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# Law Review: Prestige and a Pain in the Ass

## Alaska Law Review

by Steve Shuman

In the hinterlands of the law school, far from the hectic pace of the first floor lobby, 45 law students write and compile the UCLA-Alaska Law Review, a publication that reaches every lawyer and judge in Alaska.

From their second-floor office down the hall from the elevator in the new wing, these students publish Alaska's only law review.

The relative isolation from the multitudes on the first floor symbolizes the somewhat relaxed pace of the UCLA-Alaska Review. It publishes only twice a year, in spring and fall, and production work amounts to only three or four hours per person per issue, said Greg Hughes, Editor-in-Chief.

A student member is expected to work on his/her comment until the manuscript is publishable. To be

publishable, the student's comment must get approval from three editors, as follows.

The comment must first meet with approval from the author's primary editor, who supervises the writing process.

Next, an executive editor must approve the draft. The Review has three executive editors, all appointed by the Editor-in-Chief, said Diane Ward, incoming Editor-in-Chief. Each executive editor has a special responsibility. One will take charge of topic selection and initial work for new writers, another will work with next year's third-year members who have not yet completed their articles, and the third will compile an index covering the last three years.

Final approval of an author's draft must come from the Editor-in-Chief. Once the author has completed the necessary revisions, the editorial board will consider it for publication in the next issue.

Both invitees and write-ons must write comments, and all comments must meet the same standards. The Review invites the top (academically) 35 people who express interest, and those 35 become members

(Continued on Page 8)

## The Other Guys

by Kneave Riggall

What mysteries lurk behind the blue portals of the UCLA Law Review? In an effort to dispel the notion that Law Review is an elitist paradise, next year's Board of Editors held an open house Monday, May 3.

As the primary purpose of the meeting was to explain to first-year students how they might become members, Editor-in-Chief Cindy Smith-Low described in detail the two-tier system of invitee and write-on candidacy, which has been constructed by the new Board of Editors.

Invitees will consist of the top ten percent of each first-year section. Last year there were 40 invitees, eight of whom declined to submit a manuscript and thus were not accepted for membership.

All other students, whether first-year, second-year, or transferees from other institutions, may seek membership as write-ons. The Board sets no limit on the number of candidates who may become members by this method; last year, nineteen were accepted from about

40 who submitted manuscripts, i.e. Comments.

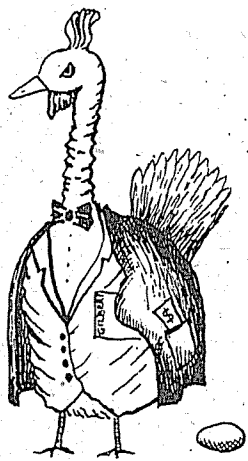
"The Comment is a carefully focused discussion of a limited legal topic which has not been examined in the legal literature to a significant extent," according to a memo prepared by the Editors.

All candidates must submit an individual first draft of their Comment by October 11, 1976, the third Monday of classes next fall quarter. Under the two-tier system, write-on manuscripts still unacceptable by that date will be rejected; invitees, however, will receive a three-week extension in which to meet editorial standards.

Asked to justify this discriminatory system, Smith-Low explained the common perception among employers that membership on Law Review is the equivalent of top honors academically. As Managing Editor Rich Harroch put it, "Seeing 'Law Review' on your resume makes your interviewer almost wake up."

To preserve this selling point, the rationale goes, the Law Review selection process gives preference to students at the top of their class academically.

In recognition of the selling (Continued on Page 8)



## The Docket

"You bet it's true!! I read it in the Docket!"

Volume 24, Number 4

UCLA School of Law

Wednesday, May 19, 1976

## Fall quarter evaluations finally here

by Steve Shuman

Fall quarter teacher evaluations arrived at the Student Bar Association (SBA) office at the end of winter quarter, according to SBA President Steve Wade.

While the SBA has made the evaluations available upon request, it has not posted them as in previous years and has not publicized their availability.

The SBA could not post the evaluations on the walls as in the past. Associate Dean John Bauman prohibited such posting in order to protect the newly-painted walls.

Bauman gave the SBA permission to post the evaluations on the bulletin boards used for posting grades, but the evaluations did not return from the computer until the period between winter quarter classes and winter quarter finals. By the time anyone was free to post the evaluations, grades were already going up. The grades do

(Continued on Page 7)

## Library reorganization nears end

by Denise Dumon

The remodeling of the library north reading room into a reserve room will be completed by the end of the Spring quarter, just in time for summer vacation, according to Ann Mitchell, head of Public Services for the library. The worst of the noise is over, but until construction is completed there may be occasional interruptions.

The north room will house the permanent and quarterly reserve collections. By segregating the reserve books in their own area the library staff hopes to relieve the crush of traffic at the main circulation desk. Permanent reserve books will be in open stacks. The quarter reserves will still be loaned on a two-hour basis, but will be checked out at a circulation desk in the reserve book room.

To avoid complete chaos while students are studying for finals, the staff will not move the books to their new location until finals are over.

The library staff had originally requested that the entire project be done during the summer of 1975, but the university construction crew sets its own schedule and it had other priorities, said Mitchell. The price tag for the remodeling job is \$22,213.

In addition to the reserve book move, much of the regular library collection is being rearranged to put the most widely used materials in the most convenient locations.

The Congressional Record, the Federal Register, and various federal administrative reports are being moved to the open stacks on the main floor. A great number of people use these federal materials and those people generally require the assistance of the research

librarian (who is stationed there), said Mitchell.

The federal materials are replacing the regional Reporters, which, along with the digests and the ALR series, are being moved to the open stacks on the second floor.

Some students who feel they use the regional Reporters more than any other source have complained about this move. Mitchell said the staff had studied the relative fre-

quency of use of the materials before deciding to make the changes, and that if its decision turns out to be wrong it could always return the Reporters to the first floor.

To make more room in the open stacks, all of the pre-1950 periodicals are being moved to the closed stacks, and students will have to page them from the main circulation desk. The California collection, and the official state reports and codes

will remain in the first floor open stacks.

The library staff, in conjunction with the student-faculty library committee, is preparing a questionnaire for distribution sometime this quarter to elicit student suggestions for future planning and improvements of library services. The staff and committee are particularly interested in determining who is not using the library and why they are not using it.

## SBA, GSA election results

By Dan O'Brien

Following an abbreviated week of low-key electioneering, law students trooped dutifully to the polls recently to vote for SBA and class officers and representatives. First-year students voted in the greatest numbers, with roughly 90% of them turning out. Second and third-year turnouts were about 30% and 50%, respectively.

The top position on the ballot, SBA President, went to Carl Robinson, who ran unopposed. In his campaign statement, Robinson cited ineffective communication between students and the administration as one of the pressing problems of law school life. Robinson is promising no miracles, but he noted the cooperation over this year's admissions process is a good sign for the future.

In the race for SBA Vice-President, Heather Cissna got the nod over Mike Norris. Angel Saenz ran unopposed for the office of SBA Treasurer and will thus continue in the office he held this year. A three-way race for Secretary resulted in the elimination of Greg Marshall, with a runoff held last Tuesday between the two highest vote getters in the

primary, Frida Popik and Carlos Ramirez. Ramirez won Tuesday's race by a narrow margin.

It was a bad day for incumbents in the elections for class presidents. Second-year president Marcy Norton was defeated in her attempt to repeat as third-year president, losing to Mario Gonzales. Similarly, Greg Veal, currently first-year president, was dumped by John Tate in the race for second-year president. Tim White was a third candidate in that contest.

The races for third-year section representatives were rather tame, with all candidates running unopposed. The winners were Ken D'Alessandro, Javan Wygal, Vera Weisz, and Pat Coughran.

There was a little more excitement in the second year contests, particularly in section four, where write in candidate Steve Burkow defeated Cindy Podren. In section one, it was Arlene Meyers, running unopposed; in section two, Dave Harrison topped Ron Clary; and in section three Mike Fernhoff beat Kneave Riggall.

An opinion poll on the fate of the student lounge seemed to stir more interest than the

elections themselves. A student committee is trying to get some feedback on what sort of renovation should be made (if the committee can find enough money).

Although the ballots have not been officially counted yet, preliminary results point toward "Monday-Night-Football Modern" as the look for the lounge next year. The overwhelming favorite among those voting was "cushy sofas and chairs," with "color TV" the only close contender. Other possible additions which received strong support were electronic pong games, a bar and bar stools, a statue of Richard M. Nixon (with suitable inscription).

In other election news from last week, Professor Richard Maxwell was selected Professor of the Year by a vote of the third-year class. Professor Alison Anderson was runner-up. The Professor of the Year speaks at commencement.

In the Graduate Student Association races, Pauline Brackeen was elected President, with law student Bill Cormier and Ken Pasalacqua chosen as first and second Vice Presidents, respectively.

**THIRD YEAR STUDENTS: Plan Ahead!** A photographer will be available to take your pictures for the Graduation Issue of The Docket next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday ONLY. It will only take about five minutes of your time, and your parents will KILL YOU if your picture doesn't appear (everybody else's will, as will all faculty members'). Have something to laugh about at the turn of the century! Show up for your photo between 9:00 and 3:00 on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday next week.

# Briefs . . .

We recently found an anonymous manuscript while doing our journalistic duty — i.e., scrabbling through the trash cans for scoops. We have thus previously been soiled by scoops of the ice-cream variety, but never have we been so begrimed as we were by the filth we found this time. We reprint it below to illustrate the depraved depths to which some law students sink, as well as to depict in no uncertain terms the kind of garbage we resolutely refuse ever to publish:

## Restatement of Civil Procedure

*Merger*: Getting it together; joinder.

*Bar*: Where one goes to arrange a merger.

*Collateral Estoppel*: When one can't get any side action.

*Hereinafter*: Obsolete form of "hereafter."

*Hereafter*: Man's ultimate purpose in life; e.g., "Come on, baby, you know what I'm here after."

*Subpoena*: Shortcomings; affirmative defense to a paternity suit. c.f. intestacy.

*Minimum Contacts*: Result of a subpoena.

*Chose in action*: Remedy for a subpoena.

*Misjoinder*: Improperly placed chose in action.

*Demurrer for Misjoinder*: Responsive pleading, e.g. "Ouch!"

*In Personam*: Generally, the correct situs for a chose in action.

*In Rem*: Bestiality.

*Ad Hominem*: Sodomy.

*Motion for Change of Venue*: Within same jurisdiction; e.g. "Upstairs."

*Forum Non Conveniens*: Change of jurisdiction; e.g. "My apartment."

*Summons*: Request for joinder or merger.

*Motion to Strike*: Appropriate response to improper summons.

*Motion to Quash*: Tactical response to motion to strike.

*Deposition*: Ultimate result of motion to quash coupled with chose in action.

*Discovery*: Finding of fact verifying effectiveness of deposition; invariably within 28 days.

*Complaint*: Immediately follows discovery.

*Juris Doctor*: Beverly Hills physician; distinguishable from gentile doctor.

*Jurisdiction*: Yiddish accent.

*Jurisprudence*: Old Testament ethics.

*Res Judicata*: Affirmative action program for the selection of judges.

*Appeal*: External covering of citrus fruit.

*Appellate*: Small, hard projectile; generally an oblate spheroid.

*Color of Title*: Deed to Blackacre.

*Mechanic's Lien*: Position assumed by repair man in lieu of performance; continuance of lien results in rounded shoulders and empty pockets.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
On a recent meander down the hallway of the law school we thought we caught a glimpse of a prominent personage whom we hadn't seen since last quarter. Not believing our own eyes, we rushed around the corner after him.

Lo and behold, there he was, in flesh and whiskers: **Steve Wade**, SBA President, visiting from his quarter away with a downtown judge. So taken aback were we by this rare visit and so anxious to get answers for questions on our articles, we forgot to ask him what was the occasion for his visit.

We suspect, though, that the house needed some ordering. **Peter Paterno**, SBA Vice-President and acting President, has had his hands full picking up the pieces Wade left him.

Paterno has had to spell Wade at numerous meetings and act upon such minor matters as a written request to speak at the law school from Senator **John Tunney**, dated January, which Wade had neither passed along nor acted upon.

Paterno seems none too thrilled with his new found fame. He misses the days when he had time to talk to people and when he could walk through the law school without being accosted about the latest issues.

Though he doesn't feel strongly enough to press the issue, Paterno would understandably like to get the stipend Wade is collecting for being SBA President.

We understand next year's SBA President, **Carl Robinson**, has already served notice he plans to take a quarter away. While we cannot begrudge our SBA officials their quarters away, we do feel that if two-quarter presidents are to be the norm, the by-laws should reflect it.

The SBA should arrange for a more equitable distribution of the duties and remuneration of the absent president or other officer, so no vice-president will again be burdened with both her/his duties and those of the president-away.

(Continued on Page 3)

## Law Reviewers win prizes

UCLA Law Review Editor David Ginsburg has won the first national prize in the 37th Annual Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition for a paper entitled, "Transfer of the Right of Publicity: Dracula's Progeny and Privacy's Stepchild."

Along with the honor, Ginsburg received a prize of \$1,500 from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), sponsors of the competition.

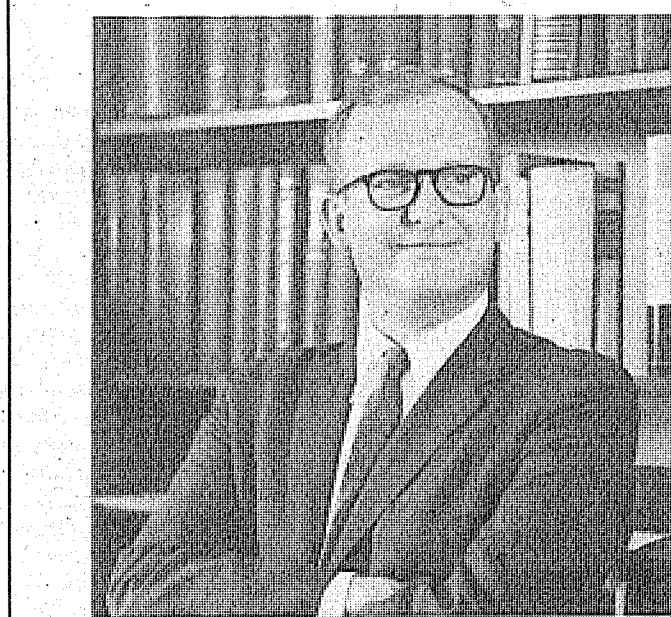
UCLA's Robert Kunststadt took the national fifth-place award of \$250 for his essay, "Can Copyright Law Effectively Promote Progress in the Visual Arts?"

The two winners had previously won \$250 and \$100 prizes, respectively, for first and second place in the UCLA Nathan Burkan competition.

Nathan Burke was ASCAP's first general counsel, who died in 1936. The competition, established shortly after his death, is designed to stimulate interest in the field of copyright law.

The two papers will be published in *ASCAP Copyright Law Symposium Number 25* by Columbia University Press.

Both Ginsburg and Kunststadt will graduate in June. Ginsburg will leave then for Honolulu, where he will spend a year clerking for Judge Herbert Y.C. Choy of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Kunststadt has accepted a two-year scholarship to study at the



In February Professor Jesse J. Dukeminier became the first professor in the law school's history to win a UCLA Distinguished Teaching Award.

Five Distinguished Teaching Awards are given annually by the UCLA Alumni Association. The choices are made by the Committee on Teaching of the Academic Senate, which solicits each department or professional school for the name of one nominee. The awards were first given in 1961.

The Duke has been highly popular with students since his arrival in 1963. His principal courses are first-year Property and Family Wealth Transactions. In fact, it was Dukeminier who first combined the fields of Wills, Trusts, and Future Interests into a single course.

He will be honored along with the other four 1975-76 recipients at a ceremony on June 19.

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law in Munich, West Germany.

Another Law Review mem-

ber, Gary Stern, won the \$500 American Association of Attorney-CPAs Award for his paper, "Premature Deductions for Taxes and Carrying Charges."

## Placement Office News

The Placement Office is often asked to give statistics as to the job market for UCLA Law School graduates. The following report consists of information gathered from forms filled out when individuals picked up diplomas, during the summer following their graduation.

Of the 309 graduates of the 1975 class, 262 or 85%, have "known" status. There are 47, or 15% of the class who are "unknown" as to whether they are employed or unemployed.

Of the known graduates, 6, or 2.3% are not seeking employment, 34, or 13%, are seeking employment, and 222, or 85%, are actually employed.

Of these employed graduates, the following breakdown has been made:

Number	%	Employment
116	52%	Law Firms
12	5%	Business
30	14%	Government
11	5%	Legal Services/Public Interest
13	6%	Judicial Clerkships
2	0.9%	Military
7	3.2%	Academic (inc. Adv. Law)
31	14%	Employed but Job Category Is Unknown
222	100%	

These statistics undoubtedly have changed due to the fact that there are still many people who have not yet picked up diplomas and thus have not filled out their forms. There are also many people who have since last summer changed their employment status and have not made the office aware of this fact.

We hope the above information is helpful to you. Our intent is the alleviate some of the panic that we know exists in the Law School now regarding jobs. We would be happy to discuss this report with you individually. Also — let us take this opportunity to make a pitch to you — we need to know whether or not you have a job, so that we can formulate similar statistics for current students. Please stop by the Placement Office.

— Diane Gough/Marilyn Friedman

## Placement notes

TO ALL 1st AND 2nd YEAR STUDENTS:

Submit your summer addresses to the Placement Office now. This is crucial to receive your fall interviewing information.

Many part-time jobs are available now . . . check the part-time job book in the Placement Office.

Don't forget to check Placement Bulletin Boards daily for coming interviews. On May 20 the Attorney General's Office and the Sacramento-based State Employment Development Department will be interviewing second-year students. Sign up in the Placement Office.

You are eligible to use the Placement Offices at Boalt Hall, Hastings Law School, and Davis Law School.

Diane Gough and Marilyn Friedman are available for personal resume counseling — make appointments through the Placement Office.

Special help on interviewing techniques — offered through the Placement & Career Planning Center. Call ext. 52981 (intake desk) for sign-ups on group interview counseling held on May 17 and June 7.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Students are cautioned not to leave purses, wallets, or other valuables unattended at library tables. During the last week of April there were a number of thefts in the library. One evening during a 90-minute period there were three separate instances of wallets being stolen from briefcases.  
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# Moot Court: Talking your way to the top

by Scott Roth

What is the Moot Court Program and why are people saying such incredible things about it?

The basic purpose of the program is to develop oral advocacy skills, an important commodity for those who plan on courtroom practice. Briefs are written, then argued in competition before various panels of judges and attorneys. The big winners (called the Roscoe Pound Team) ultimately can advance to a series of final competitions in New York City.

What makes the program invaluable is the possibility of refining oral-argument skills before top-of-the-heap judges — Supreme Court and Appellate justices — whose comments and suggestions are a great legal resource.

Arriving at the final selection of the two-person Roscoe Pound Team is a winnowing process that begins at the end of the student's first year. On the basis of oral arguments by all first-year students in May and June, approximately 20% of the first-years receive invitations to join Moot Court.

In the fall and winter of the second year students pair up, writing and arguing their briefs in teams. From an incipient crop of perhaps 70 students, fifteen are chosen as Pound possibilities after the winter arguments. The ranks are further reduced to six on the basis of individual argument, then again to the two who will be the new Roscoe Pound team. This final selection is made by the three-member Moot Court Committee, Professors Anderson and Maxwell, and Dean Warren.

In the third year the Roscoes become eligible for regional competitions. If suc-



Scene from the UCLA Roscoe Pound Tournament held here on May 7. Linda Horner does the talking as other team members (left to right) Michael Sandberg, Annette Keller,

and Dwayne Musfelt look on. On the bench (left to right): John Minor Wisdom, Harry Blackmun, Ben C. Duniway.

cessful there, they move on to the National Competition in New York during the winter.

A highlight of the Moot Court Program is the annual Roscoe Pound Tournament, pitting the future Roscoe Pound team (second year) against the out-going team. This year's affair was held at the law school on May 7, and was judged by John Minor Wisdom and Ben C. Duniway, of the Fifth and Ninth Circuit

Courts of Appeal, respectively, and Harry Blackmun of the U.S. Supreme Court. Arguing before the panel were Linda Horner and Dwayne Musfelt, third years, and the new team of Annette Keller and Michael Sandberg. The second-year team was adjudged the winner. Sandberg won the individual honors.

Even for students who don't advance so far, Moot Court can be invaluable. For most

participants the process is their first exposure to thorough legal research, and the arguments are their first attempt at oral advocacy. Reactions of most average Moot Courters have been very favorable.

In addition to the Roscoe Pound Tournament and the regional and national competitions, there are other tournaments in which members of Moot Court participate. For information about the pro-

gram, contact Howard King, the new Chief Justice on the Moot Court Board.

You have nothing to lose but your voice.

The last National League pitcher to lose seven games to one club in a season was Cal McLish, who did it pitching for Cincinnati against Pittsburgh in 1960.

The Fifth Annual Southern California Conference on Women and the Law will be held at UCLA during a weekend in the fall of 1976. Last year's conference at Southwestern School of Law attracted about 650 participants. Planners of the conference here hope to increase attendance, drawn from both legal and non-legal segments of the community, to about 900.

The conferences have served primarily, but not exclusively, as fora for the examination of women's current status in the American legal, political, and economic system.

The conference will be opened by a keynote speak-

er who will strike the theme of the affair, the changing roles of men and women in a changing society. Approximately 30 to 35 panel workshops will cluster around such topics as ERA, Men and Women in Local and National Politics, Environmental Law, Welfare, Prostitution, Rape, Battered Women, Legal Careers, Family Law, and Privatization and Deprivatization of Sexual and Reproductive Conduct.

Persons interested in contributing in ideas, specie, or kind may drop a note in the Conference Committee mailbox at the SBA office, or call 825-5506.

## Communications Law Program

by Stephen Owens

Most of us have complaints about the quality of commercial television; at one time or another we've all griped about insipid programs, offensive stereotyping of women and minorities, incessant commercials, or the general exclusion of dissident political voices. Well, students with a mind to intervene personally might consider that students in the Communications Law Program have participated in a considerable amount of litigation on these and other issues since the program began here four years ago.

As an example, Communications students recently represented a TV news reporter in Minnesota, who was fired for stating that one grocery store in town had higher prices than the others; the store in question was a station sponsor. In another case, students caused the license renewal application of an Albuquerque, New Mexico, TV station to be designated for a hearing on grounds of programming and employment discrimination. It was one of the first times the FCC has agreed to hold such a hearing.

The Communications Law Program was active in the recent First Amendment lawsuit to invalidate the "family viewing hour" policy adopted last year by all three networks. Students worked on the plead-

ings and program coordinator Tracy Westen participated as a consultant to the plaintiffs' attorneys.

Professor Westen explains that UCLA is the only law school in the nation where Communications Law is studied and taught systematically. Students in the program can combine theoretical study (in the survey course), actual litigation (though the seminars), practical experience (during a quarter-away), and individual projects carried out under Westen's supervision. In addition, the program sponsors a full schedule of guest speakers: Richard Wylie, Chairman of the FCC, and Lewis Engman, Chairman of the FTC, were among those who spoke here this year on various aspects of federal policy in the field of communications.

The Communications Law Program was instituted in 1972, "at a time when the media faced legal uncertainties of unparalleled scope," says Westen. "Since that time, the program has evolved from an eclectic operation involved in widely disparate projects into a research and litigation center which focuses its energies in certain specific areas."

One priority concern has been expansion of the outlets of communication. In this regard, students have petitioned the FCC to create 62 new VHF television stations. The

program is also becoming increasingly involved in the legal issues surrounding cable TV and satellites.

Advertising is a major area of concern as well. An exhaustive study of the commercial practices of local television stations led to complaints filed with the FCC and FTC charging advertiser interference with news programming on one local station.

In the future, the program will broaden its scope by moving into non-broadcasting issues such as common carriers (e.g., telephone) and the print media. This quarter, for the first time, a UCLA student is spending a quarter-away with the Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press. Such new openings will supplement the program's already extensive quarter-away selection that includes such agencies as the FCC, the Citizens Communications Center, and the Center for Law and Social Policy.

Also helping to coordinate the program are Professor Monroe Price and Molly Larsen, assistant to Westen. The program is currently financed by a grant from the Markle Foundation, but that funding will expire in six months. Negotiations for new grants are being conducted with Markle as well as other sources; Westen is "hopeful" about obtaining new funds.

## more briefs . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

We could trace the steps Justice Blackmun would take hours before he came last Friday. All we had to do was follow the wax on the floor. We knew, for example, that the jurist would come through the main hall but would not be allowed to look into the phone booths or into the alcove around the placement office.

Sitting in the main hall at 8:30, one could see more maintenance personnel than law students. The windows shone; the patio sparkled.

Even the faculty spruced up. Leon Letwin, who may never have worn a tie before, wore one for his luncheon with Blackmun. Cornered, he confessed he was sacrificing his principles for conformity.

Old habits are hard to kick, though, and even a law school will not sacrifice all its principles for a mere Supreme Court Justice. In an otherwise spic 'n span hallway, cobwebs still hung from the lights as Blackmun strode through.

# Opinion Page

## A Modest Proposal

One day in the forgotten past some enlightened legal academician, in a moment of weakness, conceived the notion that law schools might go beyond teaching what other lawyers have done and actually instruct students how to do it themselves. Of this questionable parentage was born a course called Legal Research and Writing. It has since become the enfant terrible of legal education, a point of structural confusion for law faculty and curricular uncertainty for law students.

We think this is a shame. Legal Research and Writing should complement the rest of the legal curriculum, which purports to teach how to "think in the law." Particularly in a day when clinical programs have blazed a path between law school and lawyering, we think there is a need for some attention to the gap between the importance of research and writing in the profession and the cursory treatment it receives in the law school. We occasionally have improbable visions of a thorough and integrated three-year program of analysis, research, writing, advocacy, and other lawyer's skills. For the present, we'll just advocate the research and writing component.

An effective research and writing program we ain't got. We must hasten to explain that this is by no means a criticism of the present research and writing faculty. The real problem is that students can't take this course seriously. It's worth only three units and is offered only during the otherwise hectic and confusing enough first year. If this weren't enough to entirely separate the course from its objectives, generations of upper class students have finished the job. They annually warn beginners that the whole thing is a big waste of time. Scorning the program has become somewhat of a tradition.

The result is that most first year students, wondering which gods they have offended, plow through the assignments with all possible speed, with little understanding of what they are doing, knowing only that they're wasting their time. Two years later those not blessed by election to the Law Review or Moot Court will remember little of the little they learned.

We think the toil needed to master research and writing skills is worth at least ten or fifteen units. We also suggest that the units and the present single-year's toil be spread throughout the student's career, so that he/she may more effectively learn these skills after developing a more thorough analytical framework from which to proceed. We modestly propose a six-unit first-year course and six units to be elected in the last two years. These latter units might be keyed to particular fields of law — one thinks of "Research and Writing — Criminal Law" or "Research and Writing — Tax Problems." We would generously permit some of the units to be credited for Law Review and/or Moot Court work.

Such a move would no doubt change the attitudes of students, and would add pressure upon faculty to make the course cohesive and comprehensive. Teachers would feel justified in taking more of the students' time, and students might be less offended in devoting it.

That's all, folks. Yes, just as you were beginning to develop the Docket habit, this year's supply is all gone. Don't worry, though; scientific tests have proved, and four out of five dentists affirm, that the Docket is not physically or dentally addictive. It only produces a strong psychological dependence, which can be broken by closing yourself off in a room for 7 to 10 days with nothing but casebooks and Gilbert's outlines.

Just wait 'til next year, though! Most of us will be back, and we guarantee the Docket will be terrific — that is, if we get some money and if what we do is not mediocre. But who cares? That's all next year, and in between we'll just be glad to be out of school for a while. Have a nice summer — and to all you third-years, have a nice life.

### Our Staff

Greg Marshall ..... Editor-in-Chief  
Steve Shuman ..... News Editor  
Robert Dawson ..... Opinion Editor  
Ron Clary ..... Business Manager

Writers:  
Kneave Riggall, Denise Dumon, Scott Roth, Dan O'Brien, Chris Wells, Steve Owens, Raenele Cote, Jerry Cannon, Lisa Greer, Marc Weber.

### Photography:

Kim Schoknecht, Robert Dawson.

### Art:

Pierre Schlag

### Our thanks also to:

Linda Engel (UCLAW Class of 79), Sharon Wilson, Jane Witucki, Janice Spencer, and Art Atkinson, without whom our pages would be blank; Peter Paterno, Steve Wade, Bill Warren, and Bill Cormier, without whom our pockets would be empty; Herb Meyers and Tom Martin, without whom we were, and wish we hadn't been; Margaret Goodrick, Lillian Rader, Frances McQuaid, Judith Moorhead, Gail Wells, Miriam Walker, Patti Murphy, Audrey Greenberg, and the rest of the staff; and, for inspirational contributions beyond the call of duty, Nancy Marshall, Dorrie Whitlock, and Timi Mason.

## Maybe it's time you put a man with B.S. on your side

(Too often we law students get carried away thinking about what magnificent creatures we will be as attorneys. But the law is just another kind of trade. A more realistic fantasy for the law student dreaming about his future might go something like the following. —Ed.)

by Max Gold

The Lawyer drops his well-worn pencils with a clatter as the service bell rings in the hall approaching his work area. He wipes the graphite from his hands on an old scrap of rag content bond tucked at his belt and pulls a soggy cigar stub from his mouth, preparing to greet the customer who walks in with a worried look.

"Morning, sir. What can I do you for?" the Lawyer says with an obsequious grin as he touches the visor of his worn and dirty baseball cap.

"It's these contracts, and this will. I just don't like the way they sound."

"I'm your man," says the Lawyer, exhibiting the little patches on his sleeve. "See . . . 'wills' . . . 'contracts' . . . I even got 'tax' and 'corporate securities'."

"Well, now, before we take a look under the cover sheet, do you need a loaner while I'm working on these?"

"Will that be necessary?" the Customer asks anxiously, "I'm

on my lunch hour, and I thought . . ."

"Of course!" the Lawyer exclaims with false heartiness. "Here, have a martini mixer." The Lawyer walks to a shelf stocked with neat rows of form books, canned briefs, and tablets of legal size paper. He reaches up, sweeps aside some used briefcases, and pulls down a plastic artifact.

"They're free with every service — you can collect the whole set: shot glass, beer mug. Nice deal.

"Now, we'll just take a look and if I can't fix you up in a few minutes, then you come back Saturday and we'll take care of you," he says as he returns to the Customer.

The Customer, looking relieved, hands the dog-eared sheaves over to the Lawyer and inspects his martini mixer.

"Hmmm . . ."

"What?" the Customer asks nervously, looking up.

"Oh, nothing. It's just that this will is an old model. I'd guess it's around a '58."

"Hey, that's right! I got it made around the time I got out of college." The Customer pauses for a moment. "Is that bad?"

"Well, there have been a lot of developments since '58. These dispositive provisions are pretty dangerous and the residuary clause is practically unenforceable. I don't think it'll pay to rebuild it. You

might have to get a whole new will."

The Customer looks crestfallen. "What about my contracts?"

"On a quick glance, the phrasing is out of style, I see a few minor ambiguities in your covenants, and some very rigid conditions. Nothing serious, though. I'll just get out my kit —"

"Wait!" shrieks the Customer. "How much is this going to cost?"

"Well, let's see . . ." The lawyer walks over to a counter on which several thick, well-thumbed notebooks are sprawled.

"Contracts . . . contracts . . ." mutters the Lawyer as he pushes around the books. "Here we are. 'Conditions.' You want new or rebuilt?"

"Uh . . . rebuilt," says the Customer with a suspicious look.

"Okay, it's your baby. That'll be \$29.95 for words and labor."

"Jesus! Just for the conditions?"

"Yep. Plus sales tax on the words."

"Alright, already. Tell it to me straight. Do I need a whole new job?"

"Are you happy with the looks of this one?" asks the Lawyer. "I can fix it up good as new, and it'll be a known quantity with no loopholes to work out, no hidden traps, no warranty problems, re-tooled boilerplate. But it's not going to look like these slick new adhesion jobs."

"I know. If I'd been concerned about appearances, I would have gone to a Wilshire Boulevard law shop."

"Hey," protests the Lawyer, straightening up and jamming the cigar end back in his teeth. "We may not have a shiny showroom with the deluxe stuff on display, but you're not paying for all those Xerox machines and paralegals, either. Besides, we don't farm our work out to law clerks — we give you personalized service by a gen-you-wine attorney." The Lawyer's grimy, weathered face shows pain.

"I know, don't get excited," says the Customer, smiling maliciously.

The Lawyer thinks to himself, "I'll fix him. I'll stick in some third-party beneficiaries and maybe a perpetuity. He'll never know what hit him."

Aloud, he says, "Okay, I guess we'll take care of the will and the contracts on Saturday. That'll be \$19.95 for the diagnosis. Cash or charge?"

The Customer looks sourly at the Lawyer and hands him an American Express card.

"Sorry, we only take MasterCard."

The Customer fumbles with his wallet and fishes out another card, handing it to the Lawyer. The Lawyer puts the card in the little credit card machine, works the mechanism, and fills in the form. The Customer signs, takes back his card, and starts to leave.

"Pleasure doing business with you," says the Lawyer. "See you Saturday. And you oughta think about coming in next month."

"Why's that?"

"We'll be giving away some real nice old fashioned glasses."

## Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

I'd like to thank those persons who voted in the recent SBA elections. A list of the new officers is posted on the SBA bulletin board in the main hallway. I would also like to thank those who gave their time to supervise the elections and count the ballots.

Since I will be on quarter-away in the fall, I will make the bulk of the committee appointments for next year in the next few weeks. Everyone interested should see me or your SBA representative. Application forms will be in the SBA office.

A list of committees will be posted on the SBA Bulletin Board (by the time this is published hopefully). It should

### SBA surplus swallowed up

Opinions seemed sharply divided on the value of the Student Bar Association (SBA) using part of a year-end money surplus to provide law students with free margaritas last week.

The \$90 that financed the margaritas was all that remained of a \$1000 surplus allocation from the Graduate Student Association (GSA). SBA had to spend the \$1000 by May 15 or it would revert back to GSA.

Sources on the SBA Executive Board and close to the Board report SBA put out feelers to groups for funding proposals. Apparently, there was no formal announcement that extra money was available. A representative of the Law Women's Union found out only by accident, and the Docket had only a vague notion that SBA had a little extra cash when it requested funding for the elections supplement.

Even some board members

be understood that committees control every phase of law school life, including admissions, academic standards, curriculum, clinicals, the library, and student faculty relations. A competent and willing advocate can make a difference. I'd like to talk to current student committee members about possible reappointment.

Mario Gonzales, 3rd year Pres., is seeking persons to help him complete the lounge redecoration, and John Tate, 2nd year Pres., is seeking help with next year's orientation week. SBA will be as strong as all of us make it.

I look forward to an interesting year.

Carl Robinson  
SBA President

did not know about the money until April 15, when the board met to allocate the money.

Despite having only a month to spend the money, SBA did manage to find projects on which to spend all but the last \$90. Some board members then suggested they spend the money on a party at a Westwood restaurant for old and new board members, but others on the board wanted the money to benefit the whole school.

The margarita plan was a compromise between these two groups on the board. Still, some students have expressed outrage at having their money go for drinks. One suggested that for the same price, SBA could have put a set of Gilbert's Outlines on file in the library.

Others, to paraphrase our former President, were pleased as tequila to get free margaritas. They feel SBA did a good job in getting the money back to the students.

# SPEAKERS ON REVIEW

by Greg Marshall

## Harry Blackmun

There's something about the judiciary, particularly in its upper echelons, that produces unshakable illusions. After a decade of Presidents pointing at scars on their naked sides, telling crude jokes about international figures, and being peed on by farm animals, one still expects a *Supreme Court Justice* to be dignified, utterly pious, deadly sober — in a word, boring.

On May 7 the illusion collapsed. Harry Blackmun is neither crude nor a klutz; but he is not the sort of man one feels compelled to think of as "Justice" Blackmun, either. His question-answer session turned out to be an amusing and thoroughly entertaining hour for the 200 or so people in attendance.



Blackmun, a six-year veteran on the Court and the author of the abortion decisions, sat perched on the podium for most of the time, as he fielded questions on such topics as the exclusionary rules, proposals to set up an intermediate court between his and the ten Circuits, Securities Act Rule 10(b)-5 cases, the possibility of a woman Supreme Court Justice, the American Indian issue, and gay rights.

Although his answers were not specifically responsive at times, taken as a whole they offered a good opportunity to read the man.

Blackmun came off as a non-absolutist with a distinctly organic view of the Supreme Court. He would prefer having a lot of issues settled outside the courts if possible (e.g. the gay question), but in his view, if such an issue bobs up enough times, the Court should pick it up. He also seemed to indicate that sometimes it is necessary and advisable for the Court to hand down several decisions on an issue, over time, before that issue is properly settled. And he pointed out several times that a Justice must bear in mind that often, whatever his decision, a lot of people will be dissatisfied. Indeed, he stated that part of the fun of being a judge (fun being, in his view, important to the process, though most of the cases are necessarily grim) lies in that occasional issue that is finally settled in a fashion that is satisfactory to almost everybody.

Blackmun's best barbs were shot at the press, which he said has a tendency to find "bitter" animosities between the nine Justices when in fact they all get along rather well. He added that perhaps his views of the press resulted from that institution's tendency to refer to him as, and here his voice took on a marvelously smitten and vicious tone as he drew out slowly the words, "one of the four *Nixon appointees*."

That one stole the show. Now if only someone could get rid of those other three *Nixon appointees*, all would be well with the world.

## Tom Hayden

U.S. Senate candidate Tom Hayden paid a brief visit to the law school on April 27 as he made his way from Humboldt State to Janss Steps.

Hayden said nothing unpredictable, but his appearance was a comfort to the many people who wouldn't consider voting for anyone else, but still felt nagging doubts about Hayden's motives and goals. This man was plainly the same Tom Hayden who was stirring things up during the '60s, a man whose ideas reveal an energizing brand of radicalism that is both real and realistic. Hayden still bears the streak of intellectualism that separated him from the likes of Jerry Rubin, who lately sounds like Jimmy Carter, and Rennie Davis, who was last seen beneath a halo, doggily following in the train of the all-wise Maharaj Ji.

Hayden is made of stronger stuff. Upon entering the Faculty Lounge — which was packed from wall to wall — he announced that he'd like to take a break from the normal routine and ask the audience questions.

His first one concerned what we as law students, acolytes on the threshold of the real power in American society, were learning about how to change the law. A great burst of uncomfortable silence ensued, until second-year student Tom Nitti saved the day by likening law school to Morio-poly: "If you're a good guy you learn how to get the money from Park Place to Baltic Avenue, if you're a bad guy you learn how to get it from Baltic Avenue to Park Place. But nobody learns how to change the rules."

As might have been expected, Hayden excoriated Tunney and the modern epidemic of multi-national, sovereign corporation (not necessarily in that order). His goals include using the nearly \$1 million Senatorial budget to open "a multitude of offices throughout the state, open fifteen hours a day," which he thinks will be a great accomplishment "even if I'm frozen out" by the Senate establishment. He hopes, however, that just a few people like himself could work great changes in that establishment and the way it conducts itself.



In at least one respect, though Hayden is like any other candidate. He was last seen wolfing down an unappetizing sandwich in the SBA office, looking very tired and conferring briefly with representatives of the UFW. After a two-minute lunch, he was off again, headed for Janss Steps.

## Burt Pines

"You ought to bring the law into conformance with community practice," said LA City Attorney Burt Pines to a gathering of law students on April 19. In that one sentence he described why he has feuded with Ed Davis and also marked himself as a consummate lawyer-bureaucrat (lawyers and bureaucrats being the principal advocates of the art of spontaneous word-creation, as in the verb "to negative" and the noun "conformance").

Those in attendance seemed apathetic about Pines' main topic, the

(Continued on Page 8)

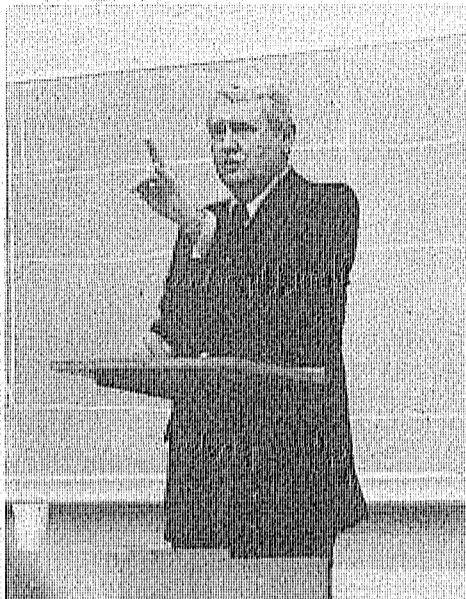
## Ed Davis

Despite appearing late on a Friday afternoon, LA Police Chief Ed Davis drew an SRO crowd when he spoke here on April 16.

The Chief was as funny and outrageous as ever, and only the subtle feeling that this man is not really the buffoon he plays so well in public marred what was otherwise a delightful hour for all.

The Chief's main subjects were crime (he's against it), lawyers (he's against them, too), and political control of the constabulary (you guessed it).

After opening up with a jab ("There are 14,000 lawyers in LA County now, and you can't get a job"), the Man in the Iron Mind took out after all the bad



guys. He termed widespread, urban crime a "western-world phenomenon . . . the number one tragedy in the minds of the people." He attributed the vast increase in crime since the '50s to "dramatic" restrictions placed on the police (by the legal profession) in the areas of search and seizure and interrogation. He went on to slash away at "community-based rehabilitation," indeterminate sentencing, and the "ingrained, insular . . . legal oligarchy."

Davis sermonized wistfully and at length about the English criminal justice system. According to the Chief, there are only 43 police departments in the British Isles, and none of them are answerable to a mayor, board, council, or other political body. In addition, he said, 98% of the prosecutions in England are handled by lawyers hired by the constabulary, and these cases are judged (on fact and law) by three-citizen panels, the members of which rotate so that all the citizens participate equally as judges.

By contrast, the Chief complained, "we poor police chiefs" are tied down by opportunists in mayor's, City Attorney's, District Attorney's, and City Council offices coast to coast. Meanwhile, "in this huge increase of crime, the percentage of help from the organized bar is damn near zero."

There can be no doubting that Ed Davis is a sharpie: he can (and did) alternatively defend his actions on the grounds that no man should be the second maker of the law, and that, since he has cut crime by 3% in a period of nationwide increase, he is competent to decide how the law shall be enforced.

And he is a magnificent showman — cracking jokes, striking his "L.A. Times pose" for the photographers, twice threatening to walk out: It was a grand performance.

Unfortunately, the Chief is also a true believer in the authoritarian-society model. Combine his intelligence, wit, theatrical flair, and political beliefs, and you have all the elements of George Putnam. Putnam, to his great credit, confines himself within the borders of a TV set, with an occasional live appearance on his horse at parades. He can only fantasize about locking up everybody with a streak of independence or an inclination to listen to his/her own drummer; when Putnam ignores the social and cultural context of crime, he can't hurt anybody.

Would that Chief Davis had found his proper calling.

## Dick Gregory

On April 20 comic-turned-social activist-turned comic/social activist Dick Gregory came by the law school to promote his 3,000-mile Run for Hunger. Gregory set out from Los Angeles the next day, with hopes of reaching New York City on the Bicentennial Day, July 4.

"The run," said Gregory, is designed "to dramatize the critical food shortage in America and the world." According to him, food price rises in recent years have forced many middle-class Americans to start eating rice, beans, and the like — "poor folks' food," as Gregory calls it. This has caused a consequent rise in the prices of those items, and has left many truly poor Americans without enough food to eat. Gregory believes people should be as entitled to food as they are to air.

The most immediately remarkable thing about Dick Gregory, for anyone who has followed his career, was not his dedication to social causes after his start as a humorist. After all, a man who could fast for several years during the Vietnam War shouldn't surprise anybody when he announces he's running 3,000 miles. The most immediately remarkable thing about Gregory was that he made his point by delivering a standup-comic performance as polished and professional as can be.

He made his point about hunger in between barbs slung at the CIA (which, to his delight, is taping his sex life); the American fixation with "firm titties," not flabby ones (which he says produces "flabby children"); and the clap, which he insists millions of people are supposed to have had, but no one will admit to (except one brave soul at the back of the crowd and one three-year-old boy up front, who possibly might have misunderstood the question).

In short, Dick Gregory is a consummate entertainer who has learned to put his craft to use in accomplishing meaningful ends. It was a pleasure to have him here.

## Willie Barnes

The Alumni Association's Career Forums Series, scheduled as a regular in the lineup next fall, got off to a rocky start on April 26 with an appearance by Willie Barnes (UCLA Class of '59), California's Commissioner of Corporations. Only about 30 students availed themselves of the opportunity to hear about corporate law practice.

The low attendance figure should be no reflection on Barnes, whose manner and presentation were smooth, knowledgeable, and generally a classy and encouraging advertisement for UCLA Alumni. Nor should it reflect on the program, which will bring alums from various fields to the law school on a regular monthly basis next year. After all, even the Oakland As have trouble pulling in customers. Attendance was also diminished by beautiful spring weather outside.

Barnes' subject matter was not nearly as interesting as the man himself — one of the few black alumni from the pre-LEOP period, he took on a relatively hostile profession and beat it. On the other hand, practically nobody could be interested in corporation law without the incentive of a regular paycheck.

In keeping with the goals of the program, Barnes addressed himself to the nature of the attorney's role both in the world of private enterprise — where the issue is how to represent often-conflicting interests (management, ownership, small stockholders) at the same time — and in his department.

According to Barnes, the Department offers an experience "as diversified as possible."

"In three years," he said, "you'll get five or six years' of 'big law firm' experience." He stressed that the field is constantly changing, and that the days of the 8 to 5 job for an attorney with the government are going fast.

How should a student prepare for the field? "I'd suggest taking all the business-related courses, particularly all the tax courses," said Barnes. Sorry, gang.

# Units outside the classroom: Law students learn lawyering

## Quarter Away

by Chris Wells

Is it possible for the average law student to find time to help the Farm Workers Union or to drink long into the night with politicians who decide the issues of tomorrow, or even to sit on a sun drenched beach and relax between sessions of law codification? How about doing *anything* that will get you away from classes for a quarter?

It is not so improbable as it sounds. The facts suggest that practically every student who wants to can go on a quarter-away program. There are 600 to 650 second- and third-year students here every year, and about 135 quarter-away positions. If every student tried to get a quarter-away every quarter, one's chances would be almost even money. In reality, many students never apply for a quarter-away, and some of the positions go begging. Particularly if a student is willing to accept his/her second choice, getting a quarter-away position can almost be assured.

As an example, 41 UCLA law students spent the fall quarter this year on quarter-away assignments. While we shuffled between classes and read Gilbert's, the quarter-aways came to grips with the practice of lawyering.

The quarter-away program, now in its sixth year, is headed by Assistant Dean for Special Programs Mickey Rappaport. Though the program is somewhat competitive, grades are not very important for admission. A demonstrated interest in the field and a showing of reliability generally carry considerably more weight.

A total of twelve units is awarded for participation, which means that typically two units will have to be made up at some point.

Many of the spring and fall programs contain an additional summer component, making the program a six-month experience. Students typically receive a salary (but no units) during the summer. The salaries vary greatly, but many students find it easy enough to break even and occasionally save some money. Spring-summer quarters-away are generally the most popular and hence most competitive.

Travel costs are typically picked up by the agency.

Of the 41 students on quarter-away last fall, sixteen remained in the Los Angeles Area and 25 travelled to areas as distant as Washington, D.C., and Micronesia (i.e., the group of American-protectorate islands in the South Pacific). Nineteen students were on judicial clerkships with either a judge or a district attorney, and at least ten worked in community service organizations. Four students participated in programs in Alaska, three helped write the laws of Micronesia, and three worked for various organizations in Washington. One student worked in a Legal Aid office in Hondo, Texas.

The sixteen different programs ranged from senatorial clerkships to Federal Public Defenders. Some of the more interesting programs included work with the Lawyers Com-

## The Clinical Programs

by Tom Martin

So you came to law school with visions of Perry Mason dancing in your head. You were going to be that paragon of virtue, that defender of the oppressed, Clarence Darrow II. Then along came law school. Torts, Contracts, and Civil Procedure replaced your noble ideas. You rationalize, "If I can get into a good clinical program in my second or third year..."

Well, you still won't be keeping Eldridge Cleaver out of jail, but there is much to be gained by a clinical experience that you won't learn in the classroom. As David Binder of the Clinical Programs says, "Survey courses in various aspects of substantive law plus some seminar work—that's not adequate training for someone who wants to practice."

Okay, it's important and useful, too. But how will one get into a program with these awful grades? Hark, the clinical programs are an oasis in the desert of redhots and killing competition. In fact, grades are downright unimportant. In many of the programs, when applications exceed available spaces, admissions are determined by lot. In others the agency for which students will be working requires that students fill out an application and conducts interviews. But again, grades are de-emphasized.

You may spot another black cloud if you wanted to work on your suntan and relaxation skills on a quarter-away in Micronesia. Once again the sun shines in; you are allowed to take one regular clinical course (four to nine units) in addition to a quarter-away. If clinical programs are what really turns you on, you can take a maximum of fifteen units from among the different programs (but there go the suntan and sleep). It is also important to note that clinical courses generally demand more than a quarter's commitment.

Enough of statistics and sarcasm; onward to facts and findings.

The **CONSUMER PROTECTION** clinical is a two-quarter, six-units-total course, enrolling about 20 students. In addition to the twelve hours per week students spend in the field, there is a series of seminars in which they compare experiences and/or listen to guest lecturers. Students work at the L.A. regional office of the Federal Trade Commission (that's the FTC, for dummies), the State Attorney General's Consumer Fraud Unit, and the L.A. City Attorney's and County District Attorney's Consumer Fraud units. In the office a student is assigned to a specific lawyer as a shadow.

The **CRIMINAL PROSECUTION** course is another six-unit, two-quarter course. It is open to twelve to fifteen students, and includes a significant classroom/simulation element. The class meets once a week throughout the quarter, with an additional six sessions in the first three weeks. The program is operated in conjunction with the District Attorney's or the City Attorney's prosecution office, where the student works directly with a particular prosecutor for fifteen weeks. The classroom work concentrates on videotapes of students in simulated situations (examining witnesses, closing arguments, discovery, *voire-dire*, jury instructions).

The **FEDERAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE** program is similar, minus the simulations. It is a fifteen-week course worth five units and open to about ten students. Participants work at least one full day a week in the L.A. office of the U.S. Attorney, the Federal Public Defender, or the Department of Justice Organized Crime and Racketeering Division. Students are exposed to many different parts of the agency's operations through interviewing witnesses, researching legal points, and sitting at the counsel table during the presentation of cases. In addition, there are occasional seminars.

The clinical course in **IMMIGRATION LAW** open to sixteen and offers six units over a full school year. The weekly seminars

mittee on Civil Rights in Washington, the Senior Citizen's Law Center, Communications Law and the notorious Micronesian quarter away.

Many of these programs grow out of relationships of various faculty members with the organizations concerned, while occasionally they are arranged by students themselves. The requirements for students' initiation of programs

are flexible, but generally require both adequate supervision of the student's work by the sponsor and a provisional agreement to take students on in the future. Benefits to both students and sponsors as a result of the programs has led to good ongoing relationships between the Quarter-Away Office and various sponsors.

Student reactions to quarter-away vary. Disparity between

held during the first two quarters include a survey of the field, including topics such as deportation proceedings, exclusion proceedings, relief from deportation, judicial review, and criminal offenses, as well as the skills of interviewing and counseling. Students spend four hours a week during the last two quarters interviewing and counseling aliens who are seeking relief from the Immigration Service.

**PRE-TRIAL LAWYERING PROCESS** is a fifteen-week, four unit course open to 24 students at a time. Weekly seminars use discussion, videotape playback and role-playing in the development of interviewing, counseling, pleading, and negotiation skills. Students spend four to six hours per week (with considerable follow-up work) in the field, working for the Venice office of the L.A. Legal Aid Foundation, the Pacoima office of the San Fernando Valley Neighborhood Legal Services Program, or the UCLA Student Legal Services Office on campus. While being exposed to such problems as landlord-tenant disputes, debt collections, family law, and public assistance matters, participants draft pleadings, engage in negotiations, and make court appearances for the purpose of pre-trial motions.

The **SECURITIES REGULATION PROCESS** program is the smallest and the only one which has a pre-requisite. It is open only to seven third-year students who have shown a strong interest in securities regulation and have completed the course in Corporations. The course is worth six units over two quarters. Four of the seven students spend their twelve hours a week of field work at the Securities and Exchange Commission (yes, the SEC), while the other three work with the California Department of Corporations.

At the SEC students work under an assigned attorney in the enforcement division. Their roles vary from legal research to reviewing transcripts of testimony to helping the staff prepare complaints, briefs, and recommendations to the Commission.

At the Department of Corporations students spend one quarter in the Corporate Finance Division and the other in the Enforcement Division. The former asks students to review applications for the issuance of securities, qualification of franchises, and removal of restrictions from issued securities. Enforcement work includes investigation, case preparation, and research on violations of real estate, credit union, broker-dealer, and securities laws.

The **TRIAL ADVOCACY** program is divided into four sections of fifteen third-year students each. These students must have completed Evidence by the end of the fall quarter of their third year. Over the three quarters the program lasts it is worth a total of nine units. Each section meets twice weekly during the fall quarter, discussing topics such as interviewing, direct- and cross-examination, and closing arguments. Other methods used in honing these skills are videotape-critique and role-playing.

The seminars taper off in the last two quarters, as the students grow more involved in field work. Participants may expect to represent five or six indigent clients in court (with a qualified attorney as advisor at the actual trial as prescribed by state law) and will be involved in all facets of preparing and presenting these cases. Three of the four sections concentrate on civil law, while the fourth focuses on criminal law.

The **WELFARE LAW ADVOCACY** clinical course is a two-quarter, six-unit program open to twelve to fifteen students. Weekly seminars involve discussion of the structure and law of the welfare system. Students usually spend about seven hours per week in the field, interviewing and counseling welfare recipients and representing clients at administrative hearings or (occasionally) in the courtroom. Much of the work is done through the offices of the Long Beach Legal Aid Foundation.

expectations about the scope of a program, and the actualities found in it, can be great. Several students have been quite surprised to find that certain promises in their programs such as stipends, housing and work hours, were not met. For the most part, however, students found their programs to be just what they wanted.

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## Judicial Clerkships

by Michael I. Adler

The vast majority of law students passing through these hallowed halls will never experience the enormous satisfaction of judicial clerkship. They aren't aware that there is a dual opportunity to serve as a judicial clerk — either during a quarter-away as a judicial extern or as a law clerk for a particular judge for a year or longer following graduation.

This discussion will touch upon the educational and "commerical" value of both types of endeavor. The opinions expressed below represent my views; however, they are also the product of extended discussions with my classmates regarding the clerking experiences.

My spring quarter of 1975 was spent in San Francisco with Justice Matthew O. Tobriner of the California Supreme Court. As an extern, I was given substantial responsibilities by the Justice and his staff. The job entailed a good amount of legal research and writing, and the cases involved issues as varied and interesting as libel and California's farm labor dispute. My work hours were usually 8:30 a.m. until 5:45 p.m., and I was never expected to work weekends. On Tuesdays, our staff (three externs, two permanent clerks, and a one-year clerk) held a noon conference to discuss those petitions for hearing which the court was considering that particular week. This was followed by an afternoon conference with Justice Tobriner. The Justice was also always available to answer any questions regarding the work at hand. Moreover, he took a personal interest in all the externs' experiences in San Francisco as well as our future plans.

Finally, my experience with the court included participation on the Supreme Court softball team, sojourns with fellow externs and clerks for dinners in Chinatown, and various other social gatherings.

In a personal sense, my quarter-away, like that of many of my classmates, was a "total experience" in the fullest sense of the word. I was able to work for one of the finest judges in the United States. Moreover, I subsequently decided to alter my career plans, due in large part to Justice Tobriner's unique charm and personality, as well as his humane and instrumentalist approach to the law.

These illustrate the "spiritual" benefits of a quarter-away externship. Switching now to the more practical, one might ask what are the tangible benefits of a judicial clerkship quarter-away? As a result of my externship experiences, I approached my summer job at a downtown law firm with much more confidence and ease. Twelve weeks at the court honed my writing skills to a fine point and gave me confidence that I could perform as well as my Yale and Columbia summer colleagues.

Second, in a pure "marketing" sense, a quarter-away with any judge, be it California

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# Advocates for the Arts

by **Stuart H. Sobel**

Advocates for the Arts, founded two years ago by Professor Monroe E. Price, focuses on the legal problems of the artistic community. Modeled after a New York organization, Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts, it was established through a grant from the Arts Management program of the UCLA Graduate School of Management in February 1974.

In addition to providing periodic concerts at the law school, Advocates sponsors seminars, in conjunction with the UCLA School of Music, on legal and practical aspects of the arts. The group also provides free legal services to needy artists and culturally oriented organizations in matters such as contracts, copyright, libel, historic preservation, and non-profit incorporation. Over

150 cases have been handled by the 70 volunteer lawyers and various law student participants in the Advocates. Advocates also explores art legislation and the role of federal agencies with the arts.

Professor Price is planning a 3-unit course in law and the arts. The course would be interdisciplinary — open to graduate students in music, history of art, arts management etc. It would be designed to avoid recapitulation of issues covered in Entertainment Law I and II. It would instead focus on management and regula-

tion of arts institutions (museums, the National Endowments) and examine the legal problems involved in the management of complex arts entities, such as theater or symphony companies.

Currently, Advocates is planning a Smithsonian conference on Legal Problems of Museum Administration to be held in Los Angeles next month. Another symposium is planned for spring quarter on legal aspects of law budget film production.

Audrey Greenberg, coordinator of Advocates for the Arts, is usually available to answer questions about the organization

during late morning and early afternoon in the Advocate's office, room 2467.

Anyone wishing to join in current projects or initiate new ones is welcome any time.

\* \* \*

Earlier this year Advocates sponsored a series of noontime concerts at the law school, which included two guitar concerts, a brass quintet, a clarinet ensemble, a flute quartet. One more such concert is scheduled for next Monday (May 24), when a jazz quintet will perform on the patio.

## clerkships . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

Court of Appeal or U.S. District Court, enhances one's resume and employability. Employers cannot help but be impressed by the fact that a law student not only has been exposed to the judiciary, but actually worked for a judge.

A final reason for embarking on a quarter-away clerkship is to determine whether a one or two-year clerkship after graduation is a goal one might wish to pursue. A short exposure to clerking can help a student determine whether a longer experience would be enjoyable. Furthermore, the judge for whom one worked during the quarter-away may provide a crucial recommendation to another judge looking for a post-graduate clerk. The judiciary, like any small elite group, is an informal brotherhood of sorts; a letter or phone call from one judge to another can carry more weight than a law school transcript or letters or recommendation from faculty members. This proved to be true for a number of UCLA externs last year who applied for, and were appointed to, post-graduation clerkships in both the state and federal judiciary.

Finally, the notion that only the top ten people in a class may obtain such quarter-away clerkships should be dispelled. Fall quarter, for example, almost every person who wished to clerk during a quarter-away was placed. The competition for California Supreme Court or Ninth Circuit judges is keener, but even at these levels all externs have not been "law review" or "top ten." In my opinion, the clerkship committee looks for students who write well, are enthusiastic about the law, and most importantly, who would be willing to perform to the best of their abilities in both a personal and work sense for the judge who selects them.

In summary, if you wish to have a law school course (the program presently carries twelve units of credit) that provides true insights into the judicial decision making process, this program is outstanding. As I finish my legal education, I feel my externship was the highlight of the three years at UCLA.

The American League Record for most consecutive years leading the league in triples is three years, and is shared by Elmer Flick (Cleveland, 1905-7), Sam (Wahoo) Crawford (Detroit, 1913-15), and Zoilo Versailles (Minnesota, 1963-5).

## quarter-away . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

Jenny Fisher, a third year National Senior Citizens Law Center's program, commented that though she was familiar with the type of cases handled by that organization, she hopes that future students on the program would have a background in administrative law, since the center is shifting its emphasis towards promoting legislation helping the elderly. Both she and Richard Levine, who worked for the National Health Law program, had only one beef about their quarters-away. They found that they had little direct contact with clients, though they had constant contact with supervising attorneys.

Another reaction to quarter-away which is symptomatic of those who participate is reflected in the opinions of Geoffrey Goodman and Carol Bartleman, both of whom worked in Washington for the Center for Law and Social Policy. Bartleman commented, "A quarter-away is what you make of it. I worked on the International Environmental Project, womens rights issues and frequently attended hearings on the Hill; but some people just sat around reading comics. It's up to you how hard you work and how exciting the program can be."

Generally, student reaction is one of praise for the program. As Goodman put it, "Working in Washington was the most productive and interesting thing I've done since I entered law school." Apparently few students were disillusioned by their experience, though several believed that working through the summer (two quarters) might be excessive given the scope of their duties within the organization.

Further information about quarters-away can be obtained from Dean Rappaport's office in Room 1106. Generally, a notice will be posted on the quarter-away board, directly opposite the Information Window, whenever applications are being accepted for a particular program. The notices are well worth looking at, even for the illiterate, because they are colorful and sometimes have nice pictures on them. Check the board regularly.

On June 9, 1946, Mel Ott of the New York Giants became the first manager to be thrown out of both games of a double-header.

The only major league pitcher to allow four consecutive home runs in an inning was Paul Foytack of the Angels in 1963.

## evaluations . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

not leave enough bulletin board space to post the large computer printout evaluation sheets, said SBA Vice-President Peter Paterno.

The quarter-long delay in the return of the evaluations resulted from a prolonged breakdown in the computer that compiles the data.

Paterno also cites lack of interest as a reason for SBA

not posting the evaluations. The SBA asked for volunteers for an evaluations committee early in the year and got no response, he said.

One first-year student disputes this, however. He claims he requested a place on any SBA committee and was told there were no more vacancies.

Top overall evaluations went to Lawrence Agran in his Health Law seminar (8.92 on a scale of 9) and to Richard Maxwell in Oil and Gas (8.73). The lowest evaluations went

to Stephen Williams in his Western Water Law class (2.32) and in his first year Property section (3.04 in a special interim evaluation) and to Janet Wright in Community Property (4.62).

Neither Williams nor Wright will be at UCLA next year. Williams, a visiting professor, will return to Colorado to resume his former teaching position and Wright has accepted an appointment at the University of Southern California Law School.

Name	Course	Overall Rating	Strongest	Weakest
Abrams	Crim. Law	7.86	learning	organization
Agran	Health, Sec. 1	8.92	learning	breadth
Agran	Health seminar	8.36	learning	breadth
Anderson	Tax I	8.17	interaction	breadth
Graham	Evidence	7.46	concern	organization
Hagman	Patent	7.06	learning	breadth
Jordan	Law & Acctg.	5.83	organization	interaction
Klein	Conv. & Commit.	6.41	learning	organization
Leipziger	Comm. Trans.	7.53	interaction	learning
Letwin	Con. Law II	7.39	interaction	organization
Liebler	Unf. Competition	5.73	concern	organization
Maxwell	Oil & Gas	8.73	interaction	learning
McGee	Crim. Law	5.51	learning	organization
Morris	Crim. Law	8.17	learning	organization
Prager	Family Law	7.06	interaction	learning
Rabinovitz	Tax I	8.00	learning	interaction
Rosett	Antitrust	7.77	interaction	organization
Wasserstrom	Evidence	5.57	interaction	breadth
Westen	Crim. Law	5.50	learning	organization
Williams	Property	3.04	breadth	learning
Williams	Water Law	2.32	breadth	learning
Wright, J.	Community Prop.	4.62	interaction	organization

### KEY:

**CONCERN:** enthusiasm, interest that students learn, making subject understandable, showing applications of material.

**BREADTH:** discussing other points of view, giving background of concepts  
**INTERACTION:** how free students feel to seek help, ask questions, and express their own ideas.

**LEARNING:** whether students felt they learned something valuable and whether their interest in the subject was stimulated.

**ORGANIZATION:** preparation of presentation, outline and explanation of materials and objectives, and distribution of workload.

Rankings of strongest and weakest categories are approximated.



## other guys . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

power of Law Review membership, the Board has established an optional deadline of September 9, 1976, for early submission of first drafts. This will afford write-on candidates a chance for an early determination of their status before second-year interviews begin.

From selection of a topic in June, to submission of a ten to fifteen page topic memorandum in August, to the submission of a first draft that is typically 30 pages of triple-spaced text and as many or more pages of footnotes, Comment-writing bespeaks a summer spent largely in the library. What could so motivate someone that he or she would forego the pleasures of sand and sun for a chance of Law Review membership?

"Love of the law" is not the answer. While several editors noted that they were quite happy with the work product once completed, the prospect of "ruining a summer" did not seem to entice many.

Rather, the rewards visualized are, by and large, future ones. Rich Harroch claims to have undergone the ordeal for his resume; Wendy Munger, Article Editor on next year's Board, wants to teach, a goal that requires a judicial clerkship, which requires serving as a law review editor, which required writing a Comment. Deri Obrzut, Harroch's fellow Managing Editor, was one of the few to speak of the enjoyment of such things as production work, an aspect of law review membership usually viewed as no better than a necessary evil. "Pain in the ass" is the more common sobriquet.

This year's Board will require all candidates to complete one practice and two regular production assignments during the summer. Once members, they will thus be ready for the weekly production assignments, ranging from four to twenty hours each, that are a requisite of continued membership.

If a student's first draft is found acceptable, she/he may remain a member of Law Review as long as she/he completes the production work requirement. There is no requirement that a student continue working on a Comment. However, there are substantial incentives for doing so.

In addition to the satisfaction of

having your work published (eventually), employers are impressed by, and law school hiring committees require, publication. Within the Law Review structure itself, reaching certain levels within the editorial structure is a prerequisite to gaining an editorial position as a third-year student.

This year, to be nominated for any editorial position, the stated requirement was that one's manuscript have been passed on by her/his primary editor, i.e. the Comment editor assigned that manuscript, by March, 1976. Nomination for the position of Editor-in-Chief required passage through another level, the approval of the Chief Comment Editor, which would place one's manuscript on the desk of the Editor-in-Chief.

Of 51 second-year members of the UCLA Law Review this year, only six were eligible for nomination to the position of Editor-in-Chief. About twenty were eligible for any of the fifteen editorial positions.

A three-step selection procedure was used for this year's Editorial Board. First, the retiring Board nominated three candidates for the Editor-in-Chief position. An election was then held with all second-year members eligible to vote. After selection of Smith-Low as Editor-in-Chief, the old Board met and filled in the remaining positions. Although the new Editor-in-Chief sat in on this process, her role was merely an "advisory" one, and she could vote only in case of a tie.

Once this selection process was completed, the second year members had to ratify the new Board. (There has not been a vote against ratification in anyone's memory.)

Objections to this procedure have surfaced, with one second-year member going so far as to mount a write-in campaign for Editor-in-Chief this year. Although this attempt was squashed by the old Board, it should perhaps be noted that the prestigious California Law Review, published by Boalt Hall, has for years held popular elections for Editor-in-Chief, with all second-year members eligible for the post. All second-year members are also eligible for other editorial positions at Boalt; in these cases, the popular elections are not binding on the old Board, which makes the selections.

Given the *ad hoc* nature of the editorial selection process at UCLA — the Law Review here has no by-laws — the method used to select

## Alaska . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

upon acceptance of the invitation. However, they must write to remain members.

Hughes described the writing requirement as a condition subsequent for invitees and a condition precedent for write-ons. Invitees will be kicked off if they do not write, write-ons must write to get on in the first place.

Of the 45 members, 20 are third year and 25 are second year. Ward expects about the same numbers next year. The editors place no limit on the number of members, however.

"The fact that we have this many now doesn't mean we couldn't have more . . . [Students] are not competing with anyone for a place," said Ward.

"Basically we are interested in people who want to write articles. It goes against our principles to put limits on the numbers. The limits come along when it is time to do the work," added Hughes.

The editors have laid out a timetable that assumes fairly intensive work. For those who plan to write during the summer, the schedule runs in three-week cycles:

the next Board of Editors could vary radically from that previously used here.

As to the ultimate goal of publication, Smith-Low predicts that from 20 to 25 second-year members will eventually be published, a much higher percentage than in the graduating class. She attributes the difference to the earlier deadlines, particularly the first draft deadline, that were imposed this past year.

Although an average of five or six drafts are required before a Comment is deemed publishable, the first draft is by far the most crucial, because that is when the vast majority of research is done. Early deadlines ensure that this research is largely completed before the fall crunch of classes and second-year interviews.

If anyone is interested in writing a Comment this summer, the Law Review extends an open invitation to stop by its office and talk about it. The Board has instituted a new position, Topics Editor, specifically to assist candidates in getting started on their Comments. By early June, a handbook of current topic suggestions should be compiled and available to all candidates.

A topic memo explaining the scope, focus, necessary research, and justification for the topic is due July 9. Three weeks after the memo is returned to the writer, he/she must submit a first draft to the primary editor.

Three weeks after the first draft is returned, the author must turn in the second draft to the executive editor. Three weeks after the second draft comes back, the author must give the final draft to the Editor-in-Chief.

Those planning to publish next spring must turn in their memos by November 5 and their first draft by the first day of winter quarter. The second draft must go to the executive editor by the end of the fourth week and the final draft must be in to the Editor-in-Chief by the end of the sixth week. Writers will have until spring quarter begins to revise their final drafts.

The Review receives most of its funding from the Alaska bar, but over a third of its subscriptions come from outside Alaska. In the selection of topics and the focus of comments members must walk a fine line between articles on case law or legislation of peculiar interest to the Alaska bar, and discussion of topics having nationwide appeal.

"We have to remember we are serving the Alaska bar, but there is room for articles on every subject" because the bar has all kinds of lawyers, said Ward. Members commonly resolve this conflict by using an Alaska case or statute as a springboard for a general discussion of a point of law. The discussion might include the impact statewide and nationwide of the Alaska law.

The ideal topic, Ward said, is a nationwide controversy where Alaska law is in the forefront.

Those with ambitions of being Editor-in-Chief or managing editor must publish by spring of their second year. Both are elected, but the field of candidates is generally narrow. "In the past there has not been a real hot election contest," said Ward. Only three people had finished their comments in time this year.

Membership on the Review will reward students with increased job and clerkship opportunities. In particular, the Alaska Supreme Court will select one summer clerk from second-year members of the Review.

The UCLA-Alaska Law Review will shortly have a sign-up sheet outside the Registrar's window. Interested students may also leave their names at the information window or may sign up at the second-floor office of the Review.

## Burt Pines . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

organization and operation of the City Attorney's office. This may have been because, by Pines' own admission, he gets about 2,000 applications for ten to fifteen jobs annually. But reportorial honesty compels that the high points be noted.

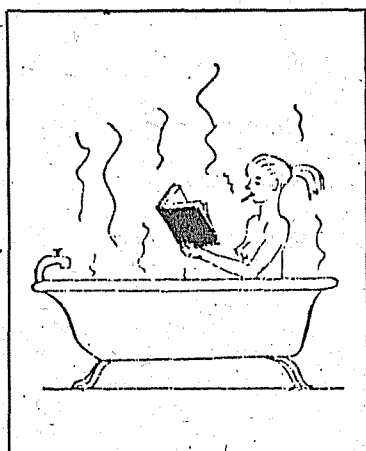
The 230-attorney office has two main functions. It is the sole legal counsel to both the city and the independent departments (Harbors, Airports, etc.); it is also responsible for prosecution of all misdemeanor crimes in the city — including most of the cases originally filed as felonies, 185,000 cases annually in all.

The question-answer period proved that the audience was most interested in Pines as counterbalance to Ed Davis. But Pines was not inclined to open up the old wounds, confining himself to a rather quiet assertion of his support for marijuana law reform, for homosexuals' rights, and his belief that crimes of violence and crimes against property should be the top priority items.

In all, Pines wears the role of enlightened young politician-on-the-make rather well. For those interested in working for him, the line forms three blocks down the street.

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