"My Opening Farewell"

Law Students Don't Get No Respect From Faculty

by Jeffrey Douglas

I have been a student most of my life. Nineteen of my last twenty years I have been enrolled in one school or another — starting with kindergarten at Cleveland School and continuing more or less straight on to UCLA Law. This is it, however — I am on the "home stretch." Come May 1982, I leave semi-professional studenthood behind. Yet I am sad to say that I leave my school days with deep feelings of frustration and betrayal.

I respect and feel genuine affection for many members of this faculty. However, never before as a student have I felt treated with so little respect as I feel as a UCLA law student. This feeling is disconcerting.

Like all UCLA Law students, I am on the verge of receiving the same degree which most faculty members bear. Like the rest of the student body, I am older than ever, and am on the verge of becoming a professional with great social status and power. Indeed each one of us was handpicked by the faculty to enter this legal academy. To have been selected suggests that the faculty believed that my peers and I were "worthy" of participating in the community of UCLA Law School and of entering the legal profession with the added status of graduating from an elite law school. Yet, despite this "worthiness," as a student I am not permitted to participate in the institution's decision-making process — even when those decisions have immediate impact upon me.

Being denied the opportunity to participate in the law school's decision-making process has affected me a number of ways. First, I doubt whether the faculty views me with respect. Despite all the trappings, if I were truly "worthy" of the benefits which admission to an elite law school bestows, why would I not be "worthy" of some meaningful measure of self-determination? Being forced to question my self-worth undermines both my self-esteem and my respect for the faculty.

The denial of the opportunity to participate in decision-making has other results. Since I am denied a voice in the control of my environment, that environment is threatening. Decisions imposed upon me tend to seem hostile. Certainly, imposed decisions have a potential for being hostile which mutually-agreed upon decisions do not.

Finally, I have a sense of fundamental unfairness. Quite simply, it makes me sad and angry to be denied what I expect, and what I deserve as a responsible and interested party in this educational endeavor.

I shall explore these problems further while discussing three immediate issues confronting UCLA Law School. First is the faculty suggestion to raise the number of discretionary class "participation points" from three to six. Apparently several professors noticed a school-wide downturn in attendance, preparation, and participation. Their response was simple and direct: double the length of the carrot and stick. Apparently the faculty thought that if three points would not make the students perform in a satisfactory manner, surely six points would. The students learned of this plan in the middle of last semester, primarily by rumor. One professor told my class that the plan could be implemented immediately, and retroactively, if the students did not "shape up."

It is quite revealing to examine the apparent reasoning behind raising the number of discretionary points:

> Participation in the classroom is necessary to a successful educative experience. Lack of participation indicates lack of preparation. By not participating, students demonstrate the inability to do that which is in their best interest. However, by means of threats and bribes, students can be forced into doing what is in their best interest.

I take issue with much of this reasoning. First, participation is not a necessary condition for a beneficial educative experience. Listening is as

(Continued on Page 3)

The Docket

UCLA School of Law

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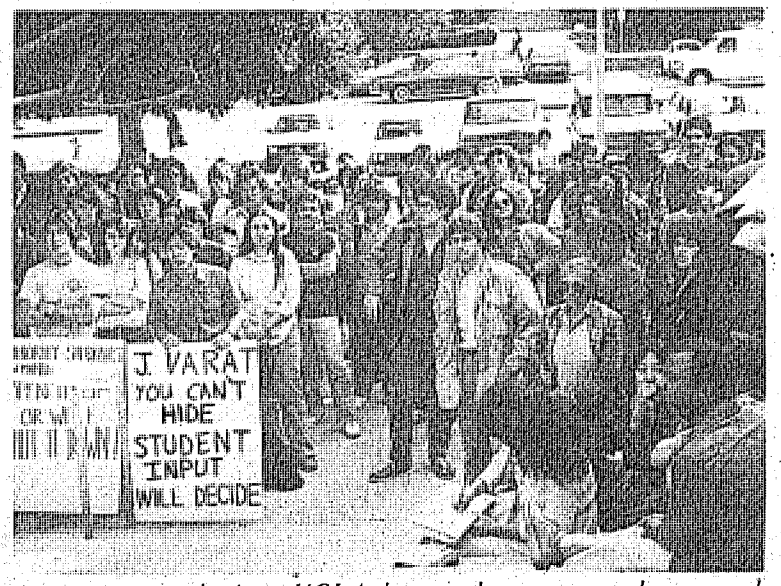

At a recent gathering, UCLA law students protested proposed changes in admissions policy.

Foreign Students

Lawyers Learn the Law

by Theresa LeLouis

Believe it or not, there are ten lawyers who are full-time students at UCLA's School of Law. These lawyers have abandoned their legal careers, left their home countries, and come to the United States to become part of UCLA's graduate masters program (L.L.M.).

The program is not new — UCLA has been authorized to grant postgraduate L.L.M. degrees for 20 years. This year's class, however, is the largest and most diverse, and is largely the result of UCLA's recognition as a top rate school. "We are finally getting known," says Professor Arthut Rosett, who is chairman of the faculty graduate committee and administrator of the program. "The priorities given to building this program are a sign of our maturity and success. A good law school should have students from around the world. It is important for the students, and lawyers need to join the world scholarly community."

According to Professor Rosett, this program "is a gold-plated one." The foreign students do not attend all classes together as one large group, as they do at other universities offering advanced law degrees. To the contrary, UCLA has sought to keep its program small, and the students attend regular law school classes of their choice, ranging from first year contracts to advanced seminars.

In addition to regular classwork, each student works closely with a faculty advisor in preparing a thesis, and participates in graduate seminars taught by twelve faculty members. The seminars are a favorite of the students because they meet professors from all fields. The seminars cover the basic characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon legal system and how it works in the United States.

Because each student must have a high level of English competence, language has not been a significant barrier in the classroom. "In the beginning it was very hard," says Beatrice Pfister of Berne, Switzerland. "For the first few weeks I had to borrow notes, and I felt a little embarrassed about talking in class. I was sure no one understood what I meant." Beatrice, whose father is a Supreme Court Justice in Switzerland, worked as a private attorney and a judicial law clerk in Berne before coming to UCLA to

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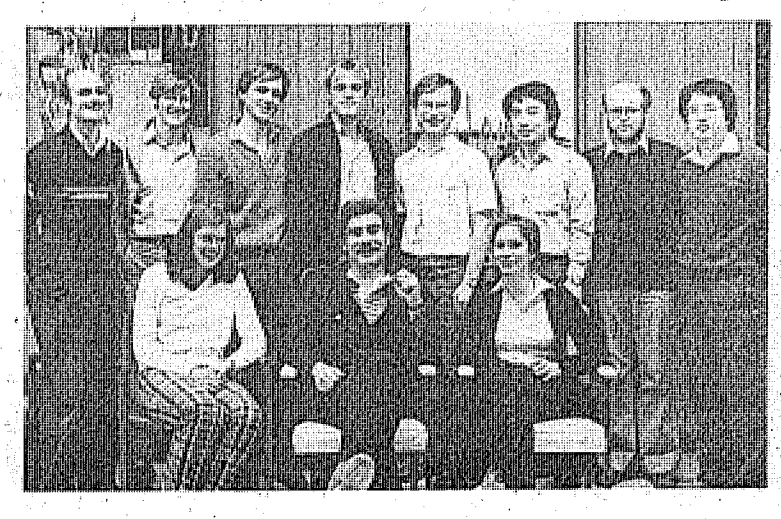

Foreign L.L.M. Students and Friend (left to right): *Top row: Frank Angel, Michael Budtz, Bernd Opperman, Michael Schulte, Joachim Liebers, Meongcho Yang, Hans Walter Louis, Jong Sun Ha. Bottom row: Dorothy Wilhelm, Professor Arthur Rosett, Beatrice Pfister.*

Law Revue Cometh

by Randy Milgrom

That greatest of all springtime Law School Festivities is quickly approaching. The **Law Revue**, the item whose inclusion on resumes truly makes law firms sit up and take notice, is slated for Saturday, March 20.

If you can sing, dance, act, tell jokes, or are adept at making a silly fool of yourself (or want, dangerously enough, to attempt serious drama while your peers are stone drunk), proceed to the Records Office by March 1 and obtain a "form" (bureaucracy is everywhere). The organizers of the Revue need to know how many and what kinds of acts will be staged. Acts will generally be restricted to 20 minutes, although allowances will be made for those acts registering 9 or greater on the laugh-o-meter.

Auditions will also be conducted for the highly coveted position of emcee of the show. Last year's emcee is presently busy touring the country, playing to packed houses and receiving critical acclaim. Those interested in being emcee should deposit a form at the Records Office by February 17 (more bureaucracy).

The Law Revue is also in great need of individuals willing to help with ticket sales, refreshments, and those with experience in the technical areas

(Continued on Page 7)

Admissions

The Controversy

By Barbara Riegelhaupt

The faculty has voted to limit student interviews in law school admissions for the 1982 season. Discussion of other portions of the controversial proposal has been indefinitely postponed, partially in response to student protest.

A spokesman for the Admissions Coalition, a student group formed last fall to voice concerns about changes in admissions policies, said he was optimistic that the postponement would give students more opportunity to participate in future revisions.

"I see it as a re-opening of dialogue," said Lance Williamson, a third-year student. "Of course, it takes two to make a discussion."

The Admissions Coalition planned to open their end of the dialogue this month by unveiling a series of proposals for improving the diversity admissions program, including development of more clearly defined diversity criteria.

Under the current procedure, up to 40% of each class may be accepted under the diversity program, which gives special consideration to factors other than grades and LSAT scores, including minority group membership, disadvantaged background, and previous careers.

The change adopted by the faculty in December eliminated student interviewing and subcommittee review of minority applicants whom the chairperson of the faculty admissions committee deems "clearly admissible."

The tabled proposal would have eliminated Asian ethnicity as a diversity criterion. However, many Asian students would continue to be admitted under the diversity program because of factors other than their Asian status, such as disadvantaged background and foreign birth, said Professor Jonathan Varat, chairperson of the Admissions Committee.

Since the 1978-79 school year, minority applicants within the diversity group were given the option of being interviewed by the appropriate minority organization at the Law School — the Black American Law Students Association, La Raza Law Students Association, or the Asian-American Law Students Association. Last year, 540 students chose to do so. The interviewers could add a letter of recommendation to an applicant's file before the Admissions Committee considered the prospective student.

The proposal to eliminate the interview and subcommittee review — initially for all minority applicants but later admits" — was based on the ineffectiveness of the two procedures, Varat said.

"Our experience has been that the interviews were not adding any information;" he said. "In theory, that may not have been the idea, but that's been the practice. So the question was whether it was a sensible step to delay admission when we don't acquire anything as a result."

"It's not some objection to student participation," Varat

(Continued on Page 6)

Feminists Get Act Together

by Mimi Strauss

I was looking forward to seeing the much-talked about play "I'm Getting My Act Together and Taking It on the Road." (Book and lyrics by Gretchen Cryer, music by Nancy Ford, directed, designed and choreographed by Ward Baker.) The word was out that a feminist statement was being delivered from a most unlikely platform — the legitimate theater. But radical art in a mass media context is often disappointing, for the more lofty the goal, the more noticeable the failure.

The play is about a singer, Heather Jones (portrayed with charm and intelligence by Betty Buckley), who is rehearsing her new act several hours prior to opening night. Throughout the rehearsal Heather locks horns with her friend and manager, Joe (played by Mark Hutter), over the content of her new act. She has abandoned her old act, which, as we are made to understand, consisted of sugary and mindless material, in favor of a new one, which serves as a vehicle to express her identity and ego-strength as a woman. Joe is angered and frustrated by this new turn of events, and Heather attempts throughout the play to break through his resistance.

On another level, the play, of course, is about the struggles of women and men to achieve some degree of mutual understanding, respect and compassion. Heather symbolically speaks for the ever increasing numbers of women who are emerging — with hope, anxiety and courage — from their traditional roles. In a sense, Heather gives her version of "I am Woman" to Joe's baffled and whining version of "What Do Women Want?" (As the play makes clear, men who learn to listen to women rather than making presentations and assumptions may acquire a new set of values and fresh insights and perspectives that accompany genuine listening.)

Not surprisingly, Heather is portrayed as a warm and sympathetic person of strong character and personal and professoinal integrity. More important, her character is a radical departure from the stercotypical roles women often portray on stage (the helpless victim, the dumb blonde, or the evil seductress). Heather is not acted upon, but rather she is the active, moving force in the play for she determines the future and direction of her life. Obviously, we are meant to identify with her and her struggles for self-expression and independence. Joe, on the other hand, is a lovable buffoon. Though not entirely devoid of charm, he is well-meaning but horribly dense.

Feminist Social Critique

Generally speaking, the play makes a serious attempt to convey what is by now well-known but still worth repeating feminist social critique. It does so effectively in such numbers as "Miss America" and "Smile," because they are honest expressions of women's experience and cultural identify. "Miss America" is about the socialization process which teaches women that they are articles of conspicuous consumption in the male market; in other words, that women are made to be looked at, and that females achieve success in the world by using their looks as a commodity to be bartered.

In "The Mask of Beauty," Una Stannard writes, "The only road to glory this culture offers women is one that cannot last, one that must perish long before they do. The culture discourages women from achieving the kind of glory that does last, the glory that results from using one's mind." "Smile" tells with biting humor about the female "shuffle." (To drive the point home the song concludes in a minstrel routine.) It is about women learning to hold back their anger, for a woman in our society is denied the forthright expression of her healthy anger: it's unseemly, aesthetically displeasing, and against the sweet, pliant feminine image to be angry. When women stop smiling (pleasing men) and start taking themselves seriously,

(Continued on Page 4)

"Just Desserts" A Sweet Success

"Just Desserts" was just a bake sale, but it left a lasting impression upon many people's lives and upon the law school. The primary purpose of the sale was to raise money for David Meyer, a student who graduated from UC-LAW last year. David was housesitting last summer when the house was robbed. The robbers' attack upon David left him paralyzed from the chest down, with only limited use of his arms and hands.

The bake sale was an incredible success. It raised approximately $2300 and involved at least 100 students, faculty, and staff who participated directly in the organization and operation of the sale. $2000 of the money raised went to David. The Just Desserts Committee which consists of thirteen faculty, staff, and students, appropriated the balance of the available funds to "a child victim of violent crime" and accordingly donated the funds to the Children's Hospital.

Doris Davis, Administrative Assistant to the Communications Law Program, provided the initial spark which created "Just Desserts." She recently received the following letter.

Dear Doris,

Golly, have I been busy since I saw you last. Shortly thereafter, a hand specialist located by my sister-in-law (who's a doctor in San Diego) came by to look at my hands and decided that surgery was indicated, and right away. As a result, I was transferred to another hospital downtown and had an operation done on my hands in December. The object of the operation was to relieve pressure on my main nerves of my hands. The effect of this should be to allow the nerves to recover and sensation to increase. An immediate effect was a decrease in the pain in my hands.

Anyway, the casts came off my hands last week, and while they are still a little stiff, I am able to do stuff like feed myself and push my wheelchair again.

I would like to thank you particularly, and everybody involved in any capacity in the bakesale fund-raiser. For the time being, the money is sitting in the bank. As it gets closer to my discharge date (tentatively the end of March) and it becomes clearer what items the insurance company will pick up and which they won't, I'll have a better idea how the money will be spent. Current strong contenders include an electric typewriter of my own, assorted unclaimed medical and therapy expenses, and housing expenses like a deposit on the house or apartment which I have yet to find. (Ah, for a bathroom with a door wider than 28 inches!). In any case, the generosity and concern of the people of the law school was appreciated just for letting me see that people out there care, besides any use I make of their gift.

So that's the news from the world of the limbless! I hope things are going well for you. My new room number is 3321, and I'll be here another few months. Stay healthy.

David Meyer

Admissions Process

What's All the Shooting Really About?

by Maharaj Singh Khalsa

The end of last semester was marked by agitation and *rhetoric protesting the proposed changes in the admissions* procedure to UCLAW. For those interested in more than sloganeering and demonstrations, there are some significant issues to consider. The issue is *not* student interviews. The issue is *not* whether Asians are a "diverse" minority. The real issue is defining the *mission* of UCLAW, and what role students should play in guiding and implementing this policy.

There are at least two divergent views on UCLAW's reason for existing. One, apparently held by a majority of the faculty, holds that UCLAW's function is to turn out competent attorneys, and to achieve recognition as a top-flight school. Thus the concern is to attract well-known, published (or promising) scholars as faculty members, and to attract the "brightest" students to fill the classes and law reviews.

The other view of UCLAW is held by the more politically and socially active members of the school community. This group includes many minority students. Under this view, UCLAW is a public institution, obliged to train attorneys who still work for the benefit of the public. This group is "out of power" at UCLAW, and is protesting the perceived erosion of its already limited influence. Unfortunately, the emotional reaction to a symptomatic event has obscured the deeper problem. We saw the same phenomenon when Barbara Honig was dismissed.

This tension between the defenders of the "ivory tower" concept of UCLAW and the "community service" activists will continue to generate controversy until these issues are faced squarely:

1. What is the real purpose of this law school? (no platitudes please?
2. What power should students have in deciding policy and implementing it?

The answer to the second question depends largely upon the answer to the first. If UCLAW is dedicated to turning out concerned, involved, and responsible attorneys, the answer should be clear. If UCLAW is concerned only with maintaining its standing in the academic community, the answer will be equally clear.

Framing the issues in this way shows how incidental the admissions question really is. Much more relevant to achieving social change through the Law School are the following examples:

1. **The curriculum:** What segment of society are students to be trained to represent?
2. **The faculty:** What social orientations are students going to be exposed to? Does a good faculty member have to publish or perish?
3. **The placement process:** What doors are to be opened for our graduates? Many other factors impact much more directly than the admissions process does upon the sort of lawyers UCLAW turns out.

One parting thought to those now out of power. We are just passing through. We will leave our mark in this institution through subtle, persistent effort, not loud confrontation. We can't "blow the coat off the Man"—but if we keep the heat on, maybe he'll take it off himself.

Foreign Students at UCLAW

(Continued from Page 1)

study American Constitutional law.

Ties with other schools through exchange programs and visiting professors have brought several foreign students here. Michael Schulte, who graduated from law school in Germany in 1978, came to UCLA on a scholarship exchange program. He is interested in studying U.S. anti-trust law, and has worked as a criminal prosecutor and later at the German Federal Anti-trust Cartel Office (equivalent of the U.S. Fed. Trade Comm'n) before coming here.

Bernd Opperman, also from Germany, had met Professor Fletcher, who interested him in UCLA. Bernd, the youngest of the group, studied philosophy and law in Frankfurt, and intends to return to Germany to work on a Ph.D. dissertation on the methodology of law after his year at UCLA is completed.

Some are Professors

Some masters students are also professors themselves. Meongcho Yang taught commercial law in Korea. Hans Walter Louis taught Constitutional and Administrative law at the University of Braunschweig in Germany before taking a leave of absence without pay to come to UCLA.

Hans, who has written a book on Data Protection and Privacy, and is considered an expert in his country, finds the teaching here interesting. "The teaching here is quite different," says Hans. "In Germany the professors lecture to a large group of up to 200 students, and there are usually no questions in a lecture. We do not use the socratic method. German law is based on statutes. We learn abstract statutes and how they interact, learning the theories first and then applying them to cases. It is the reverse of the way law is taught here."

Ha Jong'Sun of Seoul, Korea explained that "In Korea, law school is a mix of the German lecture style and the American case method." Ha, who was in private practice before coming

(Continued on Page 3)

The Docket

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Does Anybody Really Want to Be Here?

by RaM

As a third year student returning from an externship this term, I have been stunned by the scent of stale air permeating the corridors of the law school. Things have changed. Even classes, it seems, are not what they once were. It is my fault, I admit, since during my term away I allowed my romantic imagination to run wild, periodically yearning for the challenging rigors of academia and the comforting camaraderie of my colleagues and peers. I didn't remember professors to be so disinterested, and students to be so bored, and even numbed. Indeed, fool or fools that I am, I had thought school had contained a bit of fun.

It did not take long for me to realize that if I did not stop hoping to derive even the smallest shred of pleasure from the classroom I would almost certainly die of a broken heart. I have finally adjusted to falling in step with my classmates, lumbering in and out of classes with a faceless expression, booing when the professor mentions an additional reading assignment, and perking up dutifully whenever mention is made of which particular items of discussion will necessarily be included on the final exam. I had forgotten that professors mention the final exam on the first day of class and that students listen more intently to these bits of information than to any other. This was my first clue: no one really wants to be here.

So there we have it. No law student truly wants to be a law student, and, I must say, I will not pass judgement, nor can I blame them. The problem, however, is that it shows, and that the small number of individuals living in the present and immersing themselves in the law school experience cannot compensate for the remainder, sadly and forgettably enduring their student status. Most spend their time looking quickly forward to the last day of school, and thereafter, caring only about the grade they will receive for having endured their passivity and anxious about whether it will prove helpful in their future endeavors.

The most disheartening phenomenon is that third year students are, by and large, the least involved in school or community matters, and the most offensive. First year students are the easiest to identify: they are the most animated and enthusiastic; their conversations tend to involve the law and revolve around its esoteric and philosophical points, rather than those that are merely practical. When not overly burdened with school work, first year students are wide-eyed, energetic, and inquisitive.

As second year students, we suffer academic, interviewing, and other indignities, and by the time we are in our third year of law school (if we have already contracted to acquire our small bit of what we may consider a day-old but not overly stale pie), we are smug and sarcastic, chuckling at first year students and stupidly proud that we have survived what they have yet to endure. The result is that precious few of us have engaged in any activity that did not fill up our pocketbooks or did not look impressive on the resume. Many will goose step out of this building without ever looking back. Many will be leaving without ever really having been here.

(Continued on Page 4)

No Respect . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

important a skill as talking. Second, participation is not a sufficient condition for a beneficial educative experience — particularly if that participation is forced, or superficial. Third, lack of participation does not necessarily indicate lack of preparation. Maybe we are bored, intimidated, confused, or simply exhausted. Lack of participation certainly does not imply that we are too stupid or immature to recognize what is in our best interest.

Lastly, the suggestion to double the number of discretionary class participation points is simply demeaning. Why did professors not ask students why participation was declining? That seems to be a rather simple first step — entering into a dialogue, rather than resorting to a behavioristic model of pain and pleasure. It is quite ironic that, as a student, I am forced to participate in classrooms, yet prevented from participating elsewhere. This suggests to me that the desire for classroom participation is not based upon respect for my ideas. If my ideas were actually respected, they would be sought out on other issues — like why participation is declining. Certainly students are well qualified to discuss how the material is being presented, and how that presentation affects classroom environment.

Honig Firing

The next issue of concern involves the firing of Professor Barbara Honig. Student input into the matter was ignored. Despite her outstanding student evaluations, despite the petitions signed by one-fourth of the law students, Professor Honig was not only fired, there was no acknowledgement that the students had expressed a clear preference that she not be fired. The failure to weigh student opinion more heavily was detrimental to student-faculty relationships. The failure to acknowledge the student recommendations, even after those recommendations had been rejected, was insulting.

As I suggested earlier, such disregard for my opinions as a student, undermines not only my self-esteem, but also my respect for the decision-makers. Such disregard intensifies the feeling that the decision was made in bad faith. For example, many of us believed that the strong demonstration of student support had been a liability for Ms. Honig. Regardless of whether the decision was made in good faith, it was unfair that our recommendations were so dramatically ignored. It was not the adverse decision that was unfair. It was the complete denial of the value of my opinion, as a student, in the decision-making process that was unfair.

Admissions Controversy

The final issue I address is student participation in the admissions process. I shall not discuss the merits of the proposed revisions to the admissions procedures now pending. Rather I shall address only two points: first, the timing of the announcement of the proposed changes; second, the issue of student participation in admissions in general.

(Continued on Page 5)

Foreign Students

(Continued from Page 2)

to UCLA, also noticed a difference in the students. "The students here, especially those in the first year courses, are very well prepared and enthusiastic. The first year students never say "I pass" or "It beats me," added Wei Meng Lim, of Malaysia.

Externships Required

The law schools from which the students graduated were as diverse as the countries from which they came. The length of time of law studies varied from two years to six years. But one requirement in most foreign law schools that American schools do not have is the requirement that each student participate in an externship, called in some countries a "referendar." The externship may last from 18 to 24 months, during which students may work in private law firms, courts, and administrative agencies of their choice. "The referendar is a good thing because in addition to gaining experience and discovering what you are interested in, you also make contacts and get to know the attorneys you work with," explains Joachim Liebers of Germany, who is specializing in Labor Law. "That is why we do not have the law school interviewing you see here, where second-year students bring their suits to school to meet for only a few minutes someone they don't know."

Practical experience is also an important part of gaining admission to the legal profession in the students' home countries. Taking the bar in some countries can take up to 6 months, and includes written and oral exams, as well as a "practical" exam. Michael Budtz, who has been a practicing attorney in Denmark for five years, explains that, in addition to exams, "To pass the Danish equivalent of a bar exam, you have to prepare and conduct two cases. These cases are argued in court before actual judges, who eventually will decide the case. "Fortunately," Michael adds, "It does not really matter whether you win or lose your case."

As a practicing attorney, Michael noted that Denmark has not experienced the large firm phenomenon seen in U.S. cities. Before coming to UCLA, Michael worked at one of the largest law firms in Copenhagen, a firm of approximately 20 lawyers.

Frank Angel, who attended law school in France, has also been a practicing attorney for a number of years. Frank was in private practice in Luxembourg for four years, where, he pointed out, "My firm of seven lawyers was considered *very* big!"

Frank became interested in

(Continued on Page 4)

ERA

Last Ditch Effort

Many people incorrectly believe that the Equal Rights Amendment ratification campaign is over. Although the ratification deadline is June 30th of this year, there is still hope for the Amendment.

The Campus Alliance for the ERA is a coalition of students, staff, and faculty working for ratification of the ERA. If you are interested in joining this organization call 477-1181 or drop off a note at the Law Women's Union office, Room 2467E.

If you do not have the time to join an organization there is still something you can do. The ERA Message Brigade is a system of mobilizing ERA supporters who have limited time. All we are asking is a 30 to 80 minute commitment spread out over the next five months. Between 61% and 71% of the population supports the ERA and only 20% opposes it. The trick is to mobilize our support. You can find out more about the message brigade by stopping by our table in the foyer of the law school or by dropping off a note in the LWU office.

Keep in mind that no matter how little time you may have, the ERA has even less.

Is Anybody Here?

(Continued from Page 3)

If I sound angry it is because I am. I feel cheated. I found out too late that three years pass too quickly, and that they are too important to spend wishing I was somewhere else. The end comes soon enough. I am graduating in a few months and while I do not wish to spend more time here than the authorities have deemed necessary, I do not feel that I have received all that I could have. While I am certainly capable of becoming a working attorney, this is not enough. If there is anything I have learned, it is that such a goal is not only short-minded, but simple minded.

I have concluded that law students are, for the most part, no more than mindless drones, doing just what they are told, and no more, and doing it in such a way as to benefit only themselves. This might sound harsh and offensive to some but, I trust, understated and obvious to others. I welcome letters of opposition on this subject, especially from those who have chosen to be identified as part of the group targeted for ridicule. I expect, however, that members of this group are so apathetic and uncaring that not one letter will be received, unless the sender is under the mistaken impression that the ***Docket*** will be grading it.

Foreign Students . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

UCLA because, among other things, he would like to practice law in an American firm. Although he has read as many cases this year as he read in all of his law school in France, Frank emphasized that he "has enjoyed the entire experience here. I feel as though we have gotten a good view of the American side of things, and I like the way the program offers a wide selection and specialization of courses."

In addition to exposure to an American law school, the students have also had some experiences unique to California. "Oh yes, the freaks who are down by the beach in Venice," says Michael Schulte with a big smile. In addition to exposure to the locals, the group has been to Catalina Island, a football game, (preceeded by a chalktalk on American football by Professor John Varat), and toured the L.A. County men's jail.

Several students noted their initial troubles with the freeways, and their surprise at the high rents, which are sometimes five times the amount of rent they are accustomed to.

"For me, I can best sum it up by calling it a love-hate relationship," says Beatrice. One morning I'm thinking about how great Los Angeles is, and then driving home on the freeways I am not so sure I would be sorry to leave." Don't let Beatrice fool you, she loves Los Angeles and law school as much as we do.

PBLJ to Debut

by Peter Klika

The UCLA Pacific Basin Law Journal will publish its first issue later this month. The Journal was founded last year with a grant from the Pacific Basin Economic Study Center of the UCLA Graduate School of Management and is the successor to the UCLA Journal of International Law.

Staff members and the Board of Editors have worked closely together to produce an issue that includes topics that range from "Dispute Resolution Procedures in the PRC" and "Choice Majority Ownership of Vehicle Strategies for Japan" to articles on the Peru current, the law of the sea, and "Salmon Ranching in the North Pacific."

In addition, this year's Board of Editors will be choosing a new Board of Editors for the 1982-83 publication year as well as recruiting additional staff.

Farewell

(Continued from Page 5)

There is much pain and anger that must be acknowledged; there has been much human potential wasted. The problems we face as individuals, as members of a troubled society, and as members of the UCLA Law School community are too great to allow that waste to continue. Without respect for student opinion and participation, there can be no dialogue. Without dialogue, we all have failed.

Feminist . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

men may find this threatening, for we are no long reassuring them with our acquiescent smiles.

Throughout the rehearsal Joe nags, whines, demands, bullies, and manipulates in order to persuade Heather to trash this "new shit" and return to the old repertoire. "Your material is offensive, especially to men," he warns her. "No one likes a ball-breaker." Characterizing Heather as a ball-breaker is no idle choice. Women who assert themselves, express anger, or God forbid, stand as independent women of accomplishment are, according to conventional male wisdom, tampering with that part of the male anatomy. As Robin Morgan says in the feminist classic "Goodbye to All That", "How deep the fear of that loss must be, that it can be suppressed only by the building of empires and the waging of genocidal wars."

I also enjoyed Buckley's portrayal of the wife who, within the oppressive power imbalance of her marriage, adopts the mannerisms and speech patterns of a "lunatic child." Buckley's rambling baby talk (admonishing her husband in a round-about and appropriately "feminine" manner about the mess he had left in the bathroom) would make Nancy Reagan, Mirabel Morgan, Phillis Schlafly, and other proponents of the "Total Woman" and "Fascinating Womanhood" ideology swoon with sheer joy.

Compromise and Contradiction

What troubled me most about the play was that, in the final analysis, it compromised its intial promise to deliver an honest feminist critique. Curiously, the creators of the play were guilty of the very thing Heather was protesting against: compromising one's integrity to protect delicate (male?) sensitivities.

"Dear Tom" and "Old Friend" seemed to have been written with that conciliatory purpose in mind. In "Dear Tom" Heather sings about her ex-husband with compassion and empathy, and the second song is a celebration of her friendship with Joe. Were these songs merely a humanistic statement about the promise that a future stripped of power imbalance holds for men and women, I would have found them consistent with the general feminist analysis of the play. But the songs went farther than that. They conveyed the lie that men are oppressed, too, by sexism. "Oppression," Robin Morgan says, "is something that one group of people commits against another group specifically because of a 'threatening' characteristic shared by the latter group — skin color or sex or age, etc. The oppressors are indeed *fucked up* by being masters (racisms hurts whites, sexual stereotypes are harmful to men) but those masters are not *oppressed*. Any master has the alternative of divesting himself of sexism or racism — the oppressed have no alternatives — for they have no power — but to fight."

But I didn't find these songs as offensive as I did the near-hysteria of Heather trying to convey the message that she (and thereby generally women

(Continued on Page 7)

Miriam Walker

The UCLAW "Answer Lady"

by LeeAnn Meyer

After fourteen years, three deans and countless inquiries, UCLAW receptionist and "answer lady," Miriam Walker, is still going strong. Although more modern phone equipment has replaced the old "cord board," some things have remained the same. For one, the questions have a familiar quality. Faculty and staff members, even those who have been around for awhile, still ask when the mail is going out, Miriam notes. Applicants ask her about the LSAT; students ask her where to turn in exams. In short, Miriam continues to direct about four lines of traffic simultaneously -- staff, faculty, students, and visitors.

Born and raised in San Mateo, Miriam later moved to Southern California. She resisted her sister, actress Jeanette Nolan's entreaties to join her in theater; "I don't like make-believe," Miriam laughed. She has been a telephone operator, retail saleswoman, law firm receptionist, and mother, all before coming to UCLA.

Her three sons are adults now, and Miriam commented that attitudes have changed quite a bit since she began working while trying to raise a family. It was hard at first to

MIRIAM WALKER

work when her boys were small, but Miriam feels now that her youngest son is probably more resourceful, in part because she was working. As for other women in similar situations, Miriam stressed that having good child care, particularly nursery schools, is important. She cautioned that women these days seem to be earning the right to carry bigger burdens; Miriam feels that men are losing the feeling of being able to do things for women, and that that is not necessarily a good change.

The increasing number of women in law is just one change Miriam has seen in her years at UCLA. Students seem more serious, less socially active than they were in the late 1960s, Miriam observed, recalling bomb scares and the days when students took over her switchboard. No matter what though, she tries to remember that hers is a service job, even when she deals with those who are less than friendly.

When not at UCLA, Miriam plays golf and enjoys good concerts, "classical or otherwise," hiking and traveling to the mountains and the beach.

Asked what she would change at the law school, Miriam responded instantly, "Get better phone service!" Beyond that, she smiled and shrugged her shoulders, seemingly unable to name anything else.

Let's Launder Our Language

by MahaRaj Singh Khalsa

In this ERA of increasing consciousness of gender-bias in our language, it has become the practice to change the traditional forms of certain words to eliminate the taint of sex discrimination embedded in them. Familiar examples of this readily come to mind:

chairmen have become chairpersons;
anchormen have become anchorpersons;
even fishermen are now fisherpersons.

The lexicon of the law has not escaped this treatment either:

remaindermen have become remainderpersons;
mens rea is now peoples rea.

Yet, despite the diligence of those most sensitive to sexual inequality, one glaring example of gender-bias in our language is consistently overlooked: 'woman' has never been recast as 'wo*person*'. As a staunch supporter of wo*people*'s equality, I feel this gross oversight should be corrected forthwith.

This is no question of mere se*person*tics. If the *person*acles of "male superiority" are ever to be removed from our society, it is *person*datory that we each *person*ifest our commit*people*t by eradicating gender-bias in our speech. It's gone beyond a mere political state*people*t, it's become a question of common courtesy—or *person*ners if you will.

There are still some who don't take this problem seriously. I say we should recognize this for what it is: a bull-*person*ure *people*tality.

No Respect for Law Students

(Continued from Page 3)

Assuming that the pending proposals are as benign as their sponsors believe, the decision to make the recommendation shortly before finals effectively foreclosed student participation. Last year, the controversial decision to increase the value of the G.P.A. for students from prestigious schools was also announced just before finals. This is "power politics" in a most unattractive form. Even in the era of the Vietnam War protests, collective student activity declined during finals. This is not because students do not sincerely believe in the pending issues; it is because students take their obligations as students seriously. To repeatedly schedule controversial announcements shortly before finals is to invite hostile reactions.

The timing of the announcement implies that student input was considered undesireable by the proposal's sponsors. Their suggestion that the timing was fortuitous, especially in light of previous years' experience, seems disingenuous at best.

Turning to the general issue of student participation in the admissions procedure, I offer these thoughts. In whatever manner the student-faculty-administration relationship is viewed, one must recognize that students play an important part in that relationship. Students are the dominant part of that relationship, at least numerically. While I recognize that the research done here has independent significance, students still provide an important justification for the existence of this institution. Further, the quality and character of the students has immediate impact on the quality of the entire education experience.

From these rather obvious propositions, it follows that the selection of those students is also very important. It is very important to both the faculty and to the students, if the painful struggles over admissions are any indication. Yet despite the student's significant part in the dynamics and purpose of the Law School, student participation in the admissions procedure is presently very small, and promises to diminish in the immediate future.

We deserve an explanation of this contradiction. Too many students have struggled for meaningful participation to be disregarded. By ignoring our feelings, suspicion, hurt and frustration flourish. Under those circumstances, the basic tenets of the institution are threatened.

Need for Dialogue

Universities are citadels of learning. The law school, perhaps more than most schools, functions properly only when there is dialogue — a sharing of ideas. In an atmosphere of suspicion, hurt, and frustration, where mutuality of respect is lacking, there can be no dialogue.

That failure is doubly significant. The study of law is essentially the study of conflict avoidance and resolution through dialogue between parties. It is ironic that where people have devoted their lives to study and improve dialogue, to avoid and resolve conflict, dialogue is failing. To the extent that dialogue has failed, this institution has failed.

(Continued on Page 4)

PILF Seeks Members

by Randy Milgrom

For an organization still in its first year of existence, the Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF) has made great strides. Counting almost 80 members, and approximately $9,000 in pledges, PILF has set its sights on funding a major project by June or July. In addition, the organization plans to subsidize two students in work-study programs.

PILF is staging a membership drive the week of February 16-19, when guest speakers will discuss the growing importance of public interest and legal service groups. PILF will set up a booth so that students may question members. Raffle tickets will also be sold, with the drawing to be held Friday, February 19, at noon. Prizes will include a 1982 Law School Yearbook and a subscription to a popular public interest magazine.

PILF has a truly impressive list of scholars, attorneys, politicians and political activists on its Board of Directors, including Dean William Warren; Deputy Mayor Grace Davis; and Joseph Mandel, past president of the L.A. County Bar Association. Participation in PILF offers students a unique opportunity to make a real contribution to the legal community while becoming familiar with many of its influential members.

Controversy On Admissions Changes . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

stressed. "If the faculty had been conducting the interviews, we would say the same thing."

He said the timing of the proposals a few weeks before final exams last semester probably was unfortunate, but he stressed there was no intent to make it difficult for students to voice objections.

Review Procedures

The second aspect of the adopted change was in the Admissions Committee's review procedure. In the past, applicants' files went to a subcommittee after the interviews. The student member of the subcommittee wrote comments on the file before it was forwarded to the two faculty members for a vote.

"Instead of that, I'm choosing what I predict will be clear admits," Varat explained. "I'm circulating the names with a short description of the file to the whole Admissions Committee. If within a week of my proposal, there has not been an objection by three members, including at least two faculty, then the person's admitted."

If there are objections, the file will go through the old subcommittee process.

"In a sense, there is much more review this way because the entire Committee reviews the decision, whereas before the two subcommittee members made the decision and it was not reviewable. All I do is make a prediction on clear admits, and if I'm wrong, they'll tell me so."

Steve Holguin, an Admissions Coalition leader and second-year student who did applicant interviewing last year, said it is difficult to weigh the past impact of the interview on the admissions decision.

"We don't know if they even want to consider our input from interviews," Holguin said. "We do try hard to find new information or highlight something that's in the file. There still are individuals who did not express everything (in their personal statements)."

However, Varat said that even if the interviewers did produce additional information, it would not affect the group for whom interviews have been eliminated.

The student organizations had made a policy decision against taking a negative position on a prospective student, and so the interviews result in either a recommendation or no comment. As a result, the group of minority applicants the Admissions Committee describes as "clearly admissible" would be unchanged by the interviews, he said.

"The reason we split it off (between 'clearly admissible' and 'marginal' applicants) is that a lot of objections were

JONATHAN VARAT

raised. I think the disagreement over the value of them is more plausible with regard to the marginal candidates."

In addition, the harm of delay is much greater for clear admits than marginal applicants, Varat said. In a December report to the faculty on the proposal, Varat cited a previous Admissions Committee report showing that the interview adds more than a month onto the admissions process.

"These (clear admit) students are a group that a number of schools will go after, and early admissions helps us to recruit," said Varat, who noted that the financial aid process will begin sooner and applicants will not lose deposits to other schools while waiting for the UCLA response. In the past, the on-campus housing lottery took place before nearly three-fourths of the minority diversity applicants were accepted, he said.

"The substantive outcome of the admissions process will hardly change at all," Varat said. "Our ability to get students here may change. There's a substantial chance we'll do better at recruitment. I don't see any reason to do worse."

Not Convinced

But, Admissions Coalition leader Holguin is not convinced.

"The faculty should look a little more realistically to why a person comes to UCLA," he said. "They're not coming to UCLA over a school with more prestige simply because they got the mailgram a month earlier."

Regardless of the specific impact of the interviews, students are concerned that the new procedure places too much discretion for determining who is "clearly admissible" in a single person, while also eliminating the opportunity for comment from those whose definition of diversity may not match that of the faculty and administration, Holguin said.

"There are a number of factors to consider when someone is a 'diverse' student," he said. "Our particular concern is the lack of legal representation in poor and working class communities. In order to ensure this ill is treated, we must be returning attorneys to the community. If the Admissions Committee decides who is admissible without our input, it will not ensure us that the type of individual we believe will return to the community will come to the law school.

"There may be someone who claims to be of Chicano background and uses that to be of diverse background, but has no commitment to the community," he continued. "Without us interviewing that person, no one can be sure the individual is telling the truth. We're not saying we're the Supreme Court, but we do feel we are a lot more qualified to determine if a person really is a Chicano than the Dean of Admissions."

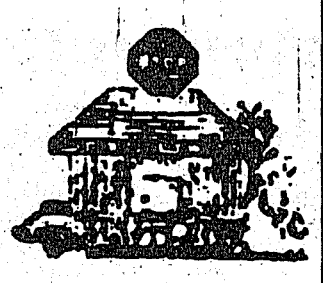
Students had similar concerns about the proposal to remove Asian ethnicity as a diversity criterion, Holguin said. An Asian student with a middle class background and a good education who has a commitment to his or her community would not be considered in the same way as one with a disadvantaged background but no desire to return to the ethnic neighborhood.

If the Admissions Committee set standard guidelines for diversity that included commitment, the students represented by the Admissions Coalition would be more willing to accept such a change, he said.

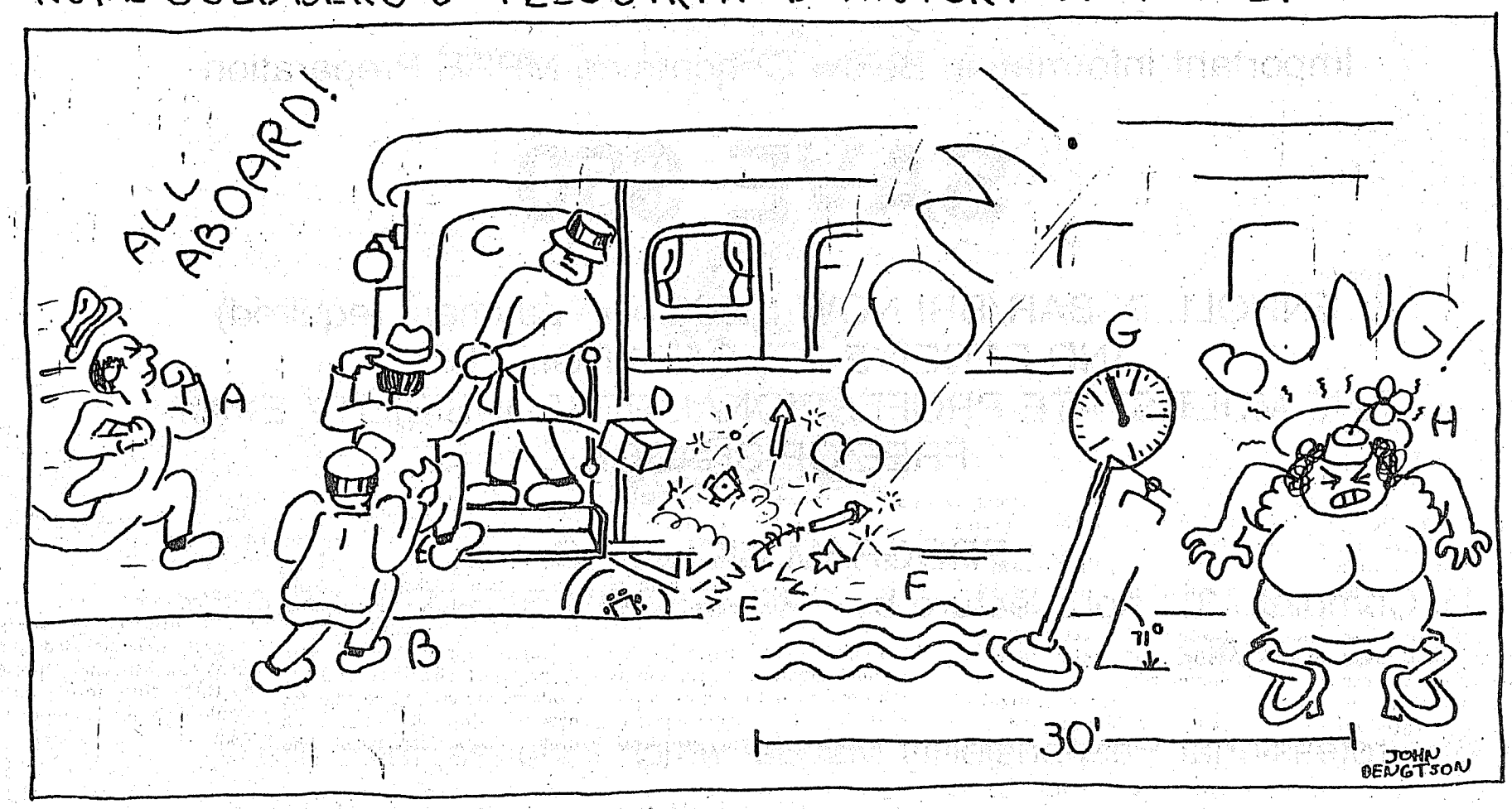
For now, however, the decision to postpone consideration of any other changes makes the Asian ethnicity issue moot, Varat said. The Admissions Committee membership changes yearly, and he said he could not predict whether the proposal will be resurrected by the next group.

He also believes that focusing on the loss of student interviews amounts to a misplacement of concerns.

"Why is it so crucial to hold on to and preserve something that is so superficial?" he asked. "Aren't there ways student participation could be more meaningful? I would much rather see student effort in recruitment, which has been done in the past. I feel we would all be wasting our time if we did this interviewing."



RUBE GOLDBERG'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE LAW:



PALSGRAF v. LONG ISLAND R.R. 248 N.Y. 339, 162 N.E. 99 (1928).

MAN (A) RUSHING TO CATCH MOVING TRAIN IS HELPED ABOARD BY CONDUCTORS (B) AND (C) WHO JOSTLE (A)'S PACKAGE OF FIREWORKS (D) WHICH FALLS BENEATH THE WHEELS CAUSING EXPLOSION (E) SENDING SHOCK WAVES (F) TOPPLING SCALES (G) STRIKING MRS. PALSGRAF (H).

Feminist

(Continued from Page 4)

who have "got their act together"), is in some way more worthy of men's affections than the stereotypical child-like, manipulative woman. Francesca, Joe's wife (who remains unseen), becomes the focal point of Heather's acid ridicule. We are made to understand that Francesca is a caricature of the "New Woman" trying to do her thing (her thing, unfortunately for Joe, is taking lovers and being discovered *in flagrante delicto* on the floor of her art studio, which Joe, of course, purchased for her), yet still hanging on to her deeply inculturated ways of helplessness and manipulation.

This could have been a fine scene and a valid statement about the dishonesty inherent in every relationship where there is power imbalance, were it done with compassion and sympathy for the underdog rather than with contempt. The simple fact is that within the confines of the traditional dominant/subordinate relationship, the woman cannot approach the man as an equal. Rather, she approaches him as a vassal, needing to manipulate the power which he alone possesses. Men call this vicarious controlling coy and elite when they do not object to it; devious, cunning and underhanded when they do.

Worse yet, this scene had Heather and Francesca locked in symbolic compatition over Joe's attention and affections. Heather, not merely pleased by Joe's expressions of friendship and admiration, proceeds to draw comparisons between herself and Francesca in a scene so tinged with hysteria that one hid the unpleasant feeling that this is not a statement about the sorry state of relationships between men and women in a sexist society, but rather about Heather's personal crusade to gain exclusive rights to Joe's affections. When the communication gap between Joe and Heather seems almost beyond repair, Heather, in what I presumed to be an attempt to shake some sense into him, wrestles Joe down to the floor, and ends up sitting on his chest looking intently into his eyes. The sexual tension in this scene is regrettable for it considerably cheapens and trivializes the serious socio-political commentary of the play.

Although the play made a serious attempt to examine aspects of women's cultural identity and social experience, it didn't dare to go all the way with its social critique. It somehow wanted to get away with pointing to the degradation inherent in women's subservient roles, without ever coming out of its demure closet and pointing at those who benefit from the power imbalance between the sexes.

If you want to make a statement consistent with your convictions, you have to risk being called a ball-breaker. Heather Jones did. The play about Heather did not.

Revue . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

of major entertainment production, i.e., lighting, props, etc. (which, hopefully, will translate well in the production of minor, low budget attempts). Plans are being made to have this year's show videotaped.

For all those who have expressed an interest in the subject, this writer has been authorized to report that the little Wolff boy has no present plans to make a reappearance, although rumor has it that if popular demand reaches a peak, he may be persuaded to appear in **People v. Wolff: The Final Chapter.**

Please, get involved — it'll be an experience you'll never forget. After all, people have gone to much greater lengths in order to list Law Review (Revue) membership on their resumes.