

UCLA

The Docket

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THE DOCKET

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VOLUME 36, #7

MARCH, 1988

M.L. SCHWARTZ APPOINTED



By Ted Hulbert

Professor Murray L. Schwartz, revered by UCLA law students as a rigorous teacher and by his colleagues as a distinguished scholar, has been appointed the first holder of the David G. and Dallas P. Price Chair at the UCLA School of Law.

In his 30 years on the UCLA faculty, Professor Schwartz's scholarship on the legal profession and legal ethics has shaped the teaching of professional responsibility in many of the nation's law schools.

The David G. and

Dallas P. Price Chair in Law was established in September 1987 with an endowment of \$500,000. It is the first endowed chair created at UCLA's law school by an individual alumni gift. David G. Price received his law degree at UCLA in 1960.

"It seems to the law faculty particularly fitting that the chair be occupied initially by Professor Schwartz, who has had a tremendous impact over a period of many years on the development of a great law school at UCLA," said

See Schwartz, Page 6

LA RAZA WITHDRAWS

By Jesse Cardenas

[The following are excerpts from a letter sent to the law school community].

The La Raza Law Students Association (LRLSA) will not participate within the current UCLA law school admissions process. The decision to withdraw from the process signals our protest to the changes in admissions imposed by the faculty and administration at the end of the 1986-1987 school year. The changes were adopted as a "quick-fix" method to raise UCLA's bar passage rate, and pose a serious threat to the survival of UCLA's "diversity" program. Our organization cannot, and will not, legitimize the new admissions procedures by rendering our assistance.

BRIEF HISTORY OF UCLAW'S MINORITY ADMISSIONS PROCESS:

In 1968, minority students gained access to the UCLA law school under the Legal Educational Opportunity

(LEOP). This program was a long awaited response to the demands of minority groups had been making for equal access to educational institutions throughout the 1950's and 1960's. The LEOP was geared toward admitting minority students who were "disadvantaged" and who showed a desire to work in underrepresented minority communities. The LEOP guidelines provided that student recommendations for admission to the law school would be followed in most cases. Despite a number of attempts by the administration to reduce student involvement in the process over the next several years, LEOP remained basically intact until the Supreme Court handed down its 1978 decision in Bakke v. Regents of University of California. This decision signaled the demise of meaningful minority student input into the admissions process. As a response to this decision, the law school replaced the LEOP program with a new admissions process which the school refers to

See Raza, Page 10

LAW AND COMPUTING

Law & Computing
Wordprocessing for
Lawyers

By Andy Yamamoto

Finally there's a wordprocessing package which is made for lawyers. MicroPro, makers of the venerable WordStar line of products, has just released **WordStar 2000 Plus Release 3, The Legal Edition**. My preliminary tests suggest that The Legal Edition is the best wordprocessor available for lawyers and law students. Significantly, MicroPro has made this product available to

students, schools and faculty at around 70% off the retail list price (I gather The Legal Edition retails for \$595 and will be sold to the academic community for \$169.)

The Works

The Legal Edition is an impressive package of software based on **WordStar 2000 Plus Release 3** ("WS 2000+"). WS 2000+ Release 3 is MicroPro's newest version of its most advanced wordprocessor.

The Legal Edition's features include citation

checking, editing/redlining, form filling, telecommunications, a legal dictionary, sophisticated graphics and unlimited 7-day-a-week toll free telephone support! Just describing The Legal Edition's features would fill two months worth of my column. (It comes on twenty 5 1/4" disks with ample documentation). All I can do this month is describe a few of the features most interest to lawyers and law students.

The Heart of the System

The heart of The Legal Edition is

WordStar 2000 Plus Release 3 which was released late last year. WS 2000+ is a fully loaded sophisticated wordprocessor. It includes important features such as automatically renumbered footnotes and endnotes, automatic hyphenation, indexing, mail merge, a computerized thesaurus, spelling correction based on a legal dictionary and a bunch of other neat extras. Apparently, it can even generate pleading paper with the line numbers running down the left margin. My first impressions of the basic wordprocessing aspects of WS 2000+ are good. I like the footnote handling

and WS 2000+ zips through documents faster than its competitors (e.g., it can go from top to bottom of a 100 page document in under a second). My only concern is that WS 2000+'s repeated disk accesses make it seem slower than other wordprocessors such as **WordStar Professional 4.0**. Perhaps this can be remedied by using it on a harddisk (recommended by MicroPro and strongly recommended by me.) Overall, I like the system enough to probably switch to it for my own use. The program, which is generally easy to learn, comes with keyboard templates and an amazing, indexed help facility. If you still have problems, you can use the friendly toll free customer support line any day of the week. (Since I was testing the program without a hard disk and with the wrong size floppy disks, I had to call them several times to work through the installation and related problems). However, what is really interesting about **The Legal Edition** is its large collection of legal specific software.

Bells & Whistles

The telecommunications (compatible with **Lexis** and **Westlaw**), citechecking, redlining and file locating software would cost hundreds of dollars if purchased separately (even counting student discounts). Of these extras, I have only had time to try the redlining and citation checking software. The redlining software, called **CompareRite** and produced by a third party supplier, seems well designed. **CompareRite** takes two versions/drafts of a document and creates a third draft with all of the changes made in the newer document highlighted. This would be valuable if you wanted to compare two drafts of a contract to verify that you (or your coworkers) did not mistakenly change/delete important provisions. **CompareRite** should also prove useful for collaborative projects where substantive or stylistic changes might be made by several different authors. **CompareRite** would highlight all the changes made by the various authors in creating the new draft. The couple of times I played around

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The Docket

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HUMOR

SCATTERBRAIN SCHOLARSHIPS

by Alissa Revness

If you feel secure in law school, it probably has nothing to do with personal effort or accomplishments.

Credit instead the SNULPs, a joint, and until now secret venture of the School of Law and Student Psychiatric Services.

The Docket recently uncovered evidence of this organization, and SNULP chairperson Dr. Hermina Plaff reluctantly agreed to speak with us:

The Docket: What is

SNULP?

Dr. Hermina Plaff:

SNULP is an acronym for Students Not Understanding Legal Principles. We're also known as the Scatterbrain Scholarships.

Docket: When was SNULP founded and why?

Dr. Plaff: In 1973, the Law School noted an increased competitiveness among the students. This in turn was fostering feelings of depression and lack of confidence. Many students were paralyzed by a deep sense of unworthiness for corporate law firm recruiters.

Another group of students believed an impeccable GPA was the key to future happiness, but that grades were controlled by mystical factors beyond rational

control. This group actually constructed a small shrine of commercial outlines and hornbooks to which they offered weekly monetary sacrifices. At first we thought it was merely a humorous way of dealing with pressure -- a harmless outlet if you will -- but then, towards the end of the semester when there were so many new members, and the gory initiation rites...well, you can understand the Administration's concern.

Docket: What qualities do you look for in a SNULP?

Dr. Plaff: Basically, we're the reverse of

the Admissions office. They want students who have minds like filing cabinets: separated, divided, labeled, partitioned, and sliding smoothly on shiny hardware, so that new facts settle neatly into the proper slots. We, on the other hand, seek minds which are like big attics: where accumulated facts and trivia lie about in a dusty fashion. When the attic doors open to admit new facts, the old ideas swirl around, much like a snowstorm or feather pillow fight.

Docket: It sounds as if your recruits will make poor law students, and in different lawyers.

Dr. Plaff: Exactly, that's the point of our program. Except they aren't really students, and they

See Snulps, Page 10

1st Years Versus 3rd Years

By Douglas M. Lee (aka "McDonald Douglas")

Warning: This article is written from a male's perspective and may be highly sexist at times (e.g. 11:52 a.m.). Feminists are therefore warned to avert their eyes in order to avoid further bombardment of their sensibilities. I take no responsibility for any emotional harm or deformed babies resulting from the article. However, I will take all the credit for all the classes that people take. That way, I

can graduate in time. I think that would only be fair. But then again, I think that sex is a four-letter word misspelled.

This article will compare 1st year law students to 3rd year law students. I was originally going to compare 1st year law students to fungus plants but there were just too many similarities. 2nd years are ignored because they are a hybrid of 1st and 3rd years, and therefore hopelessly confused. Besides, 2nd years aren't real anyway, only a figment of some demented law professor's imagination.

I was inspired to write this article by two separate but connected incidents in my humble little

existence. First, a 3rd year who was going to write an article on 3rd year burn-out copped out because he was too burnt out. Then, a 1st year who was going to write a first hand account of the first year wound up too busy to write it. So, like hey, like wow, I came up with this totally unoriginal idea. Someone, pinch me please! Not only has it been done before, but most of the time it isn't very funny. Well, this article isn't any different. Only the names have been changed to protect the penis from social diseases. Or something like that. Anyway, without further ado, let the comparisons begin.

1st yr: Concerned about grades.

3rd yr: Concerned about AIDS.

1st yr: Attendance in class high.

3rd yr: Attends class high.

1st yr: Goes to library cubicles to study in private.

3rd yr: Goes to library cubicles to study his privates.

1st yr: Dreams about getting a "97".

3rd yr: Dreams about bedding a "10".

1st yr: Learns how to juggle reading cases, outlining, and writing memos.

3rd yr: Learns how to juggle.

1st yr: Tries to maintain high grade point average.

3rd yr: Tries to maintain high

bowling average.

1st yr: Spends spring break outlining/working on that law review paper.

3rd yr: Spends spring break skiing/working on that tan.

1st yr: Raises arm to answer professor's question.

3rd yr: Raises arm to dry out armpit.

1st yr: Ponders such questions as "What is contributory negligence?" (Is it like helping someone buy a negligee?).

3rd yr: Ponders such questions as "How many times must a man fart before he runs out of gas?" (The answer, my friend,

is blowing in the wind. The answer is blowing in the wind).

1st yr: Reads Friday's assignment on Thursday night.

3rd yr: Reads Gilbert's coverage of last Friday's assignment on Thursday night.

1st yr: Checks out hornbooks in the library.

3rd yr: Checks out the horny books in the library.

1st yr: Thinks a lot.

3rd yr: Drinks a lot.

1st yr: Into networking, getting to know other people.

3rd yr: Into networks, getting to know all the sitcoms.

See Doug, Page 6

EVENTS

FILM FESTIVAL

"LAWYERING IN THE MOVIES"

Four good films have been selected to portray lawyers and trials. These films should provide the law school community with some excellent entertainment and spark discussion

about the legal ethics and the politics of law.

Everyone is enthusiastically invited to attend free of charge. Seating is on a first come, first served basis. The schedule is set out below. Mark your calendars, and plan to attend.

SCHEDULE

"The Verdict" Starring Paul Newman Mar.

2, 1988---5pm Rm. 1345

"Inherit the Wind" Starring Spencer Tracy Mar. 16, 1988---5pm Rm. 1345

"Fortune Cookie" Starring Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon Apr. 13, 1988 5pm---Rm. 1345

CAREER DAY AT SOUTHWESTERN

Approximately 250 law students, lawyers and judges are expected to attend the "2nd Annual Career Day and Mentor Program" presented by the John M. Langston Bar Association of Southern California, one of the largest associations of black professionals

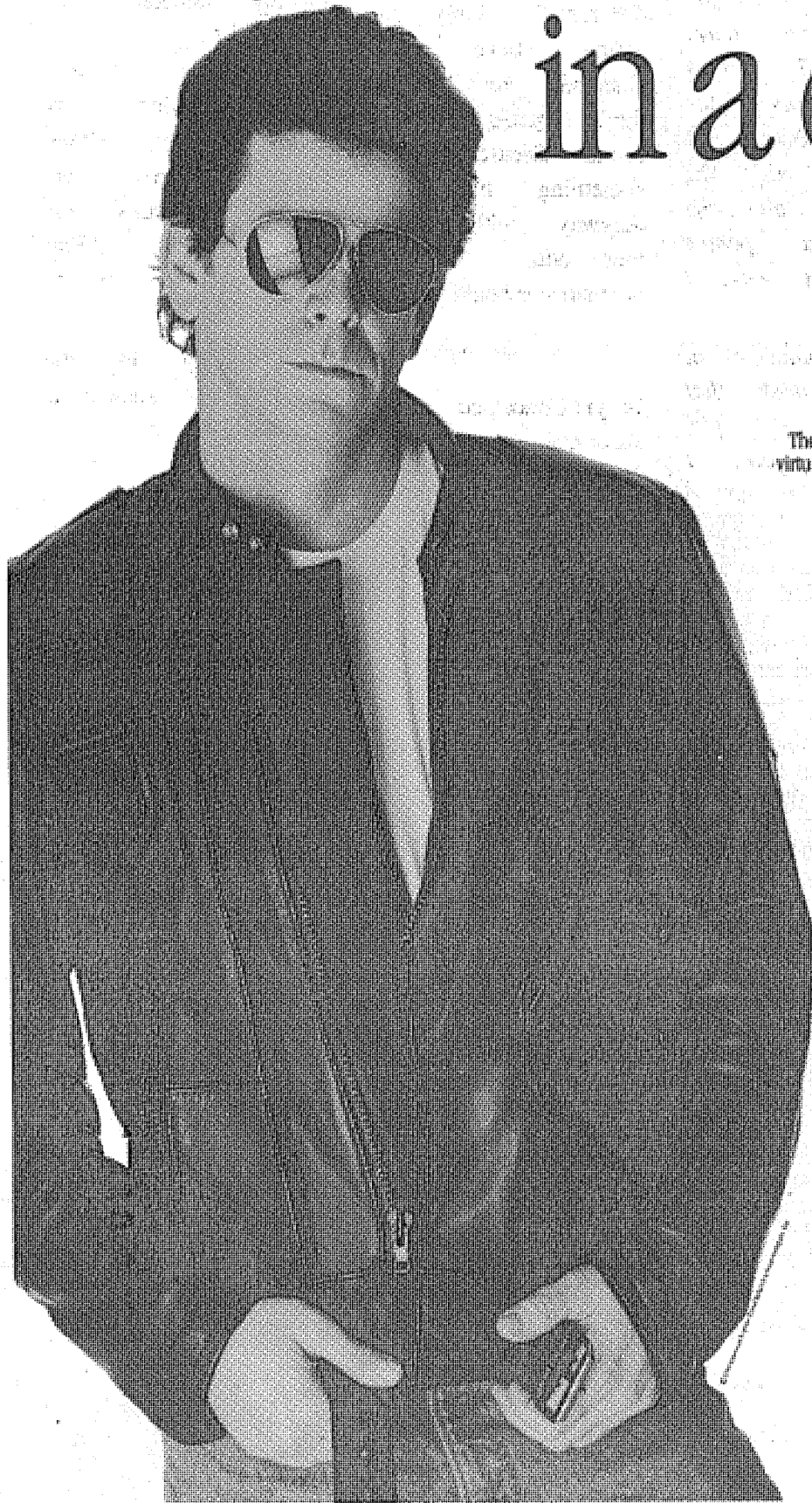
in the country. The program is designed to help eliminate the under-representation of minorities in the legal profession through increased student contact with practicing members of the bench and bar. Southwestern University School of Law will be the location of the event to be held Saturday, March 5, 1988 from 9 am to 4 pm.

One of the immediate and practical benefits of the Career Day is the on-site recruitment program. This aspect of the event was formulated because members of the Langston Bar Association have often heard that "law firms and agencies have a hard time finding qualified and interested black law students and new lawyers for position openings," according to John Meigs, president on the Langston Bar. In response, the bar association has invited law firms and agencies to hold interviews throughout the Career Day. Students will submit resumes which will be forwarded to the participating firms and agencies who will in turn select students they would like to interview. If the student accepts, the interview will be set up for a time slot during the Career Day program.

Law students

See Bar, pg 6

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SCHWARTZ

CONT. FROM PG.1

Dean Susan Westberg Prager.

In September, Schwartz will become UCLA's Executive Vice Chancellor. He then will relinquish the endowed chair.

Schwartz received the law school's Rutter Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1986. One student evaluation at the time said: "This man is a treasure. He trains in a mode of deliberate, diligent, and creative thought."

In fact, Professor Schwartz is considered the strongest proponent of Socratic-method teaching at UCLA's law school, where he teaches courses in the legal profession, criminal law and criminal procedure.

Professor Schwartz was dean of the School of Law from 1969 to 1975, and during those years the law school initiated an innovated clinical education program and greatly diversified its student body.

Schwartz later chaired the UCLA division of the Academic Senate. He is currently chair of the Academic Counsel and Academic Assembly for the nine-campus UC system and faculty representative to the Regents of the University.

Schwartz began his career as a chemist after earning his

Bachelor's degree in chemistry at Pennsylvania State University in 1942. After serving as commanding officer of a submarine chaser, he studied industrial relations at the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania, and received the LL.B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1949.

Schwartz clerked for Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson on the U.S. Supreme Court and practiced law in Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia before joining UCLA's law faculty in 1958.

Centering his research on the legal profession, Schwartz has produced a number of important works. In 1961, his book "Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Justice" established a framework which most other scholars in this field have later incorporated.

Schwartz's research in the legal profession culminated in his 1979 casebook "Lawyers and the Legal Profession." A second edition followed in 1985. Other works by Professor Schwartz include "Law and the American Future," 1976.

Schwartz served as executive committee chair of the national Social Science Research Council in 1981-84 and was a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 1983-

84. The University of Pennsylvania Law School and Pennsylvania State University each has presented him its Distinguished Alumnus Award. Schwartz and his wife, Audrey, have three children, Deborah, Jonathan and Daniel. §

COMPUTE

CONT. FROM PG.2

with CompareRite it worked flawlessly and with blinding speed.

To a lesser extent, I also like CiteRite (the cite checking software certified by the Harvard Law Review). CiteRite can verify the Blue Book form of citations individually or CiteRite can check all the cites in a document at one time. (To check a whole document, you have to flag each cite with a backslash.) There is even a California Manual of Style version of CiteRite which I have not seen yet. Unfortunately, CiteRite does have some serious limitations.

First, the Blue Book version of CiteRite is limited to the citation style specified for briefs and memoranda. This means that it is not suitable for law review articles and comments (if you try to use it for a law review piece you get an unmanageable string of extraneous error messages). Second, while CiteRite can catch a wide variety of errors, it tends to get stuck on the first error in any given citation. Thus, if you have several errors in a single citation, you have to keep running the program to correct the errors one at a time. Third, the error messages and warnings are unnecessary or misleading often enough that you would need a reasonable knowledge of the Blue Book to properly use the program. The bottom line is that CiteRite is best suited to fairly sophisticated legal users who already understand the Blue Book. Such users could use CiteRite to reduce the need to proof read citations.

Final Comments

The unlimited toll free support will last for the life of Release 3 plus six months. The size of the software limits it to computers with either hard disks or high density

floppy drives (720K and higher). I strongly recommend that you use it on a hard disk system since installing and using it on a floppy system can be frustrating. (Though the support people help alot.) I imagine that a color monitor or at least a monochrome monitor with graphics would help use The Legal Edition's full potential.

If you want information about The Legal Edition or the Educational Discount Program, either write to MicroPro International Corporation, Educational Sales, P.O. Box 2246, Leesburg, VA 22075 or call (703) 777-9110. © 1988 Andy Yamamoto.

DOUG

CONT. FROM PG. 4

1st yr: Learns how to use Lexis/Westlaw.

3rd yr: Forgets how to use Lexis/Westlaw.

1st yr: Studies during late night.

3rd yr: Studies during "Late Night."

1st yr: Makes special effort to come to class prepared.

3rd yr: Makes special effort to come to class.

1st yr: Thinking about Law Review.

3rd yr: Thinking about Bar Review.

1st yr: Takes detailed notes.

3rd yr: Borrows detailed notes.

1st yr: Attracted to the library like flies to a slab of manure freshly laid on a sidewalk during a hot humid summer day in New York City.

3rd yr: Attracted to the library like Pat Robertson to a Motorhead concert.



United Way Member Agency

1st yr: Struggles with understanding the concept of "mens rea."

3rd yr: Struggles with understanding the concept of "no."

1st yr: Complains about exams.

3rd yr: Complains about exams.

Editor's Note: We regret having to subject our readers to such a weak attempt at humor, but hey we have to put something between the ads.

BAR

CONT. FROM PG.5

wishing to attend the "2nd Annual Career Day and Mentor Program" may obtain pre-registration packets by calling Langston Bar Association at (213) 380-1522. Students may attend without pre-registration, however, they will not be able to participate in the job interviews. Judges and attorneys are encouraged to attend.

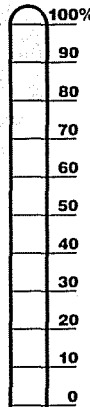
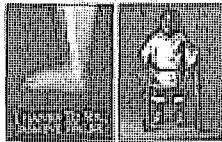
Southwestern University School of Law is located in the Mid-Wilshire district of Los Angeles at 675 S. Westmoreland.

Contacts:

Karen Nobumoto (213) 934-1649, or Cynthia Peters (213) 738-6766.

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THE SMALL CLAIMS COURT AND THE "DISNEYLAND" OF JUSTICE

A factual short story in
three parts
by David Haykazian

Part 1: My Copy Machine

It was an ordinary day in October, 1985. I bent toward my copy machine. Something was wrong. The copy it reproduced was distorted with scrambled background. I carefully examined the machine, turned over the manual, cleaned the glass, then tried again. No turnout. The reproduction was bad. It needed a qualified service, I declared.

After looking through the Yellow Pages, I rested my finger on a company in Queens called "Allred Copier Service." It advertised: "We repair and service any kind of copy machine. Quick and reliable same day service." That's it, I concluded, and called.

Two guys showed up at my apartment in Queens the following day. After briefly inspecting the machine, they went to work. They unscrewed the plastic covers with passion and confidence. Quickly they disassembled the machine, cleaned it up, replaced the

black ink powder, then put back some wires, other parts and the covers. "That's it," they announced victoriously. "Turn it on."

Alas! The machine stalled before it completed the first cycle. This time it was worse, the machine did not copy at all, either good or bad. They tried again. It stalled again. They disassembled the machine once more. The electronic panel did not look right, they observed. So, they took it out, examined it, and, after shaking up a few wires, they rounded them up: "Now it will work," they declared.

But the machine ignored them. It refused to work. After experimenting with the machine nearly three hours to no avail, they promised to return the next day. Following my numerous phone calls, they showed up instead after one week, this time joined with a third person. They experimented with the machine for another hour. Then they decided to return the following day. Instead, I was left with the useless machine for another week, when, following my repeated demands, they returned.

This time new people showed up. They too began their experimental session, taking the machine apart back and forth to no avail. Then they said a part was damaged and they would come back with a new part. After waiting more than a

month, the new part turned out to be the wrong one for the machine. So, the machine did not work again. It clicked, but did not cluck. Now, they decided to invite a "special" specialist to see what was wrong.

It took me another two-three weeks of numerous demands and reminders to make the service people come back. This time a new team showed up with the "specialist." The specialist promptly conducted his share of experiments with no success. They promised "They shall return" (one day). That was it. I never saw them again. It was January 1986.

Since then I have made dozens of telephone calls to the office, trying to speak to the manager/owner of this business. I succeeded once. The owner of the firm promised to "take care of the problem." No way. Afterwards, they ignored every new appointment. They ignored my embarrassing predicament, my endless calls and complaints.

Since October 1985, I am forced to take my papers to a Copy Center for due to my occupation, I am in constant need of xeroxing. So, I spent several hours a week making copies of my needed papers. An awful task. An agonizing inconvenience for a self-employed professional working at

home.

Occasionally, I missed my copy machine of "good old days." Then, with new energy, I made another round of calls to the firm, still hoping for "quick and reliable same day service." Then, one day in despair, I began to philosophize: Which is the way to deal with such atrocity in a civilized world? "The civilized way," I responded to myself with logic. And I began to search for the "civilized way": Go to the police? They will laugh at me. This is not a rape, it is not a murder, it is not a robbery, after all, it is not a "crime."

Go to a "Consumer Protection Agency....?" I recalled my sad experience several years ago. At that time they told me that they possess no power whatsoever, and that they are at the mercy of the defendant and, that all they can do is "to ask."

"Then, initiate a lawsuit," I advised myself. "Oh yes, it may take years and a lot of embarrassment," I criticized with irony the adviser; besides, the lawyer will tell me: "My dear, my fees will cost you more than your machine is worth." It was the end of May 1986. Realizing my powerlessness, I fell into deep depression and despair....

Suddenly, enlightened by a moment of a big discovery, I was struck with a new idea. The glare of a shining star on the horizon was smiling at me gently as one of the last achievements of our modern civilization...I jumped out of my shoes: "The Small Claims Court!" I exclaimed victoriously with the dizziness of joy for my discovery.

I began the next day with a new spirit and energy. With the foretaste of my victory and dignified relief, I felt sorry for tomorrow's defendant. So, as a gentleman, I decided to give them another chance, otherwise: "I will have no other choice but to initiate a legal action," I cautioned them with pride and confidence. They ignored it anyway. They knew the meaning of "legal action" better than I did.

Part 2. The Court

At the beginning of June, I filed my complaint with the "Small Claims Court" in Queens for a fee of \$4.50. "What a system!" I thought with praise and respect. On my way home, driving my car, I tried to imagine the reaction of the defendant upon being served the Summons. It is curious, I wondered, how those folks

are going to defend themselves.

For the first time since October 1985, I felt a deep relief from the pressure: "Justice will eventually prevail," I declared to myself with a firm face and dignity. I announced the initiation of the "legal action" to my friends and relatives with pride. They all supported me.

The day of the court hearing was July 10th. After waiting two hours in the hall, listening to the instructions of the court clerks, and spending another hour in the courtroom, I was called by the judge. The defendant was not present. He had evidently ignored the court summons.

After hearing the story, the judge awarded me \$965.00. I objected, on the ground that a new, similar copy machine would cost \$1,500. Besides, ever since the defendant broke my copy machine, I told the judge, apart from the immeasurable hardship and disruption of my work, I had already spent between \$150 to \$200 to make copies. The judge did not buy these arguments. He had his own. Anyway, I was very much satisfied. The defendant did not show up, which meant - he was in default, he admitted his guilt.

The next day, I rushed to announce to all my friends and relatives that I had won the judgement. The struggle was over. Filled with spirit and self-respect, I began to make plans how to best spend the \$965.00. Which copy machine to buy?

On the 20th of July, I received the official confirmation of the judgement by mail. It was all there, the awarded sum of \$965.00. But, I looked over this document again....Before I went to bed, I read it once more....After I woke up the next morning, the first thing I did was to look freshly over this official document of court decision....There were things in it that bothered me, hitting me between the eyes.

First - The court paper announced that if the party I sued fails to pay within ten days upon my notice, then, it advised me to "CONTACT A CITY MARSHAL OR THE SHERIFF BY PHONE OR IN PERSON." This was followed with the addresses and telephone numbers of Sheriffs' Offices.

This meant, that the fight was not yet over for me. There was the probability that the owner of the "quick and reliable

See Mickey, pg. 8

MULTISTATE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY EXAM

LECTURE PROGRAM

BARPASSERS

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directed by
James K. Herbert
featuring
Steven J. Braçci

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Saturday, March 12, 1988

SANTA MONICA

BARPASSERS

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Santa Monica

10:00am-2:00pm

Sunday, March 13, 1988

ORANGE COUNTY

Brea Civic Center

Training Center - 2nd level

10:00am-2:00pm

VIDEO REPLAYS

Saturday, March 5, 1988

SANTA MONICA

BARPASSERS

1231 Santa Monica Mall

Santa Monica

10:00am-2:00pm

Sunday, March 13, 1988

SAN DIEGO

Seminars by the Bay

1936 Quivera Way

Marina Village

Suite #G

10:00am-2:00pm

Tuesday, March 15, 1988

SANTA MONICA

BARPASSERS

1231 Santa Monica Mall

Santa Monica

6:00pm-10:00pm

For information regarding times and places in your area,
call your local office or:

1-800-272-7227

138 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 626-2900

1231 Santa Monica Mall
Santa Monica, CA 90401
(213) 394-1529

MICKEY CONT. FROM PG.7

service" enterprise, after ignoring the court summons, might ignore the court order to pay me as well. So the court, after merely submitting itself to such an insult in advance, wisely advised me: Go to the Sheriff! (still in line with the civilized way).

Second - At the bottom of this Court document it said: "YOUR JUDGEMENT IS GOOD AND VALID FOR A PERIOD OF 20 YEARS." 20 years? I was white with shock! Why would the court of a superpower need 20 years to enforce its judgment of a small claim of \$965.00? That was too unsettling and as such, of serious concern to me. But the court document did not leave room for doubts. With smashing frankness it laid down its cards: "IF YOU DO NOT COLLECT IT AT FIRST, YOU MAY MAKE FURTHER EFFORTS TO COLLECT AT LATER DATES" it clearly advised.

Aha! Now we all see the catch! It says: "You collect..." "You make the effort..." Refusing to exercise judicial constraint, the court washed its hands: We made our judgement, you are "just." That is all we can do. Now you go and implement the justice on your own. We are generously giving you 20 years for that! I took a cold shower, feeling great repugnance.

Part 3. The Sheriff's Office

For the next several days, stranded in the middle to nowhere, I found myself laboring into the demagoguery and hullabaloo of our justice setup.

At a time when the nation is buffeted with violence, lawlessness and corruption, the government, with all the power and authority of the universe in its lap, refuses to enforce its own laws and court decision. Instead, it calls its humble citizens into it, with jarring mockery ceasing to remember that the citizens were the ones who empowered the authorities, the body of government, to maintain law and order and justice for all.

I analyzed my situation in view of this new light. I weighed my options; tried to "predict" the future. If this guy ignored my anguish for an entire year with stunning irresponsibility, and with total lack of morality and conscious, and then ignored the Court summons and the court order with sturdy self confidence, then the odds are, I concluded thoughtfully, that further "notices" (the civilized way) will be fruitless. That was simple mathematical logic. I followed the Court advice anyway.

But first, I contacted the owner/manager of "Quick and reliable service" business by phone and demanded compliance with the Court decision in reimbursing the loss of my copy machine. He ignored it. Following that, I mailed a certified letter with ten days notice. He simply refused to accept the certified letter. (How unceremonious it is to foil the law and order in this country). Several days later, again in accordance with the Court's advice, I contacted the Sheriff's office in Queens by phone. They said I ought to come down in person.

The Queens Sheriff's office is located at 1 Court Square, an undistinguished area difficult to locate even with a Queens map in your hand. And indeed, one needs to have some ingenuity to detect the entrance to the Sheriff's office.

I crossed the entrance with suspicion. I found myself in a quiet lobby, poorly furnished with a lonely old table. After a moment of doubt, I entered an open door, I tried to catch the attention of one of the employees who was occupied reading a newspaper. I turned to the other one. She was busy with her coffee. Someone at last decided to honor me with her attention.

After I explained the matter to her, she dully pointed me back to the lobby where I could pick up an application and fill it out. When I read that application, fear crawled up and down my spine. The application, poorly composed and sloppy, asked for vast amounts of information about the defendant - if I wanted the Sheriff to "help" me in collecting my judgment. (I felt as if I was there to embrace blessing and favor).

Apart from asking for defendant's name and address, and the original Court Order, the application also asked for defendant's bank name and location; defendant's business premises, type and location; defendant's employment, the employer's exact name and address; defendant's automobile make, year, and plate number. It seemed these questions were being addressed to a private detective.

But that was just the beginning. Hold on. Don't be surprised if one day, you will find yourself in the "Disneyland" of Justice. Even if you provided all of this information, (do not rush away) you are not done yet. The application asked for \$500.00 in advance for expenses, in order for the Sheriff to confirm defendant's vehicle registration. There was no word about later reimbursement from defendant, as the Court Order stated.

So, I asked the officer: "Am I going to be reimbursed for this \$500?" "No," was the terse answer. "And what happens," I tempted the officer with impatience, "if my information for defendant's vehicle comes out wrong?" "You lose your \$500," was the verdict.

Perfect, I thought: If I am wrong, it will cost me \$500 (in advance). And if I am right, it still will cost me \$500 (still in advance), with no guarantee of collecting my judgment of \$965, while our dodgy yeoman remains comfortably secure, free to continue his "business," with no suffering and no loss of a single penny. At this point I could have burst in despair -

What a system! (but I did not. Some trust for a "civilized way" still remained.)

You would think that after putting down the \$500 everything would be set, but not yet. I would also be required to go to the Department of Motor Vehicles, obtain forms MV-82 and MV-904 and mail them to Albany requesting information about the defendant's vehicle. Then, I would have to provide this information to the Sheriff's Office so they can verify it

and proceed.

But since the application required me to provide information "as to property or employment of the defendant," and since our "hero" was himself the owner and president of the "Allred Copier Service" enterprise, I could provide his name, address and court order, and cover all the necessary prerequisites so that the Sheriff's Office can do its job with honor. It would not be necessary to provide the defendant's bank name and location, automobile make, year and plate number. Hence, I am exempt from the \$500, I thought with relief.

After filling out the application, I was asked to pay a \$10 fee. I objected. I pointed out to the officer that the application required the payment of the fee only when "...none of the information asked was provided." "Does not matter, you still must pay," the officer "explained" to me rigidly.

So the next day I went to the post office, stayed in line, obtained a money order for \$10, then returned to the Sheriff's Office. I paid the fee, handed them the original Court order and took a deep breath. "When can I expect my \$965?" I asked the officer suspiciously. "We do not know yet, a written demand will be made to the defendant." "Demand? What demand are you talking about," I quarrelled with the officer. "this fellow ignored my endless demands for an entire year, then he ignored the court summons, then the Court's order. What is the point of making another 'written demand'?" I supported my argument vigorously.

"Well, that is the procedure," was the officer's answer. "Why don't you implement the court's decision?" I said trying to persuade the officer further. "Let us see what happens," he tried to calm me down. "But just a minute," I continued to oppose: "The application says that a written demand will be made if none of the information requested is provided. And since I provided you sufficient information, then the Sheriff's Office must do much more than just mail a 'written demand'." I reasoned with the officer.

"Sir, we are understaffed, and we are very busy, and we can not handle the entire Queens area. Can you imagine how much work is involved here?" The officer tried to lull me, and concluded his closing arguments by saying, "let us see what happens."

I returned home with a crashed spirit, depressed and demoralized. The skepticism, doubts and distrust of our legal institutions began to wrap around me and squeeze my substance. "Let us see what happens! In our social lives why do we Americans consistently manifest a stubborn unwillingness to accept the obvious?" "Let us see what happens!" Was it not clear what will happen? This business-smart yeoman will promptly ignore the next "written demand."

After a few weeks, I called the Sheriff's office. "What happened?" I asked the officer. "We are working on it," he blurted. "Was the written demand sent to the defendant?" I inquired. "No, it takes four to six weeks to confirm the Court decision." "What confirmation are you talking about?" I was puzzled again, "I handed you the

original Court order, didn't I?" "Yes, but we still need the Court's confirmation of its decision, prior to making any demands from the defendant." "And why do you need four to six weeks for that," I burst out with passion. "We made a round trip to the moon in two days." Well, that is the procedure," was the answer.

After waiting another three to four weeks, I called the Sheriff's office again. I was told that the "written demand" was handed in person to the defendant, and that now we shall wait for the defendant to respond. I was in desperate need of my copy machine. So, I asked the officer nervously: "For how long shall we wait?" "Sixty days," he retorted. "Sixty days!" I exclaimed in frustration. "And why so long?" I tried to understand. "Well, this is the procedure," he tried to water it down. "And what happens if he still ignores your demand?" "Well, let us see what happens."

After waiting another two months, on the 8th of December, I called the Sheriff's office once again. "I shall tell you, sir," the officer in charge informed me solemnly. "that the defendant did not respond to our demand..." "...What does that mean?" I asked, shattered, in a flimsy voice, "That means our task is over, and we shall report to the Court that the judgement is not collectible."

I protested and quarrelled with the officer. "You have been provided with the identity of the defendant; he is the president and the owner of the subject business. You know his address. What is stopping you from implementing the Court decision?" "Sir, the address you gave us is not the defendant's business address, but his residential address," the officer argued. Amid all this confusion, I tried to concentrate for a moment. It was too straining for me. Once again I felt great repugnance.

"Residential or business, whatever it is," I counterattacked, "that is the address given by the defendant himself as his business address, but still it is his address, isn't it?" "Yes, but since he lives there, we can not confiscate anything from his residence," the officer resisted sharply.

"If that is so," I said losing my patience, "then this means that defendant is using that apartment as his business office. That is what his business card says. He is even keeping a secretary there. All these facts do not tell you anything?" "No, sir, we can do nothing," insisted the officer. I felt most indignant.

"In that case, why don't you reveal his real business address, if there is one, and if that is a requirement for you to act?" "We are not allowed, sir," "You mean you have no right to ask him his business address?" "No, sir." "And what if you ask?" "He simply can refuse to answer." "You mean he has the right to hide his business address from the authorities?" "Yes, sir!"

THE END

See Mickey, pg. 9

**MICKEY
CONT. FROM PG.8**

Oh yes, I forgot, I have another 19.5 years to collect my judgement.

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THE DOCKET**CONSTRUCTION
UPDATE**

By John Mellisinos

With the new cooling tower in place along Circle Drive East (and don't worry, they're going to put a brick facing around all those cinderblocks) the old one can be ripped out and excavation for the addition can begin.

The switchover from the new cooling tower to the old should take place about February 29, according to Mark Edwards, UCLA Project Coordinator.

After the foundations are dug and the concrete poured, the steel frame of the addition will begin to go up the Monday after finals, May 23. At the same time, work will begin on upgrading the airconditioning system in the south wing.

At this point, Edwards said, the \$8.7 million project is six weeks behind schedule, but the completion date has been pushed back only four weeks, to April 3, 1989. The addition should be "substantially complete" by March 14.

"Once that cooling

tower is down," he said, "the place will be buzzing with people and equipment--it'll make you crazy."

Edwards added, however, that the work will become most intense after finals are over, and that the noise and activity will not be uniform. There will be "good days and bad days, good weeks and bad weeks," he said.

SOUTH WING WORK

The summer work in the south wing, which was part of the original building completed in 1951, will upgrade the airconditioning system on all three floors. The project is scheduled to be finished by August 15, Edwards said.

Better heating and cooling will be achieved by the addition of Variable Air Volume (VAV's) boxes for each airconditioned space--just about every room and office. The VAV is like a valve, providing more or less cool air or hot air at the direction of a thermostat in the room. Because each area has its own box, the system will respond quickly, Edwards said.

The boxes are about 5x3x2 feet, and will be placed in the ceilings. On the third floor, the boxes

can be installed via the attic, but on the second and third floors the ceilings will have to be ripped out and the boxes bolted into place.

While dislocation should be minimal on the third floor, offices on the second and third floors will have to be vacated, according to Assistant Dean of Administration Idarmis Villareal.

OUTSIDE

Once the old cooling tower is down, the foundations for the link and the west wing will be dug. To anchor the link, fifty eight 25-30 foot holes will be drilled just beyond and along the main hallway. The holes will then be filled with reinforced concrete, forming a collective lever that will allow the link to be built over the main hallway without relying on the existing building for structural support.

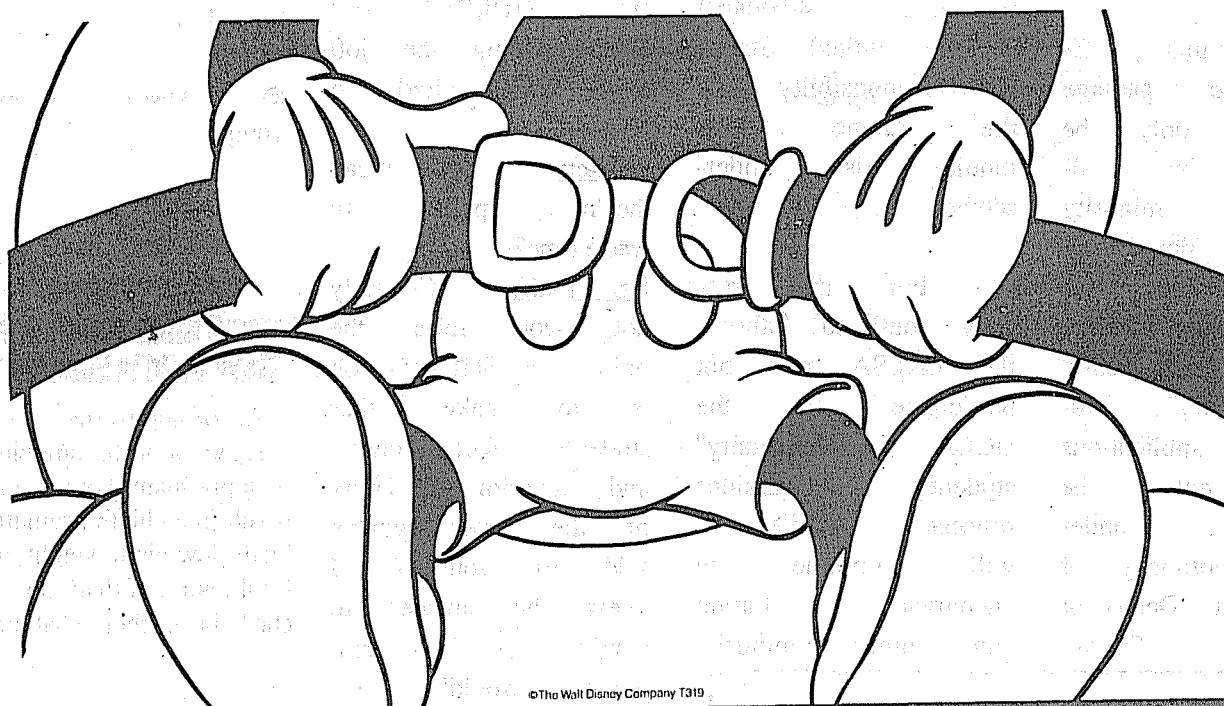
Projecting over the courtyard and forming an arcade, the link will connect the second and third floors of the north and south wings. On the third floor, it will contain faculty offices, and on the second floor there will be a new suite of offices for the dean and a faculty library.

A basement for the west wing will be carved out where the vending machine area and cooling tower used to stand. The west wing will be three stories high and will include two new lecture halls as well as a variety of different conference rooms and hearing rooms for the clinical program. §

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RAZA

CONT. FROM PG.1

as its "diversity" program.

Under this process, student applicants are separated into two distinct categories. Sixty percent of the students in the application pool are admitted under a "predictive formula" compromised of the undergraduate GPA and LSAT scores. The remaining forty percent of the student population is admitted on the basis of scores and subjective diversity characteristics.

These characteristics can include factors such as: ethnicity, community involvement, disadvantaged background, work experience, language ability, and special awards and achievement. Although the numbers vary from year to year, roughly twenty-five (25%) percent of the admitted students are minorities, and fifteen (15%) are non-minority.

STUDENT INPUT

While the student members of the committee did not have voting power, they were able to influence faculty members by offering a minority perspective to the process, and by insuring that "diversity" factors such as economic disadvantage and community involvement were considered along with objective factors such as GPA and LSATs.

At the end of the 1986-1987 law school term, the faculty and administration voted to drastically alter the "diversity" admissions process. One of the proposals made involved drastic changes in the way "diversity" applications were to be processed. Under this proposal, a single individual, the Assistant Dean of Admissions, would be responsible for making all of the decisions regarding "diversity" student applications. This proposal would effectively eliminate any meaningful student or faculty input in the process.

The La Raza Law Student's Association rejects the adoption of the new admissions procedure for a number of reasons. First, we object to the "bad-faith" tactics used by Dean Prager and other members of the faculty and administration in their efforts to change the "diversity" admissions process. Second, we do not agree with the administration's contention that UCLA's bar passage rates can only be increased by altering the minority student population. Third, decisions involving the acceptance or rejection of "diversity" student applications should not be centralized under the sole authority of the Assistant Dean of Admissions. Fourth,

the current procedure effectively eliminates minority student input from the admissions process.

Finally, we are concerned that UCLA is abandoning its commitment towards the continued education of "disadvantaged" minority students. The recent changes in the admissions process lead us to believe that the current administration and faculty is more concerned with the prestige brought by higher bar passage rates than with rectifying social and economic imbalances between whites and minorities through the admissions process.

UCLA has a continuing responsibility as a public institution to increase the number of Latino attorneys it graduates so that Latinos can gain a voice within the body politic proportionate to their numbers. Because UCLA serves the Los Angeles area, which has the largest concentration of Latinos (primarily Mexicans) in the United States, its responsibility to the Latino community is underscored.

For the reasons outlined above, the LRLSA will not participate in the UCLA "diversity" student admissions process. While we will continue to encourage Latino and other minority

students to attend UCLA, we will not allow the administration to use the LRLSA name in order to foster an undeserved reputation for commitment to affirmative action goals. §

SNULPS

CONT. FORM PG.4

won't become lawyers because our SNULPs never graduate. Yet they go on to have rewarding careers -- not as attorneys, but as career SNULPs. I always say, "Show me a confident law student, and I'll show you SNULPs in his classes."

Docket: We've never seen a SNULP.

Dr. Plaff: Of course

they're placed

randomly in upper level courses, every first year class has several SNULPs in each section. Haven't you ever wondered about the students who are never on point, who ramble interminably, and are always confused? Well those students are SNULPs, and they're doing the job they were hired to do.

Docket: You mean they're paid to waste time?

Dr. Plaff: Certainly not; you miss the point. A SNULP's job is to make other students feel clever and superior. Think of the times you've said to yourself, 'I knew the answer to that,' or 'My response would've been better.'

Additionally, SNULPs are invaluable at exam

time. We have some SNULPs who are theatrically trained to break into tears in exam rooms and run sobbing out the door. One of our most skilled SNULPs is capable of vomiting nervously when occasion demands. Still another has perfected heart-rending cries of anguish as he thunks his head desperately on the desk. And because of the SNULPs, I can guarantee there will always be someone with a lower grade than you.

Docket: In other words, for our psychological well-being the Law School is paying people to pose as poor students? Our readers may find

swallow.

Dr. Plaff: I hope so; belief would make our SNULPs less effective. In fact, unless you wish to return to the madness and uncertainties of former days, I suggest you don't print this interview, and forget you've ever heard of the Scatterbrain Scholarships. §

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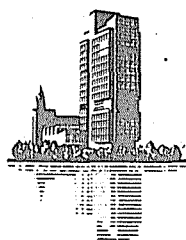
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