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# The Hocket

Volume 28, Number 2

UCLA School of Law

October 22, 1979

Aberration, or inevitable?

## Minority Enrollment Drops; Cause Disputed

By Howard Posner

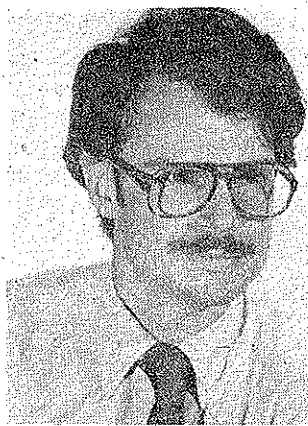
"I see us, a year from now — six months from now — being able to show that under this new system, the numbers of minority students at UCLA Law School have not changed substantially over what we have year in and year out. The fact is, every year at this time there's been a big hue and cry... and when the dust settled every year we had approximately the same percentage of minority students. We ask that you give us a chance; look at our past record." — Assistant Dean Rappaport to Assemblyman Richard Alatorre, March 23, 1979.

"We didn't get as many minority students as we wanted this year. There's no question about that. This is not what we wanted and we are very concerned." — Admissions Committee Chairman Stephen Yeazell, September 11, 1979, *Daily Bruin*.

"The law school will be segregated within five years if trends continue." — former CLSA chairman Peter Espinoza, September 11 *Daily Bruin*.

In the first year of the diversity admissions program, the number of incoming black and Chicano students has dropped sharply. The administration and faculty see the decline as an aberration that will be corrected in time. Minority students see it as an inevitable result of the new program, and of faculty attitudes in general. Both agree that the decline is unfortunate.

"We made offers of admission that, based on all past experience, should have yielded the largest minority class we've ever had," said Professor Stephen



Yeazell: the question is action

Yeazell, a member of last year's Admissions Committee and chairman of this year's. "What happened is that the yield rate went down."

Of 55 Chicānos offered admission, 22 enrolled. Last year, 29 enrolled. Of 59 blacks offered admission, 20 are now enrolled here. The enrollment figure last year was 32.

"We're all concerned about it. The question is how we should be translating the concern into action. We don't want it to happen again," said Yeazell. Yeazell sees several reasons for minority students choosing to attend law school elsewhere. "One reason seems to be that while minority applications to this school were up, nationwide they went down, so there were more schools making offers to fewer students," he said.

Yeazell also posited that late notices of admission, and last-minute or

inadequate financial aid led some students to go to other schools. "And the out-of-state tuition increase hurt black students particularly," he added, noting that, unlike the Chicanos, many blacks apply from out of state.

Minority students feel that the decline in enrollment had to occur, because the diversity program's emphasis on admitting students with the highest possible grades and LSAT scores means that UCLA will be admitting minority students who are also accepted at places like Harvard and Stanford — and who tend to be well enough off and status-conscious enough to prefer those schools most of the time.

"We've been telling the faculty for years that if they go for the big numbers they're going to get people who don't want to come," said Peter Espinoza, whose chairmanship of the Chicano Law Students Association (CSLA) in 1978 saw two major minority strikes against the law school over admissions issues. "They went ahead and opted for grades and LSAT's, and now they're acting surprised because it happened exactly the way we said it would happen."

Last year, when the admissions program was being revised, both the CLSA and the Asian American Law Students Association (AALSA) proposed programs that would select a large proportion of an entering class on the basis of disadvantage — what economic or social hardships an applicant had overcome that would indicate both that the applicant's grades and LSAT were not a fair indication of ability and that the applicant would be inclined to return



Espinoza: it happened exactly as predicted to underserved communities.

The faculty instead approved a plan that strove to obtain a diverse student body through consideration of as many factors as possible, including race, unusual experience, special talent, and disadvantage. The diversity approach puts great emphasis on "academic excellence," a factor quantified by a "predictive index" derived from a combination of GPA and LSAT score.

The faculty took its cue from Justice Powell's opinion in the *Bakke* case, which singled out Harvard's undergraduate admissions program as a model for plans which would ensure substantial minority enrollment, but be safe from attack on constitutional "reverse-discrimination" grounds.

Because high LSAT scores are strongly connected to median family income, students from disadvantaged backgrounds are unlikely to be able to

(Continued on Page 5)

## Law School 'Expels' Official Mascot Julep

By Bob Braun

In a move sparking strong feelings in the law school community, the administration has expelled the school mascot, Mint Julep Kahli Dee Too (Julep), the personal pet of second-year student Ira Barron.

Barron, a member of the Federal Communications Law Journal, had brought the female golden retriever to school virtually every day last year, despite the official UCLA position against dogs on campus. Julep was so popular among students last year that the SBA voted her the official Law School mascot.

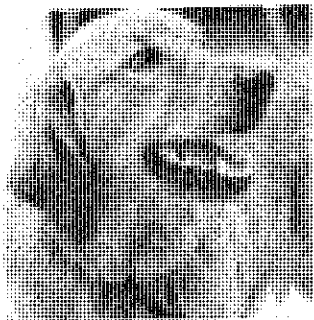
Julep's fall from grace began last month when Gail Wells, a long-time worker in the administration and administrative assistant, saw Julep drinking from a water fountain by the library, aided by Barron. Wells, who had a dog "expelled" approximately ten years ago, complained to Dean Slaughter, who invoked the campus-wide ban on canines.

One student who saw Julep drinking from the fountain said that he didn't like the idea of a dog using the drinking fountains, but that the administration's action

was "a little drastic."

According to Barron, this has been the first complaint anyone has made to him about Julep. He also said that he has polled members of the faculty, who have expressed no dissatisfaction at having Julep as an occasional member of class.

A student who has seen Julep in class expressed surprise that anyone could



object to her presence: "She always passes, anyway." Most observers agree that Julep has rarely disrupted class, preferring instead to sleep near Ira.

Wells has claimed that there have been complaints made to her by students and maintenance workers, although none were specifically named. Most of the complaints apparently centered around Julep's activities in

and around the library.

A petition was recently circulated throughout the school, requesting that Julep be allowed to return to campus. Dean Warren has been shown the petition, and it is now in the hands of Ms. Wells. 325 people signed the petition, and Barron says that, except for a very low-keyed effort, many more signatures could have been collected. This number, however, he felt to be sufficient.

Among the signers were several faculty members, much of the library staff, administrative personnel, Dean Prager, and a cross-section of the student population.

Students interviewed felt the situation was, in general, humorous, remarking "it's a dog's life, anyway," and citing such random disruptive acts as the partial destruction of a frisbee, and clumsiness in the hallways. All expressed concern, however, and felt that Julep deserved visiting rights once again. Barron feels that the chances of Julep's return are not great, but worth a try.

Presently, Julep is confined to Barron's home in Southwest Los Angeles.

## NETWORK: Help by Trial and Error

By Sandy Steinberg

It happens every year. "Listening to everyone else talk, I don't think I'm doing enough. What's wrong with me?"

You're a first-year law student.

There's help. A group of about 30 second and third-year law students have banded together in "NETWORK" to dispense survival tips to the anxious. They operate out of the Student Bar Association office, where they hold regular hours.

Maybe they're motivated by memory; they've been there before. "I was scared to death when I was walking into my contracts exam," second-year Sharon Rudnick remembers as she talks with a first-year student during a NETWORK shift in the SBA office. The conversation ranges over exam technique and Law Review. "You should wait to see how you like Moot Court," she advises, "because you might like that better and it's hard to do both."

Rudnick and another second year student, Lin Saberski, decided to launch NETWORK after a conversation on the effects law school can have on students.

"The biggest pitfall I remember," says second-year NETWORKER Vince Uzkuraitis

during his shift, "is the self-fulfilling prophecy that it can be somewhat of a paper chase and I sort of want to avoid that."

He's prepared to give school-related advice, practical low-down on professors, study aids, outlining, jobs, and "why it is I'm sitting in class for 6 weeks and I still don't understand the questions he (the professor) asks." But, Uzkuraitis adds, "we'll tell you where to get a good pizza."

NETWORK is a trial-and-



Uzkuraitis: avoiding the self-fulfilling prophecy

error effort. A similar attempt to help first-year students was started last year under the auspices of the Student Bar



# The Reasonable Man

By Raj Seshu  
Self-Appointed Wag

We do not know when or where the reasonable man\* was born, but we do know that his parents were English, and that his conduct has been cited as exemplary since the 1800s in that country.

We also know that he is very intelligent and extremely well educated; he knows many trivial facts and general concepts relating to law, medicine, science, business, electronics/mechanics/engineering, etc. His expertise and knowledge of law are particularly great, as he knows every statute and controlling ruling in every possible jurisdiction, and never violates any of them. He is also rich enough to claim his rights under the law, by hiring and instructing lawyers who are as competent as the case requires.

His physical coordination is perfectly attuned to his equally perfect judgement; and he is widely known by judges, lawyers, law clerks and law students for his prominence in lawsuits: at last count, he was involved in 3,482,653.165 (truncated to three decimal

places—many cases were pending) suits. He has never lost.

Should you have a problem, be it personal or otherwise, go and see him. He will be able to render a decision as immediately as the situation requires. He can tell you whether tugboats need radios or whether asylums need safety glass. If you're a doctor, he can tell you whether or not to operate; if you're a psychiatrist, he can tell you whether or not your patient would be dangerous; and if you're a prostitute, he can tell you whether or not to kick an impotent, one-legged man in the testicles.

No matter who you are or what you do, the reasonable man has something to tell you: but be careful not to provoke him; he may kill you.

Remember, you can act like him or not: the choice is yours.

*\*There is also a reasonable woman, who is exactly the same (insofar as possible) as the reasonable man. They are married and have a reasonable baby.—ED.*

# The Reasonable Dog

By Bob Braun

There are many times when we are forced to ask ourselves what price we pay for this education. For nearly all of us, it means late nights, few social events, a sense of despair, or any one of the trials and tribulations one is expected to go through to muddle through a law school education. For one of our number, that price is the love a companionship of a trusted pet.

I, like so many others last year, tripped over Julep in the halls, had to rescue more than one Frisbee from her destructive jaws, and looked with envy as she roamed free in the corridors while we languished in class. But I was also one of many who enjoyed the

*(Braun is a second-year student. He is not usually this maudlin.)*

company of this dog during free moments, and will be unable to recall the events of last year without making room for her. For some of us, she was an island of sanity in our first year of Law School.

It seems incredible that Julep has passed so easily from our minds. But, after all, a dog who isn't there doesn't have the persuasive qualities of class and homework, of externships and interviews, or even of the daily pressures of life. But it seems a shame to us that one of the bright spots of last year, a mascot for the entire school, should be so easily thrown aside.

# Placement Process Called Into Question

By Katherine McDaniel

The whole placement process at the Law School has come under intense scrutiny within the last year. The focus has been on providing career options for all students by expanding information on legal and alternative careers and by developing job search networks to supplement the fall interview season. Dean Warren has given these efforts his wholehearted support, feeling that since UCLA has gained national prominence, it is now time to expand the career opportunities available to all graduates instead of concentrating on the placement of outstanding students with prestigious corporate firms.

## Law Student Project

Two important studies on placement were completed last spring, one on students' perceptions of law school placement and the other on the functioning of the UCLA placement process. The first, entitled "students' Perceptions of the Placement System at UCLA Law School," was produced by third-year law students Beth Berke, Ken Swezey and Martha Torgow, using small group discussions and a random survey questionnaire.

Their report found that a large number of students feel that they are not being served by the Placement Office, which they perceive to be interested only in the top students in the class and geared toward only one type of practice, the large corporate law firm.

Their second major finding was more surprising: students are not getting the kinds of jobs they want. Although 56% of students surveyed made alternative careers (i.e., something other than private law firms) their first choice for work after graduation, fully 80 per cent of those students who were employed turned out to be employed in private practice. The study attributed this result to a lack of information on career options, and to the emphasis in the Placement Office on private practice.

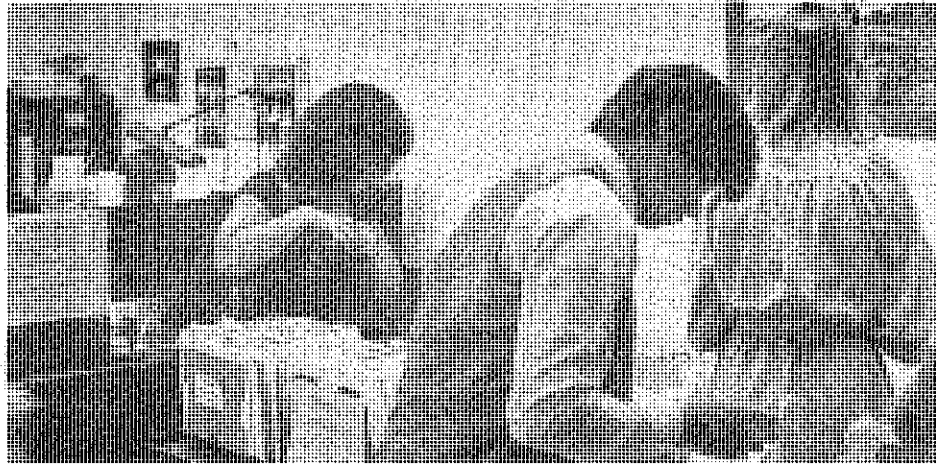
Finally, the study found that students have misperceptions and misinformation about their fellow students and about their employment options. While the fall interview season is the major source of information and education about job options offered at the law school, it also produces a great deal of student anxiety and undermines students' confidence in themselves and their abilities. Since students feel that they are virtually alone in seeking alternative careers, they feel anxious and alienated and worry that they may never get any kind of job. In fact, the concern over being unemployable is unfounded at UCLA, where nearly everyone has a job after graduation.

## Proposed Changes

Berke, Swezey and Torgow proposed changes to increase the flow of accurate and complete information to law students, beginning early in their law school careers. They envisioned a program during first-year class time, introducing students to the profession,

describing what different kinds of lawyers do and outlining career options, all of which would serve to combat the deluge of hallway misinformation that socializes first-year students long before they take the course in the legal profession.

The authors also felt there was a need for an intense counseling program



Placement Office in use: tunnel vision?

dealing with both career and personal concerns. Group and individual counseling by law students and persons familiar with the legal profession would be helpful to students exploring the relationship between career options and their personal values and interests, and would help in dealing with feelings of anxiety and alienation.

The study finally recommended that the Placement Office assume a more prominent role in the law school to reflect the importance that students attach to placement. The Placement Office needs to establish greater contacts in the legal community and seek out potential employers, including government offices, business, legal aid, and smaller private firms that cannot afford to send out recruiters.

The authors suggested an alumni contact system as a way to begin bringing this information into the law school. Having such information in the Placement Office would help to overcome its elitist image and may shift the focus of the Office away from interview season into providing employment options for students.

## GSM Field Study

A second report on placement was produced by a field study team from the Graduate School of Management.

The study, by MBA students Mitchell Blake, James Burba, Eric Gosch, Katherine McDaniel (JD/MBA) and Ramon Yulo, used in-depth interviews with key persons in the UCLA placement process, and conducted structured interview surveys with law students, as well as a random sampling of Los Angeles lawyers.

Interviews also were held with placement directors of other Los Angeles-area law schools to obtain insight into the Los Angeles job market. GSM placement directors Bill Cawley and Larry Smith acted as project

advisors.

The team made four major recommendations. The first was that the Law School Administration increase its support of the placement process, to emphasize that placement is an important function of the law school. Examples included encouraging alumni and faculty support of placement



activities, inviting the Placement Director to social and professional functions that have placement implications, and ensuring adequate staffing and office space for the Placement Office.

The second recommendation was that the Placement Center and the Administration increase their promotion of student groups that have a placement emphasis.

Few student groups at the law school are presently concerned about finding out what different kinds of lawyers do; instead, the study maintained, there are prestigious societies that publish legal journals and practice courtroom advocacy, and minority associations concerned with admissions and standards and keeping the law school relevant to the Los Angeles community.

There are, however, some student groups that try to find out about lawyers in different areas of practice: the International Law Society sponsors speaker panels; the Environmental Law Society and Communications Law Society do bring students in touch with

*(McDaniel is a member of the SBA Placement Committee.)*

practitioners in a specialized area of practice and at times function as job networks.

The report concluded that the law school needed more of these practice-oriented student groups, such as a Labor Law Society, Probate Law Society, House Counsel Society, Administrative Family Law Society, Administrative Law Society, or Future Bureaucrats, so that students themselves could invite local practitioners to school to explore specialties. Such a process would allow students to build up a job information network that would provide contacts regarding possible job openings in

specialities in which the then-informed student might be interested in practicing.

The Placement Office and Administration could promote this development by providing administrative assistance (getting names, writing letters, setting up meeting rooms) for student groups that want to sponsor placement-oriented activities, and by helping coordinate alumni information and input.

## Info in . . .

The report's third recommendation was that the Placement Center improve the flow of information between students and the profession. This contemplates having a Placement Center representative present at important activities with placement implications, within and without the law school, in order to become known within the professional legal community and to build up a bank of information resources for students. A major focus of this recommendation is on alternative careers because information is so critically needed about how alternative employers hire and whom to contact when employers do not come to campus.

## Info out . . .

The report's final recommendation was that the Placement Center improve its marketing of students by developing and coordinating student-professional group contacts, by increasing its own contacts within the legal community, and by promoting its functions to alumni. Such activities could include developing a list of professional associations together with their meeting times so that interested students could attend, having the Placement Director herself attend such meetings to become known within the legal community, and developing alumni support by informing them by newsletter of placement activities and of students' need for information about career options.

Copies of both reports are on reserve at the Placement Office reception desk.

Suggestions, questions and comments on placement would be most appreciated. Put them in the student mailbox of K. McDaniel, and leave your name and telephone number if you would like a response. All communications will be kept confidential.

## The Bucket

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We welcome all contributions. Written submissions should be typed on 50-space lines, double-spaced. We reserve the right to edit for length and style.

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# Announcements, Briefs and Old News

Supreme Court Justice Byron White has accepted an invitation to judge the UCLA Roscoe Pound Moot Court Tournament in early April. Two teams of advocates, members of the second-year class who have participated in the second-year rounds, will be chosen to argue before Justice White, and two other appellate judges. Of the advocates, two will be selected to represent UCLA in the National Third Year Competitions the following year.

"Selection of the four advocates is based on the quality of the briefs submitted and oral skills demonstrated during second-year rounds," said Margaret Dollbaum, a member of the Moot Court Executive Board.

Second-year rounds will take place during the fall and spring. The fall rounds are scheduled to begin November 5th and will continue through the 15th. Dollbaum "would like to encourage first-years to participate in the timing of the rounds," and added that "those first-years who would like to just sit in during the rounds are also invited and encouraged to do so. It will give first-years an opportunity to see what Moot Court is all about."

—Ana Lopez

\* \* \*

The Communications Law Program will present "Democracy Wall, Etc.: Communications Law Issues in China" November 9 at noon in the Faculty Conference Room. Political Science Professor Richard Baum, who has just returned from the People's Republic of China will show slides of the Democracy Wall and offer translations, as part of a discussion of the state of free speech in China.

\* \* \*

A three-part series on Telecommunications put together

by Professor Charlie Firestone will be aired some day, probably in November, by KCET (Channel 28) on its weeknightly news magazine "28 Tonight." Interested viewers should keep an eye on the listings.

\* \* \*

U.S. District Court Judge Mariana Pfaelzer, a 1957 UCLA Law graduate, has been named "Alumna of the Year" for 1979 by the UCLA Law Alumni Association. Pfaelzer is the first woman to preside in a federal trial court in California.

Pfaelzer, who was honored at a special luncheon at the New Otani Hotel last month, has been chairperson of the State Bar Committee on Professional Ethics and the Special Committee on Juvenile Justice, and the County Bar Women's Rights Subcommittee of the Human Rights Commission. She has served as President of the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners. Before becoming a judge, she was a senior partner at Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman and Kuchel.

\* \* \*

The Communications Law Program and the Coalition on Children and Television will present a community forum on "Learning to Live with Television, November 2 and 3 at the Museum of Science and Industry in Exposition Park. Panels, workshops, video display exhibits, and speakers (including author Judy Bloom and former UCLA professor and current FTC deputy director of consumer protection Tracy Westen) will highlight the proceedings. The program is funded by the California Council on the Humanities on Public Policy, so everything but lunch is free, but reservations are required.

\* \* \*

The student section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association



Mariana Pfaelzer

tion is sponsoring a speech and question-answer session by Melvin Belli at Southwestern University, 5 pm November 15. Admission and refreshments are free.

\* \* \*

#### Correction of sorts:

Our last issue reported that Professor Stephen Yeazell was the first recipient of the Michael A. Rutter Award for Distinguished Teaching. The name of the award, and of the gentleman who put up the money for it is of course, William Rutter. We must have been confusing the noted Gilbert's author with

"Mighty Mike" Rutter, whose autobiography, *Penumbra Becomes a Code*, poignantly describes his inspirational career as the only midget ever to succeed as a power forward in the National Basketball Association.

\* \* \*

#### Just in case you're not worried:

Unemployment and underemployment among new attorneys is on the rise, and the situation is particularly bad among minorities and women, according to a survey by the California Young Lawyers Association of the State Bar.

Of over 11,000 1976, 1977 and 1978 bar admittees surveyed, 5.3

said they were unemployed, 6.8 per cent were employed outside the legal profession, and 16.9 per cent said they haven't enough work.

Unemployment among new women attorneys was reported at 7.6 per cent (compared with 4.6 for men surveyed). Unemployment among caucasians was surveyed at 4.8 per cent, while blacks, Asians and Hispanics reported jobless rates of 11.9 per cent, 15.7 per cent, and 6.9 per cent, respectively.

\* \* \*

#### Update:

*The Progressive* may go ahead and publish Howard Moreland's article on the nuclear weapons industry, after the government agreed to dissolve the injunction that had stopped publication last March. Energy Department officials have said that the case was mooted by the intervening publication in a Madison, Wisconsin newspaper of much of the hydrogen bomb information that the government had sought to keep "secret" by enjoining the *Progressive* article. But since that information had been published in others even before the Moreland article, we are more inclined to believe that the government backed down as a result of a hard-hitting story in the last *Docket*. If not, the timing strikes us as highly coincidental.

—H.P.

## Boalt Suspends 'Suspended Sentence'

By Howard Posner

The *Suspended Sentence*, UC Berkeley's law school newspaper, has been, as it were, suspended.

The Boalt Hall Students Association (BHSA) has halted publication of the paper after numbers of students voiced considerable dissatisfaction with its contents in general and with a few "offensive" items in particular.

Actually, "halted" may be too strong a word, since the *Suspended Sentence* published very infrequently even by law school paper standards—once or twice a year.

But an official publishing hiatus was imposed by the BHSA after the most recent issue featured an "advertisement" for ladies' underwear with a bulge strategically placed to cure penis envy, and a "Turkey Bingo Game" that identified by name students who were said to make fools of themselves in class, according to Robin Terrell, BHSA vice-president of administrative affairs.

"They included members of their own staff in the bingo game, but students in general didn't appreciate paying for a paper that ridiculed them," Terrell told the *Docket*.

The situation was aggravated,

Terrell added, by the inclusion of what seemed a disproportionate number of minority students among the "turkeys." But she emphasized that the decision to suspend the *Sentence* was not the result of a single incident, but rather a need to re-evaluate its role, set up standards, and select a new editor.

"The paper was not informative. It was a comic piece," said Terrell.

Since the BHSA funds the *Suspended Sentence* (and therefore is technically its publisher) it has the prerogative of choosing its editor, something it had not done yet this year. Last year's editor, Andy Loomis, had continued to operate the paper this year. Terrell said that when a new editor is chosen, BHSA will set up guidelines to supply some sort of purpose and framework for the *Sentence*.

The staff of the paper sent out a two-page press release announcing its suspension and noting that some students objected to items on pages four and five of its last issue (though it failed to describe what those items were). It also said that BHSA was considering establishing a censorship board for the paper, which Terrell said was "simply not true."

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# ... the case of the disappearing minorities

(Continued from Page 1)

compete in a diversity program with wealthier minority students; conversely, wealthier students would not qualify for a disadvantage-oriented program. The two concepts are almost completely at odds.

Last year, minority associations at the law school fought the establishment of the diversity plan (there was a hunger strike going on in the hall outside the faculty conference room when the final vote was taken) because they felt that a license to hunt high LSAT scores would result in an influx of rich blacks and assimilated Spanish-surnamed applicants with no commitment to serve their respective communities.

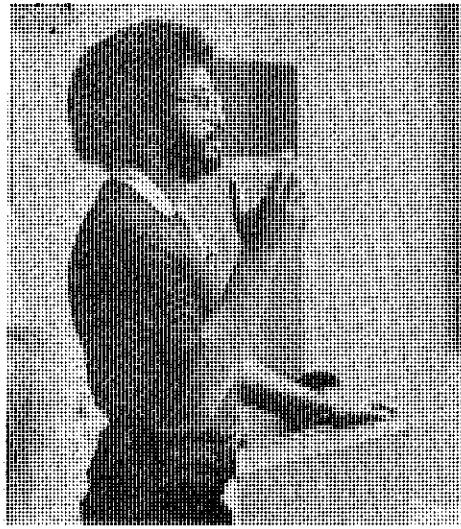
A common complaint last year was that the Harvard plan lauded by Justice Powell had little relevance to a public institution that should serve the whole of society and not just its elite: a sort of "Powell corrupts; absolute Powell corrupts absolutely" argument. This year, minority complaints center around what they see as the diversity program's selection of Harvard-type minority students who wind up going to private institutions instead of UCLA.

Yeazell does not feel that the low turnout was caused by accepting students who were qualified to attend more prestigious schools.

"If that were the case, then enrollment

should get bigger as the numerical profile (i.e. predictive index) goes down," he said. "That isn't the case. We had as many enrollees from the top of our pool as from the bottom."

But Dennis Landin of CLSA, a member of the Admissions Committee,



de Miranda: a political struggle

calls that reasoning fallacious because, when compared with those of previous years, this minority pool had no "bottom."

"This time, the people accepted were almost exclusively in the upper ranges of LSAT scores. In previous years, there

were people admitted with LSAT's under 500—some under 400—and they often do very well," said Landin.

Jesus Quinonez, current CLSA chairperson, finds fault with Yeazell's statement that the acceptance of 55 Chicanos should have brought the largest incoming class in the school's history.

"In 1977 and before, the school accepted only 45 outright, but we also got 25 on a waiting list, and they'd usually have to go to the bottom of the waiting list to fill 32 spaces," he pointed out.

This time around, there were virtually no minority applicants on the waiting lists. Thus, when midsummer cancellations began to come in, Yeazell, as newly appointed Admissions Committee chairman, could not fill the vacancies with minority students.

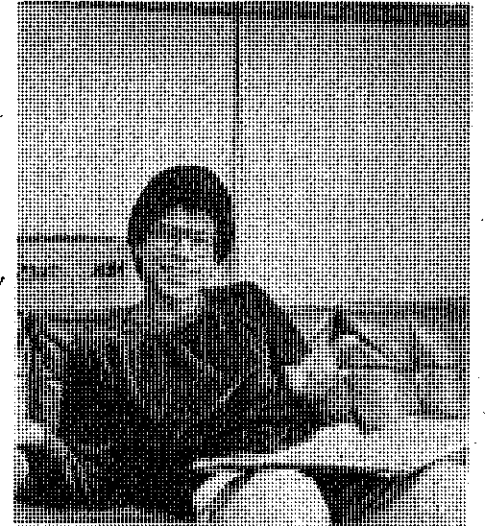
"Why couldn't he have gone back and reopened the files?" demanded Espinoza. "If he'd re-evaluated applications, he would have found qualified people."

But "we admitted every minority applicant who we thought would make a successful law student," said Yeazell.

While Yeazell acknowledges that UCLA lost accepted minority applicants to "prestigious" schools, he is "more concerned about losing students to nonsensical schools—schools that it would be hard to imagine them

preferring—because of late acceptance notices and inadequate financial aid." The major problem, he feels, is delay.

"You can't talk to a student until you've admitted him," he said, outlining a "horror story" in which a student is



Landin: not all Chicanos are Chicano

accepted in May, at which time he can apply for financial aid. In such a case, the student is unlikely to know his eligibility for financial aid—let alone the amount—until August. By then, he may have given up.

(Continued on Page 7)

## JD-MBAs Publish 'Resume Book'

By Elizabeth Pollock

A new resume book for students enrolled in the law and management joint degree program will be sent to 300 corporations, law firms and government agencies in late October or early November.

Both the Graduate School of Management and the School of Law helped to fund the book, which includes resumes for 45 of the 75 students now enrolled in the four-year program. Participants in the program spend a year at each of the schools and take classes at both schools during the last two years of the program.

Preparation of the resume book has been coordinated by David Ackert, a third-year student in the program. Ackert is Placement Committee Chairman for Executive Barristers, the club for students in the J.D./M.B.A. program.

Bob Johnson, president of

Executive Barristers, explained that the club, which started last year, is "probably more of a service organization than a club-club." Its goal is to publicize and promote the law and management joint degree program.

In addition to the resume book Executive Barristers will hold an Executive Interface night this year, at which joint degree students will have a chance to meet with executives in a small group setting.

Earlier this month, Coopers and Lybrand invited J.D./M.B.A. students to its downtown Los Angeles offices to discuss possible career opportunities in the tax field.

"The students in the program are strong students," and both schools are rated in the top ten nationally, Johnson said. So, "We're hoping that in the future certain positions and internships will be set aside for J.D./M.B.A. students."

## The Poetry Corner

Many a king's dead justiciar must be dancing in his grave the dance he once reserved for those he set to swing for crimes felonious, treason petit, or to the king when now he looks upon us as a shade and sees how we make the Common Law behave.

We've put it to the question surely as if we'd set it on Baron Jeffry's rack. Tort, that once proud bastion of the rights of dog and man, has been reduced to a maxim fit for a people bloated with envy and fed on greed: Let the bastard with the deepest pocket pay!

Writs labyrinthine modernly replaced with doctrines of sword and shield and a lake which all reports tell us is nearly dead. Fit, too, is that. How up-to-date the file which tells us of the dates whose missing doom our suit as once would have ill-chosen form

Our Constitution sought the rule of law to check the caprice of men Lord Acton knew. Pity the framers who lived when leading was in style and did not provide us with safeguards against the likes of those weak men who fear the people and cajole the dogs.

Our Criminal Law is utter shambles: Even the Army won't take those who've been inside our jails to keep rape and hatred from the boys who rot in jungles for the flag. Sweden, refuses send back a crook Cruel and unusual punishment!

—Rob Perelli-Minetti

## Word Search Puzzle

Another in a series of puzzles done specially for the Docket, specially tailored to the very peculiar mental faculties of our readers. All you have to do is find the words listed below (or, as we lawyers say, "the below-listed words") in the array. A word may be spelled backwards, upside

down, or diagonally up or down, as well as in the directions you would normally expect. A letter may be used in more than one word. When you're finished looking for words, you can look for the answers elsewhere in this paper.

H N J U S T A I F Y W A L A Y D  
 C T G O W M R O F E R E V R E W  
 A J U I A S P I S E R F U N N O  
 B R E R S A T C Y W R J I E R L  
 T H G O T S E W A A U P R M O F  
 H A D L E Y A R T R A U D I T F  
 P L U T N L R C I R D O Z R T F  
 E E J O A A A S D E I O T C A F  
 R T A R N R D D C N E A Z C S W  
 I T E T T I J O N S A T L O L E  
 M A N N C U R L A E R H N N A I  
 P H O T S P U E M A X W E L L V  
 O C I T A I L A W L A A C E O E  
 R O I S S U E H B A T U B Y E R  
 N C T R U O C T O O M E E T S Y  
 E E W D I S S E N T I W L T A S

ALIA  
 AUDIT  
 LSAT  
 MOOT COURT  
 REFORM  
 REVIEW  
 TAX  
 TRUTH  
 TENANT  
 WASTE

UCLA  
 WARD  
 WEST  
 CHATTEL  
 LEASE  
 REAL  
 SEAL  
 SERF  
 RES IPSA  
 ATTORNEY

DISSENT  
 FACT  
 ISSUE  
 JURISDICTION  
 JURY  
 PROCEDURE  
 RULE  
 TESTIFY  
 TRIAL  
 WITNESS

CARDOZO  
 HAND  
 JUDGE  
 JUSTICE  
 LAWYER  
 MAXWELL  
 SCHWARTZ  
 WARREN  
 TORT  
 ASSIGN

BAXENDALE  
 CONTRACT  
 HADLEY  
 CONLEY  
 CRIME  
 RAPINE  
 WARRANT  
 WOLFF

# Random Thoughts About Interviews

By Howard Posner

Ah, the interview season. Is there anything else like it on earth or in heaven? Well, no — at least, not since the Inquisition was halted.

The unpleasantness of fall interviews is not so much that you have to spend 20 minutes along in small rooms with people you would normally cross the street to avoid, but rather a sense of impending failure which is often unnecessary, since it can so easily be replaced with a sense of actual failure.

There are only two things that can happen to a student during the fall interviews. One is that he can get an offer or two, and be in a position to choose the source of his ulcers and heart problems. This seems a suitable reward for having learned the Rule Against Perpetuities.

The other is that the student will collect a long string of rejection letters without garnering a single offer, perhaps without even being called back for a second look. Last fall, for example, I actually did manage 19 rejection letters in 18 interviews — a feat regarded more as a bad joke than a real possibility (of course, I've been described in roughly the same terms by some members of my class, but I seem to be digressing).

I should explain that the odd rejection letter was from a firm for which I'd scheduled an interview and then forgotten to show up (not recommended, by the way — you do that twice and the placement office confiscates your three-piece suits). Nonetheless, the firm wrote to tell me how much they enjoyed the interview. I don't doubt their sincerity. It was probably the highlight of their day.

My purpose here, however, is not to chronicle my own travails, but to offer advice for those who are enduring interviews for the first time, and haven't yet turned the page in annoyance. First, you must deal with the thought that a rejection somehow reflects poorly on your worth as a person. It does, but only indirectly. If you were a decent human being, you wouldn't be going to nine-tenths of these interviews in the first place.

Once you understand that you are a moral reprobate just like the clowns interviewing you, you can get down to real worry — "Am I ever going to get a job?" Sure you are. Come spring, law firms get desperate for clerks, and they'll take anyone. But there are benefits, like minimal output of effort and maximal input of money

and free lunches, to getting yourself hired in the fall. During interviews, the following might be helpful:

Life is easier when you remember that for every job opening an interviewer is going to see many applicants, so from your point of view, any given interview is a longshot. So relax — what have you got to lose? Go ahead and interview with StarKist just to see if they send a "Sorry Charlie" rejection letter.

Take chances if you're so inclined. Show up for an interview in jeans and T-shirt, apologizing for showing up improperly dressed, but explaining that after spending most of yesterday chairing a meeting of the Dean's Special Committee on Student-Bar Relations, you had to work through the night on a memo to the president of the ABA containing a funding estimate for the projected UCLA-ABA Food and Drug Law Journal. If the interviewer is surprised that none of this stuff is on your resume, just say that you don't

think a project is worth more than the casual mention until it has achieved success. Interviewers are surprisingly lax about checking up on such things. I had a friend who told every interviewer that he had a 109 average. The records office revealed that no one had ever called in to confirm it.

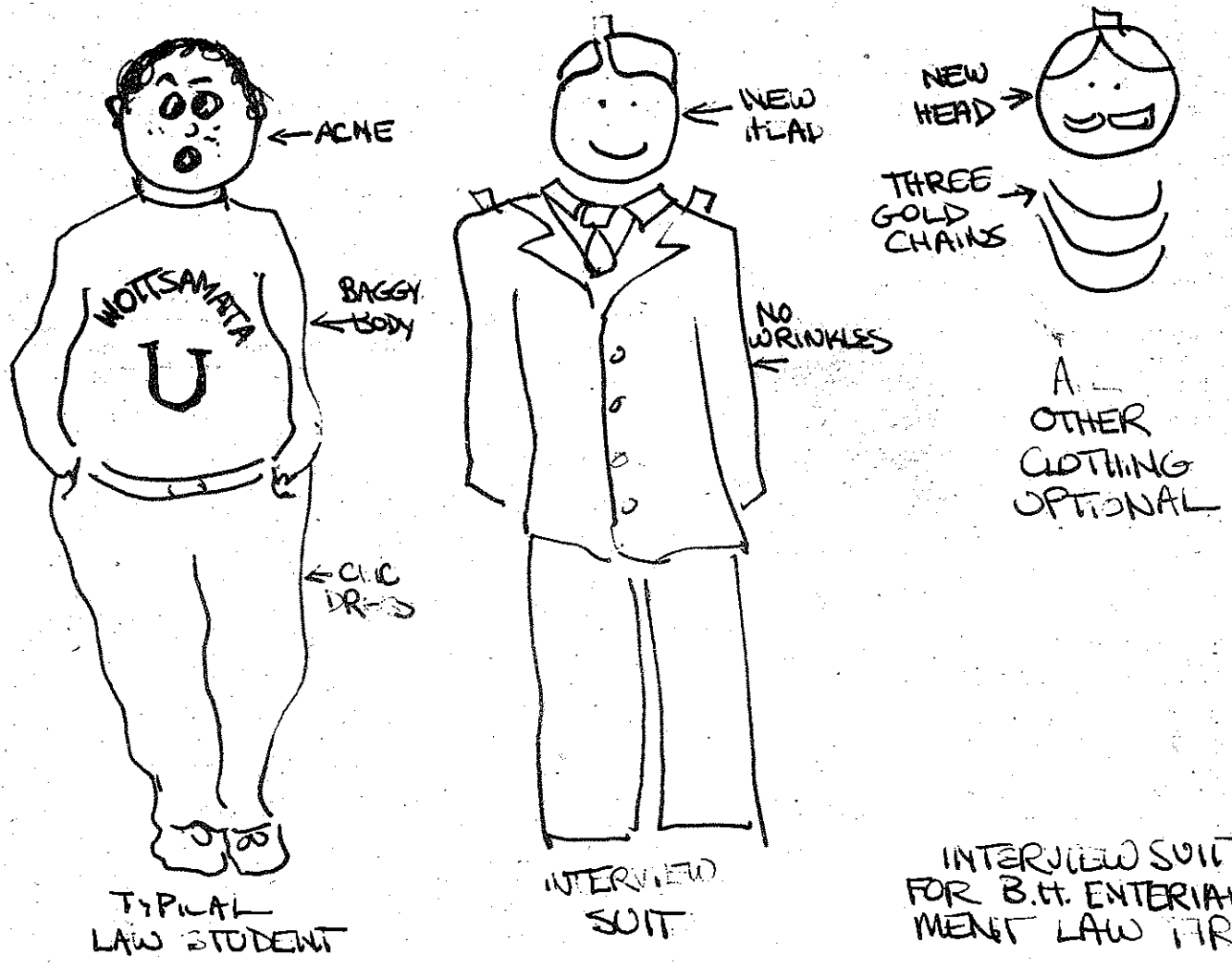
Mark Twain, writing of etiquette for a funeral, suggested, "Do not bring your dog." This is also wise advice for interviews, which are a bit like

funerals anyway. You too, Ira.

You'll always be asked what your interests are, and what sort of practice you're looking for. Most of the time, the answer is that in all honesty, you have no idea. Interviewers appreciate such honest answers, but they don't hire the students who give them. Try telling him or her subtly that what you want to do just happens to coincide exactly with what his or her firm does. Be sincere, but lie when you have to.

Try to be sure that the interviewer's joke is intentional before you break into hysterical laughter.

You may have ideas about how legal practice can best be matched with the needs of clients or society. You must, of course, keep them to yourself at all times. The lawyer behind that desk knows very well what the perfect way to practice law is. He does it every day. He knows it's perfect because a senior partner told him so.



## THE JOB INTERVIEW

Cartoon by Susan Schwartz

## ... NETWORK

(Continued from Page 1) Association, but never got off the ground. This year, when Rudnick and Saberski thought to try NETWORK, SBA offered office space and enough money to hold a get-acquainted cocktail party. Held in late September, the debut party did draw what Rudnick calls "an amazingly good turnout" of about 40 students she estimates were evenly divided between

first-year and upper-class students.

The second and third-year students have been faithful, keeping the door open over their first two weeks in the SBA office. (NETWORK hours are 10am to noon Monday, noon to 2pm Tuesday, and 3pm to 5pm Thursday.) But NETWORK isn't sure regular office hours are the way to go. There are no

traffic jams of first-year students yet at NETWORK.

"We just don't know if people are comfortable marching into an office," says Rudnick. "Maybe sitting in an office is too patient-doctorish." NETWORK is considering brown-bag lunch sessions in the Sculpture Garden twice a week as an alternative. "We'll try it one way and if that doesn't work, we'll try it another way."

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American Cancer Society.

## JUST FOR A DAY.

This space contributed by the publisher



# ...The missing minorities mystery

(Continued from Page 5)

"This time, it should be pointed out, the delay was not caused by student interviews or the student groups getting the files together," said Yeazell. "It seemed to be caused by a larger number of applications to be reviewed under the diversity category, and by problems in the new process."

Student members of the Admissions Committee suggested that most of the delay was caused by professors who took their time reading the files. "We (the student groups) had to meet our deadlines or the files would be sent on without our recommendations. The faculty didn't have to meet their deadlines," said Joe Biderman of AALSA.

Students and faculty agree, though, that the process must be speeded up.

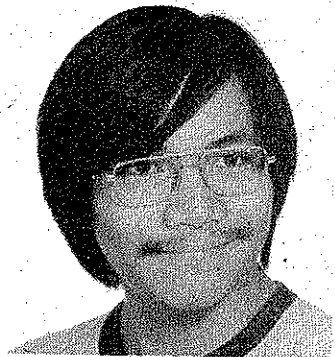
"We have to expand the number of reading committees," said Yeazell. He also urged a change in the financial aid formula used by the university.

"Obviously, financial aid is particularly important to minority students. But even if we go out and raise through the law school's own sources additional financial aid money, it won't do us much good, because for every quart we pour in at the top, they take out a quart at the bottom.

"They have a set amount of financial aid that they think the

student needs. If we add law school money to that amount, the University just takes away University money. We wind up subsidizing the Sanskrit department," he concluded.

But while financial aid may be of concern to black applicants, many of whom have to contend with out-of-state tuition, most Chicanos come from southern California, and for them UCLA is the cheapest



Sapaden: not all alike

law school alternative in any event.

"I've only known one person for whom money was a real consideration," said Espinoza, "and he came anyway."

The inclination to treat many of Yeazell's concerns as mere window dressing is therefore particularly strong among Chicanos.

"We lost people in the summer who said in the spring that they'd enroll," said Quinonez. "They wound up going

to Harvard, Penn and Boalt. They could admit a hundred Chicanos, but if they go for LSAT's and GPA's, these people just won't come."

The CLSA is concerned that the current program has admitted some who are Latin in surname only. "If we were to call a meeting of all first-year Chicanos right now, 15 would show up — maybe 17," said Landin. "Five or six people of the 22 'Chicanos' admitted don't consider themselves Chicano at all."

Ironically, this year's class contains the largest number of Asians in the school's history. In fact, there are more Asians in the first-year class — 21 — than there are blacks.

But the Asians have complaints of their own.

"We don't all look alike," Glenn Sapaden of AALSA said. "The fact that there are more slanty eyes at the law school doesn't mean that there are communities being served. Where are the Koreans and Filipinos?"

"The most active students in AALSA are Japanese and Chinese, but we recognize the need for more Korean and Filipino representation," said Biderman. Filipinos are one of the largest minority groups in California.

"We also think that diversity plan is a racist plan in that it selects people on the basis of

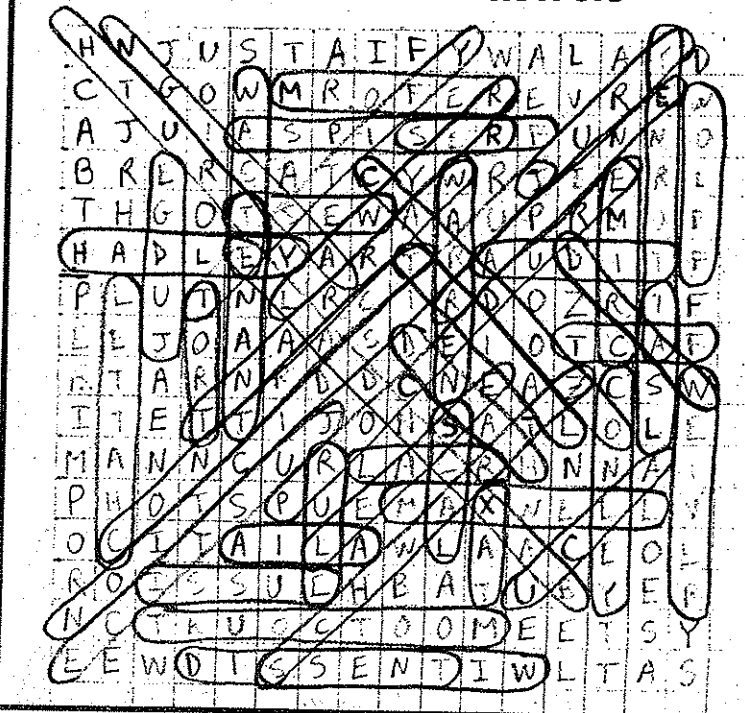
their race without regard to factors that should entitle them to special consideration," Biderman said. Last year, AALSA and CLSA submitted proposals that would have made a point of admitting substantial numbers of disadvantaged white students.

For the CLSA and Black American Law Students Association (BALSA), dwindling numbers have given great urgency to getting more people into the law school. On this, if

nothing else, they are in agreement with Yeazell, who said, "We have to increase the numbers of minorities here. There's only a small number applying, and they are a precious national resource."

Adelio de Miranda of BALSA phrased the problem very differently in urging minority students to keep their fight going: "This is a political struggle, and we're not going to win it in the courtroom or the classroom."

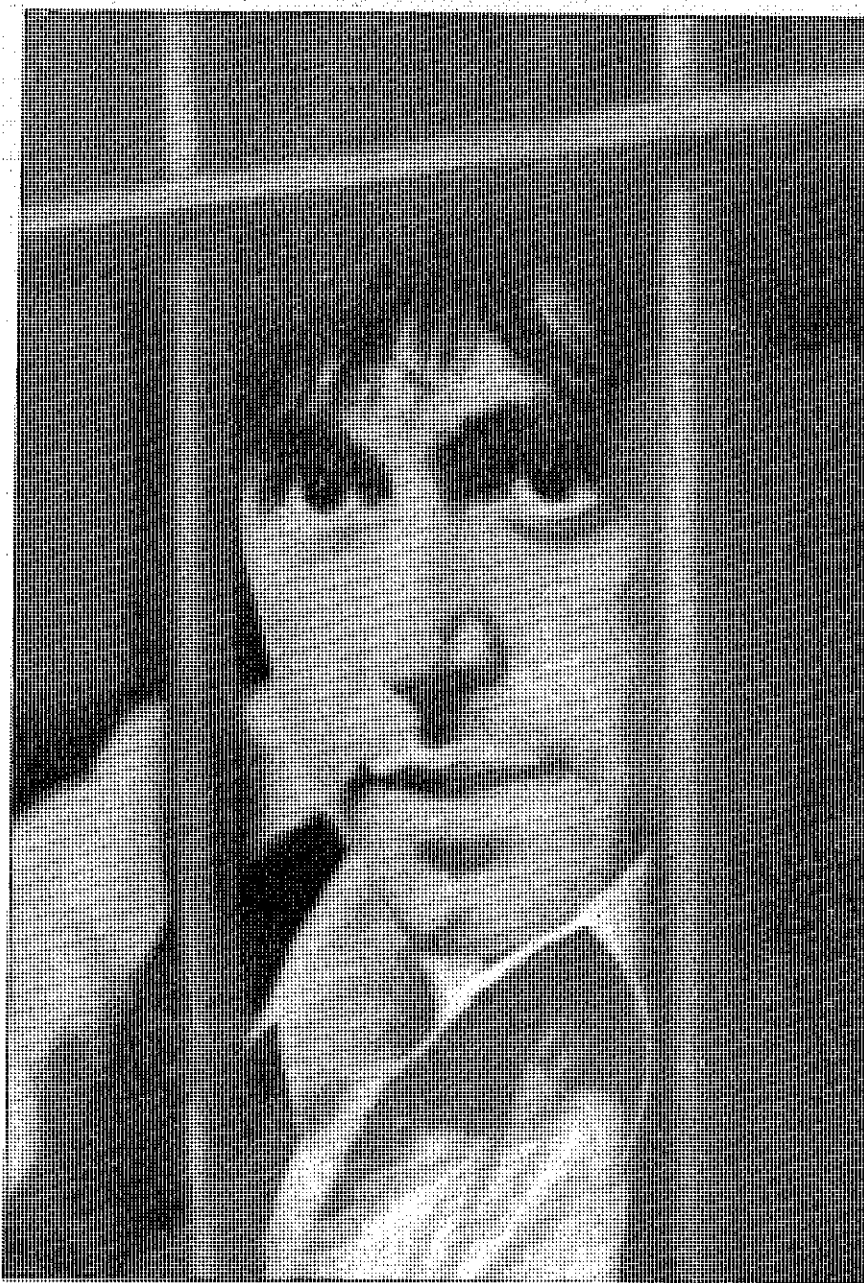
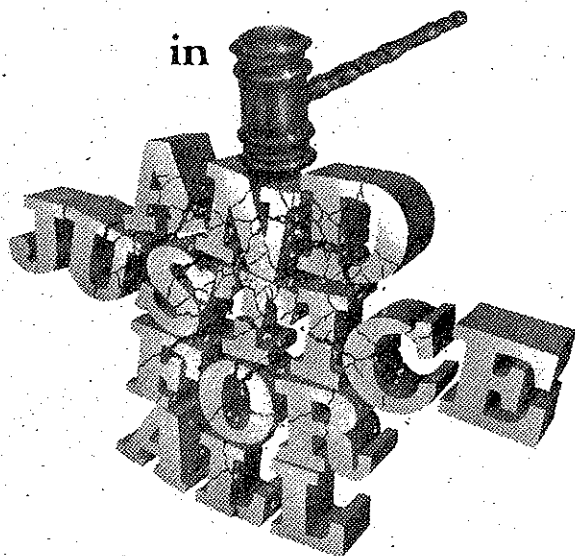
## Word Search Answers



### Once in a while someone fights back.

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