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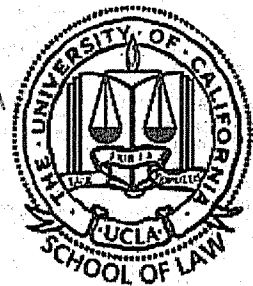
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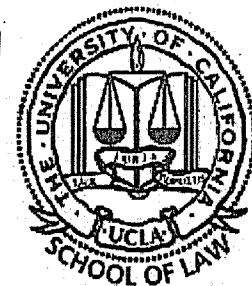
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THE DOCKET

UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW



Celebrating 50 years of journalism

VOLUME 50, NUMBER 3

405 HILGARD AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90095

NOVEMBER 2001

Professor Ed McCaffery: Bringing Fun and Frivolity to a Taxing Subject

Toby Bordelon
Editor-in-Chief

Professor Ed McCaffery is certainly one of the more colorful teachers to grace a classroom at UCLA Law School. "Eccentric" is a word often tossed about to describe him, and on occasion his lectures can seem like stand-up comedy. But one should not confuse his humor with a lack of respect for the subject matter. He cares passionately about tax, and teaching it, and can be seen talking to students in the classroom long after class has ended.

McCaffery did his undergraduate work at Yale, where he majored in both Philosophy and Classics. His teaching desires surfaced early; after graduating, he taught high school Latin. He then went on to get his JD at Harvard Law School and clerked with the New Jersey Supreme Court afterwards. He spent three years practicing law, focusing on tax and estate planning. In 1984, he became a professor at USC and has been there ever since, picking up a Master's in economics during that time. He visited at his undergrad alma mater for a year, teaching tax at Yale law school from 93-94, and since 1994 has held a joint appointment on the faculty at Cal Tech.

Professor McCaffery came to UCLA to teach tax last year, in the fall of 2000, and returned again this fall. He says he has enjoyed his time here, but has no plans to make it permanent. He is very

loyal to USC and says that switching between the two schools would be "like going from the Mets to the Yankees." (Though he won't say which one is which.)

When asked about the current status of the practice of tax, he says it's in a state of flux. It's been hard to practice tax at a big firm recently, he says. Tax is a complex subject that is difficult to excel in straight out of law school, and given the rise in salaries and increase in billing rates and billable hours, few firms have the time to allow new associates to gain expertise. They are expected to hit the ground running and, with respect to tax, that doesn't really work. Additionally, a reduction in tax rates and other changes in the tax laws in the 1980's have reduced the opportunity for sophisticated tax planning, reducing the need for tax specialists in law firms. Many big firm tax attorneys now tend to be more of a support tool for the corporate and real estate departments.

The emergence of the Big Five accounting firms has been another factor, McCaffery says. They have taken some of the tax work from the law firms, growing dramatically during the 1990's and hiring tax lawyers, who are happy to go because it's far more profitable. However, with the end of the 1990's there has been a big shakeup at the accounting firms; they are rethinking their hiring of JD's and retrenching. The practice of tax will naturally see even more

changes, perhaps shifting back towards law firms again.

Professor McCaffery brings his personality to the classroom, and makes no attempt to hide it. This is a good thing, he says, as it is beneficial for students to be exposed to multiple teaching approaches. He says the law is a very serious subject, but the classroom should be fun, and he tries to make it so. He wants his students to feel comfortable. He acknowledges that tax can be dry, technical, and intimidating. He prefers not to call on students, taking the attitude that they are adults and can be prepared or not as they choose.

McCaffery lightens the mood with his animated teaching style, occasionally doing little jigs at the front of the room, and making numerous colorful comments, such as "tax the bastard," "I dance around like a Shakespearian fairy," and many others which probably should not be reprinted in a family newspaper, all to the delight and amusement of his students. Christine Souhrada, a 2L in McCaffery's class this fall, recounts a humorous incident involving cotton candy. One student brought some to class on Halloween from the Winter Carnival in the courtyard. "He put a wad of it on his butt and hopped around like a bunny," she says.

While he obviously doesn't take himself too seriously, McCaffery sees tax as an immensely important subject. He notes that it's the major vehicle for wealth



redistribution in this country, and has a major impact on our everyday lives, influencing everything from health care benefits to the dynamics of households and the role of women in society. "It's a problem that only a few people understand it," he says. "That's bad for democracy."

"There is a logic to tax," McCaffery says, which goes deeper than the statute and rules. It's a factual subject, based on principles of economics. He tries to be general in his class, focusing on these basic principles that underlie the tax code, to get his students to see it on a conceptual, big-picture level, and under-

SEE PROF, PAGE 10

Slaving Away on the Moot Court Chain Gang

Elena Gerli
2L

While this may shock and dismay those of you who know me (and maybe some who don't), my GPA is not stellar. It doesn't suck, mind you, but it's really... average. So OCIP was not a self-affirming experience for me, and after a flurry of rejections, I was left with no summer job lined up, and serious self-doubts. It's my fault really, because I tried to buck the system and show everyone that grades are not the end-all and be-all of OCIP. I was wrong. They are.

My point is, however, that I seriously started to believe that those firms

were right not to hire me. After all I am an average student, so doesn't it follow that I'm likely to be an average lawyer? But there have been few things that I have wanted more in my life than to be a great lawyer, and a great trial lawyer at that. So I worked really hard on my Moot Court brief and on my argument, because I wanted to learn as much as possible from the experience, and because I wanted to prove to myself that I could transcend my grades. And this is what I want to tell you about, my Moot Court experience.

I've known since last year that I would participate in Moot Court. My mentor, the amazing Celeste Drake, won the Roscoe Pound competition last year, and totally inspired me. When the day came to sign up, my partner, Katie Fesler, and I paid our \$40 each, picked up the assignment, and printed the cases. Then we stared at that huge pile of paper as though it was an alien carcass. After the initial shock, we split up the issues: I took on the Equal Protection challenge, and Katie took on the procedural/Art. III issue. By the way, thank you Katie for taking the procedural issue; I would have

killed myself if I'd had to do it.

I had about 18 cases. Some Supreme Court cases, some Circuit Court cases, and some District Court cases. I began by reading the Supreme Court cases. With the benefit of hindsight, I do not recommend this as a starting point. The Supreme Court has not directly decided the issue at hand (well, duh!), so all the cases dealt with more or less related issues. So, lesson number one: Start with the cases that are on point, otherwise you'll freak yourself out! Anyway, it took me about four days to get through them all. I thought I was never going to be done. As I read and charted the cases, fragments of arguments flashed through my head, and I wrote them down anywhere I could. My kitchen table was a messy pile of cases, bits of paper, post-its, and on top of it all, my computer, precariously balanced. At one point my landlord had to do some work in the kitchen, and wanted to put some pans on the table. I warned him that if he touched the table, I would tear his arm off and beat him with it. I am normally not a physically aggressive person.

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EDITORIAL

We have heard some rather troubling news out of the offices of the UCLA Law Review. It concerns the manner in which board members are chosen. They way we hear it, the new board is chosen in the spring of each year by the outgoing board. Theoretically, good ol' American democracy prevails, with the principle of one person-one vote applying. The old board casts their vote for the people applying for the various positions and the person with the most votes gets it.

This is a fine system and we don't have any problem with it, nor should anyone else. The problem lies in the fact that, in the past, the theory has apparently not translated into practice. We have heard that last year certain members of the board abused their power in an attempt to get those they wanted into certain positions, delaying and postponing the vote until they were sure it would go their way, pressuring people into voting a certain way, and even outright ignoring the opinions of others on the board. This behavior, reminiscent of the backroom politics of Boss Tweed and Mayor Daley, has no place in the main law journal of the Law School.

If people believe this is a problem, then it is a problem and needs to be addressed by the current board. The system of one person-one vote should apply in practice, not just in theory. The process of choosing board members, as well as the process of choosing members, should be fair.

The UCLA Law Review is unique in that grades are not a factor for membership. It is purely a merit-based system; one gets in on the strength of one's write-on comment. The

Law Review holds out this system as proof that UCLA Law Review is dedicated to quality in its membership, selecting those who have the best skills for the job. If they are going to maintain this image, than the Law Review needs to be a meritocracy all the way to the top. Board members should be chosen by their skills, not by their personal relationships with someone else. Otherwise, quality will suffer and continue to suffer as the system perpetuates itself and begins to affect the selection of new members.

The Law Review reflects on the entire Law School, being the premiere scholarly journal of our institution. It should be above reproach.

While we're on the topic of fairness, there's something else we should mention. The SBA will vote next semester on whether or not to amend its by-laws to allow religious, political, and ideological organizations to receive funding. The UCLA Graduate Student Association has already done so, in line with the recent US Supreme Court decision in *Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin v. Southworth*.

It seems fair that the SBA should not discriminate against certain student groups in allocating funding. Groups like the Federalist Society and the Jewish Student Association have just as much right to be funded as the Sports Law Federation and La Raza. If you're going to fund some groups, shouldn't you fund them all?

This is obviously an issue that's very important to the students at the law school, and we applaud the SBA for taking the time to give it the consideration it deserves. Students who feel strongly one way or the other should talk to their SBA representative and let their opinions be heard.

Dinner on the Docket

Willow Mc Jilton
Kenny Roost

Last month *The Docket* hosted dinner at C & O Trattoria, a good Italian restaurant with take-home finals-sized portions. The evening's highlight is the nightly singing of "That's Amore" (which is drunken singing, if you're lucky enough). Waiters pass out (pun intended) song sheets to us patrons and everyone belts out "That's Amore" while clinking (shattering, if drunk) wine glasses with all of the waiters walking by. It's great fun!!

C&O is very affordable, especially eating family style. The large portions weigh more than most LA models, and taste better too.

Highly recommended: Calamari Fritti (a lovely way to kick the meal off, besides the ubiquitous, free and endless

garlic rolls, which also are yum yum yummy), Rigatoni (with Tomato-Cream Sauce, Sweet Basil, Garlic, Extra Virgin Olive Oil) and Penne al Fumo (with Smoked Mozzarella, Cream, Fresh Roma Tomato, Sweet Basil, Roasted Eggplant — warning — EXTREMELY cheesy). The tartufo is a good dessert, too.

Highly dubious: the tiramisu — it tastes like bland birthday cake. Also, the shell-fish dishes are ill-prepared (not necessarily dangerous, just yuck yuck yucky).

Reservations are available only for parties of 8 or more. Otherwise, brace yourself for a transitory wait. More info available at the webpage that also sings: www.cotrattoria.com

The joint's located at 31 Washington Boulevard, Marina Del Rey, CA 90292, at the Venice Pier.

Academic Success Programs for Spring 2002

Johanna Schiavoni

Attention One Ls: The following is some preliminary information regarding the small section of Torts (section 9) and TF-led study groups for next semester.

Torts Section 9

Torts Section 9 is a special section of Torts created in 1985 and taught by Professor Knaplund. The section is aimed at helping students improve their study methods and exam-taking skills. The class is small, and includes writing exercises, small group work, and a mid-term exam, all with extensive feedback from Professor Knaplund. Participation in this course is elective and voluntary, and is substituted for the student's regular section of Torts. Students are selected to participate in the course based on an application process to occur at the beginning of Spring semester.

TF-led study groups

Every first year section will have one Teaching Fellow in Spring 2002, either for Constitutional Law or for Torts. The TFs will work on augmenting skills that the Fall TFs addressed. Participants in the TF section will be selected based on an application process to occur at the beginning of Spring semester. However,

every student is invited to attend the Spring TF's office hours.

The TFs for Spring 2002 are:

Torts:

Professor Abel = Devin McRae
Professor Olsen = Andrew Kendall
Professor Knaplund = Phuong Young & Azalea Park

Constitutional Law:

Professor Harris = Alyson Dinsmore
Professor Karst = Lisa Weinberger

Supervising TF:

Johanna Schiavoni

The Application Process

Enrollment in Torts Section 9 and in the TF-led study groups is limited to those students with academic need, based primarily on the first semester grades. Early next semester, Professor Knaplund and the Spring TFs will visit your classes to and hold informational sessions to provide further information about the application processes for both Torts Section 9 and the TF-led study groups. The applications will be available at the Records office Spring semester.

Student prepares for finals by buying books

3L Bryan McMichael began his preparation for finals last Thursday by buying his books. McMichael is part of an elite group of students who have chosen to wait until the end of the semester to see which books are actually necessary in a class before they buy them. "Last semester I bought three books for Professional Responsibilities and I never tore the cellophane off any of them. I learned my lesson the hard way," laments McMichael.

Peering into McMichael's book-bag, one will see two copies of CaseNotes, two copies of Gilbert OutLines, and a copy of Article 9—Secured Transactions. When asked, "Why the hell did you buy Article 9?" McMichael replied, "This copy was outdated two years ago and

they were giving it away. I'm going to use it to heat my apartment over the Winter Break."

McMichael's study plan involves joining a study group to "snag some smart dude's outlines," sitting behind some "smart dude with a big, bright computer screen during the final," and "spreading my nasty cold among the student body over the reading days."

McMichael's study plan has proven extremely successful, as it has placed him in the top 95% of the class. "If I can pass Evidence and nail Remedies, then I'll be an Order of the Coif contender. Of course, lightning will have to destroy the records office first," expresses McMichael.

THE DOCKET

UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW

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Brave New World

Toby Bordelon
Editor-in-Chief

First off, 10 points to anyone who knows where the title to this column comes from. (And no, it's not the novel by Aldous Huxley. He ripped it off from somebody else.)

On the way to Disneyland back in August, I was reading an article in the Times. Scientists are working on ways to grow embryos from unfertilized eggs. Quite remarkable, really. Growing a human embryo without using sperm. This was back when Bush had just announced his guidelines on stem cell research and the goal was to create a source of stem cells that would fall outside the White House's objections to experimenting on aborted fetuses. Since these embryos would be unfertilized, they wouldn't technically be "human" life (since, one presumes, they would have only half the requisite chromosomes), and therefore no one would have moral objections to using them to harvest stem cells.

The scientist theorize that the embryos wouldn't last very long, maybe several weeks at the most, at which point they would self-destruct. But that really wouldn't matter, since the goal here is not to grow a person, it's to harvest the stem cells. The article went on to talk about the debate over the morality of using embryos for stem cells, delving into

where the dividing line should be as to when an embryo is considered human life. Five days? Nine? Fourteen? How many days is enough?

Naturally, this got me thinking. (What else is one going to do on the road to Disneyland?) What exactly is life? What does it mean to be alive? What does it mean to be human? These are questions we all ask ourselves from time to time (or should, at least). And it seems that in times of controversial technological advances, especially in the realm of biotechnology, these questions get asked even more.

It wasn't too long ago that the Supreme Court was drawing the line at viability, and then by trimesters. Viability has always been problematic because it keeps changing. As technology gets better, viability gets pushed back further and further. We're not talking about trimesters anymore, we're talking about days. And it won't be too long when the very question of viability is completely irrelevant. Right now, the cloning techniques being used still require a mother's womb to nurture the embryo, but it's not hard to see the day when an organism, whether cloned or not, can be grown in an artificial womb of some kind. Maybe one of those cloning tubes we see on the X-Files or other science-fiction movies.

Our technology is making rapid advances, more rapid than most of us can keep up with. I remember playing text

based adventure games on a computer with no hard drive and a monochrome monitor. Palm pilots have more power than that now. I was the coolest kid on the block when I got my 286 Intel processor computer. It wouldn't even make a decent doorstop now. Too bulky. I used to dial up to bulletin board services to play games online, no pictures, just text. Now we have the Internet and full-color online games. In the biotech arena, we're cloning animals left and right, eradicating once deadly diseases, and mapping the human genome.

People talk and write about this stuff all the time, and it's becoming cliché, the idea of modern technology pushing the limits of philosophy and causing us to ponder the meaning of life and morality like we never have before. But even so, it bears thinking about. I think that maybe we don't really consider it, because it is talked about so often. We just have a conversation about it because it's interesting and then we move on without really coming to any conclusions or really understanding the world we're living in.

A year ago, I would have asked myself if we were ready for what the future holds. That's a pointless question, though. It doesn't matter. We've started down the path, and it's too late to turn back. We will continue to advance and discover. We will clone a human being (it actually wouldn't surprise me to learn that someone already has) and no one

can stop that. It will happen. Ready or not, we're hurtling towards the future.

We would do well to remember that there is more to life than the physical world. In today's world, it seems that's what we focus on most, the illusion, while ignoring the spiritual reality around and within us. True progress is not technological advances; it is the advancement of the soul. When we talk about the morality of using embryos for stem cell research, or debate whether or not "life" begins at 5 days or 9 days, we're really missing the point. Life isn't a collection of cells and DNA. It's much, much more than that. As we expand our knowledge of science and technology, we must also expand our knowledge of ourselves, of our souls, of life itself.

We stand on the brink of something big, a new awakening perhaps. Just beyond the horizon is a world that we can barely comprehend, and a state of existence that is beyond anything we have ever known. Some of us have tasted bits of it, just enough to be awestruck, and perhaps a little terrified. We have to move forward, that much is clear. How we move forward, which direction we take, that's up to us. I believe in humanity, I believe that we have far more potential than we realize, but we can't just stagger forward blindly without some sense of who we are.

It's time to wake up. It's time to live.

MEDICATION TIME

JONATHAN SHIMKUS
STAFF COLUMNIST

This month's article is dedicated to all of our readers that are trying to become culturally sophisticated. (Construing the word "readers" EXTREMELY liberally, while at the same time changing "become culturally sophisticated" to "figuring out what the heck is that person drinking.") I'm going to tell you how to make a martini.

First off, "up" means no ice in the cup I am drinking from. NOT I don't want my drink chilled.

Secondly, you are actually going to taste the Vodka or Gin, so use a decent brand. This is not the place to save a few bucks. Every extra dollar you spend is one less hour in bed the next day. For vodka, I like Belvedere or Grey Goose. When drinking Gin, I usually stick to something like Tanqueray, just ask the bartender for a "top shelf" selection. A good rule of thumb for vodka is to look for a frosted bottle, they're expensive to make and the vodka usually matches its quality.

Martinis are made with Gin or Vodka. James Bond always drinks a Vodka martini. When he asks for his martini "shaken, not stirred" that is his suave way of asking for vodka because when you shake gin, it gets cloudy, and therefore becomes unappealing.

MARTINI

(regular)

You need to pour into your shaker/strainer:

5-8 drops of Dry Vermouth.

One and one half ounce of (Gin or Vodka)

STIR/shake and strain into an appropriate glass, add an olive or two.

A dry martini means only a dash of vermouth (the slightest little bit. Or put the vermouth in the glass before pouring, then dump out the vermouth immediately.)

An extra dry martini is the gentleman's way of asking for a shot of vodka or gin. You can "bless" the glass with your bottle of vermouth, but don't put any in.

Drinking a Martini can be a very rewarding experience. However, it is very strong and you won't need many to actually believe that the Aston Martin in the parking lot is yours. While those Choco and Apple Martinis are tasty, they are not suitable for upscale drinking. Finally, always remember a can of Pabst Blue Ribbon is much, much cheaper.

Professor Knaplund's Top Ten TIPS FOR EXAM SUCCESS

- #10. Think about how to preserve your brain & body through the ENTIRE exam period. Don't pull an "all-nighter" before your first exam and exhaust yourself. You need to be awake & alert at the end, so budget your time & energy wisely.
- #9. Set up a reasonable daily schedule and stick to it.
- #8. Eat well & get some exercise.
- #7. Research shows that you will retain the most information if you study at the same time as the test, so adjust your schedule accordingly.
- #6. DO NOT engage in "post mortems" after the exam. Instead, take the evening off & go to a movie, talk to your loved ones, go for a walk etc.
- #5. Find a comfortable, quiet place to study, preferably not in the law school.
- #4. Use your answering machine to screen ALL calls.
- #3. Arrive at school early on the day of your exams, so you can secure a good seat and not worry about rushing in late.
- #2. Take plenty of practice exams.

AND THE NUMBER ONE EXAM TIP:

No matter what happens, you are still a truly exceptional person and will have a wonderful life!!!

It all comes out in the end, so if it isn't all coming out – then it must not be the end!

Catherine OliverSmith
1L

Amazing how time flies when you're having fun. It's also amazing how quickly it passes when you are dreading your first law school exams. Just a few short months ago, I was bright-eyed and bushy-tailed (figuratively speaking – the Halloween costume was a cotton tail, not bushy) and thrilled to be back in school.

I told anyone who would listen that law school was such an improvement over working. What a great schedule. How interesting.

Surprisingly, people began to avoid me.

I want to let you all know: I HAVE SEEN THE LIGHT! It's at the end of a cold, dark and scary tunnel where I run and run and run and never get any closer to the end and.... wait, that's just a dream I seem to keep having. Sorry.

For those professors trying desperately to cram more information in my

head over the next 3 weeks, please note the following message:

Currently all synapses are busy, your information is very important to my grades, so please hang on and the first available synapse will be with you shortly. All questions will be handled in the order in which they were received.

My pathetically miniscule brain was not engineered to process all this information. I'm just a poor 486 processor (most of you will undoubtedly not even know what I am talking about) in a Pentium 4 world. (Sad thing is I really could have talked about being a Commodore with a tape drive, but NO ONE would understand me. It's like trying to explain Pong).

I was really staying on top of things then suddenly one day – BAM – I didn't go to my review session because I didn't remember it was Friday. This was immediately followed by my failing to meet with my law skills professor because the

meeting that I scheduled and had in my calendar was for the 4th at 10 and somehow I decided that I was meeting him on the 10th at 4.

It's been downhill even since.

Law school and senility* seem to have so much in common. My grandmother was really sharp and kept her wits about her well into her 80s (she told dirty limericks and danced on tables like a woman half her age) then it happened – BAM – like law school. She got a little lost one day and ended up in another state. Granted, she could still tell a dirty limerick, the problem was it was always the same one AND she told it every 10 minutes.

*There once was a monk in Siberia
Whose existence grew drearier and drearier
So he burst from his cell
With a hell of a yell
And eloped with the mother Superior!**

For those of you have asked, and actually several have, YES, I AM IRISH.*

To continue: Just like good ol' grandma, I regularly find myself in various different states. I'm blissfully in a state of ignorance when I get a bit lost and end up in a state of confusion (where I am actually becoming quite a celebrity) when I am suddenly lost in a state of bewilderment – an untamed frontier. As I thrash about in this wilderness seeking a state of peace, I plunge over a precipice into a state of panic (let me tell you, panic is no picnic). Ah, how I miss the carefree days of frolicking in a state of dishevelment and ...wait, that's my husband's recurring dream. Never mind.

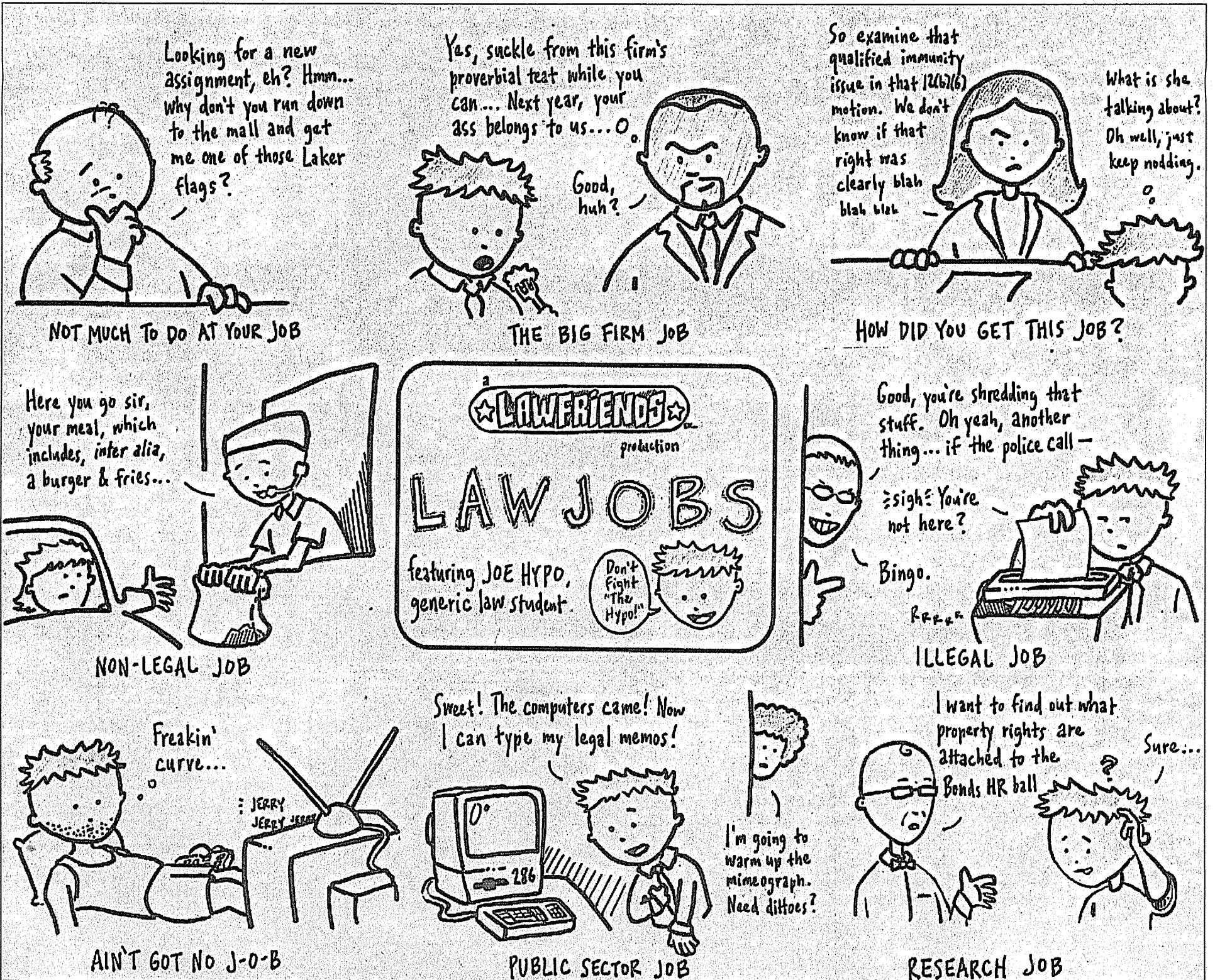
Where was I? Right! In a state of panic. The only state to go to from here is a state of intoxication immediately followed by a state of - OK – so the horse stopped twitching 3 states ago**.

Anyway, law school, like senility, sneaks up on you and.... Shit! I lost my train of thought.

* If you offended by my making fun of senility – tough shit.
If you are offended by my joke about monks and superior mothers - tough shit.
If you are offended by my comment about being Irish, you're not Irish.
If you aren't offended at all, you're my kind o' people.

** Horse, twitching, as in beating a dead one.

SWM 3L seeking beautiful, intelligent, dedicated job that will provide for and comfort in times of desperate hope. Must be shapely with big bucks. No children, no smoking, alcohol ok. Contact BM - #235365.



Advice from OCS

For 1Ls

If you haven't picked up your OCS Binder, be sure to pick one up in 77 Dodd Hall as this binder will give you comprehensive information regarding various types of employment, self-assessment, resume writing, cover letter writing and interviewing tips.

If you didn't attend the OCS Orientation, stop by OCS to pick up the handouts, which include a general job search timeline for 1Ls, judicial externship information and charts regarding where 1Ls have worked in the past 2 summers.

The timelines really vary for 1Ls depending on the employers; students should refer to the Charts to see the months in which the employers have hired in the past. The following timeline is very general and should not be taken as comprehensive as there are always employers who hire both earlier and later than what is indicated below:

December - January

Check the OCS job listings on the Internet or in the job listing binders in OCS.

Meet with your Section Advisor to begin devising your own job search strategy.

Begin conducting research on legal employers and gather their names, contact persons and addresses by using various online and print resources as outlined in your Career Services Binder and the First Year Job Search Timetable. Begin a targeted search to these employers.

Send application packets (including cover letter, resume, writing sample and list of references) to judges for judicial externship positions.

Mail letters and resumes to larger law firms that indicate they may consider first year students (in the *NALP First Year Hiring Index* and *NALP Directory*) and to other employers that have early deadlines for 1Ls.

Mail letters to employers in the city where you will spend the holiday break if you will be going out of town and have time to meet with them.

Submit resumes to OCS for the Government Agency Resume Collection by January 11 in conjunction with the Sixth Annual Government Reception and Information Fair that was held on November 14. (Other agencies may hire later in the semester so be sure to stop by OCS for chart regarding Government Agency Deadlines and other related handouts.)

Begin researching Public Interest Organizations that might interest you, send applications to them and prepare your resume for both Southern California Public Interest Career Day on February 2 and Northern California Public Interest Career Day in late February. (Information on public interest employers will be available in the PILP Office and OCS as well as on sites such as www.pslawnet.org.)

Watch for upcoming Spring Programs, including Interviewing Workshop and Practice Specialty Brown Bag Lunch Series.

February - May

Continue to check the OCS job listings on the Internet or in the job listing binders in OCS.

Touch base with your Section Advisor.

Continue to make contacts, send targeted letters to prospective employers and follow up with those from whom you have not heard. Many small and mid-size law firms as well as in-house legal departments in companies will begin to look for law clerks during this time.

Attend career-related programs, including:

Seventeenth Annual Public Interest Career Day

Practice Specialty Brown Bag Lunch Series

Entertainment Law panel series

Entertainment Law Day at Southwestern Law School

Government Career Information Day at Loyola Law School

Fifth Annual Small/Mid-Size Law Firm Program and Reception

General Career Services

Advice for 2Ls and 3Ls (and 1Ls)

Despite the perception that it is common practice for most employers to participate in the OCIP process, hiring so far in advance of their actual needs is simply not realistic or practical for the majority of employers. While OCS invites legal and non-legal employers of all types to participate in OCIP, employers who hire in the Fall semester through this process tend to be large law firms. Many other employers hire students both during the summer and after graduation, but most will not begin their hiring process until it is much closer to the time when they will actually have the need for the employee. Because of this, a large number of employers, including most government agencies in California and many smaller law firms, will not hire for post-graduate positions until after the candidate has taken or passed the Bar Exam.

Because many employers do not affirmatively recruit on campus, it is absolutely essential that students take the initiative and become proactive in their individual job searches. To facilitate this process, OCS helps students identify, learn about, and meet employers who do not hire through the OCIP process by sponsoring a number of events and activities. These include the Annual Government Reception and Information Fair, Public Interest Career Day and Small/Mid-Size Law Firm Reception, as well as a wealth of panel presentations regarding practice specialties and settings, and job search skills. In addition to our Job Listings, OCS also collects and has available resources that provide employment information about a wide range of employers, including several charts of where students have worked in the past, a Government Application Deadline Chart and numerous directories.

In a tight market such as the current market, it is even more important for you to take active steps in putting together your targeted job search strategy. One of the key aspects of your job search

is to really work through the self-assessment process. For instance, take the time to determine what type of work environment you believe best suits you; think about what types of classes you like and what substantive practice areas interest you. Furthermore, think about how you prioritize such aspects of your career as money and life outside of work. Engaging in this process will not only help you identify which job settings will be best for you, but will also make you a more credible and sincere interview candidate.

In the process of deciding what types of employers interest you the most, it is essential to make and cultivate contacts. Talk with classmates, your undergraduate alumni association, professors and friends. Also, if you haven't talked with your Section Advisor, make an appointment to see her as she can give you alumni contacts in the practice area and/or geographic location in which you are interested. Think about joining a Bar Association or attending CLE events to meet some lawyers in areas in which you'd like to practice. If the cost of an event is prohibitive, you may be able to volunteer at the event in order to have the fee waived or reduced.

Many of the employers who will hire students in the Spring and Summer, such as Government Agencies, Public Interest Organizations and Small and Mid-Sized Law Firms will be looking for students who are truly interested in the type of substantive areas they practice. Additionally, they seek students who are willing to take initiative and assume a lot of responsibility. Therefore, aspects of your background such as clinical courses, volunteer work and other practical experiences may help you market yourself to these employers.

Many organizations and firms may prefer to get acquainted with you and your work before making a longer commitment. Thus, one great way to get your foot in the door with smaller firms is to work part-time for them during the school year. The same is true for government agencies, especially if you learn that they are in the midst of a hiring freeze, so when the freeze is lifted you will have already made connections and demonstrated your commitment and ability. Everyone in OCS understands that the job search process can be overwhelming and frustrating and we are here to assist you in any way that we can. OCS will be closed on December 24, 25, 31 and January 1, but we will be open during the rest of the winter break and would be happy to begin or continue strategizing with you. If you will be out of the L.A. area over break, we can work with you via phone and e-mail if you would like. Additionally, if you will be searching for a position in the Bay Area and will be there during break, you can visit the other UC Law Schools' Career Services Offices by showing your UCLA Law ID. If you will be visiting another city and would like to use a law school's career services office there, please talk with your Section Advisor and/or Ron Grim so that we can try to set up reciprocity for you.

'Twas the Night Before Finals

(an adaptation of an anonymous, infamous email)

'Twas the night before finals
And all through the college
The students were praying
For last minute knowledge

Most were quite sleepy
But none touched their beds
While visions of essays
Danced in their heads

Out in the taverns
A few were still drinking
And hoping that liquor
Would loosen their thinking

In my own room
I had been pacing
And dreading exams
I soon would be facing

My roommate was speechless
His nose in his books
And my comments to him
Drew unfriendly looks

I drained all the coffee
And brewed a new pot
No longer caring
That my nerves were shot

I stared at my notes
But my thoughts were all muddy
My eyes went ablur
And I just couldn't study

"Some pizza might help"
I said with a shiver
But each place I called
Refused to deliver

I'd nearly concluded
That life was too cruel
With futures depending
On grades earned in school

When all of the sudden
The door opened wide
And Patron Saint Put-It-Off
Ambled inside

His spirit was careless
His manner was mellow
But summoning effort
He started to bellow

"What kind of student
Would make such a fuss
To toss back at teachers
What they toss at us?"

On Emanuels! On Case Notes!
On last year's exams
On Wingit and Slingit
And Last-Minute Crams!"

His message delivered
He vanished from sight
But we all heard him laughing
Outside in the night

Your teachers have pegged you
So just do your best...
Happy Finals to All
And to All, a good test."

Docket readership doubles to eight. Authorities cite lack of Bruce Gibney articles as cause. See page 17 for full story.

UCLA Law Library: Summer As an RA

Sam Feldman
2L

It's the time of year when the search for the summer job begins. You have heard that only a handful get firm jobs and funding for other work is hard to come by. Simply put, if you need money, flexibility and a great learning experience consider working as a research assistant.

The library at UCLA? Not exactly what you had planned? Neither had I. The library program involves many advantages and a few disadvantages. Most of the researchers give the job a thumbs up. Here is the job in a nutshell:

Linda O'Connor conducts the interview. If you have done some research (particularly on the computer) and have worked in academic areas, you have a good chance of landing this job. While grades probably help, they are not determinative (sorry for the lawyerspeak). If you have a background or interest in a specific area (International law, real estate, philosophy etc.) this may help Linda assign you to the appropriate professor.

My own situation was unique in that my work involved materials in religion and philosophy. Most of the researchers helped professors in finding materials and cases that addressed a general question. RAs do some cite checking and editing. We wrote memos that summarized the work we had done or memos that suggested possible answers to the professor's questions.

Enough already, how does it pay? Not bad, about \$15/hr. If it works out, some continue through the 2d year and get a raise (but I warn you that 2d year first semester may preclude this option). Flexibility is the key. One of the perks is that we get access to the library (it's more exciting than it sounds) at any time. There are numerous computer terminals, printers and copy machines. The lounge has tables and a fridge. It is not uncommon to see RAs at the library, on the weekend.

As long as an RA is in communication with the professor and completes the work, the hours are up to the researcher. I did some work while out of town and I wrote some materials at home.

Nearly all the RAs were very pleased with their assigned professors. The job provides an opportunity to relate to a professor in both a student/mentor capacity and as colleagues (well, not quite). When an RA edits a professor's article or discusses a question with the professor, the professors tend to be very respectful and helpful.

Most of us applied around March or April but this is subject to the need for researchers. The dress code does not exist and it is advisable to pay for summer parking if you do not want to take the bus. There is a two-day training followed by a "road test" which tests your ability to find anything on Orion, Melvyl or worldcat (not to mention Lexis and Westlaw). If you have never heard of these things, then this job will train you to find nearly any book, article or case that you need.

Other than the independence and flexibility, the best thing about the job is Linda and the staff. They were extremely helpful and understanding about our mistakes. The staff is made up of library sleuths. If it's in print, they will find it! The disadvantage, well, I liked it, but it is working at UCLA all summer. The school is beautiful when it is isolated and quiet. Another disadvantage is that because of interest and background, you may not get the subject or professor you want. But most of us were pleasantly surprised.

If you didn't get the 24k job and you can't afford to take an internship, then consider the position of research assistant. You can work anywhere from 20-40 hrs/wk. The job pays better than most grants and the staff is very helpful. You will learn to feel confident about researching and editing for professors. The flexibility, pay and atmosphere make for a rewarding experience. Oh, and it looks good on the resume!

The Summer I Fell In Love With Washington, D.C.

Sarah Friedman
3L

Last summer was a blast, from start to finish. Probably partly because of where I was and partly because of the people I met there. Most of the people I worked with were really great, both summer law clerks and attorneys. I spent most of my free time with the law clerks and younger attorneys, and I think by the end of the summer I had seen pretty much every bar in DC, or at least it felt that way. (I think the best bar in DC is the one on top of the Hotel Washington where you can see out over the whole city—at night it is just gorgeous). But we did lots of other stuff, too. We spent a day touring Gettysburg and Hershey World in Hershey, Pennsylvania. I also saw the Holocaust Museum which is very well done, incredibly disturbing. Although, I think my three favorite things that I did in DC were going to a movie on the green (movies outside on the lawn in front of the Washington Monument), going rollerblading on the beautiful C&O Canal Trail in Georgetown, and touring the FDR and Jefferson memorials at night. I have lived in California for my whole life so I thought it would be fun to live on the East Coast for a summer, but I was sure that I would work in California after law school. However, after this past summer I think I will be working in DC next year both because it is the best place to go if you want to work for the federal government and it is just such an awesome city. There is something to be said for a pedestrian city where you don't have to have a car, and can get around by metro or by foot and the occasional taxi.

The Federal Trade Commission was interviewing at Fall OCIP and I just figured I'd sign up. Prior to my interview, I knew that the FTC was a federal government agency that dealt with antitrust issues and might find my Economics background useful. And by my second year I had a feeling that I wanted to do government work once I graduated both be-

cause of the lifestyle and the type of work I thought I would be given. I knew that in a government agency I would probably work fewer hours and would probably be given more responsibility sooner than I would be elsewhere.

Last summer I worked in one of the mergers shops of the FTC Bureau of Competition. The FTC is broken down into two Bureaus—the Bureau of Competition and the Bureau of Consumer Protection. The Bureau of Competition has five different shops—Mergers I-III, Compliance, and Anticompetitive Practices. I worked in Mergers III, which reviews both food and petrochemical mergers (please don't ask me why those two things go together). The FTC is headed by five Commissioners appointed by the President, but no more than three Commissioners are allowed to be of the same political party. And in order for the FTC staff attorneys to be able to bring a case, three of the five Commissioners have to vote to bring that case. So getting to bring a case is a very political process, and it can be very frustrating to staff attorneys who have worked months on a case if they do not get the three requisite votes.

I spent the whole summer working with a team on one case—there were two summer law clerks, including myself, assigned to that case. I really feel like I learned a lot about both the practice of law in general and antitrust law specifically last summer. All of the attorneys on the case were extremely nice, but two in particular were incredibly helpful with answering questions (which was awesome because I had not yet taken Antitrust) and were just great mentors. I found most of the work I did both challenging and interesting, although I could have done without the many boxes of documents we had to read—I did not realize just how document intensive merger law is. For the case I was working on over the summer, the FTC received 5000 boxes. I also never dreamed that I would learn as much as I did about the

SEE FTC, PAGE 10

My Summer at a Law Firm and How I Got There

Matthew W. Steinmeier
2L

For all the 1Ls who are busy cramming for finals, but still have time to occasionally wonder about how to get one of those coveted firm jobs next summer, I have some good news. Even if spring OCIP doesn't work out for you, there's still a way to find a lucrative and rewarding summer job, though it involves a considerable amount of hustle and pounding the pavement.

This summer I worked for Winston & Strawn's Los Angeles office. After failing to get a callback interview through Spring OCIP, I flooded the firms with resumes and cover letters. My G.P.A. after the fall semester was about 3.7, so I was right on the cusp of the 1Ls who were offered big-firm jobs.

In the end, I think I solicited jobs from nearly 60 firms. I targeted firms with litigation departments that were interested in hiring 1Ls. After receiving rejection letters from 40 or so firms, I finally got a hit. Winston & Strawn, a large national firm based in Chicago, wanted to interview me for their

fledgling Los Angeles office. I was a little nervous preparing for the interview; however, a friend of mine who worked on the hiring committee at another large firm told me just to be myself.

Apparently, for the most part, if you get a callback interview, the attorneys just want to make sure that you are someone they can stand spending a summer with. I had a half-day interview with three attorneys (one partner and two associates) and my friend's advice worked well. My meetings with the attorneys were very relaxed and the conversation was informal. Winston made me an offer about a week later.

For most of you 1L's seeking firm work for your first summer, you may have to follow this tact. Spring OCIP offers to 1L's last year were few and far between, and given the spiraling economy, there likely will be even fewer offers this year. My advice is that you develop a generic cover letter and research a number of firms that will hire 1L's (begin right after you return from vacation). Lexis is a great starting point. You can filter all of the firms that hire 1L's and that pay a certain salary. From

there you will get a list that you can take to Career Services and look up the firms to see if you would be interested. Performing your own job search is hard work and it makes for a couple of stressful weeks, but it may be the only way you will get a job (unless you have a 4.0 G.P.A. or some good connections). Do not be discouraged by the rejections, because they are going to come in droves. Last year I received only three positive responses from my 60 resumes. If you really want to do firm work, however, the effort is worth it.

Winston & Strawn is an incredible place to work. The Los Angeles office is small but growing at about 25 attorneys. Because they are so small and also so busy, they could not afford to just wine and dine us (as is often the case in a summer associate program at a large firm). In fact, the two other summer interns and myself were thrown into the fire.

On day one I was given my first assignment—to write a memo evaluating the viability of a class action lawsuit against our client alleging a violation of the California Consumers' Legal

Remedies Act. What? Does this have anything to do with the *Neighborhood* rule? I was a little overwhelmed; however, I one of my fellow summer associates who arrived two weeks before me quickly guided me in the right direction. "Go talk to John or Berg," she said. So I did. And to my surprise, they were extremely helpful. Berg and John are third and fourth year (or thereabouts) associates. They were a great resource because they were extremely intelligent and had been doing a boatload of research and writing for the previous few years. I finished the memo and got some good feedback from my mentor and the partner who had assigned it.

For the most part, this was how most of my projects went at Winston. The attorneys were very helpful and their doors were always open to me (associates are usually the best resource for research tips). It was sometimes hard to get feedback from the attorneys because they were so busy. At the end of the summer I had completed 18 projects, including 10 memos. My other projects included

SEE FIRM, PAGE 10

Summer in the Public Interest

Eliza Smith
2L

While some of you knew you wanted a career in public interest law before you came to law school, it may come as a surprise to the rest of you that there is a vast legal world beyond that of the law firms. The world of public interest law is diverse, exciting, and offers a plethora of opportunities. I decided to come to law school to pursue a career in environmental law, and despite the constant temptations to enter the lucrative firm practice, I am trying to stay committed to that goal. Largely due to the fascinating work I did last summer, as well as peer support and encouragement, staying on track has been easy.

The Job

During the summer of 2001, I worked as a law clerk at the Santa Monica BayKeeper, a local environmental watchdog organization. The group advocates for area waterbodies, such as the Los Angeles River, Ballona Creek, and the Santa Monica Bay, by enforcing compliance with environmental laws. While the director of the Santa Monica BayKeeper, Steve Fleischli, is an attorney and UCLA alum, the legal work is mostly contracted out to the public interest firm, Lawyers for Clean Water ("LCW"). I worked directly with the LCW attorneys.

Public interest organizations tend to be comparatively casual. At the BayKeeper, there was no dress code and the hours were flexible. I was required to work 40 hours per week, as well as keep a time log, but could come and go as I pleased. I normally worked from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. I was rarely required to take work home.

I spent much of the summer working on comment letters on the 1998-2005 General Plan Update for the City of Los Angeles. This planning document, which guides all kinds of new development in the city, has yet to be certified by the state. Lawyers for Clean Water, representing a coalition of environmental organizations including the Santa Monica BayKeeper, decided to take this opportunity to attempt to guide local development policy based on smart-growth, anti-urban sprawl principles.

As the vote to approve the Plan approached, I received my first task: to draft a final comment letter to the City. The letter, a combination of various legal memoranda as well as policy proposals based on regional studies, restated the grounds on which the City would be sub-

ject to liability for failure to conduct appropriate environmental review, and recommended smart growth programs and policies. In addition to the work in the office, I attended City Council meetings and hearings relevant to my summer projects.

I also conducted a significant amount of legal research and drafted memos for the two supervising attorneys. I worked closely with them and the two other law clerks in choosing assignments, receiving help, and getting feedback. LCW recognized all of the clerks' desire to produce a solid writing sample and tailored our projects accordingly. I now have two 30-page public comment letters (which are not work product or confidential, and can therefore be shared with potential employers), as well as a few memos to add to my legal writing portfolio.

Largely due to time and resource constraints, there was no formal training program at BayKeeper. We were oriented during the first week and assigned projects to get us acquainted with the current projects - then we jumped in. Because I learn best by doing, I didn't feel disadvantaged by the lack of formal training. However, after learning about the programs provided at some law firms, I believe a formal training program could enhance any summer experience, public interest included.

Finding the Job

The Santa Monica BayKeeper and Lawyers for Clean Water attended the Public Interest Career Day. This day-long career fair, where representatives from various public interest organizations and government offices are available to answer questions and give out information, is a tremendous opportunity to learn more about public interest employment opportunities. Limited interviews are conducted that day as well.

A little research before Public Interest Career day and a preemptory letter and resume to the organizations in which you are interested does not hurt. Public Interest Career Day is a good opportunity to meet the people you have already contacted by phone or letter. To learn more about the organizations, there are vast resources available in the Program for Public Interest Law and Policy (PPILP) office, as well as Career Services, including descriptions and evaluations of positions held by UCLA students in the past. Cathy Mayorkas, director of

SEE PPILP, PAGE 10

Finding a Public Interest Job

Students pursuing public interest jobs can start their job search at UCLA's Center for Public Interest Programs. Here you will learn about a variety of job opportunities and funding options.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST JOB SEARCH TIMELINE

A public interest job search often requires more time, ingenuity, and perseverance than the search for a private law firm job. Unlike many private law firms, most public interest (and government) employers lack the resources and time to come to campus for formal recruiting. They often cannot anticipate their hiring needs for the following summer as early as the traditional private firms do. Rather, public interest organizations typically recruit either in the spring, or as positions and funding become available. Indeed, *the vast majority of public interest hiring takes place from January to May.*

In light of the specific public interest hiring timetable, you should begin to develop your job search strategy towards the end of this semester or very early in the Spring semester. And, you should watch for this year's Southern California Public Interest Career Day, which is going to be held on Saturday, February 2, and the variety of public interest programs upcoming in January. And, of course, you should touch base with your Career Services Section Advisor and/or stop by the Center for Public Interest Programs.

BEGINNING THE JOB SEARCH PROCESS

To begin identifying settings in which you would like to work this summer and to begin working on and refining your job search tools, you should pick up a copy of both the *Summer Public Interest Job Search and Resource Guide*, available in the Center for Public Interest Programs and the Office of Career Services, and your 1L notebook, available in the Office of Career Services. And, you should make an appointment with your Career Services Section Advisor and/or Center for Public Interest Programs staff.

SCHOOL OF LAW FUNDING SOURCES

Following is a brief descriptive listing of the UCLA-affiliated funding sources:

Cesar Chavez Public Service Summer Fellowships

The UCLA School of Law La Raza Law School Alumni Organization annually provides summer fellowships to eligible law students engaged in public interest work. The number of fellowships awarded depends, in part, on the amount of money raised. This past year, the Organization awarded two fellowships. The fellowship application process typically takes place in the Spring semester.

Drown Foundation Public Sector Summer Fellowships

During the last two years, the School of Law has received a grant from the Joseph Drown Foundation to enable students with financial need to pursue otherwise unpaid summer work in the public sector. To be eligible for a Drown Foundation Summer Work-Study Fellowship, you must have a tentative offer of law-related employment from a public sector agency or office and must be eligible for Federal Work-Study. Fellowship recipients may earn up to \$4,000 for ten weeks of work during the summer. The fellowship application process takes place in the Spring semester.

Gene Chao Human Rights Summer Fellowship

This is a new fellowship named after a School of Law alumnus. The fellowship is intended to be awarded on an annual basis to a student working with a governmental, intergovernmental, or public interest organization concerned with human rights. Students may choose to work with an eligible organization anywhere in the world.

Karen Hauser Memorial Fellowship

The fellowship, named in memory of a former School of Law student, is intended to be awarded on an annual basis to a student working in the area of children's rights. The fellowship application process takes place in the Spring semester, in conjunction with the PILF Grant application process.

Michael Palley Fellowship in Consumer Law

SEE SEARCH, PAGE 14

Getting Started for a Career in Worker's Justice

Looking for trial advocacy experience?

Want an opportunity to apply your book smarts to a real case?

Seeking a chance to represent a client in an administrative hearing?

Workers' Justice Project, a UCLA student organization, is seeking volunteers to represent clients before the Labor Commissioner in wage claim hearings under attorney supervision. The wage claim process is an administrative proceeding authorized by the California Labor Code to provide a venue for working people who have been denied minimum wage, overtime, or the wages promised to them. Workers with a wage claim can represent themselves, but are more likely to be successful if represented by an advocate.

Because wage claims are an administrative proceeding, non-attorneys

can act as advocates. This is a great opportunity for law students to get firsthand experience:

- Developing client rapport
- Preparing and investigating a claim
- Writing a trial brief
- Negotiating with opposing counsel
- Learning oral advocacy, including how to do opening statements, witness examination, and closing arguments.

An attorney from a legal service organization such as Bet Tzedek, Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, or the Garment Workers Center, closely supervises all student advocates. Students will be able to attend a hearing with an

attorney to observe the process before taking on their own case. The time commitment varies depending on the complexity of the claim, but student advocates should plan on spending 15 to 20 hours preparing and arguing a wage claim.

Workers Justice Project is also seeking volunteers to perform client intake interviews at workers rights clinics under the supervision of Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles attorneys. The clinics provides information, advice and assistance to workers who have not been paid the minimum wage, overtime or wages promised by their employers, or who face other problems on the job. One clinic is held on Wednesdays at Las Familias del Pueblo in downtown Los Angeles. A second clinic will begin in January, 2002 in the Pico-Union area. Volunteers are needed to interview work-

ers and complete appropriate forms at the clinics.

Most of the workers pursuing wage claims in Los Angeles are garment workers, day laborers, domestic workers, and restaurant workers. About 160,000 garment workers and 20,000 day laborers work in Los Angeles. Many of these workers are recent immigrants from Korea, China, and South and Central America, often with limited English speaking ability, who have little information about their rights and regularly face a host of unfair employer practices. The wage claim process attempts to make the legal system more accessible to all working people.

If you are interested in representing a worker or conducting client intake interviews, please contact Anne Clinton at clinton@2002.law.ucla.edu.

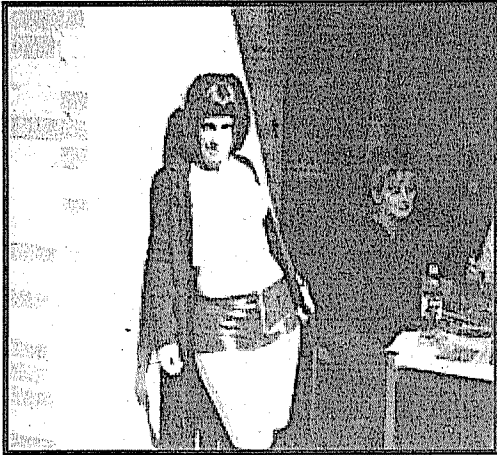
Results of the Winter Carnival Costume Contest

This past Halloween, the SBA Interorganization Senate hosted the Winter Carnival. Yes, we know, technically speaking, winter doesn't start till December 21st, which makes this event about 2 months early, but who really cares about technicalities?

Various student organizations had booths, from the SBA's outline sale, to food items like tamales and cotton candy. The event was well attended, many students and staff popped in at various times during breaks in their schedules. One of the highlights of the day was the ongoing costume contest.

All in all, the Winter Carnival was a success. Be sure to look for more events from the SBA and other student orgs next semester.

FIRST PLACE



RUNNERS UP



Patricia Kosich stirring her strange brew.



Docket's own Medication Time columnist, Jonathan Shimkus, gives us a glance into his day job (if you look closely you'll note a flask in his pocket).



Records guru, John Abbott. The man to make all your academic "problems" go away.

Interning at the Army's JAG

Amanda R. Luna
2L

"Not Just Another Law Firm." That was the slogan for the legal internship I took last summer with the United States Army Judge Advocate General (JAG) Corps. Yes, you heard correctly. I was a civilian law student among the saluting, uniform-wearing, workout-loving, crewcut, briefcase-carrying warriors of the world. I figured it would be a learning experience, if nothing else. I did not realize that I would absolutely love my summer internship.

OCS sent an e-mail to everyone a few weeks before a JAG representative was scheduled to interview at the school. I signed up on what was basically a whim. At the interview I was asked about my academic career, any past "team work" experience, and my physical activities. Now that was a new and different line of questioning. Interviews are usually in February. 1Ls have to apply around that time; 2L applications are usually due in November. The process requires a fairly standard government application and a mandatory interview with a JAG representative. Only 25 1Ls are selected from across the nation for the positions, and about 50 2Ls are selected as well.

After selection, I was asked where I wanted to be assigned based on the Army's need, what field I wanted the most exposure to, and where I wanted to spend my summer. There are JAG offices on almost every Army post (even in Germany) where interns can be assigned. Not wanting to stray from the West Coast, I chose the small but versatile office in Monterey, Calif. The Presidio of Monterey is home to the Defense Language Institute, which means that the

post serves as home to members of every branch of the service. For a summer intern, that translates to exposure to an array of military issues from all three branches of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Over my two-month internship I rotated through the four legal departments of the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate: Claims, Criminal, Administrative, and Legal Assistance. Each division presented its own challenges. In Claims, I helped close out tort actions brought against the government. I also requested further information from claimants, since the government has a duty to remain helpful to the person (taxpayer) bringing suit, and assisted with investigations. The criminal department introduced me to military law and the handling of crime on a federal post. I assisted with cases involving rape, child molestation, and child abuse, as well as with general violations of military code that required letters of redress.

Administrative law was less interesting. Basically, I read and interpreted policy in order to advise the commanding officers who had requested the information. Finally, in Legal Assistance I sat behind a desk (with a supervisor) and listened to the problems of the soldiers and their spouses who came through the door. I heard marriage problems, child custody issues, credit problems, and enough people wanting to initiate divorce proceedings to make me question the institution of marriage. In each department, I worked directly with the branch chief—one of the benefits of working in a small office. Overall, I got great exposure in four legal areas, and I was usually asking for more work.

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Externing for a Bankruptcy Court

Julissa Backus-Fields
2L

Last summer I worked as an extern at the Federal Bankruptcy Court for the Honorable Judge Vincent P. Zurzolo in downtown Los Angeles. My externship was a non-paid position and lasted eight weeks. Parking was not included, so I paid for parking at a local garage (\$2 a day). The dress code was business casual except for days in which we were expected to appear in court, which was more formal. My hours were Monday through Thursday from 9am to 4 pm and for the most part I was able to complete my work during normal office hours.

I obtained the Judicial Externships application information from Beth Moeller at the Career Services Office. She suggested that the best results were obtained by mailing the job applications during December. Despite being drained by my first set of law school finals, I mailed out my applications for Judicial Summer Externships by mid-December. Though it was a burden during our well-deserved break, this was a good time to apply. I mailed out 20 applications for the Ninth Circuit to the Appeals, District and Federal Bankruptcy Courts.

A week later I received two phone calls: one from the clerk of U.S. District Judge Lourdes Baird and another from Zurzolo, a federal bankruptcy judge. I scheduled interviews a couple of days before Christmas. Judge Zurzolo offered me the position in the federal bankruptcy court during the interview. A month later the clerk for Judge Baird

called me to let me know that I had that position as well. I decided to take the bankruptcy court position because Judge Zurzolo was very easy to interact with, and it was clear that I would spend significant time with him, versus working solely for his clerk. I had also read the student evaluations at CSO and the few who responded were very positive about their experience in Judge Zurzolo's chambers.

My job at the Court consisted mainly of reviewing motions for relief from stay and adversary proceedings, none of which I had any experience with. I did research and wrote one memorandum during the summer about discharge in bankruptcy, issue preclusion, and piercing the corporate veil. I also had the opportunity to observe a bankruptcy trial.

Before you are confirmed to work in the court they will have you fill out a simple form to accommodate a background check. The most positive aspect of my externship was the chance to see how a court of law really works. I also looked forward to the weekly meetings in which Judge Zurzolo, his clerk, and I would talk about the upcoming cases on the docket. This served as additional motivation to thoroughly review the cases in advance.

The bankruptcy court had a day of training for externs that provided an overview of how the court works. The majority of my training came on the job, working under the close supervision of the clerk. My judge always welcomed questions. Overall this was in every way a valuable and positive experience.

Faculty votes to revoke "There are no stupid questions" policy

Bryan McMichael
3L

UCLAW faculty voted last week to revoke the longstanding policy of "There are no stupid questions." While UCLA is the first law school in the country to enact this shift in policy, Berkeley, NYU and Michigan faculty are expected to return similar verdicts late next week. Analysts report that this has been a needed change, long overdue.

Leading analyst, Fred Stilmore, reports, "This is not a phenomena limited to UCLA. Professors throughout the country are simply fed-up with all the asinine and irrelevant questions their students pose during class." A high-ranking professor reported, "You should hear some of the stupid shit that comes out of their mouths. I mean, I thought UCLAW was an elite school. So how did such idiots get in here? Who did they sleep with?"

Stilmore criticizes law school faculty for not taking action sooner. "Students were aware of this problem years ago. This is not something that has just cropped up" reports Stilmore. A 3L states, "Dude, there are some stupid

fucks in here. Everyone knows who they are, and when they raise their hand... man, thank God for the internet. Damn, I just don't understand why the professors put up with it. I mean, we all know they're idiots. How can professors stand up there, listen to such stupid questions, and keep a straight face?" On the other hand, 2L Leon states, "This sucks. If we don't let the morons ask their questions, then the prof's gonna be able to fit more testable material into each lecture. That means we have to learn more. Shit, man."

Up until a few years ago, professors had no difficulty in taking stupid questions with a straight face and courteous answer. "Professors learned to respond to stupid questions with, 'Well, what do you think the answer would be?'" states Stilmore. "Professors took silent satisfaction in knowing that at least those people would never get a job."

But the internet bubble changed everything. The web driven economy and the unprecedented increase in hiring meant that anyone could get a job,

no matter how stupid they were. Why, even the ugly were getting hired. "The internet bubble was the final straw. Professors could no longer revel in the fact that their stupid students would leave law school in debt, hopeless, and with no prospects. They have been robbed of their joy. The recent vote is a sign that faculty just can't take stupid questions anymore," reports Stilmore.

Professors are now anxiously awaiting Monday morning when the new policy will take effect. "I can't wait for next week. I'm gonna drop the hammer on some stupid mofos in my Contracts class," stated one professor.

Admissions Offices across the country are already revising their procedures. "We are creating a new 'Common Sense' portion to our application. It is designed to weed out those idiots that are bringing down our school's reputation. Let them go to Loyola, Southwestern or USC, just not here," states an Admissions Officer. "One day, we will have a school free from idiocy. All that will be left is to weed out the ugly and fix the air conditioners."

Spending a Summer in Spain

Ken Yee
2L

Last summer I had one of the best experiences I've had since enrolling in law school. When I wasn't warding off gypsy thieves and subway muggers, or enjoying traditional bullfights and Gaudi architecture, I managed to sneak in several weeks of legal study in Spain.

I enrolled in a four-week legal studies program in El Escorial, Spain, sponsored by St. Thomas Law School in Florida. I chose the program primarily because of the course offerings, the value relative to the cost, and the six units I received as credit.

If you decide to do a summer study-abroad adventure, you will find dozens of programs to choose from. Keep in mind that any program you choose must be cleared through UCLA Law School; more particularly through Dean Cheadle.

Classes

I received three units of credit for each of the two classes I took at The Royal College University Escorial. The Intellectual Property course ("IP") was great, but the Debtor-Creditor Relations class, which combined the topics of Secured Transactions, Bankruptcy and Liens was really boring and a waste of time. Because summer classes are taught both by professors of the sponsoring university and professors from other universities, it is basically a crapshoot on both the quality of the classes and the instructors. If you can get prior evaluations of the courses before you sign up, I'd highly recommend it. A professor from John Marshall Law School in Illinois taught the IP class, and a St. Thomas professor taught the debtor-creditor relations class. All classes are taught in English by U.S. law professors, and all the classes have an international law element.

What many of these programs don't tell you is how much work you have to do if you are taking the courses seriously. My classes required a lot of reading (almost a "mini" first year of law school) and met five times a week, four hours a day. I usually spent three to five hours a day in reading. Because St. Thomas wanted to impress the ABA, which happened to be reviewing St. Thomas's summer program while I was there, the workload was more onerous than usual.

Grading

Grading was fairly easy and on a curve (Cs were not part of the curve). No one I knew got below a B. I had an objective final exam (multiple choice) for IP and a final paper in Debtor-Creditor Relations, which would have been fine if there were adequate research facilities. I conducted most of my research over the web. Because of the inadequate Internet infrastructure in Spain, I was frequently disconnected from my line, and the data transmission was extremely slow. Finding a suitable printer, a facility to print documents or even blank paper was also a hassle and expensive.

Keep in mind that UCLA requires a C-minus grade or above for you

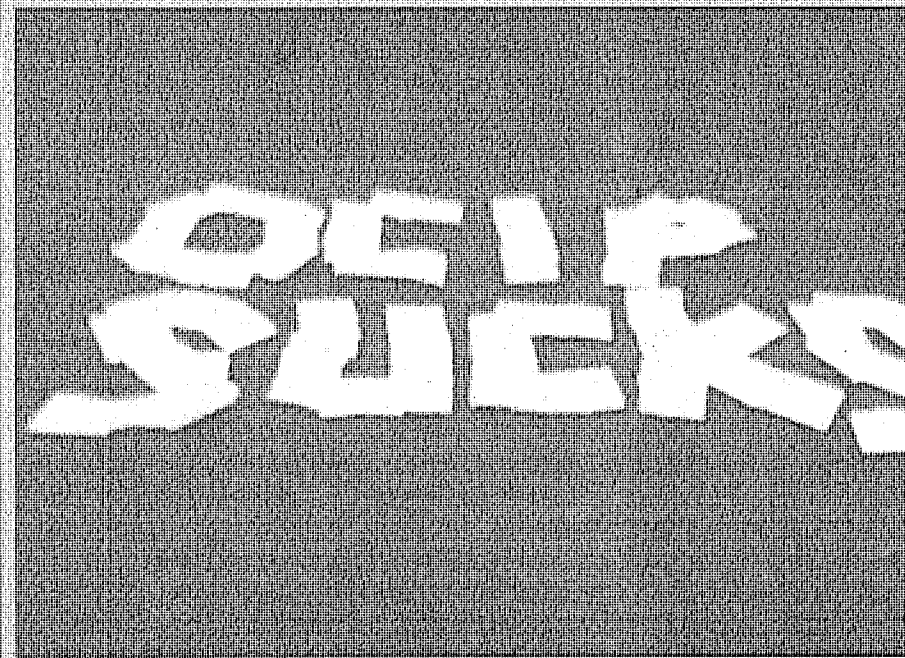
SEE SPAIN, PAGE 11

The Docket Announces Contest Winners

The votes are in and the numbers are tallied...

The most rejection letters received from this year's OCIP employers is 79. The proud owner of this enormous pile of bullshit words and wasted sentiments is none other than UCLAW's own Jeff Kahane. We at The Docket have added Jeff to our list of the coolest people on earth. Not only did Jeff come forward, but he was cool enough to let us print his name. So, when you see Jeff walking down the hall (eating his Krispy Kreme donuts) give him a big thumbs up and say "Hey Jeff, You Da Man!!"

As to the winner of contest #2, the lowest GPA to get an offer through OCIP: The Docket's very own Willow McJilton. She will be working for Snell & Wilmer, with a GPA of 2.84. We can only surmise that it was having The Docket on her resume that got her the job (or was it the pads on her knees?).



Apparently, 79 OCIP rejection letters is just enough to spell...

Saying Goodbye

Willow McJilton
Managing Editor

Monday, October 29, 2001, students and faculty alike said our final farewell to Professor Gary Schwartz. The law school hosted the memorial inviting Professor Schwartz's family, friends, and UCLAW students to share their memories of a great man. The memorial was full of laughter as speakers recounted stories of Professor Schwartz's life. The

stories told of a man extremely devoted to his family, his friends, his students, and his scholarship. Professor Schwartz was loved not only for his academic brilliance but also his endearingly quirky personality. Professor Zolt shared a story wherein Professor Schwartz was confused by a student evaluation comment that said "Great neo-Gumby hairstyle." Bewildered, Professor Schwartz asked Professor Zolt, "who is neo-Gumby?"

The most poignant part of the memorial for sections 5/6 of the class of 2003 was when Professor Schwartz's brother held up a card that the entire class had signed and said that Professor Schwartz had had the card posted in his hospital room and read the card before and after his procedures.

Professor Schwartz will be deeply missed but forever remembered at UCLAW.

JAG

FROM PAGE 8

Still, I began this article by saying that this was not just another law firm. I guess I actually realized that one morning as I did incline push-ups, climbed over a parked tank, and raced to finish my circuit training. I can probably explain that by mentioning the PT (physical training), which in a moment of questionable brilliance I volunteered to do. Three times a week at 6 a.m., I was up and running with the rest of the troops. Okay, so maybe I was running a little bit behind everyone else, but I rocked at aerobics. Thanks to Sgt. Z - a petite dynamo who saw it as her mission to keep us all in tip-top shape - I did sit-ups, push-ups, and whatever else she invented. But who can complain while running along the Monterey coastline and basically being paid to work out?

All in all, I had a great summer experience. I made friends, worked hard, and played harder. It was a good networking experience, and I never had to wear a suit. So, is a JAG internship for you? If you don't mind hard work, a little sweat, some discipline, and good people, give it a shot. It's an experience I won't forget.

Author's Note: Please remember and keep in your thoughts those we lost at the Pentagon and those who now serve our country here and abroad. To LM, I am truly sorry for your loss. To JP, fight the good fight and come home to us.

PROF

FROM PAGE 1

stand how everything works together. One of the things he enjoys most in his teaching is seeing students without a background in economics or mathematics suddenly "getting it."

Students respond favorably to McCaffery's teaching style. "He's a character," says Nadine Stocklin, a 3L who had McCaffery last year, echoing a sentiment felt by many. "I don't think anyone can match his bizarre wittiness, graceful dance moves, or little piggy caricatures. You can also always count on a 10-minute monologue in response to any question." Despite such eccentricities, or perhaps because of them, she says, "If he taught the most mundane topic in law, I would take his class without question."

Another former student, UCLA's own Professor Kirk Stark, who had him at Yale, also speaks highly of McCaffery. "Ed takes a panoramic view of tax," he says. "He can tell you more technical details about tax than almost anyone, but it's his commitment to a 'big picture' perspective on tax that really makes him stand out." Stark says that McCaffery's message "is especially important for today's Left, which has adopted an almost defensive stance in response to the Right's tax reform efforts on things like the flat tax and estate/gift

FIRM

FROM PAGE 6

deposition summaries, jury questionnaire summaries and quick answer research projects. For example, one attorney called me on a cell phone needing me to find a case with a specific holding (she couldn't remember the name) that was decided in California in the past five years. She needed it in two hours. That was a little rush of adrenaline, but I got it done.

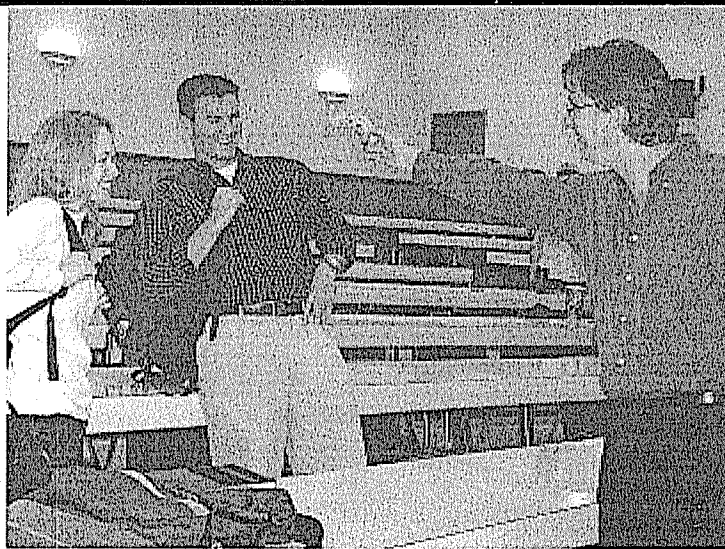
In addition to the projects, Winston also had us sit in on depositions, attend state and federal court oral arguments and perform a mock deposition and oral argument. In both state and federal court we were taken into chambers to meet the judges. Neal Marder, the firm's litigation partner, offered incredible deposition training. He was very thorough and critical, and it was one of the highlights of my training so far (at the firm or in school). There were also a number of fun social events where we got to know all of the attorneys at the firm. We went to two Dodgers baseball games, played pool, had a beach party, sat in great seats at the Hollywood

FTC

FROM PAGE 6

operation of supermarkets. But supermarkets are actually much more interesting than I ever thought they would be. The FTC also conducts a lot of phone interviews to gain information on different subjects, and I also found these to be generally interesting. Depositions, on the other hand, although not without their moments of interest or amusement were, in my opinion, rather dry affairs. My favorite assignment was getting to write a memo on an area of Antitrust law that was a question of first impression because it was challenging and allowed me to hone my writing skills.

I stayed in a dorm at Mitchell Hall at George Washington because I did not want to have to deal with finding a sublet just for the summer, and the single room was fine (I definitely could not have



Professor McCaffery with a banana.

tax repeal. Ed starts with first principles and asks how we might transform our tax system in ways that advance our basic moral and philosophical commitments. This is great stuff, and a refreshing departure from traditional tax scholarship."

Stark also claims that McCaffery learned everything he knows about tax from his students at Yale when he visited there. McCaffery, naturally, claims he taught Stark everything he knows about partnership tax. (The astute reader will of course note from the schedule of classes of the past few years that Professor Stark doesn't actually teach partner-

Bowl, etc. I made some good friends at the firm over the summer and look forward to seeing them next year.

The firm experience for me was nothing but positive. Amazingly, I never once witnessed an outburst or an attorney's ire, something that I kind of expected to see. The money was great (\$2,500.00 per week), the dress code was business casual (dress shirt and slacks) and the hours were decent (about 40 hours per week – not including social events).

One political point I would like to make about this ridiculous amount of money is that you should donate one day's salary to the Public Interest Program here at school. Law is not just about making a ton of money. Legal services are a public good, meaning everyone deserves access. People working in the public interest strive to ensure this access and they generally do not get paid for their work over the summer. They survive on public interest grants of which our donations help provide. Please, do the right thing and donate.

dealt with a roommate), but it was not great. I liked it because it was very close to everything—it was just a few blocks to the White House and the Smithsonian Museums and I could see the Washington Monument from my window. However, the room was small and cramped and smelled like stale smoke and there was construction going on outside of my window every morning which interrupted my beauty sleep.

To get down to vital statistics, the FTC paid \$17.56/hour, which was enough for me to live perfectly comfortably, i.e. pay for my food and rent etc. for the summer, but I definitely did not come back to L.A. with much pocket change. However, if you are looking for interesting work in a comfortable environment in one of the greatest cities in the world, the FTC just might be the place for you.

ship tax all that often. Draw your own conclusions.) Watching both of them talk, though, one can't help but think that it's a positive reflection on McCaffery that one of his students became as good a tax professor as Stark is. Evidence that a good teacher can have an effect on a student.

As to how to make the tax system better, McCaffery does indeed have good ideas. He notes that Bush and his advisors were throwing around the idea of running on fundamental tax reform in 2004, and says this is a "great idea." A fundamental overhaul of the tax code is, in his opinion, "better than the ad hoc, piecemeal fixing" that generally happens.

McCaffery favors a move towards a post-paid consumption tax, an idea he outlines in his classes. This is a tax on spending, not on savings or earnings. It has the advantage of taxing people on their lifestyles, and allows for the evening out of wealth flows, something of great

interest to law students who suffer the problem of having no income early in life, very high income while practicing in firms (and paying off loans), and a more moderate income at retirement or when they shift to a different kind of job. He says the basic problem with the status quo is that it allows the wealthy to live off capital, never really paying any tax, while being very burdensome to the middle classes, who are primarily wage earners seeking to raise their overall wealth. He recommends his upcoming book, *Fair Not Flat: How to Make the System Better*, to any interested parties, and promises that signings will be available on request.

Professor McCaffery has a gift for teaching. He takes tax, a subject many people assume is dry and uninteresting, and makes students excited about it. During the course of the semester, many students sometimes wonder whether or not they are actually learning anything. But somehow McCaffery gets his point across, and when exam time comes around, students find they actually do understand the principles underlying the tax code. His methods have an effect, and his students leave McCaffery's class with a favorable impression of tax. After all, if the class is this much fun, surely the practice must be enjoyable as well. Without a doubt, UCLA is lucky to have had him here.

PPILP

FROM PAGE 7

PPILP, is available by appointment for public interest career counseling as well.

In my case, after speaking with organization representatives at the career fair, as well as faculty and students familiar with their work, I submitted my resume and requested an interview. I didn't get an interview at Career Day, but contacted them shortly thereafter. I was invited for an on-site interview, and was offered the job a few weeks later in early March.

Funding the Job

Because the Law Clerk position was uncompensated, I applied for a Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF) grant. These grants are available to anyone working for a 501(c)(3) Non-Profit Organization, and are typically \$4000 per summer for those working full time. It is important to note that in order to apply for a PILF grant, you have to have a job offer from an organization. Public Interest Career Day is generally in early February, and the deadline for the PILF grant applications falls in early March. This doesn't leave a tremendous amount of time to interview, get an offer, and decide between organizations before you have to apply for a grant.

The Perks

At the beginning of the summer, Lawyers for Clean Water was arguing before the Ninth Circuit. The law clerks were invited to attend even though the case was not directly related to the work we were doing. We were also invited on the office's annual summer trip, all expenses paid.

This year we went whitewater rafting for two days on the Kern River – it was a fantastic way to get to know the

rest of the staff, kick back, and relax. Later in the summer, we were invited to attend the Summer 2001 Southern California Keeper's Conference in Rosarito, Mexico. This trip was mostly devoted to work, but there were certainly opportunities to fish and kayak and sit on the beach! In addition, there were Keepers from all over southern California, which made for a tremendous networking opportunity.

One of the things I enjoyed most about working with Lawyers for Clean Water was the office environment. Doing environmental work often means improving the quality of life in a more global sense. Fortunately, this trickled down to the everyday operations in the office. "Happy employees are better employees" was the rationale behind the optional weekly yoga class.

Getting the Job

While many public interest organizations will not be able to compete with the law firm salary (really, who can, the money is fantastic!), they often have a lot to offer in terms of professional satisfaction and quality of life. Don't be fooled by the lower salary, though. Public interest jobs are intensely competitive. Just like in any job search, it is important to learn about the organization in which you are interested. How is it funded and organized? Are the current employees satisfied? Can they predict their hiring needs? Be prepared to make a good impression, just as you would in a law firm interview, but most of all, be enthusiastic. Most organizations are looking for people who are not only strong students (as all UCLA students are), but are eager to work for their cause.

Out of concern for public safety, the responsible Docket staff have ensured that every edition of *The Docket* is anthrax free.

SPAIN

FROM PAGE 9

to get credit. A grade also does not factor into your GPA unless it is below a C-minus, at which case it is treated as an "F". This is a pretty harsh policy. Also, UCLA awards credit based on minutes rather than hours taught (approximately 700 total class minutes per UCLA unit). There is no rounding up or down to the nearest hour. Be sure you get a signed confirmation letter from the Records Office before you sign up for any program to verify the number of units that UCLA will award you.

Classmates

Students attending this program were looking more to have a good time than to "hit the books." About a third of them were from other universities (e.g. Florida State, Fordham, University of Hawaii), and were fun to be with. However, there were a number of students who were thrown out of restaurants and bars for disorderly conduct. Local police picked up one classmate for being drunk and sleeping on the street curb at dawn. But generally the students were courteous, friendly and laid back. I'm still in touch with many of them.

Tuition and Other Costs

Tuition for this four-week program (June 2-July 3) was cheap relative to other programs. That being said, be prepared to spend a lot of money. I paid about \$3,900 as a lump-sum program fee, which included tuition for six units, three-star hotel lodging for 30 days and two meals a day (light continental breakfast and lunch). That was a great deal. Add \$800 for airfare, \$200 for books and another \$2,000 to \$3,000 for dinners, travel to other cities/countries, transpor-

tation, gifts and souvenirs you don't need but buy anyway (I still don't know what to do with my Toledo-made steel sword!) You're looking at being out a minimum of \$7,000 for this month-long experience.

Think that's high? Consider the fact that this is in Spain, where the price of meals, goods and local transportation are a bargain because of the favorable exchange rate. If the exchange rate was unfavorable, you could be spending a lot more. You will also save money if you learn to haggle with the local merchants and taxicab drivers, who are notorious for ripping off foreigners who don't negotiate price terms in advance.

Funding and Financial Aid

There are a few options to fund your trip. Since I did not qualify for financial aid, I paid for the trip with a combination of cash and credit cards. You should contact and discuss your trip with the UCLA Financial Aid Office months before you plan to depart. You probably will get an advance on the total financial aid package you are entitled to receive for the coming year, but won't get additional monies from financial aid for the summer exclusively.

Traveling to Other Towns

If you manage your time carefully during the weekdays, you will have time on most weekends to sightsee and to travel to other cities and countries. Europe is small enough to make it feasible to dash off to Morocco, Italy, Denmark or France for the weekend. Weekend packages were outrageously reasonable due to the strong U.S. dollar. But don't overlook even the slightest detail when it comes to travel plans, and prepare for the unexpected. The travel

agency booking system is somewhat archaic and unreliable. The rail system is modern and cheaper than flying, but has limited routes and is often overbooked. Airlines are convenient and comfortable, but the dominant airline for domestic travel (Iberia) suffers from periodic labor strikes.

I spent most of my weekdays at El Escorial because of school demands. Downtown Madrid was about an hour away but I managed to go there numerous times just to reacquaint myself to big city life. People in Spain are extremely friendly but beware of gypsy pickpockets. Near the famous Prado Museum in Madrid, two girls tried to steal my money (one posed as a decoy and the other unsuccessfully tried to steal from my front pocket). I had to shoo them away like flies (it must have been the tourist cologne I was wearing). But in all seriousness, travel in a group and keep a wary distance from individuals and groups of people you don't know.

Unlike other students, on weekends I did not travel to other countries. Instead, I wanted to fully experience Spain. I went to Sevilla (site of the first bullfight), Salamanca (oldest university in the world), Toledo (famous for steel products), Segovia (blueprint for Disneyland's Cinderella castle) and Barcelona (prior host of Olympics). The Barcelona trip was interesting: It was the weekend before final exams (as you can tell, I did very little studying) and the city had more attractions (Gaudi and Gothic architecture, Olympic Village) than Madrid. I'll also remember Barcelona because three strangers jumped me in the subway and tried to

rob me. I was lucky that my Jackie Chan yells and sharp elbows drove them away. And to think that I had the nerve to chase them. One versus three. What was I thinking?

Cash to Carry

You don't need to bring a lot of cash or travelers checks to Spain. The ATMs work really well and give you better exchange rates than cash or travelers checks. If you're staying in a small town like El Escorial, most of the banks will turn you away since they don't want U.S. dollars or travelers checks, especially with the U.S. currency being so strong. American Express does foreign exchange, but its exchange rates are not the best and its offices are in Downtown Madrid. My recommendation: Bring some travelers checks and US dollars for emergencies and make sure that your credit and ATM cards are accepted for use in the country you will be visiting.

Culture

People take two-hour afternoon siestas in the small cities (not Madrid) and all business shuts down during that time. Most young people eat dinner after 9 p.m. and stay out all night during weekends. I don't think there is an age limit on drinking and if there is, no one ever checked my ID. There are a few things that I didn't like: Air pollution, crime, strange bugs (really big beetles) and power surges that probably would have fried my computer if I didn't have a surge protector. But the streets are clean, people are friendly and the food (paella and tapas) is delicious and cheap. Would I do it again and is it worth the expense? Absolutely.

Students Get Their Asses Kicked by the Faculty

Willow Mc Jilton
Managing Editor

The final score at this year's PILF Trivia Challenge was Faculty: 106, Students: 51. For those of you buried in the nether regions of the law school library, the PILF Trivia Challenge is an annual event that pits law school faculty against law students in a game of wits to raise money for PILF (Public Interest Law Foundation) Grants that help subsidize students who work for non-profit organizations over the summer for free.

This year nearly 150 people attended the Trivia Challenge raising almost \$3,000. The faculty team included Cheryl Harris, Brad Sears, Jon Varat, John Wiley, and Jonathan Zasloff. The student team was comprised of Jim Bognet 3L, Katy Erskine 3L, James Johnson 2L, Nisha Vyas 2L, and Amy Loeliger 1L. The event was MC'd by Professor David Sklansky. The challenge was extremely competitive with Professor Zasloff literally on the edge of his seat the entire competition. The student team came out strong but the faculty took the lead and never looked back. The student team began to lose steam when it incorrectly answered the question "what is the biggest Hawaiian Island?" This question aside, both teams displayed an amazing amount of knowledge and proved themselves to be the hit at any cocktail party. Hats off to the team members, the MC, volunteers and the co-chairs of the event Jenny Carey and Samantha Black.

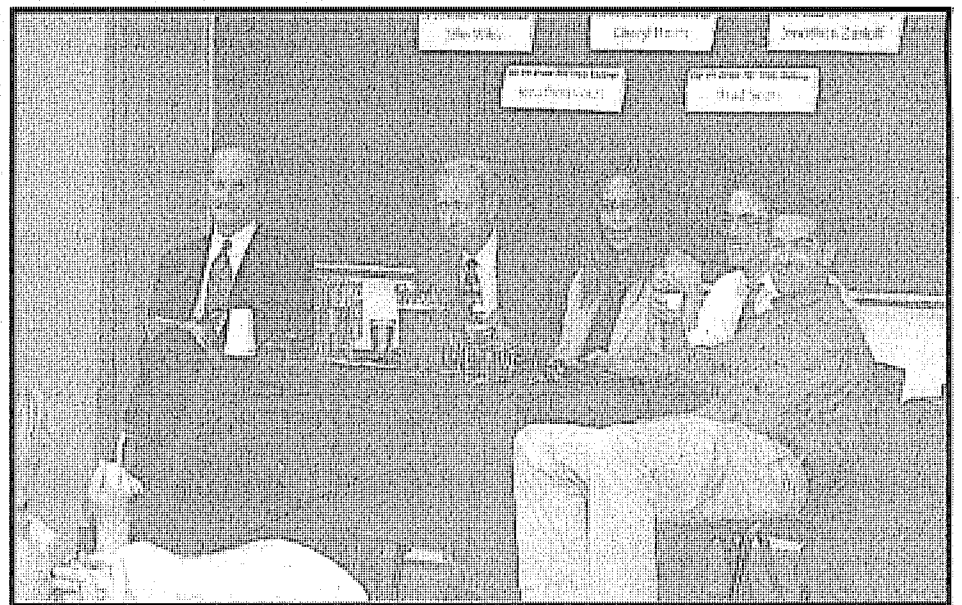
For those of you who are upset that you have missed your chance to sup-

port fellow students, never fear — there are a few more chances. Early next semester PILF will be holding the "First Annual Winter Race," at the UCLA Track. Also, the annual PILF Auction will be held in early March. More information will be provided closer to the events. Also, volunteering with PILF is a prerequisite for obtaining a PILF grant, so students interested in volunteering should contact Laurie Manus, a 3L, regarding the winter race, and Liz Smagala, a 2L, regarding the auction.

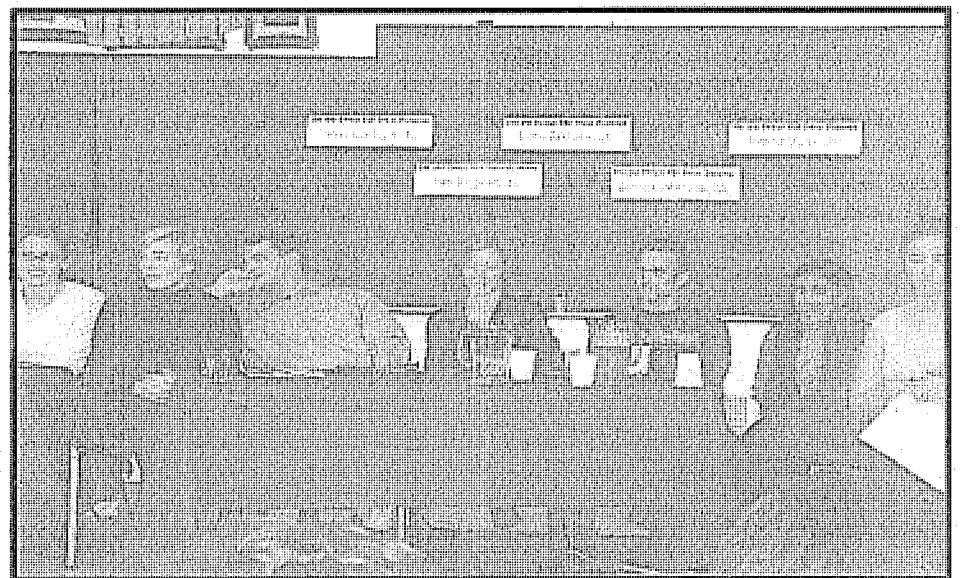
We would like to leave you with a few questions posed at the Trivia Challenge so you can tickle your brain a bit.

1. In the Addams family, what is the occupation of Gomez Addams?
2. What is the name of U2's most recent album?
3. What country has won the most world titles in the sport of curling?
4. How many pounds are there is a unit of measurement called a stone?
5. What kind of nose does Frosty the Snowman have?
6. What color is on the Greek flag?
7. What is 14 squared?
8. Who invented the steam engine?
9. Name the members of N'sync?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 13.



The ass-kicking faculty team of John Wiley, Jon Varat, Cheryl Harris and Brad Sears, led by Jonathan Zasloff, took no prisoners.



The student team of Amy Loeliger, Jim Bognet, Katy Erskine, James Johnson and Nisha Vyas found themselves screaming for mercy at the hands of the dominating faculty team.

Punching the Timecard at the U.S. Attorney's Office

Elena Gerli
2L

Last summer I worked at the U.S. Attorney's Office, Criminal Division, in downtown Los Angeles. The work was very interesting, mostly research and writing memos about evidentiary issues, criminal procedure issues, statutory research, and organizing evidence for upcoming trials. I also got to do some serious trial watching. I wrote friends and family about what I was doing, and here are some of the stories I told them:

June 6, 2001, our first day

I'm one of six interns. We have some time to kill, so we sit in on two trials. One is a triple murder, Mexican mafia trial, which will take six months. The other is an immigration trial. Unfortunately, we do not see any dazzling trial work, just the humdrum nature of daily trial work. In the Mexican mafia trial, a turncoat explains in detail a number of telephone conversations that he had had with one of the big cheeses, who was running the "company" from jail as if nothing had happened. It isn't incredibly interesting, but it makes me realize the gargantuan job that law enforcement has in fighting organized crime. The guy was calling his henchmen from the prison phone and giving them directions!!! You'd think they'd monitor at least the prison phones. It's very obliging of the Mexican mafia, by the way, to conduct all their business, both written and oral, in English! It makes the trial go much more smoothly.

June 16, 2001

I just finished working on a child pornography case, which brought me one satisfaction and one disappointment. The satisfaction came from the research I did. I had to look for case law on the elements of a particular statute that had to do with buying and selling children (I won't get any more specific, because the more sensitive among you will not enjoy it). Even though I didn't find anything on point, because there simply isn't anything, I researched around the statute and was able to give the AUSA (Assistant U.S. Attorney) a general idea about what the requirements would be to get a conviction. Again, I think I over-researched. I went from the elements of a closely related offense, to constitutional challenges to the statute (all kinds!), to mens rea (thank you, Prof. Wiley), to attempt (again, thanks to Prof. Wiley, and to the 9th Circuit jury instructions!), to legislative history. The AUSA was happy with my research, which became a 5-page memo - how did that happen? That was the satisfaction part, especially since this AUSA is Head of Major Crimes. I'm making friends in high places.

The disappointment came because, unfortunately, this is a pre-indictment case. In other words, the suspect hasn't actually been charged with anything, and the investigation is still ongoing. Interns do not have clearance for pre-indictment information except in very general terms. Right after I met with the AUSA, she was meeting with the FBI agent in charge of the investigation, who was going to give her an update on the investigation, and they would discuss what kinds of evidence the FBI should be looking for in addition to what they already have. But I couldn't sit in on that meeting. Oh, the pain and the disappointment! I know, you all think I'm a ghoulish for wanting to sit in on such a meeting, but come on, can you blame me for dying of curiosity??

Next, I have a Fourth Amendment issue to research. This is too cool. All of the interns have bonded very quickly, and we have a great deal of fun. And the AUSAs that I meet are just amazing. They are intelligent, strong, compassionate people, who see their job description as "do the right thing." And they all LOVE their job. I've spent a little time socializing with some of them, mostly the AUSAs I'm working with, but also several who are friends of people I've worked with or friends of friends. I haven't yet managed to say hello to all the people I need to check in with because whenever I set out to stop by to see two or three people, I end up in one person's office for almost an hour, totally fascinated by what they do, or what they're working on. There are already several people here that I want to keep in touch with, including the other interns.

July 8 and July 9, 2001

On Tuesday and Wednesday we go to the 9th Circuit in Pasadena to hear oral arguments. Once again, the AUSAs come out head and shoulders above most everyone else. One of the attorneys (opposing the government) is actually good, while the rest pretty much suck. One guy keeps addressing the judges as "you," and keeps saying, "if you look at the record..." but then wouldn't tell them where in the record, or which record specifically to look at. The judges don't even bother to call him on it, I think they see much worse on a regular basis. But one of the judges *sleeps* through half of the man's argument.

Mid July, 2001

A few days later we all go to another AUSA's closing arguments. Just as impressive, and his style could not be more different. The defendant is charged with 29 counts, all to do with buying and reselling hydriatic acid, which is also a primary ingredient of meth. The guy's defense is that he was using the acid to mine gold. Among the counts are conspiracy (agreement to commit a crime) and aiding and abetting (helping to commit a crime). To open his closing argument, the AUSA mostly talks about the law in very colloquial terms, trying to make it palatable for the jury. I think he wants them to "get it" so they won't get embroiled in trying to figure out the difference between conspiracy and aiding and abetting (the way we law students did). But his rebuttal is awesome! The defense attorney, in her closing, highlights how scummy the prosecution's main witness, a former accomplice, is. Of course she would do that.

But the AUSA deflates her argument by pointing out that any witness worth her salt has to be a criminal, preferably a former accomplice: How else would they have such detailed knowledge of the inner workings of an illegal enterprise? The AUSA finishes his rebuttal by posing a hypothetical: he asks the jury to imagine they are a legitimate manufacturer of hydriatic acid, and that the defendant comes to them asking to buy tens of thousands of liters of the acid for gold mining. The manufacturer has never heard of this buyer, so she hires a private detective to write a report on this buyer, because she knows that the acid can be used for illegitimate purposes. The report comes back, with all the fishy facts outlined in the case, including the fact that hydriatic acid *could* be used for mining, but is not (ever) because it costs more to purchase than the value of the gold mined. The investigator further tells her that he went to the mines, just to

check, and there are no mines. No holes, no drilling, no excavation, no mining, no workers, no equipment. The AUSA finishes by telling the jury he would leave them with only two questions: If they were that manufacturer, would they sell the hydriatic acid to the defendant? And if not, why not? Oh, it is so good, I almost stand up and clap! But of course, one doesn't do that kind of thing in court, especially not in federal court.

July 20, 2001

This morning we did FATS (Firearms Training System) at the FBI. It's sooo fun, it shouldn't be allowed!! They give you weapons that are attached to some kind of laser system, and they run a scenario on a screen in front of you, and you have to determine if/when to shoot someone in the scenario, while trying to avoid shooting fellow FBI agents, children, pedestrians, people in their homes, pets, etc. You have to avoid getting shot yourself. You get to yell at the perps to drop their weapons and raise their hands, etc. The agent at the controls (a sniper in our case) can slightly alter how the scenario unfolds, depending on how/what you do. It's hilarious!!!

We do well on some scenarios, but not so well on others. For example, I accidentally shoot a virtual FBI agent in the back, which is not good. But I virtual-kill a bad man who is reaching for a gun and would have shot us at point-blank range, so I feel like I redeem myself. I think that the agents who were there with us breathed a sigh of relief in the knowledge that our real-life career choice is to push paper around a desk, rather than gun-toting law enforcement. Frankly, I agree with them.

July 22, 2001

In the last couple of days we've been going to a trial which is, in the words of one of my co-interns, epic! It's a counterfeit money trial, and the defendant is representing himself. Yup. The man is a Persian gangster, and looks like a mobster, which doesn't help him. He is very polished and wears unbelievably expensive suits, and has an attitude straight out of the movies ("Are you talkin' to me?"). He also has a thick accent and sometimes has difficulty phrasing questions in an intelligible way, which just makes a bad situation worse. It's torture because the man could not be more clueless, and it's very hard sometimes not to guffaw!

Since he's representing himself, he is the one cross-examining the witnesses. Yesterday and today he grills (or so he thinks) the government's main witness, an informant. There is no rhyme or reason to his questions, and the questions that he obviously thinks will have an effect are never answered in the way he'd like them to be. And when the questions are not answered the way he wants them to be, he sort of opens his eyes in surprise, says, "Just one moment, your honor" and confers with his advising attorney, after which he continues with more pointless questions.

The defendant becomes hopelessly confused while questioning the informant-witness about the identity of a certain woman. First, the defendant refers to the woman as his secretary. But the witness asks if he's referring to the woman who was a prostitute, or to the woman who was his girlfriend. The defendant testily replies that there was only one woman. Now that's multi-tasking!

On another topic, the defendant is questioning the informant about \$5,000 that the informant had collected

on the defendant's behalf, and had given right away to the defendant. The defendant asks the informant, "Isn't it true that you used that \$5,000 for your own benefit?" Silence and puzzled expression on informant's face.

The informant finally responds, "How could I use it for my own benefit, if I gave it to you [defendant] right away? What kind of a question is that?" And so on. I can't wait for his closing argument, although I'm afraid it'll take about six hours!

How to get a summer internship at the U.S. Attorney's Office

I found the job by applying. I became interested in the U.S. Attorney's office thanks to Prof. Wiley (it was the zebra smuggling story that hooked me). In November, I picked up application guidelines at the Government Job Fair and applied. They require a cover letter, resume, transcript, writing sample, and preferably, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Evidence and Criminal Procedure. 1L's won't have taken the latter two; I hadn't taken them and I got the job. Five out of the six interns this summer were 1L's, so don't worry about it.

Please note that if you're a 2L and have taken all four courses, you can be certified and can do a few Bureau of Criminal Violations trials.

The best time to apply is as soon as possible, but don't worry about it until after finals. In any case, the materials you can pick up at the Job Fair will tell you what the deadlines are.

The job doesn't pay, but you might scrounge a lunch or two. You have to wear suits Monday through Thursday, and Friday if you are going to court (not if you're just in the audience watching, but if you're a 2L having mini-trials, you will have to wear a suit). Most government positions don't pay any money, by the way, but the offices are nice. We had a fairly large room at our disposal, with several computers and a phone. We also had windows and, of course, AC. Unfortunately, you have to pay for parking (there's a parking lot within reasonable walking distance that costs \$40 a month), and for your own lunch. You can bring it from home, buy something gross in The Pit (of Mediocrity), which is this nasty little mall area downstairs. There are some cool eating places, though, within easy walking distance: Philippe's, Senor Fish, Yatai, Olvera Street, Yang Chow (and Chinatown in general).

I worked very closely with a number of attorneys, in a variety of sections: Government Fraud, General Crimes, and Rookie Row. You can choose one section, or just go with the flow. I recommend the latter, because your supervisor will pick the best assignments for the interns, so this way you get to do the most interesting work only.

Everything was great about the summer experience: The attorneys I worked with, the assignments, the trial watching, my supervisors, bonding with the other interns, the field trips. And I'm in touch with most of the people I worked with, and some that I just chatted with.

The worst thing about the summer experience was having to wear suits every day. And not making any money. Here's some information on getting summer funding:

If you take a volunteer government position, you are not eligible for the

OCIP Letters

What OCIP rejection letters say and what they really mean to say are vastly two different things. You must learn to read between the lines. The following is an OCIP letter I actually received. It is a fairly standard OCIP rejection letter and you can apply the following interpretation to any of your own rejection letters. In regular type is what the letter really said. But I submit that what is in italics is what the letter actually meant.

Dear Willow (*or whatever your name is... I really have no idea who in the hell you are*):

Thank you very much for taking the time recently to visit our office. (*Actually we don't give a flying leap that you drove over an hour each way to come to our office as evidenced by the fact that we were too damn cheap to buy you lunch.*) Our Recruiting Committee has completed its review of the evaluations of the law students recently interviewed (*actually, we just sat and laughed at all of you. We know how bad the economy is and that you really have no other prospects. We made fun of how hopeful your little faces looked when you came*) and I regret to say that we are unable to offer you a position for next summer (*the rejection is our favorite part*). We would like you to know that the process of choosing from the qualified students we interviewed was not easy (*as it took a lot of work attaching the resumes to the dart board. If our hiring partner got a bulls-eye on your resume then we knew you were the one. In your case the partner didn't even hit the damn board. Probably due to the 5 scotch and sodas he had just drank*) and we were very impressed with your fine record (*actually we were shocked that someone with that low of a GPA would even imagine they could find employment other than at Burger King*) and with you personally (*we can't really comment on your personality since we don't remember who in the hell you are*).

Once again, thank you for your interest in our firm (*and wasting our time with you*) and we wish you well in your legal career (*even though we know you won't have a career in the legal field. But we will see you at the drive-thru at Burger King. Just make sure to get our damn order right*).

Very truly yours (*at least for the minute the it took my secretary to fill your name into this form letter*),
John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt (*The head honcho, the big cheese*)

Excerpts from the SBA Town Hall Meeting

Q) What is accreditation and how does it work?

A) All accredited law schools are to be inspected every 7 years in order to keep their accreditation. This year, UCLAW is being evaluated. It is a yearlong process, which involves internal and external evaluation.

The first step in the process is the establishment of a self-study committee. Professor Yaezell is the chair, and Professors Saunders and Carson are also on the committee. This self-study is designed to include the input of the entire law school faculty. It examines where the law school is, and what its goals are. It is a candid assessment of our strengths and weaknesses.

The second part of the process is the visit by a site-inspection team. This team typically includes the dean of another law school, faculty of other law schools, a librarian, and a member of the bar. They come at the end of January or beginning of February, for a few days. Before the visit, they read the report of the self-study committee and have dinner with the Dean. During the visit, they sit in on classes, invite students to meet with them, and visit the professors. They discuss their conclusions and each write a portion of the report. The report is issued to the Chancellor.

Q) What is being done to encourage faculty to engage in discussions of race and gender issues in classes?

A) Dean Varat: Earlier in the semester, the students on last year's Task Force on the Law School Environment made a presentation to the faculty about broaching these topics.

Some statements to preface the

US ATNY

FROM PAGE 12

PILF grant, but some government agencies and offices may have funding available through the Federal Work-Study Program. The application process for summer work study is available during the spring semester. Stop by the Public Interest Office in Room 1411 for more information.

answer: These are the most difficult sets of issues in American legal education. As professionals, we need to discuss these problems frankly but sensitively. We can't duck these issues in teaching. There are law professors, however, who won't teach these issues because of fear of a backlash. They feel in order to be sensitive, they must say nothing. There are issues of validating and not validating faculty or student comments. Some people will be sensitive and some won't. These are issues that can be taken personally, and need to be dealt with maturely because students will have to tackle these issues in their professions.

Q) Should student representatives have equal votes on the Admissions Committee?

A) Dean Varat's position is no.

Students do have a vote on the committee's policy. Students have a large role in that sense. However, students voting on admitting individual students should not happen. Ultimately, it is up to the faculty to decide, but they would be strongly encouraged not to allow student voting. Someone who has recently been admitted is too close to the process.

The dean does not have a role in admissions; the Law School's process is clean and free from influence. The students would likely vote to replicate themselves. The faculty is further removed. Also, there is no accountability for students voting on the committee. Faculty can be held responsible because they are employees of the state of California.

Q) Is there anything that can be done about the cold temperature in the li-

brary?

A) Myra Saunders (Librarian): There is a cold zone that can't be balanced, but the maintenance people are trying and working on it.

Q) Why did the 24-Hour Room become the 20-Hour Room?

A) Myra Saunders: to save money. Dean Varat: the state budget has been reduced dramatically. The Law School's expenditures have increased, and the Law School will not be run on a deficit. Therefore, we are taking steps in cutting back on costs while having the least impact on student life and on the education program. Doing a cost-benefit analysis, very few students use the Room between 2am-6am. This may save \$25,000-\$30,000. (Maybe less, since it will be open 24-hours during finals.)

Q) Is there anything being done to increase space for parking?

A) Dean Cheadle: The intramural field is being torn out to build a parking lot. The University is required to limit the amount of cars on campus. This semester 93 law students are being audited by parking services. Revocation of your permit will result in not being allowed a permit for two years. Parking Services has been persuaded to assign as many law students as possible to Lot 3 (even when they would only have enough points for Lot 32 if they were an undergrad, for example). Dean Cheadle has 15 discretionary permits, usually allotted to students who are carpooling and those who have compelling circumstances but were denied permits by Parking Services. Students can ride the Santa Monica Big Blue Bus for free.

are free to take long lunches and meet people. I did that occasionally, but usually I had work to do or trials to watch, so lunch wasn't usually much longer than an hour or so. I did network within the office, though, mostly because the people I worked with were so interesting. Bottom line: If you can afford it, do it.

The U.S. Attorney's job is full-time, 9-5 every day. Under special circumstances you can do a split summer, although I don't recommend it because you won't get the all the benefits of the program. All the interns this summer worked eight weeks. The job requires a background check, which by federal standards is very shallow; it only goes back

2L Wins 1000th game of FreeCell

2L Kidd Hooker conquered his 1000th win in FreeCell, thus tying an eight-year record set by alumni Bryan McMichael. The victory came in his afternoon bankruptcy class during what was reported as, "a lecture about something to do with bankruptcy." Hooker currently maintains an 83% win-rate.

Hooker has been battling towards this heroic number beginning with his third week of Contracts. In the valiant words of Hooker, "I wanted to earn the respect and admiration of my peers, and since I was totally lost after Best v. Southland, I knew the only way to meet my goal would be through video games."

Hooker's classmates remember the long hours He put in to achieve his 1000th victory. "That dude was always just clicking away on his mouse for, like, hours, man. Every time I looked at him he had this way cool blank stare on his face as he looked at his computer screen. It was like he was stoned," reports classmate Karl Ridgemont. Kim Jacksonville recalls, "Hooker somehow always remained on top of his studies, even though he looked like a complete idiot in class because he could never answer a question and always 'passed'. I remember his two favorite responses to questions were, 'Huh' and 'Could you repeat the question?'"

The most amazing part of Hooker's accomplishment is that he hit this number in only two years. Former record holder, McMichael, took three-and-a-half years to hit 1000 wins. But there is a steep price to Hooker's fame and fortune. Hooker is now suffering from severe Carpal Tunnel Syndrome and has developed a persistent eyetwitch. The Mountain Dew I.V. drip that he has been on to stay awake, alert, and sharp throughout the night has turned his skin a sickly yellow color. But, Hooker plans to counteract this yellow effect with the new Code Red Mountain Dew, thus resulting in a pleasant orange color. "I'll look just like all the dumb blondes in this school who fake-and-bake," replies Hooker.

Hooker plans to slow down the pace and log in another 200 victories by Christmas, at which time he will switch to Internet porn in an attempt to break last year's record in "How many of my peers can I piss-off by looking at porn during class" of 72.

TRIVIA ANSWERS:

1. Lawyer
2. All that You Can't Leave Behind
3. Canada
4. 14 pounds
5. Button
6. White
7. 196
8. Robert Fulton (although hotly contested by Professor Zasloff)
9. Beats us, but the faculty knew.

COURT

FROM PAGE 1

And then, the writing began. Four full days and three evenings later, I had a first draft. I was a week away from the due date, so I was ahead of the game. The trick would be to leave the beast alone for a couple of days, and then tame it the following weekend. Look, I don't know how many hours I spent writing the thing, but while I've not had the literal experience of giving birth to a cow (phew!), I think that I now have a pretty good idea of what it must feel like. Yet, the whole experience was still better than going through my first semester as a 1L.

The night before the brief was due, Katie emailed me her half. I joined our two briefs, and completed the Table of Contents and Table of Authorities. Then I rewrote some more. And then I finally printed it, thank God! And then I freaked out because I had miscalculated the number of pages of text, and I was half a page over, and that half a page was that footnote that I had just inserted that I thought, and continue to think, was really important. Oh crap, now I had to go back over it all and delete a word here, and a sentence there, to make it fit. Another hour or so.

At last, it was done. Printed it, copied it, and handed it in. The relief was tremendous. Maybe my whole brief is a piece of crap, but thank goodness it's over, it's in, but if they say it's unacceptable I won't be allowed to compete... Well it's over now, it's in and that's that, but I sure wish I had a few more pages and a few more days...

Preparing the oral argument wasn't as soul-wrenching as writing the brief, because by then I had done most of my thinking, and had picked apart the cases and had argued and reargued my position dozens of times (only one cow-birthing per semester, thank you). I swear, I fell asleep arguing to myself, and woke up arguing back. Ask Katie, I was a little obsessive at times. Not clinically so, I don't think, but a little.

The Friday before the arguments Katie and I got together with a team on the opposing side for a practice run. Two good friends from our 1L section, Brian Walters and Matt Steinmeier, who are totally awesome by the way (hey, it's my article, and if I want to plug my friends, I will), argued against us. I felt wooden and unsure, and got stuck on my own

fancy words several times. Nothing worse than trying to look smarter than you are, I tell ya. We really tore into each other as much as possible (very politely, of course), and that helped. It alleviated the jitters, it made me realize where the weak points in my argument were, and it helped crystallize in my mind all the cases and how I could use them in my favor. Very helpful, thanks guys!

I obsessed some more after I got home, and of course, called Katie and forced her to obsess with me. She laughed at me, which was the most appropriate response. Katie has been very patient with me through this whole process, so while I have access to a public forum, I want to make sure everyone knows that she was a phenomenal partner and friend throughout this adventure.

Our first argument was on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 9 a.m. We played musical courtrooms for a while, but then finally we were all present and ready. And I did it. I just did it. I wasn't as nervous as I was last year in Lawyering Skills. The first few minutes I thought I would fall writhing on the floor and swallow my own tongue, but then I didn't. I thought my mind would blank, my mouth would dry, and my stupidity would show. And none of that happened, either. The judges gave me good feedback, they didn't slam me, and their comments were very helpful for the next round. Imagine that, no drama!

The opposing team in the first round was made up of two people we knew (familiarity equals comfort). One person was a friend from our section last year (Katie and I also were in the same section), and the other person was in the companion Law Skills section, and I had argued against him last year, too.

One of the judges was an attorney who interviewed me during OCIP earlier this semester, and then promptly rejected me. He told me that he asked me some questions to throw me off balance, and that I stuck to my guns and didn't let him — this is good, by the way. I hope he regrets not hiring me! Another judge later told us that while our oral arguments were head and shoulders better than the other team's, the other team's briefs were better. What??? Wouldn't you know it, I started obsessing again. I can't say that I think that my brief was any better than anyone else's, to tell you the truth. But

given the choice, I'd rather concentrate on the things I did badly rather than the things I did well. Who cares that the oral advocacy is worth 60 percent of the points and the brief only 40 percent!

After the first round, we sat in the lounge and "watched" football, in our suits. Katie did in fact watch, she understands and appreciates football, and is a real UCLA fan. Which I believe makes her the perfect woman. After 13 years in this country, I have yet to figure out which way the ball is going (it is called a "ball", right? Because you know, it isn't really round, like a ball). Regardless, it was a bonding experience.

After lunch, we had our second round. This round was awesome and very odd at the same time. One of our judges was very old, a retired attorney, and he started all his questions with "Counsel, is it your contention that...?" Very quickly it became obvious that he was trying to trip us up. But he took his time asking the questions, and he was sweet and nice, so answering wasn't exactly high pressure. At the end, he told opposing counsel that she is a beautiful woman and that she should use that more. Eric didn't know how to respond to that one. Just kidding, the comment was directed at Jen. Everyone in the room stopped breathing for a second: Was he going to say that she should show some cleavage or bat her eyelashes? Fortunately, he didn't. He told me that I was a really good advocate, but to remember that it's really hard for women to be truly persuasive trial lawyers. So... does that mean I'm not beautiful?

Another judge showed up in his robe and a floppy hat and sneakers. Nothing wrong with that, although a bit comical (you know, robe, floppy hat). But then he asked each one of us how the events of September 11 would or should affect the court's ruling. Huh??? Katie's issue had to do with intervention as of right, and standing. For all the head-scratching in the world, we couldn't make a cognizable connection. He also tried to drag brave Katie into my issue! She did splendidly, she picked up on some of the crap that I spewed out in the first round, and held her own very well. Fortunately, the third judge came to her rescue and steered the questions back to intervention. Predictably, I got the September 11 question, too. My issue was the consti-

tutionality of a juvenile curfew ordinance. So I pointed out that the terrorist attacks happened during the day, and huge office buildings were targeted, so the likelihood of minors being in and around there at that time was not high. Keeping minors in at night will not make them any more or less safe with respect to such terrorism. He finally stopped with the September 11 questions. It was all slightly twilight-zoney. Fortunately, the third judge was a level-headed attorney from Irell & Manella, who asked pertinent questions, which we could answer without wildly speculating about what anti-terrorist legislation Congress is cooking up.

This second round was what made it all worthwhile for me. What can I say, I rocked. I'm not sure why, and frankly, I know this mostly because other people told me. I knew I was doing better than the first round, but I rarely have an accurate sense of myself. Words were coming out of me, but I really can't remember them. I think I blacked out and my subconscious took over. I do remember it was a lot more fun than the first round, however. This time the feedback from the judges was better than good. One of the judges, the lawyer from Irell (who are notoriously snooty about grades and writing skills) told me I did an amazing job advocating, and that my brief was outstanding. (Didn't the other guy say it sucked? I think I'm going to go with the Irell lawyer's opinion, it's better for my ego.) He asked me what I was doing next summer, and I explained that my grades weren't very good so I was still looking. He couldn't, but it was obvious he wanted to offer me a job. Hey, that's enough vindication for me. Floppy Hat Judge told me I had excellent eye contact, but said nothing else. Maybe he didn't like my September 11 answer.

So that's it, that's my Moot Court experience, beginning to end. This was a long, involved story with more detail than you probably wanted. But here is the point: Moot Court was hard work and obsession, but it was rewarding and fun, and it reminded me that I am more than my grades, and that just because I was rejected by all those snooty firms doesn't mean I won't make a great trial lawyer. Ultimately, that's what I really want.

SEARCH

FROM PAGE 7

The fellowship is awarded annually to a student working in the public or nonprofit sector in the area of consumer law. The fellowship application process typically takes place in the Spring semester.

PILF Summer Grants

The UCLA School of Law Public Interest Law Foundation is a student-run organization that annually provides summer grants of \$4,000 to eligible law students engaged in public interest work. To be eligible, you must have a tentative offer of law-related employment from a tax-exempt public interest or legal services organization. The number of grants awarded depends on the amount of money raised during the given academic year. This past year, PILF awarded 28 (partial or full) grants. Grant applications are awarded in the Spring semester. Grant applications for Summer 2002 will likely be due in early March.

Public Counsel Summer Fellowships

For the past few years, Public Counsel, the public interest law firm of the Los Angeles County and Beverly Hills Bar Associations, has awarded summer fellowships to UCLA law students to work with Public Counsel projects. Although the formal fellowship application process takes place in the Spring semester, given the level of competition for Public Counsel internships, we encourage you to pursue a summer opportunity with one of Public Counsel's projects as early as possible (late Fall or early Spring semester). Public Counsel typically has openings for approximately 10 to 15 summer interns; if you receive an offer, there are other sources of funding available to you (e.g., PILF Summer Grants).

Robert Pallemo Summer Fellowship

This is also a new fellowship, named after a School of Law alumnus. The fellowship is intended to be awarded on an annual basis to a student who pursues an internship in the

public sector, preferably with the U.S. Attorney's Office or some other prosecutorial office.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

In addition to the foregoing specific funding sources, you may be eligible for summer funding through the Federal Work-Study Program. Applications for summer work study are processed in the Spring semester. The *Center for Public Interest Programs* and the *Office of Financial Aid* will provide you with information to determine if you are eligible.

This past summer, a number of students also received summer funding through School of Law faculty members engaged in public interest-related projects, and through non-UCLA funding opportunities (e.g., the Women Lawyers' Association Fran Kandel Public Interest Grant).

Among the specific funding-related Internet resources you should review are: *PS LawNet (The Public Service Law Network Worldwide)* — <http://www.pslawnet.org>

Click on *Helpful PSLawNet Resources*, and then on *Summer Funding Sources*.

First timers need to complete the one-time registration that is required to access the database. Click "Register/Edit Profile" to sign up.

UCLA Law, Office of Career Services Job Board — <http://www.law.ucla.edu> Database of private sector, public sector and public interest opportunities. On the School of Law homepage, click on the *Career Services* page, then once you click on *Current Job Postings*, a Pop Up box will appear. Use the same login and password that you use to enter the Law School system which will connect you to UCLA's portion of Lawmatch.

For more information, contact H. Catherine Mayorkas, UCLAW director of public interest programs in Room 1415, tel: 310-206-9155, e-mail: mayorkas@law.ucla.edu, or Rochelle Adelman, UCLAW assistant director of public interest programs, tel: 310-794-5355, e-mail: adelman@law.ucla.edu.

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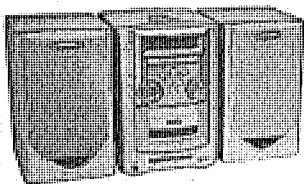
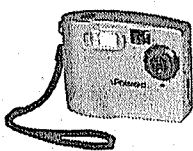
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ENTERTAINMENT REVIEWS

PRESENTING MUSIC REVIEWS OF MICHAEL JACKSON, THE CURE, PINK FLOYD, RADIOHEAD, NEW ORDER, THE AVALANCHES AND SPIRITUALIZED

BY KENNY ROOST
ENTERTAINMENT EDITOR

Michael Jackson

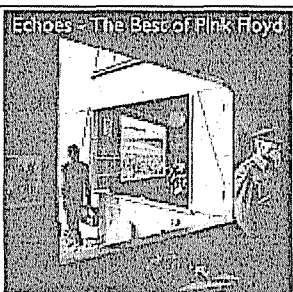
Invincible
2/100

Fifteen years and nose jobs ago, this guy (I stress the appropriately androgynous quality of that term) was dubbed The King of Pop. He was also noticeably black and male; a lot of things have changed since then. Today, the only unambiguous thing about Michael is that his music is bad – and not in the hip Michael Jackson's Bad sense of the word. His first new album in six years is a tragic coagulation of the most annoying R&B ever conceived. Gone are the fun guitar riffs and, well, music. Non-synth instruments and non-shit melodies will be equally hard to spot. **Heartbreaker**, with its frantically hammering noise-pulses, sounds like a frog having a seizure amidst some live wires. This is typical of the fast numbers. **Speechless**, with its creepy focus on children, is propelled by a spirit more maudlin and pathetic than a barfly after his fifteenth beer. This is typical of the slow numbers. Where great angst music is designed to annoy the crap out of your parents, this album seems designed to annoy the crap out of all humanity. Listen at your own risk.



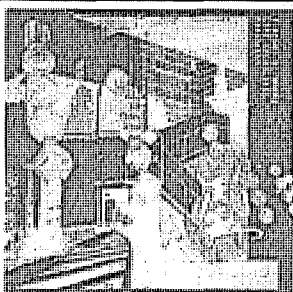
The Cure
Greatest Hits
12/100

While these guys have put out more compilations than Michael Jackson's had nose jobs, the only one worth owning is *Staring at the Sea – The Singles*, an apt grouping of early singles taken from albums which were primarily only good for singles. You should also have *Disintegration* (my favorite album ever) and *The Head on the Door* (every song is excellent and forcefully danceable); the rest is just details. The new *Greatest Hits* mostly selects the biggest singles from The Cure's long career, and slops on two new numbers to boot. **Cut Here**, one of the new tracks, is surprisingly pleasant and representative of something the band would've released in the mid-eighties (quite the compliment). **Just Say Yes**, the other new song, features a woman harmonizing with Robert Smith (the lead singer). This makes for a great sound not heard since The Glove's *Blue Sunshine* (a side project Robert put together with Siouxsie and the Banshees' bassist in '83). **Just Say Yes** is fun but bland (like **Wrong Number**, a track made for *Galore*, The Cure's last "best of," and inappropriately included on *Greatest Hits*). The first release of *Greatest Hits* includes a bonus cd consisting of all the album's songs re-performed in an acoustic set. This sounds fun initially, but grows bothersome; nearly every track begins with a 1-2-3-4 clicking of the damn drumsticks – a monotonously unoriginal way to kick into a number. Also, the instruments used are screamingly unvaried – just two guitars, a bass, drums, and keyboards. Instead of electronic keyboards faking real instruments, actual real instruments (like some strings and brass) would have served the sound immeasurably better. If The Cure is your panacea, the two new tracks and bonus acoustic cd are worth the indulgence. To every one else: skip this.



Pink Floyd
Echoes - The Best of
5/100

It's a fucking joke to make a compilation of Pink Floyd, and the joke gets decidedly unfunny when much of the material is drawn from *The Division Bell*, the hands-down worst album from the group (which isn't really the group any longer, Roger Waters having departed after *The Final Cut* – and Roger Waters was Pink Floyd as the layman knows it, and certainly so far as I'm concerned). While the group's most obnoxiously famous tunes are here, some are edited down (how can one cut *Echoes* from 25 to 15 minutes and still call it *Echoes*?). Further, too few tracks come from *Animals*, *The Wall*, and *The Final Cut* (not a surprise, as those are the albums where Roger Waters did everything, and *Echoes*' selection seems to be a Gilmour backlash to this). Finally, it's simply inappropriate to include material from Syd Barrett's tenure with the group; the style was jarringly different. Syd's Floyd music deserves its own compilation (which essentially is *The Piper at the Gates of Dawn*). The only positive contribution *Echoes* makes is that it includes **When the Tigers Broke Free** which, until now, you could hear only when watching *The Wall* (the movie). It's a memorable and moving song. Of course, it wasn't good enough to include on the album version of *The Wall*, so it very well doesn't belong on anything parading as a "best of Pink Floyd."



Radiohead
I Might Be Wrong
91/100

These guys are currently the best around, and it's made obvious on this short yet intense 40-minute collection of 8 live cuts (selected from different shows but blended expertly together). After Pink Floyd's *The Wall Live* (a recent release, actually), this is the best live album I've heard. The audience noise never hurts the music, as it's kept unnoticeably quiet during songs except where it kicks in to lift the energy splendidly (such as the rhythmic clapping at the beginning of *Everything in its Right Place*). In addition, the performances are uniformly masterful and recorded with near studio quality. Last and best, the arrangements and improvisations alter the songs enough to genuinely differentiate them from their studio album origins (the tracks aren't better or worse – simply different). *I Might Be Wrong* closes with **True Love Waits**, a thus far unreleased ballad consisting simply of Thom Yorke playing acoustic guitar and crooning his paranoid heart out. It's a gorgeous closer and final proof that this is virtually a new Radiohead album, worthy of anyone's ears. My only criticism is the set's brevity.

New Order
Get Ready
53/100

The success of *Get Ready* is that New Order set aside acerbic history long enough to put together a mediocre album, which is a more tasteful accomplishment than the fruit of the usual rock reunion. The classic New Order sound is intact, and the members are still young enough to be creative and perform well. **Crystal** is a catchy single, it's fun hearing Billy Corgan provide guest vocals and guitar on **Turn My Way** (another solid song), and the rest of the album varies between decent and merely bearable schlock (there's gracefully no garbage). The group's zenith will always be *Substance* – specifically, the pure gorgeous **Ceremony** (forget **Blue Monday**). Regardless, *Get Ready* is a New Order album in every sense, and that's a compliment.

The Avalanches
Since I Left You
60/100

Brace your money-maker for an eclectic electronic album that'll make you wanna rock the casba (or law library). This DJ-heavy accumulation of samples and genres is mixed to sound live, with crowd noise and shouting between songs, lending flair to what's already a good party album. The cutely bouncy opener sets the pace, and is slid into other tracks which swell and smear into yet more tracks, none of which are quite as wonderful as the first. *Since I Left You* falls far short of the incredible Dimitri From Paris' *Sacredbleu* (the perfect DJ-electro album), but is a fun tilt.



Spiritualized
Let It Come Down
59/100

Following the masterpiece *Ladies and Gentlemen We Are Floating in Space*, Spiritualized's *Let It Come Down* is redundant, anticlimactic, watered-down, a bit too happy, and much too crappy. Nonetheless, if you manage not to think about their last effort, the new album is nice enough in its own right, albeit epically slow-paced. The production is vastly symphonic, most every song is somewhat lovely (especially **Don't Just Do Something, The Straight and the Narrow, Stop Your Crying** and **Lord Can You Hear Me**), and the opener, **On Fire**, is even groovy. Admittedly, I'm fed up with groups putting out ditties like *Stop Your Crying* and *Don't Cry*. It's high time for a bastard like Dylan to write a song encouraging tears. Triteness aside, *Let It Come Down* is a smooth listen with a few brief wonderful moments amidst too many dull ones. Incidentally, speaking from experience, be careful listening to this album in a car. There's a sampled ambulance siren on **The Twelve Steps** (the only grating track) that freaked me out – it took me nearly fifteen seconds to understand why no one else on the freeway was stopping!