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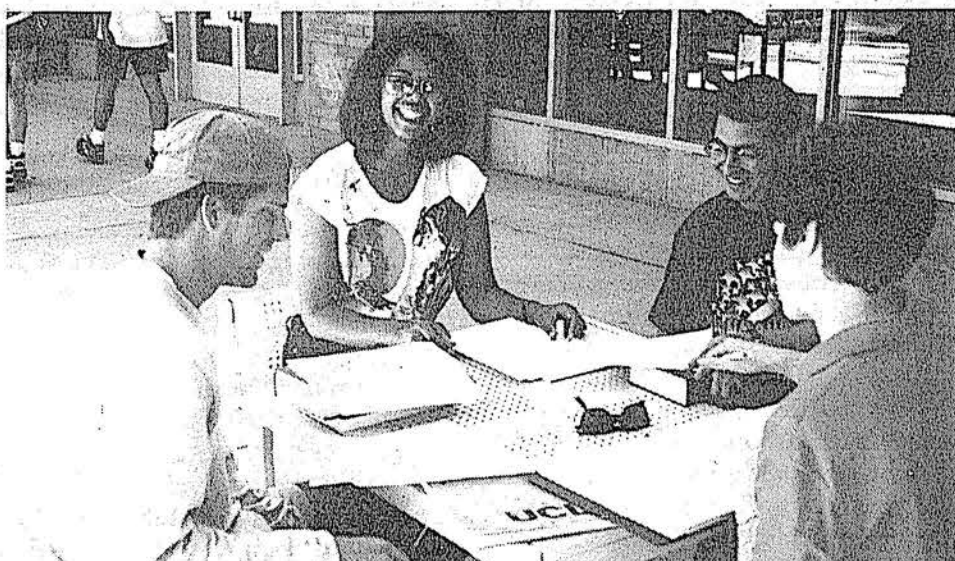
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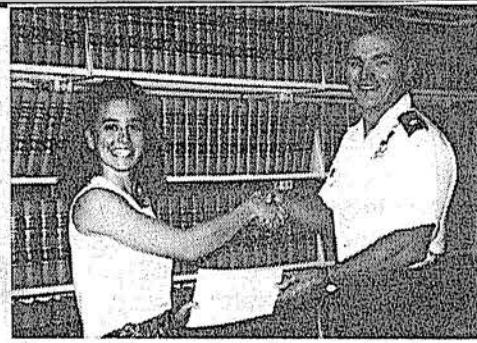
Volume 43, Number 1

THE DOCKET

September 1994



2L Changes Policy on Child Care for Migrant Labor



Carmen Krueger being congratulated by her commanding officer.

Profile of a Summer on a PILF Grant

by Jose Sandoval, 2L

A Few Good Women

by Carmen Krueger, 2L

Thanks to a Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF) grant, I was able to work during the past summer for Michigan migrant Legal Assistance Project, Inc. (MMLAP). This Michigan organization represents farmworkers and their dependents through impact litigation involving civil rights violations, employment, housing, illegal evictions, wage disputes, discrimination, and consumer fraud. MMLAP also represents migrant farmworkers in administrative hearings with state agencies such as the Department of Social Services (MIDSS) and the Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC).

While not debonair like Tom Cruise or dashing like Demi Moore, this summer I interned with the Army Judge Advocate General Corps ("JAG Corps") summer internship program.

This eight-week program provides an opportunity for first and second year students to work in JAG offices throughout the U.S. and overseas. Interns are exposed to several areas of the law including labor law, environmental law, contract law, tort law, and criminal law, including the infamous court martials. Sadly, I did not get to cross-examine Jack Nicholson or for that matter any real marine hot shots.

Despite the Army's policy of not allowing women into combat positions, women are permitted to be members of the JAG Corps. In fact, there is a larger percentage of women in the JAG Corps than in the Army as a whole.

Furthermore, JAG Corps women achieve higher ranks than those women who choose a more traditional route of military involvement. JAG Corps officer. (See Women in JAG, p. 23)

I came to this country (as have many of these farmworkers) with no legal documents, and for several years did farmwork in the San Joaquin Valley of California. So I have first-hand knowledge of the farmworkers' plight in this country. I decided to work for MMLAP after I read the description of services the organization renders to migrant farmworkers in Michigan. The grant I received from PILF made it (See PILF Summer, p. 23)

DIVERSITY

And the Class of 1997

by Cara Dunne, 1L

Like furious rapids unleashed by a toppled dam, (maybe the same one in dispute in *City of Anson v. Arnet*) the mad bubble of voices bombards you as you step through the door. You strain to discern a rational sentence amid the current of confused chatter that swirls around you. Ripples of international accents, foreign words and regional dialects snag your attention and arouse curiosity.

Perusal of the crowd reveals no thread of uniformity in the sea of faces and figures that mingle about. No two look much the same. Taking a seat, you lean over and greet your neighbor, who tells you that she comes from a country you've read about and always wanted to visit. The person on the other side is from some place you've heard of, but probably couldn't locate on a map. People of every color, age, size, shape and gender have taken their seats. Where are you, anyway: the United Nations General Meeting, International Summit on population control? The annual meeting of the International Olympic Committee? Try, Orientation for First year law Students at U.C.L.A. where this year's entering class, according to Assistant Dean of Admissions Mickey Rappaport, is the most diverse ever!

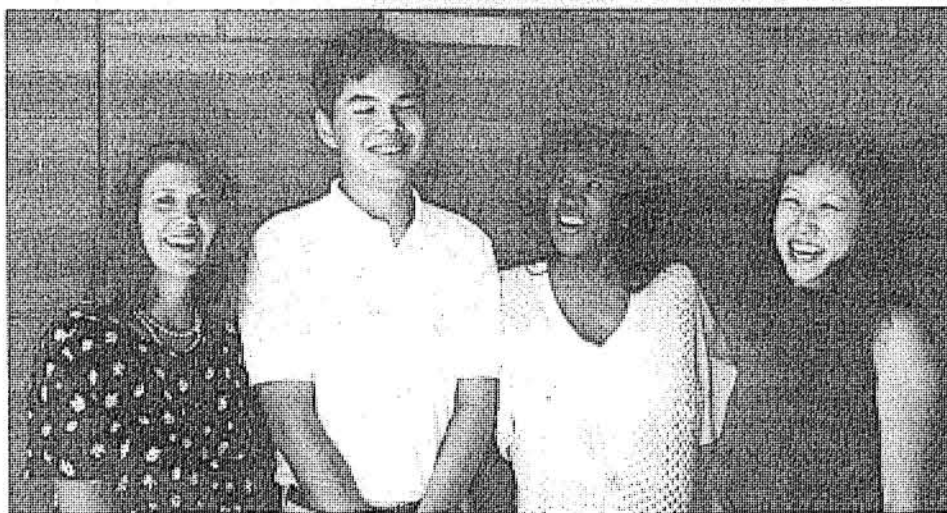
That lack of uniformity in the sea of faces may be attributable to the fact that, for the first time, no ethnic group makes

up over 50% of the entering student body. 53% of the 337 students derive from an ethnic minority background, a significant increase over the 42 to 44% which Assistant dean of Admissions Bill McGearry cites as standard for the past few years. He adds that this figure is still higher than percentages found at other top law schools, where minority students might comprise as few as 10 to 20%. Among that precedent-setting 53% there are 21.1% Asian-American, 13.9% African American, 16.6% Hispanic and 1.5% Native-American.

Entering students claim ties to no fewer than 17 countries including: China, South Korea, Australia, South Vietnam, India, Turkey, Israel, Canada, Japan, Mexico and the Philippines. Ethnicity is but one ingredient in the overwhelmingly diverse first-year concoction. Forty-seven percent are women, a refreshingly high statistic among reputable law school where gender inequalities still linger. Ten students possess some type of disability. The average class age stands at twenty-seven, slightly higher than the average age of entering students at most law schools. Although previous classes have welcomed students in the late fifties or sixties, this class's most senior member can only claim a youthful forty-five.

If ethnicity, physical challenge, gender and age fail to encompass the extent of the diversity, unusual and outstanding accomplishments conceivably weave the sole thread of similarity between these students. This class sports everything from several twenty-two year olds fresh out of college, to a forty-four year old mother of four who owns four ice cream stores and a hot dog stand, and garnered her undergraduate degree at night school. If that isn't success story enough, sensation is satisfied by the geology Ph.D. who survived an Australian hurricane by tying

(See Diversity, p. 23)



Guardian Angels of the Student Body (from left to right): (top) Sean Pine, Kenneth Kan, Veronica Wilson, Lorinda Lum Fong, (bottom row) Lynn Herman, and Assistant Dean of Students Barbara A. Varat. THEY CAN HELP YOU!!

Inside the Docket

- New Financial Aid Advisor
- Environmental Law Clinic Sues County
- "Natural Born Killers"
- Affirmative Action
- Fine Food
- Off-Campus Study Guide

Career Services, PDP Offer Tips on Interviewing

Before a room filled to capacity with eager attorneys-to-be, Jason Mascarenas and Bill McCleary offered seasoned tips on THE INTERVIEW. Their message: your interviewing skills can make you or they can break you. You went crazy over moot court? Approach interviewing the same way and you can make it pay.

A week earlier, Phi Delta Phi invited interviewing attorneys to give us their side of the story. Their message: Relax. It is unnerving to be on both sides of the table so the more you enjoy yourself the more they will enjoy you.

From a career office that has seen thousands of law students after interviews came the following tips:

1. Study the firm.
2. Rehearse answers to the most difficult questions.
3. Look your interviewer in the eyes.
4. Remember interviewers' names and use them, e.g., when you close the interview.

Attorneys who have interviewed thousands of law students offered the following tips:

1. Try to avoid looking like a deer trapped in the headlights.

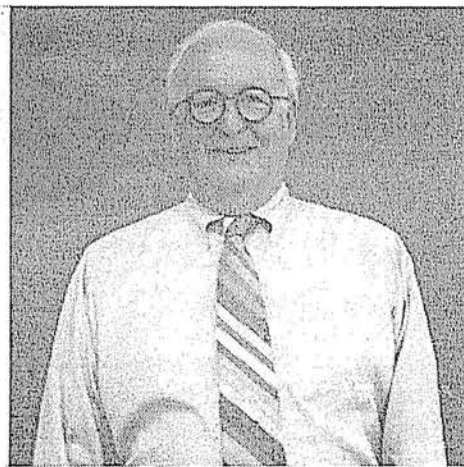
2. Don't carry an attaché case into the interview.

3. No writing sample is better than a mediocre writing sample.

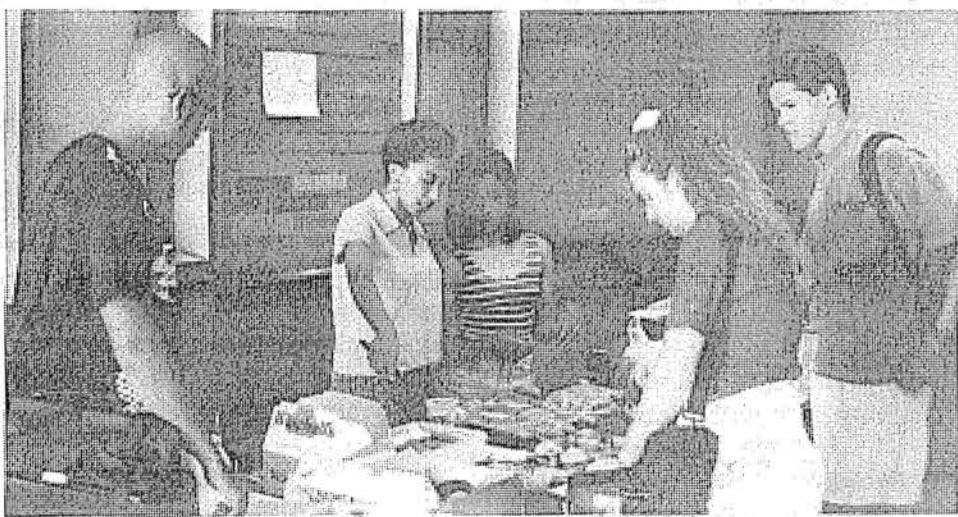
4. Know your resume and be prepared to talk about everything you mention.

So be ready and be yourself. Meet this challenge and you have mastered the art of the interview.

And, if you get that wonderful callback and they take you to dinner, avoid ordering slippery food.



Local legend Professor Jesse Dukeminier, first among modern RAP stars.



Student organizations add spice to campus life. Here, the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) take time away from studies to raise a little dough.

Heal the Bay Gets Lift From New Law Clinic

The new UCLA Environmental Law Clinic represents the Natural Resources Defense Council and Santa Monica Baykeeper in a case filed this month against Los Angeles County for violating the Clean Water Act. The new clinic will try to prove that the County flagrantly ignored its responsibilities under the Act by inadequately assessing and managing the level of contaminants discharged into Santa Monica Bay. Under the Clean Water Act, the County must determine the toxic and bacterial content of the runoff, and adopt a program to control pollution from stormwater as well as non-stormwater discharges.

"Stormwater pollution and urban runoff are the leading causes of pollution in the Bay, yet the county sits idly by, while the flow of pollution continues unabated," said Terry Tamminen, of the Santa Monica Baykeeper. "Instead of paying fines," says Willie Hernandez, a law student working with the clinic, "the County should do its job and help reduce the toxins and bacteria that pollute the Bay."

The Frank G. Wells Environmental Law Clinic is designed to teach students the fundamentals of litigation by using real cases involving environmental issues. Ann Carlson, the director of the clinic, worked with the NRDC before joining UCLA.

Flores, New Financial Aid Director

Barbara Varat, UCLA Dean of Students, has announced the appointment of Edward Flores as Director of Financial Aid for the School of Law. Mr. Flores received his B.A. in political science from UC Irvine in 1982. Before joining UCLA, Mr. Flores was a Financial Aid Counselor at the UCLA Central Financial Aid Office and acted as law school liaison. He has also held positions in the undergraduate admissions offices of Pomona College, and was a counselor at the Optimist Boys Home and Ranch.

Mr. Flores comes to his new post at a time of rising costs for UCLA students, making his role especially important in recruiting and retaining students. Two thirds of UCLA students receive some form of financial aid. "I will serve students in a timely and professional manner. My goal: one stop shopping for all students' financial needs."

Reach Mr. Flores at (310) 825-2459 in the Records Office. Students may meet Mr. Flores Monday through Friday at the walk-up window from 10:30-12:00 noon. Veronica Wilson will schedule appointments with Mr. Flores. Ms. Wilson will continue to process emergency loan requests, distribute financial aid material, and answer general financial aid questions.

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**MBE
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182**

June 7, 1994

Professor Robert Feinberg
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Dear Professor Feinberg:

I just received my TEXAS bar exam results and I am thrilled to learn that I passed with a MBE score of 182! This was the SECOND HIGHEST MBE score in the state of TEXAS. As a graduate of Thurgood Marshall School of Law, I am especially pleased because in past years Thurgood Marshall has had a relatively low pass rate. Most importantly, I never would have been able to achieve such a high score without the help of PMBR.

I wholeheartedly recommend PMBR to all students who are taking the bar exam and are serious about passing the MBE. My advice to TEXAS students is simple.

"SINCE EVERYONE TAKES BAR/BRI, IF YOU WANT AN EDGE ON THE BAR EXAM YOU NEED TO SUPPLEMENT WITH PMBR!"

Best wishes,

David

David Pire
Thurgood Marshall class of 1994

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PROSPECTIVES

Prop 187 Will Sink Our State

by Melodia Hannes, 2L

On November 8, 1994, California will be asked to decide whether Proposition 187 should become law. Prop. 187, ("S.O.S", for "Save our State") was co-authored by former INS Commissioner Harold Ezell and Ronald Reagan's former INS Commissioner Alan Nelson. (L.A. Times 9/4/94). It denies undocumented immigrants access to education, non-emergency medical treatment and other public benefits. It requires that health workers, police officers and teachers report to state and federal officials any person they "suspect" of being here illegally. This would make them "quasi-INS" agents like the DMV employees who must verify immigration status before an applicant is issued a license.

The "notification" aspect of the initiative is the most troubling. Realistically, the only people who are likely to be "suspected" of being undocumented immigrants are people of color. It is difficult to envision a health care provider, police officer or teacher approaching a blonde hair, blue-eyed Swede with the "suspicion" that they are in this country

illegally. Prop 187 would allow health care workers, police officers and teachers to harass legally people of color.

The proponents of Prop. 187 state many reasons in order to justify this initiative. They are: 1) that undocumented immigrants are here, illegally, 2) that the reduction of services to undocumented immigrants will result in fiscal savings for the State of California, and 3) it will encourage people currently in California (or the U.S.) illegally to return to their homelands, which will lead to a decline in crime, better schools and a better standard of living for all Californians. (L.A. Times, 6/23/94)

The belief that this initiative will save California revenue, lower the crime rate and raise the standard of living is a misguided attempt to deal with the immigration "crisis" that 187 proponents see.

The argument that Prop. 187 will save state revenue so it can be used for "legal" Americans is inaccurate. The costs of implementing the policy in schools alone could run into the tens of millions of dollars. Some estimates even go as high as \$10 million annually. In addition, California will lose almost \$9 billion in federal funds - \$2 billion for violating federal privacy protections of students and up to \$7 billion for

See Sink Our State, p. 25

Making "Illegal" Mean Illegal

by Matthew Bixler, 2L

An illegal alien is, by definition, breaking the law. So, what do we do to punish and/or deter this crime? We offer the law breakers free health care, free education and any other of a number of social services which were supposedly created for the benefit of the legal residents of our state. One could not create a more twisted set of incentives to obey the law if one tried. Proposition 187 is an attempt to put some rationality back into our immigration policy and to relieve some of the burden on California's over-stretched social system before it snaps under the weight of millions of illegal aliens.

Just to avoid any confusion over what proposition 187 actually does, let us go through it step by step.

First, it imposes criminal penalties on any person who manufactures, distributes, uses, etc. false citizenship documents.

Second, it requires all state law enforcement agencies to cooperate with the INS and to verify the legal status of any arrestee who is suspected of being

in the United States illegally.

Third, it limits eligibility of any public social services (including non-emergency, publicly-funded health care) to legal residents and excludes illegal aliens.

Fourth, it requires public school districts to verify the legal status of each student and their parents. School districts are to provide information to the INS regarding students or parents who are unable to provide verification of their legal status. Further, such students are to be dismissed from school following a 90 day grace period.

That is Proposition 187 in a nutshell. It is a response to the flood of illegal immigrants coming into California everyday. What follows are just a few numbers that demonstrate the magnitude of this tidal wave:

The California Police Chiefs Association estimates that two million illegal aliens reside in the state of California alone.

The County of Los Angeles estimates that two out of every three babies born in County hospitals are to illegal aliens.

Los Angeles County has also determined that the net annual cost of educating illegal aliens in that county is \$1 billion.

See Making Illegal, p. 25

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Editorials

WE ALL ATTEND ON SCHOLARSHIP

At first glance, student scholarship and grant programs create two worlds: the haves and the have-nots. Those who do not receive scholarships are left feeling like disfavored relatives excluded from Aunt Matilda's will.

In reality, by providing a superior education at a reasonable price, California subsidizes all students entering UCLA. Residential tuition for the entering class of 1997 is only \$6,812; for students in the classes of 1995 and 1996, one year's tuition is still \$4,812. Non-resident students get a break as well, since their tuition bill of \$14,511 is many thousands less than private school rates which are generally \$19,000 or more.

Students granted two or three thousand dollars in scholarships each year receive marginally more assistance than the remainder of students who also benefit greatly by the state's generosity. Specious logic permits an assignment of special responsibility for *pro bono* work to the official scholarship recipient and no obligation for students paying state-subsidized prices.

In any case, the obligation of *pro bono* service is not a promise extracted in exchange for a scholarship. If *pro bono* were merely a payback, then some might argue that wealthier graduates could redeem themselves with their larger income tax payments.

All UCLA students have an obligation provide community service to the people of this state. The temptation to "take the money and run" is strong, but our conscience and commitment to our community must be stronger.

THE ETIQUETTE OF RIGHTS

At some point in the not too distant past, a critical mass was reached that brought race and gender consciousness into the mainstream of public discourse. At that point, we decided that certain epithets, stereotypes and assumptions asserted in public offended us.

Well, at least a number of us. Others, uncomfortable with the linguistic shift, now strain against the new cultural tyranny. Mobilizing under the banner of the politically "incorrect," they seek refuge in a brilliant idea conceived in their peculiar experience of marginalization.

Is it tyranny? After all, the spectrum of illegal speech appears to be expanding to include hate speech. But didn't you always run a risk if you cursed a particular person in public? So now we say "curse" includes those racial epithets that used to be okay.

Political correctness is not about hate speech. It is a posture, a presentation. The same impulse that required men to "rise when a lady enters a room" now says "show respect for all people when you speak." It is the same majoritarian impulse that guided Amy Vanderbilt. We bristle, but only as we await the revised edition.

Students Should Voice Concerns by Voting
by Arun Baheti, 2L

This year, with fees and tuition up once again, students should expect long waits at Murphy Hall when dealing with financial aid. Today's student pays nearly \$7,000 for the same education that Pete Wilson obtained for only \$136.50 when he attended Law School at Berkeley.

Skyrocketing costs have driven thousands of students from the California university system in the last few years. Furthermore, budget costs have shut down entire university programs and induced some of our best faculty to leave.

In his first inaugural address, Wilson said that education is critical to our state's future. Yet, under Pete Wilson's administration, the UC budget has lost over \$300 million and California State University has lost \$195 million in state support. In 1992 and 1993 Pete Wilson vetoed legislation that would have made up to \$200 million available for low-interest student loans. During Wilson's term, tuition at community colleges is up 290%, UC fees are up 105% and CSU fees are up 88%.

Obviously, the issues on which Wilson and his opponent run do affect students. But Wilson seems to be campaigning on a platform that largely reflects popular concerns over crime and immigration, giving little attention to California's traditional commitment to higher education.

Students can make elected officials take their education seriously. In 1992, the student-age voter rolls swelled 7% as compared to 1988. This year, Pete Wilson may win or lose the election on no more margin than the students themselves provide. That is, if the students vote.

The Anonymous Rationale for Anonymous Grading

By 3485, 2L

Cats shed their fur. Elks shed their antlers. And law students? They shed their identities. Twice a year before finals it becomes our duty to trade in our names for a four-digit code we wear like a paper bag over our heads into the exam room. Unfortunately I have yet to see any lawyers wandering the halls of our great marble courthouses wearing similar bags. Outside the confines of our academic Utopia, the only thing a paper bag is used for is taking out the trash.

When I first heard of anonymous grading I thought it meant that if you failed a class they just wouldn't put it on your transcript. But after an inevitably rude awakening I began to wonder as to the motivations for such a stealth grading policy. I realized that it is nothing short of naive to think the purpose of anonymous grading is to prevent a few particular individuals - the professor's favorites - from receiving preferential treatment. These few would have little effect on the curve and in no way merit such a drastic policy. The professors I have spoken to offer two reasons for anonymous grading. First, it creates an objective environment that wipes the slate clean before finals. But others suggest that the purpose for anonymous grading was much larger in scope, and that the evil to be prevented was far greater. The fear was gender bias, class bias and racial bias. The solution was anonymity.

So, several decades ago, in the

midst of racial, gender, political and socio-economic inequality, the solution seemed simple: Obliterate the distinction and obliterate the inequality.

If law professors have historically favored male students over female students, then by all means, relinquish your identity for a number. You are no longer a victim; you are no longer a woman. I hear it's an overrated gender, anyway. If you are a minority and you fear the Great Ivory Demon behind the podium, then demand you be stripped of your color. Equality through homogeneity. It is ironic though, that one's gender and ethnicity which are so cherished and advertised when applying to UCLA Law School are so quickly discarded and concealed when being graded at UCLA Law School.

The problem with anonymous grading is not the implementation, but what it means and what it assumes. First of all, it assumes law professors are brimming with biases against certain groups of people. Frankly, I have yet to find an assembly of individuals whose hearts bleed so profusely as law professors. But despite this, the fundamental tenet of anonymous grading assumes that different groups of people can be treated equally only after their differences are concealed. Is this really who we are?

This says that we are uncontrollably biased bigots and the only way to insure equality is to make ourselves blind to surface characteristics that we know will sway us — much like a

See Grading, p. 25

Affirmative Windbags

by Paul Ruiz, 3L

A few years ago I went to McDonalds restaurant with my friend Dirk. After we were done, Dirk unexpectedly approached the front counter. He looked the hapless cashier directly in the eye and announced: "I used to manage a restaurant and I would never allow my restaurant to get this filthy. I want to speak with your manager, now."

As I cringed with embarrassment, Dirk proceeded to lecture the manager on the fine points of maintaining a proper dining area. Of course, the dining area wasn't really "filthy." And of course, Dirk had never managed a restaurant.

So much said, I am reminded of a certain Frank Cerrato. Cerrato is a white male who sued the San Francisco Community College District (SFCC) for racial discrimination. He and others had applied for a Dean of Instruction position. The position required significant administrative experience at the community college level. The position was awarded to Bennett Tom, an Asian American who held a doctorate in public administration. In addition, Tom had worked for six years as an associate director of SFCC, a position with duties equivalent to that required by the Dean of Instruction position.

Meanwhile, Cerrato had been a full-time mathematics professor for 20 years, held no doctorate, and had only two years of lower level administrative experience. While the 20 years of experience as a professor were impressive, the SFCC Board found that teaching skills alone were not best suited for

the administrative Dean of Instruction position. Thus, Tom's administrative experience, which included valuable knowledge in collective bargaining and labor matters, made him genuinely more qualified than Cerrato.

But this didn't convince Cerrato, so he sued the world, including SFCC, all the board members, and even Tom himself for allegedly "tampering with the job requirements." In his lawsuit, Cerrato alleged that the SFCC board had conspired to discriminate against him. Of course, the discrimination charge didn't fly, but then that wasn't the point of the lawsuit. Instead, the point of the lawsuit was to put SFCC's affirmative action plan on trial. However, SFCC's policy was to apply its affirmative action plan only to underrepresented positions. The Dean of Instruction position was not in an underrepresented class, so SFCC's affirmative action plan had absolutely no bearing in selecting Tom over Cerrato. Tom had been selected based purely on his superior qualifications.

The District Court found in favor of the defendants on all counts. On appeal, Cerrato again tried to put SFCC's affirmative action plan on trial, arguing that the very existence of an affirmative action plan was evidence of discrimination. But the 9th Circuit affirmed. In its opinion, the 9th Circuit rightly declined to rule on the legality of SFCC's affirmative action plan, as the plan had no effect on SFCC's decision not to hire Cerrato.

I have no doubt that Cerrato genu-

(See Windbags, p. 23)

Entertainment

Bon Appetit

by Babak Nikravesh

College-town fare, as you may well know, can be something of an adventure. One never knows what secrets a restaurant keeps. Take Mario's Italian Restaurant for example. A nice Italian place, inviting from the outside, aromatic from within—the sort of place your Sicilian grandmother might make note of had she strolled by. The truth? No Italian worth his parmesan would go near the place. Boorish, brackish and prego-esque—it's like Tony Danza trying to pass for Brando. Maybe the beer and garlic bread, but nothin' else.

The most alluring of restaurants may indeed prove to be the Siren of Westwood. Beware the glittering fake! Look below the surface a little and you may be surprised at what you'll find. Westwood teems with cafes and restaurants just waiting to be discovered. With a couple of dollars and a little diligence, you may just find what you're hungry for. But, if your stomach's insistent, try a couple of these in the meantime:

Hot Means Hot! Golden Gate Tandoori at 10959 Kinross may not have the best curry in town, but it boasts some of the best peppers around. Only the bold dare the vindaloo! Try the Chicken Tikka or the Bhuna dishes, with samosa appetizers and a bit of paswari nan bread. The servings are generous, and the service is both attentive and considerate. Most meat dinners run between \$10-12; veggies come cheaper at \$8-9. Lunch specials for two are a steal at \$12-18.

Milano's Italian Kitchen offers an airy, Mediterranean restaurant with indoor and outdoor seating—the perfect place for afternoon sangria or a casual evening for two. The food is artfully prepared and decoratively pre-

sented. The portions, while modest, are excellent. The Tortelloni Buongustaio, a mushroom filled pasta in parmesan cream sauce, will leave your taste buds dancing, as will the Tutti Colori Pappardelle, a chicken, sun-dried tomatoes, roasted peppers and spinach combination lavished in white cream sauce. The House Wine, a Mondavi selection, accompanies the pasta dishes especially well. Dinner for two with appetizers, wine and coffee will run you about \$40. Located at 1056 Westwood Blvd., valet parking is available for \$2.50 more.

Maloney's Sports Bar offers a variety of burgers, sandwiches, salads and munchies for lunch. The portions are great, especially for the \$5-6 price tag. They even boast the best cheesesteak this side of Philly, but one New Yorker I know is skeptical. This place won't amaze you, but it's satisfying all the same. The beers are good, especially with the satellite dish Saturday afternoons. Bruin football on your 10" screen? Save the money and buy a burger at Maloney's instead. 1000 Gayley Ave.

It's a bit of a haul, but Darband Persian Restaurant is well worth it. Located at 138 S. Beverly Dr. off Wilshire (about three miles towards 90210), this place won't disappoint you—Darband comes highly recommended from the local Iranian population. The chicken and beef kabobs will impress you, as will the heaping portions. If you're hungry for something new, try the tasty ghaimah or the khorshat deh gormeh sabzi over rice. Enjoy your meal with hot tea and poulakki, a burned sugar candy that looks a lot like amber. While the entrées are moderately priced at \$9-13, appetizers are relatively pricey at \$5-6.

Extraterritorial Studying

by Lise K. Ström, 2L

Face it: studying is part of law school, whether you're dutifully reading the casebook or attempting to memorize Emmanuel's Con. Law outline. But studying can be tedious, especially when your environment is bad. So, if you're tired of Johnny's uninviting naugahyde and find that the infamous library mural makes you wish you had followed your parents' advice and gone to medical school instead, alleviate the study doldrums and get the hell off campus. Although you can always study in the privacy of your own home, coffeehouses are my personal pick. Coffeehouses provide all the essential ingredients for studying: background noise, people, and drink. So remind yourself that law students are merely a subset of social homo sapiens and leave UCLA behind. A few alternative study sites follow. . .

If dilapidated parlor room is your idea of a good environment, go to the Novel Café in Santa Monica. To pose, sit out front and dismiss undesirables with a flip of your hair. To hide, sit in one of the many overstuffed chairs downstairs. To study, go upstairs where the tables are large enough to spread out all those attractive red and blue casebooks. Coffee, tea, and espresso drinks are available with caffeine hour running from 5 to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. (Two for one espresso drinks.) Coffee quality is fair. Musical selections are always surprising (and are sometimes reminiscent of bad Indian movie soundtracks). If suffering from ensuing law study ennui, there are plenty of used books to distract you. Novel Café, 212 Pier Avenue, Santa Monica, just off Main Street.

With tables the size - and shape - of Texas, Congo Square is a serious law student's paradise. Good also for rearranging ignorance with your study group buddies. I-could-have-done-that artwork adorns the walls while controlled grunge frequently plays in the background. While this café is usually busy at night, it is an oasis of white noise during the day and on weekends. Coffee, tea, espresso drinks and overpriced food sold. Cold drinks include syrupy Italian sodas. Coffeemeisters design the mocha with their own original chocolate syrup signature, ranging from squiggles to smily faces. Coffee quality is good. Oddly hip for the Third

Street Promenade (sufficiently distant from the ivy-covered brontosauri down the block). Sit outside to gawk. Congo Square, 1238 Third Street, Santa Monica, on the Promenade.

If you miss mall environs, go to the Santa Monica Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf. Excellent, non-yellowing fluorescent lighting with faux wood paneling makes you feel like you're in the burbs. Best whipped espresso shakes around, though. The tables are small and the espresso machine is sometimes deafeningly loud, but if you're into clean-n-tidy, this is your study spot. Music is absolutely forgettable, when playing. Try the Westwood outlet if you want to slum in marginally more high-brow circumstances, with nice antiqued shots of coffee beans on the walls. Expect Juan Valdez to arrive by burro. Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf, 200 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, near the Promenade; 1001 Gayley Avenue, Westwood.

If you really don't want to study, but feel like appearing in public with your law books for the unquestionable sex appeal, go pose at the Living Room on La Brea. Dim lighting assures that those tiny wrinkles you've developed in law school will be imperceptible while your eyesight continues to worsen. Although the path from door to counter is much shorter, you could not otherwise distinguish Ikea from this bistro. Decent coffee and tea with excellent desserts. Feel intimidated by people far more hip than you. Realize you are a law geek. The Living Room, 110 S. La Brea Avenue, near Beverly Blvd.

Insomnia Café: interior by the Addams family. Staff faintly resembles the Addams family, too. Decrepit velvet couches are a cozy, private alternative to the abandoned dining room tables scattered throughout this Beverly Boulevard café. Wrought-iron chandeliers obviously stolen from the Pirates of the Caribbean add childhood charm. But be forewarned, the mustard-yellow walls may cause indigestion. Coffee, tea and espresso drinks sold along with desserts. Coffee quality is fair. The music, though very original and eclectic, can be too loud for studying. When bored, count the laptop computers. Insomnia Café, 7286 Beverly Blvd., near La Brea Avenue.

Top Ten

Reasons UCLA Raised \$26 million for a New Library

10. Marginal chances for better graffiti.
9. No cushy chairs to drool on.
8. None of the exterior walls accommodate the mural.
7. January 17, 1994 (or where do you go in the pit in a strong aftershock?)
6. Lu Valle is overrun by too many educated roaches.
5. Westlaw wasn't happy in the pit.
4. SC's dean is tired of the complaints—by vagrant SC law students.
3. No place for a glass display of every hard bound law review volume containing faculty publications.
2. Not enough floor space for new books.
1. Unflattering comments found in law school guides that can no longer be found in the bookstore.

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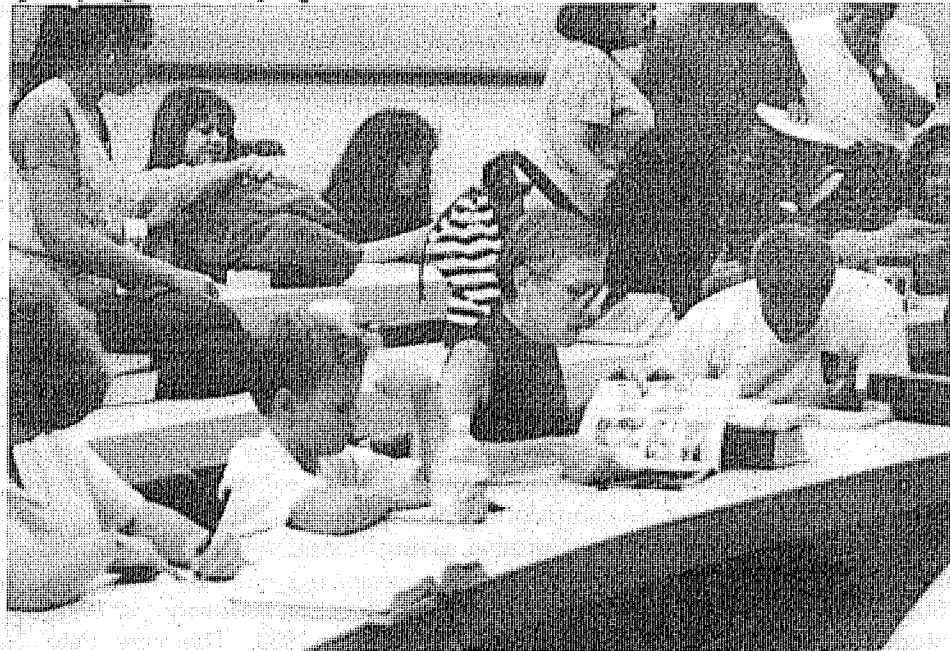
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Further evidence of the declining average age of incoming law students.

Films, Theater & Law

UCLAW Trial Film Festival

by Paul Bergman

Three of the greatest trial films ever made will highlight the UCLAW Trial Film Festival, to be held in Room 1447 on three Thursday evenings during the Fall Semester. After each film, an outstanding guest will moderate a discussion of the legal and moral issues raised by the film. Admission is free.

The Festival schedule is as follows:

Sept. 8: "Anatomy of a Murder"
Moderator: Judge Robert Altman of the Los Angeles Superior Court, who was recently named "Trial Judge of the Year" by the L.A. County Bar Association. ("Anatomy" is his all time favorite movie.) This film, originally "banned in Boston" and other cities, features Ben Gazzara as a husband charged with the murder of the man who allegedly raped his wife, played by Lee Remick. James Stewart is the country bumpkin defense attorney who loves courtroom combat, and George C. Scott (in his first major role) is magnificent as the steely prosecutor. Joseph N. Welch, who plays the Judge, was an actual judge who had gained fame for standing up to Sen. Joseph McCarthy during the Army McCarthy hearings into Communist infiltration of the U.S. Army. And Duke Ellington composed the film's famous jazz score. Afterwards, Judge Altman will lead a discussion of the many ethical and tactical issues raised by this dramatic film.

Sept. 29: "Inherit the Wind."
Moderator: UCLAW's own Prof. Julian Eule. This film is a dramatic and realistic account of the 1925 "Scopes monkey trial," in which a Tennessee schoolteacher was charged with the crime of teaching the theory of evolution. It features some of the most memorable trial scenes ever put on film. Among the out-

standing performers are Spencer Tracy as Clarence Darrow (who defended the schoolteacher); Fredric March as William Jennings Bryan (the special prosecutor); and Gene Kelly as the cynical H. L. Mencken (whose newspaper articles about the trial helped it gain national prominence). Prof. Eule will lead a discussion about the actual trial and the current state of the law regarding the conflict between science and religion as well as the teaching of evolution and creation science.

Oct. 20: "To Kill a Mockingbird."
Moderator: Edi Faal, Esq., a highly respected trial attorney and lecturer at the USC law school. Mr. Faal recently defended Damian "Football" Williams in the "Reginald Denny" beating case. This poignant and memorable film features Gregory Peck's Oscar winning performance as the small town Southern lawyer who risks his career and his children's safety to represent a black man falsely accused of raping a white woman. Mr. Faal will lead a discussion about the pressures on attorneys who represent unpopular clients.

Each film will be shown at 6:30 p.m.; the discussions will end around 9:30 p.m. While admission is free, students will need to pick up tickets in advance. Tickets will be available from Phi Delta Phi representatives in the Main Lobby of the law school from 12 P.M. of the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday preceding each showing. Students may queue at the door starting at 6:15 for any unused seats.

The Festival was put together by Professors Asimow, Knaplund, Biegel and Bergman. It is sponsored by Phi Delta Phi, which will sell refreshments at the door.

The Muzak Man

By Ken Graham

An ad hoc group of students, staff and faculty known as "403 N.W. 2d 143" is once again organizing the annual UCLAW Musical. This year's show, "The Muzak Man," will be held on Saturday evening, February 4, 1995 in Rolfe Hall Auditorium with performances at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m. Members of the law school community are invited to join in this fund raiser for the UCLA Public Interest Law Foundation. Anyone interested in singing, acting, dancing, playing a musical instrument or otherwise assisting in the theatrical production is welcome. No prior experience is required.

The 1995 show is based on the music of Meredith Willson's Broadway hit "The Music Man." The play is a futuristic tale of a group of young lawyers who use a virtual reality research system called "Pestlaw" to return to the 19th century in search of the true story of the Supreme Court's leading decision on personal jurisdiction in *Pennoyer v. Neff*. Throughout the performance, the actors spoof all those things that UCLAW holds dear: law, lawyers and social change.

"The Muzak Man" has a large cast of characters consisting of a chorus, actors, dancers and musicians. Because there are two performances and each performance has a separate cast, the show can accommodate everyone who wants to participate. Auditions are required only for lead role positions.

Rehearsals are held in the evenings from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. in the student lounge during the first four weeks of the second semester. However, not all cast members are called for every rehearsal. The time commitment varies depending on the role so if you have only a limited time available, there is probably a role that suits your needs.

"The Muzak Man" will also be needing backstage assistance with

props, lighting and ticket sales. The cast is also looking for an official photographer and an artist to do a logo for a T-shirt design.

The UCLAW Musical now has several hundred alumni scattered in law firms across the country. Most students join the show not to pad their resume or to learn the secret handshake, but to join with faculty, staff and their classmates in a venture that is cooperative rather than competitive. Professor Ken Karst once called it "our annual communal ritual." Many graduates call it "the most memorable experience in law school."

Participants in past shows have come from all segments of the law school community. Students who "don't have the time" to take part, might be surprised to know that casts have been top-heavy with students who have also been active in organizations ranging from Law Review and Moot Court to The Federalist Society and El Centro Legal. While there have been a few self-styled "goof-offs", these include and are outnumbered by show alumni who have gone on to become judges and law professors.

Over half of the faculty have participated in past shows. Some are regulars in the faculty chorus while others have taken lead roles, including Kris Knaplund, Ken Karst, Al Moore, Allison Anderson, and Gary Schwartz. Professors Alleyne, McGee and Asimow were stalwarts in the old faculty band and Evan Caminker, Steve Derian and Clyde Spillenger formed a rock group for last year's show.

If you are interested in joining 403 N.W. 2d 143 or want more information, pick up a sign-up sheet at the main bulletin board and other locations around the law school. Returning the form does not obligate you in any way but it gets you on the mailing list for announcements regarding auditions, rehearsals, and the like.

Cheer for Anarchy

by Marcus McClosky, 1L

Natural Born Killers is a psychological and philosophical masterpiece that explores the unanswerable questions which have perplexed humanity throughout history. Is our life predestined, or do we act out of free will? Is the nature of humanity basically good or basically evil? What is fact and what is fiction? How do we differentiate subjectivity from objectivity? Is there a God? Obviously, Stone is unable to answer these questions, but he does a fine job of addressing them. If you would like to see what he has to say about

them, though, you'll have to see the film for yourself.

Natural Born Killers follows Mickey and Mallory Knox, played by Woody Harrelson and Juliette Lewis, through their initial meeting (given in flashback), their three-week killing spree throughout the American southwest, their capture and subsequent imprisonment. My only previous exposure to Harrelson is through his character of Woody in *Cheers*, so, going into the film, I was somewhat skeptical as to his ability to portray a mass murderer, but he is excellent in the part. Lewis, whom I have always seen as somewhat psychotic anyway, is a natural in her role. Mallory is not just Mickey's sidekick, but is a true menace in her own right, which is vastly preferable to the standard violent summer flick tradition of strong men and helpless women. When they first meet, Mickey is a butcher delivering a leaking, 50-pound bag of meat to Mallory's sexually abusive father.

As Mallory descends the stairs, their eyes meet, and Mickey lays out the theme of the film. Covered in blood, he asks Mallory if she likes meat. "I could

learn to like it," she replies. He then tells her that fate has brought her and him together to this point, and they steal her father's car for the evening. Thus begins their wild romantic relationship.

Mallory does indeed learn to like butchery and carnage, and as Mickey is serving time for the theft of the auto, her anger grows. Upon Mickey's release, the two lovers return to Mallory's house to murder her parents. Her father "deserves" to die for sexually abusing Mallory. Her mother "deserves" her fate, too, as she permitted the abuse to take place. As Mickey says later in the film, everyone he kills "deserves" to die; he's just the messenger who delivers their fate.

I found myself accepting this premise, and actually enjoyed watching the brutal exterminations, which, I imagine, is Stone's intention. Once the two were imprisoned, I began to yearn for the inevitable prison break, knowing it would be bloody and gruesome, backed by a soundtrack of loud industrial music and maybe even a few ex-

plosions. At this point, Stone brings in the character of Gale (Robert Downey Jr.), a tabloid television reporter who cares for nothing but ratings. Mickey denies to Gale that his killings are the true crime, claiming that there is a purity in what he does.

Maybe it was fate, as Mickey claims, that made the Knoxes killers, and maybe it was the abusive environments of their youth, but Mickey refuses to claim responsibility for his nature. Tabloids and the media, he claims, are the true criminals, as they pervert his ends and bring him star status for doing what to him comes naturally. This implies that the mass consumers of America are what fuels his evil. Impossible, I thought. I refused to believe that I could be responsible for the crimes of two movie murderers. But I am.

Violence sells, and the more we buy, the more will be produced. I cannot escape with the excuse that this is a fiction and purely entertainment. The line between entertainment and truth is gray. We have television programs

like Entertainment Tonight, which reports entertainment as news. America's Most Wanted is entertainment. Geraldo is entertainment. The evening news is entertainment.

Ratings drive these shows, not the quest for objective truth. Like it or not, the O. J. Simpson trial is entertainment, as were the John Wayne Bobbitt trial, the Menendez brothers trial, the Jeffrey Dahmer trial, the William Kennedy Smith trial... Some people claim that the telecasting of these spectacles is good for America, as it educates people about jurisprudence and the American legal system, but I cannot believe that. If people wanted education, they would watch PBS, or, better yet, read a book. If they thought they were being educated, they would turn the television off. As future attorneys, not only will we be buying the product of violence, we will be packaging, marketing, and selling it. So go see *Natural Born Killers*. Enjoy the violence and cheer for anarchy and the breakdown of the American justice system. I know I did.

Just realize what you're doing.

Diary of a Mad 1L: WHEN LAWS COLLIDE

by Todd Adler, 1L

IT WAS FRIDAY NIGHT. I GOT HOME FROM SCHOOL EARLY AND KNEW I HAD SOME BREATHING SPACE BEFORE I HAD TO START IN ON THE NEXT WEEK'S READING. I IGNORED THE CONTRACTS BOOK ON MY DESK AND SAT DOWN ON THE COUCH. SOON, SOON I'D PLUNGE BACK INTO THE WORLD OF THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES AND EXCULPATORY CLAUSES, BUT FOR HALF AN HOUR OR SO I'D KICK BACK WITH SOME LIGHT, FUN READING. I POPPED THE CAP OFF A WINE COOLER, PUT MY FEET UP ON THE COFFEE TABLE, AND PICKED UP THE BLUEBOOK.

I hummed happily to myself as I revelled in Rule 10.2.1(a) and chuckled at the witty examples of proper citation provided by the Bluebook's blueblooded editors. I'm not sure how long it was before I became aware of someone reading over my shoulder. I looked up and a face swam into focus, a familiar face. It was someone I knew, a woman I hadn't seen in a long time. For a moment the name eluded me... and then I remembered her. She was my girlfriend.

I glanced at my watch. Yes, it was

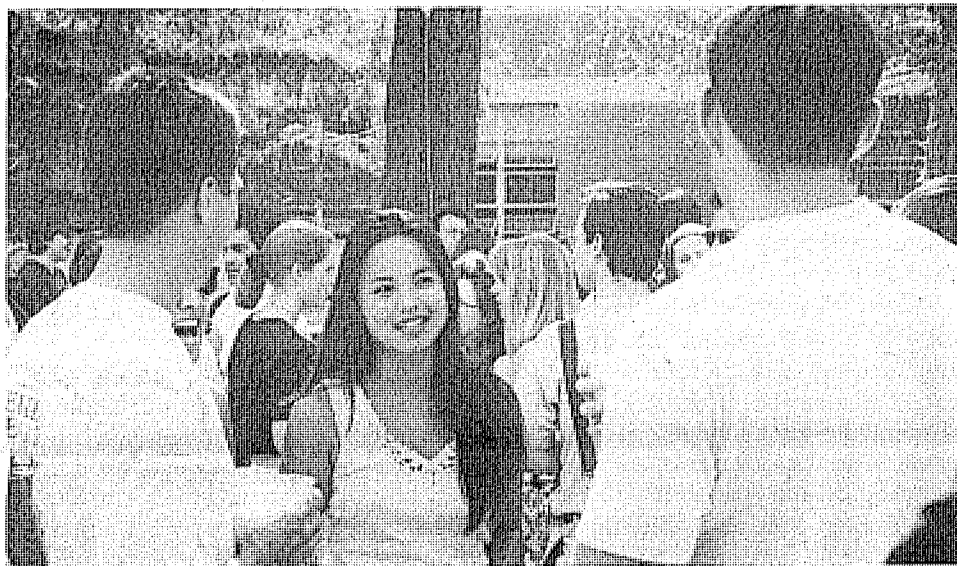
past five, she'd slipped in from work and I'd been too engrossed in my reading to notice. But now my concentration was broken with her peering over my shoulder this way.

"Look," I said—rather petulantly, I admit—"if you want to borrow the book I'll be finished with it in a second. I need to start on my contracts reading anyway."

She stared at me, speechless.

"Alright, alright," I said, closing the book. "Here, just take it." I got up,

See Diary, p. 23



Students gather (with suds) in the Shapiro courtyard.

Room with a View: Mining Legal Opportunities in Montana

by Robert Jystad, 2L

Glenn Close and her sister own a cafe in Missoula.

Lynn and I just spent two weeks at my parents' retirement home on Flathead Lake. Actually retirement "lodge." 4000 square feet enclosed by 12-inch logs and a mammoth river rock fireplace.

"Isn't this amazing?" my father asks. It certainly is for him. Star child of humble origin in Kalispell. After 2-1/2 decades of practicing medicine in California, he now shares in the opulence of Montana's haute couture. John Lithgow's "Camp Runnamuck" is just up the shore. Next to Lithgow lives Kalispell's most prominent attorney, Cal Robinson. I met Cal, an old friend of the Jystads, this summer. His firm, like the Flathead Valley, is growing and growing fast.

"We work with Lithgow, Carol Burnett and Jim Nabors. Last night I had steaks with Phil Jackson."

My eyes glaze.

"Football?"

"Coach of the Chicago Bulls."

"Oh."

Their friendship, apparently, goes way back. Celebrity status is new to Montana. So is opportunity.

When I was 12 years old, we escaped the perpetual depression that many locals link to Anaconda Copper (later Kennecott, remember Allende?) and ALCOA. The new ore is not a precious metal. It is refuge. "The Last Best Place." And it is good for the state. People seeking refuge bring business. Cal is proud of his assistance to a small entrepreneur who turned \$5800 into a

\$100 million tool company.

International? Yes, there are a number of American companies in Germany, Belgium, and England with Cal's name on their check stubs. "I don't mean to be discouraging, Bob, but in Kalispell now there is an attorney for every 160 people. That's more per capita than the city of Chicago."

I tell him of an upcoming appointment I have with a firm in Missoula.

"Which one?"

"Milodragovich."

"Good firm. Do you know Garlington, Lohn & Robinson?"

"Sure. I am trying to arrange a meeting with Chuck McNeil."

"I interviewed Chuck. Good attorney. My brother's firm stole him from us."

He acts interested. Says he'll be in touch. I feel good. Lynn and I take a boat out on Flathead Lake. Water and air crystal clear. Soporific waves rock the boat as we drift unanchored, reflecting on life in the Big Sky country and our upcoming whitewater trip in Glacier Park. Another lakeside mansion goes up on shore. Gucci's Bob Lee chose an island. Eccentric. Put a shooting gallery in the basement. Liz Claiborn bought a mountain. Locals says she's nice but "manly."

I picked up Redfield's *Celestine Prophecy* my first day in Flathead. Placed ornamentally on a living room coffee table. I am an agnostic on issues of spirit and matter. But the idea that humans unnecessarily compete for "energy" lit up a speck of gray matter. Es-

See Montana, p. 25

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The Eagle

by Nicole Marie Ricci, 2L

[Very Loosely Adapted From Edgar Allen Poe's "The Raven,"
And Dedicated To All One-Ls Everywhere]

Once upon an evening, weary, I sat perusing casebook dreary,
Determined to distinguish model penal code from common law.
Attempting anxiety to confine, whilst vaguely fending off madness, borderline.
I didst outline, outline, outline all these intricacies of the law
(a full-time occupation of every first-year student of law,
At the UCLA School of Law).

Then o'er the campus rooftops bleak, I heard an eerie midnight shriek;
Another one-L pushed to his pique was the conclusion I didst draw.
When, through my open window, front and center, this impressive bird didst enter,
Keen of eye with mien of Mentor, my full attention he didst draw -
Created to inspire awe, this bird of prey with fearsome claw,
On campus at the UCLA School of Law.

I knew *Aquila Legalis* his name must be, more commonly known
as "legal eagle" to you and me,
No question of this could there be, no turkey he, this bird learned in the law.
Atop my bookcase he didst perch, the better his eagle eye my soul to search,
From some ivory-tower aerie perch, the daunting creature that I saw,
This legal eagle, haunting a lowly first-year student of the law,
On campus at the UCLA School of Law.

This bird, with his beak aquiline, didst my confidence sorely undermine,
As he sat there, stern and saturnine, practice test, unanswered, in his claw,
I dared ask of this most legal eagle, with his bearing almost regal,
"Tell me, where's justice in all this that's legal and doth me overawe?"
"How doth all this legal mumble-jumble not stick within thy craw?"
Quoth the eagle, "It's the law."

Palsgraf, Polemis, Wagon Mound, Ploof! Causes, "but for" and
proximate, therein's proof.
"Do we to Adam and Eve a trail of blame draw? Favor Andrews, and could it be law?"
Favor underdogs! Favor bosses! Apportion blame and spread the losses!
"How justify it — and where is there a line to draw —
In this inedible, oft hard-to-swallow tort law?"
Quoth the eagle, "It's the law."

The mens rea of an offense (intent, wanton disregard, or negligence)
With actus reus and attendant circumstance are crucial to criminal law,
Where we have manslaughter and murder by degrees with mitigating
circumstances and insanity pleas.
No doubt the latter of these would excuse any first-year student of the law.
"Is not Socratic method also 'adequate provocation' at common law?"
Quoth the eagle, "It's the law."

If all the rest drives not a one-L ga-ga, there's collateral estoppel and res judicata,
In civil procedure (the insider's guide to the law).
All this procedure is so hard to take, then it's amended by committee o'er winter break,
And, following that, we have an earthquake (a mere day's
diversion at the UCLA School of Law.
"Are not after-shocks predictable with the Socratic method of teaching law?"
Quoth the eagle, "It's the law."

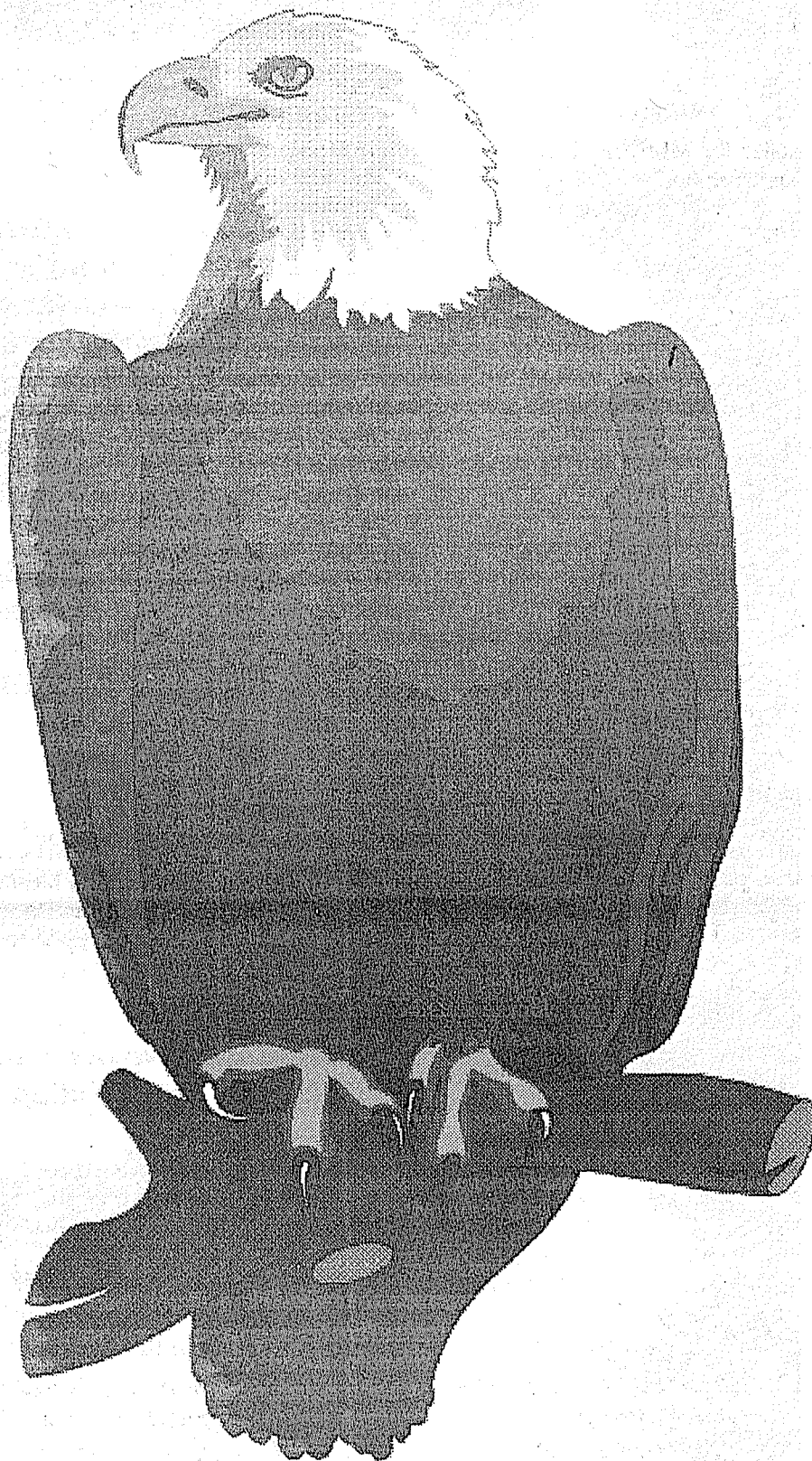
As all this in my mind didst mingle, my GTE telephone didst jingle,
Perhaps, someone from this dismal, dark despair wouldst me withdraw
From this dreadful state dejected-no, it's my boyfriend; he feels neglected.
"Tell me, bird, is there no respite from all this that at my brain
doth gnaw?"
"How do I learn it—how discern it—all this that seems so fraught with flaw?"
Quoth the eagle, "It's the law."

Promisors, promisees, assignors, assignees, obligors, obligees—
Well established are rights and duties of these in the study of contract law.
So worthy of contemplation, this cow "with calf," Sherwood's legal aberration,
Is due many hours of consideration by every first-year student of the law.
"Sole case of its kind in all creation, what conclusion shouldst
I draw?"
Quoth the eagle, "It's the law."

First to capture wins in *Pierson v. Post*. Possession is what matters most.
This is stressed uppermost in the study of property law.
What becomes of Blackacre on death of "B" (or after deaths
of heirs of "C")
(Or simultaneous deaths of "A" and "D") is clearly defined under the law.
"But, with ambiguities enough to make any one-L snap, what about
this Rule Against Perpetuities (RAP) in property law?"
Quoth the eagle, "It's the law."

And what of hours spent in deep devotion, pondering "chickens at rest"
and "cows in motion,"
And wheat causing Wickard such commotion with the constitutional
commerce clause?"
Carolene Products, footnote four, all one-L's remember evermore,
A footnote important to explore, in the study of constitutional law.
"But, how justify we 'any conceivable basis' to dispute economic due
process cases under the law?"
Quoth the eagle, "It's the law."

There, still he sitteth and blinketh not-damn Socrates and all his lot—
A cast of pity he hath not-this legal eagle, expert in law.
Here, still I sitteth, midst Gilbert's and Legalines, mere legal eaglet, completing outlines.
Resolute am I, determined to master this study of the law,
this beleaguering, fatiguing, intriguing subject—the law.
Repeateth we all, "It's the law."



Diversity, Cont. from 1

herself to a tree. Of course, there is the pilot who flew B52 missions during desert Storm, subsequent to which he conducted research on orangutans in Borneo. Meeting and mingling with class members reveals that the list of fascinating phenomena goes on and on.

Although the element of diversity runs deeper this year, academic achievements, GPA averages and LSAT scores are consistent with results of preceding classes, with an average 3.46 GPA and LSAT scores over 161. More than 89 undergraduate represented with 68 students from UCLA, 61 from Berkeley, 20 from Stanford, and between 6 and 12 from University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Harvard,

UCSD, Pomona, Irvine, Davis and Michigan.

"Using academic criteria as a base, we sought to bring together the most unique and diverse group of students as a means of allowing them to learn from and stimulate one another." reflects Dean McGeary, adding that such cultural and ethnic enrichment should greatly enhance the legal education and future employment prospects. "Students from diverse background can take their expertise back to benefit their communities." he comments.

The results of all this diversity: a whole range of interesting background-related career aspirations? Enthralling lunch time adventures? or, 337 perspective variations on Scot Turow's IL!

PILF Summer, Cont. from 1

easier for MMLAP to offer me a position for the past summer.

My experience as a Summer Law Clerk for MMLAP was very rewarding. I was able to relate to the farmworkers and feel, for the first time, that I could help to make a difference in their lives. My most rewarding experience was to help in the deletion of a state-wide policy that excluded the children of undocumented farmworkers from child day care services offered by MIDSS. MIDSS policy was

"I came to this country ... with no legal documents, and for several years did farmwork in the San Joaquin Valley."

to require all family members to show a social security card and that both parents were working, to prove that they had an employment need in order to secure child day care services. Needless to say that, in the migrant farmworkers' population, some of the parents or family members do not have a social security card as they are going through immigration process. Their children, the beneficiaries of child care, were otherwise qualified as American citizens.

After my research on Title XX of the Social Security Act and existing case law, MMLAP challenged the policy on constitutional grounds of equal protection. As a result of this challenge, MIDSS deleted its policy of requesting a social security card for all family members. Now, the social security card is only required for the children who are the beneficiaries and not the parents or other family members. When I learned of the change, I felt a sense of accomplishment. I was able to help my people and make a difference in their lives.

Thanks PILF.

Diary, Cont. from 8

handed her the book, and walked toward my desk.

My contracts prof had given us 30 pages of cases to read and assigned a contract drafting exercise "just to keep you on your toes." With all this time on our toes, it was a wonder the 1Ls weren't prancing through the halls like an army of Baryshnikovs.

I tried to sit down at the desk, but my girlfriend blocked my path.

"Now look here," she started, "I think I've been very understanding these first few weeks of law school, but there's a limit. It's Friday night. Don't you remember? You promised we'd go out and spend the evening together."

I pondered. I had to start on contracts because after that there was reading for criminal, lawyering skills, and worst of all, torts. Our torts professor had given us not only 40 pages of reading, but had asked us to prepare arguments both for and against the existence of a supreme being, and to define any liability issues that might affect Him or Her. Torts class seemed just a tad too philosophical. Sometimes I wondered what exactly it had to do with reaping huge damage awards in personal injury cases.

"Darling," I said, because with all the pondering about torts class I still couldn't remember her name, "I may have made a quote 'promise' but I certainly didn't intend it to be binding. After all," I smiled at her patronizingly, "where's the consideration?"

"The what? Talk about considerate, I've

Women in JAG, Cont. from 1

ers enter as 1st Lieutenants and shortly thereafter can attain Captain. If one were just to enter the Army through ROTC or Officer Candidate School, the rank of Captain could take from four to five years. Interns are not required to join the Army and hence are classified as civilian government employees.

I spent the summer at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center which is located in Aurora, Colorado. My duties included research in medical malpractice and health care law. Fitzsimons hosted a smaller JAG office which included 5 attorneys with a staff of 7 civilian and military personnel. Despite its size, the office bustled with assorted legal quandaries, providing me with a broad legal experience guided by the very helpful and involved group of JAG officers and staff.

The JAG Corps office, like a large law firm, consists of a group of professional men and women who defend clients, provide legal services and create legal documents. Yet, on post there are no power suits and no high-rise buildings — just dress blues, "sir" and "ma'am," salutes and Old Glory.

been so sweet to you I've got honey sweating out of my pores! Now I want you to give me some attention. You said you'd take me out tonight and that's what you're going to do."

"Come now, you expect an equity remedy? You know I'm busy yet you insist on specific performance?"

"Oh jeez," she said. "Are you still hung up on that performance anxiety thing? I'm not talking about sex, I'm talking about you looking at me the way you used to— as the woman you love. Or at least like a human being. I'm not trying to make a federal case out of this, I just think it's common sense that if this relationship is going to work we've got to spend more time together."

"First of all," I said, "there's certainly no federal jurisdiction here. Secondly, while a standard of reasonableness might apply to our agreement, I've yet to learn of 'common sense' being used to interpret terms." I shrugged. "I don't know, maybe that comes second semester."

At this point she threw her hands up and screamed. Then she marched from the room, got a jacket out of the closet, and slammed the door behind her as she left.

I looked at the door. I got the feeling she hadn't understood a word I'd said. Our positions were so different, it was like comparing appeals and oranges. When the law of desire conflicts with the law of contracts, which one governs? I stared a moment longer, suddenly remembered her name.

I turned back to my desk and the casebook waiting on top.



Windbags, Cont. from 5

inely believed that he was more qualified for the position than Tom. I also have no doubt that Cerrato was a victim of his own self-induced hot air brainwashing. Like Dirk at McDonald's, Cerrato had probably convinced himself that he had "decades of major public policy making experience" at an "internationally respected academic institution." The problem, of course, is that Tom could boast the same experience, and more, so nobody was fooled.

Now it's one thing to argue that a white person with a higher test score and greater experience is discriminated against when passed over in favor of a

person of color with a lower test score and lesser experience. **Are whites truly "victimized" by affirmative action, or ... have better access to ... allow their side ... to be aired?**

While I think the argument is simplistic because it operates under a number of questionable assumptions, I understand the argument. But it's quite another thing to argue, as Cerrato does, that the mere existence of an affirmative action program automatically results in discrimination against a particular white individual. Yet this is a common sentiment.

This leads to a fundamental question: Are whites truly "victimized" by affirmative action, or do disgruntled whites simply have better access to legal, media and social infrastructures that allow their side of the story to be aired more often, and to a larger audience?

In a world where reality is all too often the result of unchallenged repetition, one can easily see how a constant bombardment of anecdotes — truthful or otherwise — can create an avalanche of affirmative action "victims" where there really are none. And with the debate so skewed, it's easy to see how a buffoon like Cerrato can become a "hero" to some people in a manner that does no justice whatsoever to the true — and often silent — victims of genuine discrimination. I frankly have little patience for people like Cerrato because his ilk are bent on warping the affirmative

"Affirmative action is about doing justice, as best we can, in a difficult world full of complex problems."

debate into something that it is not. Affirmative action is not about white victims versus undeserving minorities. Affirmative action is about doing justice, as best we can, in a difficult world full of complex problems that nobody has all the right answers to. And until enough of us realize this, the affirmative action debate will remain little more than a cynical tool of political divide and conquer.

Ultimately, America must come to grips with reality. If we truly believe that people, in the aggregate, are created equal, then wide and persistent disparities among large groups of people can only be explained in terms of unequal treatment by those in power against the powerless. My fear is that too many Americans don't really believe that we are all created equal; thus, in their minds, disparities are not only justified, but are the objectively correct outcome, and any attempt to correct these disparities can only come at the "expense" of the "deserving." I really hope I'm wrong. If not, then the Dirks and the Frank Cerratos of the world are more likely to gain more power, not because they have superior qualifications, but because they are superior in the ability to fool people, including themselves.



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Sink Our State, Cont. from 4

health-related services. (Advocacy Matters 7/20/94 Vol.2/Num.4).

The argument that Prop. 187 will encourage undocumented workers to return to their homelands and thus elicit a reduction of crime and the elevation of the living standard for "legal" Americans is severely flawed.

First, the idea that eliminating undocumented aliens will reduce crime, oversimplifies the causes of crime in America. Moreover, not only will this new law not work as a deterrent, it has the potential of leading to more crime. Many undocumented immigrants come from countries so impoverished that even access to emergency medical care is a benefit. Denying them access to public services here will only equalize California with where they came from, except that the income they earn here illegally will still be far more than they could ever earn in their own country.

Making Illegal, Cont. from 4

In total, the state auditor general estimates that illegal immigration costs California between \$3 billion and \$5 billion a year.

From these figures, the need for action against illegal immigration seems readily apparent. However, there has been a tremendous outcry from many of the so called "immigrant rights" groups claiming that Proposition 187 is the epitome of evil. Let us now examine some of the arguments used by opponents of Proposition 187.

Argument #1 — "Immigrants actually contribute more in taxes than they take out in social services." — OK, I can accept that as the truth. There was a study by the Urban Institute which showed that California immigrants contribute about \$30 billion in tax revenue and receive only \$18.7 billion in government services. However, please notice that these figures pertain to immigrants in general, not to illegal immigrants. Of course, opponents of 187 tend to overlook this little technicality and recklessly spew this argument in a deliberate attempt to mislead the public. As much as opponents of 187 would like to forget it, there is a tremendous difference between an immigrant and an illegal immigrant. Proposition 187 is only aimed at illegal immigrants.

Argument #2 — "Illegal immigrants are going to stay here no matter what we do so isn't better to educate them and keep them healthy rather than have them become part of an illiterate, disease spreading underclass?" — This is the classic capitulation argument. Basically this argument is saying, "we can't stop them, so why try." The problem is that if we continue sending this message to the rest of the world, people will continue taking us up on our offer. People

Montana, Cont. from 8

pecially the notion that we learn our energy-sucking strategies from our parents. Intimidating parents create pathetic children. Aloof parents raise interrogators. In any event, Redfield advocates mountain peaks and virgin forests instead of human beings. I'll buy that for a dollar.

Margaret Sanner, who interviewed me at Milodragovich, Dale, Steinbrenner & Binner, held up the mirror. She gave me pause to think whether I should impose myself, at best a former Montanan, on the locals. Peggie brings class to the state, East Coast class, which, needless to say, is a rough fit. She did not seem fully convinced the beauty of west-

Second, the proposal that Prop. 187 will have the effect of raising the standard of living for Californians brings to mind many troubling scenarios. A few examples include:

#1: an undocumented child infected with polio, measles, tuberculosis etc. is in line at the grocery store (since they wouldn't be in school) next to a documented pregnant woman. Even if that documented woman is vaccinated, she could still become infected. Vaccination is not 100% effective. I doubt the shield of documentation will protect her or her unborn documented child from being exposed to a virus. The small cost of a vaccination to that undocumented child could prevent a much larger burden to that woman and her family.

#2: an undocumented child's parents are able to get false documents which allow the child to attend school. This child sits next to a documented child. The undocumented child has any vari-

ety of illness that with a vaccine or prompt attention could be treated. But, the parents of the child do not want to risk any more exposure to the authorities than they have to. By the time they take the child to the emergency room, the school population and anyone else who has had contact with them is now in danger of becoming infected.

#3: an undocumented pregnant woman does not seek prenatal care for fear of being deported. She shows up at the emergency room and delivers a baby that is born in need of medical care. This baby (an American citizen) is now an expense to the tax payers at a cost far greater than if the mother had received free pre-natal care.

These scenarios point to the obvious conclusion that Prop 187 offers little hope of raising living standards and may possibly lower them for people of this State. Californians should not be asked to endanger their lives or

the lives of their families in an effort to prevent people from living in this country illegally. Denying undocumented immigrants access to health care, education and public services endangers us all.

Moreover, elimination of undocumented immigrants would seriously offset several industries, such as hotel/food services, construction and agriculture. The costs of "detection reporting" will be passed to consumers in the form of higher prices. Lower prices which resulted from undocumented immigrants' reluctance to ask for decent wages will be lost.

Even if Prop. 187 would save California money, implementing this new policy raises moral, ethical and humanitarian concerns. The possibility that documented human beings will live side by side with other human beings who cannot read, write, or contribute to the society in which they live is reminiscent of the days of slavery.

er stands before a judge and presents an argument, it is not so much the argument but the lawyer's reputation earned from previous arguments that proves most convincing. One's identity is comprised in part of the reputation one has earned, and that identity should be allowed to follow the individual into the exam room as easily as the ideas and facts he has memorized. What is the difference between the skill it takes to master a class and the effort it takes to earn a reputation during the teaching of that very class? A person's reputation and the quality of his work should not be divorced from one another, and outside the confines of graduate school, the two are most happily married.

In countless other interactions, the identity of the individual performing the act is more important than the act itself. A kiss from a lover warrants a smile. That same kiss from a stranger warrants an arrest. When Judge Learned Hand speaks people listen. When Judge Reinhold speaks people don't. Is this fair? Of course it is. In most of these cases the reputation is earned and proven through hard work and dedication. It's not that easy to fool law professors when they see the writing as well as the author who stands behind the words he wrote. Law Professors, you see, aren't half as stupid as they appear to be.

Anonymous grading is simply an analgesic for the real world, but the effects of this pain killer will wear off all too soon. And it will be a rude awakening to the unprepared students who can't talk their way out of the same paper bag they wore on their heads during their 3-year hiatus from the truth. Those students should realize that they are protected only in the sand castle of anonymous grading on the shores of an imaginary Utopia. And Reality is coming in with an unrelenting tide.

A lawyer's practice hinges on his or her reputation. When that law-

"3485" is Steve Chahine, 2L

I enjoyed the coincidence of my lawyering skills final. Hollywood type seduces a local contractor away from a much less lucrative job restoring Main Street for a historical celebration. The Hollywood type, who likes to parade down Main street in his limo, wants a river rock facing on his ranch (not style) home. Not a pretty picture. Sup-

ports Julia Phillips' contention that most of Hollywood is so uneducated "they read moving their lips" (You'll Never Eat Lunch in This Town Again; Signet 1992).

But that is the new Montana. Prospectors for luxurious isolation. It is mostly a good thing. And maybe I have a place in it.

ern Montana was worth the loss of prestige associated with the BIG firm. I took it she used to work for one of them.

"Even the Dean of the Law School," whom she knows well being married to a faculty member, "is surprised at the cost of housing in Missoula."

My translation: Don't think the low cost of living makes up for the low salaries. I tried a quality of life line which didn't take.

"Don't get me wrong. I'm a big Missoula booster."

"Of course."

The pay?

Nine dollars an hour.

I'll be in touch.

Grading, Cont. from 5

were wolf who locks himself in the basement because he knows if set free he would kill the innocent. Such admirable restraint. In *Plessy v. Ferguson* the solution for bigotry was to place different groups of people in "separate but equal" train cars. Today our solution is to place everyone in the same train car but this train car has no windows and no lights so everyone remains hidden in the shadows of anonymity. We have moved from segregation to congregation but the bigotry still exists and nobody seems to mind. All anonymous grading does is hide the prejudices we know and accept in ourselves. Concealing the problem and its associated guilt is, alas, the best the human animal is capable of accomplishing. I suppose there is something to be said for keeping ourselves in the dark. Turning the lights on now would only hurt our eyes.

Some will argue that the goal of anonymous grading is not to control racial or gender biases, but simply to clean the slate of all impressions so the final exams will be graded objectively. But clean the slate of what? If a student speaks in class, projects his ideas eloquently, and displays a mastery of the subject throughout the semester, does this not speak volumes about his ability? Since when is earning a good reputation considered an unfair advantage? To be a champion of the oppressed, however misguided, is one thing, to be a champion of mediocrity is another.

If racial and social equality demand I become a number for a day, then so be it, but I'll be damned if I'm going to relinquish my reputation and my identity because someone feels sorry for the screw-up in the back row who wouldn't raise his hand if you stuffed a gun in his back and said, "stick 'em up".

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But that is the new Montana. Prospectors for luxurious isolation. It is mostly a good thing. And maybe I have a place in it.

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THE LAW SCHOOL PROCESS

*Professors Jeff A. Fleming and Susan P. Sneidermiller
Attorneys at Law, Fleming's Fundamentals of Law*

To achieve success in law school, one must understand the process of the law school experience. Law school requires more than just the simple task of memorizing the legal rules shaping our society. If law school merely required the ability to memorize rules of law, any first year undergraduate could do it. Law students, particularly those in their first year, must understand that the real challenge of law school comes from the ability to analyze the application of those rules in the context of a factual situation that puts those rules at issue.

The ability to analyze is the pure essence of legal training. It is often referred to as "the ability to think like a lawyer." Analysis is the professional skill that must be developed and nurtured from the first day of law school. Those who devote the majority of their study time to memorizing rules, but spend little time developing the skill of analysis, do not fully understand the process of law school.

Learning the rules of law is the first step in law school. This can be achieved in many ways. Casebooks, hornbooks, legal outlines and other sources are readily available for this purpose. Most law students will utilize a combination of these sources to learn the rules of law. However, to truly grasp the meaning of the law requires a thorough understanding of the second step in the legal process; the application of the rules. Without understanding the application of the rules, the ability to recite them is just a hollow gesture.

The ability to analyze can be most effectively developed through the casebook method. The casebook method exposes students to the controversies that confront our courts on a daily basis. These are the controversies that demand careful consideration and resolution through the application of the legal rules.

Cases contain not only the rules of law. More importantly, they contain the facts of the controversy and the rationale that was instrumental in guiding the court to its ultimate decision. The rationale of the case provides the reasons that the court applied the rules to the facts and public policy considerations raised in the case. Understanding the rationale of the case is the essence of case.

Analyzing cases requires time, patience and diligence. First, the facts of the case must be read and understood. Students must be able to comprehend the facts. In doing so, they can determine which case facts are relevant and which are irrelevant. Relevant facts are those that are important to the outcome of the case. These are the facts that the court considered pivotal when analyzing how the case should be decided. Irrelevant facts are those that provide background information which may be helpful to fully understanding the facts of the matter but are not significant to the outcome of the case. Students must be able to differentiate between relevant and irrelevant facts when analyzing a case. This skill is developed only through practice. To expect otherwise is sheer folly.

Once the facts of a case are understood, students must be able to identify the rules of law that the court applied to that situation. The rule is called the holding of the case. Consistent application of the rules of law are the cornerstones that provide continuity to our legal system. Courts must look to previous decisions of other courts for guidance in their own decision making. The court's interpretation of facts and policy considerations in the primary case when compared to facts and policy considerations of other cases provides a basis for the legal arguments supporting the case decision. This is why the case rationale is so important. It provides the reason that the court decided as it did. A student who finds the rule of the case but does not grasp the rationale of the case does not understand what is important.

Law students should expect to spend an average of seven hours study time per week for each class taken in their first year. As time goes on and students become more proficient in the process of law school study, this suggested study time will decrease.

It is often said that everyone is presumed to know the law. This adage also applies to law school students. This is why it is important to stay ahead of the class assignments. Law school students should not rely on their law school professors to teach them the rules of law. Law school professors presume that students can learn the rules of law on their own. Law school professors are more interested in using class time to mold minds in the process of legal analysis, to demonstrate the application of the rules, and to discuss the rationale behind the case method.

Class time is intended to be used for the development of legal analysis skills. Therefore, students must learn the rules of law before class so that class time can be used for the intended purpose of reinforcing or clarifying issues and arguments that arise through the application of the rules learned outside of class. Class time provides the forum in which students can practice their legal analysis skills. Case analysis and careful consideration of hypotheticals posed by the professors in class are the means to develop analytical skills. Students who come to class expecting to develop their legal arguments rather than expecting a simple presentation of legal rules are the ones who understand the process of law school and legal training.

Preparation for final examinations is a similar process. The first step, learning the rules of law, is the easy part of law school. The second step, the development of analytical skills, is the more difficult and more important step. To perform well on examinations, students must incorporate the second step of the law school process into their study program. Students who spend the majority of their study time memorizing the rules at the expense of developing their analytical skills rarely receive the result that they desire. For example, most students can memorize the rules related to certain contracts that are required by the Statute of Frauds to be in writing. However, if a student misses an agreement made on "the telephone" that raises an application of the Statute of Frauds on a final examination, it really doesn't matter how much he or she actually knows about the rule. If the issue and analysis do not appear in the blue book, the student receives no credit despite the fact that he can recite the rule verbatim in the law school hallways.

The ability to effectively analyze is developed in many ways. It is developed through the casebook method. It is developed through study groups. It is developed and then reinforced through a regular review of past examinations given on law school finals or Bar examinations. Examinations come in the forms of essay hypotheticals and multistate questions. Reviewing past examinations is important to the law school process because it allows students to review multiple fact patterns that raise the issues and arguments that were similarly raised by the cases presented in class. Reviewing past examinations is valuable because, unlike cases presented in the casebook, past examinations do not contain the rules and rationale that are incorporated in the case materials. Past examinations contain only the facts from which students must be able to identify the issues, determine the appropriate rules and then demonstrate the appropriate rationale in argument. Reviewing these testing devices will tell the student what he really knows or where he must spend more time studying.

The final step in the law school process is the ability to demonstrate the process of analysis through legal writing under timed conditions. The ability to convey thoughts in a concise and analytical manner is the end result of learning the rules, developing legal reasoning skills through the casebook method and then using those skills in the context of examinations. As with the first two steps, this skill is learned and perfected only through practice. This is the law school process.

Good Luck!

UCLAW Chambers

UCLAW organizations, activities and events

American Civil Liberties Union

Contact: Heather Harris, 3L

American Indian Law Students Association (AILSAs)

AILSAs encourages the recruitment and retention of American Indian law students at UCLA. Membership is open to all students.

Contact: Erik Hill, 3L

Asian/Pacific Islander Law Student Association (APILSA)

APILSA provides its members with a forum for expressing their concerns as law students and addresses the legal needs of the Asian/Pacific Islander community.

Contact: Kathay Feng, 2L; Stephen Wong, 2L

Asian/Pacific Islander Law Journal

Contact: Michael Balaoing, 3L

Black Law Students Association (BLSA)

BLSA is a student organization for Black law students, providing support as well as a forum for discussion of issues unique to the Black community.

Contact: Tara Moon, 2L

Career Planning Office

The Career Planning Office offers assistance in finding full- and part-time employment through an On-Campus Interview Program (OCIP) during the fall and spring semesters.

Contact: Bill McGeary, Dodd 77

Chicano-Latino Law Review (C-LLR)

The C-LLR is a student-run journal which provides a forum for issues that affect the Latino community and other minority and low-income communities. It is looking for new members interested in helping in the production process for upcoming volumes. Its faculty advisor is Professor Cruz Reynoso.

Contact: Liliana Gonzalez, 3L

Christian Legal Society

The Christian Legal Society schedules Bible studies every Wednesday at noon. All are invited.

Contact: Deron Burton, 2L

Criminal Law Society

The Criminal Law Society sponsors activities such as jail tours, police ride-alongs, guest speakers and more. Meetings will be on selected Mondays at noon.

Contact: Diane Landis, 2L

Democratic Law Students

Contact: Eric Kurtzman, 2L

THE DOCKET

THE DOCKET is UCLAW's monthly student newspaper. All students, faculty and staff are encouraged to contribute articles, letters, cartoons and photos for publication.

Contact: Bruce Barnett, 2L, Robert Jystad, 2L, or Jerry Camacho, 2L

El Centro Legal

El Centro Legal is a non-profit legal aid clinic run by UCLA law students. El Centro teaches students practical aspects of lawyering while helping people who cannot afford private counsel. We welcome anyone interested in volunteering.

Contact: Clemente Franco or Seth Garland.

Entertainment Law Society

Provides a link between the entertainment industry and the law. Sponsors panels and forums as well as field trips to in-house legal affairs departments. We expect to expand "entertainment" this year to include trends in fine art, intellectual property, gaming and intellectual technology.

Contact: Eric Vanderpool, 2L

Entertainment Law Review

Contact: Karen Hermann, Keith Jaasma.

Environmental Law and Policy Journal (JELP)

JELP publishes articles by professors, practitioners and students concerning environmental and land use issues. The Journal is published twice a year and solicits reviews of recent books on environmental law.

Contact: Tiffanie Wagner, 3L, or Steve Bergman, 3L.

Environmental Law Society

The Environmental Law Society brings environmental legal issues to the attention of law students and sponsors speakers and outdoor activities throughout the year. Everyone is welcome.

Contact: Valerie Goo, 2L or Stephanie Yonekura, 2L

Federalist Society

The Federalist Society is a nationally renowned group of conservative and libertarian law students, professors and lawyers. We sponsor talks and debates that question judicial activism, big government and federal intervention into state processes. On October 5, we will sponsor a debate on affirmative action.

Contact: Kelly Hegarty, 2L

International Law Society (ILS)

ILS promotes the study of international law and human rights through symposia, moot court competitions and seminars on current events and career opportunities. Past speakers include Mickey Kantor (USTR).

Contact: Elizabeth Vella, 2L, Christopher Patay, 2L or Robert Jystad, 2L

Jewish Law Students Association (JLSA)

JLSA is a liaison between UCLAW and Hillel providing social and educational programming for Jewish law students. All law students are invited to attend Talmud study classes on the Law School campus Mondays from 12 to 1 PM.

Contact: Carmen Krueger, 2L

La Raza Law Students Association

La Raza increases student awareness of issues important to Latino law students through tutorials, mentor programs, and social gatherings. Membership is open to all. Meetings are every other Monday.

Contact: Bonnie Chavez, 2L and Angelina Nelson, 2L

Law Review

The UCLA Law Review is a student-run legal periodical published six times a year, featuring articles by law professors, judges, and legal commentators, and comments by Review members. Membership is earned through a writing competition during either the spring semester of the first year or the fall semester of the second year.

Contact: Patrick Brown, 3L

Lesbian, Gay & Bisexual Alliance

An association of students interested in education and discussions regarding sexuality and the law. All gay, lesbian or bisexual students and their supportive friends are encouraged to join any event. National Coming Out Week is October 8-15.

Contact: Stephen David Simon, 3L, and Vicky King, 3L

Legal Society on the Disabled (LSD)

LSD serves as a forum where individuals with disabilities can address and meet issues relating to disabilities at UCLA.

Contact: Josh Mendelsohn, 3L

Moot Court

The Moot Court Board organizes the annual UCLA Moot Court Competition among second year students. Finalists compete in the prestigious Roscoe Pound Competition.

Contact: Raquel Vallejo, 3L, and Sally Pienton, 3L

National Black Law Journal

Contact: Sonya Makunga, 3L

National Lawyers Guild (NLG)

The NLG provides a forum for progressive students to discuss pressing social and political issues and to exchange criticism and ideas for improving the legal profession.

Contact: Carlos Martinez, 3L

Pacific Basin Law Journal (PBLJ)

The PBLJ will publish two new issues this year that focus on intellectual property rights in Asia and general issues concerning the Pacific Rim. The PBLJ welcomes student comments, book reviews, and casenotes on recent developments.

Contacts: Pamela Pasti, 3L and Sunny Huo, 3L

Phi Alpha Delta (PAD)

PAD is an international law fraternity. The McKenna Chapter at UCLAW offers various social, academic and educational events to its members. All students are invited to join PAD.

Contact: Jack Schaedel, 3L

Phi Delta Phi (PDP)

All students are encouraged to join the law fraternity of Phi Delta Phi.

Contact: Susannah Miller, 2L

Pro Bono Society

The Pro Bono Society urges all law students to give thirty-five hours (Give 35!) each semester to public service. UCLA Pro Bono certificates are awarded at spring and fall Public Interest Awards ceremonies.

Contact: Rei Schumann, 2L

Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF)

PILF raises money to support students who choose public interest jobs and works with the UCLAW Career Office to publicize public interest job opportunities. The first event of the year will be a pro bono and public interest law career panel and reception beginning at 4 PM in Room 1347, September 29.

Contact: Wendy Aron, 2L or Tanya Nathan, 2L

Republican Law Students Association

Contact: Matt Bixler, 2L

Sports Law Federation

Contact: Alex Tamin, 3L

Student Bar Association

Your elected student government distributes funding for organizations, appoints students to faculty-student policy and administrative committees and organizes various educational and social activities.

Contact: Joon Song, 3L, SBA President.

Women's Law Journal (WLJ)

The WLJ addresses feminist concerns and issues relevant to women in society and the law. WLJ invites contributions and participation of women and men at the Law School.

Contact: Emily Gould, 3L

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