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THE THOMAS RABIN MEMORIAL ISSUE

THE DOCKET

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VOLUME 36, #5

FEBRUARY, 1988

Letter From Uganda

By Lisa Halko Hauser

[Lisa is a UCLA student who has spent the past year in Uganda. The following are some excerpts from her letter to the Docket.]

Life and Hope

Everyone hopes that the increased political stability here will permit economic recovery, money is badly needed. I've been working in the Public Health ward of the local hospital. We travel to remote villages to vaccinate children and give nutritional advice. On a recent trip we immunized 78 children, all under five years old. 38 children were severely malnourished, and several more were borderline cases. Note that these were children of very diligent mothers, who were willing to spend a whole morning listening to people from the city and waiting to have their children made miserable by getting three injections at once, plus polio drops. The problem is that people need cash, for medicine, for school fees, for a kerosene lamp, but live in a subsistence economy. So nutritious crops, like papaya, avocado, and soybeans, are sold at the market rather than eaten. (Soybeans became a cash crop when the government began to trade them to Yugoslavia in return for a road.) So the children get kwashinken and vitamin A deficiency, eating only cassava and plantains, and then they die the first time they get an infection.

Divorce: Uganda Style

Recently, a woman east of here sued for divorce. Lawsuits of any kind are quite unusual, since matters of importance to the subsistence farmers who make up most of the population are dealt with according to long standing

custom. However, this woman sued for divorce. She had been married over twenty years. The wealth of the family consisted in a large herd of cattle, originally acquired from her father, who had given to the couple the seventeen cows and one bull paid by the husband as a bride-price. She had worked the land, which had been bought out of the accumulated savings of the couple who had been school teachers early in their marriage. After twenty years and almost as many children, her husband brought a second wife to live in the house she had built and paid for. The two wives couldn't get along with each other or their husband, so the first wife moved back into the very unpleasant hut they lived in when they were first married.

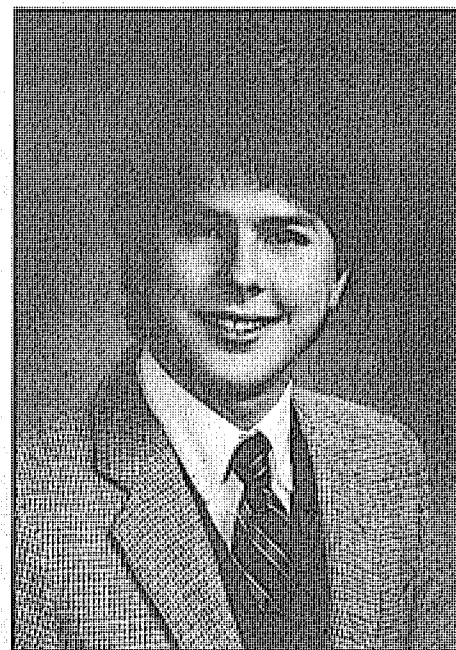
The judge complained (in a recent letter to the country's only newspaper) that under the precedents of Ugandan law he couldn't treat the wife fairly. He could only award her a small stipend--selling one cow would probably pay her support for the rest of her life. The judge didn't even bother complaining that she couldn't get custody of the children. Under law and by custom, the husband has complete control during marriage, and his family controls the children if he dies.

To solve this problem, the judge denied divorce and judicial separation, and advised the woman to be reconciled to her husband. He honestly felt it was the best he could do for her. The only cheerful thought about this is that the judge's letter to the editor was printed. Since the newspaper is controlled by the government, the printing may indicate a new Marriage and Family Act.

The Government

The government of Uganda is a military dictatorship, led by Yoweri Museveni who took power about two years ago. Here in the south of Uganda, where most people are sympathetic to or at least tolerant of the NRM (Museveni's party, the National Resistance Movement), the new government seems an impressive improvement over previous ones. We're told

See Africa, Page 4



Thomas Daniel Rabin
May 29, 1963-December 7, 1987

Last December, the UCLA Law School community lost one of our own. Tom Rabin, class of 1988, was a passenger on board PSA flight #1771 which crashed in San Luis Obispo County after a passenger shot the pilots. Tom graduated from Cornell with degrees in Economics and Psychology.

Tom was on his way to a job interview in San Francisco when the plane went down. Tragically, Tom had no way of knowing that the trip to San Francisco was unnecessary, as a job offer from a firm he wanted was to come in the mail the next day.

Tom had spent the fall externing in Washington D.C. at the National Cable Television Association, and was preparing to enter his final semester of law school. Below, several of Tom's classmates reflect back on their years with him at UCLA.

A memorial service for Tom was held at the law school during last semester during finals week. His recently identified remains were laid to rest in New York on Monday, February 1st, 1988.

Remembering Tom

It seems that whenever I try to remember someone it is always the little things that stick out: a habit, a comment, a gesture, or an expression. When I think of Tom Rabin and all the

"the images that are most vivid in my mind are those of him laughing..."

times we spent together, these little things come to mind. Although I can remember him debating an issue in Torts, or rendering an inspired economic analysis with vehemence in Unfair Competition, the images that are most vivid are those of him laughing--it was

sort of a cackling laugh which was funny in its own way; I see him standing in his white canvas Converse high-tops, unlaced but tied together with a the shoestrings through only the top eyelet; and the time several of us tried to put his car door back on after it had fallen off. He was sincere and intellectual, but at times he had an absent-mindedness that just sort of left the bystander in a perplexed daze. These are the images that come into my mind when I think of Tom.

It's hard for me to say a word or two about Tom, because for my first two years here at UCLA he was an inseparable part of my law school

See Tributes, Page 3

Humor

CAUSE-JUMPERS

by Alissa Revness

Perhaps people have become disillusioned with the muddy values of today and yearn for something heroic and pure. Perhaps, because sturdy soapboxes are hard to find, people simply climb atop the nearest rickety orange crate. Or perhaps it is merely because people like wearing white hats. Whatever the reason, there's an awful lot of cause-jumping going around these days.

Though cause-jumpers are born from both ends of the political spectrum, they share a common, identifying trait. All will champion a cause for the sake of the action, passion for the issue is secondary. At the sound of a keyword or phrase, their knees jerk in response and they fling themselves headlong onto the bandwagon. "Oppression," and jaws are righteously clenched, "Intervention," and rhetoric spills profusely, "Free trade restraints," and they're out marching in the streets...

To further demonstrate my editorial point, I have here a modest facsimile of a likely, modern cause:

AP - Last week, the Free-The-Plants-Movement (FPM) scored a major victory for their cause when

the grand jury handed down a series of indictments stemming from civil liberties violations.

The indictments, charging numerous counts of unlawful imprisonment and denial of due processing of fertilizer, were directed towards greenhouses, plant nurseries, and farmers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. However, according to FPM lawyer Cora Plast, the aim of the lawsuit is the enactment of sweeping reforms which would eventually affect "everyone who mistakenly fancies they have a green thumb."

At a recent fundraiser for the FPM, spokesman Ed McFurdiliser dispelled a common myth about the group: "We're not 'out to get' the average citizen. We have nothing against houseplants, per se. What we do oppose is confining plants to a cramped pot if they would rather be outside. And naturally we condemn lawn mowers, since they cut to the root of a grass blade's right to self-expression. We're talking about a basic conception of civil rights here, human rights if you will, and whether or not our society is mature enough to extend these rights to the Plants."

Cora Plast, who also attended the fundraiser, spoke about the lawsuit and the need for reform: "Unfortunately, these offenses are not limited to public places, where we can spot them. Each day, people in the privacy of their own homes perpetrate outrages upon plants. The incidents are too numerous and

grisly to recount. FPM is currently seeking a temporary restraining order to cover the more heinous abuses: the privacy-invading custom of digging fingers into soil to test for dryness, pruning -- which is nothing more than the aborting of new growth, and the infamous practice of cross-pollination; a humiliating and embarrassing experience for both plants involved.

Charter member Lief Skoldsen made the closing speech. He commented on backyard gardens, terming the concrete borders of flower beds "prisons without parole." He concluded with an exhortation to picket salad bars and boycott vegetarians, and a fervent plea for compassion towards plants, "this down-trodden race of inherently good creatures who, with the exception of certain carnivorous species, wouldn't hurt a fly."§

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Viewpoint

Knowing Thy Rights

By Elana Gofman

If law students would have had their own Constitution, its forefathers would probably write the following Amendments:

Amendment I

Administration shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of students' right to inspect or challenge their examination grades; or abridging the freedom of speech, or the right of the students to enforce and to petition the Administration for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

The right of the students to be secure in their persons, papers, examinations, and effects, against unreasonable grading systems, shall not be violated, and no non-pass grade shall be issued, but upon reasonable doubt, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the grounds for non-pass grade.

Amendment III

In all cases of dismissal, the student shall enjoy the right to a hearing, by an impartial jury of the University wherein the grade shall have been issued, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the dismissal; to be confronted with the witnesses and evidence against him/her; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his/her favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his/her defense.

Although it is true that many of the rights provided by this illusory Constitution are already part of the procedural rights afforded by the policy of this school, we still often forget that the rights are there to be enforced. When we look at a verdict put next to our examination number do we think of fairness, do we understand why we got that particular grade? Do we think of inquiring about the reason for a particular grade? Do we think of appealing the decision, or do we look at it as the highest decision of the land which cannot be further appealed?

When the grades are posted on the board I usually store them in my memory along with an exclamation mark. I think about them, but I neither question nor inquire about them. But here is a story of a grade with a question mark next to it.

The grade next to my name for one of my classes last term was sort of low and for the first time in law school career I decided to talk to my professor in order to learn where I went wrong. I looked at the research paper upon which my grade was based. I read the comments and felt that I made a good decision in going to his office, for I learned my mistakes. But there was more to learn; I had noticed a higher grade.

The next day, when I went to talk to the records office about the wrong grade posted on the board, I learned that it was an honest mistake. Usually the rosters on which professors record the grades next to our numbers are photocopied and are posted on the board with the exception of situations when some

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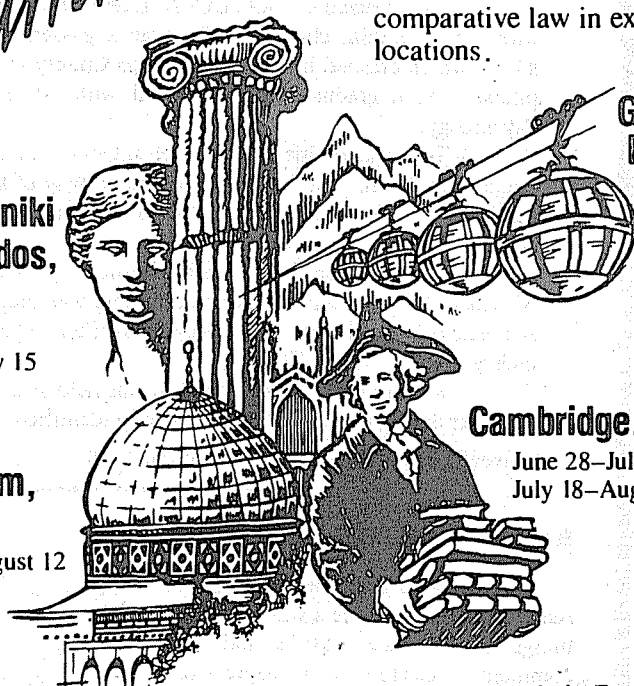
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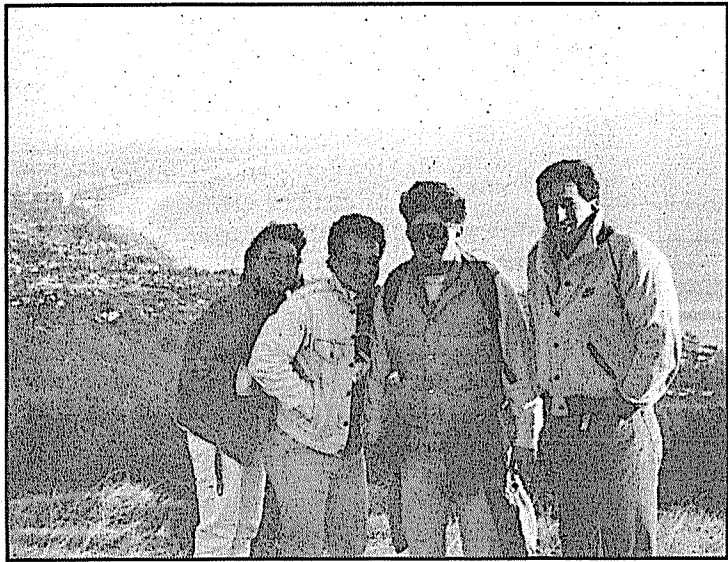
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Tributes Cont. from Page 1

experience. We sat together in class, we socialized together, we crammed for exams, bitched and moaned about grades, talked theory and policy, and argued over which bar had the best happy hour. As far as law students go, Tom wasn't unusual; he wasn't the smartest, or the most studious, or the most likely to become a Supreme Court Justice. What made Tom special to those of us who knew him was that he was just like us, he was one of us.

Memories fade, and years from now when I will have forgotten many of the names and faces of my classmates here at UCLA, Tom will always come to mind. He left his mark on me. He was a friend and I will miss him. *Barry Silver*

As first-years, Section One of UCLAW's class of 1988 laughed more than an average group of law students has ever laughed in the history of legal education.



Nora McGeary, Lee Arlan, Tom Rabin, Dave Cohen

We laughed at everything, from the cases to the hypotes to ourselves. We were fortunate to have Tom Rabin as a major participant in our good memories of first year.

For example, who can forget Tom's unique ability to take up massive amounts of class time by posing his own hypotheticals? The words "But suppose..." became his trademark, and professors usually had little idea what he was talking about. But it was OK, since neither did we.

"We were fortunate to have Tom Rabin as a major participant in our good memories of the first year."

And along with his ability to create chaos. I'm sure few of his classmates will ever forget the confusing exchange between Professor Blumberg and a student who shall remain nameless so as not to embarrass her. The student was trying (in vain) to describe the layout of her apartment complex—simply put, a grouping

of two-story apartments around a common courtyard. But her descriptions sounded more like a cross between the Empire State Building and the Great Pyramids of Egypt. Tom finally saved the day, impatiently intoning, "She lives in a two-story apartment in a multi-unit group of two-story apartments that are contiguous" Uh-huh. Now I get it.

My favorite classroom memory of Tom was his brilliant improvisational portrait

of Professor Steve Munzer's rural next-door neighbor "Moonbeam" Wilson in a great hypo during Property. Tom got one of the biggest laughs of the year, when he described what he could see of Steve's property from his home. And when his next-door neighbor was asked how far away he lived, Tom responded, "Oh, a couple of miles." Great line. The opposition's case went down the toilet of course.

But what I think I'll remember most about Tom, other than the world's worst singing voice, was the look of sheer euphoria on his face the day after his New York Mets won the final game of the

World Series. The huge grin summed up Tom very well. Despite the pressures of law school and everything attached to it, he always seemed to find time for the other important things in his life, even if they were as trivial as a baseball team.

What little we knew of him, he always did everything completely, whether in class or cheering for his team.

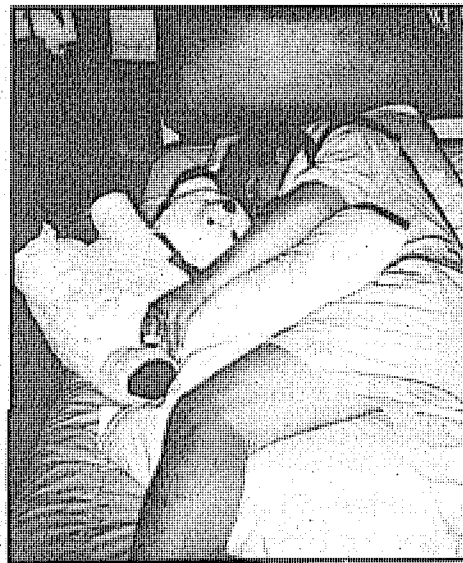


Tom Rabin at Cornell Homecoming, 1987

Many images pop into my mind when I think of Tom. A number of us played basketball regularly during our first-year, Tom being one of the gang. We gave Tom a nickname, "Terrible Tom", because of his generous use of elbows, and

"Fun." I think it's the word that fits Tom the best.

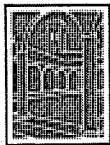
because he was a terrible basketball player. But that never stopped him from having fun while playing. "Fun." I think it's the word that fits Tom best. Tom truly had his priorities in order, he knew how to enjoy



Tom & teddy

life and he had a healthy perspective on law school. That's not to say Tom neglected his studies, he just didn't let the law school experience get in the way of life. We'll all miss Tom but his infectious smile is permanently etched in our minds. *Frank Benton*

See Tribute, Page 4



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To paraphrase from the movie "Heaven Can Wait," I hope they have the best baseball team ever playing in the most beautiful ballpark in Heaven, because if they do Tom is right where he deserves to be, throwing out the first ball, and enjoying the game and the new friends he's already made.

We'll miss Tom. And we're grateful that he gave us a lot of good things to remember him. *Mel Powell*

The first or second day of class in our first-year, it was extremely hot, something like 100°, I had not actually met Tom yet, but I do remember that he came to class looking like he had just come from

"he came to class looking like he had just come from the beach..."

the beach—Hawaiian shirt, sandals, Vuarnet sunglasses with straps, and those knee-length bathing suits ("jams") everyone here wears. The only thing missing was the surfboard! I thought to myself, yes, this is what law school in California is going to be like. And then I found out he was from New York! *Rick Moscowitz*

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Tribute, Cont. from Page 3



Tom with his girlfriend, Stephanie Glenn

On the other hand, Tom was also the one who could understand the professor's theoretical analysis in class and was willing to spend the time to explain it to you. In classes such as Copyright or Civil Procedure, where I could never get above the black-letter rules, Tom discussed the material on a theoretical/econom-

A few weeks ago, while watching a play in New York City, it occurred to me that the last play I had seen at this theatre was with Tom the previous December. My mind blanked from the action on the stage as I began to think back to all the times we shared in and out of school. I realized then how much I miss Tom and that certain things will always remind me of him.

Tom was one of those rare individuals who could remind you that life was not to be taken too seriously. His light-hearted attitude and sense of compassion had the ability to cheer me up whenever things seemed to be closing in.

Last year, after much persuading, Tom decided to participate in the law school musical. Although he could barely sing a note, his perseverance and jovial attitude reminded me why I love the theater. His constant antics brought the comic feel the show needed to balance against the heavy dialogue. Without Tom there is a sense that somethings missing in this year's show.

"I'll never forget Tom, his intelligence, and compassion, his sense of seriousness and comedy,..."

ical level, and thereby made the classes more interesting if not only bearable.

It's very hard to write how you really feel about someone. Time and time again incidents occur which make me think about Tom. Then I get angry that we can't be sharing them now. I get angry because I don't understand why this had to happen. I'll never forget Tom, his intelligence, and compassion, his sense of seriousness and comedy, whenever I'm feeling down, I'll think of him, what he would have said and done. It will make all the difference.

Jay Vogel

See Tribute, Page 7

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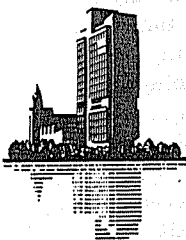
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numerical grades are changed to pass/fail. The reason for the mistake in my situation had to do with the fact that in my class the research papers had our names on them. Thus, the record office had to change our names to our examination numbers in order to post them on the board. That's when the mistake was made. Barbara Varat, the Dean of Students, further assured me that when the grades are put in the computer for the purposes of transcripts, they are further checked for mistakes.

It seems my story had a happy ending to it. In addition to a higher GPA, I also learned about the strengths and weaknesses of my research paper. Yet, there is a reason for further contemplation. Consider the following two incidents:

1. A friend of mine last year received an unusually low grade. Upon inquiring as to the reasons why he did so poorly, he learned that his professor made a mistake when he added up the points for all the questions on the exam. The difference was 15 points.

2. The second incident has to do with another friend who, upon receiving a particularly low grade, went to see his exam. The exam was not marked. There was no grade on the examination booklet. He felt there was nothing he could've discussed.

I do not wish to suggest here that the professors issue arbitrary grades, nor do I wish to create a hysteria that we get wrong grades, although I do wonder if there are students who have either received a wrong non-pass grade or a wrongful dismissal just because there was some kind of a mistake. Yet, I do hope to convey one important point: we put a lot of work into each class we take. Similarly, the professors work equally hard to teach us and, hopefully, read our examination booklets. The grades they issue reflect their opinion of the work we've done and understanding we've shown. And to us the grade is the outcome of our labor, an indication of whether we are on the right track. Unlike any other institution, law school teaches us about different rights, and that the rights can and should be asserted. Should we not then exercise our right to learn and question the decisions that are made? Learning from the professors should not only consist of learning their respective fields of expertise, but also what they think of our performance. Let us learn to be our own advocates!

**THERE ONCE
WAS A PAPER
CALLED DOCKET,**

**OCCASIONALLY
PEOPLE WOULD
MOCK IT.**

**YET IF ONLY
THEY'D WRITE,**

**INSTEAD
OF INDICT,**

**THEY WOULDN'T
BE ABLE TO
KNOCK IT.**

Africa Cont. from Page 1.

here, and I it's true, that the human rights record in Uganda has improved, according to Amnesty International, in the last two years. If that's true, it's consistent with the discipline of the army, who are everywhere, so there is plenty of opportunity to observe their discipline. At road blocks, for example, they don't harass pedestrians, and they take only cigarettes from motorists. (Neither I nor my husband smoke, we buy cigarettes only for the roadblocks.)

They don't steal from, rape, or beat up the villages near the barracks, and they buy food. They even wait in line at the hospital. I'm afraid this sounds like damning with faint praise. However it's all a tremendous relief for civilians here, many of whom were tortured and orphaned by the previous regimes. This is the first time in many people's lives that their government, or rather the army, has not been attacking them.

The Army

Indeed, the atrocities and injustices are now shifting, no longer the army against the people, but the government against the army. There are still summary executions for looting, and reports of torture for other breaches of army discipline.

Some of the looting is prompted by the extreme poverty of the soldiers and of the entire country. Until recently one saw few soldiers in full uniform: everyone had a few scraps of green or camouflaged clothing, but no one had either a full suit of clothes or shoes.

We've stopped on the road to lend our wrenches, oil, crow-bar, and jack to a patrol who had no tools to fix their flat. In fact, they didn't have a spare. They had to get a ride to their barracks with the tire, fix it, and bring it back. And they couldn't have fixed the tire, either, if we hadn't given them some patches to bring to the army garage, along with some glue.

The army is the only part of the government encountered by most citizens. It's not the only one paralyzed by poverty, however. Immigration can't issue our work permit because there's no paper to print it on; the clerk in Customs has to borrow my pen to register my Landrover. Sometimes the High Court can't meet because the whole country runs out of gasoline and there's no transport for the Justices.

The Court does meet, though. It has power for the first time in years. In September of last year, a number of officials were arrested for treason. Not only were they publicly arrested and charged with particular crimes, but they were tried in open court. Some were found not guilty and released, and are still alive. This is a change from the days when Idi Amin's enemies disappeared suddenly without being arrested or charged with a crime, and when those who were charged were not tried, those who were tried were found guilty, those who were found not guilty weren't released, and those who were released were assassinated along with the judges responsible. §

Lisa is an absentee member of Section 1, class of 1988. Friends can mail letters to her at:

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Book Review

The Burger Years: Rights and Wrongs in the Supreme Court 1969-1986

Edited by Herman Schwartz
 Viking (Elizabeth Sifton Books)
 1987, 293 pages, \$22.95

Book Review by Eve Lichtgam

The temptation to place the Burger Court in historical perspective prompted many legal analysts to go to press before Chief Justice Warren Burger retired from the Supreme Court in June 1986. Such premature publication compromised the value of several otherwise worthwhile studies. For instance, The Burger Court (Yale University Press, edited by Vincent Blasi, published in 1983, missed the opinions of the final years and the latest volume of The Supreme Court in American Life series (Associated Faculty Press, edited by Arthur Galub) traced decisions only through the Court's 1982 term. This is the first book to collectively assess the decisions made during the 17-year Burger Court tenure in a comprehensive format since the Chief Justice stepped down.

How do you go about characterizing a bench that handed down decisions such as Roe v. Wade (410 U.S. 113) and Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (438 U.S. 265)? A bench that weathered such legislative and judicial storms as the Watergate affair and the Iran hostage crisis? The Burger Years employs an effective method: let many voices be heard. Here, editor Herman Schwartz has compiled 15 contributions from law professors, newspaper reporters and attorneys who raise their voices in praise and damnation of Burger Court opinions. The works are presented in separate essays covering topics including First Amendment rights, access to the courts, equal protection, criminal justice and federal economic regulation. These pieces were generated by the symposium originally published in The Nation magazine which was awarded the ABA's Silver Gavel Award.

One of the writers venting damnation is Sidney Zion in his essay on freedom of the press. Zion, a former legal correspondent for The New York Times and Assistant U.S. Attorney, feels the Burger Court looked no further than to the identity of the defendant in libel cases. "The First Amendment has known plenty of troubled times," he writes, "but what an awesome trashing it has suffered at the hands of the statisticians who controlled the Supreme Court during the Chief Justiceship of Warren E. Burger. Reporters jailed for refusing to disclose confidential sources. Newsrooms fair game for police ransacking. Telephone records secretly subpoenaed by law-enforcement officials on the hunt for reporters' sources. Journalists' inner thoughts and discussions with editors and colleagues opened for discovery by libel plaintiffs. Courtrooms closed by judicial fiat to press and public... None of this would have happened under Earl Warren."

Zion punctuates his point with cases that demonstrate the Burger Court double standard for media and law enforcement defendants. In Paul v. Davis (424 U.S. 693), a damage suit was brought against a police department for publicly

identifying the plaintiff as a shoplifter even though he had not been tried or convicted of such crime. The Court decided that, however seriously plaintiff's reputation was harmed, he had no recourse because reputation itself was not a protected constitutional right. Zion says if the press had called the plaintiff a shoplifter under these circumstances, the outcome would have been different.

Zingers abound in these essays. On the Court's treatment of the Freedom of Information Act, Alan Morrison writes, "One word describes its attitude toward the public's efforts to obtain government documents: hostility." On the Court's decisions against collective bargaining, David Silberman (a former law clerk to Justice Thurgood Marshall) says, "this is labor law, Burger Court-style, at its very worst." On the right to privacy, Herman Schwartz labels the Bowers v. Hardwick (106 S.Ct. 2841) anti-sodomy decision "a cruelly traditionalist opinion." On criminal procedure, author Yale Kamisar says, "The Burger Court's decisions concerning pretrial identification may well be the saddest chapter in modern American criminal procedure."

For all the Sturm und Drang stirred up by detractors, most of the contributors recognize that Burger Court decisions reflect a conscientious and sometimes painful balancing of the harms and benefits involved in a controversy. Even law professor Wendy Williams, who characterizes Burger Court opinions on gender and affirmative action cases "a botched job", has to admit that women's rights were brought in line with 20th century standards during the Court's tenure.

"In 1969, when Warren Burger became Chief Justice," Williams says, "law students were taught that in deciding discrimination cases under the equal protection clause of the Constitution, the Supreme Court employed a two-tiered standard of review." Suits challenging racial and national origin classifications applied the so-called upper tier which called for strict scrutiny and compelling state interest in such discriminatory practices. All other legislative classifications applied the so-called lower tier which called for a rational basis analysis. According to Williams, Reed v. Reed (404 U.S. 71), which struck down a law preferring men to women as estate administrators, was the turning point. "For the first time in its history, the Court invalidated sex-based legislation under the equal protection clause." Williams says this transformation indicated that "the Burger Court, with some important qualifications, saw the sexes as leading essentially similar lives."

The Burger Years will be extremely appealing to lay and professional audiences who have a curiosity about constitutional law and the legal catalysts which put events into motion in America over the past 17 years. Editor Schwartz writes, "[T]he entire record of the Burger Court, from its first days to its very last, ... is one of activism. And so it will always be. Since its earliest years, the Supreme Court has been actively and deliberately shaping the social and political structure of the nation, and that will never change. The pertinent question is, activist for what goal?"

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Tribute Cont. from Page 4

It was a great day, perfect Southern California Weather. Tom and I decided to skip class and spend a peaceful afternoon at the beach. Unfortunately, the weather at the beach was not the same as at UCLA. It was cool and windy. The wind blew the sand that was kicked up by the approaching police vehicle right into our faces. I tried to hide my beer as the police drove up. It didn't work. The officers called us over to their vehicle and wrote out tickets. When we asked how much the fine would be, the ever-so-friendly officer told us that if we could afford to drink Corona, we could afford the fine. Thanks.

"but it was the fact that I could just hang out with him and do nothing in particular, and still have fun that made him such a good friend."

Because I had suggested that we bring the beers to the beach, Tom blamed me for the tickets. He took revenge in a manner that would generally be thought of as a violation of the 8th amendment!

We went back to his apartment to watch television. As soon as the T.V. was

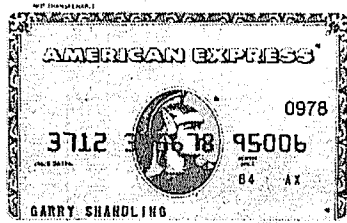
turned on, we must have lost our ability to think rationally. Rather than leave, we stayed and watched "The People's Court", "Divorce Court", "The Judge", and "Superior Court." If there were any other stupid legal shows on that afternoon, we watched them. Fortunately, I don't remember any others. The funny thing is, I had a good time that afternoon. There were plenty of planned entertainment activities--skiing, sporting events, etc.--that Tom and I did together, but it was the fact that I could just hang out with him, and do nothing in particular and still have fun that made him such a good friend. *Lee Arian.*

(Ed. The Docket wishes to thank Stephanie Glenn, Tom's girlfriend for contributing the pictures used in the Tribute)

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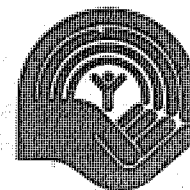
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