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Faculty Adopts Diversity Admissions as Minority Students Go On Hunger Strike

by Howard Posner

The faculty, unfazed by a hunger strike and sit-in by minority students demanding the adoption of an admission program for "disadvantaged" students, voted Friday to adopt, virtually unchanged, the "diversity" admission plan recommended by the faculty members of the LEOP Task Force.

The plan, drafted by Task Force chairman Kenneth Karst, allows for up to 40 per cent of an entering class to be selected on the basis of factors in addition to grades and test scores. The Admission committee, in selecting individuals within that 40 per cent, will look for applicants whose experiences or backgrounds make them a valuable addition to the mix of viewpoints in law school classes. In concept, it strongly resembles the Harvard admission program approved in Justice Powell's opinion in the *Bakke* case.

While the plan will function primarily as a minority admissions plan, it allows for admission of "special" white students by enumerating as "factors relevant to producing a diversified student body" not only ethnic background, but also "ability in languages other than English, work experience or career achievement, previous positions of leadership or other special achievements, prior community or public service, unusual life experiences, physical handicap or other disadvantage overcome, career goals, economic disadvantage, and any other characteristic" which indicates that an applicant will contribute to the educational atmosphere here.

Minority student groups, saying the plan "has taken away the heart" of the goals in a program for disadvantaged and minority students: to provide attorneys for disadvantaged communities, began a hunger strike that lasted from last Tuesday until this Tuesday. About 40 students moved into the second floor north wing, eating nothing but juices and tea. They continued to attend classes and refrained from disrupting any activities. The Administration and police made no attempt to remove them, and allowed them to sleep in the halls overnight.

The student groups had proposed a program that would admit students who, because of poverty or cultural deprivation, would not have the LSAT scores and GPA's requisite to get in otherwise. To determine the extent of such disadvantage, and to determine the commitment of an applicant to return to underserved communities after graduation, such a program would rely heavily on interviews of the applicants conducted by students.

There are no interviews required in the new plan, and disadvantage is only one factor which may, but need not, lend weight to an application.

"I don't think a disadvantaged background necessarily means a desire to work in an underserved community."

At the faculty meeting student Task Force representatives Rene Campbell of the Black American Law Student Association (BALSA), Ana Lopez of the Chicano Law Student Association (CLSA) and Sharon Lowe of the Asian students (AALSA) proposed five amendments which would have reinstated interviews, named disadvantage a central goal of the program, decreased reliance on the LSAT, prevented raising of the mini-

Richard Abel dissenting.

In theory, a considerable number of disadvantaged students could get in under a diversity program, but no one has suggested that it will happen. Most faculty members believe that low LSAT scores — and most poverty-level students have low scores — indicate a less than even chance of passing the bar



Karst: disadvantage doesn't necessarily mean commitment exam. The new faculty rules state, "no student shall be admitted to the Law School unless it is probable that he or she will be able to complete law school successfully and to be admitted to the bar by passing a bar examination."



Strained relations between faculty and minority students broke during the final meeting of the LEOP Task Force November 17. The meeting began in room 1410 (left), but it quickly became apparent that the room would not hold everyone who wanted to attend. It took ten minutes of discussion before Chairman Ken Karst moved the meeting to lecture room 1359. But when the Task

Force refused to allow people from the community to speak, the meeting was interrupted by a fiery oration by Mrs. Beatriz Reyes (top) of East L.A., who told the gathering "We need lawyers who feel for the community!" Afterwards, urged by Louis Armand of BALSA (bottom right) to "vote with your feet," most of the audience walked out.

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Hunger strikers emerged at rallies to show the world they were still here. Inside, on the second floor of the north wing, the strike had become a lifestyle. See page 6.

thing that ever happened to this law school was to be rated one of the top ten in the U.S."

The entire focus on diversity for the purpose of enriching the educational experience has drawn fire from a variety of quarters. Minorities label it "tokenism", and some have other objections.

Hunger-striker Cynthia McClain, a first-year student, said "if I were a white student, I

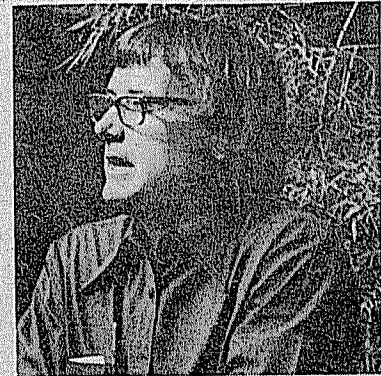
colleges can fill the gap, "there is no state university or community college at the professional level, so who is going to serve the disadvantaged? Boalt? Stanford? Why not UCLA?"

But the strongest dissent came, not surprisingly, from Graham, who spoke at some length at the start of the meeting.

Saying that the diversity concept "trivializes" the issue of special admissions, Graham said "Instead of remedying some massive social injustice, we're trying to make life for white students around the law school better by admitting people whose company they've been deprived of, like specimens in a sociological zoo."

He said the Karst proposal "suffers, like Powell's opinion, from Harvarditis. It is wholly appropriate for a state-supported school to take steps to benefit all segments of the population."

And turning to the elimination of interviews, Graham complained "We're going to simply take the person's say-so. If he has a Latin surname and claims to be able to speak Spanish, we admit him. We're going to be back where we were when the faculty was running this program ten years ago and we had a lot of Beverly Hills Chicanos running around the law school."



Graham: The plan suffers from Harvarditis.

Of all the lost minority student causes, mandatory interviews were the most lost. Benjamin Aaron, who in 1976 chaired a faculty task force that emphasized in its report the value and necessity of interviews, spoke for most of the faculty when he complained that student interviews delay the admissions process, and that student

Library Firebombed

Two boxes, containing SEC reports and publisher invoices, were burned when the Technical Services Office of the Library was firebombed early last Tuesday morning.

A molotov cocktail was thrown through a closed window at about 3:15 am, charring areas on the floor and wall of the room, which is at the south end of the Library.

Campus police and Los Angeles Fire Department units, responding to a smoke alarm, discovered a knapsack containing two more gasoline-filled pop bottles with blue jean-rag fuses outside the office window.

Although police found at least one traceable set of fingerprints on the knapsack, they have no suspects. But occurring as it did six hours before the beginning of

the LEOP hunger strike, the firebombing stirred considerable speculation, particularly among the strikers, who take the position that it was done by someone attempting to discredit them.

"We're not firebombers," strike spokesman Peter Espinoza told a camera crew from Channel 13, "We're law students."

— Howard Posner

would be incensed that a minority student who was no different from me — came from the same background and the same economic status — would be given preference over me."

Within the December 1 faculty meeting, a few voices were raised in support of emphasis on disadvantage. Steven Shiffrin told the assembly, "It's quite clear that 60 per cent of our entering class will come from backgrounds not at all disadvantaged. If we're truly interested in bringing diversity of opinion why not use disadvantage?"

Donald Hagman noted that a recent study showed the average family income of UC Davis Law students to be about \$40,000. "It's apparent that the University redistributes wealth to the rich."

Hagman said that while exclusivity for the University of California might be fine at the undergraduate level where state universities and community

(Continued on Page 6)

Exams: the "Practical" . . .

by Martha Hogan

First-year students have been getting a lot of advice on how to do well in exams. Some suggestions put forth by second and third year students are:

1. Have three sets of notes: classnotes, notes from outside reading of cases suggested in the text, and notes from outside reading of hornbooks. Combine the three sets into an outline.
2. You'll do just as well if you do most of the classwork, do no outside reading, and make no outline.
3. Have a smart friend who made an outline from three sets of notes explain the class to you.
4. Buy an outline made by a second year student who had the same teacher, and memorize it.
5. Buy Gilbert's and memorize it.
6. Don't do any of the above. Just find for the plaintiff.
7. Know every case discussed in class by name and rule.
8. Memorize the UCC and be able to quote it by section.
9. Hang around the coffee machine to hear what kind of questions your professor will ask.
10. Read every exam question with model answer you can find. Maybe your professor will ask that same question.
11. Remember what you were wearing when you took the LSAT. These are your lucky clothes. Be sure to wear them.
12. Sit over in the corner to get away from the nervous and noisy foot thumpers.
13. Bring ear plugs so you won't hear the nervous and noisy foot thumpers.
14. Don't waste time planning

your answer. You won't have time to get everything written if you do.

15. Fit the professor's prejudices into your answer the best you can.

16. Use the professor's pet words and phrases. She'll know you were paying attention and be pleased.

17. Send a hidden message to your professor that you, his favorite student, are writing this exam. Exhaustively quote a law review article that he told you

about when you visited him in his office.

18. Have lots of legal aphorisms to sprinkle around. Use Latin if you can for a tonier sound.

19. Don't spend too much time on the obvious issues. Concentrate on an obscure one that was not covered in class. It shows initiative and creativity.

Personally, I plan to ignore most of these suggestions as well-meaning, but worthless. However, I will be wearing my lucky white socks.

. . . and the "Poetic"

A is for aspirin you take for the pain
 B is for Bufferin (more of the same)
 C is for casebooks which litter the floor
 D is for doughnuts for strength to do more
 E is for eyestrain from fields of fine print
 F is for frenzy, you work without stint
 G is for girlfriend, no time for love
 H is for headache (see A above)
 I is for ice bag, your brain is now numb
 J is for Jell-O, what your mind's become
 K is for knowledge, you're feeling a lack
 L is for loony, you're starting to crack
 M is for murky, all logic is gone
 N is for No-Doz, three hours til dawn
 O is for outline, oh, Gilbert we bless
 P is for pep pill to fire the flesh
 Q is for queasy (the pizza at one?)
 R is for research, you'll never get done
 S is for sagging, you're totally beat
 T is for terror, keeps you on your feet
 U is for upset — your stomach, your head
 V is for volumes you haven't yet read
 W is for wander, your mind is deranged
 X is for Xerox, you've run out of change
 Y is for yawning, your head falls to your chest
 Z is for zero, you slept through the test.

by Merrill Bernstein

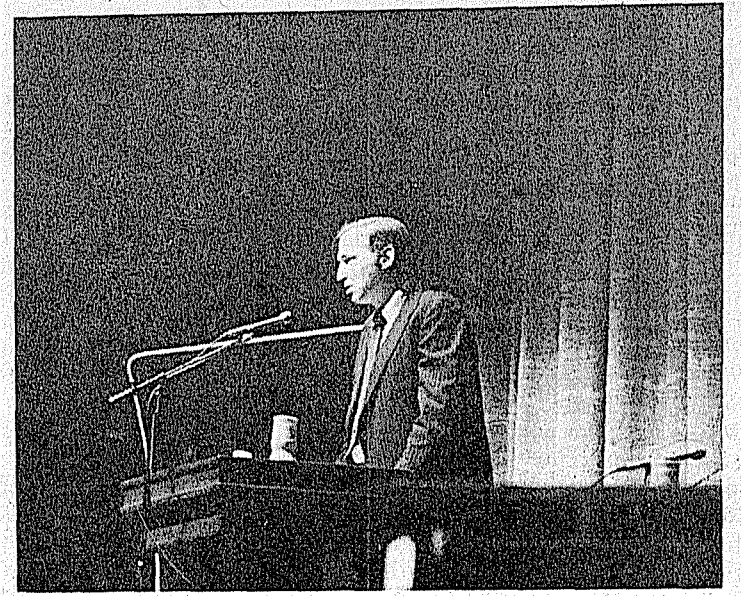
The Docket

The Docket is published by the students of UCLA School of Law, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 90024. Our phone is 825-9437 and our office is 2467D.

The Docket welcomes letters and opinion columns from all members of the law school community. Contributions should be typed on 50-space lines, but of course they almost never are. We reserve the right to edit for length and style.

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Over 600 persons attended the Third Annual UCLA Entertainment Symposium last Friday and Saturday in Royce Hall, where they heard lawyers and entertainment industry executives speak on making deals, financing production, syndicating, and dealing with artists. Above is Austin Furst of Home Box Office, the nation's largest cable TV system, talking (fittingly enough) about the future of cable programming.

The Symposium is put on by a council of entertainment lawyers, through UCLA Extension. In previous years, the council has turned its share of proceeds over to UCLA Law School, and may do the same this year. Admission fee was \$115 per person.

It's a Paper Chase for Law Magazines

by Diane Sherman

NEW YORK — When the Chicago law firm Kirkland & Ellis fired its star partner Don Reuben six months ago. Reuben took \$3 million in billings with him, shaking the old-line, giant firm to its roots.

Although lawyers from coast to coast were whispering about the Reuben affair, it wasn't the kind of story that would find its

Diane Sherman is on leave from this august institution, getting a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University.

way into the nation's dull, gray legal press which, for 100 years, has confined itself to printing bankruptcy notices, ABA publicity releases, court calendars and summaries of court decisions.

But it is the kind of story that will find its way into the American Lawyer, a new bi-weekly tabloid which starts regular publication in January. The New York-based American Lawyer is aiming to sharpen the image of the legal press. Its preview issue dug into the Reuben affair, detailing the internecine duels and machinations at Kirkland & Ellis that led to the firing. The preview issue also disclosed a secret Securities and Exchange Commission memorandum charging several law firms with fraud and revealed that a partner at the prominent Los Angeles law firm, Manatt, Phelps, Rothenberg,

Manley & Tunney was asked to leave after he gave an interview to Esquire magazine criticizing a competitor firm and saying "We're goddamn smarter than the old firms."

Such emphasis on the comings and goings of individual lawyers has led some critics, including Jim Finkelstein, publisher of the rival National Law Journal, to compare the

American Lawyer to People magazine.

Thirty-seven-year-old Jay Kriegel, publisher of the American Lawyer and a former whiz kid in the administration of ex-mayor of New York John Lindsay, prefers to think of his publication as the Wall Street Journal of the legal world.

He says he wants American Lawyer to offer the same kind of hard-hitting, yet personalized and highly readable, investigative pieces and features as are found on the front page of the Journal.

The editor-in-chief of American Lawyer is Steven Brill, a 28-year-old Yale law graduate who for the past year has written a breezy column on law and lawyers for Esquire. Kriegel is also a lawyer.

American Lawyer is being financed by the London-based

Associated Newspaper Group, which also financed Clay Felker's takeover of Esquire.

The design of the newspaper bears the slick stamp of Milton Glaser, part-owner of Esquire and designer of the original New York magazine and the new Esquire. Glaser and Felker own small shares in AM-LAW, the corporation that publishes American Lawyer. In exchange for the shares, they are providing office space at Esquire and technical assistance.

American Lawyer will be run on a shoestring. Kriegel, in addition to being publisher, serves as ad salesman and circulation director.

The August preview edition had a press run of 70,000 and was distributed free at the ABA national convention in New York, the Trial Lawyer Association convention in Los Angeles and by direct mailing.

American Lawyer will be sold by subscription only. Kriegel says his target circulation for this year is 15,000 and he does not expect to make a profit for several years.

Vying with American Lawyer for the attention of the nation's 450,000 lawyers will be two other new legal newspapers: the National Law Journal, funded by the New York Law Journal, which began publication Sept. 25; and Legal Times of Washington, funded by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, which premiered last June.

The National Law Journal (NLJ), a weekly tabloid, offers a combination of scholarly legal

reports and features, a mix that some critics say makes it neither fish nor fowl. Others criticize the design and layout, saying it is about as exciting as a law review or the Supreme Court Reporter. The NLJ editorial board is filled with high-powered corporate lawyers, which makes some people, including Kriegel, wonder about NLJ's independence.

Of the NLJ's parent, the New York Law Journal, Kriegel says, "They've never broken a story, never exposed anything. They're the voice of the bar." He says the NLJ is much better than anything the New York Law Journal published before, but is "boring, unprovocative and not pointed."

Legal Times concentrates on substantive and technical developments in federal laws and on Washington regulatory agencies. It is a weekly tabloid and like the NLJ has an editorial board studded with corporate lawyers.

At \$19.50 a year, American Lawyer is the lowest priced of the three newspapers. The NLJ charges \$48 a year and Legal Times, \$125.

Kriegel says American Lawyer was deliberately priced low. "We want to be read widely by individual lawyers, the guy in Iowa and Kentucky, as well as kids in Atlanta and Chicago," he says. By contrast, he says, only large firms could afford the other two publications.

"We're not required reading in a narrow sense," Kriegel says. "Lawyers can still win cases

without us. But, we offer a fast, topical, fun read about the profession. 200,000 people get the ABA Journal, but I never talked to a lawyer who read it."

Legal soothsayers are now debating which publication has the best chance to survive. Do lawyers want to read gossip about their colleagues or detailed reports about the law? Or would they prefer to spend their spare time simply reading the New Yorker? Is there really a national enough community of lawyers to sustain national legal publications? Does the personal injury lawyer in California really care about banking law in New York?

Curtis Berger, professor at Columbia University law school, says, "My guess is lawyers are like everybody else. They like gossip and are particularly attracted to gossip about fellow lawyers." He adds, however, that he doesn't think he personally would subscribe to American Lawyer.

A midtown Manhattan lawyer says he handles exclusively real estate and savings and loan law and is not especially interested in legal developments in other states and in other fields.

Two young lawyers interviewed at the New York Bar Association Library say they work 12-hour days and would rather relax after work than read a legal publication.

Another attorney at the library says he likes American Lawyer, especially the articles on salaries. "Everyone's interested in money," he says.

A Working Mother's Notes

by Doris W. Davis

Recently I was asked by a documentary filmmaker at NBC if I would consent to have my family — meaning my husband, myself and our four elementary school-age children — appear with other families on a half-hour Los Angeles television special on "working mothers." Without much hesitation I agreed. After all, it would be an educational experience for my children, and the chance of my

For me the commitment to have children involved a commitment to see them to (hopefully responsible) adulthood and to work with my husband as a partner in this enterprise. So far so good. But I had also spent time on my education and found that at 29 years of age, after a master's degree, mothering was very confining indeed, and much more demanding than I would like to admit. I was not prepared for it. For seven years I stayed at

proceeding to the less obvious, but still important:

1. Will I marry?
2. Will I have children? How many? When?
3. (If a woman) How long will I be absent from my career as a result of child bearing?
4. Would I consider a part-time career?
5. Would I be able to assume the entire financial burden of the family should the need arise?
6. What will my role(s) in the family partnership be?
7. What kinds of assistance might I seek? Child care, live-in, relatives?
8. What if something should happen to change the anticipated pattern (death of my partner, disability, divorce, career shift)?
9. In the home, how will responsibilities and tasks be managed?

For my own part, I would not like to be in the position of having to choose family or a career. I am very happy that I can have both, and I would encourage others to press through the small frustrations to the satisfactions that both can bring.

Davis is administrative assistant for the Communications Law Studies program here. The documentary featuring her will be shown on KNBC Channel 4 at 7:30, December 18.

lifetime to get my own act together.

During the next few weeks I found myself constantly dress rehearsing my life, observing it from in front of my mind's own TV set. I had agreed to make no special effort to "dress up" my house or my children for the filming, or to coach anyone, but somehow I wanted the "ragged edges" to appear turned under and the total effect to appear like a successful family venture. I must confess, I saw to it that everyone had a haircut the weekend before, and the morning of the filming I checked the children's clothing for missing buttons and gaping holes. Then I relaxed. There was really nothing to do.

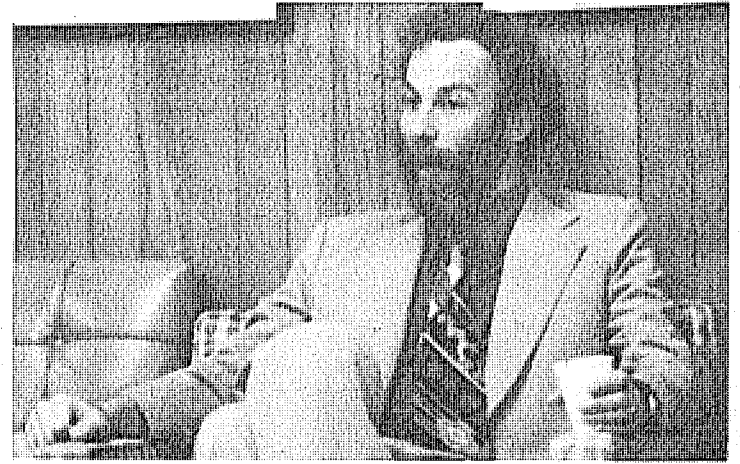
Many of you *Docket* readers will become wage-earning parents. Maybe by that time the very misleading term "working mothers" will be obsolete. It describes no one accurately (have you ever known a mother who didn't work?). The point is that wage-earning parents are people who have chosen to pursue two (usually full-time) occupations.

Without going into history, social psychology or economics, I can state simply that the women I know who work outside of the home do so for one or two basic reasons: 1) economic necessity (needs) and 2) self-fulfillment (wants). And that is no different from the reasons men work outside the home.

However, with the nuclear family under fire these days, and the shifting and tumultuous environment of our urbanized society, it is helpful, it seems to me, to give serious thought to designing a life for oneself that will prove satisfying over the long haul.

home and worked with my limitations as conscientiously as possible and then, spurred on by reasons #1 and 2 above, I made the break to the world of work.

As idealistic and independent as I was 20 years ago it did not occur to me to ask myself some basic questions. Young adults today seem much more realistic as a matter of fact, and probably *Docket* readers have considered some of the following questions vis a vis the relationship between career and family life. Beginning with the most obvious and



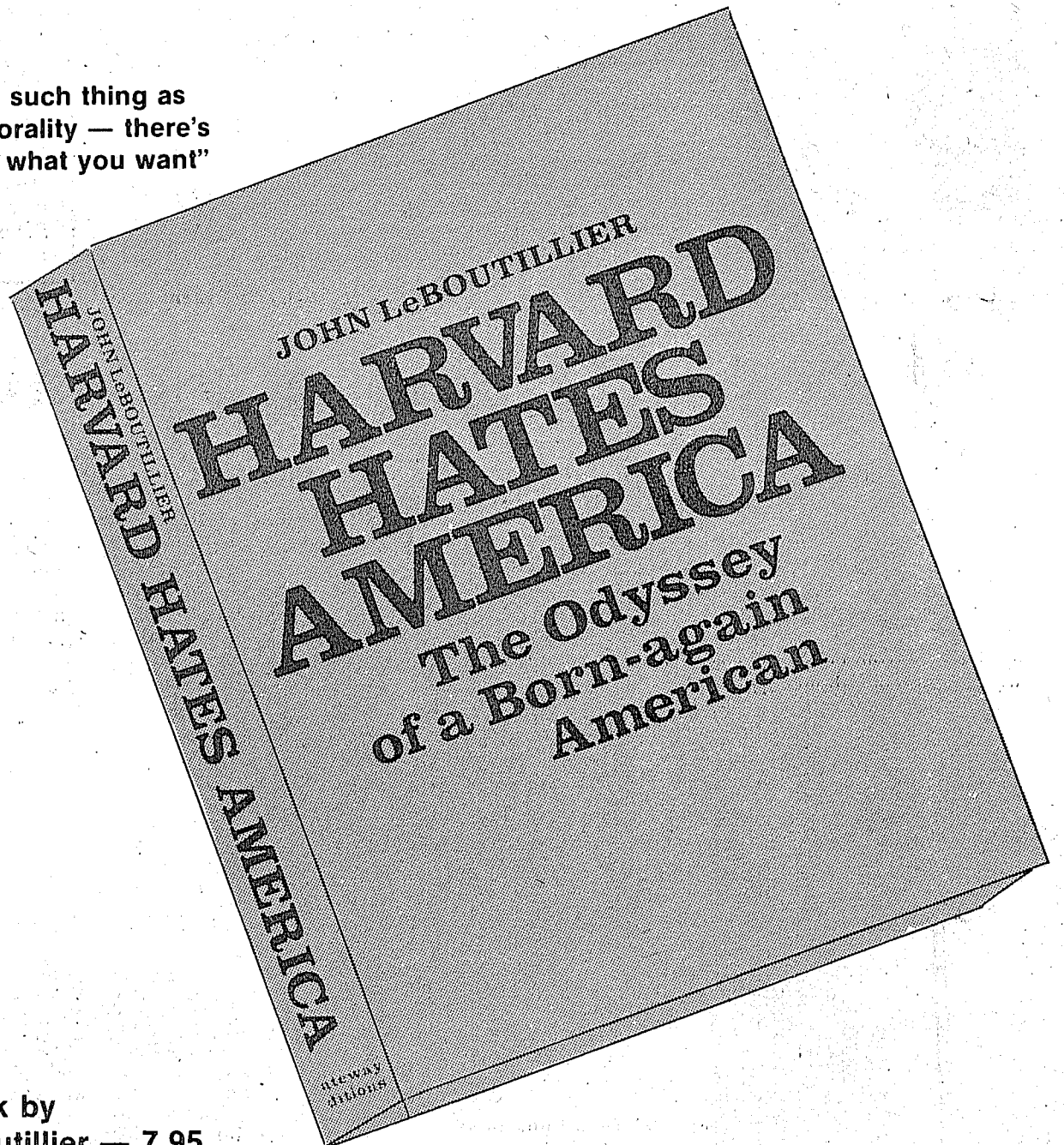
"I have a love affair with the Freedom of Information Act," former CIA agent John Marks told a recent gathering in the faculty conference room. His FIA requests, part of his research into mind-control experiments by the CIA, put him into possession of 14,000 pages of material that the CIA had probably forgotten about. From them, he learned that CIA-funded mind-control research went on in many great research centers and universities, and that "the CIA seems to have introduced the use of LSD in this country."

The gory details will be published in *Search for the Manchurian Candidate*, Marks' second book, in January or February.

Marks is best known as a co-author of *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*, a book printed with blank spaces in place of material that the CIA censored.

"As a practical matter," said Marks, "virtually all the information they cut has since come out, but I'm not crazy about the distinction of being the author of the only book in history to be censored by the U.S. government — although it did give me a best-selling book."

"there is no such thing as ethics or morality — there's just getting what you want"



A new book by John LeBoutillier — 7.95

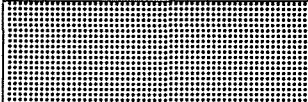
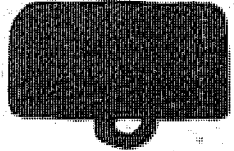
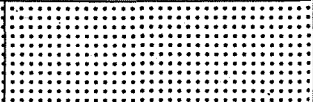
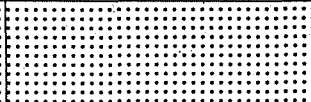
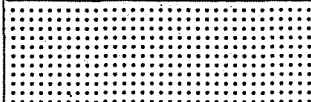
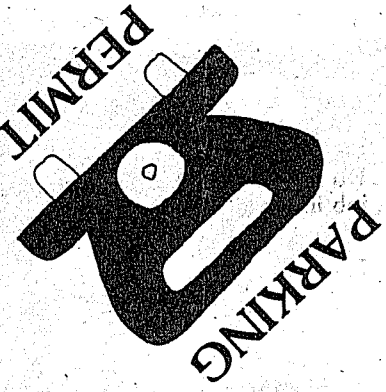
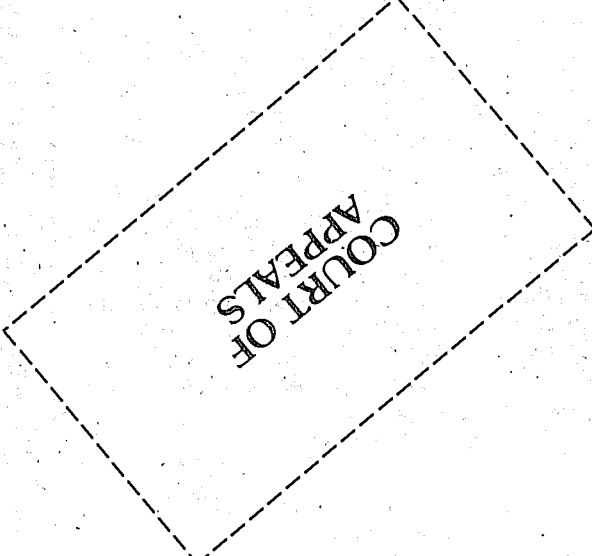

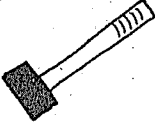
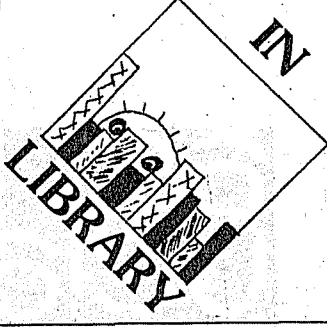
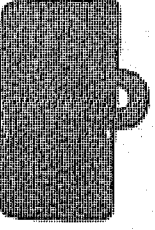
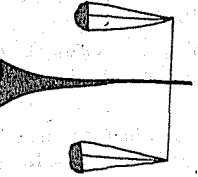
In "Harvard Hates America," Mr. LeBoutillier presents himself either as an Angry Young Man, or a Terrible Child. Whichever way you regard his book, you will recognize the ring of truth as he describes his experiences. And his experiences were in Harvard Biz.

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You fail Leg Res & Writing. Go to The Library. Go directly to The Library. Do not pass GO, do not collect 4 job interviews.

SUMMARY JUDGEMENT
You're caught snoring in class, pay school 2 interviews.

SUMMARY JUDGEMENT
The gorgeous blonde next to you in Torts invites you over to discuss proximate cause — you forfeit your next turn but it was worth it.

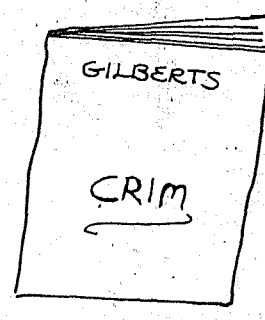
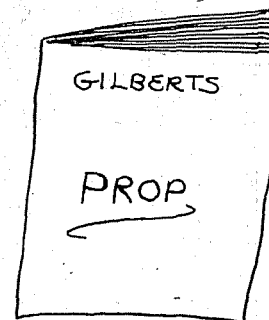
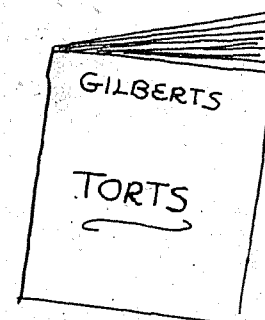
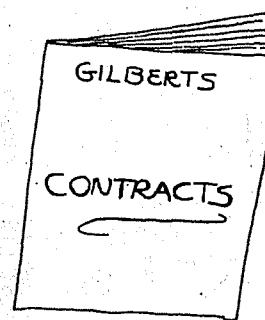
SUMMARY JUDGEMENT
You've just asked a brilliant insightful question in class — collect 3 interviews.

COURT OF APPEALS
You don't understand the text or the professor — & you don't have a parking place — buy a large bottle of Bufferin & advance token to Parking Permit.

COURT OF APPEALS
You've received 18 "We regret" letters but only interviewed w/ 17 firms. Go back 3 spaces.

COURT OF APPEALS
You used the wrong citation forms for your Law Review article — pay each player 1 interview.

COURT OF APPEALS
2 days before the final your outline & Gilberts are consumed in flames, but you pass w/ flying colors anyway — advance token to Entertainment Law.



admissions plan prompts hunger strike . . .

(Continued from Page 1) interviewers tended to discriminate against applicants with high grades.

"In one instance," Aaron said, "we had two equally disadvantaged applicants, one of whom had excellent grades, while the other had mediocre grades but listed a good many community activities. The student interviewers recommended the one with the activities and did not recommend the one with good grades. They said he was selfish in spending all his time studying instead of working in the community. I submit that that is an unacceptable standard for this law school."

Lowe's suggestion that the faculty could remedy such bias by joining in the interviews met

with little discussion. Campbell's observation that Balsa had interviewed two 'black' applicants last year who turned out to be white — a deception that the new system would discover only after the first day of classes — met with a calling of the question. The mandatory interview amendment was defeated, 29-2.

The function of disadvantage, even in theory, remains unclear. The only successful amendment to the plan in Friday's meeting was the one adding economic disadvantage to the list of criteria determining diversity. Its author, Gary Schwartz, stressed that he understood it to be a mere clarification of what was already in the proposal.

Clarification was certainly needed, as this somewhat



Lopez: eliminating the disadvantaged.

mystifying exchange at the final Task Force meeting on November 17, between Karst and student member Ana Lopez, shows:

Lopez: If you allow the P.I. to be raised, you're eliminat-

ing disadvantaged students. Karst: I don't anticipate that the Admissions Committee will do what they know will hurt the purpose of the program.

Lopez: Disadvantage is not one of the purposes of the program, so they wouldn't be violating one of its purposes.

Karst: You're absolutely right. Disadvantage for the purpose of compensating for disadvantage is not one of the purposes of the program.

But even with disadvantage one of the enumerated criteria of diversity, its position in the scheme of things is unclear. In evaluating applicants, an Admissions Subcommittee (under the new plan, the Admissions

Committee will act on recommendations from subcommittees consisting of two professors and a non-voting student) may take note of disadvantage both as a consideration in determining academic promise and as an element of diversity. But there is sufficient discretion that the faculty can virtually discount disadvantage as any sort of factor, and choose the highest available predictive indexes. Minority students expect just that.

"We (disadvantaged students) have two chances to get into this school: slim and none," Rogelio Flores told the crowd at a rally just after announcing the end of the hunger strike Tuesday. "And slim just left town."

The Strike, or: One Week Before the Meal

by Howard Posner

It was a media event, replete with symbolism, celebrities, and entertainment. Neither the forty or so hunger strikers who put on red armbands and lived on fruit juice for more than a week, nor their more numerous black-banded supporters and sympathisers expected to sway the faculty's course in choosing an admissions policy. But they felt a need to keep the issue alive on television, in newspapers, and in conversations at the law school and elsewhere.

"People are talking about the issue now. They're walking up to us and asking what it's all about, and that's important," said striker Cynthia McClain. "You didn't see much discussion about it before. As long as it stimulates discussion — even if people don't wind up agreeing with us — the strike serves its purpose."

Last year, minority students barricaded and occupied the halls, asking students to join them in a boycott of classes — which had to be held outside or in other



Activities included a Mass, as well as nondenominational services.

buildings. If that tack stimulated discussion, it also stimulated some hostility and a few failing grades.

This time, less to achieve any specific end than to tell the world and the law school that they won't give up or go away, they marched up to the north wing second floor (which significantly has the dean's office at one end and the office of Ken Karst, who authored the faculty plan, at the other) and stayed there.

The only similarities between this strike and last May's were the people, the issue, and the picket signs — many of which were decidedly out of date ("Overturn Bakke") or simply inappropriate ("Shut it Down").

"Signboards are kind of expensive," explained a striker.

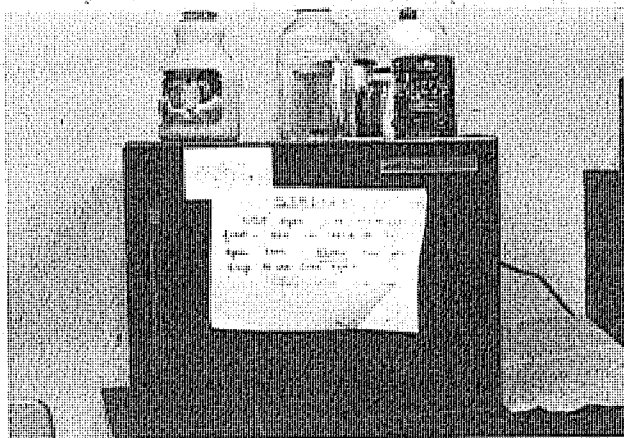
"Actually, a lot of these signs are considerably older than last year," said another.

Far from being a disruption, the strike was only rarely an inconvenience. Strikers went to class, then came back upstairs to study, pass the time, and joke about how much weight they were losing.

They would come to life when the television camera crews showed up, launching into their new upbeat anthem "Yo No Tengo Hambre" ("I'm not hungry") composed by striking bard Rogelio Flores. They appeared to be having a good time, and for the most part, they were.

But it would be a mistake to think the hunger strike was not a hardship on its participants. There were cases of faintness, dizziness, fatigue (perhaps caused by inadequate sleep, some suggested), and leg cramps — this last apparently due to potassium deficiency. The intestinal effect of a sudden switch to nothing but liquids hardly needs to be mentioned. There were even a few apparent cases of dehydration.

For all that, health problems were minor and spirits remained high. Strikers may have drawn vitality from unity, or found sustenance in telling themselves repeatedly that it was the people they were fighting for,



not they, who were hungry. Whatever the reason, their energy and morale throughout the week-long strike couldn't fail to impress outsiders.

Nor could astute observers seriously question their statement, made at the strike-ending rally on Tuesday, that "we are not retreating, acceding to pressure from the faculty, or reacting to a fear of starving. We got over the hunger a long time ago."

The routine of living 24 hours a day in the law school was punctuated by meetings and rallies. At meetings, the strikers discussed and voted on whether to lobby faculty members, how to deal with the press, how long to continue, whether to regulate coming and going to the gym for showers ("I hardly think it's a breach of faith to take a shower," mumbled one striker) and how to arrange things so it would be easier to sleep.

The rallies were a chance to show themselves to the world and bask in the light of newsmakers like Leonard Weinglass (who told a crowd Friday "Two years ago the conventional wisdom was that a hunger strike couldn't topple the Shah. Right now there's no place I'd rather be than UCLA Law School today, or any other day.") and Cesar Chavez, who extolled the virtue of their strike and their cause.

The rest of the time, the second floor was a cross between a commune and a boarding school. Quiet hours were enforced between 7 and 11 pm so strikers could study, and there was often a lights-out time. In early evenings, they would gather around portable television sets — as many as three — to see how the news programs were covering the strike or the day's rally (Gabriel Vivas, who along with CLSA chairman Peter Espinoza does most of the talking to the electronic media, referred to it as "monitoring the output.")



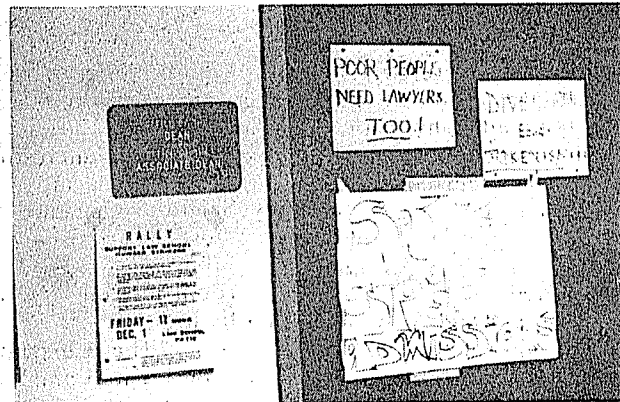
Cesar Chavez (left) who for a change was the one *not* on a hunger strike, and Leonard Weinglass brought out the media, but the fondest reception was given to Professor Ken Graham, who told white students at Tuesday's rally, "We've accumulated a massive debt in our history, and if we don't pay it now, it will be paid by our children in a coin far more costly than admission to law school."

Later in the evenings, some strikers would go downstairs to watch movies about South Africa or the student revolt in Mexico.

Even after curfew, some of the strikers worked two-hour security shifts through the night to keep out intruders (there were a few, including a few drunks who said they were "supporters," without saying what exactly they were supporting. Security wound up driving them home).

On the weekend nights, some stayed up later, holding informal jam sessions: a mix of Mexican folk songs, the Everly Brothers, and Simon and Garfunkel.

Throughout the strike the north wing was steeped in the rich aroma of strong herb tea, which most of the strikers seemed to grow accustomed to. It made visitors hungry.



Hungry strikers went to the AALSA Office, which quickly became known as "The Juice Room." It carried an assortment of high-class fruit juices, carrot juice, tea, honey, sugar, and tabasco sauce (these last three being permitted only if dissolved in a liquid — if taken straight, they were deemed "solid" food and therefore trayf).

"It makes you realize how much food we waste," said Flores. "We can really do with a lot less."



Monitoring the output

"Among the letters of support we've been getting," said Espinoza, "was one from students at Cornell asking us how to organize a hunger strike. We may be setting a trend."

But for the striking minority students — and the handful of non-minorities who joined them — there remains the question of what to do next. At a press conference with Cesar Chavez after Tuesday's rally, Espinoza said things would start happening when the faculty begins to implement the plan, and Balsa leader Louis Armand talked about tactics that "go beyond the scope of the law school."

Despite their willingness to joke about their situation and tactics ("We could try a disco strike next time," mused Espinoza) the strikers are still fighting. The group that called off the hunger strike to study for exams is skinnier, but no less determined, than the group that began it.

MJ-JD's: Is There a Doctor in the Law Office?

by Merrill Bernstein

Clients who faint upon receiving their bills for legal services may find convenient medical aid increasingly available. Chances are getting better that the lawyer is also a doctor.

"Medicine and law have certain similarities," says physician-lawyer Minton Ritter. "in that they both serve an important social function. Medicine serves the function of attempting to bring some order to the physiological system of the body; law attempts to bring some type of order to our society— its mores, values and social aspects."

"The difference is that law is much more of an adversary system, with a great deal of conflict and debate."

Dr. Ritter and his sister, Dr. Roberta Ritter, both of whom have both MDs and JDs, practice law in Westwood. Ritter finished medical school at Temple University, took a year of internship and then continued to practice medicine while attending law school at the University of Miami. In fact, he continued to practice medicine until three or four years ago, even while practicing law.

Medical Neglect?

Ritter entered law school "because, as a physician, I saw a lot of neglect, inattentiveness and lack of concern, with more attention often being paid to politics than to patients. I felt I could do more good as an individual as an attorney than I could working within the system as a doctor."

He cited an incident during his internship: a patient fell out of bed and fractured her skull, because nurses didn't follow or couldn't read a physician's order to put up bedrails. The note of what had occurred was erased from the record for fear that the hospital would be exposed to liability, and a new note was substituted.

Ritter continued, "You get to realize how ineffective you are as one individual doctor in a very gigantic medical-type set-up where there are many doctors who are much more

powerful politically than you are, and where there is very little you can do to remedy problems that exist by working within their system."

Personal Touch

Dr. Marty Rose, a second-year student at this estimable



Doctor Minton Ritter, Attorney at Law

institution, changed careers for different reasons. Rose, who made the jump from private practice to being a full-time student once again, said he "didn't enter law out of a sense of crusading; I did it just out of a sense of the kind of personal fulfillment that I wanted to find and the work I wanted to be doing."

As an endocrinologist, Rose said he felt rather like a technician— "doing the same thing all the time. The thought of becoming a lawyer flowered a few years ago — it was a fantasy I'd had for a long time."

And as for law school?

"I found my first year in law school much better than my early years in medical school. The topics and the students are much more interesting, the class interactions more enjoyable. Science is science; you spend most of your time working in a lab or sitting in a darkened room looking at slides of dead tissue."

The 'Curriculum'

Both Ritter and Rose decided on law school after completing their medical studies. For those who know beforehand that they

want to corner the professional degrees market, one school offers a joint MD-JD program. Duke University admits a maximum of three students a year into its special six-year program — three years of medical school, plus a few

months to Ritter, "medical malpractice suits have done more to clean up the medical profession than any event I know of, because of the conspiracy of silence that existed for so long and the buddy-buddy relationship medical men had— like a fraternity."

Ritter described the case of a 29-year-old plumber who was undergoing an x-ray study of his spine. When the radiology department ran out of the proper dye the radiologist, instead of rescheduling the patient, used a dye intended for kidney studies.

In experiments with monkeys, the dye had caused paralysis of the breathing muscles when placed in the spine. It turned out to have much the same effect on a human.

The doctor sent the patient back to the ward without noting that the wrong dye had been injected. When the patient became ill, the nurses found the physician in a board meeting. He said he would come when the meeting was over; by the time the doctor arrived, the patient had died.

The case was finally broken when the x-ray technician went to the widow, then eight months pregnant. A jury found for the plaintiff.

There are alternatives to malpractice. MD-JDs act as consultants to legal and medical

groups and as expert witnesses in court, psychiatrists and pathologists being especially in demand. The problems of establishing guidelines for health care, determining patients' rights and allocating funds have opened up areas where expertise in both medicine and law may be helpful.

"What I came to law school expecting to do," said Rose, "was become a trial lawyer. But now I'm thinking more of becoming involved in the public health field or in creating health legislation."

"I'm interested in patients' rights, the rights of involuntarily committed patients, and also the regulation of health costs. Some way to control costs that everyone can live with is going to have to be devised."

In addition, recent advances in medical science have created new problems of interest to doctors and lawyers alike.

Should abortion be legal? Should it be available to women on government aid? Under what circumstances may a person be sterilized? Who should regulate genetic engineering experiments? How should scarce resources such as kidney dialysis machines and organ transplants be allocated?

In this area, as in others, physician-lawyers may help to bridge the no-man's land so often found between science and law.

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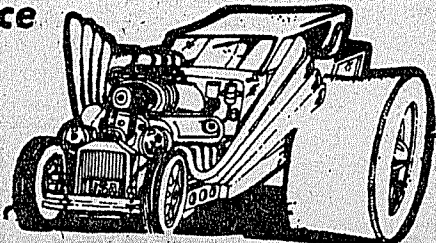
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