

**UCLA**  
**The Docket**

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# From the Diary of a Law School Dropout

UCLA Law School is justifiably proud of its low rate of attrition—the loss of registered students over time. The following is contributed by a student who, at the end of his first week here, decided to commit the act of attrition and hopes this entry from his personal journal is helpful to others in their resolve to stay or to leave.

August 29, 1980

Jesus. I just woke up from my nap (if that's what I can call it when I collapse at the end of the school day because I was up briefing cases until 3 AM) and I was dreaming that I had just deliberately turned my bicycle into the path of a big truck on Wilshire Boulevard. And I'm scared because it wasn't a nightmare; it felt like a relief.

I don't want to go to law school.

Going to law school was a way of getting away from the past, from old commitments, from all of the

expectations everyone else and I had come. I stumbled into taking the LSAT and my score checked it: I CAN get away! Here's my out!

Will any of this work be relevant some day? Are my classmates as Godawful lonely as I am? I can't stop to wonder or to do anything but mop these tears and push on or I'll be buried on Tuesday in unfinished assignments.

I love the sound of "being in law school" but am I ready, can I ever be ready, to go through this?

Is this why so many second- and third-years seem so cynical? Like modern-day Voltaires do they snicker to keep from going mad?

I keep punishing myself with some idea of "weakness"; if I don't make it through law school it will prove that I'm weak, that I don't have the strength to make it in a situation in which I think I'm supposed to be able to make it.

But there is nothing wrong with me the way I am. I

don't have to pull myself up by my bootstraps. I have a kind of strength and make it through law school to prove anything to myself or to anybody else. I don't have to prove anything. Being a lawyer is not going to make me happy; the happiness I've found so far in life has certainly come from deeper sources than what I was doing to earn my living. Pulling up the "strength" to get through law school isn't going to bring me any closer to pulling up the inner, personal strength I thrive on in my life.

I had the brains or whatever it takes to rank with the top 1% of LSAT-takers in the country. Somehow that made me feel obligated to become a lawyer. How crazy is that? I am brilliant but my brilliance is not focused or stimulated at UCLA. The things I truly enjoy—writing and taking pictures and doing graphic design—are a legitimate way to earn my living. Why do I relegate those to the area of "hobbies" and "moonlighting" while forcing myself through a sieve that is not for me? I don't belong here, I don't like it

(Continued on Page 2)

## The Docket

UCLA School of Law

Volume 29 Number 1

Wednesday, September 10, 1980

### Environmental Law Society Active at UCLAW

Using what almost could be described as strong arm tactics, the UCLA Environmental Law Society opened the new academic year with a strong membership drive. Unsuspecting first year students, who were enjoying the orientation picnic, were suddenly joined in their festivities by E.L.S. members ready to interject a serious note into the pleasantries. To some it must have seemed that the only way to get rid of these uninvited guests was to express interest in future E.L.S. events. Other first years students fortunate enough to escape this visit were nonetheless greeted at their boxes by a recruitment letter from the E.L.S.

The first week of school was a busy time for the UCLA Environmental Law Society's members. Not only did they stage a recruitment drive, but they also held the first event of the year sponsored by the E.L.S. Speakers Program: a talk by UCLA Law alumnus Richard Stone, who is now with the U.S. Department of Energy. Stone's talk was followed by a reception held to introduce UCLA's two new environmental law professors, James Krier (returning) and Mary Nichols.

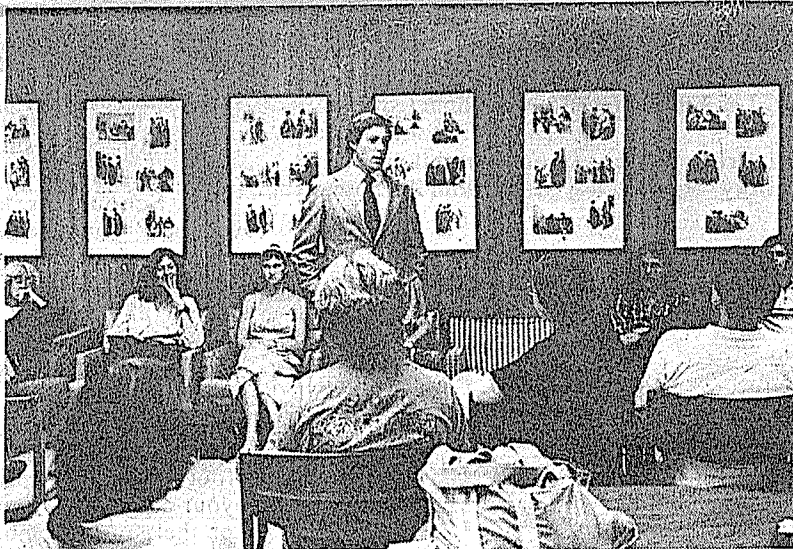
Richard Stone is the Assistant to the Secretary of Energy for Intergovernmental Affairs. His talk was generally a discussion of President Carter's energy policy. The theme of the talk was that the U.S. government must spend money on a number of alternate energy sources in order to keep all options open. Stone also spent

time at the reception discussing, among other things, the opportunities which Washington D.C. provides a lawyer.

The reception that followed the talk had a dual purpose. Interested students, while

and Porter in Washington D.C., Professor Krier joined the UCLA Law faculty in 1969. He later accepted a similar position at Stanford. Krier co-authored, with Richard Stewart of Har-

(Continued on Page 23)



Richard Stone speaks to members of the UCLAW Environmental Law Society.

sampling wine and cheese, were able to talk to E.L.S. members about the organization. Students were also given a chance to meet Professors James Krier and Mary Nichols, both of whom were hired after a petition drive, sponsored by the E.L.S., showed the administration the student support for a stronger environmental law program.

James Krier, who received his law degree from the University of Wisconsin, is not new to UCLA. After a clerkship with Chief Justice Roger Traynor, and a couple years at Arnold

### Library Welcome

The Law Library staff is glad to see all of you returning students back in the Library and looks forward to meeting the new students.

This summer, the Library added a new indexing service which appears in two forms — microfilm and print. The microfilm version, the Legal Resource Index, will provide coverage of articles, commentaries, notes and reviews in more than 660 legal journals published in English; it includes periodicals published in Canada, the United Kingdom and other English-speaking countries.

The service indexes the L.A. Daily Journal, the N.Y. Law Journal and national legal newspapers. In addition to comprehensive indexing of legal

(Continued on Page 23)

### Replacement... ...in Placement

by Ellen Gorman

Many UCLAW student have already been introduced to Ms. Gretchen Thompson, the law school's new Placement Director. In two mass meetings the first week of class, Ms. Thompson warned second- and third-years that the fall interviewing season is only a short time away. Students must have chosen which firms to interview with by September 3; twelve resumes are due in the Placement Office by September 12; and actual interviews begin on September 22. Welcome to the fall rush.

For someone who came to the law school only one week before, Ms. Thompson appeared to have complete control over the process already. This should not be surprising, considering her past experience. Ms. Thompson is joining us after working a year and half in placement at the Engineering School. Previous to that she worked in UCLA's main Career

Planning and Placement Center for 5½ years.

Ms. Thompson feels she is good at what she does and hopes to apply her skills to effect some positive changes in the Placement Office here.



GRETCHEN THOMPSON

Presently the on-campus interviewing program emphasizes jobs with large firms and corporations; this is fine, she says, students are very interested in these jobs. But the placement program should

(Continued on Page 26)

### \*\*\* News Briefs \*\*\*

The Battered Women's Legal Counseling Clinic needs volunteers desperately! The Clinic will be conducting a training session for new volunteers on September 20 at Southwestern University School of Law in Room 335 from 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

If you are interested please contact Kathy at 938-3663 (afternoons) or 389-1769 (evenings), or just come to the training session.

\*\*\*

The latest issue of *The Black Law Journal*, "Toward a New Bill of Rights," includes articles urging the recognition of additional human rights. Urban League President Vernon E. Jordan Jr., former Justice Goldberg, and Tom H. Christoffel write of the importance of national economic policies and urban revitalization to give more Blacks the right to a "decent neighborhood," a "meaningful life," and a "wholesome environment."

*The Black Law Journal* is an international publication serving the Black community and is edited entirely by students. The Journal is beginning its tenth year at UCLA. Further information about the *Journal* may be obtained by calling the Black Law Journal office at 825-7941.

"Toward a New Bill of Rights" Volume VI, Numbers 2 and 3 combined, *The Black Law Journal*

\*\*\*

The UCLA Law Review has announced that it has adopted a new policy for accepting articles: points will be assigned on the basis of total weight, quality of bond paper, and number of obscure footnotes—with extra points awarded for each page with less than 20% text.

\*\*\*

*The Federal Communications Law Journal* is the only legal journal devoted exclusively to communications law. Its subscribers include the entire membership of the Federal Communications Bar Association as well as law school and university libraries. The *Journal* offers membership to students interested solely in doing production work, as well as those interested in writing comments. First year as well as second and third year students are encouraged to get involved. Interested students should come to our open house (watch for signs) or stop by the office (2477D) during posted office hours.

Orientation 1980 . . .

See pages 14-15

Faces of the class of 1983 . . .

see page 7

Alex Cota . . . see page 4

# Prosecution or Persecution?

Perhaps the dreariest moment of a thoroughly dreary summer of current events came when the U.S. Navy prosecuted eight women for homosexuality.

One can hardly be surprised at any actions which the Navy takes. However, when looked at more closely, the court-martial was magnificently appropriate. The ultimate *raison d'etre* of the Armed Forces is to kill — only for defensive purposes, of course. Ultimately, the employees of the Armed Forces are trained to be killers and providers of support systems of killers. Thus it should be no surprise that the Navy considers loving, especially sisters loving sisters, to be a grievous offense, incompatible with the philosophy of the Service.

However the prosecution does raise interesting legal questions. The mens rea of homosexuality is easily discernable — something akin to Carter's sin of lusting in the heart.

But what is the requisite act? Is kissing the actus reus? Or is it kissing in the dark (a crucial element in the Navy case)? Or does one have to do it? And how many times? According to the Common Law of Ann Landers, if you just do it once, it doesn't count. To achieve Homosexual Status, according to Ann, you got to do it lots.

Perhaps the difficulties these questions raise explain the reluctance of the Navy to publicize the definition of the offense. But despite the absence of the definition, one of the eight was convicted.

If one wonders how lawyers were found to prosecute such crimes, look no further. The Navy will be recruiting attorneys from the UCLA School of Law. *The Docket* is proud to offer this editorial as Welcome.

## Post This Notice

Whereas, the library has limited resources,  
Whereas, the resources are being needlessly expended on reshelving books,  
Whereas, the books are often needed in a desperate hurry,  
Let it be resolved that  
People who do not reshelve their books, suck.



# Reinstate Cota

The Docket notes with regret and embarrassment the shameful chapters of U.C.L.A. history reflected in the article on Joseph Alex Cota. It is a story of lies, bigotry and cruelty.

As a public school, U.C.L.A. has a tremendous responsibility to produce lawyers who will serve the greater public interest. The Docket is confident that the Administration will provide a forthright response to these serious charges, and take immediate steps to restore Mr. Cota's student status. California needs such attorneys, and U.C.L.A. needs to provide them.

# The Docket

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The Docket is published monthly by the students of UCLA Law School. Telephone: 825-9437. Office: 2467B.

Written contributions are welcomed. Please submit them typed on 50-spaced lines. The Docket reserves the right to edit all submissions for length and style. Entire contents © 1980 THE DOCKET

# Law Dropout...

(Continued from Page 1)

here, I don't want to stay here, and I'm not going to. I've often thought during the past several months, "When I get out of law school THEN I'll get on with what I really want to do in my life." Before I was accepted at UCLA and other schools, I thought, "If I don't get into law school, it will actually be a relief; then I'll go buy my little farm and some new lenses for my camera and go ahead with what I want to do."

It's occurring to me now, with the decision to withdraw firmly under my belt, I can go to classes and actually enjoy myself. I also imagine remaining enrolled but wandering to other classes—philosophy, art and design, dance and gymnastics, architecture—that I really want instead of law. I certainly could have chosen a cheaper way to take a gymnastics class.

Leaving law school doesn't make me a failure. It does make me a law school dropout. Well, I dropped out of (undergraduate school) twice before I got my B.A. I guess I can handle being a multiple dropout. And if I'm worried about proving myself academically, I've got my masters degree; how much more do I need to accomplish to feel I've done enough, already?

(My parents) have invested a tremendous amount of money in this education and support for me. They sacrificed and made it a high priority so that I could take advantage of this chance. This will be hard to tell them, but I know that under everything else they want me to be happy. I remember (Mother's) quoting to me from Thoreau when I was a child, about most men's having to live lives of "quiet desperation;" and she was genuinely sad for (certain family friends) because they seemed to be trapped in that way. Indeed, I believe the law would be that kind of life for me.

I know there are some people who won't understand this, who will put me down or judge me for not being of the stuff to succeed here. The decision to withdraw is a firm stand that will help me to know who really accepts and is concerned for ME. I have never wanted my life to be guided by fears of others' judgments, and this is an important time to practice that philosophy. And really, I don't think most people care what I do for a living as long as I'm kind and treat them with respect.

So, this is a decision to set my heart and spirit free. I do envy the students here who are so obviously finding that kind of freedom in their studies. But no amount of breast-beating is going to make me one of them.

**TO DO Tuesday:** Call the registration office and find out if I can get any of those out-of-state fees back.

## UCLAW in a Nutshell

LAW SCHOOL IN A NUTSHELL  
By Raj Seshu, Self-Appointed Wag

- I. The purpose of Law School.
 

Law School has two major functions: first, to overwhelm your ideals in a tidal wave of detail; and, second, to transform you into a wizened gnome who lives in a hole and desires little else besides pleasure for its body and rest for its mind.
  - II. The Law School Case Book.
 

To be perfectly Aristotelian, we'll examine each of the three parts of the Casebook (in order of importance):

    - (a) **The Footnotes.** You are well advised to read the footnotes in the assigned reading far in advance of your class date. If you wish to be comfortably ahead of the game, memorize all of the footnotes in the casebook as early in the semester as is possible.
    - (b) **The Text of the Cases.** Some remedial value exists here, mostly in that the cases are brilliant examples of senselessly complex prose cleverly combined with mercilessly obfuscated logic. Experienced students substitute CASENOTES whenever possible.
    - (c) **Notes and Commentary on the Cases.** Contrary to popular opinion, professors DO refer to these in class. Last year, in the Association of American Schools, thirty-nine professors did so at least once.
  - III. The Law School Class.
 

The Class serves at least two important purposes. First, it makes the student feel less confident about his ideas, and hence, more willing to accept the professor's. Second, it distracts students from learning what will eventually be expected of them. Thus, examination results become a more accurate measure of a student's inherent abilities.
  - IV. Law School Professors and the "Socratic" Method.
 

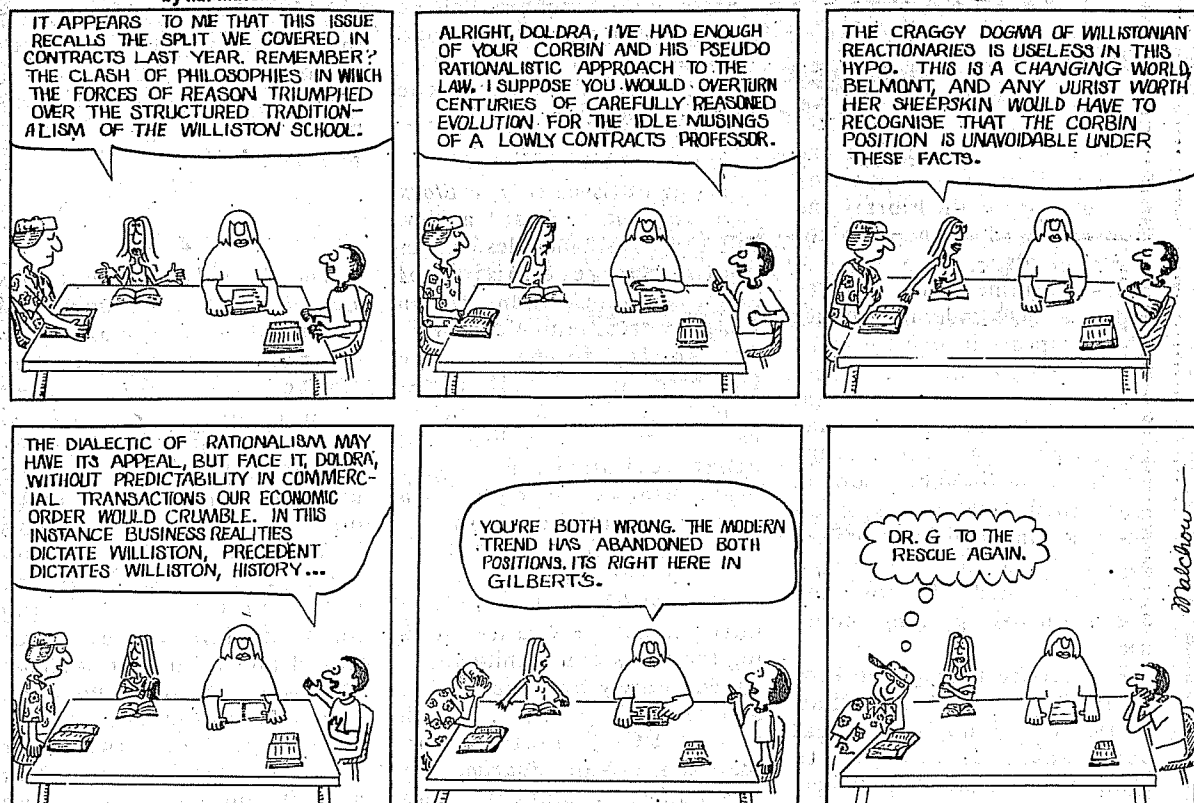
The typical professor once read fifteen or twenty pages of Plato's *Meno* while waiting in line to register for a bar review course. Since then, his knowledge of the technique has been honed almost exclusively by old "Dick Cavett" re-runs.
  - V. Defenses to Law School.
 

Experienced students turn to GILBERT'S for study and JACK DANIEL'S for solace. Should you find yourself confusing the function of the two, you would be wise to seek another vocation.
  - VI. After Law School.
 

The Bar Exam.
- (Editor's Note: the preceeding has been excerpted from a series of lectures given in the Graduate School of Non-Reifable Epistemology at Podunk University.)*

# Wophole

by hal matchow





# The Wonderful World of UCLA: Step Aboard

**By the Virtually Late  
Howard Posner**

Welcome to a very small part of a very large university.

Three years ago, as a first-year student astonished at how quickly my classmates seemed to be abandoning the world of the living for the world of the law, I wrote this little tour of UCLA for the pages of my first *Docket*, as a sort of hello. Now, having surrendered *The Docket* into more rational hands, graduated, and begun preparation for life in the wilds of the Wilshire District, I find it not a bad way to say goodbye.

To begin the tour, walk out the front door of the Law School. Yes, I realize it isn't time to go home yet. No, there are no monsters out there. I assure you it's safe. Fifty thousand people walk out there every day.

Good. Now proceed down the steps. Notice the long, squat building made of red brick in front of you. This is Murphy Hall, the administration building named after Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy, who in 1966 either retired or quit to take a real job. Most of the pictures you see of him these days show him talking to H.R. Haldeman, which is really not fair.

Be that as it may, there are many important things in Murphy Hall, like Reg packets and Financial Aids and about 400 light years of red tape. There are deans, vice-chancellors, and vice-chancellor's executive assistants in charge of executive assistance to other executive assistants. Nobody has yet figured out what they all do.

Now turn right. Your other right. Follow the service road around to the left until you come to the front of Murphy Hall. In the process, you will have turned your back on about half the campus, but we'll be getting around to that. You will also have passed completely by Dodd Hall, but that's no great loss.

Directly across the service road from the front of Murphy is Schoenberg Hall, the music building. Arnold Schoenberg, who died in 1951, pioneered atonalism and the 12-tone row, the two principal reasons why nobody listens to modern

music. Turning off millions of potential listeners is an achievement worthy of having a building named after you. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays during the regular session, there are free noon concerts in the main auditorium. Try one.

For those of you who have already gotten lost, Schoenberg is where all the construction is going on. They're adding offices and library space. Sound familiar? What's also familiar is that you can't get from one wing of the second floor to another without actually leaving the second floor. The building, as you may have guessed, was put up about the same time as the law school, and probably designed by the same idiot.

Head west (toward the sunset, the beach, and the dorms) past Schoenberg until you come to a service road, then head left past the construction until you come to the Inverted Fountain, the pebbly round basin with the water swirling into its center. Not only does the water go down and in, instead of up and out, but the off-center arrangement gives it a rather, well, toiletish effect—something of a joke from the engineering department. For all that, it's a nice place to soak your feet on hot days.

Now make a right and go west again. On your right you'll pass some imposing building that may or may not have a cyclotron in it, and the University Placement Center (a good place to go when you're trying to talk yourself into, or out of, quitting law school). On your left will be a dowdy white building (Franz Hall; psychology). When you pass it, you'll hit another service road. Actually, it's the same one, but you didn't follow it last time. You're not following it this time, either. Turn left.

You should find yourself (let me just interrupt at this convenient point in the sentence to warn that if you came to law school to find yourself, you made a big mistake) staring down a long corridor of box-like structures, ending in a giant red monstrosity. This is South Campus.

UCLA is divided, like the human brain, into a left (scientific) lobe, the South; and a right (creative) lobe—the North. A

quick look at the map shows that the law school, on the eastern extremity, doesn't really belong to either division. The message could hardly be more pointed.

To your right are Math/Science and Boelter Hall. At some point, MS merges with Boelter, though a great many of us feel that they are in fact one and the same, and the whole thing is a subterfuge to divert us from the important issues facing students these days.

This sort of confusion is common in South Campus, and most noticeably in the Med Center.

The Med Center is the most fearsome building on campus; some even say it reminds them of New York. Many lives are saved there each year by the most advanced medical techniques; many others are lost when people lose their way in the halls and wander aimlessly until they perish, perhaps after meeting the Minotaur. The only

building in the world with more corridor length is the Pentagon, which at least has a simple floor plan. And if you're more than five feet tall, watch out for the stairwells.

You may find it necessary to go to Student Health Service some day. Follow the tape on the floor. If you stray, it may be years before they find you.

Student Health Service is not a half-bad place to go if you insist on being sick. It's often  
(Continued on Page 22)

## Slaughter Leaves UCLA

by Jerry Papazian

Fred Slaughter, a fixture at the UCLA School of Law since 1971, has left his position as Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and will pursue a private practice in sports law.

A nationwide search is underway to fill the student affairs vacancy. The position will no longer retain the title of "Assistant Dean" but will instead be called "Director." It will allow more active involvement with student activities, said Law School Dean William Warren.

The new Director of Student Affairs, according to the job description, will supervise student counseling, student organizations, student records, scholarships and financial aid.

Slaughter, who had held the job longer than anyone else in the history of the school, had been criticized by some for not getting more involved with students.

"He did what had to be done. He wasn't hunting out new programs," said one Law School staff member who wished to remain anonymous.

Indeed, it was felt that it was "in his best interest and in the best interest of the school to

make a change in that office," said Warren, who has the ultimate say on all staff personnel decisions at the Law School.



FRED SLAUGHTER

Warren has asked Slaughter to stay on as a lecturer of his ever-popular Sports Law class but has yet to receive a response.

Slaughter was unavailable for comment.

The former UCLA basketball star received his B.A. and M.B.A. from this institution and went on to earn his J.D. at Columbia University. Slaughter returned to UCLA in 1969

where he served as a Special Assistant to the Chancellor as well as an Associate Campus Advocate before accepting the Assistant Deanship in 1971. In addition to his Sports Law class, Slaughter has lectured in the Graduate School of Management.

Slaughter was praised by many for doing a good job in what can be a difficult position. "It was Fred's policy to be fair and evenhanded; no one received a 'special break,'" said Ellen Samsell, Slaughter's secretary for the last two years. "He had more respect for women than most at this school."

The job requires education and experience equivalent to a Bachelor's degree and seven years of relevant experience. A law degree is no longer required. Instead, a law degree or familiarity with legal education as well as administrative experience in a university setting are desired.

The application deadline for the new position was August 28. The law school will interview a number of applicants. Warren says that he expects a decision "soon."

### SO YOU WANT TO BE A LAWYER?

The Los Angeles County Bar Association Student Section hereby invites you to get some "Real World" experience.

The five dollar (\$5) annual membership fee for law students brings you the following benefits:

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- 3) Invitation to attend speaker events, job fairs, and exam writing workshops, *inter alia*.

**YES, I WANT TO BE A LAWYER!**  
And, a student member of LACBA.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Expected Graduation Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is my \$5.00 check payable to LACBA for a 1-year membership.

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# '...And Justice for All.' Except Alex Cota.

by Steve Garcia

For 28 years, Joseph Alex Cota has been filing an appeal, his appeal. Cota was ejected from the Law School in 1952 for not meeting the minimum grade standard — he was 0.3 grade point below it — under interesting and not altogether coherent circumstances.

In 1952, Cota was a first year student enrolled in the Torts class of L. Dale Coffman, the founding Dean of the Law School. Coffman was an avid McCarthyist who one day called the Senator "the greatest living American" and challenged the class to "name one person McCarthy has wrongly accused." Cota responded by mentioning the name of Dean Acheson, the former Secretary of State.

Later, in a conversation with Cota, the Dean came out strongly in favor of racial segregation. When Cota objected, Coffman replied that "Liberals with a capital L" should be weeded out of law school and threatened not to allow Cota to return if he failed to conform.

"You must understand that there was a whole atmosphere of fear surrounding the Law School at the time because of McCarthyism," Cota said in a recent interview. "It got so that students were afraid to be seen around me. Some went as far as to attack me verbally in front of certain administrators to make themselves look good." One student even attacked Cota physically.

Through it all, Cota did his best to survive. Unfortunately, in terms of his GPA, he didn't.

At the time, students whose grades were below par were given the opportunity to raise them during six week summer sessions. However, Cota was

notified in two letters signed by Dean Coffman, just two days before classes actually began, that his grades were substandard and that attendance at summer sessions would be required.



ALEX COTA

"By the time I went down the following Monday, there were no more books available, and it was clear that I would miss the first week with registration hassles alone," Cota stated. "I figured that one week from a six week program would leave me hopelessly behind so I withdrew to save myself from further embarrassment."

Cota next tried to obtain review of the test he had taken in Dean Coffman's class. Coffman denied his request, stating that the test had been graded fairly. It is important to understand that this was before anonymous grading at UCLA.

"In fact, the anonymous grading system came into being as a result of my case," Cota said. "Shortly thereafter, I filed suit to have my case reviewed in the courts. This was after Dean Coffman had already denied my petition for readmission."

Ultimately, the case was rejected by the court as "a University matter." But, before the case was heard, Coffman destroyed Cota's exam with the full knowledge that it eventually

would be sought as evidence. Furthermore, in a recorded deposition given relative to the suit, Dean Coffman denied that he had the authority even to reinstate Cota. However, a check of the school's regulations at the time reveals the following about a student in Cota's situation:

*"No such student shall be permitted to continue his professional studies except with the permission of the Dean of the School..."*

Around the same time, Cota heard a radio broadcast in which a right wing speaker demanded the impeachment of California Governor Earl Warren. When Cota called in to protest, the speaker claimed to be a personal friend of Dean Coffman and to have read Cota's examination paper, whereupon he denounced Cota over the airwaves. Subsequently, Cota received a judgment in his favor in a defamation suit.

Next, Cota took to distributing leaflets around campus. When that failed, he staged a one-man sit-in on the steps of Powell Library, whereupon the University had him arrested for vagrancy, resulting in a ten day jail term.

During that time, Cota was working as a counselor for the L.A. County Probation Department, Juvenile Division. His work required him to supervise children at the county's Central Juvenile Hall. It was here that Cota was confronted with injustice greater than that he himself had experienced.

"One kid, a boy seven years old, was brought in with cigarette burns all over his body and a four inch gash in his head where his parents had hit him with a beer bottle," Cota re-

lated. "He was put on the non-offenders' side but when he was caught tearing up linoleum to try and get attention, he was transferred to solitary confinement. He had committed no crime but was in solitary confinement. It was only because of a few brave men who were willing to come forward that he got out."

"Sylmar is run like a penitentiary," Cota said. "It just trains kids for life in penitentiaries, not in society."

Cota also indicated that he had been active in dealing with the L.A. School Board on the busing issue. In the midst of everything else, Cota is a real estate broker in the West Los Angeles area. He vows never to



Cota has since left the job but has not forgotten the children or the conditions of the facility. When the County Board of Supervisors approved rebuilding the Sylmar Juvenile Hall after the 1971 earthquake, Cota filed a taxpayers' suit, claiming that the structure violated the law.

"The county was spending \$17 million, including over \$9 million in Federal funds, to rebuild a facility with concrete beds and inadequate plumbing facilities. Kids sleep in 40-bed wards where they have to bang on the door to get the guard to let them out to use the toilet at night. Most kids end up urinating or defecating on the floor for fear that they'll be beaten by the other kids for waking them up. The only ones who get individual plumbing are the ones in solitary confinement in the 'coccoo ward,' and that ward has everyone from bed-wetters to sexual perverts in it," Cota said.

Cota, acting as his own lawyer in the suit which is now on appeal, also cites grave deficiencies in the county's juvenile justice system. Among the more recent examples are the 12-year-old girl who was sentenced to 250 days in Sylmar for stealing a roll of Polaroid film and the 15-year-old boy who hanged himself with his own belt a short time after being released from 115 days in the "coccoo ward" of the Sylmar facility.

give up his fight to be reinstated to the UCLA Law School.

Though it is clear that Mr. Cota has been quite active without his law degree, he states:

"If I had my law degree, I could do a lot more. It's important that the students act, not just talk. If I can get helped, I can help the kids."

Cota has petitioned the Law School many times to be reinstated, but each time he has been turned down due to the absence of evidence in his favor. While admitting that he could have achieved his law degree at another institution in the interim, Cota says that to have done so would have permitted UCLA to perpetrate an injustice upon him.

"I'm not going to drop this until I drop dead. They don't want me at this Law School. But this is an issue which is important not only for me but for the Law School. I mean, a school which teaches justice also has to practice it."

Thus, it seems clear that Mr. Cota has been denied some of the elements of fairness which are supposedly inherent in our justice system. When asked if he felt that reinstatement would rectify the injustice done to him, Cota replied, "You can't give back the years. I still want my law degree. I still want to do what is right in the world. I want to give, not just take."

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# Tax Cuts and Ronald Reagan: Roth-Kemp Bill

by Bruce Rosenblum

The condition of the American economy has greatly deteriorated during the past 44 months, influenced by the presidential leadership of Jimmy Carter. Inflation rates have soared from 5% in 1976 to current record highs near 20%, unemployment levels are rapidly increasing, and there is a decrease in net savings and investment. In the past, the United States has been recognized for economic growth and high rates of productivity. Now, with the tremendous devaluation of the dollar and declining business growth, our economy stands in a very weak position.

Many of our economic ills stem from a tax system which provides disincentives for individuals to work, save and invest, and for corporations to expand and produce. Workers, savers and investors are discouraged from reaching their full potential by prohibitively high taxes.

"Taxes are what we pay for a civilized society." These words, engraved on the Internal Revenue Service building in Washington, D.C., sum up the purpose of the American tax system. Our society could not exist without the collection of taxes; however, the tax policies of our country, and their effect on the economy, require periodic evaluation and adjustment.

### Roth-Kemp Bill

The Republican Party, spearheaded by Senator William Roth and Congressman Jack Kemp, has advocated a \$100 billion tax cut to remedy the economic ills which plague our society. The proposed tax cut is offered in the Roth-Kemp bill. Originally proposed in 1977, the bill calls for an across the board reduction in personal income tax rates, phased in over a three-year period. The intent of the Roth-Kemp bill is not to make the rich richer, but to persuade the upper and middle-classes to divert their income from consumption to savings and investment. The benefits will subsequently filter to the low-income class in the form of greater job opportunities.

Arthur Laffer, professor at the University of Southern California, has demonstrated with the use of the Laffer Curve econometric model, that if you tax something you get less of it and if you subsidize something you get more of it. The strange reality, however, is that in the United States we tax work, growth, investment, employment, savings and productivity, while subsidizing non-work and welfare.

Economists like Arthur Laffer, who favor a tax rate reduction, believe that our current economic problems of inflation, unemployment, and declines in savings and business growth can be considered a direct consequence of our tax system. They believe that a major tax rate reduction would provide badly needed incentives to work, save and invest.

The Roth-Kemp bill is a proposed tax rate reduction which would remedy our weak economic situation. The major provisions of the bill are:

- a one-third reduction in personal income tax rates, phased in over three years;

- a three percentage point reduction in the maximum corporate income tax rate, phased in over three years; and

an increase in the corporate surtax exemption from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Opponents of the Roth-Kemp bill argue that tax cuts will result in decreased federal revenues consequently increasing the federal deficit. Proponents respond, however, that tax cuts will provide such strong stimulating effects for the economy that they will pay for themselves. "Supply-side" economics explains that as the tax rate is decreased, economic growth allows the taxable base to increase to a level where the federal revenues actually increase.

### Supply-Side Economics

Supply-side theory differs greatly from the more traditional Keynesian or monetary economics. For the past several decades, the existing economic thoughts of Keynesianism and monetarism have concentrated

on stimulation of demand as the solution to economic stagnation. Supply-side theory explains that supply creates its own demand, and does so most efficiently in the absence of artificial barriers to commerce such as taxes; tariffs, and government regulations. Supply can be stimulated by providing greater incentives for work, investment, and all other necessary elements for the increased supply of goods and services. The smaller the wedge driven between the gross payments awarded to work and the actual after-tax reward received for that work, the greater the incentives to work and the greater the stimulation for the economy to grow and expand.

### Historical Support

Historical support exists for the immediate passage of the Roth-Kemp tax reduction bill. The 1964 tax cut was the first

major counter-cyclical tax reduction adopted in the United States. The tax cut had been proposed the previous year by President Kennedy as a remedy for high unemployment and slow economic growth. The Kennedy tax cuts provided a major boost to the economy, which responded with the longest sustained economic expansion in history. A major increase in consumer spending occurred after the tax cut, and the upswing resulted in an increase in business investment. The 1964 cuts stimulated an increase in the GNP of \$20 billion over a 2-3 year period, and the federal revenues increased, allowing the cut to pay for itself. The Roth-Kemp bill, if passed today, could have the same positive effects on the American economy in the 1980's.

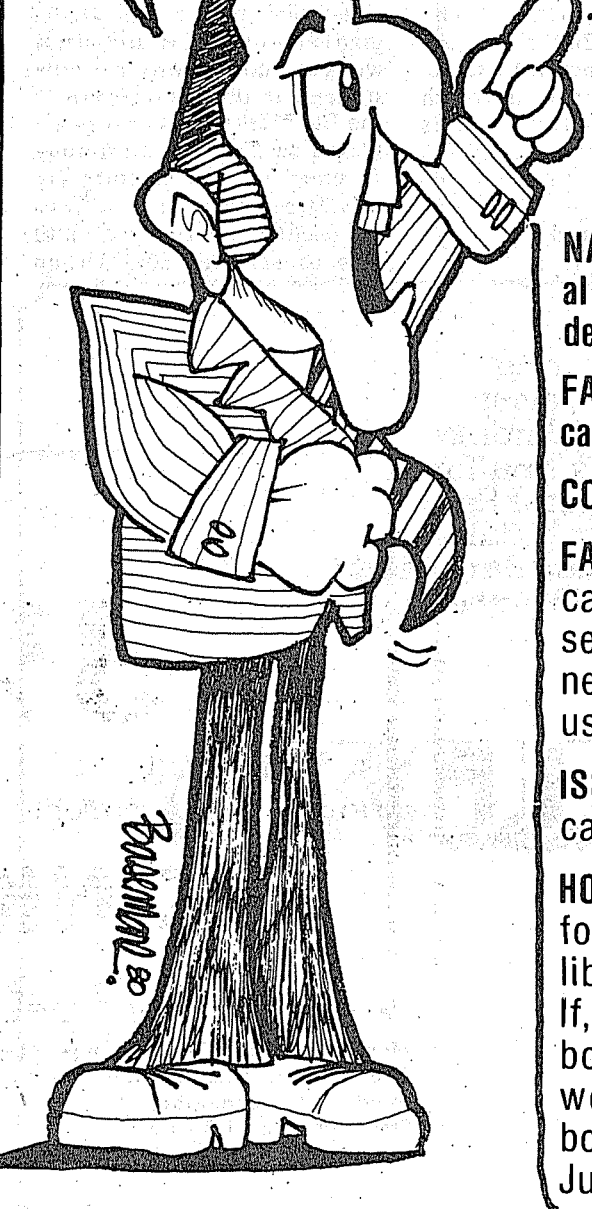
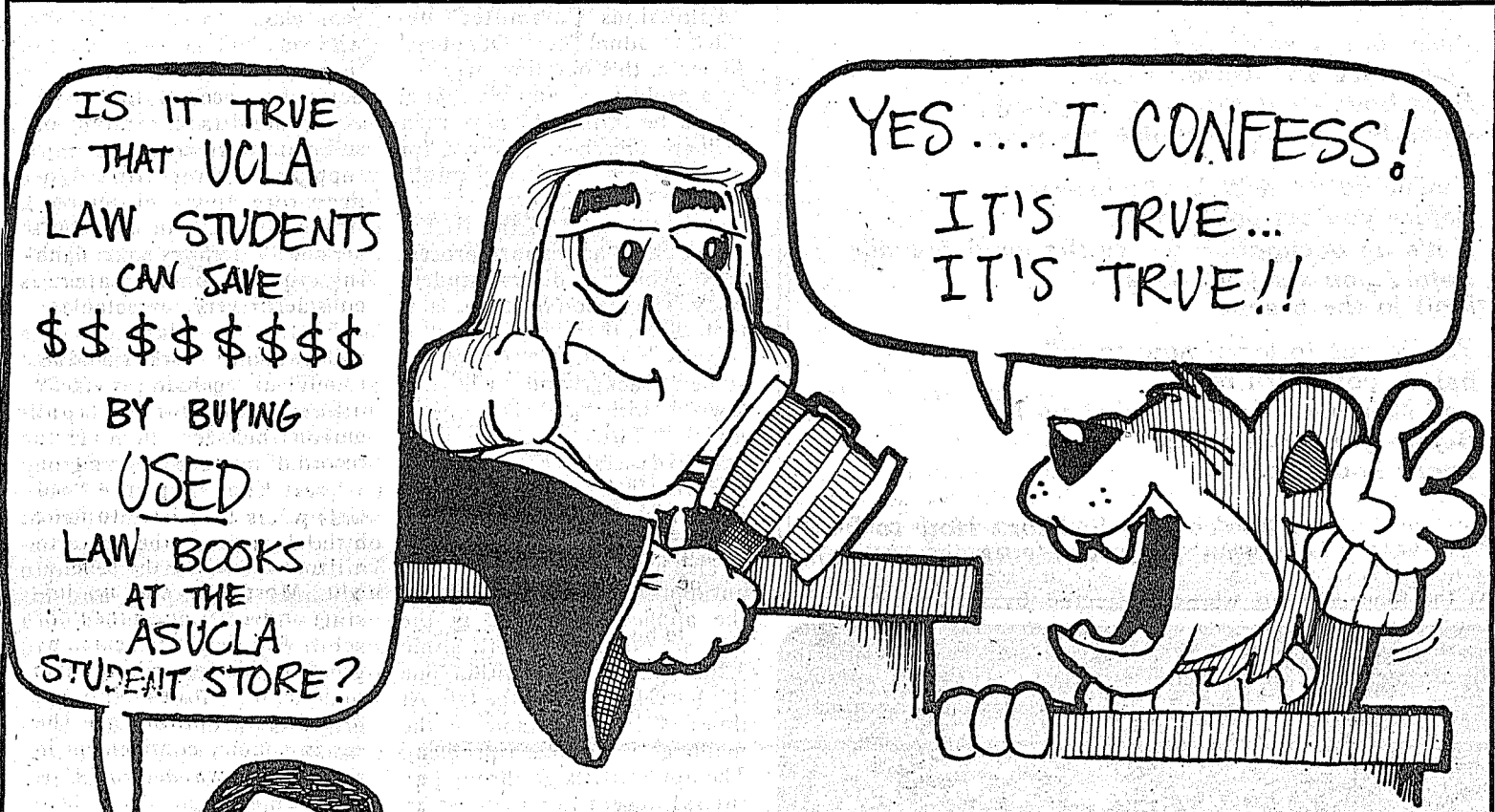
Tax cuts are becoming a

political issue more than an economic one. Jimmy Carter's recent decision to endorse a tax cut, after rejecting the idea for almost two years, has been labeled a political move. A recent article in the *Washington Post* said, "Carter is likely to announce his changed mind during the summer, with Congress taking up the tax cut in

(Continued on Page 5)

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# Pain & Anger, and the Politics of Ridicule

## The Politics of Ridicule by Mimi Strauss

"I will resist every attempt to categorize me, to place me in some caste, or to assign me to some segregated pigeonhole," Pauli Murray wrote in 1944, soon after earning her law degree from Howard University. "No law which imprisons my body or custom which wounds my spirit can stop me."

A gifted poet, an ordained priest of the Episcopal Church, a teacher, lawyer, and brilliant civil rights activist throughout her life, Murray has borne a

double burden of discrimination, being both black and female.

Although her academic qualifications were excellent, she was told by the University of North Carolina, "Members of your race are not admitted to the University;" by Harvard Law School, "Your picture and the salutation of your college transcript indicate you are not of the sex entitled to be admitted to Harvard."

Virginia jailed her for refusing to move to the back of a bus. As the only woman in her

Howard University law class (she graduated first in her class), she learned that male attitudes toward women resembled whites' attitudes toward blacks. Today, at 69, Murray continues her life work—to fight laws and customs that discriminate on the basis of race and gender.

If that seems to be of historical interest only, take note: if you are a woman, your UCLA years may not be radically different than Murray's at Howard. If you are a woman you will encounter, or have encountered already, ridicule—

a phenomenon that is still socially acceptable in the classroom.

Murray has observed that while violence has been "the ultimate weapon of resistance to racial desegregation, its psychic counterpart, ridicule, has been used to resist sex equality." This statement is quite extraordinary, especially considering that Murray herself was deeply affected by the "ultimate weapon of resistance."

In April, 1959, a black man named Mack Parker was lynched in Poplarville, Mis-

issippi. Although his murderers were known, they were never indicted. "Each of us reaches a point where we can't take it any more," Murray said in a 1960 interview. "I reached it with Poplarville." Suffering acute depression, she went abroad, intending never to return to this country.

In a 1965 article Murray wrote: "That manifestations of racial prejudice have been more brutal than the subtle manifestation of prejudice by reason of sex in no way diminishes the

(Continued on Page 24)

## Paul Simon's Advice to First Year Students

You've got to learn how to fall  
before you learn to fly,  
and Momma Momma it ain't no lie  
Before you learn to fly  
Learn how to fall.

Lord its the same old story  
Ever since the world began  
Everybody's got the runs for glory  
Nobody stop to scrutinize the plan.

You've got to drift in the breeze  
Before you set your sails  
If it's an occupation where the wind prevails  
Before you set your sails  
Drift in the breeze

You've got to learn how to fall  
before you learn to fly,  
and Momma Momma it ain't no lie  
Before you learn to fly  
Learn how to fall.

("You've Got to Learn How to Fall"  
from There Goes Rhymin' Simon)

# Ins and Outs of Admissions

by Donnell Rubay

The very first mystery that often confronts arriving law students is how that vague "Admissions Committee" decided to admit them. Of course, to some, this question may not be a problem — any law school would be thrilled to have their brilliant presence; however, for others, some curiosity might exist.

A strong goal of the UCLA Law School admissions process is to achieve a diverse student body. The reason for this goal is that, often, the by-products of a "diverse set of experiences" in student backgrounds will yield lawyers with "a diverse set of goals." Thus, because such individuals are sought at UCLA, UCLA has a very individualized admissions process.

The mechanics of the life of an application are very simple: the application arrives at the law school along with some 3,200 others, most within one three week period in the fall. At times the sheer volume — the mailbags — become a problem. The applications go through an initial screening process in which a number is assigned to each. This number is the equivalent of 200 times the GPA, added to the LSAT score. Admittedly, this is a rough predictor of a first year's performance; however, UCLA has one of the highest correlations in the country between this predictor and first year performance.

Once this number is calculated, a group of files is assembled which is intended to eventually yield 60% of the first year class. These are the files with very high numbers. Each of these files is then examined to determine whether or not the undergraduate record was sufficiently rigorous to fairly support the given GPA. When these records are examined, a strong emphasis in one course area, with perhaps some dabbling outside one's major, is considered very respectable.

Extra-curricular activities and part-time work are almost totally disregarded as factors because almost every application includes them. If the record of a student in this group — referred to as the "60% Group," is deemed insufficient by the initial screening committee — consisting of Dean Michael Rappaport and his staff — the file is placed in a second group. This second group is referred to as the "60% pull" group. Each file in this group is then examined by a reading committee which consists of one student and two faculty members.

The reading committee decides whether or not the undergraduate record is sufficiently weaker than those of other students in the "60% Group." If the file is felt to be weaker, it is placed on a waiting list status or rejected; if not, it is returned to the "60% Group." It is interesting to note here that once a file fails to achieve "60% Group"

status via failing to show a dazzlingly LSAT/GPA statistic, the file cannot be "pushed" into the 60% group via revealing a conventional, but particularly rigorous, undergraduate record.

However, a second group of students is admitted to the law school. This is the group which — it is hoped — will comprise 40% of the incoming class. Determining the admissions in this group requires the increased individual attention UCLA applies to its applicants. (This individual attention also accounts for UCLA's famous delay in sending out acceptances.) From Dean Rappaport's initial screening of all 3,200 or so files, there emerges a "diversity group" of students. These students fit one of several categories:

1. **Disadvantaged background.** Did the student suffer relatively severe economic deprivation while growing up? Did he or she attend a series of deficient grammar or high schools?

2. **Physical handicap.**

3. **Ethnic background.**

4. **Outstanding careers.** This group usually involves older applicants and has included Washington lobbyists, doctors, UFW organizers, and other people with a different perspective on the world.

5. **Interesting people.** This group includes the 22-year-old student who worked his way through school as a carpenter or the woman who spent ten years operating a cattle ranch in the Midwest.

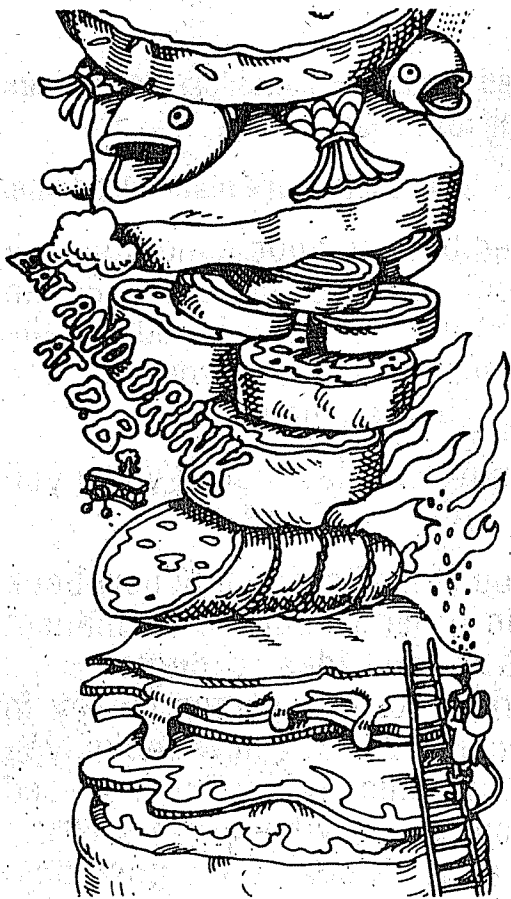
6. **Equity.** This category exists to compensate for the 1958 college graduate who is a victim of grade inflation, or the drop-out with poor grades during his first two years of college, who returns and does very well.

The files representing individuals who fit into the above categories are then sent to the faculty-student reading committees mentioned above. A committee evaluates each application on the basis of how this individual will contribute to the legal profession as well as how a legal education will benefit this person.

Aiming for a class of 360, the law school sends 800 acceptance letters, beginning in December.

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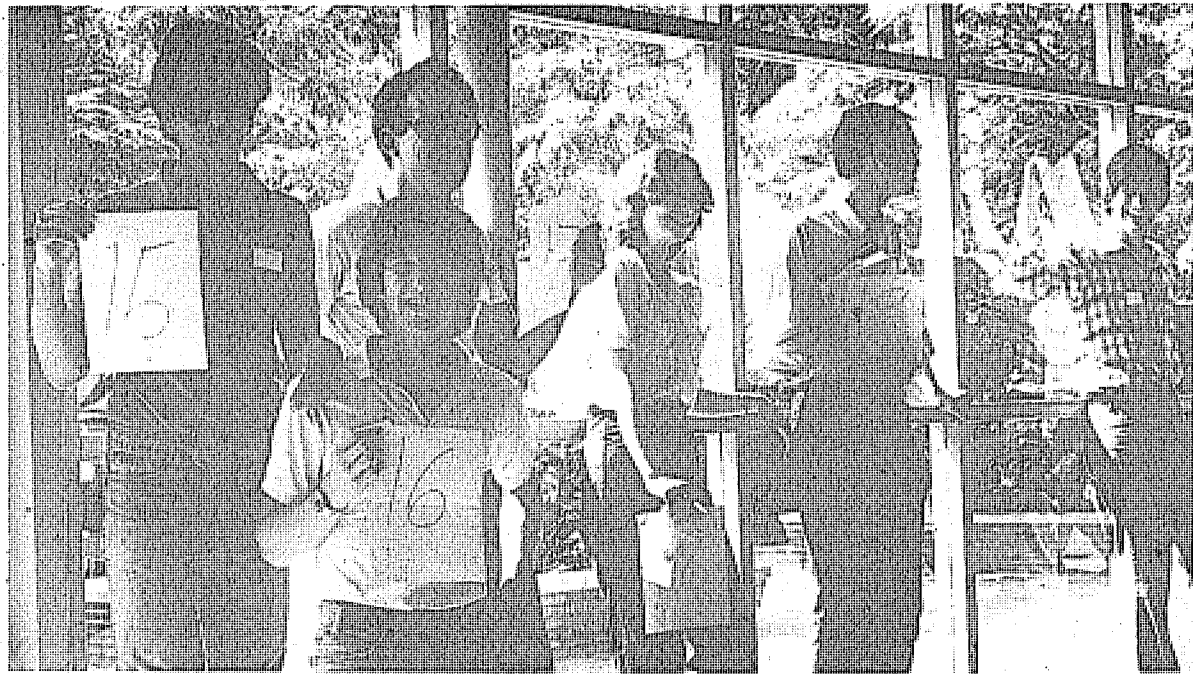
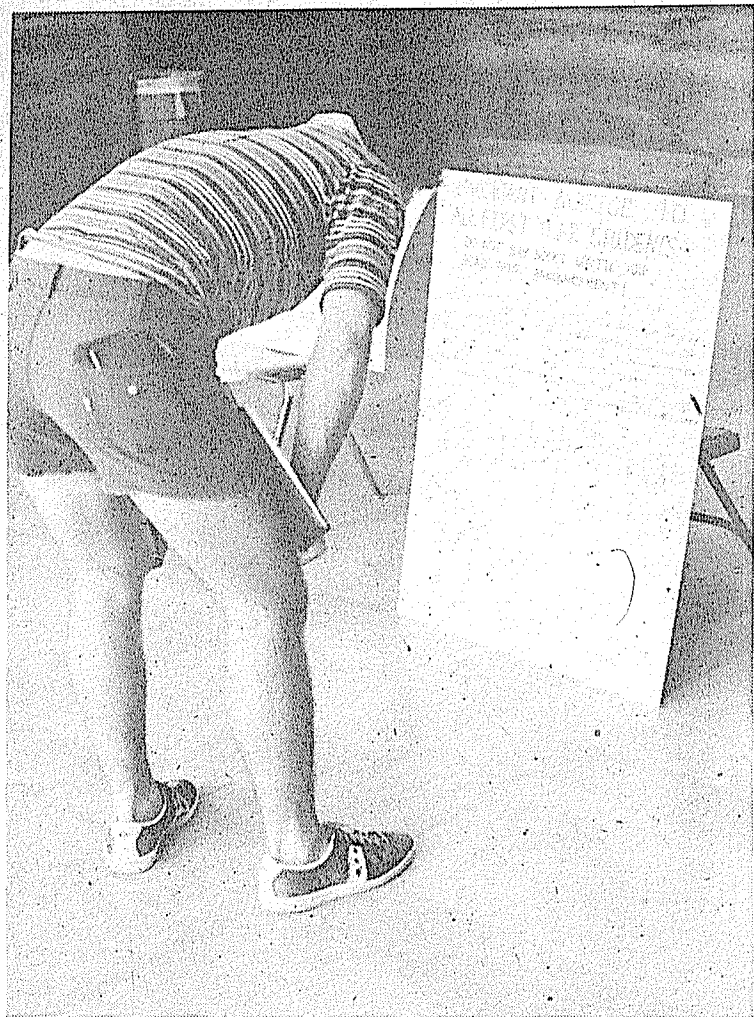
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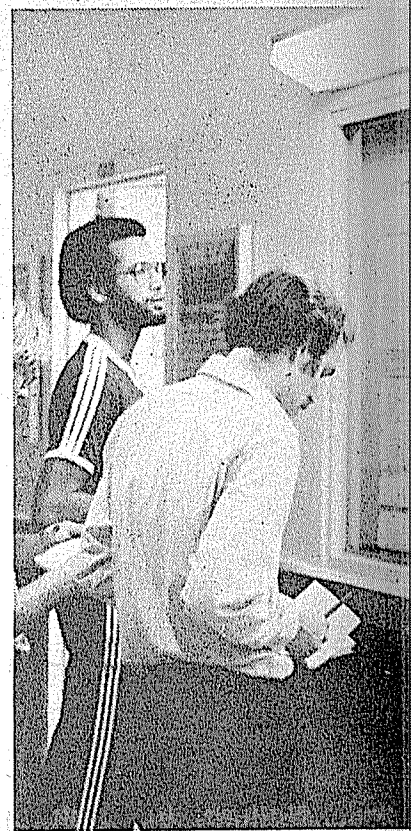
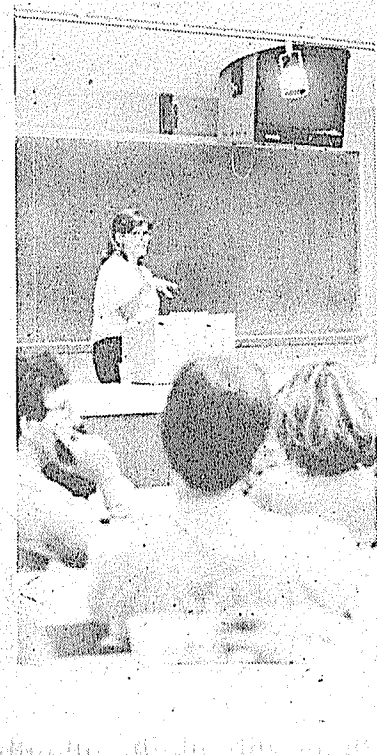
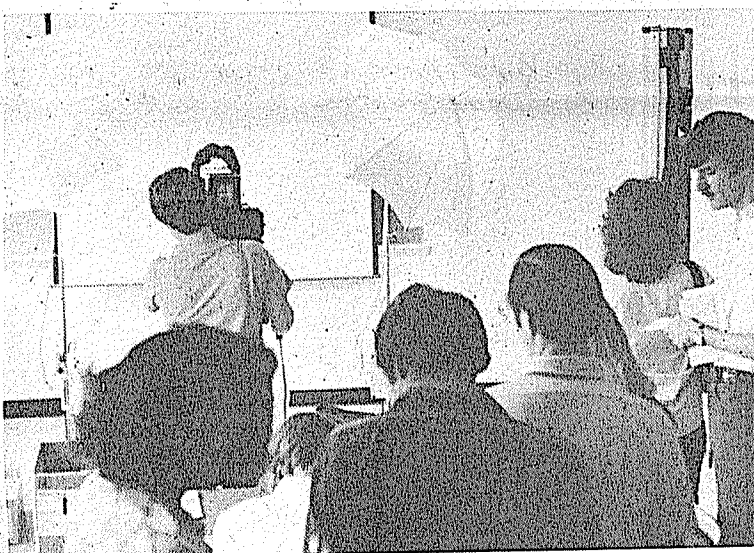


# Orientation day 1980

# Orientation



Photos by Linda Kirios and Bruce Rosenblum





# Monday 1980 Orientation day 1980

## UCLAW Welcomes Entering Students

by Bruce Resnikoff

August 25 marked another episode in the annual indoctrination of first year law students at UCLA. The gala festivities, which started at 10:00 A.M. with the traditional sign-in and picture taking, lasted well into the evening and climaxed with a barbeque at Sunset Recreation Center.

Anxiety was at its highest level early in the morning as students lined up to receive their orientation packets. As students became more comfortable with the warmth and passion created by the law school environment, the anxiety level was soon reduced to that of mere panic.

At 12:00 the formal proceedings began as the first year students filed into the Arts Building in anticipation of what were supposed to be interesting



Dean Warren: "As Pogo has said, you are indeed surrounded by insurmountable opportunities."

and stimulating welcoming speeches by various members of the law school community. Much to the surprise of anyone who has ever worked on an orientation program before, what the students actually heard were interesting and stimulating speeches from various members of the law school community.

Second year President Gerry Klein welcomed the students with a speech that contained not only successful attempts at humor (something Gerry is not at all used to) but also helped to relax those students who thought all law school students were constantly studying in the library and found little time for fun and games. (Fortunately these students did not know that Gerry Klein is constantly in the library and rarely has time for fun and games.)

Dean Warren followed Gerry Klein to the podium. Com-

binning jokes stolen from Steve Yeazell's speech to the class of 1982 with a demeanor that would make even Rodney Dangerfield jealous, the Dean fared well before an audience that seemed well warmed to the occasion. Even the Dean seemed surprised at the fantastic



Prof. Graham: Humor contrasted with a sometimes depressing appraisal of the legal profession.

audience response he received, and rumor has it he is currently preparing to teach a new course entitled "Comedy and the Law — How To Be Funny In Court." Needless to say, Gerry Klein will be his teaching assistant.

Ken Graham was the final speaker of the program. Selected by Gerry Klein to be the keynote speaker, Professor Graham enlightened the students with enthusiastic encouragement that has long been his trademark. The mood of his speech can best be characterized by paraphrasing one of his early comments:

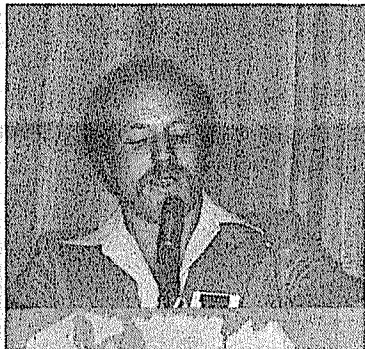
... for those of you who feel that you're only here at UCLA because you couldn't get into Harvard, Yale, Michigan, etc., console yourself with the fact that there are many of us on the faculty who feel the same way.

Combining a series of humorous statements like the one above with a serious and sometimes depressing appraisal of the legal profession, Professor Graham both captivated and infuriated the audience; but nevertheless he received a rousing ovation as he left the stage (perhaps because of that very fact). Even with variations in the tone of his address, this writer enjoyed Professor Graham's speech, as it provided a

humorous and effective contrast to the tone set by the previous two speeches.

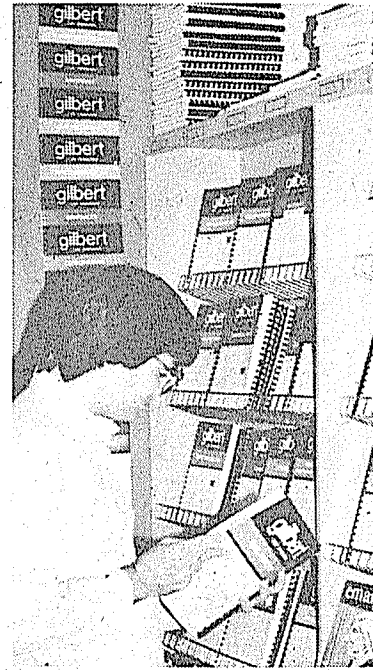
The speeches were followed by large group discussions among the four first year sections, that lasted approximately one hour. Following that, the students were broken into groups of ten each and were taken on tours of the law school and its immediate vicinity by upper-classmen who had either volunteered or been kidnapped while innocently strolling through the law school halls. Highlights of the tour included the men's and ladies' restrooms, the placement office, the law school roof, and the vending machines (where many spend the bulk of their three years in law school). The most frustrating part of the tour was the fruitless search for a working telephone in the law school vicinity.

Climaxing the eventful (or uneventful) Friday was a barbeque at Sunset Recreation Center. Due to limited parking, all students were instructed that they had to walk from the law school to Sunset Rec. This ploy opened up enough parking spots at the Rec. Center so that all those who worked on the program could drive and park just a few yards from the food.

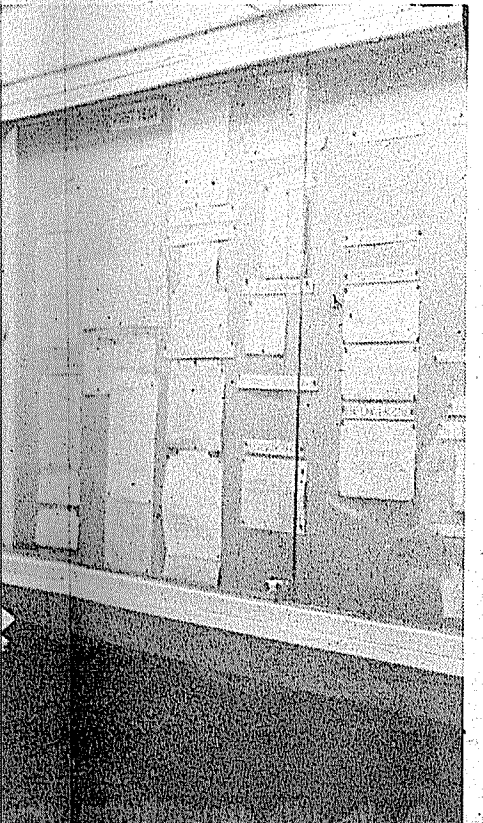
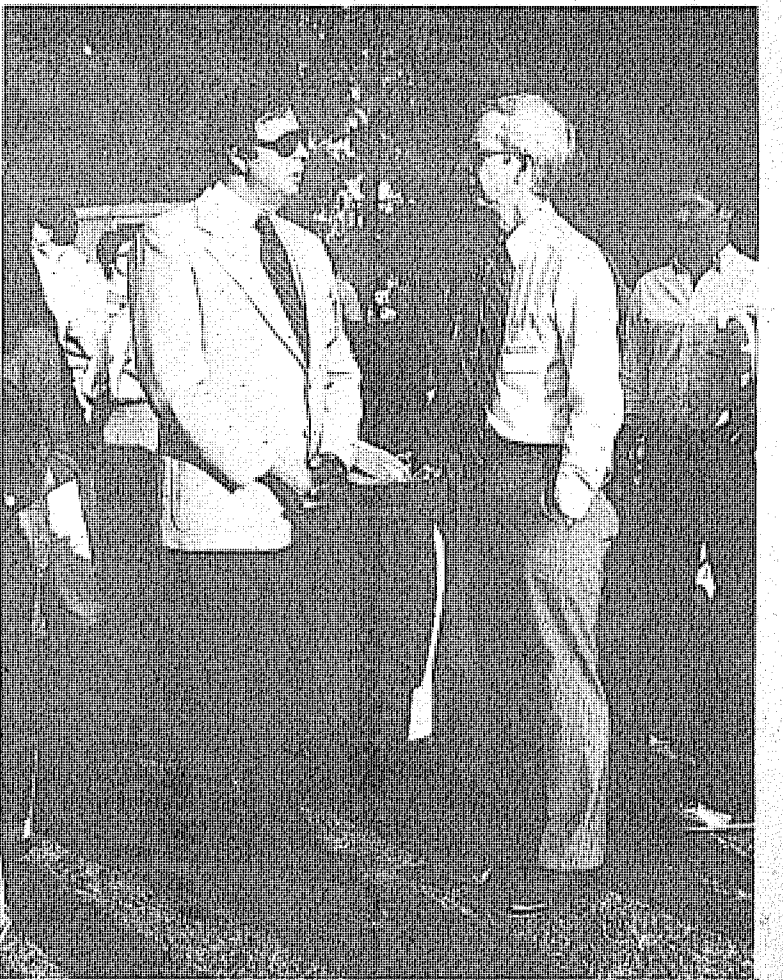
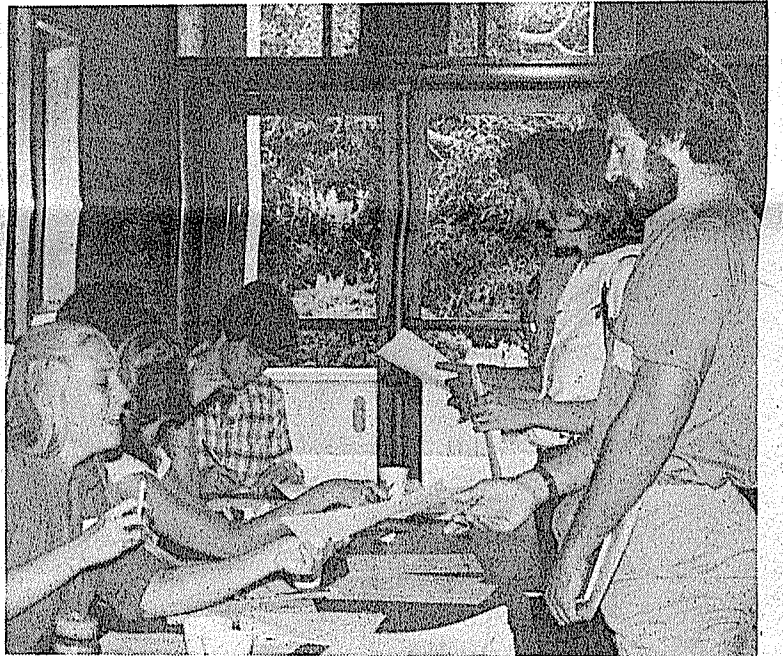
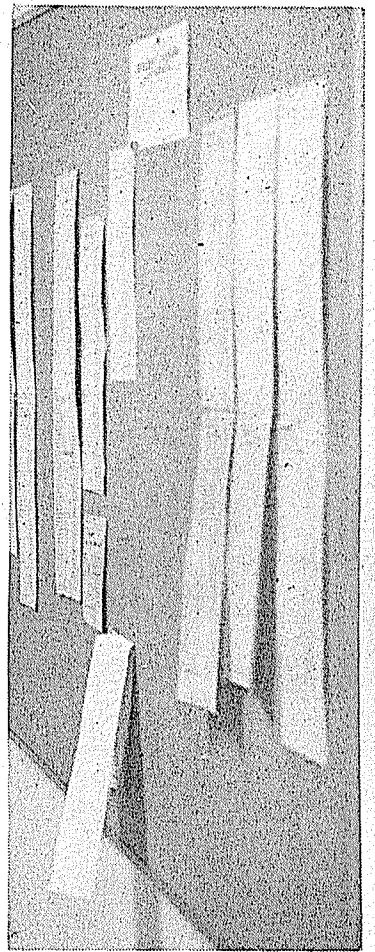


Gerry Klein: Relaxing those who thought all law students were constantly studying in the library.

By 4:30 p.m. the barbeque was in full swing. By 5:00 p.m. the hamburgers and hotdogs began to disappear. By 5:30 p.m. various cliques had formed throughout the picnic area. By 6:00 p.m., and to the surprise of few, many of those cliques had been formed into formidable study groups. Yes, it was for many a true sign of what was to come, the beginning.



ADD-DROP WEEK STARTS - TUESDAY Aug. 26th





# Step Aboard...

(Continued from Page 3)

crowded, but the care is decent and the price is unbeatable.

In the middle of the South Campus corridor lies the Bomb Shelter, a fascinating delicatessen and falafel-type establishment recessed into the ground and surrounded by concrete. It is the only place on campus where you can get a chopped liver sandwich, which is important to some people. Like the North Campus Center, it's packed at lunch time.

Last time I looked, which admittedly was a while back, there was a planetarium on the roof of Math Science, where they were showing a cosmic spectacular about the beginning and end of the universe. (Rule against perpetuities, indeed.)

Walking south past the front building of the Med Center reveals more Med Center, a road (part of Circle Drive), and some more construction. Just past the construction area are two more points of interest. On your right is a door that will take you to Student Health, the Bio-Med library, and the Med Center Cafeteria. The Library is a favorite haunt of some law students, who dislike the tension

(and sorority girls) of the law library, but nevertheless want to study surrounded by that big-bucks feel. On your right is the entrance to the Botanical Gardens.

The Gardens are an amazingly idyllic place for this city within a city, and a terrific place to go, with or without books. Believe me. They are not open at night, largely because in the days when they were, they were stalked by a pervert known to history as the Blue Hood.

Turn around. Head north before it's too late—you're almost in Westwood. You may notice that all over campus, the trees and plants have plaques identifying their species—someone in this university had the odd idea that such informative efforts were appropriate in an educational institution. Head back to the road in front of Franz Hall.

In front and to the left of you should be three buildings: Moore Hall (*see* Dodd Hall, *supra*) another of those red brick buildings (for an explanation of which, see Royce Hall, *infra*); Kerckhoff Hall, a genuinely ugly affair with towers that may remind you of

Disneyland, and Ackerman Union, the odd white building owned by the Associated Students of UCLA.

It's worth a trip inside Kerckhoff to see that it looks the same inside as out. Unfortunately, it houses student government on the top floors. The second floor is largely taken up by a lounge and the Coffee House, which sells Baskin-Robbins ice cream (cheaper than in the village because of the lack of overhead), crepes, and the best coffee on campus.

The first floor houses the *Daily Bruin* and the "special interest papers"—if you're black, Chicano, gay, female, Asian, or Jewish, there's an occasional publication that purports, and probably fails, to deal with your interests and needs. The first floor also has Graphic Services, where you can go for pictures, graduation garb and announcements, photocopying and resumes.

ASUCLA is probably the best place around to get a resume typeset and printed, but sometimes in the past they've had trouble handling the flood that precedes the law school's Placement Office deadline. Start early.

If you're going to be interviewing, you may be interested to know that Rosé Holsey, who

serves as secretary/receptionist/surrogate mother in the *Daily Bruin* office, takes in laundry on the side. So you can sweat through your three-piece suit in a big interview, run it down to the *Bruin* office, and get it back cleaned and pressed a few days later, without ever leaving campus.

You already bought your books—presumably—so you've seen the inside of Ackerman Union. It's named after the man who ran ASUCLA for about 300 years, and five dollars or so of your quarterly fees go to paying for it. That's why the Administration can't stop the showing of porno movies there. Other attractions include pinball, bowling, and a campus travel agency.

Just west of Ackerman are three intriguing structures. One is the Alumni Center, of interest because you can get bus passes and heavily discounted student tickets to events on campus—and the UCLA concert program is one of the best in town. The building behind the mound of earth is of interest if you play handball or racketball.

The big one is Pauley Pavilion, home of the basketball team. Drop in some time and count the national champion-

ship banners. It's named after the UC Regent and oil tycoon who put up much of the construction money.

The construction project will someday be the John Wooden Student Something or other Center. If you don't know who Wooden is, best keep it to yourself 'round these parts. The urge to name something after Wooden is so strong here that when the students voted against construction of the Wooden Center a few years back, a bigwig in the athletic department suggested naming the floor of Pauley Pavilion after him. Let that sink in for a moment.

Heading north from these buildings you come to the lawn in front of Kerckhoff, known as Meyerhoff Park. It's the local Hyde Park, and a haven for obscure political candidates and the noisier evangelists. On any given day, you're likely to hear

(Continued on Page 26)

## Tax...

(Continued from Page 5)

September — just in time for the November 4 election."

### Reagan's Economic Policies

Leading presidential candidate Ronald Reagan has continued to express his unequivocal support for the Roth-Kemp bill. Reagan believes that the nation's economic problems are a result of a spend-too-much, tax-too-much, regulate-too-much Carter administration.

A Reagan administration would actively pursue the adoption of the Roth-Kemp bill. Reagan's economic strategy for the next four years would instill trust in *laissez-faire* capitalism. He believes our economic problems are caused, in part, by Washington's meddling, and a solution is to free the marketplace of government's deadening hand. "Government exists to protect us from each other," Reagan has emphasized in his campaign, "but where government has gone beyond its limits is in deciding to protect us from ourselves."

Reagan recognizes as inefficient, and therefore unnecessary, most forms of government economic controls; consequently, he opposes credit, wage-price, and energy controls. Reagan would actively pursue urban renewal through tax incentives known as *enterprise zones*. Under this theory, a city would designate *enterprise zones* in which various federal, state, and local taxes would be reduced to encourage businesses to relocate and offer job opportunities.

Along with the Roth-Kemp bill, Reagan favors elimination of the federal inheritance and estate taxes. In an effort to encourage capital investment in this country, he also favors elimination of the tax on savings account interest.

Four years ago Jimmy Carter promised to trim the size of government, balance the budget, reduce unemployment, and lessen the burden of federal regulation on business. His current administration, however, is shackled by record high inflation, recession, high interest rates, and a general economic frustration. Presidential press secretary Jody Powell recently commented that another four years with Carter would be very similar to the first four years.

On November 4, the voters will decide if the American economy can withstand four more years of Jimmy Carter.

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# Environmental Law ...

(Continued from Page 1) vard Law School, a well known textbook on environmental law, *Environmental Law and Policy*. This book forms the basis for the environmental law class which Professor Krier is teaching this semester. He is also co-authoring a property text with Professor Jesse Dukeminier of UCLA.

Mary Nichols has been hired to teach an environmental law class in the spring semester. Professor Nichols has a unique perspective on the subject, as she is also chairperson of the California Air Resources



JAMES KRIER

Board. She was a public interest lawyer before Governor Brown appointed her to the A.R.B., spending three years as a member of the board until she left to take a position as head of the civil department in the Attorney General's Office. Nichols took over her present position when Tom Quinn quit to work on Governor Brown's presidential campaign.

Last year the Speakers Program brought in more speakers than any other law school organization. Included in their list of speakers from last year were Assemblyperson Mel Levine and former State Senator Peter Behr. The Speakers Program is just one aspect of the E.L.S. They are also publishing a law journal and getting involved in local environmental issues.

In November, the E.L.S. will publish the first issue of the *UCLA Environmental Law and Policy Journal*. Each issue will have a single theme. The first issue is concerned with the use of economic principles in environmental law classes. The second issue will discuss the pros and cons of mandates by local governments requiring solar water heaters in new construction. The *Journal* staff plans to depend heavily on policy-oriented articles for future issues.

The Research Unit of the E.L.S. has a busy year planned. The E.L.S. is assisting Bridge the Gap, a campus organization, in contesting the relicensing of the UCLA nuclear

reactor. Bridge the Gap has filed for intervenor status, making this the first contested relicensing procedure before the

The purpose of the Research Unit is to provide E.L.S. members with research training and practical experience in applying this research to current problems. While the Bridge the Gap project will provide this group with a great deal of work this year, the E.L.S. is always interested in getting in touch with other groups which are

# Law Library ...

(Continued from Page 1) periodicals and newspapers, the microfilm index will include relevant legal articles from academic journals as well as the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and the Christian Science Monitor. It will also list selected legal monographs and important U.S. documents.

Each month, an updated and cumulated microfilm index will replace the previous month's issue. The index is organized into three sections: subject, author, and table of cases. The subject headings used are Library of Congress and additional headings authorized by the American Association of Law Libraries, which advised and cooperated with Information Access Corporation in the development of the index.

The print version, Current Law Index, is published monthly and cumulates quarterly; the fourth cumulation is an annual volume. Its coverage is more limited than the microfilm index, since it indexes only the 660 legal journals which are included in the Legal Resource Index.

For access to articles in journals published before January, 1980, consult the familiar Index to Legal Periodicals, which indexes over 400 journals and will continue to be published. For the present, there will be one COM (computer - output - microfilm) reader near the card catalog for use of the Legal Resource Index. The publisher has promised speed of publication and comprehensive coverage; as soon as we are assured that these goals are being met and that use warrants it, we will acquire additional subscriptions and COM readers.

Another addition to the Library's collection is the Pacific Digest. It will be shelved following Pacific Reporter as soon as it has been processed. As you all know, the Library has state digests so we do not

involved in local environmental issues.

The E.L.S. is also sponsoring a recycling program at the law school. The program is designed not only to give students a place to recycle the tons of paper which go through the Law School each year, but also to create an awareness of the recycling opportunities which exist. Students can recycle paper by depositing it in the recycle box in the student lounge.

plan to add more regional digests.

The microfilm and microfiche readers which were in the Reserve Book Room have been moved to Room 173 on C level. A dimmer switch will be installed there soon. This change will result in a better environment in which to use this equipment.

All of us on the Library staff hope that you have a good year. We will do everything that we can to make your use of the Library as effective and pleasant as possible.

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# Random Sigh(t)s

by Jodi Zechow

So you're new to the area and you've already walked around Westwood Village and have seen the chic shopping plazas, the over-priced restaurants, the garbage food joints, the two dozen first-run movie theatres and all the kids and Bel-Air bourgeois types who frequent the Village. What more is there to do? Plenty. What follows is a partial, capricious, and arbitrary list of some of Los Angeles' highlights (and all are infinitely more accessible by car than by bus).

**Venice-Santa Monica**

Some of L.A.'s livelier bars can be found here, along with quite a collection of burnt-out hippies and artsy-craftsy types. Nightspots to hit are *Brandy's* (dance floor and canned music), *Merlin McFly's* (over-priced drinks but nice ambience), both on Main Street in Santa Monica. You are well-advised to spend at least one weekend morning wandering the boardwalk in Venice, either on foot or roller skates.

**Hollywood-West Hollywood**

While Hollywood is not the center of the movie world anymore, it is the hub of the local music scene. The "L.A. Sound" has evolved from the laid-back rhythm of the *Eagles* and Jackson Browne to the more hyperkinetic, angry tone of the New Wave and punk acts. Fresh talent abounds in the many local clubs. *The Whisky* (on Sunset Blvd.) and the *Starwood* (on Santa Monica Blvd.) both feature a mix of

popular, almost Top 40 groups (rock and New Wave), and the *Roxy* features more middle-of-the-road acts in a plusher setting. The *Tiffany Theatre* on Sunset Blvd. has Friday and Saturday midnight showings of the "Rocky Horror Picture Show." The audience does everything it's supposed to, so bring plenty of rice.

**Chinatown**

Located downtown, L.A.'s Chinatown is more than just the usual tourist trap. It offers plenty of reasonable restaurants, lots of souvenirs and a trained chimp, but it also boasts of two well-established and well-known nightclubs/restaurants, *Madame Wong's* and the *Hong Kong Cafe*. Both feature local New Wave and punk acts and very picturesque crowds in unusual settings.

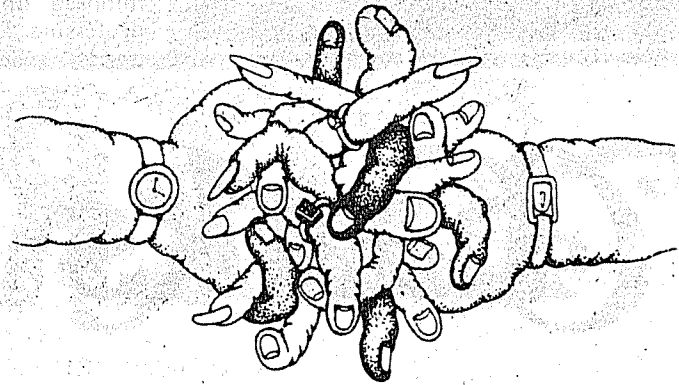
**The Palmdale Desert**

Located northeast of Los Angeles, just past the San Fernando Valley, the Palmdale Desert is the home of the "Palmdale Bulge," that portion of the San Andreas Fault that began buckling and swelling some years back. As the pressure keeps building in the fault, the bulge just keeps getting bigger. It's a great place to have a picnic.

**Odds and Ends**

*The Huntington Rose Garden* in Pasadena and the *Exposition Park Rose Garden* in South-Central L.A. (next to U.S.C.), are both very well-maintained. And don't forget *The Norton Simon Museum* which is also in Pasadena.

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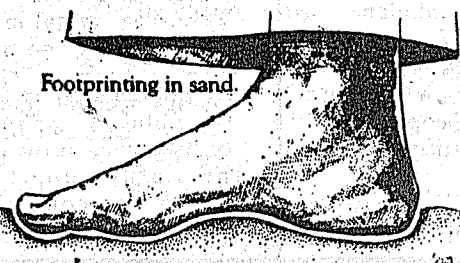
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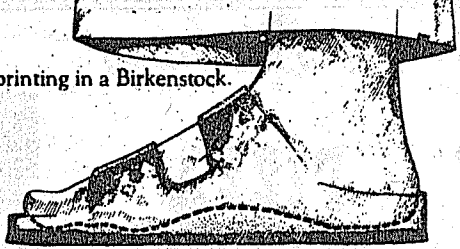
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# Politics of Ridicule...

(Continued from Page 6)

farce of the equally obvious fact that the rights of women and the rights of blacks are only different phases of the fundamental and indivisible issue of human rights."

And it was precisely that—ridicule, a subtle (but stinging) manifestation of male prejudice—which greatly troubled me during my first year of law school.

Reasonable people would not dispute that there is resistance to the emergence of women into the legal profession—traditionally a bastion of male power. In the classroom this resistance most commonly manifests itself in ridicule.

All too often male professors (and we had only male professors) used infantile sexual innuendoes and jokes about wives, ex-wives, and mothers-in-law. They portrayed women as dim-witted little sexual playthings to "liven up" basically dull material, or to humanize their intimidating images by being "just one of the boys."

One of the boys, indeed! They roared with laughter, and at times even applauded. (Can you

imagine openly applauding racial slurs or "Jew-jokes?" In 1980? In a UCLA classroom?) Apparently these professors were successful in amusing many of the "boys" whose emotional growth remains at prepubescent levels. Hell, it was said, an intense, hard-working law student needs occasional comic relief from high-powered intellectual pursuit; and besides, who are we, a bunch of humorless women, to deny them that small pleasure?

I'll tell you who we are. The butt of the jokes, the subject of sexism, and the object of ridicule.

Some also said, "You just don't have a sense of humor." I admit I find no humor in remarks and "jokes" which undermine the dignity of women; nor do I find humor in slurs about my ethnicity.

It is useful to view the accusation of humorlessness as the converse of ridicule. The low-caste status of women, Chicanos, blacks, and others, requires them to develop and exhibit "accommodation" attitudes—i.e., that they do an ego-flattering "shuffle" (concealing true feelings or discontent).

Unaccommodating blacks are "uppity" and unaccommodating women are "humorless."

I saw no humor in a classmates declaration (in class) that "all women are nosey," or whistles and catcalls as a woman classmate approached the lectern to act as judge in a simulated courtroom situation, or a professor's favorite hypothetical: "I tell my wife, 'I'll buy you a mink coat if you cook my breakfast every morning for the next year . . .'"

I saw no humor in any of that. Each is a cultural expression reflecting the sex role of stereotyping women; an expression that has no place in a professional milieu.

Can you imagine bigoted expressions of racial stereotypes tolerated (much less applauded) in your classroom? Can you imagine any self-respecting black person finding humor in denigrating racial slurs? And can you imagine a classroom situation in which it would still be socially acceptable to publically rejoice in "all Jews are . . ." remarks?

It is certain that some individuals among us resent the emergence of blacks and other minorities into the legal profession. After all, it has traditionally been an all-white club as well as an all-male club. However, it is no longer socially acceptable to vent one's racial hostilities in public, especially not in the classrooms of such socially progressive public educational institutions as UCLA. Such institutions presumably attract the *creme de la creme* of sophisticated, highly-educated individuals, both as professors and as students. In short, it is no longer cool to be a racist and it may be hazardous to your health, but it is still perfectly acceptable to ridicule women publically.

Women—individually and collectively—should actively resist and oppose the indignities imposed upon them by male professors. If you do so early in

the game, you will acquire skills which will prove invaluable when you graduate into the Big Leagues.

If you don't acquire the assertion skills you will need as a professional woman in a male-dominated field, then you really are not serious about your career, whether or not you are your class' leading authority on proper citation forms or you can recite rules one through forty-two of the *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure* in your sleep.

Compared with what you face later, this is really kid stuff. Consider a 1978 report in the L.A. Times about the Eight Far West Regional Conference on Women and the Law, attended by 500 law students, attorneys, judges, and members of the public. "At Saturday morning's workshop on 'Women in the Courtroom,'" the article said, "all problems discussed were due to the fact that women are in the courtroom and that their presence constitutes an offense to some judges, jurors, opposing attorneys, co-counsel, and clients."

Throughout the conference attorneys told their "war stories" about condescension, hostility, and outright sexism. Judges called them "girls" or commented on their "cute clothes." One co-counsel put his arm around a young woman's shoulders, called her "honey," and told her not to worry about a thing; she could just sit there as he was going to do all the talking. A judge pitied a U.S. attorney who was to be opposed by two female attorneys, saying that the poor guy "would have two broods crawling all over his back." There were stories about overt advances from some of the male judges: not just verbal, but physical as well.

Perhaps now you can identify with Sarah Moore Grimke, an abolitionist and early feminist who as early as 1837 said, "Nothing, I believe, has tended more to destroy the true dignity of woman than the fact that she is approached by men in the character of a female." That is the common thread running through my (and perhaps your) classroom experience and the "war stories" reported at the conference.

But how should we handle male resistance and hostility?

First, it is important to understand the socio-psychological aspect of this phenomenon. Men in the legal profession have a good thing going and are loath to share it, particularly as equals with members of a traditionally inferior caste.

In *An American Dilemma*, the classic statement of the parallels between racism and sexism, the great Swedish sociologist Gunnar Myrdal observed as early as 1944: "Men often dislike the very idea of having women on an equal plane as co-workers and competitors, and usually they find it even more 'unnatural' to work under women. White people generally hold similar attitudes toward Negroes."

A male UCLA professor whose sexist off-color remarks

and "jokes" were a rich source of entertainment for like-minded males told a student during a "friendly" chat, "You women are taking all the jobs away from men." That statement undoubtedly reveals more about his fears and insecurities than about the facts of life. As late as 1976, 90.8 percent of the lawyers and judges in the country were men.

Once the socio-psychological dynamics of the phenomenon are clarified and understood, it is important to maintain a balanced perspective as part of the "woman's psychological survival kit." We should be willing to commend faculty members and policy makers' efforts to establish and maintain a genuinely supportive atmosphere for women. Those efforts include increasing the number of women students and professors; offering courses which address areas of vital interest and concern to women; and conscious (and welcome) efforts by individuals to acknowledge the presence, participation and contribution of women in society in general, and in the legal profession in particular. The latter is accomplished simply by speaking of judges, attorneys, jurors, and others in the female pronoun, and by choosing hypotheticals, jokes, and remarks which are free not only of racial slurs but of sexual innuendo and cheap shots at women.

But, most of all, we need to get angry. We need to develop an assertive and healthy anger.

Healthy anger is:

—Judith Di Gennaro, trial attorney, to a male attorney telling her to prove she is equal: "I am your equal. It's your problem how you're going to deal with it." (1978)

Healthy anger is:

—Pauli Murray, then earning a J.S.D. degree from Yale Law School as a Ford Foundation Fellow in 1965, was directed to the "ladies entrance" at the back of the Graduate Club by a black doorman. She confronted him, "You and I have been told to use back doors all our lives. I think you'll understand why I have no intention of doing so any longer."

Healthy anger says:

—"I'm a person. I have certain human rights which you can't deny. I have a right to be treated with fairness and compassion; I have a right to live my life as I see fit; I have a right to get what I can for myself without hurting you. And if you deprive me of my rights, I'm not going to thank you, I'm going to say 'fuck off' and fight you if I have to." (From a 1971 article by Susi Kaplow).

So, let's not hold back any longer. Let's get as mad as hell. True, women are socialized and learn to hold back their anger: to be angry is unseemly, aesthetically displeasing, and against the sweet, pliant feminine image. So you need strength to say you're angry, for this anger is self-confident, willing to fight for itself even at the jeopardy of the status quo. This anger carries the courage of your convictions.

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# The Harvard Theology: Graham Speaks

by Ken Graham

One of the things that makes all American law schools pretty much the same, despite the claims some of them make for uniqueness, is the fact that they are all devoted to inculcating the same ideology. Even more remarkable is the degree to which teachers who have quite different political beliefs are united in their defense of this ideology. Since its basic tenets are insinuated rather than openly espoused, students are seldom fully aware of what it is they are being asked to believe. Moreover, this Harvard Theology is never the subject of the kind of critical inquiry upon which law schools pride themselves.

Here, then, for the benefit of those who would like to look before they buy, are the main packages in this bill of goods.

(1) **Left-lobe thinking.** The left lobe of the brain is, the psychologists tell us, where verbal and mathematical thought are centered. The right lobe, in which intuitional and artistic modes of thought take place, does not get much of a workout in law school. Relentless verbal and logical manipulation is what passes for rationality in the game of "thinking like a lawyer." Since intuition and imagination are of some value in the practice of the law — how else can trial lawyers "know" when a witness or their client is lying? — this may be one of the reasons why success in the practice does not correlate well with law school grades.

(2) **Instrumental justification.** Rules of law are rarely defended on the grounds that they are intrinsically just. Indeed, justice is seldom mentioned. Instead, rules are tested by their pragmatic consequences, by whether they foster some "public policy." Since social causation is so problematic and empirical studies so few, much of the analysis is pure moonshine. But instrumental justification does have the advantage of hiding the values that motivate the analysis. If one asks why a particular policy should be fostered, the policy will then be justified as an instrument for accomplishing some more remote goal — and so on, *ad infinitum*, or at least until the pursuer wears out of the chase.

(3) **Ethical relativism.** One of the reasons legal scholars are uneasy talking about ultimate values is the belief that such values are a matter of personal

preference and that there is no basis for choosing one person's values over those that others claim to espouse. So far as the official ideology is concerned, the desire of tenants for decent housing is in the same category as Hitler's fondness for genocide. The only way value conflicts can be resolved is by force or one of its social surrogates; there is no principled method of resolving them.

(4) **Judge worship.** So far as the law schools are concerned, law is centered in the courts. The legislative process is ignored, or treated with contempt. The student is supposed to identify with judges, especially appellate court judges, and not with legislators or administrators. Just as business school professors seem to think society would be saved if the power of corporations were unleashed, so legal academics think salvation lies in judicial hegemony.

(5) **Hierarchical ordering.** Legal thinkers assume that the natural way to order persons and things is in terms of dominance and submission. Clients should be governed by their lawyers, lawyers by judges, trial judges by appellate court judges — and all of them by law professors. Comparisons, whether of students or ideas, is always done by some kind of vertical ranking. The ideal of every law school is that it and its students should be numbered among "the elite," regardless of the moral status of that category.

(6) **Anglomania.** So far as the Harvard theology is concerned, the American Revolution never took place; we are still an intellectual colony of Great Britain, part of something called "the Anglo-American legal system." At its lowest level, this is an aspect of the "David Bowie syndrome" in which any kind of drivel becomes profound if uttered in an English accent. At a higher level it is a sort of institutional "jock-sniffing" in which English institutions are revered for their quaint mustiness. Usually, although not necessarily, persons most afflicted by this disease know very little about the actual operation of English legal institutions and even less about the society they supposedly govern.

(7) **The sado-masochistic style.** The tone of legal discourse is replete with an adolescent-macho attitude

that values something called "tough-mindedness." Persons with the slightest trace of human decency and compassion are labeled "fuzzy-minded." Often the distinction is drawn in terms of "reason" and "emotion," with defense of the status quo being classed with the former and an argument for social justice being tossed into the latter. It seems never to occur to the classifiers that the cool disregard of human suffering is not unemotional, but simply a different kind of emotion.

There is obviously more at work here than can possibly be sketched in a few brief paragraphs. But I have stated what appear to be the most salient characteristics of the ideology of the law to provide clues for those who wish to pursue the inquiry on their own.

*There is a road I have yet to lose  
And a world I have yet to see  
There are roads I have yet to choose  
And a world yet to discover me.*

*There are things I have yet to know  
And words I have yet to speak  
There is the me I have yet to show  
And dreams I have yet to seek.*

*There is so much of myself I left behind  
And so many memories to borrow  
There is a lot of me I have yet to find  
And so many visions of tomorrow.*

*There is a lot of me that is not real  
And inside is so much confusion  
But there is truth in what I feel  
And inside I am not an illusion.*

—Marco Estrada

## Some Things They Didn't Tell You at Orientation

By Howard Posner

I  
You can catch pneumonia in the library, particularly if you come in from outdoors on a hot day. Best to cool off in the lobby or halls, or wear a muffler.

II  
The copiers in the library are always out of paper, or change, or both. And remember that you can't take volumes out of the library. Some of us bring small cameras of the sort used in espionage.

III  
You won't get struck by lightning if you come to class unprepared. What actually happens is that everyone fidgets and feels uncomfortable, particularly if several people in a row pass. The prof sometimes makes a point of looking askance, or even making a remark, but who cares what the profs think? If they had any brains they'd be rock musicians. Getting caught unprepared is a good experience — it keeps you from feeling superior to some other poor slob who came unprepared.

IV  
Every legal term means something different from what it would mean if it were in English. Legalese can be regarded as a language consisting entirely of false cognates. Some legal terms, of course, mean nothing at all. These are the ones used most.

V  
None of the pictures hanging on the reserve room walls are under ten years old. It's a law school regulation. That's why half the professor up there look like they just auditioned for a part in *American Graffiti*. Some

of the younger ones have to use their high school graduation pictures.

VI  
All those buildings out there have people in them. Not only that, but books, classes, food, and activity of all sorts. Law students tend to forget about the rest of the campus, which is why as lawyers they often forget about the rest of the world. This is called professionalism.

VII  
You don't have to take this

stuff seriously. The law is not like religion or music or money — you don't have to believe in it to work with it. It's really st to approach the subject with a sense of humor, particularly when discussing proximate cause or reading a Rehnquist opinion. This approach has two advantages. One is that you don't become a basket case in the first three weeks of study.

The other is that all your old friends will laugh with you instead of at you.

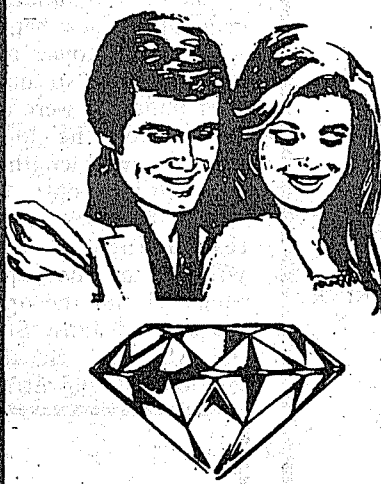
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# Placement...

(Continued from Page 1)

increase representation of other kinds of organizations as well. Ms. Thompson hopes to concentrate on expanding the Office's coverage in two main areas: 1) alternative law careers, including jobs with smaller law firms and public service agencies (governmental agencies and non-profit organizations); and 2) alternatives to law, including anything that does not involve practicing as an attorney. Ms. Thompson has already developed some expertise in alternative career options. While working for UCLA's main Career Center she specialized in jobs with government and jobs, for women, particularly returning women. She also hopes to make use of a previously untapped source of alternative employment information — a very willing group of law school alumni.

Ms. Thompson does not expect to make radical changes in the services offered by the Placement Office. The interviewing process is already well-established. At least for the first year, most changes will be more "attitudinal" in nature, reflecting the change in ad-

ministration. She intends to run a professional office, and expects to be treated like a professional. And she is willing to make some unpopular decisions when traditional practices do not seem sensible.

Ms. Thompson points out that she already took her first unpopular step in announcing that students would not receive their own personal copies of law firms' NALP questionnaires. The student reaction was immediate. This reaction was misplaced, says Ms. Thompson. There will be 100 copies of NALP questionnaires in the Placement Office, and another 100 in the Reserve Room. They can be checked out overnight. The xeroxing costs for 750 students are astronomical and the NALP questionnaires do not really provide sufficient information to justify such an expense.

Ms. Thompson also expects student resistance to her belief that pictures should not be printed on resumes. This practice developed as a result of wanting to serve the big law firms — but it now has more negative than positive effects, including facilitating discrim-

ination. The argument that pictures help firms remember interviewees is really pretty weak. As she says, "Some (students) will adhere to the old way, and some others will get smart and adhere to the new way."

Ms. Thompson is also thinking tentatively about changing certain practices which perhaps "spoon-feed" the big firms unnecessarily. For example, the law school pays parking costs for interviewing law firms. At one dollar this may have been reasonable, but at two dollars these costs add up. Also, the law school mails student resumes to firms ten days before their scheduled interviews. This free service can be contrasted with GSM's procedure in which the whole school's resumes are printed in a book and sold to potential employers for a sum.



Gretchen Thompson consults with student Sally Thomas on career choices.

The big firms can certainly afford to pay some of these costs, and can deduct them from their taxes anyway. Perhaps the school could use the extra money to subsidize off-campus interviews with firms with more limited funds, including public service agencies in Washington, D.C., and the like.

She does not expect any

immediate changes, however. The significance of these potential changes, as well as the heavy workload for the first round of interviews, dictates that things must move slowly.

The increase in emphasis on alternatives to big-firm jobs is in partial response to criticisms by campus groups last year that

(Continued on Page 27)

# Step Aboard...

(Continued from Page 22)

some revolutionary socialist student group inveighing against its two greatest enemies.

Walk northeast up the hill, noting the activity on Bruin Walk as you pass. You should eventually find yourself in a quad between four red brick buildings, two of which ought to be, objectively speaking, among the loveliest you've ever seen.

The one with the twin towers is Royce Hall, the home of a number of departments, an 1800-seat concert hall and one of the bigger organs on the West Coast.

It's a copy of a church in San Ambrogio, Lombardy (yes, Italy) and would be called Romanesque by anyone who knows about such things. In addition to the wealth of detail and the pervading sense of roominess about the building, notice also that one of the towers has three windows to a side and the other has two: Renaissance asymmetry.

Across from Royce is Powell Library, another gorgeous building that is really much better from the outside than inside. This is where the "bells" sound (they're actually P.A. horns—the carillon is piped up from the basement of Schoenberg Hall).

The other two buildings on this quad are Haines and Kinsey Halls. Very few people know which is which, and nobody cares.

These four buildings are the original campus, begun in 1926. A look at Royce and Powell explains why so many of the later buildings were done in red brick—even the Med Center; which, viewed lengthwise, looks like one long optical illusion.

Now proceed directly west to the railings. You will find yourself at the top of Janss Steps. Notice the open area at the base of Janss Steps, where the ASUCLA Speakers Commission puts big attractions like

Ralph Nader. The buildings on either side of that space are called the "Men's" and "Women's." Gyms, though the Women's Gym is now taken up by the dance department, and the old names are pretty much irrelevant.

The broader green further west is the intramural field. Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturday mornings, it is also the marching band practice field. Beyond that is Drake Stadium, one of the better track and field facilities in the world. It is named after Ducky Drake, once the track coach here and athletic trainer for nearly as long as Bill Ackerman ran ASUCLA. It is not, by the way, Drake Memorial Stadium. Ducky has no intention of being memorialized for awhile yet.

Beyond the stadium are the four undergraduate dorms: Groucho, Harpo, Chico and Zeppo.

Far to the northwest is the Sunset Canyon Recreation Center, the place to go for swimming or tennis.

Walk north between Royce and Kinsey (or Haines), and then continue walking between Rolfé and Campbell Halls (see Dodd, *supra*).

Soon you should come to the North Campus Facility, which any old-timer will tell you replaced the Gypsy Wagon a few years back. It has much the same cuisine as the Treehouse in Ackerman Union, plus some interesting hamburger and hotdog variations. It is, however, usually crowded, and finding a seat can be tough.

Behind the North Campus hangout is the University Research Library (URL). Unless you've seen a larger library, this is the largest library you've ever seen. Its checkout system is a flashier version of the readout most supermarkets use now. At night, it's said, the building looks like a giant

computer punch card. Your graduate I.D. entitles you to take out books on quarter loan.

Continue past URL and you come to Dickson Art Center. There are usually high-class exhibits here.

The two buildings at the extreme north end of campus are Melnitz (movie and TV) and MacGowan (drama) Halls. You can get student tickets to drama department productions, if they aren't already sold out; and there are frequently free showings of old classic movies in Melnitz 1409, generally at times that no law student could go. Check the Campus Events column of the *Daily Bruin* for such things.

Now for the final leg of this tour, unless you stopped reading miles ago. Head back through the Franklin D. Murphy (we're very fond of him) Sculpture Garden, which shouldn't need much explaining.

The huge brown building that looks like a waffle is Bunche Hall. Ralph Bunche has two major distinctions: he played on the first UCLA basketball team, and was undersecretary General of the United Nations. To alumni, the former is more noteworthy.

The roof of Bunche Hall has an observation platform from which you can see most of campus and West Los Angeles. On a clear day, the view extends to the ocean and past the airport. We last had a clear day in 1975.

It should be pointed out that the roof of Bunche is often closed, largely because it has become a popular spot for suicides. It's an eerie feeling to walk past a chalked human silhouette on your way to North Campus and realize it's no joke.

But enough gloom and doom, and back to boredom. It is time to return to the law school, noting that Dodd Hall contains the housing office and GSM contains a little lunchroom known as the Potlatch, which some find a nice place to frequent.

The tour has hardly been exhaustive. There's much more. For instance, although I know it's somewhere on campus, I never found the Chancellor's mansion in my seven years at this place. Of course, I wasn't looking very hard.

You don't need to look very hard, either. But keep your eyes open—tunnel vision is a natural result of law school, but not a necessary one. There is more to life than proximate cause, and you needn't walk very far to find it.

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# The Life of the Law: Razala Speaks

by Razala

*The life of the law has not been logic: it has been experience.* — Oliver Wendell Holmes

How do you do it, Holmes? Your dictum captures with equal art the life of legal ideas and the life of legal people. My tyro scope is the latter.

I think most of us 1 L's came for the experience more than for the logic. The better for us if so. Experience, not logic, is what we're going to get.

The one experience common to all lawyers, claims Dean Warren, is law school orientation. An embedded moebius strip in the left parietal lobe makes your reporter unorientable. Maybe you are, too. But we were oriented together anyway: socialized.

All three orientation speakers warned us against being socialized, and against the common experience of lawyers. They told us how intellectually

prestigious our school is, and how much easier to get through than they believe we fear. And that we would forget every word they said. I certainly have.

The third speaker — what was his name? — particularly fears our socialization, in one sense of the word if not another. He feels we are being trained to "protect the interests of the 4% of the people who control 80% of the wealth." (Construing "control" broadly, is that a narrow or a wide distribution?) We loved his concern for our continuing moral excellence. The speech cheated his colleagues and insulted us.

As we go to press, the only political propaganda in evidence is that same speech. If his colleagues are propagandists as charged, they must be holding off while we get oriented. Is it sporting to use orientation for a first strike?

The insult was implicit. All three speakers called us bright.

We must surely learn enough here to change our values. If probably for the worse, we must be very corruptible. And if a propaganda first strike can change that, we must be absolute putty. The crowd cheered. Sheep! The man called you gullible as a jury. And you believed him!

Related themes enlivened the subsequent barbecue. Some teachers call that success. They say the great Paul Erdos asks mathematical riddles at cocktail parties. Erdos enjoys universal respect and widespread affection, but, I suspect, few cocktail party invitations. I don't know about barbecues.

Our speaker will surely be invited to speak again next year. The anathema "West Point of capitalism" sewed it up. And so a good experience was had by all.

After all that orientation, classes were disappointingly non-disorienting. We've all had

classes before. It may not seem logical that the learned professor questions the ignorant student, but we adjust. I heard a student call a professor "very Socratic." You ain't seen nothin' yet, sister. One of mine's outright Platonic.

Least logical of all, your newspaper editor pressed me for a contribution. He knows I have no news of the school. I just got here. So here are my greetings instead. Hello.

Experience, do not logic. We Bruins have a saying: "Go with the flow, man." Six of us replace a lightbulb; one acts, five share the experience. How apt for the law! Have you hugged your study group today?

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## UCLA Divestment

by Louis D. Armand

On Friday, July 18, after years of controversy, the Associated Students of UCLA Board of Control voted in favor of the divestment of its funds from banks that loan money to or do business in South Africa. This, in effect, means that ASUCLA, which operates the country's largest on-campus store and all food services on the UCLA Campus, will switch its more than \$25 million in accounts from Bank of America and Security Pacific Bank to another bank or banks which meet the criteria established for future banking relationships. The Board of Control decision entails that the Associated Students of UCLA shall not maintain a principal banking relationship with a financial institution which either:

1. maintains a principal banking relationship with a

South African entity, or  
2. holds as part of its investment portfolio securities issued by the South African government.

In addition, further action was taken at the meeting to ensure effective implementation of the Board policy; complete compliance must be met by March 31, 1981.

By adopting this policy, Associated Students of UCLA joins five other University of California campuses where Associated Students organizations have voted to move their funds: UC Berkeley, UC San Diego, UC Riverside, UC Santa Barbara, and UC Davis. The Board of Control's decision clearly established the priority of social responsibility over monetary gain in the area of investments, for the transfer in accounts may cost Associated Students of UCLA an estimated

\$40,000. The majority of the board members, however, decided that this material cost was of secondary importance. The Board of Control decision also categorically repudiates the notion of United States firms in South Africa acting as "forces of change," but rather points to the necessity of breaking all economic ties with South Africa as a means of ending the unjust apartheid regime.

In view of the nationwide emergence of the divestment movement against United States economic links with the racist South Africa regime, the officers of the new Graduate Students Association administration see this action on divestment as a great moral victory which will also concretely contribute to the internationally supported struggle for freedom currently being waged by the oppressed people of South Africa.

## Placement Office . . .

(Continued from Page 26) the needs of minorities and women have not been adequately served. But Ms. Thompson warns that alternative careers should not necessarily become minority careers. It is racist, she says, if not naive, to assume that because a student is black s/he should only desire an alternative career. There are

plenty of white students who want alternative jobs, and there are plenty of minorities who want corporate jobs.

What will serve minorities better, says Ms. Thompson, is the attitude that this office will project." She believes she is the best that there is in this field and therefore all students will get a better break.

Asked whether she had any comforting words for law students worried about the all-too-imminent interview season, Ms. Thompson had this to say with a grin: "I love a solid C person, and so do a lot of employers. I wouldn't make myself crazy trying to get an A. (Students should) get involved selectively in organizations, take an important position (in them).

Nobody knows where F. Lee Bailey went to school—or what his grades were . . . If students have to worry about being in the lower fifty percent here, imagine what it's like at (other schools)."

### "Composed on the Way to Property Class When Property Was Not on My Mind"

[Anonymous]

You came into my life so  
Uninvited.  
Took my heart so now I am  
Disunited.

The world, though bright for others, seems dark  
To me;  
And this sadness feels as depthless as  
The sea.

But enough of all this plaintive, longing and  
Despair,  
You are only a co-traveler, sharing my earth,  
Sharing my air.

I will be stronger than I feel,  
Walk past you, hide my fears  
You will only see my smile  
And not my tears.

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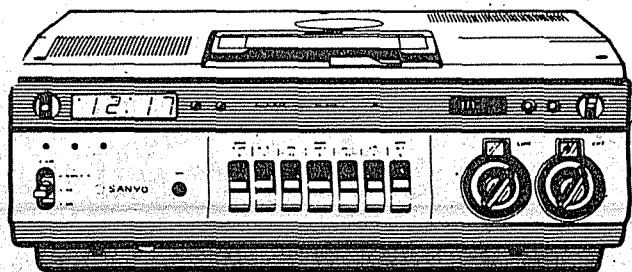
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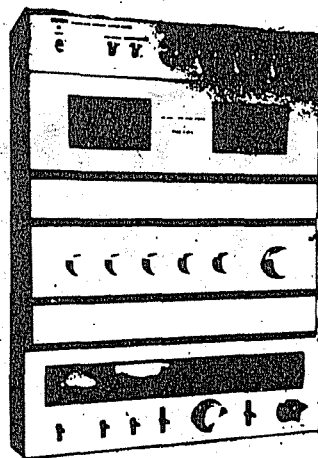
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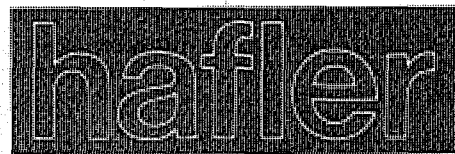


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August, 1980

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