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THE DOCKET

UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW

VOLUME 38, #3

DOCKET

NOVEMBER 1989

UCLAW STUDENTS URGED TO BOYCOTT "UNION BUSTERS"

By Dennis Lee, 1L
Staff Writer

Many law firms teach employers how to bust unions, according to Margo Feinberg, a labor attorney at Schwartz, Steinsapir, Dohrmann & Sommers and regional vice-president of the National Lawyer's Guild, who spoke at UCLA Law School on October 23. These law firms provide consultants who advise employers about strategies that aim to break up or delay labor union activity in a fashion that does not violate labor laws, she said. Nevertheless, these activities often are found illegal by the courts, she said, which does little to deter either the employers or the law firms. An example of a

brochure distributed by firms was presented, entitled "Jackson, Lewis, Schnitzler & Krupman: The AFL-CIO "Union Yes" Campaign- How to Stay Union-Free When Your Company is Confronted by New and Sophisticated Union Organization Techniques (A Seminar)." This brochure was only one of many shown by Feinberg.

There are three primary strategies taught by law firms, according to Henry Willis, a labor attorney who has represented auto workers, steel workers, teachers, and food and commercial workers. "They use a campaign to see how far they can go. They see how much they can communicate to the workers that their wages can be cut or they can be fired for

union activity, without saying so directly, which is illegal," Willis said. Threats to workers for union activity are barred by law, but the attorneys specialize in informing employers how they can subtly threaten employees by the careful use of language, he said.

Law firms also teach employers elaborate techniques to delay union organization, Feinberg said. The workers must first petition for an election, then have a hearing to see who gets to vote and who doesn't, and finally an election to establish the members of the union. Employers can raise objections at every step of the process. "Management can question the appropriate bargaining unit of the union and create legal issues that don't exist

about what is an appropriate unit," she said. The bargaining unit is the group of people who get to vote on the union. In a trial between Superior Industries and the United Auto Workers, Schmier & Schmier, the law firm representing the former, made 118 objections in a trial lasting over 5 years, Willis said.

Employers are instructed on tactics to delay bargaining, Willis said. Surface bargaining, which means bad faith bargaining, is illegal and can be prosecuted by the National Labor Relations Board, or NLRB. Nevertheless, some employers have pre-made scripts of what to say and how to

See UNION BUSTERS,
Page 7

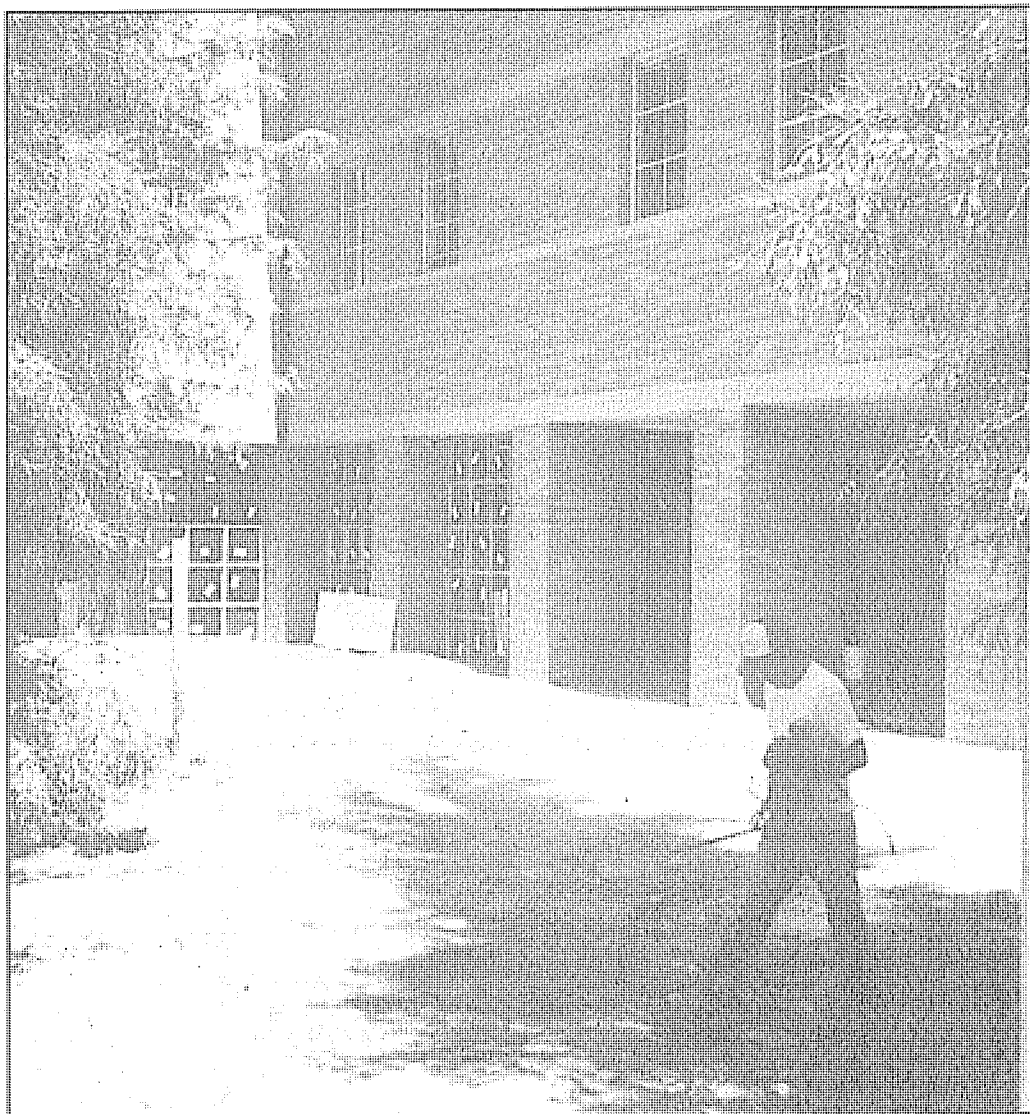
MOOT COURT ROUNDS BEGIN

UCLAW Students Compete
in Fall Moot Court Competition

By John Kirkland, 3L
News Editor

Approximately 170 UCLAW students competed this semester in the annual UCLA Moot Court Competition, according to Darcy Calkins, 3L, Chief Justice of the Moot Court Honor Board. The competition takes place in two parts, beginning in the Fall and continuing through the end of competition in the Spring. The top twelve participants in the competition will be named Distinguished Advocates, and finalists from the competition will compete in the prestigious Roscoe Pound Moot Court Competition in May 1990.

A moot court round is a mock appellate argument. Participants argue a legal issue which is currently unresolved, based on a simulated factual situation. This semester's problem was based on a day care center operator accused of child molestation, and involved a



See Moot Court, Page 9

UCLAW Students still await the reopening of the patio.

View Points

Letter to the Editor:

This letter is in reference to the October 1989 issue of the Docket featuring the article, "National Law Firm Boycotted by Student Groups." Mr. Harrison, though generally accurate in this article, did not fully address certain issues that will be further discussed here.

Mr. Harrison is correct in pointing out that a black third year law student at the University of Chicago, Linda Golden, was subjected to pointedly racist questions. To elaborate, these questions included: "... how would you like to be called a Black bitch? a Nigger?" On her resume this student reported that she enjoyed playing golf, the interviewer replied, "I didn't know they had golf courses in the ghetto." These statements, in addition to others, have been documented in news articles all over Chicago including the Friday, January 1, 1989 issue of The Phoenix, the University of Chicago Law School paper and elsewhere. (Copies of some of these articles are placed on the BLSA board).

The University of Chicago shortly thereafter banned Baker & McKenzie; the recruiter's actions would not be tolerated at this prestigious and forward thinking institution.

The insults Linda had to suffer are not isolated issues; they just mirror the indignity that people of color have to face during the interview process. How could BLSA, an organization completely opposed to racial and cruel behavior, not disassociate themselves from this firm?

The belief that the behavior of one partner is not indicative of firm wide behavior is an uneducated one. Besides Baker & McKenzie's lamentable statistics in hiring people of color that does not seem to have improved ever, a major partner in a law firm goes out to recruit to find a "fit" for his firm. The firm believes that this person is a "fit" and can therefore identify others that "fit." Firms do not send out interviewers that will not recruit people who share the firm's ideologies, goals and objectives, a "fit." Harry O'Kane is not the exception to the company's attitudes; he embodies them.

The National Board of BLSA is presently in the process of speaking with Baker & McKenzie in the consideration of viable affirmative actions to take once our national ban is lifted. Perhaps this firm can be at least educated on proper interview techniques.

In the interim we believe BLSA has made it quite clear that we will not suffer the insults, discrimination and continual degradation that insensitive and ignorant members of society burden us with. If this notion is an alien one to the reader, then basic standards of human integrity are also alien concepts.

In concluding this letter BLSA would just like again to voice our appreciation to the other organizations, APILSA and LaRaza, that stood with us in the struggle.

Debbie Johnson, 2L
President of BLSA

The Docket supports BLSA, La Raza and APILSA in their decision to boycott Baker & MacKenzie.

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in the Student Lounge.

LET YOUR VIEWPOINT BE KNOWN

Submissions Needed by the Docket.

The Docket is dedicated to becoming a vital voice in the UCLAW community. We invite all interested students, faculty and staff to submit articles and letters for publication. Please limit your submissions to 1000 words.

It is the Docket's policy not to edit or editorialize about submissions from the UCLAW community. The Docket does reserve the right to refuse to publish submissions which are particularly offensive or libelous. Nonetheless, the Docket is dedicated to covering all sides of issues of importance to everyone in the UCLAW community.

Please write to or for the Docket. Staff positions are available for writers, editors and photographers. Contact Sherry Lear, 3L, by leaving a note in her box or at the Docket mailbox at the Information Desk.

The Docket

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
SHERRY LEAR

MANAGING EDITOR
KENT KAWAKAMI

NEWS EDITOR
JOHN KIRKLAND

STAFF

Helen Glogovac
James Harrison
Thomas Hudson
Dennis Lee

COPY EDITOR
Jill Cooper

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Letters to the Editor:

By now, just about everyone involved in the on-campus interviewing process, be they students or recruiting attorneys, are aware of the ghastly comments by former Baker & McKenzie partner, Harry O'Kane to a black female law student during an interview at the University of Chicago last year. The incident was highly publicized from coast to coast and Baker & McKenzie has been lambasted by minority law student organizations and chastised by law school administrations nationwide. In many schools, the firm was either banned from recruiting on campus or, as was the case here at UCLAW, boycotted by minority students and some sympathetic majority students.

I represented the La Raza Law Student's Association at the luncheon meeting in September with David Tseng and Anna Masters of Baker & McKenzie. My impression was that both of these individuals were very sincere in conveying the firm's deep regret, explaining the positive steps taken by its management to prevent any future such occurrences, and of the firm's desire to open the lines of communication between itself and minority students. Both Mr. Tseng and Ms. Masters impressed me with the level of their own personal commitment to finding ways to establish a good working relationship between the firm and the students. They hoped that such a relationship would result in greater minority representation among

attorneys at the firm. I believe then, and still do, that both of them were very sincere and that such a plan might just work, provided that it was carried out by all of the firm's participants with the same sincerity and commitment of Mr. Tseng and Ms. Masters. Of this latter component, many of us remain unconvinced.

It isn't people like David Tseng and Anna Masters who worry me about being sensitive to minority applicants and who are aware of the fact that our qualifications may manifest themselves in ways other than GPA's and LSAT scores. It is the Harry O'Kanes of the world that trouble me.

O'Kane was fired from the firm within two months of his egregious remarks. But, apparently, the spirit of Harry O'Kane lives on, not only at Baker & McKenzie, but at probably just about every midsize to large firm just about everywhere. Just when we thought it was safe to go back to on-campus interviews, there are more reports of recruiting attorneys making bigoted and insensitive remarks during interviews, two of them right here at UCLAW.

The other, interestingly enough, involves another attorney from Baker & McKenzie. While interviewing a White male student at the University of Michigan, the attorney asked the student about being employed in Japan and how his parents might feel if he had an affair with a Japanese woman.

Because the UCLAW incidents are still being investigated by the placement committee, I do not feel at liberty to identify the students or firms involved. The firms may claim that the charges were not investigated in an unbiased manner. I do, however, believe it is important to briefly describe some of the details because the students need to be advised that this problem not only is far from being resolved, but that it is taken some interesting twists.

The first involves a Latina law student who is apparently light complected and does not have a Spanish surname. The interviewer, being unaware of her ethnicity, made a comment to the effect that, since she was not a diversity student she must have been admitted to UCLAW without the standards being lowered for her. The student gasped in disbelief.

The second incident involves a White male student who interviewed with a firm many of whose clients are Japanese businesses. The interviewer intimated to the student that it was difficult doing business with the Japanese because they are all liars and cannot be trusted.

Two things are very unsettling about the above comments. First, with respect to the UCLAW situation, is that if ever there was a time to be especially cautious about making any comments which could possibly be construed as insensitive, bigoted or in any way inflammatory, this Fall was the time. Dean Prager sent a letter to all firms participating in the Fall OCIP

advising them of the heightened student awareness of possible sensitive issues evidenced by the "Green Button" campaign and that inflammatory remarks would not go unnoticed or unchallenged. How then, can intelligent, well-educated attorneys act in such a manner which can only be described as abominable and stupid, jeopardizing the firm's future opportunities at UCLAW and their reputation?

Second, it is interesting to note that all of the above remarks were made to White students, or at least to someone who the interviewer thought was White. This suggests that these racists believe that, as long as you don't direct these racial slurs to the minority students,

But, apparently, the spirit of Harry O'Kane lives on, not only at Baker & McKenzie, but at probably just about every midsize to large firm just about everywhere.

UCLAW Christians Attend Conference

by David Jung, 1L

Carolyn Perez, Scott Butterworth, Simon Liversidge and David Jung, all first year students, represented UCLA Law School at the annual conference of the Christian Legal Society held in North East, Maryland from October 25-29. Over ninety law students and more than one hundred lawyers came from all parts of the country to participate in the event.

Students from other California law schools like Boalt, Davis, Hastings and USC attended as did those from Harvard, Yale, Georgetown, Duke, Michigan and Chicago. In all, more than 70 schools sent representatives. Attorneys from all walks of the profession were present as well, from senior partners of corporate firms to sole practitioners and from government prosecutors to legal aid attorneys. The single concern which drew such a varied group of attorneys and law students together was their commitment to God in the workplace or at school, instead of only in church and at home.

In the abstract, the concerns of the conference were important, but how exactly does one maintain committed to Christian ideals in the legal profession? Tim Klenk, Christian Legal Society President and partner at the Chicago firm of Pope, Ballard, Shepard & Fowle, stressed the importance of "striving always to do right at work." He explained that this means taking depositions and writing briefs honestly, without stretching the truth. Klenk and other attorneys in commercial practice also echoed their belief in the need to deal fairly with both clients and opponents.

Mike Henson, an attorney at the Ford Apache Legal Aid Society in Whiteriver, Arizona and a former prosecutor from Okmulgee County, Oklahoma, emphasized the need to have the truth come out and justice served in criminal proceedings. "As

See CONFERENCE, Page 10

The interviewer, being unaware of her ethnicity, made a comment to the effect that, since she was not a diversity student she must have been admitted to UCLAW without the standards being lowered for her. The student gasped in disbelief.

See LETTER, Page 13

FULL CIRCLE

The following is a feature article which ran in the April 10, 1980 issue of the Docket under the title "Alternatives to Intensive Studying." The article was written under the alias "Publius." From time to time, the Docket will run old articles, columns and editorials from previous issues. We hope you enjoy this "blast" from the past!

For all you students who have not yet learned how to effectively prepare for exams, the Docket has some helpful hints to make preparation easier — maybe even fun!

First, don't buy Gilbert's or Emanuel's unless you are certain that your prof prepares his lectures from one of these summaries. Most profs don't recommend them and have probably never used them so they don't even know what the black letter law is. Memorizing Gilbert's impeccably and throwing out the right answers on the exam will cost points since your professor will be insulted that you did not regurgitate his misinformation.

Remember — it's his test and the game should be played by his rules, even when he cheats by changing the rules in the middle of the game. The money saved by not buying Gilbert's will be better spent on liquor and drugs.

So what do you do? You haven't been to class for so long that you don't remember where it is and you sold your text books to pay last month's rent. Classmates are feverishly working like neurotic carpenter ants on outlines, checklists, etc.

Don't be intimidated by these mindless zombies without souls. Most of them will be too wired from three weeks of coffee, no sleep and only two trips to the bathroom to do well on the exam. The few of them that do well will likely join the corporate pirates and be dead at 33 from overwork. Ultimately they will roast in a hell worse than



UCLAW students take one final break before finals.

Civil Procedure.

Your best bet to become a successful exam writer is to spend the next three weeks relaxing, drinking beer and having sex. You'll need this relaxation period to achieve the equanimity necessary to wing it on the exam.

When you take the exam, you will notice your classmates

GOOD LUCK ON FINALS

The Docket Will Return in January.

sweating profusely since their minds will be cluttered with thousands of rules and facts which apply to the question but can never be written in only three hours. You, on the other hand, will be calm, cool and collected. It shouldn't take more than an hour to put down the few priceless nuggets of information you might remember.

W o n ' t those nerds be intimidated when they see you sit back, pop a can of Budweiser and leave after only an hour.

When you write your exam, be creative. After reading 88 boring blue books on the parol evidence rule, any sane person would be ready to throw up. Rather than write the same muck as everyone else, write your answer in poetry and leave the interpretation up to your professor. His interpretation of your answer will likely be better than your interpretation of his question.

What should you do if you fail?

There are only three options. You can look for another line of employment. However, after one year of law school you lose your humanity and probably can't do anything a chimpanzee couldn't do in half the time.

A better alternative is suicide. Jumping off buildings is effective but can result in torts to persons or property. Crucifixion is cute, but it's been done before. Your suicide should make a statement. Hanging yourself in front of the law school would be great except that the law school automatons would not notice you. It would be weeks before you were cut down. Besides, why waste such a good joke on people who notoriously lack any sense of humor?

There is one final option for those who lack any talent for a decent job and don't have the courage or moral integrity to commit suicide: run for Congress and write the law instead of studying it. §

Your best bet to become a successful exam writer is to spend the next three weeks relaxing, drinking beer and having sex.

UCLAW STUDENT PROFILE: ANDRÉE DALY

Life and the Death Penalty in Louisiana

By Sherry Lear, 3L
Editor-in-Chief

This month's student profile features Andréé Daly, 2L. Daly was recently received a national award from the National Public Interest Law Foundation for Best Public Interest Project for 1989. We congratulate Andréé and thank her for sharing her story with us.

Most law students save money during the summer; last summer, some UCLAW students spent their summers trying to save lives.

Andrée Daly, 2L, spent her summer assisting in post-conviction defense for death row inmates as a volunteer with the Loyola Death Penalty Resource Center in New Orleans, Louisiana. She is one of 3 UCLAW students who worked for Mitigation Summer '89, a project of the New York State Public Defenders Association. The project assigns student-volunteers to work in southern states from North Carolina through Texas. "Southern states are the only ones that actually utilize the death penalty," Daly explained, "Other states, like California, have death penalty laws on the books, but do not perform executions. No one has been executed in California since 1976."

Recently, murderers Ted Bundy and Richard Ramirez were sentenced to death in California courts. Moreover, the general public, especially in the South, favors the death penalty. Yet, as Daly explained, death penalty convictions for drug traffickers and mass murderers are far from the norm. "People like Ted Bundy and Richard Ramirez give the death penalty a bad name." Daly said, "Everyone I worked with this summer was indigent; 99 percent had killed a white victim, two-thirds of the inmates on death row were Black."

One of the major criticism of the death penalty is that it is enforced in a racially discriminatory manner. In 1972 the Supreme Court held the death penalty was unconstitutional; but, it was reinstated in the 1976 *Furman v. Georgia* decision. Daly herself is fundamentally opposed to the death penalty on moral grounds: "I think it is barbaric for the state to kill people. Beyond that, the procedural method is so arbitrary and discriminatory that it is racist, which is wrong, and achieves no purpose of punishment. It is so arbitrary, that all deterrence is gone and all you have left is retribution against minority groups."

Because the Loyola Center must rely on state and federal funding, it does not hold itself out as an abolitionist group. To do so would greatly affect its funding, Daly said. The Center operates with donations from private foundations and state grants, which the federal government matches. Because the Louisiana political climate is running in favor of the death penalty, the Center found it difficult to get the state funding necessary for a matching federal grant, Daly explained. "There was a lot more federal money available. Since we could not get state money in the first place, we missed opportunities for federal support."

D a l y originally applied for a grant from the UCLA Public Interest Law Foundation to work at the Project; but did not get one due to limited funds. PILF's Student Funded Fellowship program (SFF)

provides summer grants to UCLAW students who accept summer employment in the public interest sector. SFF is funded solely by voluntary contributions; UCLAW students are asked to donate the equivalent of one day's earnings to support the grant program. Last year, 22 proposals were submitted and only 9 grants could be awarded. When Daly did not get a grant, the UCLAW Administration took action. Dean Prager and

"I think it is barbaric for the state to kill people. Beyond that, the procedural method is so arbitrary and discriminatory that it is racist, which is wrong, and achieves no purpose of punishment."

Professor Garcia took a special interest in her proposed project and personally raised alumni contributions to fund the project specifically. PILF handled

t h e administration of the funds as if it were a PILF grant.

"It was sort of weird how it happened. They [PILF members] did not want to get my hopes up, but I knew something was going on," Daly said. "It happened in late April, so I had given up on going. One day, Lisa McLeod [PILF President for the 1988-89 school year] came up to me and said, 'We got the money, can you still go?' I was really excited." Daly's good fortune did not end there. She spent the summer housesitting in a "fabulous" New Orleans mansion that the New Orleans program director found for her.

Daly asked to go to Louisiana specifically; Baton Rouge is her hometown. "I felt like if I was going to do a public interest project, then I wanted to do it in the society where I grew up and received all the benefits from." The Center itself is located in the New Orleans French Quarter, near the courthouses.

The Loyola Death Penalty Resource Center has three main functions: to coordinate volunteer counsel for those convicted under the death penalty, to act as counsel of record for a limited number of death row inmates, and to train criminal and civil attorneys how to handle death penalty cases. There are 36

inmates on death row in Louisiana and the state has more executions per capita, i.e. per person on the row, than any other state. Moreover, the number of years an inmate will spend on death row in Louisiana before execution is shorter than most other

states; about 5 years as opposed to 9 or more. Daly has her own theory as to why this is so. Unlike other states, the same prosecutor will stay with the case all the way through the appeals process. "When you've got one individual handling the whole case, he's going to work a lot harder to push it through," Daly said.

The appeals process for a person convicted to death is quite lengthy. The death row inmate automatically earns a direct appeal at the state level. When state appeals are exhausted, the inmate will then utilize the habeas corpus process in federal courts and again start at the lowest level of the federal court system. The inmate can go through the federal appeals process two or three times before exhausting all possible constitutional claims. Louisiana, like California, only guarantees counsel through the first direct appeal. Thus, the Loyola Center coordinates volunteers, including many out-of-state attorneys, to handle the entire appeals process for death row inmates. The Center has two full-time attorneys who follow all of the cases and offer assistance to volunteer counsel. The staff attorneys also act as counsel of record for 6 of the death row inmates.

The Center also held a seminar at the beginning of the summer to educate attorneys how to avoid death penalty appeals altogether by properly handling potential death penalty cases at the trial level. A lot of post-conviction claims are based on ineffective trial counsel. Very often, civil attorneys are appointed to

See DALY, Page 11

Yet, as Daly explained, death penalty convictions for drug traffickers and mass murderers are far from the norm.

Who Says College Campuses are Safe?

by Marie Hodge and Jeff Blyskal

[The article was reprinted from the October 1989 issue of the Reader's Digest. Copyright The Reader's Digest Association 1989.]

Jeanne Clery, Lehigh University Class of '89, would have graduated last June 4. Instead, her dreams and her parents' hopes for her ended forever on April 5, 1986. At 5 a.m. that day, the 19-year-old freshman awoke to find fellow student Joseph Henry burglarizing her dorm room. Henry raped and beat Jeanne savagely. Then he strangled her.

At the University of California at Berkeley in 1987, a gang of teens, police call a "rat pack", followed three students to their dormitory. Words were exchanged, and a pack member suddenly smashed the face of a female student with a brick.

Despite the idyllic images college brochures present, violence is a fact of life on the nation's campuses. Last year colleges reported to the FBI a total of 1990 violent crimes — robbery, aggravated assault, rape and murder. This is a startling number, considering the fact that almost 90 percent of U.S. colleges do not report crime statistics. The incidence of property crime was even greater — more than 107,000 cases of burglary, larceny, arson and motor-vehicle theft at reporting schools alone. Shockingly, 78 percent of the violent crimes were committed by students, according to the Center for the Study and Prevention of Campus Violence, at Towson State University in Maryland.

Traditionally most colleges have kept quiet about crime. Fearing adverse publicity, they have tended to deal with offenders internally instead of referring them for prosecution.

The Clerys were a major force behind a new Pennsylvania law that requires all colleges in the state to disclose crime statistics. They also advocate federal legislation requiring such disclosure.

The failure of colleges to warn about crime has created a dangerous situation. Too often, parents and students are unaware of the hazards of life on campus. But concerned parents, students and college administrators are taking action around the country and setting examples for others to follow.

Here's what every college should do to control violence on campus.

Start a campus-watch program. Security experts agree that any community can reduce crime simply by remaining alert. Colleges are no exception. The proof can be found at Drexel University in the tough neighborhood of West Philadelphia.

Crime used to be rampant near campus. "Every night cars were stolen, apartments burglarized, windows smashed," recalls Hank Margolis, a 1988 graduate of Drexel. One evening in October 1987, Margolis heard a scream outside his window. When he investigated, he found a woman lying on the sidewalk, her face bloody. Later the same night, two University students were jumped and beaten by neighborhood thugs.

Determined to fight back, Margolis called a meeting of Drexel's Interfraternity Association and formed Town Watch. Fraternity

Last year colleges reported to the FBI a total of 1990 violent crimes — robbery, aggravated assault, rape and murder. This is a startling number, considering the fact that almost 90 percent of U.S. colleges do not report crime statistics.

Students at the University of California at Los Angeles don't have to worry about walking home alone at night. They can use U.C.L.A.'s campus escort service.

volunteers now patrol the campus and its surroundings from evening until the early-morning hours. Traveling in pairs, they report suspicious activity via walkie-talkie to a central radio post staffed by sorority volunteers, who then contact Philadelphia police. "There's no doubt the program has reduced crime in the Town Watch area," says John Hood, crime-prevention officer in the police department's 16th district.

Lock and monitor doors. The night Jeanne Clery was murdered, dorm residents had propped open a locked door, as was frequently done to permit late-night pizza deliveries. Jeanne may also have left her own door unlocked, in anticipation of her roommate's return.

Lehigh was aware of its door problem. Security patrols kept records, and relocked propped doors. "In the 6-1/2 months Jeanne was at Lehigh, there were 2000 incidents of propped doors," says her father, Howard Clery. "In Jeanne's dorm alone there were 180 proppings."

Although Lehigh has a policy of disciplining door proppers, "no one has ever been caught," admits Marsha Duncan, vice president of student affairs.

Now, as part of an out-of-court settlement with the Clerys, Lehigh has agreed to try a pilot door-alarm program. In this, keys are replaced with plastic cards; a machine records the time and the identity of each card user; and a building-wide alarm sounds in case of intrusion. Also, exterior doors are wired to notify police if they are propped open, a simple measure that may be the obstacle preventing another burglary, rape or murder.

Improve lighting and install emergency phones. At night, beautifully landscaped campuses offer shadowy hiding places for

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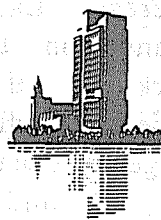
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See UNSAFE CAMPUSES, Page 8

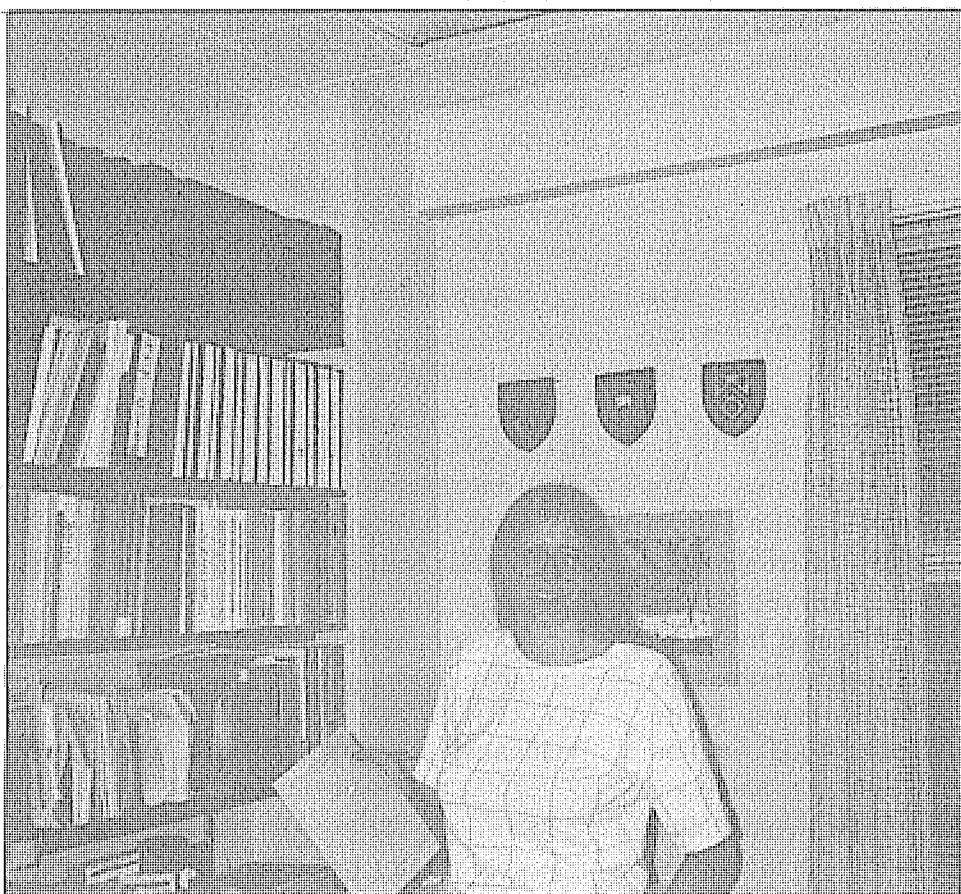
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Professor Frances Olsen in a rare quiet moment.

UCLAW Professor Asked to Write for Harvard Law Review

By John Kirkland,
News Editor

UCLAW Professor Frances Olsen was asked by the editorial staff of the Harvard Law Review to write the Comment for this year's prestigious Supreme Court issue. Her Comment, entitled "Unraveling Compromise" will appear in the issue, which came out November 15, 1989.

The Comment presents a critical analysis of *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*, the controversial abortion decision handed down by the Court this year. "All of my writing tends to be controversial," said Olsen.

Each November the Harvard Law Review presents a summary of the Supreme Court's recent decisions. The Review solicits law professors to write a Forward which reflects upon the previous Supreme Court term, and a Comment which focuses on one important case; the remainder of the issue is usually student-written. The review generally solicits professors from Harvard or Yale to write the Forward and Comment. This marks the first time a UCLAW professor has been asked to write for the issue since Professor Kenneth Karst was asked to write the Forward 12 years ago.

Olsen was asked to write the comment in recognition of her outstanding scholarship; including "The Family and the Market: A Study of Ideology and Legal Reform" 96 Harv L.Rev. 1497 (1983) and "Statutory Rape: A Feminist Critique of Rights Analysis" 63 Texas L. Rev. 387 (1984). Her essays have been published in Hungary, Germany, Denmark, England and the United States.

Olsen received her J.D. from Colorado, and an S.J.D. from Harvard. She is a former fellow at Oxford University, and a prolific author and lecturer, especially on feminist issues. §

UNION BUSTERS

(continued from page 1)

give meaningless proposals to the union, he said. Employers can delay union organization for years, and "time is on the employer's side, not the unions," he said, noting the superior financial resources employers possess.

A third tactic law firms use in helping employers against unions is to intimidate members of the NLRB, Willis said. Many attorneys know that the NLRB is understaffed; it ordinarily consists of five members who must hear all labor cases arising under the National Labor Relations Act.

Two years ago a group of Harvard law students started boycotting the worst of the union-busting law firms, according to Larry Frank, 3L. "The AFL-CIO has started a project to get all law schools around the country to publicize a list of the eighteen worst union-busting law firms and to ask people interviewing with them to ask them questions about their practices," he

said. Of these eighteen firms, three interview at UCLA. These firms are Littler, Mendelson, Fastiff & Tichy; Morgan, Lewis & Bockius; and Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Gerson. A list of the eighteen firms is available from the Law Students Coalition for Worker's Rights.

Threats to workers for union activity are barred by law, but the attorneys specialize in informing employers how they can subtly threaten employees by the careful use of language, Henry Willis said.

Even if the courts or the NLRB find that employer has broken the law, unions usually lose in the long run anyway, Feinberg said. Employers will often fire the most vocal or active union members, on whatever pretext they can find, she said, which is illegal. Even if the courts force the employer to reinstate the worker with back pay, "people become

scared, fearful for their jobs," she said. It can take two to three years for a worker to get his or her job back, which has a "chilling effect on the union," Frank said. The employers also force unions to incur tremendous expense from having to deal with trials spanning many years. "In almost every campaign for worker's

rights, at least one person is fired for union activities, which has a devastating effect even if the person is brought back," Willis said.

The courts further lack effective penalties to curb this behavior, said Willis. "For example, if the NLRB finds the employer didn't bargain in good faith, the court gives

an order to use good faith; there is no monetary penalty," he said.

The talk given by Feinberg was sponsored by the National Lawyer's Guild, a progressive organization. Kathy Finn, a 3L, and Frank are two of the students working with UCLA's chapter of the guild. §

Unsafe Campuses

(continued from page 6)

muggers, rapists and robbers. One solution to this problem is improved lighting.

After the University of Virginia in Charlottesville instituted a campus watch, trimmed back bushes, and installed lighting and emergency telephone boxes, violent crime on campus dropped 38 percent, and property crime 47 percent.

At any call box, a student in trouble can reach campus police without dialing. If he or she cannot talk, the system tells police which phone was activated, and an officer is immediately dispatched to the scene.

Use escort and van services. Students at the University of California at Los Angeles don't have to worry about walking home alone at night. They can use U.C.L.A.'s campus escort service. Started with just seven volunteers in 1977, it now has 200 part-time student employees who shepherd more than 100 students a night around the 411-acre campus. In addition, vans provide nearly 385,000 rides a year.

Thanks to escort and van services, says

John Barber, chief of U.C.L.A.'s police, violent crime is five to six times lower on campus than in surrounding communities.

Curb alcohol abuse. According to studies by Towson State University, alcohol is involved in 80 percent of rapes, assaults and acts of vandalism on campus. Most states have raised their legal drinking age to 21, disqualifying roughly three-fourths of undergraduates. But the laws are useless unless schools enforce them.

Since Texas raised the drinking age in 1986, alcohol consumption at Rice University in Houston has dropped markedly. "Alcohol-related crimes at Rice — assaults, criminal mischief and public intoxication — are trending downward, too," says Mary

Voswinkel, chief of the Rice police.

A key factor has been the involvement of Rice students in designing the school's policies. Any campus party where alcohol is served must

have a student bartender trained by Rice's police to know when to cut off an intoxicated person's liquor before trouble starts. Parties that last more than two hours and have more than 200 people must have two university police officers in attendance. And trained student "drunk sitters" stay with intoxicated party-goers until they sober up.

At first, attendance at on-campus parties

was down, but no longer. "Before the law changed in 1986, the main draw was all the alcohol you wanted for only a dollar," says Scott Wiggers, a recent graduate. "Now alcohol is secondary, and people are having fun just dancing and socializing."

Even Rice students out on the town are protected, thanks to a transportation service that picks up those who have had too much to drink at area bars. The school also has a counseling center to help students deal with alcohol abuse, stress, depression and other problems.

Fight rape with education. The chances of a woman's being raped at college are astonishingly high. "Some 25 percent of the female college population have been victims of rape or attempted rape," says Claire Walsh, director of the Sexual Assault Recovery Service at the University of Florida. In most cases, the rapist is an acquaintance or date.

Gang rapes, which typically occur at fraternity parties, "are all too common on many campuses," report Julie Ehrhart and Bernice Sandler, who studied the subject for the Association of American Colleges. They've documented 100 such cases at colleges of every stripe — public, private, big, small, religiously affiliated and Ivy League.

Determined to reduce rape, Claire Walsh established Campus Organized Against Rape (COAR) in 1982. Her research shows that women who recognize potential danger are better able to avoid an attack. So COAR runs

See UNSAFE CAMPUSES,
Page 11

Professor Karst Publishes New Work on Equality, Subordination

by Ted Hulbert
UCLA Director of
Communications

Americans have always been of two minds about equality, according to a major new study on equal citizenship by Professor Kenneth L. Karst of the UCLA School of Law. They have believed in equal justice, even as they have denied it.

Professor Karst, in a book titled "Belonging to America: Equal Citizenship and the Constitution" (Yale University Press), documents how American law has reflected the dual trends of being committed to the idea of equality while also allowing whole groups of people to be subordinated and stigmatized.

Successive generations have formed vastly different answers to the question, Who belongs to America? In each generation, some groups have been defined as outsiders, those who do not entirely belong.

Professor Karst's new work translates the abstract idea of constitutional equality into the situations of real people who are claiming equality under law.

"We need to understand how inequality hurts and how law bears on those hurts, either as a cause or as remedy," Karst says. The principle of equal citizenship, as he defines it, can be stated negatively as one which "forbids

Who belongs to America?

the organized society to treat an individual as a member of an inferior or dependent caste or as a nonparticipant. The principle thus centers on those aspects of equality that are most closely bound to the sense of self and the sense of inclusion in a community."

Professor Karst recalls some examples

from the national record of exclusion: "Jews were forbidden to vote in some states until the mid-nineteenth century; not until 1877 did New Hampshire repeal this limitation on the franchise. School segregation affected not only blacks but Asians, Chicanos, and, for a time, Italians, who were directed to all-black schools in some southern communities. Miscegenation laws forbade intermarriage of whites with persons of any other race. In the West, Asians were subjected to special taxes and prohibited from owning land. A California law even prohibited Chinese people from testifying in court against whites."

The history of hurt continues. "Today," Karst observes, "a whole field of law is founded on the sad fact that jobs and promotions are commonly denied on the basis of stigmatizing characteristics: race, ethnicity, religion, age, sex, physical handicap,

See KARST, Page 9

Moot Court

(continued from page 1)

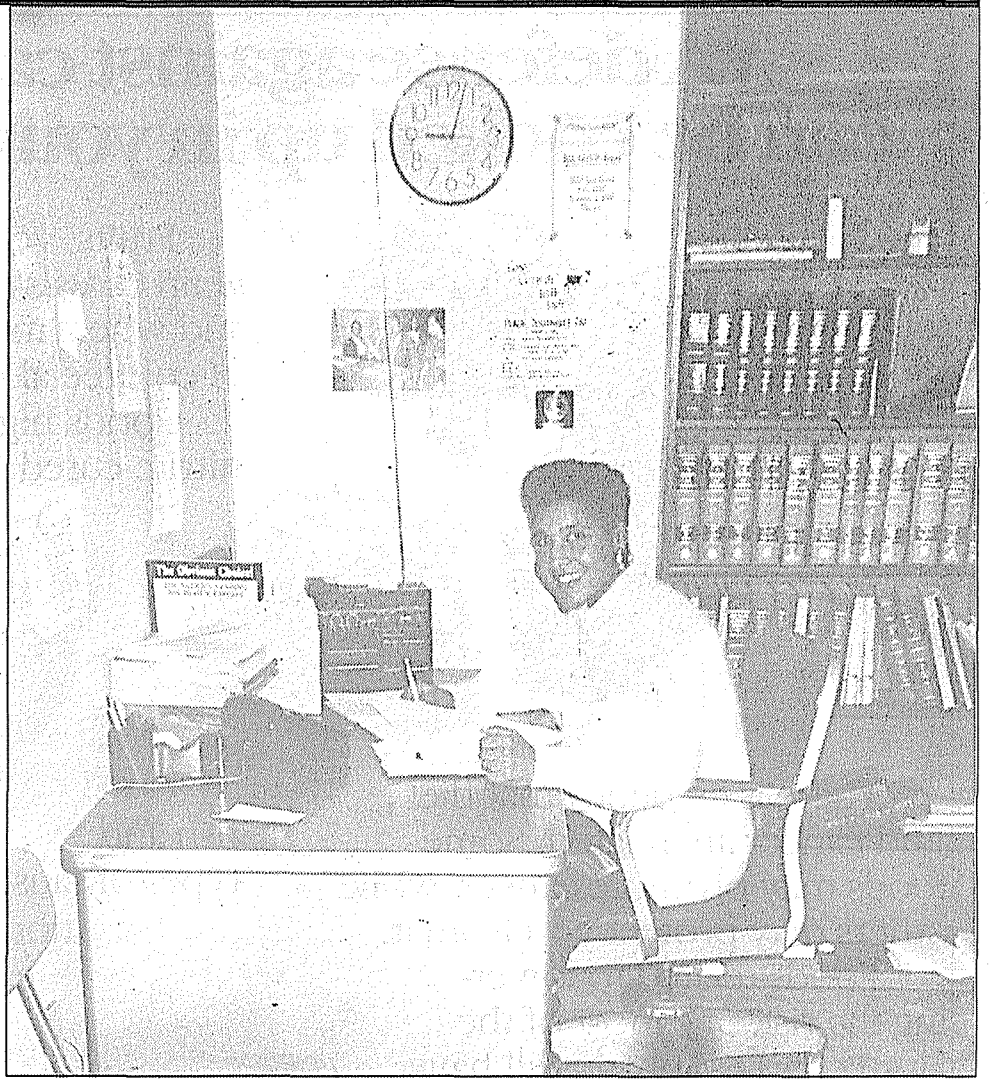
criminal defendant's right to be protected from a warrantless search under the fourth amendment and from custodial interrogation under the fifth amendment.

Moot Court participants are predominantly second year students. They must prepare written briefs and compete in at least two rounds of oral argument in both the fall and spring semesters. The briefs count for 40% of the total score, and the oral arguments the remaining 60%.

Participants act as real attorneys, and their performance is scored by a panel of three judges. Over 100 Los Angeles area attorneys acted as judges during the preliminary rounds this semester. Moot Court Board members act as student graders in each of the rounds, to help ensure consistency in scoring the advocates.

Calkins said that judging rounds was her favorite part of being involved with the Moot Court program. Andy Pickens, 3L, a Moot Court Board member and former Distinguished Advocate said, "I enjoy judging, but it doesn't have the same thrill as arguing."

Calkins was very happy with this year's crop of advocates. "The briefs were extremely well-written," she said, "and many of the advocates were impressive." §



Darcy Caulkins, 3L, Chief Justice of the Moot Court Board.

KARST

(continued from page 8)

homosexuality."

Professor Karst, a member of the UCLA law faculty since 1965, analyzes in his new work the two great bulwarks of equal citizenship in the U.S., the 14th Amendment to the Constitution and the U.S.

Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Karst sees particular significance in the fact that although racial equality was the issue at stake after the Civil War, the framers of the 14th Amendment deliberately cast that amendment in general terms, declining to use

School segregation affected not only blacks but Asians, Chicanos, and, for a time, Italians, who were directed to all-black schools in some southern communities.

the language of specific rights and particular groups. They were conscious, he concludes, "that they were not drafting a code of laws, but were modifying the nation's basic charter of government." It was the amendment's broad wording "that gave the guarantee of equal citizenship a textual base for its modern growth into a protection of

other groups and other rights."

So, too, Karst sees the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling in 1954 as much more than a decision about schools or segregation. "It is, in fact, our leading authoritative symbol for the principle that the Constitution forbids a system of caste."

In Karst's analysis, *Brown v. Board of Education* stands in direct contrast to some recent Supreme Court decisions which reflect a failure in their lack of empathy.

"Empathy is the most important missing ingredient when a police chief unthinkingly suggests that blacks are not quite normal; when a white-dominated legislature makes racially selective cuts in welfare benefits; when a male-dominated legislature effectively excludes women from the best civil service jobs; when a 'fraternal lodge' turns away black guests; when a religious majority flexes its local political muscle to reaffirm its dominance; and when state officials announce that they will enforce a sodomy law only against homosexual intimacies. Saddest of all, empathy is the most important missing ingredient when judges blandly acquiesce in these exercises in exclusion."

The judicial record, says Karst in

summary, is unbalanced. "Since the middle of this century our courts have contributed to the release of enormous energies from the fetters of stigma and group subordination. This performance offers no reason for smugness, for it came centuries late, and it remains deplorably incomplete." Yet, he says, those judicial contributions offer hope for the future.

The Constitution, says Karst, today rivals the flag as the symbol of the nation. This is why the Supreme Court is seen as speaking for the nation's basic values. "Each time the court makes good on the promise of equal citizenship — of belonging — it not only helps us get over our fears but also lends new vitality to our sense of national community." §

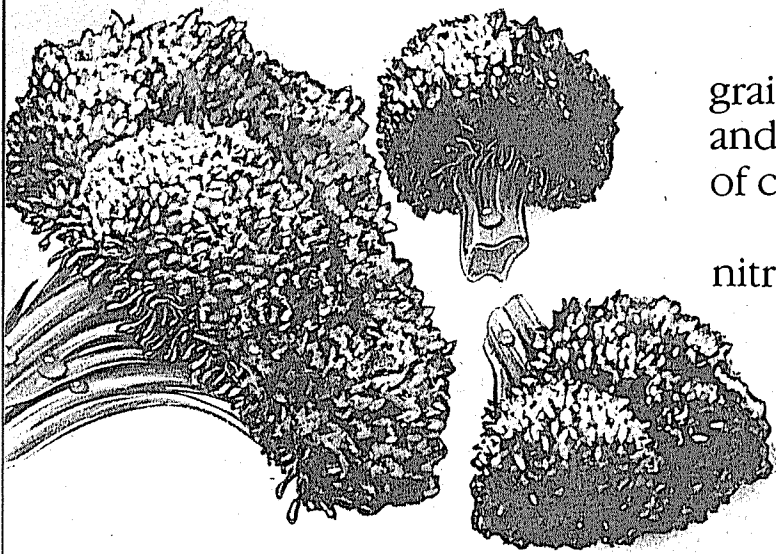
The principle of equal citizenship, as Karst defines it, can be stated negatively as one which "forbids the organized society to treat an individual as a member of an inferior or dependent caste or as a nonparticipant."

In Memory of Trevor C. Palmer

On October 22, 1989, on a narrow stretch of Arizona highway, a car veered violently out of control and rolled, killing the young driver instantly. It would have been just another grim statistic, but this time the phone call came to me. For the last nine years, Trevor gave me unconditional love, friendship, and encouragement, even when I made the crazy decision to go to law school. His death is a terrible loss to everyone who knew him.. I miss you, Trevor.

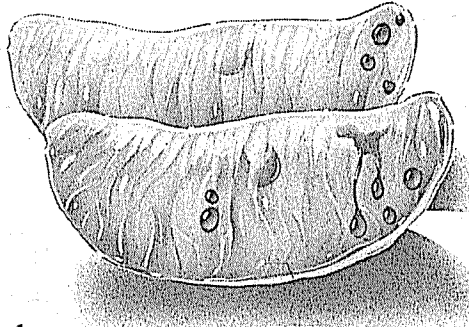
Helen Glogovac

A defense against cancer can be cooked up in your kitchen.



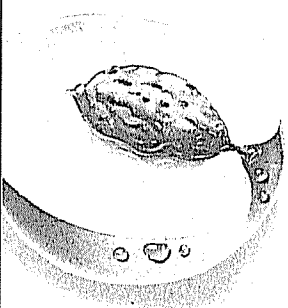
Fruits, vegetables, and whole-grain cereals such as oatmeal, bran and wheat may help lower the risk of colorectal cancer.

Foods high in fats, salt- or nitrite-cured foods like ham, and



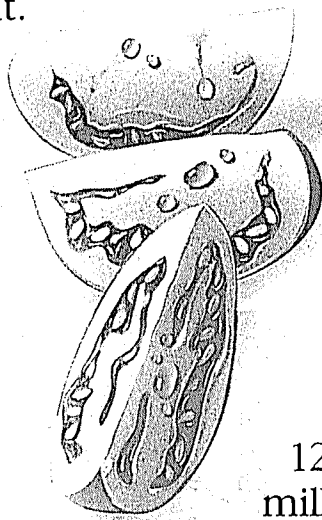
There is evidence that diet and cancer are related. Some foods may promote cancer, while others may protect you from it.

Foods related to lowering the risk of cancer of the larynx and esophagus all have high amounts of carotene, a form of Vitamin A which is in cantaloupes, peaches, broccoli, spinach, all dark green leafy vegetables, sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkin, winter squash and tomatoes, citrus fruits and brussels sprouts.



Foods that may help reduce the risk of gastrointestinal and respiratory tract cancer are cabbage, broccoli, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, cauliflower.

fish and types of sausages smoked by traditional methods should be eaten in moderation.



Be moderate in consumption of alcohol also.

A good rule of thumb is cut down on fat and don't be fat.

Weight reduction may lower cancer risk. Our 12-year study of nearly a million Americans uncovered high cancer risks particularly among people 40% or more overweight.

Now, more than ever, we know you can cook up your own defense against cancer. So eat healthy and be healthy.

No one faces cancer alone.

AMERICAN
CANCER
SOCIETY

Conference

(continued from page 3)

prosecutor, I wanted the punishment to fit the crime instead of just trying to get the maximum [sentence.]" Henson explained that by asking that the accused receive a sentence truly reflecting his/her wrongdoing, a criminal would learn to have respect for the law because it treated him/her justly. Henson emphasized: "I don't want to just win [cases], I want to do justice."

The need to make family, as well as work, a priority deeply concerned those at the conference also. For Steve McFarland, a 1980 graduate of UCLA Law School, family concerns played a major part in his decision to switch from a large corporate firm to the small Seattle firm of Ellis & Li. McFarland made the choice because the increasing time required of him in the office at the large firm hurt his family. McFarland said he "can't afford to fail as father and husband," and that responsibilities to one's family are often greater than those to one's firm. Tim Klenk also view family as an important priority, but admits that his busy practice requires him to spend many evenings in the office. To stay in touch with his family, he does household chores, like dishwashing, in the company of his wife Jo and makes sure that they go out to dinner or a movie together every Friday night.

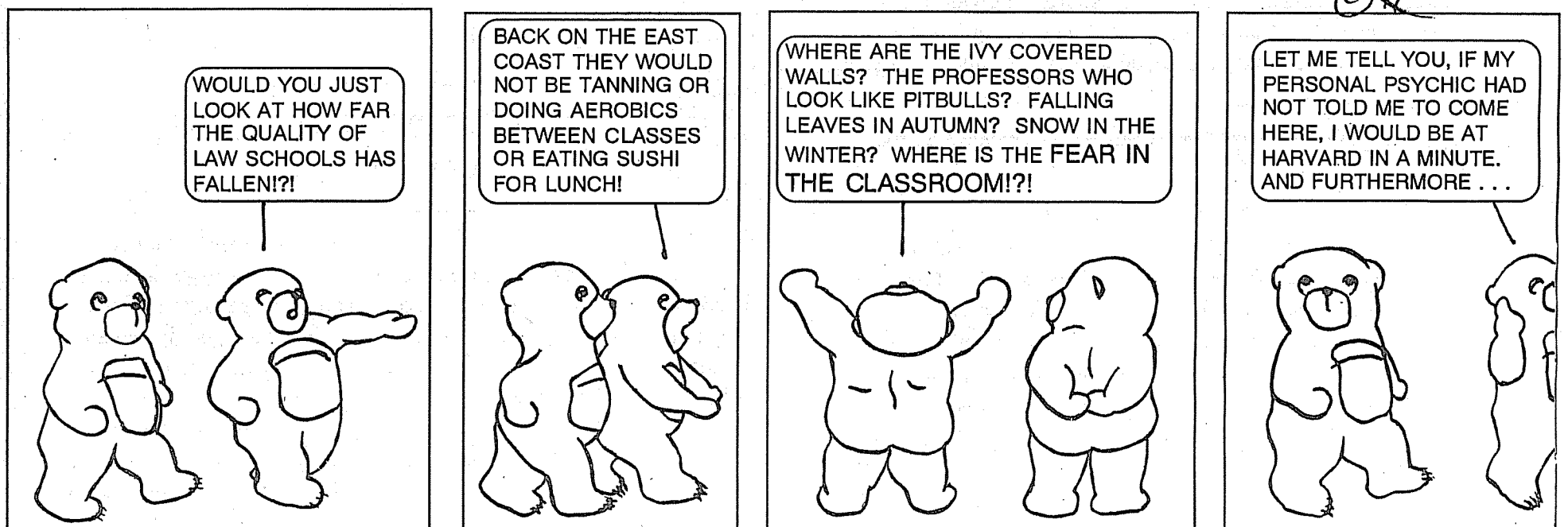
For the students who attended, the conference proved that one can successfully practice law in a manner honoring God by emphasizing truth and justice.

Upon her return to UCLA,

Carolyn Perez summed it up this way: "I am relieved to discover that one can be both a Christian and an attorney at the same time."§

**NEXT DOCKET DEADLINE:
JANUARY 8, 1990**

The Bear Facts



Daly

(continued from page 5)

these cases who have never handled a criminal case. "They spend too much time focusing on the guilt and innocence phase of the trial, when the death penalty phase is more important. Guilt is obvious in a lot of these cases," Daly said.

Due to the limited staff at the Center, she has a great deal of personal contact with the death row inmates. "The clients could call anytime and since the attorney did not have time, I would handle the calls. Lots of time they just wanted someone to talk to because they were lonely, bored, and scared," Daly explained. "Whenever an execution date was set, everyone on the row would get antsy and there would be lots of calls."

Most of the inmates Daly worked with were either borderline mentally retarded or had some type of mental disorder, like schizophrenia. Most had also been severely abused as children. Her work brought her into the prison, where she met the inmates face-to-face. She describes the inmates as childlike and death row as the least intimidating part of the prison. Only one inmate on the row was a "hired hit." He had been hired by one drug dealer to kill another dealer. "Just about everyone else was not frightening at all, they were just like children and could be funny just like children are," Daly said. Nonetheless, death row inmates in Louisiana are treated like hardened criminals. They are locked in single cells for 23 hours per day. One at a time, they are allowed an hour to roam the corridors or the "cage" which is a fenced-in yard about 10 feet square. In contrast, the prisoners in the general population have a large yard where they can congregate together, play basketball, etc.

This year, the Supreme Court ruled that juveniles and the mentally retarded could be executed under death penalty statutes. The mental illness issue was the hardest one for Daly to deal with. "A lot did not even know they were on death row because their mental illness was so extreme, some did not even know what a lawyer was." One inmate had 8 different personalities and called the office everyday and always in a different voice. The Center tried to get psychiatric help for him but found the state unwilling to spend money to cure someone on death row. There is a Catch-22 situation when death row inmates are cured. "We do not want to cure them too fast or that will

There is a Catch-22 situation when death row inmates are cured. "We do not want to cure them too fast or that will speed up the death penalty," Daly explained.

speed up the death penalty," Daly explained. "The state will hold off execution as long as someone is insane because they want them to feel pain and remorse when executed."

Given the state policy of not executing insane inmates, Daly found herself doing a great deal of research and investigatory work this summer. A lot of the research was non-legal; for example, one inmate had been a plantation worker and Daly researched the types of pesticides used there so an expert could testify as to the effects such chemicals could have had on her client's brain. She also researched various constitutional issues such as jury selection and effectiveness of counsel. In addition, Daly did investigative work to put together a social history, a complete picture of the inmate's entire life. She collected and reviewed juvenile, school, job, and medical records. She interviewed the client, his family, friends and colleagues and took affidavits from would-be trial witnesses who had good things to say about the inmate but were never called at trial. "I put together everything which should have been done at trial and wasn't," Daly stated.

By and large, the Loyola Death Penalty Resource Center is a success. This summer, 8 execution dates for death row inmates were set, all of which were stayed. The Center has been open two years; and since September of 1988, no new death sentence has been handed down by a Louisiana jury.

One inmates death sentence was commuted to life by the Louisiana governor. This, however, is a bittersweet victory. The Louisiana Pardon Board recommended a pardon for Ronald Monroe since there was no physical evidence at the scene of the crime and the victim's boyfriend is now serving a life sentence for murder in Minnesota after which he said, "I stabbed her like I stabbed my girlfriend in Louisiana." Nonetheless, a pardon would have been political suicide given the governor's platform of taking a tough stance on crime.

Given the political climate and the recent Supreme Court decisions, Daly is not too hopeful for death row inmates. Mental retardation and the youth of inmates have kept many death sentences from being executed. Daly fears courts are tired of hearing death row appeals and will start denying cert. Nevertheless, Daly describes her work as "incredibly rewarding." She feels very strongly that none of the inmates on death row deserve to be put to death. "Normal people do not commit murder. These people have had shitty lives."§

Unsafe Campuses

(continued from page 8)

awareness seminars, which are attended by men as well as women. Walsh stresses that men need to take responsibility for stopping rape and that most men are allies of women in the war against rape; they have an interest in protecting their mothers, sisters and girlfriends.

Walsh's advice to women for avoiding rape: Date in groups until you get to know your dates. Avoid being in any isolated situation. Don't drink with people you don't know well. Beware of men who talk about women as conquests or as adversaries.

Keep students and parents informed. "Students must be aware that there is crime on campus," says Dan Smith, Stanford University's special services manager. Since 1984, Stanford has issued a 48-page booklet on safety, covering everything from protecting dorm rooms or apartments from burglary to describing a suspect. The university also offers crime-prevention seminars.

Clean up bad neighborhoods. No college can isolate itself from the community. If a school is surrounded by a high-crime area, crime will seep onto campus unless people fight back. The typical response is to close ranks and battle crime at the gate. Lt. Calvin Handy, of the University of California at Berkeley campus police force, took a different approach.

On Friday and Saturday nights, more than 1000 teen-agers

would swarm onto Berkeley's Telegraph Avenue to hang out. Gangs saw an opportunity, and rat packs of ten or 12 youths began robbing and assaulting students and residents alike. Vagrants and panhandlers were drawn to the area; drug-related crimes were rampant.

Then Handy began working with Berkeley police to clean up this Southside neighborhood. He aggressively moved his troops off campus. Joint city and university police foot patrols were increased. Task forces were established, which over the past two years have made more than 1000 drug- or weapons-related arrests. Doormen were installed in university buildings and residence halls to check for school ID cards. Campus lighting was improved, escort services were increased, and crime-prevention seminars taught students to protect themselves.

Although crime has not been eliminated, results have been dramatic. Stranger rapes were reduced from seven in 1986 to zero in 1988. Violent crimes were cut 40 percent. The rat packs have been driven out. Most important, students and residents have reclaimed the community from the gangs, drug dealers and other criminals. "Statistics don't measure fear," says Handy. "Our students had given up the Southside. Now they have it back."

To ensure the safety of students, colleges must develop an aggressive strategy against crime. Parents should encourage college administrators to adopt proven safeguards, and students must exercise common-sense precautions. If all do their part, the scandal of campus violence can be ended. §

WANTED: WAR STORIES

THE DOCKET PLANS TO RUN AN INVESTIGATIVE ARTICLE IN THE JANUARY ISSUE ON DISCRIMINATION IN THE INTERVIEW PROCESS.

IF YOU HAVE FELT ANY TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION DURING AN ON- OR OFF-CAMPUS INTERVIEW, WE WANT LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU.

IF YOU HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATION DURING AN INTERVIEW PLEASE WRITE TO THE DOCKET OR SHERRY LEAR, 3L, BY JANUARY 5, 1989.

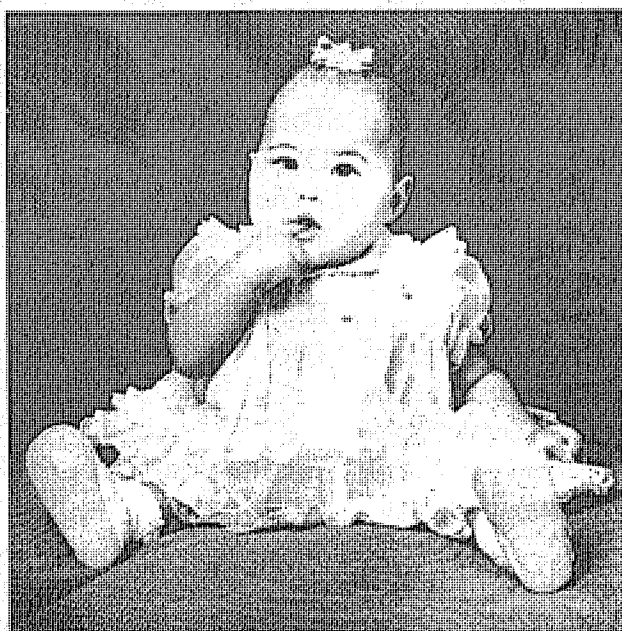
IF YOU SO DESIRE, YOU NEED NOT REVEAL YOUR NAME OR THAT OF THE LAW FIRM INVOLVED. THE DOCKET WILL RESPECT YOUR DESIRE FOR ANONYMITY.

AGAIN, WRITE DOWN YOUR EXPERIENCE AND SUBMIT IT TO THE DOCKET OFFICE OR DROP IT AT THE INFORMATION DESK FOR THE DOCKET, OR PLACE IT IN SHERRY LEAR'S MAILBOX BY JANUARY 5, 1989.

THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

THE DOCKET STAFF

AMANDA'S LIFE IS IN YOUR HANDS



Amanda Chiang is nine-months-old. She is dying from Acute Leukemia. She must have a Marrow Transplant by December.

YOU COULD BE THE ONE TO SAVE HER!

- A desperate search is underway for a Marrow Donor especially within the Asian community
- All it takes is a simple blood test to see if you are a compatible donor. Call 1 (800) 999-8822 for more information
- A Donor Drive will be held on Sunday, November 19, 1989, from 12 noon to 5 p.m., at Grand Promenade Apartments, 2nd floor lounge, 255 S. Grand Ave., in downtown Los Angeles (right across from MOCA)
- "Friends of Amanda" are actively raising funds to cover the expenses. If you would like to donate, please make out your tax-deductible contributions to:

THE AMANDA CHIANG LEUKEMIA FUND
c/o Asian/Pacific Women's Network, L.A.
P.O. Box 86974
Los Angeles, CA 90086-0974

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Sponsored by ASIAN/PACIFIC WOMEN'S NETWORK, L.A.
in conjunction with LIFE-SAVERS FOUNDATION OF AMERICA

Letter

(continued from page 3)

nobody will be offended. Thus, no harm, no foul. They do not comprehend, apparently, that there are White people in this world who are not racist and who are just as offended as minorities by these asinine comments! They cannot fathom that the issue is not that minority student's feelings are hurt. The issue is that their attitude is just plain wrong.

What needs to change here is not that interviewers should button their lips when talking to minority candidates, but that these racially derogatory comments should not be made at all. More importantly, law firms should not charge racists with such an important responsibility and highly visible

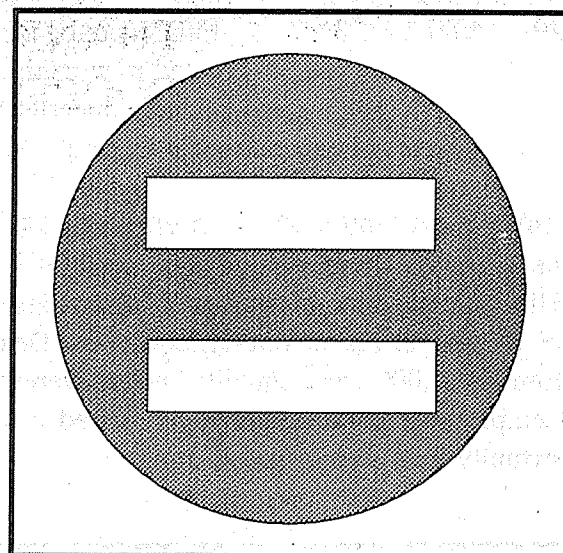
task as interviewing law students. In fact, they should not even employ these people in the first place. I realized that it may be impossible to be aware of every bigot within an organization, but a firm should certainly scrutinize its recruitment personnel more closely to ensure that they are not inviting such feeble-mindedness into its organization.

That is not solely a matter of race. It is a question of plain common decency, respect and human understanding. I urge all of you, regardless of your ethnicity, if you have been asked inappropriate questions or if any derogatory remarks have been made in your presence, please bring it to the attention of the Placement Office.

It is only when the racists of the world are made to understand that their attitude not only causes unwarranted pain to the objects of their hatred, but that it demeans the entire

human race and offends us all, will we be able to stop such outlandish behavior.

Irene Daniels, 3L
External Vice President, La Raza



The Back Page

Guide to UCLAW Organizations and Events

The Back Page is a quick guide to the UCLAW organizations and their upcoming activities and events. All organizations are encouraged to submit announcements of future events for publication.

American Indian Law Students Association (AILSAs)

Contact: Toni Goodin, 3L

Two members of AILSA attended the Harvard Indian Law Symposium on October 27th and 28th. Legislation currently pending before Congress would make the death penalty applicable to federal crimes. AILSA believes this would have a detrimental effect on Native Americans, who are governed by federal law, and are preparing a letter to amend the legislation.

In January members of AILSA will begin reviewing UCLAW application files to make recommendations for diversity admissions to Assistant Dean Rappaport.

Black Law Students Association (BLSA)

BLSA has arranged to have a quiet study room available for students. Study groups are allowed only if no other students are interested in using the room for quiet study.

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
MTWR	6-9	2380	Quiet study room available.

California Public Interest Research Group (CalPIRG)

CALPIRG is sponsoring an organic spaghetti dinner, to raise money to help protect the environment through passing a pesticide control initiative. It will be held at the Gamma Phi Beta sorority house at 616 Hilgard. Tickets for students are \$5.

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
11/21	6:00		Spaghetti Dinner

Career Planning Office

Contact: Bill McGeary, Dodd 77

Chicano Law Review (CLR)

Contact: Mabell Aguilar, 3L

Child Care Coalition (CCC)

Contact: Sara Feldman, 3L

The CCC will be having a potluck picnic next semester for all interested staff, faculty, and students. They invite anyone with children or other interested parties to participate. They also may be sponsoring a trip to the Children's Museum or the Zoo. Details will be announced later.

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
1/20	11-4	TBA	Potluck Picnic

Christian Legal Society

Contact: Joseph Wu, 3L

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
11/29	4:00	1314	Final meeting of the semester. Dedicated to worship and prayer for individual concerns.
1/5	10 p.m.	TBA	CLS Planning Meeting for the Spring.

Committee on Gay and Lesbian Issues (COGLI)

The "Equality" program during the Fall OCIP was a great success. COGLI organized the campaign with assistance from BLSA, WLU, PILF, the Career Placement Office and the Dean's Office.

More than 1,000 green equality buttons were snapped up by students and employers. The buttons symbolized a commitment to equal opportunity for all persons.

The Docket

Contact: Sherry Lear, 3L

The Docket encourages all students, faculty and staff to contribute articles, editorials, or letters to the editor.

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
1/15			Deadline for submitting articles for the January issue of the Docket.

Environmental Law Journal/ Environmental Law Society (ELJ/ELS)

Contact: Harriet Pearson, 3L

The ELS will be hosting an information session for first year students, on how to find jobs in environmental law. Free pizza will be served. The event is for members only.

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
10/25	5:00	1337	"How 1L's Can Find an Environmental Law Job—Resume and Search Hints."

LuValle Bookstore

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
12/4-1/5	8:30-5	LuValle	Buyback of Fall semester textbooks.
12/22-25 & 12/29-1/1		LuValle	LuValle Commons will be closed for the holidays.

Moot Court Board

Contact: Darcy Calkins, 3L

National Association of Students Against Homelessness (NASAH)

Contact: Mark Neustadt, 3L

National Black Law Journal (NBLJ)

Contact: Stephanie Jackson, 3L

Pacific Basin Law Journal (PBLJ)

Contact: Nargis Choudry, 3L

The PBLJ will be publishing a special issue, to come out in June 1990, on the legal, political, and economic ramifications of the recent events in China. It invites interested UCLAW students to submit articles, comments, or book reviews for the issue. An award of \$200 will be given for the best student comment.

Date	Time	Room	Event Description
1/31			Deadline for submitting articles for special issue on China.

Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF)

Contact: Lisa McLeod, 3L

Student Bar Association (SBA)

Contact: Mathew Metz, 2L

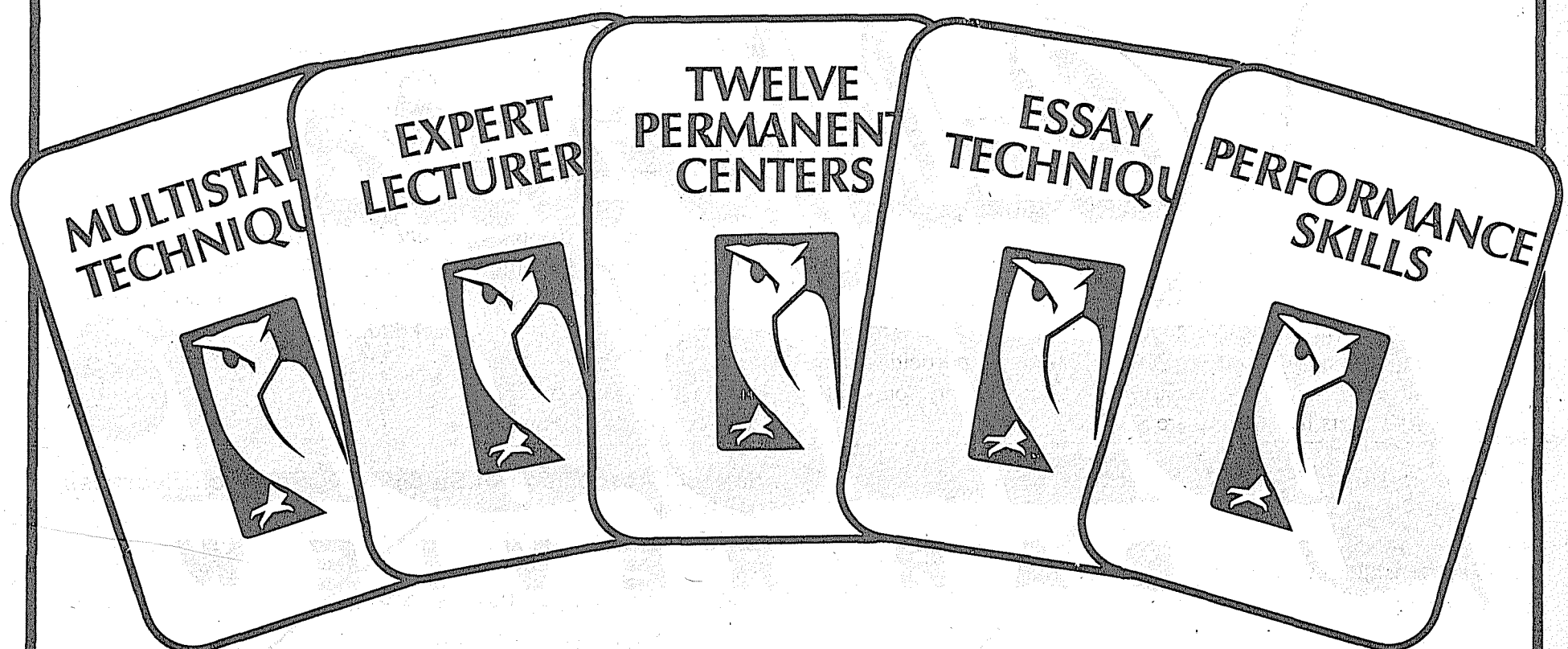
Date	Time	Room	Event Description
Thursdays		Patio	Happy Hour. All students, faculty, and staff are invited. Food, soft drinks, and alcohol will be served.

Yearbook

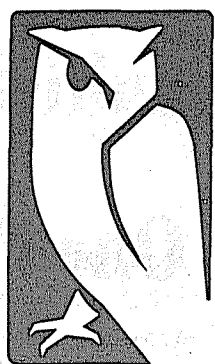
Contact: Greg Labate, 3L

The UCLAW yearbook is seeking students to help produce the 1990 UCLAW Yearbook. No experience or talent is required. This is your chance to make a statement, and get pictures of all your friends in the yearbook.

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