cold. Binder himself often says something to the effect of "if you take the time to look at your outline, you know you're behind." The only case you need to remember by name is Celotex, though that doesn't mean you can get away without reading and understanding the others.

Dolinko

Study Aids: They can help, but he's clear enough that they aren't a necessity.

Exam: Although it can't be confirmed for certain (the old exams page wasn't working) Dolinko's exams are rumored to be devoid of policy. That means that your

matter, and it can also be a great help for when you're making your outline. Policy discussions aren't limited to class either - be ready to discuss the issues on the exam. Criminal Law exams tend to be "racehorse" exams, and Professor Gomez is no different. Make sure your outline is organized well (not that you'll have time to look at it) and be ready to USE THE FACTS. When studying, pay particular attention to Rape, particularly with multiple offenders.

Kang

Study Aids: Glannon can be useful, but given the inordinate amount of organization which goes into Professor Kang's class, it's hardly a necessity. If, however, there's something that can't be hammered out by reading or Office Hours (he's supposed to be incredibly approachable) then you might consider grabbing a copy and reading it.

Exam: Follow the directions *closely*. Students have accidentally missed questions on his exam. It's important to know the basics of the Federal Rules without the aid of your outline. It is open book, but know your outline anyway or you will run out of time. Make sure your outline is detailed.

Morris

Study Aids: Dressler is the key to doing well in this class. Dressler actually took Crim law from Morris once upon a time, and the book is keyed perfectly to the class. It also lays out the blackletter law, which you will only get from class if you can sort through the hypos. Most students can't do this without a little help. Students also recommend going to his office hours. He is clearer with respect to the blackletter and is *very* approachable.

Exam: The exam has been entirely black letter law and issue-spotting. Prepare your outline accordingly. You should boil down your outline into a checklist and *memorize* it. There will likely be MPC issues on the exam, but Professor Morris usually provides the relevant sections. Don't try to read and learn them during the test, however. Be familiar with them. There are old exams available, and you should take as many as possible - they are invaluable. Many students felt that understanding his model answers were the key to success in the class.

Olsen

Study Aids: Commercial outlines may be able to clear up the blackletter law if you are unsure in a particular area. The blackletter law tests that she hands out in class

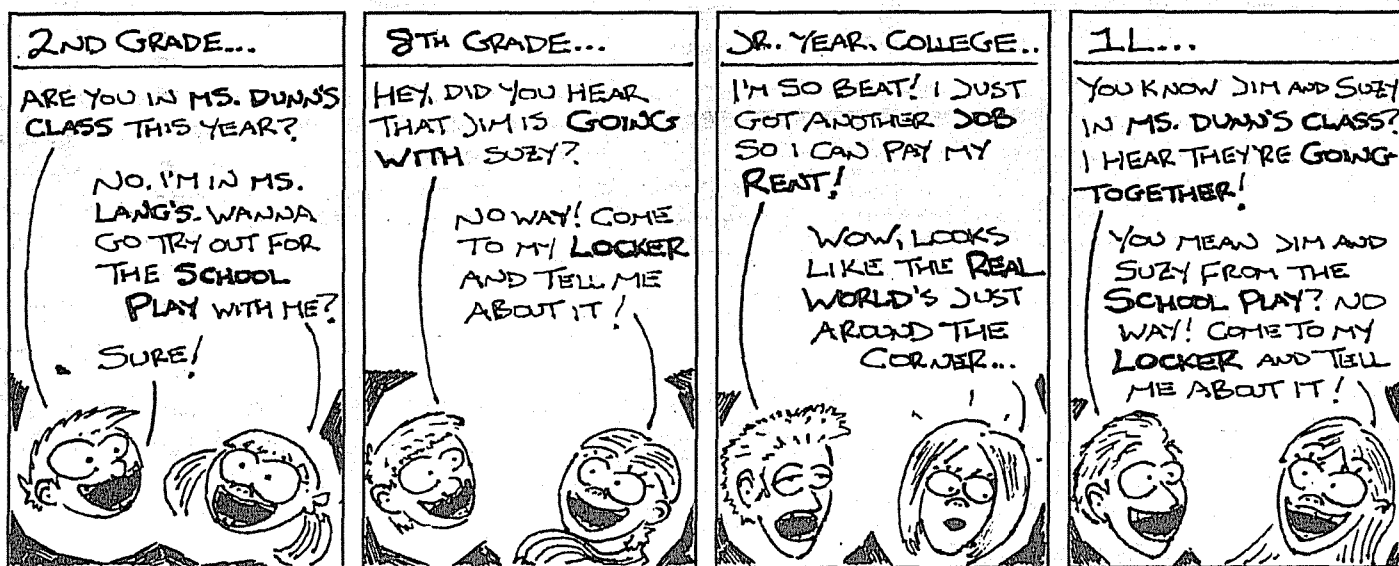
are excellent for expounding which areas these are. Because there is a vast amount of confusing excess information in commercial outlines, it may be better to talk to other students. The outline in the back of the first packet of cases is great - read it early in the semester, and it will elucidate a lot of the policy discussions you will have in class.

Exam: It has in the past been an 8-hour take home (an apparent favorite of Torts professors). It's usually a mix of policy and doctrine, but last semester there was little, if any, policy. She will likely reinsert policy this semester.

Rosett

Study Aids: Generally unnecessary. The only book you need (besides HIS) is the optional text he includes on the reading list. Case summaries, as always, can be useful if you just can't get through the language.

Exam: Take the past examinations, for they are vital in



outline just needs to be an excellent checklist of the blackletter law. He tends to the more theoretical aspects of criminal law in class, but there is no doubt that his lectures convey the substantive material that you need to feel confident taking an exam.

Gomez

Study Aids: The Holy Grail of Crim Law is good for this class as well: Dressler's. Also, the review sessions that Professor Gomez gives are excellent.

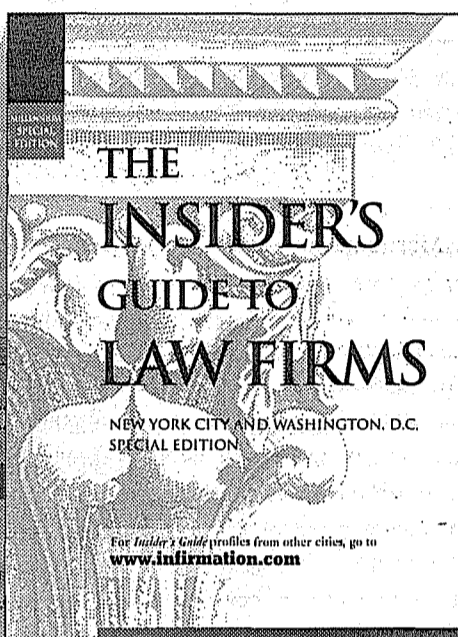
Exam: Gomez' Crim Law class is policy-heavy. Pay attention to what she's saying, and more importantly, how she's saying it. The method of organization she uses in class is a good indicator of how she approaches the subject

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3C	30	26(10)*	16(11)*	21(17)*
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2L Sum	35	32(0)*	29(1)*	21
1L Sum	5	4	5	5

Firm	City	State	# of Lawyers	Summer 2L	Corporate	Litigation
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Allan & Covert	London, England		754	1923	233	97
Brown & Mac LLP PC	New York	NY	287	1004	197	29
White & Case LLP PC	New York	NY	331	1000	170	107
Frank Ruffalo LLP PC	New York	NY	319	1900	172	75
Milbank, Tweed, White & D'Alto LLP PC	New York	NY	253	1928*	153	43
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First Picture Show Goes Behind the Scenes of Early L.A.

Lisa Lenker, 2L
Editor

Before I decided to move to Los Angeles to attend law school, some of my sweet but snotty friends cautioned me on the absence of "culture" in this city. Notwithstanding the chorus of naysayers, I came here, and demonstrated my commitment to the local arts community by purchasing season tickets at the Mark Taper Forum, a theatrical venue located in the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion in downtown L.A. The well-intended friends who were concerned about my aesthetic welfare here needn't have worried. Perhaps given the location of the motion picture industry in Southern California (and a stage producer's easy access to tons of movie actors who got their start in theater, and who still have an affinity for it), the theater scene in L.A. is quite robust. No, it is not Broadway or even off-Broadway, but in my year of living here I have found that there *are* plenty of great venues that produce a steady stream of solid, well-crafted theater. One such venue is Mark Taper, where I recently took in the world premiere of "The First Picture Show," a musical production that runs through September 19. Significantly, this last production features no name-brand actors from the movie industry. Rather, the local movie industry itself and forgotten parts of cinematic history serve as the stars of this play.

To be perfectly full-disclosure about this production, I must confess a general aversion to musical theater, unless we are talking nineteenth-century opera. More specifically, I loathe the Andrew Lloyd Weber songfest spectacles: they seem bloated, bombastic, and embarrassing to both players

(who simply should not have to suffer the indignity of dressing up as cats after the curtain on grammar school plays has dropped) and spectators (whose intelligence is routinely violated with cackling abandon by ALW and his ilk). So I walked into *The First Picture Show* with low expectations (and only because I had a pre-purchased ticket).

In spite of my cranky and unenthusiastic predisposition, I found *The First Picture Show* to be exceedingly amiable, thought-provoking, and timely. Concerned with telling the largely unknown but important history of women directors in the pre-talkie era of filmmaking, the play takes as its central character midwestern transplant Anne First. First comes to L.A. to star in pictures, then savvily decides that she'd have a longer shelf life—and a larger voice—if she opted to *make* them. Anne First is a particularly moving and effective character because

she seems to have been modeled after Lois Weber, an early filmmaker whose cinematic work was marked by a singular social conscience. Weber took on abortion, the social injustices that inhered within fin de siècle capitalism, and cultural prejudices of various sorts. Weber's work was also marked by aesthetic innovation in camera work, staging, and application of split screens. The fictional First and the real life Weber were prescient in that they understood the power and possibilities of moving pictures as a social force, and sought to use this new form of public entertainment to express opinions, educate, and spark discussion of political concerns among viewers.

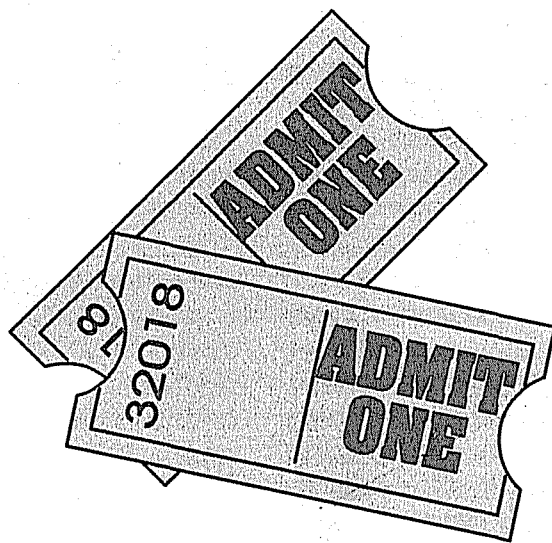
The First Picture Show also weaves in a number of

subsidiary leitmotifs. The play grapples with the ongoing American fixation about morality and censorship in cinema and other cultural production: a politician, supreme court justice, and a preacher all pontificate in (sometimes amusing) songs about family values and appropriate expressions of creativity; these characters circulate like a familiar nightmare through the production. Another recurring—yet subtle—element of the play is fairly grand: the very nature of history and history making. At a certain point, most of us realize that the discipline of History is composed of the stories of people and events that others before us have decided were worth remembering. What and whose stories are remembered and retold is, of course, a highly political issue. Folded into Anne First's forgotten story is the seldom discussed presence and importance of African American and Asian American film production companies to early American cinema. In a poignant song, one character sings of the movies he had made as a young man—all were "lost" or destroyed over time. The play seeks to analogize the selection of stories (like that of Lois Weber) that are archived into history, with the American films that by design or chance ended up preserved for history in vaults: those films that now are ensconced in the canon of American film history.

There were times when *The First Picture Show* seemed a bit too sprawling in its concerns. At several points I felt I was in the presence of a very smart—yet manic or coked-up—friend who was interesting to listen to, but at times rather inelegant (even machine gun-like) in the presentation of her mind's rich and varied thoughts. Still, it is infinitely preferable to contend with a jumble of too many ideas than it is to make meaning out of an intellectually-emaciated storyline.

Lisa says: check it out. And if you do go, consider taking a casebook, getting there early, buying a cup of joe, and having an extra-law school study session in a beautiful urban setting on the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion.

Grades for *The First Picture Show*: writing: B+; acting: B; choreography: A; musical score: B.



GRAHAM

From page 1

Why were you attracted to litigation?

I have no idea. If I could do it over again, I'd probably be a tax lawyer.

Why is that?

I'd probably be better at it. I don't know. When I was doing litigation work, I probably was a little too academic in orientation in the sense that I cared too much about the details and not enough about the big picture. I think that has changed over the years, though. If I was the way I am now thirty years ago and went into practice, I'd be a better trial lawyer than I was at the time.

Tell us about your most interesting client when you were practicing in New York.

I was one of John Lennon's attorneys between 1970 and 1975. I represented him in a matter involving "Come Together" and a Chuck Barry song titled "You Can't Catch Me". We were going to appear before a federal district judge in New York. When the case first started the judge didn't really know very much about who Chuck Barry was, or even who Lennon was. He then found out from friends, relatives, and his children that this was going to be an interesting case even though it involved copyright infringement. While I was in L.A. with Lennon the case settled, and we called the judge's office to advise them that the case had settled and that we would be submitting the settlement documents. I flew back to New York on the red-eye and got into Long Island at about 6:00 in the morning. At about 7:30 there's a call from the judge's secretary demanding that I come to the courthouse. I think the case was set for trial either later that day or the next day, and he had all of these people that had expected to come and watch. He was not happy. By the time I had gotten there, though, he had calmed down and of course accepted the settlement.

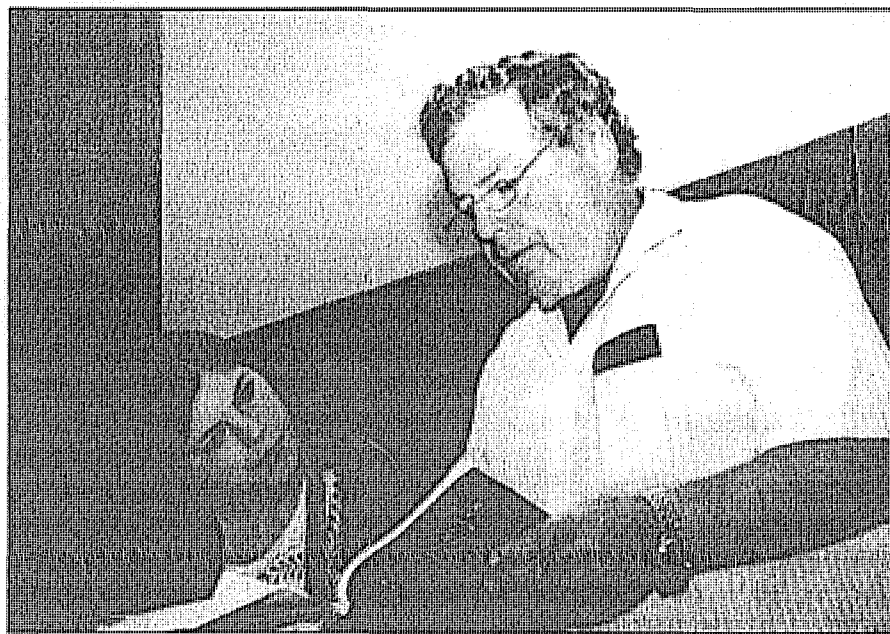
But he had really gotten into all of this and was ready to enjoy the spectacle of the trial.

Some of the experiences were very personal with Lennon and a lady he was seeing. And I really got to know both Yoko and John and John's girlfriend at the time. It was fun. Another interesting thing was being yelled at in the Plaza Hotel by Paul McCartney at 3:00 in the morning when we were trying to do the *Beatle* settlement agreement.

Why did he yell at you?

Well because Lennon didn't show up—he was supposed to appear for a meeting in the Plaza Hotel. At 1:00 in the morning, Harrison comes over from a concert in Madison Square Garden. McCartney was there (which is the only time I ever met him—I knew Ringo and George pretty well, though). But Lennon doesn't show. So I'm one of his three lawyers and we're sitting there, and eventually at like 4:00 in the morning or something Lennon calls and says "I'm not coming." He claimed that he waiting to pick Julian

up at the airport. McCartney absolutely lost it and just started to scream at the three of us, "That son of a bitch didn't show up, he's not the leader of this band anymore!" We just had to sit there. There was nothing to say. It was interesting.



Professor Graham reviews the Rules of Evidence with Crystal Howard, 2L

One time I had to wait for a person to show up before John went out, and of course the question is what is this person showing up with. And there's nothing you can do. I mean, what do you *think* showed up for him? And there's all this talk about what

you are supposed to do, or not do, to not be a party to something. But when it happens in the real world it's a lot different. He was very kind in the sense that whatever was going on was something that was not visible from where we were, but we knew what the hell was happening, you know? It was very interesting—crazy.

Thank you for your time, Professor.

Why I Came Back for More: The Meaning of Habeas Corpus



By Sam Fortenbaugh, 2L
Editor

Right now, I'm asking myself why I came back to law school. It wasn't to learn better social skills; I can just as easily study the techniques of the Spanish Inquisition. It wasn't for the warm feeling of brotherly love law school

gives me. There are several good English translations of *The Art of War* I can read. No, I came back because I still don't know what the writ of *habeas corpus* is.

I know that during the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln did something to it. Every television show that mentions Lincoln says he used extreme measures to save the union by suspending habeas corpus. I wish he could have saved me all the headaches and gotten rid of the thing altogether.

It was embarrassing going to parties after my first year in law school where every other question people asked me was, "So, what is the writ of *habeas corpus*?" I'd start by saying, "Well, it's a writ." That's generally not good enough. So I'd continue, "It means 'have the body,' in order to convict someone they have to have a body, which means spirits and ideas can't be imprisoned." At this point most people either asked if I needed another beer or told me to stop drinking. A few posing intellectuals would say, "Oh really?" And I'd say "Yeah, it's Roman from Greece

and all those philosophers tinkered with it. It's an existential thing." I'd only get away with this with people who hadn't been to law school. Probably because they care even less than I do about what *habeas corpus* means.

But it means, "Have the Body." That sounds like the title of a bad independent movie or porn film. In fact, I think I saw it in the adult section of my local video store. I have a great moral conscience. I like to support the independent store owners instead of large corporations; so I won't go to Blockbuster. Unfortunately, the only way these small stores stay in business is to offer adult entertainment products. One evening as I wandered the aisles, I happened to glance over at the X-rated movies, and there I saw it: *Habeas Corpus, We've got the Body*. The video cover had a picture of a platinum blonde fondling a gavel. Peeking out from underneath her black robe was a lawyer, a policeman, and a criminal chained to a big metal ball. All three were salaciously looking up at this judge who was both the purveyor of society's moral standard as well as the standard for immoral lust.

Maybe this particular meaning of *habeas corpus* is a little too sexual and may offend certain readers. But if you think about it, isn't the law really about sexual tension? And I don't just mean with respect to whether you're gonna get any tonight. The law is that fine line between the animal in us and that ethereal spiritual being that says, "Don't eat that chocolate donut, it's fattening." Or, "You have to report all cash transactions to the IRS." And even, "I like being a nice guy."

The law isn't about balancing right and wrong, it's

about reigning in our primal urges. Lady Justice shouldn't be pictured holding a scale - she should be walking a tightrope.

It's because we're human. If left unrestrained, we'd pour forth in a torrent of lust and aggression that would turn every social encounter we have into a fight to the death or a heated mating ritual - and if we're lucky, both.

That's what happens because of this *habeas corpus*. We have the body human, so we need the body law. Laws that make us sublimate these primitive instincts into good old fashioned co-dependent relationships where a woman can attack a man by denying him any form of physical contact, and a man can scorn and belittle a woman into falling in love with him.

See? I left myself unchecked and this article nearly became a tawdry vignette only suitable for *Penthouse* readers - not the morally chaste members of the UCLA Law community. But you have to admit there is a sexual tension to it all that is only increased by the vagueness of the term, "have the body." Whose body is it? What does it look like, feel like, taste like? I already have a body. It's not the best body. It could use some work. What I want is someone else's body. Maybe that's why I came back, because I know, it's good to "habeas corpus."

Sam continues his struggle to understand the writ of habeas corpus. If you have any insight, please e-mail him at fortenba@2001.law.ucla.edu.

EXAM TIPS

From page 7

this class. The exams are closed book, so know your checklist cold. Traditionally, there hasn't been much policy on the exam. When making your outline, try to see the ways each topic in the course can fit into hypos. Be creative and use your imagination, because Uncle Arthur will.

Rubenstein

Study Aids: Some people use Glannon, and Rubenstein has been known to pass out copies from this outline from time to time. There is a lot of extra-textbook reading for this class. Don't think that you can blow it off in favor of a commercial outline.

Exam: If Rubenstein is high entertainment in the classroom, then at the very least his exams are not dull. Last year's exam featured CivPro Jeopardy! While outlining for the class, follow the order of his presentation. It's a lot of jurisdictional work, and there will be a lot of jurisdiction on the test. But you will still need to know venue, even though he doesn't stress it.

Schwartz

Study Aids: Gilbert's seems to be the magic book for Torts, and if you think you need a study aid, then it's probably the way to go. However, it will not provide you with the theories that class attendance will.

Past students remarked that Torts in a Nutshell is a good resource to get the "big picture" of his class.

Exam: Schwartz' exams are usually closed book. When you outline, try to follow the course of his lectures. Be thorough and take the extra second or two to think things through. There is issue spotting on the exam, but past students suspect that he prefers actual analysis to the casual blowing through of a million issues.

Spillinger

Study Aids: Your own outline should be enough for this course, assuming that you went to class. If you really need extra help, talk to other students and (especially) the professor before resorting to a commercial outline. He's very approachable. His lectures are excellent at presenting the "big picture" - a trait that isn't as widespread in law school as everyone would like. Pay attention, and let your outline reflect that "big picture."

Exam: It's usually an open book test. This exam is definitely one that reflects the class. Study your notes and incorporate them into your outline. Remember that he doesn't test on things that he doesn't cover - so don't stress if your class falls behind a bit.

Zasloff

Study Aids: Although it is rumored that the class was taught from Gilbert's, the problems with commercial outlines are that they tend to provide too much material (somewhat like the textbook). Trust your professor, and go to class. While in some courses the book is enough to obviate the need for class, in this case the book was so utterly scattered and useless that it made attending class a necessity.

Exam: It has been an 8-hour take-home exam in the past, and it likely will be again. Zasloff says that he does this to lower the anxiety factor, and it does, if you let it. There is a policy section, but everything you will need to know is discussed in class. When studying, concentrate on insurance policies, and understand how the purposes of Tort law might be fulfilled through universal no-fault insurance, and what drawbacks this might bring. Time management is the name of the game, because it's very easy to spend 7 hours on the issue spotter and only have 20 minutes to work on the policy question.

403 N.W.2d 143

Each year UCLA students, faculty and staff, under the direction of Professor Graham, participate in the annual UCLAW Musical. No experience is necessary! This year's show, "Kernal Knowledge," is a cornball comedy based on the music of Jerome Kern. If you are an actor, singer, dancer, pianist, or simply have unfulfilled thespian fantasies, fill out one of the forms posted around the law school and outside Room 3322 (Professor Graham's office). Completed forms can be dropped off at the Information Window in the main hallway on the first floor. Rehearsals do not begin until January but interested students are encouraged to complete the form now so they can be informed of events this semester such as auditions, script distribution, and other opportunities to participate.

Pete Wilson's "Cure All" Initiative for Juvenile Crime

By Betty Chan, 2L

Former Governor Pete Wilson has qualified an initiative for California's primary election in March 2000, "The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act." California Department of Justice statistics show a decrease in juvenile crime over the last eight years, which make this initiative untimely.

Wilson's initiative overhauls most aspects of the juvenile justice system, especially the processing and sentencing of children and youth. As Governor, Wilson submitted a number of crime proposals that were rejected by the State legislature. A majority of these proposals have now been combined and re-packaged into this "one solution fits all" (read: "incarceration") initiative.

The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act gives prosecutors, not judges, the authority to try minors as adults. It will also push more children as young as fourteen into adult courts and prisons, require "gang" members (under broadened definitions) to register with the police, allow government wiretapping of "gang" members (defined as an 'informal group of three or more people,')

1L FAQ

From page 6

school are not a reflection of intelligence. They are not even a reflection of how hard you studied. They are only a reflection of *what* you studied, *how* you studied, and whether you have the natural ability to do well on law school exams, which are unlike any exams you have previously taken. Then you realize that a degree from UCLAW in L.A. is valuable in and of itself, regardless of your G.P.A. Finally, you realize that the difference between a top 10% student and a top 60% student is most likely only about \$15,000 more a year starting salary in a private firm. Not exactly worth years of stress, misery, and self-doubt, is it? And if you're interested public interest, many other qualities besides grades are emphasized in the hiring process. And there are MANY students who started with a weak first semester, yet pulled up their G.P.A.s significantly second semester.

9. What is the key to success in law school?

Everyone here is an intelligent, over-achieving, talented, and unique individual. Everyone here is capable of doing well, or admissions wouldn't have invited them to attend. But not everyone masters the art of taking a law school exam. I don't know the reason why. No one does. What I DO know, is how to maximize potential.

Rule number one: know that what goes on in class and what will be on the exam are quite possibly two very different things. *If* they are different, class is still valuable because it teaches you how to analyze and think like a lawyer. You need to have that skill for the exam. However, you'd better do practice exams and learn what you do and do not need to know for them. Otherwise, you will waste a hell of a lot of time that you could be spending doing other things.

Rule number two: if you stress too much, you will probably not do well. Reread that last sentence, all you Type-A law students. I'm serious. No matter how much you study or know about a class, if you freak out on the exam, you will perform poorly. Also, think of law school like a marathon: if you don't pace yourself and gage your own body's strength, you won't finish well. However much you are studying now, you will be studying four times as much the month before exams. So you'd better pace yourself, or you will be a broken human being by the time exams finally roll around. At this point in the semester, you should be a happy and well-adjusted human being. Work hard, but only become the maniacal law student for the month before exams, or you will see the reflection in both your grades and your personal life. There is no guarantee that you will be around tomorrow, so make the most of your life *now*. Work hard, play hard, be happy. It is possible, I assure you.

require mandatory incarceration for many juvenile offenders, including mentally ill kids, and make it easier for prosecutors to incarcerate children for non-violent crimes as well as for non-criminal behavior. Extending the controversial "three strikes" laws is also part of the initiative. It will impose life terms for additional offenses, create a death penalty for certain gang offenses, eliminate probation eligibility for many youth, create stricter probation rules for those who are eligible, make it easier for youth to be moved from probation to adult prison, and allow the public, including schools and employers, to review juvenile court records by removing "confidentiality" rules that permit young offenders to go back to school or find jobs without being labeled life criminals.

The initiative also fails to provide funding or support for prevention programs. In addition, according to the Legislative Analyst and the State Department of Finance, the initiative would cost California hundreds of millions of dollars and local governments tens of millions of dollars. Wilson's initiative provides no resources for additional life terms, for jury trials, for the administration of capital punishment, and for the other provisions included in the initiative. So where will the money come from? In order to fund the initiative's provisions, resources may come from money currently allocated for crime prevention programs.

According to the *New York Times*, California spends nearly \$4 billion annually on prisons. Since 1984, the state added 21 prisons and only one university campus that has not yet been built. Prison guards currently make about \$51,000 a year, compared to the \$41,000 salary of a first year professor in the University of California system. It is clear that California has focused its resources on incarceration.

When will the priority shift to effective strategies such as community crime prevention programs, after school programs and equal access to quality education?

Proponents of the initiative include Pete Wilson, the California District Attorneys Association, and the California Association of Sheriffs. Wilson raised approximately one million dollars to qualify the initiative for the ballot. Rather than focusing on the root causes of juvenile crime such as poverty, the suppression of livable wages by the government and private industry, and building more prisons that schools, the initiative's media campaign will instead portray youth as violent degenerates.

Opponents include the American Civil Liberties Union, National Center for Youth Law, Commonweal and the Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice, League of Women Voters of California, California Attorneys for Criminal Justice, California Public Defenders Association, and the Juvenile Court Judges Association of California. Yet, despite the number of opponents, there is no coordinated statewide effort to defeat the Wilson Initiative.

In March 2000 California voters will decide the future of this state's young people. Between now and then, will you listen to Pete Wilson's media campaign or will you help curb the misinformation?

For more information on the initiative, Betty recommends contacting *Commonweal* and the *Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice* at (415) 388-6666. To get involved with anti-initiative efforts, contact the *ACLU* at (213) 977-5250. Betty can be reached via e-mail at chanbett@2001.law.ucla.edu.

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All of Us Are Activists—Whether We Like It or Not

By Paul Ryan, 2L

Welcome all 1Ls, and welcome back all 2Ls and 3Ls, to the mythical world of objectivity and impartiality. If you haven't noticed yet, you'll soon notice that judges, lawyers, law professors and law students often claim to analyze issues from a detached, impartial, objective viewpoint. In my highly subjective opinion, such a claim is ridiculous. Volumes and volumes have been written in the fields of critical legal/social theory regarding the myth of objectivity. Despite widespread understanding of the inevitable intersubjectivity of human decision making, very little is said of the matter in the law school classroom. It doesn't take a formal education in legal, political or social theory to understand the human decision making process. I could expound on the theories of Derrida, Baudrillard, Habermas, Foucault and others in an effort to buttress my opinion with the opinions of more respected academics but there's no need to do so. The matter is common sensical.

Subject matter position lies at the foundation of all decisions made by human beings. By this I mean that every person making a decision (*i.e.* the subject) has a lifetime of experience and an opinion attached to each experience. The human capability of understanding is rooted in categorization of information as good and bad, fair and unfair, etc. We believe some information and refuse to believe other information. Basic survival is based on our capacity to do so. The idea of detaching ourselves from our experiences is not only impossible, but foolish. On the contrary, we each have an obligation to explore the

experiences and the information that informs the decisions we make in order to make the best decision possible. In this way, the concepts of consciousness and subjectivity are inextricably linked. The myth of objectivity encourages us to ignore the factors which inform our decisions. In the words of Zach de la Rocha, "If ignorance is bliss, then knock the smile off my face!" I refuse to strive for ignorance.

Closely related to this matter of objectivity and subjectivity is our culture's definition of the "activist." Are you one of those people who doesn't consider yourself to be an activist? Well guess what, you are an activist whether you like it or not. The primary difference between those of us who view ourselves as activists, and those who don't, is a willingness to recognize the impact of our day-to-day lives on the lives of others around us. If you are alive, then you're an activist. You may be an ignorant activist doing horrible things to your community, but you're an activist nonetheless. There's great truth in the old adage that if you're not part of the solution, then you're part of the problem.

In this law school and in society generally, we tend to marginalize those we categorize as activists. Rather than applaud their consciousness, we define them as "other" and say patronizing things like, "I'm really glad you're out there doing what you're doing. We really need people like you." Or we discredit their work and opinions entirely on the ground that they lack the detached objectivity of any respectable academic. More often than not, the activist is addressing a social problem that the self-proclaimed non-activist is benefiting from but is too embarrassed to admit.

For example, an anti-poverty activist consciously strives to educate herself and those around her about the root causes of poverty. The self-proclaimed non-activist may safely voice politically liberal, sympathetic concern for impoverished people and simultaneously seek employment at a law firm which represents corporations that seek first and foremost to maximize profit by busting unions and paying minimum wage. Of course the non-activist will ignore the greater impact of her full-time occupation and do a little pro-bono work for the Sierra Club, applaud the work of her activist friends, maybe even attend a thousand dollar per plate fundraising dinner. But if the non-activist isn't active on the job sixty hours per week, then what is she being paid for? A little bit of philanthropy won't undue the harm inflicted on society by the non-activist's professional activism.

For these reasons, it makes little sense to deny the activist role that we all play in society. The question is not whether you're an activist, but whether you're an activist striving for consciousness or striving for detached ignorance. We live in a racist, classist, sexist and heterosexist environment. These factors inform the decisions we make and must be acknowledged and eliminated, not ignored.

Paul Ryan, a 2L enrolled in the Public Interest Law and Policy program, is coordinating the Speaking Truth to Power Conference on September 25, 1999, at the UCLA School of Law. He can be reached via e-mail at ryan@2001.law.ucla.edu.

DRUGS

From page 3

treated through the use of currently illicit drugs. The drug war also results in the loss of badly needed but uncaptured tax dollars. For instance, marijuana is the number one cash crop in the state of California—already the nation's number one agricultural producer. Millions of dollars flow annually from the legal market to the drug underworld—with not a single tax dollar going to a state already strapped for resources.

If these economic arguments don't persuade you to rethink drug policy in this country, maybe the dire implications it has had on our civil liberties will. As Thurgood Marshall noted, "... the first, and worst, casualty of the war on drugs will be the precious liberties of citizens." The paramilitary tactics required to enforce the increasingly strin-

gent and punitive federal drug policies have created a quasi-police state of the likes not imagined by George Orwell. Our children are indoctrinated by law enforcement officers teaching a drug resistance program that encourages them to report their friends, neighbors, even their own parents to the authorities. The state of Oregon has a program that gives students \$1,000 for reporting suspected drug offenders. The U.S. military has been recruited for the herculean task of enforcing drug laws along the U.S.-Mexico border. In Texas, an 18-year old U.S. citizen, was gunned down by military police who mistook his sheep grazing activities for drug smuggling.

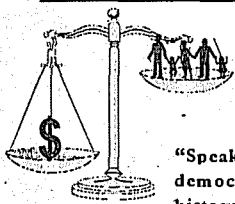
Forfeiture law is routinely used to seize any and all property of persons even vaguely suspected of commit-

ting a drug-related offense, the profits typically reapportioned directly to local law enforcement officers and agencies. The families of those accused, 80% of the time without conviction or even being charged with drug offenses, routinely lose their homes, cars, and other major property interests. The Supreme Court has ruled that drug testing and body cavity searches are not excessive. Law enforcement agents routinely use infrared sensors, heat detectors, satellite photography, paid informants, military helicopters, and no-knock, unfounded search warrants to harass, prosecute, and incarcerate thousands of Americans every year. The state and federal governments pay no heed to voter mandates concerning drug policy reform. This past November, the voters of Washington, D.C. passed a medical marijuana initiative which was immediately invalidated by Congress, the representative branch of the national capital. The American people have sacrificed their fundamental rights of privacy, due process, and representation to promote a domestic war that has no identifiable enemy, no real victor, and no end in sight.

Another compelling argument against the war on drugs are the human casualties. Families are torn apart, law enforcement agents are killed, innocent parties are caught in the crossfire. Persons suffering from cancer, AIDS, glaucoma, and depression are denied vital research studies and inexpensive medicinal remedies. Foreign nations, especially those south of the border, are held hostage by powerful and competitive drug cartels making it rich off the insatiable and increasingly expensive appetite for drugs in this country. To add insult to injury, we subject these governments to meaningless certification processes that do nothing to stop drug trade but subject them to potential economic sanctions and jeopardize their chances for receiving important loan assistance.

In light of all this, the only thing unexplainable and senseless about the murder of the family outside Ensenada is why we continue this brutal, expensive, futile drug war. So I, too, have begun to chant the mantra, loudly and often, but with a lot of reflection. JUST SAY NO to the war on drugs.

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“While I Am Practicing Law And Earning Money...

October 14, 1998

Dear PMBR,

I wanted to thank you and let you know that your Multistate Bar Review course helped me achieve a score of 180 on the MBE which I believe was the highest MBE score in Missouri. I studied thousands of Multistate questions from PMBR and my general bar review course. Without a doubt, the PMBR questions were the “best” and very representative of the actual questions on the MBE.

During the Multistate Exam, I finished the morning and afternoon sections with an hour left to spare. While most people were perplexed and struggling, I breezed through the exam because I recognized so many of the questions from PMBR. A few of my friends who didn't take PMBR in July are now signed up for the February class. While I am practicing law and earning money, their lives are “on hold” for six months. Thank goodness I took PMBR the first time!

Yours truly,

Matt McDonald
Washington Univ. Law Grad

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1999-2000 UCLAW Student Organizations

Since the beginning of time, the first year of law school is rumored to be among the most grueling academic pursuits in the universe. Exaggeration? Consider that in the first and second semesters of the first year, students earn sixteen and seventeen credits, respectively, in six traditional classes and the year-long lawyering skills course. To put this in perspective, second year students — regardless of academic standing — need special permission from Dean Cheadle to take more than 16 credits, and only 12 to 14 is recommended. It's no wonder the first year can seem so overwhelming. But even though class work can be tough, choosing from the over twenty exciting extracurricular opportunities at UCLA Law can be tougher. Here is a list of student organizations and the students you should contact for more information. This list was provided by the administration and includes only those organizations officially registered as of August 27, 1999. Descriptions were provided by organization members.

American Indian Law Students Association—Shanda Harry

Asian/Pacific Islander Law Student's Association—Deborah Yim and Rebecca Yee

Asian Pacific American Law Journal—Soyeun Choi

Black Law Students Association / National Black Law Journal—Daphne Bishop and Radiah Rondon

The UCLA chapter of the Black Law Students' Association (BLSA) is part of a larger national organization (NBLSA) created to provide a support system for African-American students while they are in law school. Activities include social gatherings, academic support, study halls, outlining workshops, and sponsored symposiums.

Perhaps most rewarding are the extraordinary community service opportunities coordinated by the BLSA, which has garnered national recognition for excellence. Additionally, the BLSA maintains a close working relationship with the National Black Law Journal (NBLJ) published at Columbia law school in New York.

Bulletin of Law & Technology—Heather Deetjen

Chicano / Latino Law Review—Robert Castro and Marcela Siderman

Founded in 1972, the Chicano-Latino Law Review (C.L.L.R.) was the first Latino centered law review of its kind. Similar journals at Harvard and Boalt Hall have been modeled after the C.L.L.R., which continues to serve as an important source for cultural and legal advocacy in Latino communities across the country. This year, the C.L.L.R. will produce a special Hate Crimes issue with both scholarly and narrative contributions from researchers, academics, students, and attorneys.

Disability Law Society—Brian Capra and Trent Kunz

The Docket—Brady M. Bustany and Anne E. Jollay

El Centro Legal—Chris Taylor

El Centro Legal is affiliated with three well established Los Angeles legal-service organizations: the Legal Aid Foundation, Public Counsel, and the HIV and AIDS Legal Services Alliance (HALSA). Students have opportunities to help clients with landlord-tenant concerns ranging from habitability to harassment and eviction, to work with homeless and runaway youth in shelters and drop-in centers, to assist clients with warrants, immigration, government benefit, and abuse issues, and to help clients with discrimination, estate planning, access to healthcare, insurance, confidentiality and other complex issues confronting people with HIV and AIDS.

Entertainment Law Review—Daniel Lurie and Justin Simons

Environmental Law Journal—Mary Blasy

Immigration Law Society—Ur Jaddou and Stacy Tolchin

The Immigration Law Society offers opportunities for students to organize and participate in immigration law clinics while promoting a strong immigration program at UCLA Law. Last year students helped process temporary protected status applications for Hondurans and Nicaraguans and this year students can assist with permanent residency applications for Salvadorans and Nicaraguans.

Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs—Johnny Traboulsi

The Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs (JILFA) is an interdisciplinary publication dedicated to promoting scholarship in international studies. Published twice a year, JILFA boasts members from two departments at UCLA and articles by leading academics and professionals. It is the first student journal to bridge the historical divide between International Relations and International Law.

La Raza Law Student Association—Vanessa Alvarado and Mary Dolores Guerra

Law Review—Frank Menetrez

The UCLA Law Review is dedicated to the publication of scholarly works in order to broaden the understanding of a wide-range of legal issues. The organization publishes the journal six times a year and organizes a symposium on a current legal topic in the spring. The Law Review aims to draw its membership from the broadest cross-section of the student body and society. Membership is determined by the Board of Editors on the basis of a writing competition in the spring. Membership affords the student an opportunity to develop skills in legal research and writing and to make significant contributions to the development of the law through the publication of commentary on crucial legal issues.

Lesbian, Bisexual Gay and Transgender Alliance—Ismalia Gutierrez and Ron Matten

The Lesbian Bisexual Gay and Transgender Alliance (LBGTA) provides resources to and serves the needs of UCLAW's diverse student body. LBGTA sponsors social events and provides opportunities for students to network with other lesbigaytrans students and professionals in the Los Angeles area. In addition, LBGTA can assist students who are looking for opportunities to volunteer or work on projects that affect the lesbigaytrans community.

Moot Court—Robert Jenkins

Older Wiser Law Students—Star Bobatoon

Older Wiser Law Students (OWLS) is an organization focusing on the interests of non-traditional students. Of course the term "non-traditional" is open to interpretation! It might include older students, married students, students with children, older married students without children, students embarking on their second or third career, students who dress funny, or anyone else.

Pacific Basin Law Journal—Shiao-Wen Huang and Judy Iriye

Phi Delta Phi—Hans Keeling

Phi Delta Phi is a scholarly, ethical, and social organization which currently has over 180,000 members nationwide. Membership is based on good academic standing and a commitment to fostering the ethical principles of the fraternity. Phi Delta Phi has some very distinguished members — including five current Supreme Court Justices — which illustrates the organization's national prominence. The benefits of membership include the valuable and traditional networking opportunities, but there are also a number of scholarships available exclusively to Phi Delta Phi members. Social activities, academic programs, outline exchanges, community service opportunities, low interest student loans and more are all part of the Phi Delta Phi experience.

Public Interest Law Foundation—Christa Shaw

The Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF) is a student-run organization dedicated to promoting public interest law. PILF welcomes all students whether they aspire to be public interest lawyers, plan to make pro bono work a part of their future law practice, or would like to support those who work in public interest areas. PILF's most important function is to raise money to fund grants for law students working in summer public interest jobs. Last year, grants up to \$3,500 were awarded to many students. Most of the money for the grants is generated by the annual PILF Auction, a fun student-run event held each spring. PILF is looking for volunteers now to help with the spring auction, and it is a tremendous way to lend a hand to those students dedicated to serving the community. [Editor's Note: The PILF is not affiliated with the Program in Public Interest Law and Policy (PILP).]

Sports Law Federation—Hans Keeling and Will Watkins

St. Thomas More Society—Elizabeth Andersen

Student Bar Association—Terrence Mann

Women's Law Journal—Melanie Hanson Sartoris and Courtney Powers

The UCLA Women's Law Journal is committed to diversity within feminist legal scholarship. We believe that feminist scholarship must endeavor to encompass the experiences of all women. Although we recognize the challenges ahead, we hope to place at the center of our journal the perspectives of women of color, lesbians, impoverished women, physically challenged women, and other underrepresented voices. The touchstone of a more encompassing feminist jurisprudence is acknowledging difference with accuracy and without exclusion. This year, in addition to publishing two journals dedicated to providing a voice for feminist legal scholarship, the UCLA Women's Law Journal is hosting a symposium to explore discrimination against women in academia.