

UCLA

The Docket

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SBA President Wade asks for new funding arrangement

by Kneave Riggall

The Student Bar Association (SBA) plans to propose a direct law school funding program to the Registration Fees Committee (RFC) in the spring, according to SBA President Steve Wade.

The plan will not call for more money than the law school already gets from the RFC, but will propose a more efficient means of channeling the funding.

At present, all law school programs and organizations that get campus-wide money are funded individually. Continuing student organizations receive a direct allocation from RFC, while other programs must appeal to intermediate sources within the complex registration fee bureaucracy.

The result is that it is difficult to know when money will be allocated, how much the allocation will be and in some cases, whether there will be an allocation at all.

Wade estimates that he currently spends about two-thirds of his time as president as an intermediary and lobbyist within the bureaucracy.

RFC administers each student's \$100 quarterly registration fee which is set aside for student activities. Law students contribute approximately \$300,000 per year. The committee

directly oversees such major continuing student programs as the \$2 million a year Student Health Service, the Child Care Center, and the intercollegiate athletic program, the last of which runs a deficit.

Twelve people sit on RFC—eight students and four administrators, appointed by the Undergraduate and Graduate Students Associations and the Chancellor. Over the years they have developed a policy that reg fee money be used only for *campus-wide* activities.

The policy excludes activities within individual departments or schools, and it has made financing law school events difficult. For example, the Communications Board rule against funding departmental publications has kept the Board from allocating money to the **Docket** this year.

Most law school activities receive money from sources other than RFC. Program Task Force (PTF), an RFC offshoot, has been a major source. It funds innovative programs for up to three years, whether departmental or campuswide. But PTF has a policy against funding programs after they have become established or continuous.

Funding can also come from the Graduate Students Association (GSA), which has contributed to the Docket, the Law Revue, and the S. 1 lecture. The Vice Chancellor's and Law School Dean's Special Funds also provide small amounts for such efforts as minority recruitment and renovation of the student lounge.

These alternative sources remain minuscule, through, compared to the resources of the RFC.

Wade hopes to expedite law school funding with his plan to bypass the bureaucracy. He will argue that the continuity and quality of law school activities justify carving out an exception to the RFC policy of funding any campus-wide activities.

The law school administration supports the Wade Plan. Dean William D. Warren, noting that the school wants only about \$10,000 of the \$300,000 its students contribute each year, feels strongly that a "revenue-sharing" or block grant system would be a vast improvement over the present arrangement.

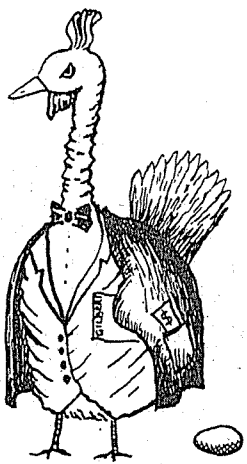
Stressing the importance of student-oriented programs and activities in the competitive atmosphere of the law school, Dean Warren is appalled at the density of the existing bureaucracy.

As an example of this density, Warren points to the Legal Speakers program which requires considerable flexibility in planning, if the school is to make the most of opportunities to share expenses with, say, USC or Loyola.

Yet, under the current PTF policies, funding is not provided until the year's activities are entirely planned. This year, the \$2,500 allocation was not forthcoming until January.

Warren offers a policy argument for breaking open the present bureaucracy: "It is becoming apparent that state universities are becoming more dependent on alumni support and the way to build that support is to be responsive to students while they are here."

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The Docket

"'Banana' makes more forthright sense than 'elongated yellow fruit.'"

Volume 24, No. 2

UCLA School of Law

February 26, 1976

Fee for off-campus library users proposed

by Denise Dumon

The faculty library committee has proposed, subject to campus-wide administration approval, that off-campus users of the law library be charged a fee for its use.

Practicing attorneys and non-UCLA law students who want to use the library on weekends would have to pay a yearly fee of \$100, or \$5 on a daily basis. The fee would not be charged for weekday use.

UCLA law school alumni might be exempt from the fee, or they might receive a credit in the amount of alumni contributions, so that a person who contributed \$100 to the alumni association would be

excused from paying the fee. Until this part of the plan is resolved, the proposal will not advance to the campus administration.

UCLA students who use the library on weekends know first-hand of the overcrowding problem. The library operates at full practical capacity on weekends, about 300 to 350 persons at a time. A substantial portion of them are off-campus users.

A 1970 study showed that during the peak hours of Saturday afternoon, almost half the users of the library were off-campus people. Most of them were attorneys and non-UCLA law students.

Although the exclusionary fee may not have much impact on the number of attorneys who use the library, it could drastically cut the number of visitor law students who find UCLA more accessible than their campuses downtown or in the San Fernando Valley.

Other libraries

Fred Smith, UCLA law librarian, has approached the L.A. County law librarian about extending hours and services at branch law libraries in Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, and Van Nuys. Currently, these libraries close on evenings and weekends, the peak hours of use at UCLA. If these

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The library on a typically crowded Sunday afternoon.

A WINNER! Sausage hassle deferred

by Dan O'Brien

Plans for a hot food facility at the law school are on the back burner temporarily, but there are strong possibilities that sausages will be sizzling on the grill here next year.

ASUCLA Executive Director Don Findley says the project is "in abeyance" at the moment, while SBA President Steve Wade describes it as "dead until next year."

Ostensibly, ASUCLA postponed the project to further study consumer demand in the law school area and to gauge the impact of the new North Campus Food Facility, slated to open in June. However, according to Wade, the primary reason for shelving the plan was the strong opposition voiced by law school students, faculty, and staff.

At a meeting last quarter, the Student Bar Association (SBA) voted to reject the proposal and forwarded its statement to the Board of Control (BOC), which oversees ASUCLA commercial activities. Findley thereupon asked for a vote merely to confirm the BOC en-

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LEOP report adopted

by Steve Shuman

The faculty voted to approve the report of the minority admissions program task force at a special meeting last month.

The main effect of the plan will be to establish for the admissions committee a presumption in favor of minority group students' rankings of applicants. The decision still allows the admissions committee to reorder applicants if it feels their records and the goals of the program warrant it.

The faculty defeated several efforts to give the report a major facelift and accepted it with only minor amendments.

The Legal Education Opportunity Program (LEOP) Task Force was set up at the

end of the summer in response to demands by minority students for more input into the admissions of minorities at the law school.

For several years minority student organizations have interviewed applicants whose grades and test scores put them into the pool of qualified candidates. The students would then report to the admissions committee their rankings of applicants based on such factors as motivation or financial pressures that could have affected undergraduate performance.

Three years ago the faculty adopted a rule disallowing presumptions in favor of either the groups' rankings or the rankings based on grade point

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photo by Karen Sanders

Pictured are filmmakers Francois Truffaut (left) and Timothy Greenfield (right) at the Law Revue. Greenfield was the winner of the Docket Raffle conducted at the Law Revue on February 6. His prize — the utterly unique opportunity to have his picture on the front page. For more on the Law Revue, see the article on page 7 and the photo spread on page 6.

Briefs . . .

Appearing in various odd places throughout this issue are selected winners of the Buy-Centennial Running of the Roger Diamond Memorial Competition. The annual event, sponsored by Professor Ken Graham, is conducted in memory of one of UCLA's more memorable graduates. Mr. Diamond is still alive, we hasten to add, much to his satisfaction.

The Docket's Poetry Strike Force selected these entries, paying no attention to the rankings determined by Mr. Graham and his mystery group of fellow subversives who judged the competition. Mr. Graham's own editorial comments and titles are included, chiefly for the benefit of patriots who may wish to report him to secret (but freedom-loving) government agencies, or perhaps have him cited for contempt by the Society of American Comedians.

The Charles Manson Prize:

*There once was a man who was tortured.
Through rules of procedure he sorted.
After searching for courts,
He was so out of sorts,
That a gun was to what he resorted.*

—David Waterhouse

Corrections group aids convicts

by Roy Cohn
and Tom Hartman

The work of the Corrections Program consists mainly of aiding inmates in securing rights and privileges. This primarily involves answering legal inquiries and filing writs of habeas corpus and other documents. In addition, there is a course (Conviction and Commitment) which surveys the constitutional aspects of corrections law. The California Correction Law seminar and the Corrections Law clinical program provide an opportunity for students to undertake directed legal work in the inmate-assistance area.

Another aspect of the program consists of periodic visits to various penal institutions. On a recent trip, for example, approximately 25 UCLA law students had an opportunity to view firsthand the California Institution for Men at Chino and to talk with staff and inmates. The visits are open to all UCLA law students.

A number of students in the program, which is under the direction of Professor Rowan Klein, are working on a study of the legal aspects of "contract parole." The research, funded by the Department of Labor through the Parole-Corrections Project of the American Correctional Association, was designed to survey the advantages and legal implications of this innovative penological program.

"Contract parole," which has been used on an experimental basis in a number of states, is an alternative method of establishing release dates for inmates. The system operates through a binding legal agreement between the inmate, the correctional system, and the parole board. In return for the inmate's promise to

complete an individualized program of education, skill training, or work, the other parties promise to provide the facilities necessary for fulfillment of the inmate's objectives and to parole the inmate on a specific date. Since learning when parole release will be granted and what must be done to achieve such release are among inmates' most pressing desires, this system has distinct advantages over the present arbitrary parole procedures.

Initial research uncovered a number of legal obstacles to full and fair implementation of contract parole. Among them were the inherent possibilities for duress in the prison setting, the difficulties of determining which inmates should be eligible for the program, and the problem of assuring due process guarantees in the context of enforcement of the contract.

Notwithstanding these systemic obstacles, the researchers concluded that given certain carefully designed safeguards and procedures, contract parole could be a successful parole mechanism from the point of view of both the inmate and the institution.

The final paper will be published as a separate document by the American Correctional Association within the next few months. A copy should be available soon in the law library.

The Corrections Program is currently developing plans for an expansion of its role in the correctional field. Students who would be interested in taking part in inmate legal assistance or in any other aspects of the program should leave a note in the Corrections mailbox by the main switchboard or in Professor Rowan Klein's box there.

Law and economics program started

by Jerry Cannon

The law school and the UCLA economics department will offer a three-year joint M.A.-J.D. program starting next year. This program is open to present first-year law students and will provide substantial fellowships to some of those accepted.

The program will provide students with an efficient way to gain experience in both law and economics. Many firms are now placing a premium on lawyers trained in economics, noted Harold Demsetz, an economics professor and an advisor to the program.

Students entering this program will take a combination of graduate economics courses and regular law courses. Students with a strong undergraduate background in economics should be able to earn both degrees during the regular three years of school, although they may take longer if they want.

The M.A. and J.D. normally require 36 and 127 units, respectively. Students in the combined program may use up to 8 law school units to meet the M.A. requirement, but must take at least 28 units of economics.

Students will take 12 of those 28 units in their second year, and at least 16 economics units in their third year. All 12 of the second-year units and 12 of the third-year units will count against the 127 units needed for the J.D. First year students will take the regular first-year law courses.

Many of the economics courses anticipated as part of the program are worth four units, so second-year students generally will take three economics classes and third-year students will take four.

Students will also have to pass comprehensive exams in micro-economic theory and in one other field of economics.

Students should apply for the program towards the end of this year. The program is

open only to UCLA law students who will have completed the first year in 1976. Admissions decisions will be made by the standing committee for the Law-Economics concurrent degree program, which consists of two advisors, one from the economics department and one from the law school.

Demsetz has stated that there will be a limited number of fellowships available through the Olin-Richardson Foundation for students entering the program. Although the exact numbers are not fixed yet, the funds will be enough to provide approximately \$1500 each to as many as ten students.

Financial need will be relevant, but the basic criterion for awarding the fellowships will be scholastic merit. The applications will be considered by consultation between the law school and the economics department. Demsetz mentioned that they will be looking for "the really top people" for the fellowships.

Additionally, some funds may be available for summer "remedial" courses given at night for law students whose math and economics skills need work.

The program offers the student with a background in economics the opportunity to study the growing interface between law and economics. Demsetz sees it as "extending to such basic areas of law as property rights and jurisprudence."

He adds that the UCLA faculty is "uniquely qualified to cater to the needs of such a program," because it has been at the forefront of the movement extending the interface between the two fields, as evidenced by the Law and Economics workshop offered by the economics department.

For further information regarding this concurrent degree program, contact Professor Demsetz (Bunche Hall, room 8266, x53651) or Associate Dean Bauman of the law school.

Announcements

Placement Office

All responses to the specific SBA Job Availability questionnaires which have been received are available in the Placement Office Job Book entitled *SBA Questionnaires*. In addition, for those who are interested in jobs with government agencies, we now have a current *Government Manual* with contact information for application to these agencies in California. Pick up a copy in the P. O.

Job Offers: For statistical reports we must know how many of you have jobs for the summer and for fall (third-year students). Please report all job offers to us. Thanks! If you do not yet have a job, please sign the register in the P.O.

Interviews coming up: California Attorney General,

Civil and Special Division Monday and Tuesday March 1 and 2; Coopers and Lybrand (CPA firm) Monday, April 19.

WATCH FOR CAREER FORUMS TO BE HELD MONDAYS AT NOON.

Advocates for the Arts

Monday Noon Concert Series: Susan Whatling, Flute Concert—April 26; Jazz Quintet—May 24.

Farm/Ranch Program

A program in farm and ranch law is being formed here at the law school. Stu-

dents will be working on research papers during the spring quarter, and both a seminar and a quarter-away program may be adopted for next year.

If you are interested, contact (student) Ken Fransen at 391-7593, Professor Monroe Price in room 2146, or Assistant Dean Mickey Rappaport in room 1106.

Planners wanted

The Fifth Annual Southern California Conference on Women and the Law will be held here during a week-end in the fall of 1976.

If you are interested in helping the planning of the conference, or contributing in ideas, specie, or kind, drop a note in the Conference Committee mailbox at the SBA office, or call 825-5506.

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Organized and administered by I. W. New, J.D. *The University of California, Hastings College of Law*; M. J. Nelson, J.D. *The University of Minnesota Law School*; and K. E. Hobbs, L.L.B. *The Harvard Law School*.

TUITION: \$85.00. Applicants should send tuition with seminar selected to The Registrar, THE WESTERN STATES LSAT STUDY AND PREPARATION SEMINAR, Room 3600, 50 California St., San Francisco, CA 94111. Telephone 415-398-3908. Late telephone enrollment acceptable only if seats are available.

THIS NOTICE WILL APPEAR TWO TIMES ONLY.

Student survey results

by Raenele Cote

Seventy-one percent of our law student body feels that third year students should have priority in class selection. This information was obtained through the administration of a survey handed out when study lists were filed for this quarter.

The survey contained eleven questions concerning both issues that individual students had brought before the Faculty-Student Relations Committee, and questions which members of that committee thought were of concern. Fifty-five percent of the student body of 964 completed the survey.

The responses on most of the questions were fairly equally divided with only a few issues showing a decided split.

The first few questions were concerned directly with class scheduling. Some students have expressed dislike of late afternoon classes because they interfere with work schedules, family responsibilities, etc.; other students have expressed interest in evening and summer classes. When asked whether they would attend classes beginning at 3 pm or later, 34% indicated they would and 35% said they would not. Fifty-seven percent wanted to be able to take evening classes; and in regard to summer classes, 59% expressed interest. Since the Faculty-Student Relations Committee has, in chairman Paul Boland's words, "no actual power to change present policies and procedures," the most that could come of the interest in evening and summer classes at this point would be a recommendation to the Dean.

Two of the questions concerned the first-year curriculum, to wit, whether first year students should be allowed to shift sections at the beginning of the school year and whether they should be allowed to exchange individual classes for classes in other sections.

The reason for locking first year students into particular sections with particular instructors is to make the faculty better able to balance the "good" and the "not-so-good" teachers among the class, and to deter students from seeking part-time employment by providing that each section be scheduled for classes nearly all day every day. But 19% of those first year students who answered hold outside employment anyway. Forty percent of the student body feel that first year students should be allowed to change sections and 58% think that they should be able to shift classes.

An issue which has in the past caused some controversy is examination scheduling. Final exams are scheduled as early as 8:30 am and dissatisfaction has been expressed at having to rise at the crack of

Alleyne heads statewide panel

by Steve Shuman

Reginald H. Alleyne, UCLA law professor, was appointed by Governor Brown this month to head the new Educational Employment Relations Board (EERB).

Created by 1975 legislation, the three-member board will work in areas of both representation and unfair practices. Dividing public school employees into groups for bargaining will take up much of the board's time for its first few months. It must decide, for example, whether to group librarians and nurses with teachers.

Once the board groups employees, it will conduct elections to decide which union, if any, will represent the group.

The EERB will also handle such charges as discrimination because of union activity and refusal to bargain in good faith.

Alleyne, 43, has taught labor law at UCLA since 1969 and is well-known in the field of public sector labor management. On sabbatical this year, he refused the appointment three times in order to spend the year writing.

He finally accepted because of the rare chance to put some of his ideas into action in a new agency.

Alleyne's appointment is for five years, but he plans to serve only two or three. He hopes to set up a quarter-away for UCLA law students and has contacted the assistant dean's office about possible spring-summer or summer-fall positions.

dawn to face such ordeals. When asked what time students would like to have exams start, 28% indicated they did not mind the early exams while 72% would like to see them begin at 9 am or later.

Although a survey of this magnitude has not before been put to the law student body, student opinion has been sampled in the past on the question of whether a semester system, with the second semester ending in late May, would be preferable to the current quarter system. As before, the opinion on this survey was not overwhelmingly one way or the other. Forty-three percent indicated they would favor a change to semesters, and 41% like things the way they are. A compromise was proposed in the survey: to keep the quarter system, but begin in early September and end in late May. The advantage is that more time would be allowed to study for the Bar exam, but winter quarter would be split by Christmas. Thirty-seven percent said they would like such a change; 47% are unwilling to share the winter vacation with their law books.

Class status was generally not a significant factor in the distribution of the responses. But it was significant on one

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Letwin taking speech case to state High Court

By Steve Owens

Leon Letwin, professor of evidence, constitutional law and civil procedure, is handling a lawsuit now pending before the California Supreme Court that will have an impact on the civil rights enjoyed by high school students throughout the state.

In *Bright v. Los Angeles Unified School District* Letwin is representing one of a group of University High School students who produce and distribute a newspaper called *The Red Tide*. The plaintiff, Susannah Bright, seeks to have the local school authorities enjoined from interfering with her distribution and sale of the newspaper on the high school campus.

At issue is the constitutionality of the district's system of censorship of student publications and the district's flat ban on the sale of independent student newspapers.

Court action was started after the authorities at Uni High had blocked the distribution of *The Red Tide* because of an article accusing the principal of another local high school of lying. Letwin said that, "Among the other articles in the paper were a discussion of the right of pregnant minors to secure abortions without parental consent; a description as a myth of the generally heroic portrayal of Lincoln found in textbooks; and a discussion of 'The Hearsts and the SLA.'"

"The paper can be described as dissident, radical, unconventional in political viewpoint

but, by the defendants' own admission, not as obscene or inciting, or as frivolous."

After an initial defeat in Superior Court, Letwin and his client won a partial victory in the California Court of Appeals in September 1975. The appellate court held that the school district could not constitutionally use its policy of prior restraint to prevent the publication and distribution of a student newspaper containing libelous material.

However, the Court avoided ruling on whether the student had the right to sell (as opposed to merely distribute) *The Red Tide* on campus, by resorting to a technical deficiency in the initial complaint. It said the plaintiff failed to allege that she was aggrieved

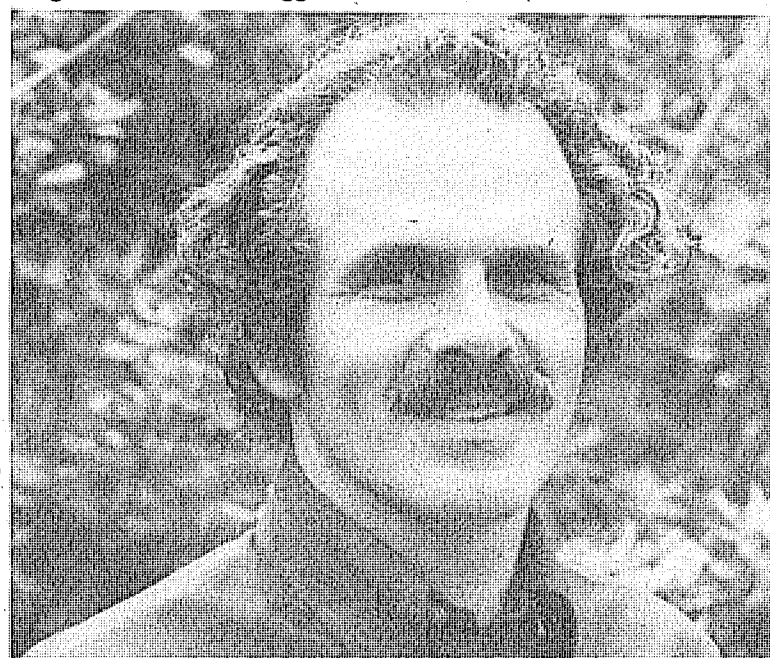
by the ban on sale.

"The Court raised the issue on its own motion, since it was assumed by all parties that Susan intended to sell the paper," explained Letwin. He stated that though the point should have been pleaded specifically, the Court's action was "highly unusual" nonetheless.

Letwin expects to argue the case before the state Supreme Court in either April or June, as the Court will be sitting in Los Angeles during those months.

Working on the case together with Letwin is Professor Richard Wasserstrom of the UCLA School of Law. Both men have donated their services. The ACLU of Southern California, through its chief

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Leon Letwin

'75 grad Kozinski to clerk for Burger

by Scott Roth

A few months ago Alex Kozinsky, UCLA Law Class of '75, received perhaps the most highly prized legal position available to a recent law school graduate: a clerkship with a United States Supreme Court Justice.

News of the appointment arrived in the morning; in the afternoon the Justice, William O. Douglas, announced his retirement after 36 years on the High Court.

Instead of abandoning the law for a sure career in aluminum siding, Kozinsky followed through on his other applications, and a few weeks ago he was appointed clerk for the Chief Justice of the United Supreme Court, Warren Burger.

Kozinsky is only the seventh graduate in the 27 years of the law school's existence to clerk on the Supreme Court, and only the third to clerk for a Chief Justice. Four graduates had previously worked for Justice Douglas, while two (Henry Steinman, '61; Kenneth Ziffren, '65) had clerked for Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Kozinsky graduated first in his class and was Managing Editor of the Law Review. He currently is a law clerk for 9th Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Anthony Kennedy.

Kozinsky was not extremely surprised to learn of his appointment to Justice Burger's staff. He had been

interviewed by the Chief Justice the week before, and on that basis had reasonably expected to receive the clerkship. Thankfully, on the day of the appointment the Chief Justice did not resign.

Kozinsky had naturally been willing to work for Justice Douglas, and is now naturally quite willing to work for the Chief Justice, whose judicial outlook differs considerably from that of Douglas. Asked if working for a particular Justice would have posed any ethical problems by requiring allegiance to judicial precepts not necessarily those of the clerk, Kozinsky replied that it was "potentially a problem," but he thinks that one of the functions of the law clerk is to "argue with the judge."

He believes that a law clerk "doesn't have to sacrifice anything," as long as his work is good and he hands in his briefs on time. He describes himself broadly as "liberal" on the issues of civil liberties and freedom of speech, and "conservative" regarding economic policy, anti-trust matters, and interference with the free market.

Offering "something for everybody," he believes he could have been comfortable working for either Douglas or Burger.

Kozinsky's current clerkship with Judge Kennedy consists mostly of preparing the judge for oral argument and writing drafts of

opinions for the judge. While conceding that his work keeps him busy, Kozinsky says his law school experience required harder work and longer hours. He admits he's able to do things now he was largely unable to do in law school — things like eating and sleeping.

He has developed a close working relationship with Kennedy, which presaged a warm personal friendship between the two. The social dynamics inherent in a judge/law clerk relationship — founded largely on shared intellectual pursuits — often result in a unique commingling of respect and affections, not often found in associations between employers and employees, Kozinsky said.

The new appointee does not expect to be as intimate with Chief Justice Burger; he expects the work load to be greater, the individual attention from the Chief Justice to be less. He also expects to shoulder much of the administrative, as well as judicial, burden.

Despite the added pressures of his new position, Kozinsky confesses to be looking forward to it with much anticipation. His only regret is that the Supreme Court does not sit in California. Kozinsky tried to negotiate the removal of the Court from the District of Columbia to the Golden State, but the Chief Justice demurred, pending a more complete investigation.

LSAT

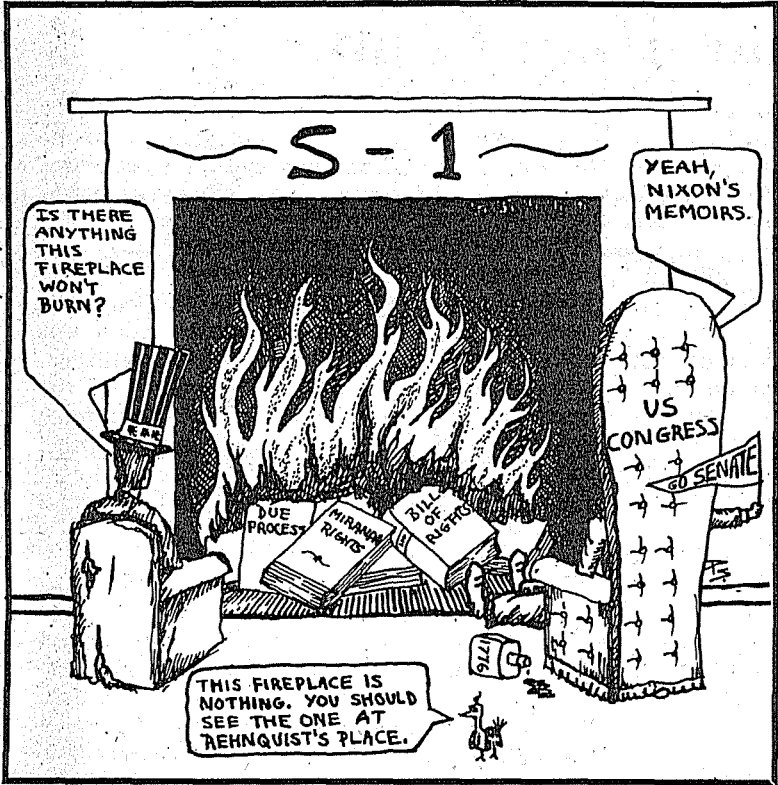
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Letters to the Editor

Love & Kisses

Dear Editor:

I would like to commend, and thank the following people for the extraordinary amount of work they put into making the Law Revue the success that it was: Dorrie Whitlock, Judy Wegner, Ken D'Alessandro, Eric Ratner, Richard Oppen, and Timi Mason, along with the many other people who aided the effort.

Love and kisses,
Peter Paterno

P.S. I would like to add a special commendation to Sweet Norma, who died so that others might be entertained.

Self-censorship

To the Editor:

When people pick up a tabloid calling itself a newspaper they expect to receive all the information relevant to each and every newsworthy topic that paper can lay its hands on. From this the reader can then reach his/her own thoughtful conclusion on that issue. So for a newspaper to self-censor, especially a newspaper that is the sole source of information to a group, is to censor what people are to think about. On these issues that are censored the reader is forced to learn of them second- or third-hand and draw his conclusions on the basis of other people's conclusions. Chances are great that this will lead the reader to a different conclusion than if he had been presented with the facts alone.

The Docket self-censors on a simple majority vote of the editorial board, after engaging in a cost-benefit analysis of the political implications arising out of an article. It should drop the word newspaper from its masthead. I ask that they drop my name from the editorial board and staff.

Thomas D. Martin

To the Editor:

The most significant and interesting story currently available to The Docket does not appear in this issue, and may never be published in this paper. This story, like all of them in this issue, would not have changed your life. But the decision not to print it should end the life of the Docket.

In brief, the story is this. A first year class became con-

cerned that the quality of instruction in one of their classes was below par. This isn't new or news. In this case, however, the complaints were beyond the common hallway epithets.

Students complained to the Student-Faculty Committee and to Dean Warren. According to the Dean, the complaints were significant enough to warrant an inquiry into the quality of instruction in the class.

Faculty visits were made to the class and no further action was taken.

The details of the story, and the emotions on each side provided an insight into the process and affect of a teacher evaluation that is rare at this law school.

You will never get the details from the Docket because a majority of its editors decided that your need to know was outweighed by the potential of increased tension in the class. Actually tension has existed since the complaints began and several students were attending other sections.

The decision to censor the story was wrong. Tension may have increased and some people may have believed the accusations against the teacher regardless of other denials, but a newspaper can not take itself so seriously that it thinks what it prints turns to gold and changes the lives of everyone mentioned.

Judgements should be reserved for the readers, and they should have the opportunity to make them. The responsibility of the Docket should be to print every significant news story at the law school. If that is done objectively and without illegal defamation, the job of the paper is complete.

Each reader will interpret details, accusations and denials differently. The Docket should not sanitize and generalize a story into mush to keep the reader from "getting the wrong idea." No story should be written or censored because those with biases will misinterpret or those with a self-interest may be injured.

The decision, however bad, was even more unfortunate because it was made partially as a result of outside pressure. The students of the class petitioned the Docket not to print the story. They were willing to make the accusations and instigate an investigation,

The following was submitted by the students of BALSA.

My intellectual introduction to rape was through the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Of course, by the time I was old enough to read it, I already knew how it would come out. My whole class did. It was a fact of life beyond cliché that when you put a Black man, a white woman, and a rape accusation together, the Black man was in serious trouble irrespective of the facts. Four-hundred-five Black men have been "legally" executed in this country in this century for rape, compared with only a handful of executions from the much larger group of white rapists.

The charge of rape or other sexual misconduct was the weapon of oppression and suppression of Black males in this country after slavery. Accusations were regularly made when no rape was involved because females were coerced or induced to make such false charges for a variety of reasons. When self help was used (lynchings, beatings, etc.), few even bothered to fabricate a rape charge. Reckless eyeballing, felonious eyeballing, and/or the ultimate horror, eye fucking, were enough for a few days in jail, a beating, and often a Black man's life. This history is too well documented to be covered here, but if interested, one could start by reading the *Los Angeles Times* article of February 21, 1976 of the murder of a Black man "in retaliation for having allegedly 'smiled at, winked at or said something' to a white woman in Montgomery." (part 1, pg. 8).

Even if a real rape had occurred, the police regularly used the occasion to hassle, get even with, or get rid of a few uppity nigras (now called radical troublemakers), whom they seem never to have a problem locating despite the fact that they justify a wide rape search on an inability to "tell one of them boys from another." Only after tiring of the harassment do they begin (if ever) to deal seriously with the actual rape. One option is to point to all the effort the police went through (harrassing innocent people) and then to tell the victim to get lost because that was the best that could be done.

It is only against this background that one can understand the spontaneous and emotional outrage of the UCLA Black community to the practices of the UCPD in supposed response to the alleged rape near the Sunset Canyon Recreation Center.

I don't know what happened up there that day but the paper reported that a young lady

but not willing to have the process explained. They feared reprisal in the form of increased class tension. This fear they were able to put aside when they complained to the administration.

The story was about real people in a real struggle to deal with an important issue: teaching quality, how you get it and what to do if you believe you haven't.

The Docket lost sense of its purpose as a newspaper. It tried to be sensitive to the needs of a few people by insulating them from the public appraisal of their public acts.

There was no secrecy involved in the complaint or evaluation process and Dean Warren was candid and open about the administration's procedures and position. Yet the Docket decided that it shouldn't explain to you how that process dealt with the controversy.

The Docket has no right to spend your money to print this paper and yet place the self-interest of a few above the common interest of everyone.

The Docket should go out of business and your money elsewhere as long as its editorial policy permits outside pressure to influence content.

—Clarke Holland

Mr. Holland's letter is factually correct, except for one outright error and three important omissions. First, further

The Rape Issue

was allegedly raped. I feel sorry for her, if that is in fact what happened. Rape is an intensely personal affront that can have physical and emotional aftereffects. The furor that ensued after she reported it certainly would tend not to ease her troubles.

Rape and the handling of rape complaints are a national scandal — not as big as some other scandals, but a scandal nonetheless. We all have an interest in seeing those abuses corrected. Third World women get raped too, and like everything else in this country, the warped system weighs more heavily on them than on white women.

But those who press for improvements in the handling of rape complaints must be sensitive to those factors in addition to sexism that caused rape complaints to reach their low level of credibility. Rape as a cover for harassment and oppression is one such factor. Those who sustain the enormous pressure on the police and other authorities to do something about the rape situation should be the first to object when the police attempt to pass off the old style racist harassment and mumblejumble as legitimate action.

The protest against the UCPD was a limited one. We simply said that it is no longer acceptable to harass Black men under the pretense of investigating a rape. It was bad enough that the general description of the suspect fit a very large number of men; it was inexcusable that a number of persons who didn't look anything like the composite picture were stopped, questioned, searched, photographed, etc.

The basic question is whether in the instance of an alleged White assailant raping a Black woman police would stop, detain, question, photograph, run warrant checks, and violate the basic right of privacy of the male majority of this community. The answer is plainly no, and existing practices to the contrary directed toward a minority of this community reveal a deeper and farther reaching racist policy associated with law enforcement at UCLA.

The Annual Report of the United States Department of Justice Community Relation Services just concluded reports that police attitudes and practices toward Blacks nationally almost brought several of the largest cities to insurrection during 1975. This fact reflects the deep seated and underlying hatred felt for Blacks characteristic of racist America, who first exploited Blacks as a source of cheap labor and now seeks to control Blacks at the point of a gun.

action was taken. The Dean and students have made suggestions to the teacher and several students have reported some improvement within the class as a result.

The letter does not mention that the faculty member is on a one-year temporary appointment, and any significant measures that might be imposed would be rendered ineffectual by the time-consuming protective procedures teachers have won in past fights for academic freedom.

The letter does not mention that the actions described took place during the fall quarter, and that the situation has been stable throughout this quarter.

Finally, the editors have heard both sides of the issue — or, as Holland would have it, were pressured by both sides. In addition to receiving the near-unanimous viewpoint of the class, we listened to the arguments Holland advocates as articulated by Holland, Tom Martin, and a former journalist

(Continued on Page 5)

The Docket is published infrequently by student of the UCLA School of Law. It has at various times been termed a journal, a rag, a house organ, and occasionally a newspaper. All we know is that it's magnificent, and a credit to its genre.

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Clinical Education: law school goes to the courtroom

by Greg Marshall

The legal profession teems with people by whom law school is remembered (fondly or not) as something akin to military service. It is an immutable, unavoidable rite that must be borne—a "brooding omnipresence" that surrounds and slowly smother its captives with a trillion identical volumes of endless verbiage. Taken for any but obligatory purposes, it can be the ultimate bad trip.

It's no surprise, then, that law students have accepted the onslaught of clinical education without great reflection. It offers a brief flirtation with reality, and a chance to do something.

As long ago as 1946 an early modern advocate, Arthur T. Vanderbilt, stated the major goal of clinical education when he pleaded for "... training in the skills of the profession as well as in its theory." Clinical education emphasizes interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and advocacy—skills involving a lawyer's relationships with people as distinguished from his/her relationship with the law.

Various proponents stress other goals. Some mention the need for students to experience the mundane operations of law offices—drafting pleadings, filing papers, being confined in an office for a specified period of time.

Others accent the inability of traditional education to keep apace of the mushrooming body of substantive law, charging the traditional technique with focusing in vast detail of relatively narrow topics. They argue that knowing all the substantive law is less important than knowing how to use the law one knows. Still others draw analogies with the clinical components of medical, dental, and other professional schools.

If there is one dominant assumption behind the move to clinical education, it is the simple (and nearly irrefutable) notion that apprenticeship, in some form, is the ideal preparation for any occupation.

Law schools and their faculties have, within a very few years, accepted the idea almost as readily as students have. In 1960 only fifteen accredited law schools had clinical programs, and only fourteen states permitted students to represent clients under professional supervision. Today the figures are 128 schools and 43 states (plus the District of Columbia). In fifteen years clinical education has quietly progressed from being a topic for discussion at faculty brunches to its present status as the hottest item in the showroom, the kind of thing a car salesman would use for bait.

What few criticisms one finds are generally directed at certain means and aspirations of the programs, and are always guarded by the disclaimer that clinical education, properly conceived and directed, is here to stay and should be.

The Ultimate Role

It remains to be seen whether the programs will ultimately serve a separate, supplementary function alongside traditional courses—as they do now—or will become the "case method" of the future.

Dean William D. Warren, though an advocate of clinical education, subscribes to the former view. "Some see clinical education as really taking over. I don't think it should. I think the core of our course should still be rigorous analysis."

David Binder, head of the UCLA Clinical Programs, is more inclined to see clinical education as a new way.

"I just don't see differences between clinical and traditional in the way most people do," he says. "I don't agree with the way people phrase things. It can be said that theory is very 'skills' oriented. And 'skills' could be taught without clinical education, although maybe not as effectively."

Binder affirms the value of learning legal analysis, but he believes it can be taught in a clinical context along with the practical skills.

"I hope it [clinical education] will be used throughout the curriculum. I think substantive law can be taught in a clinical context. To the extent that certain clinicals stress the same sorts of things, I can see the imposition of maximum units. But I don't see any limitation apart from that," Binder said.

High Costs

The one substantial criticism that might suggest a rough road ahead for clinical education is the cost factor. Principally because of three things—the administrative cost of coordinating schedules and programs, the requirement of expensive equipment like videotape machinery, and the need for very low teacher-student ratios—clinical education is markedly more expensive than the traditional means. But both Dean Warren and Binder see the "too expensive" characterization as mistaken and unfortunate.

"Clinical education is expensive, but only as compared to previous legal education," says Warren, who is lobbying to get more money for the programs. "That's the idea I'm trying to get across. The case method is very inexpensive. If you compare our clinical needs to other graduate fields like medicine and dentistry, they don't look so expensive."

Says Binder, "It's clearly more expensive. But if you look at the traditional system as imparting a particular skill—analysis—that's a very expensive operation."

"Clinical education is expensive; but is it too expensive? You can't do a cost-benefit analysis. It simply takes a long time and a lot of work to teach lawyers the kind of skills they need."

In any event, at present the cost squeeze is a burden to the UCLA clinical programs. "We need more money or we'll have to cut back, there's no doubt about that. We have people working 60- and 70- hour weeks," claims Binder. There are only three other clinical program professors—Paul Boland, Paul Bergman, and Robert Mann.

"But traditional education should not be diminished at the expense of clinical, so for the moment we just grin and bear it," Binder concludes.

Viewed in the entire context of legal education, both generally and specifically at UCLA, the costs objection is more a reality to be faced than an argument against clinical education. The argument doesn't go to the merits of the issue, and the banner of clinical education has already been hoisted by too many programs at too many schools.

Particularly given UCLA's reputation as one of the heavies in clinical education, and the school's relatively deep commitment to the programs, the more pertinent questions here are how costs can be controlled and where the money will come from, not whether to abandon clinical education because of the price tag.

Quarter-Away Programs

Much of the preceding is equally applicable to UCLA's Quarter-Away Program, which in many respects is just clinical education in a large dose. A few significant distinctions should be noted, however.

David Binder is careful to point them out, because he perceives drawbacks which the clinical programs do not share.

"Quarter-Away lets students see the law in operation. I don't think it has any skills goals. My question is, are the lawyers the students are exposed to bad role models? Do they [the programs] repeat experiences too much? It's insufficiently structured, and we don't have enough to do with the supervision. The profession is a disaster as a teacher."

Assistant Dean for Special Programs Mickey Rappaport, who is in charge of quarter-away, agrees up to a point.

"Binder's is a much more carefully supervised program, more training oriented. The emphasis in quarter-away is more how a legal office operates, the decision-making process, not the lawyering process. They should ideally complement one another."

Rappaport believes that the fundamental problem with his program has been its rapid growth. From its beginnings as a special project developed six years ago by Professor Monroe Price, the quarter-away program has mushroomed to 136 positions annually with 33 different agencies.

(Continued on Page 7)

Letters . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

now studying law here, whom Holland himself brought to one of our meetings.

Teaching quality at a school should be a topic of public discussion. Were there a general bad teaching problem here, you would be reading about it. In checking out this story, we have searched two years of teacher evaluations and run down several rumors to make sure we were not passing up a significant problem that needed airing.

When the publication of a story in such a closely-quartered community as the law school would only exacerbate a situation incapable of complete solution, there is reason to consider other factors besides right-to-know. Not to consider an article's potential to jeopardize the atmosphere in a classroom, when there is no perceivable positive purpose, is blind loyalty to traditional

journalistic ethics, an abdication of our responsibilities to fellow law students. We are guilty, as Holland charges, of being "sensitive to the needs of a few people"; we simply feel that there is a place for a dash of sensitivity in informing a small community. — Ed.

The application procedure for a Judicial Clerkship quarter-away is simple. All you need do is fill out a clerkship application, available in the Placement Office and return it to Diane Gough at the mandatory informational meeting at the beginning of the spring quarter.

The application procedure for a year-long clerkship, on the other hand, is somewhat complex.

You should decide whether you will apply for a clerkship by the spring of your second year.

Survey . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

issue — making class standing available to students, confidentially. Overall, 55% wanted the standing made available and 36% disagreed. The first year class was split 61% in favor to 26% opposed; the 2nd year, 50% to 50%; and the 3rd year, 55% to 36%.

As mentioned above, the Faculty-Student Relations Committee has power only to make recommendations to the Dean and appropriate committees. But such a survey is a good tool for sampling students' stands on issues and for identifying new issues before deciding what recommendations to make. Boland would like to see the survey conducted annually "to test the validity of certain assumptions made about student feeling."

The Creature's Pet Award goes to Steven Kennedy for this sycophantic stanza:

*I sit in a class called procedure,
Being stalked by a long, lanky creature;
Though he sometimes strikes near,
I have learned not to fear,
For it's only a sarcastic teacher.*

Letwin . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

attorney, Fred Okrand, is also active on Bright's behalf. In addition, the ACLU is paying the court costs and other expenses of the suit.

The outcome of the case is expected to be felt in all 1,100 school districts in California. Education Code §10611 orders every school board "to adopt rules and regulations relating to the exercise of free expression by students upon the premises of each . . ." The Court's decision will indicate whether schools may or may not prohibit the sale of material under §10611.

Letwin argues that though the sale of newspapers is conduct rather than pure speech, it is conduct "intertwined with speech," and indispensable to its exercise. "No one would suggest that the First Amendment protects the right of a

newspaper like the Los Angeles Times only to distribute but not to sell its papers. Sale is indispensable to a free press." Even the pamphlets of Tom Paine weren't distributed free of charge, he noted.

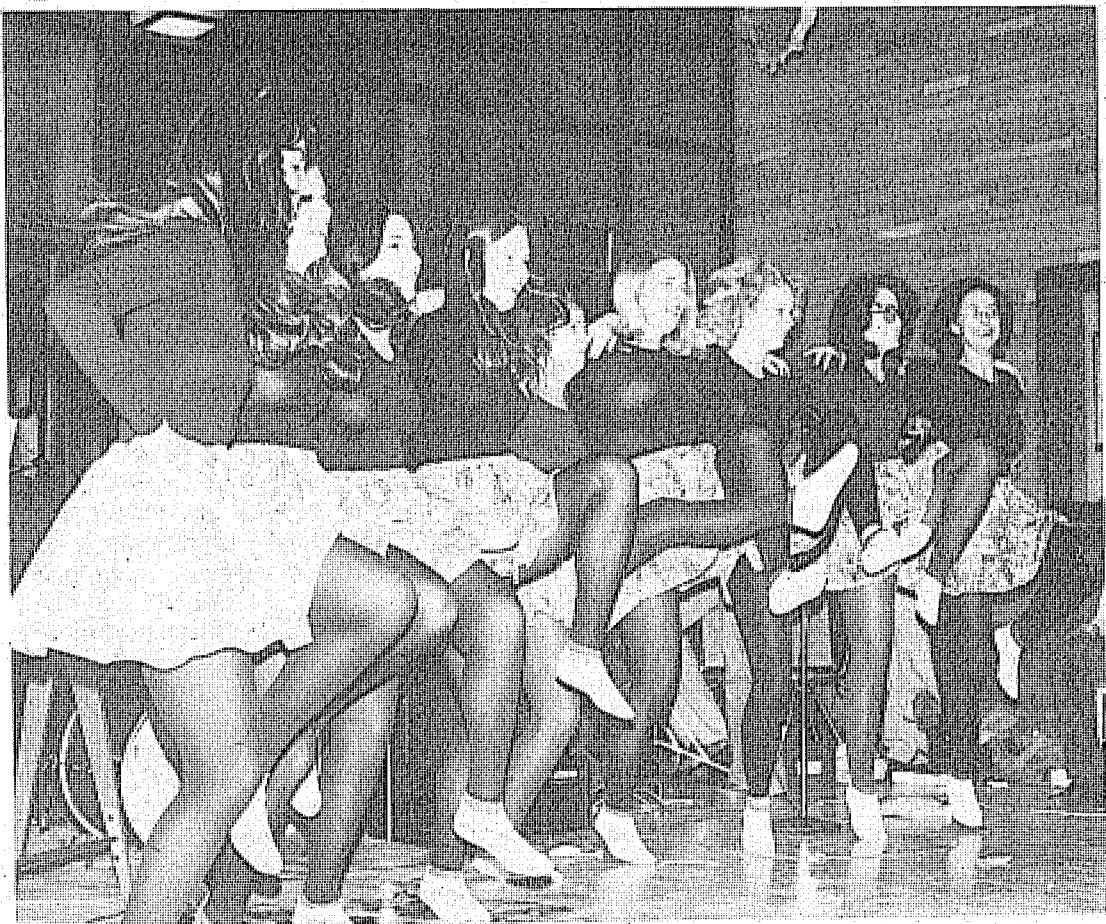
While steadfastly refusing The Red Tide permission to sell, the University High School officials, according to their own testimony, have permitted the sale of bakery goods, sun visors, bagels, pickles, candy, and falafels. "What does this indicate about the educators' values?" Letwin wondered aloud. "Students can buy and sell frivolities, but not a paper that deals in ideas and raises issues."

"The real anomaly is that the educators feel they must suppress in order to educate; they feel obligated to do these things in the name of democratic education. But it's misguided to see speech values as fundamentally at war with educational values. The capacity and willingness of the young to think independently, to question and to challenge, to criticize constituted authorities and question established ways, are not superfluous luxuries. They ought to be the central objectives of educational policy," Letwin said.

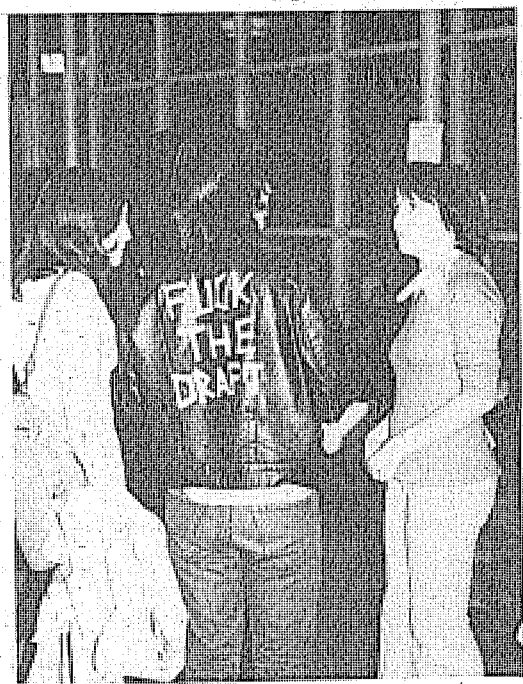
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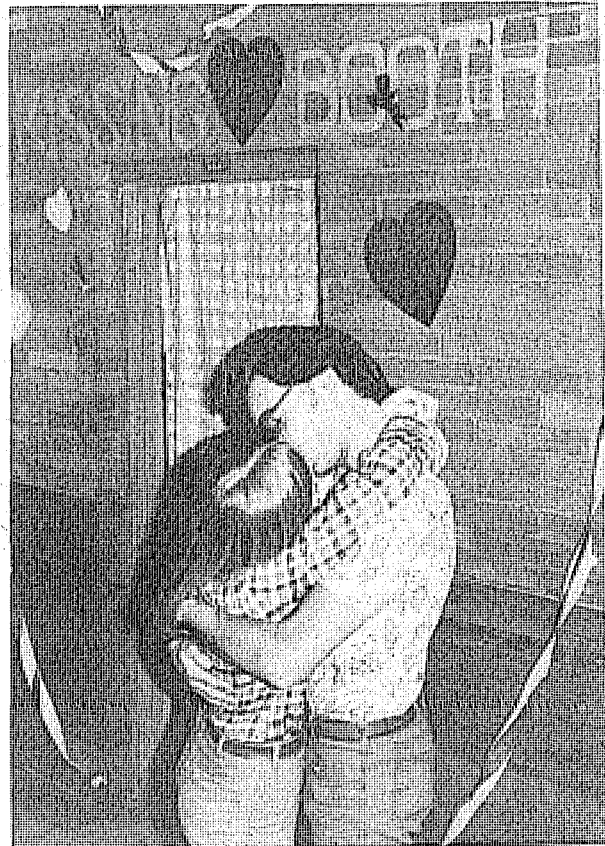
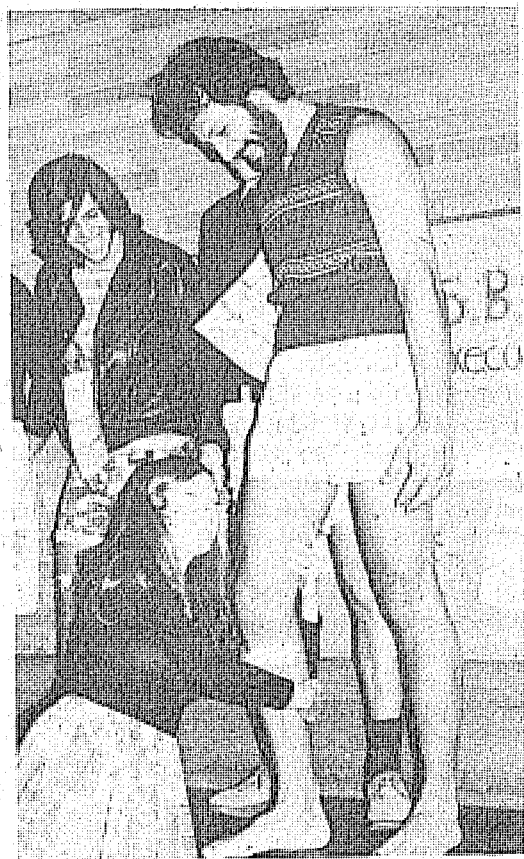
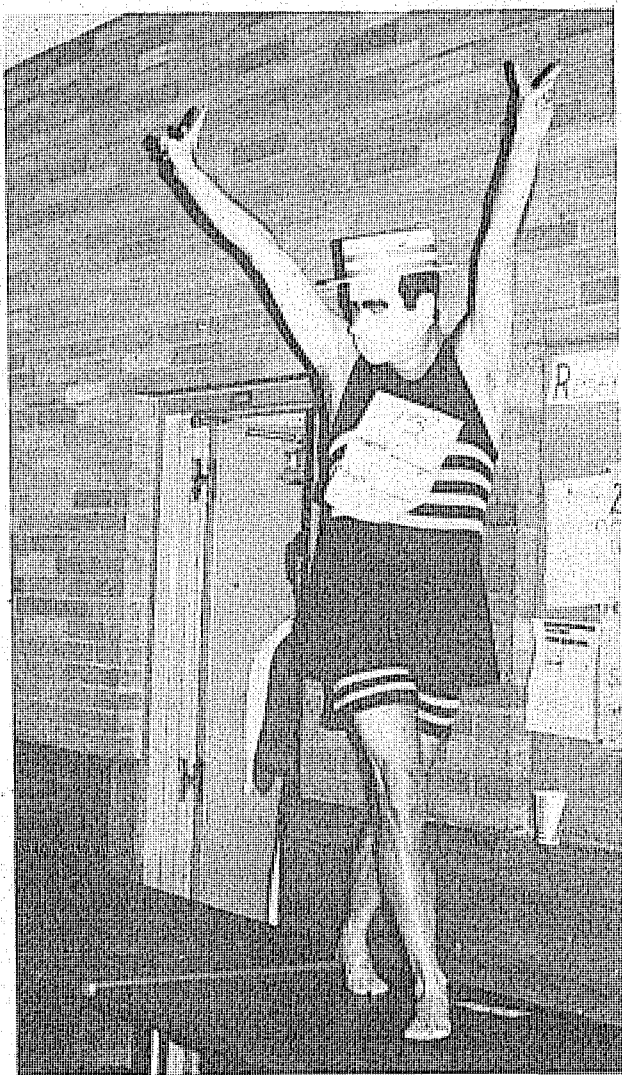
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A Night at the Law Revue



*a pictorial law revue article by
Herb Meyers*



Revue gasses masses

by Scott Zimmermann

(HOLLYWOOD): This reporter has the great privilege of bringing to you, faithful readers, an exclusive story of a gala sortie that occurred several weeks ago on the Westwood site of the continuing paper chase saga — UCLA Law School. The social event of an otherwise drab year was the Law Revue. Hundreds of law school notables and foreign VIPs turned out in all their splendor for an evening filled with fun and talent. The Law Revue played only a one night stand, and judging from the audience response this affair should definitely become an annual event.

The Law Revue was a success by all measures. Financially, the law school extravaganza easily ran in the black, netting about \$500, according to organizer Dorrie Whitlock.

The money will be used both to establish a fund for projects such as renovation of the student lounge, and to finance what the planners hope will be an eternal series of annual Law Revues.

Student groups who set up booths at the affair kept 90% of their proceeds. Among the group participating were BALS, Moot Court, Pi Alpha Delta, Law Women's Union, and the Docket.

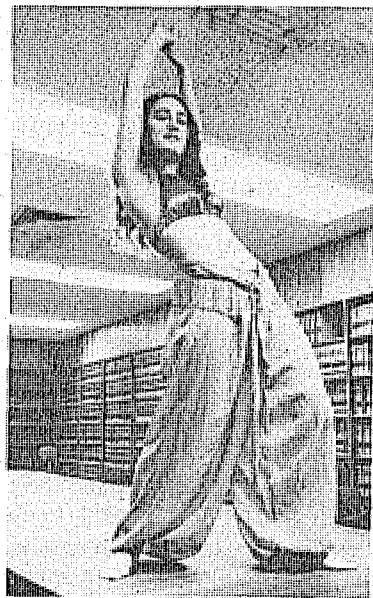
The entertainment was excellent, its quality ranging from the highest in artistic achievement to the depths of sordid (loved every minute of it) parody. The performers entertained from three separate lounge shows. Each lounge had its own mood. The La Revue Room (student lounge) had for the most part an upbeat tempo. The plant- and candle-bedecked Law Boheme Coffee House (room 1411) played to a more mellow audience, and the moot playhouse played to no audience at all. Seriously, folks, the playhouse presented one of the most famous cases out of the annals of legal history, **L.S. Feldman & Co.** No, you won't find the case cited in any digest, it only existed in the minds of its players: Richard Oppen, Barry Reed, Marshall Oldman, and Eric Ratner.

The La Revue Room displayed the following performers: Geoff Goodman's bluegrass band played to the opening crowds. George Martinez and David Shulman were transformed into an ethnic Jan and Dean for a stirring rendition of *Suit City* (sung to the tune of *Surf City*) that would warm the bowels of even Melvin Belli. Hank McGee and Anne Poppe performed in a classical mode, presenting a violin and piano duet consisting of pieces the spelling of which was well beyond the capabilities of this reporter. Anne later returned to the second act to perform solo piano numbers.

Winding up the first act was the Law School Chorus,

John Wadsworth Wynne is the recipient of the Tiny Naylor Award, having shot his wad's worth on this ribald rhyme:

Marcus Neff was a dirty old lawyer;
Had a young girl and liked to enjoy her;
But when he called her one day,
The only thing she could say,
Was "I've just been attached by Pennoyer."



Bellydancer Timi Mason got in the mood by practicing in the Persian Room.

which evidently brought their Gilbert's to sing from. The student groups sang the Hallelujah Chorus with substituted, slightly sacrilegious but awe-inspiring lyrics having to do with torts, property, and contracts.

The second act included Tiny Tummy Timi Mason (say that five times) performing her exotic bellydance which had been previously performed only before the oil rich Shahs of the Middle East. Timi returned later with Robin Wright to perform a tap dance to the tune of Washington Square. Stuart Sobel, the noted classical pianist, performed typical classical pieces in true classical form on his classical piano. Needless to say his act was pure class. The tail end of the second act consisted of a group of law faculty. Imaginatively, the group called itself the Faculty Glee Club. They performed three songs culminating with the blockbuster, off-broadway musical hit, "There's No Business Like Law Teaching. And if I were Ethel Merman I'd sue that group for all they are worth. The Faculty Glee Club was one of the high points in the evening's festivities, and the group received a well deserved standing ovation.

The third and final act in the La Revue Room opened with Hebe Barrera accompanied by Janice Feinstein on the piano. They were followed by three tap dancing fools, Carole Goldberg, Paul Fogel and Steve Kelber. With slick choreography they tap danced into the hearts of the audience and the audience response was tremendous. The audience demanded and received an unprecedented encore. The group, smartly staying with their strong stuff, repeated the same number and received an even greater ovation.

Turning to the La Boheme Coffee House, this reporter must apologize. Because of time conflicts and the continuous nature of the entertainment I was unable to see all of the night's performers. The ones I missed should still

sausage hassle . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

dorsement of the concept, without approving a particular plan. In light of the law school position, Findley claims, he wanted to be certain of where the BOC stood on the issue.

Wade and the SBA interpret Findley's move as a power play — attempting to put the project over the top in the face of law school protests. Wade says he was never informed that the vote was coming up and that, in fact, he had assurances from Findley that it would not be voted on until further studies were made.

The BOC passed the measure by a narrow margin and the SBA drafted a resolution blasting Findley for "misrepresentations" to the SBA and the BOC.

After the BOC vote, Chancellor Charles Young suggested to the BOC that the project be delayed pending the completion of the North Campus Food Facility. The BOC acquiesced to the Chancellor's proposal, leaving the project in a state of limbo until next fall.

According to Findley, ASUCLA will conduct a survey of the university community around the law school prior to the opening of the new facility and then again after it begins operations. Should the sampling show that the new facility has not met the demand for a food stand in this area, Findley is prepared to push ahead once more for the sausage emporium.

SBA President Wade says that delaying the law school project is what he was shooting for all along. He is confident that the North Campus facility "will go a long way toward alleviating the problem."

Findley, though, does not "think Steve has any basis or expertise for that judgment."

be recognized: Stuart Sobel — classical guitar, Mark Scarborough — juggling, Hebe Barrera — poetry, Cliff Brown — comic monologue, Mike Emmick — guitar, Michael Cowan — guitar and song, Richard Oppen — poetry, Jay Zvorist — impersonations, Don Clark and Mike Sanberg — flute and guitar, Bob Rothstein — banjo.

But I was able to see Jim Phelps, rumored to be formerly of *Mission Impossible*; Steve Weiss, who wore a custom made "Fuck the Draft" jacket courtesy of *Misters Cohen and Nimmer*; and Rick Curcio in his *bet-true-to-your-high-school-let-terman's jacket*. The trio performed some of the greatest hits of the 1950's in three-part harmony.

From 10:00 on, attention was turned to the front foyer. The staff chorus line featured those law school cuties Julie Lochner, Dale Browne, Barbara Koskela, Diane Gough, Marilyn Friedman, Miriam Walker, Patti Murphy, with Judith Moorhead choreographer. They dressed in black tights and tiny tutus, and performed in top Rockette style. Rumors that a Hollywood producer in the audience had signed the group are untrue.

Next in the scheduled events was a lesson in reverse sexual discrimination, the Great Legs Contest sponsored by the Law Women's Union. Twenty-eight male legs paraded unashamedly up and down an elevated ramp to the hoots and whistles of an admiring audience. The grand prize, which was hotly contested for, was won by Steven Marks, who secured victory with an impromptu topless striptease.

At the appropriate time — very late, after most people had left — a Band of merry SBA officials (Steve Wade, Ken D'Alessandro, Peter Paterno, Rich Purtich) performed to the delight of a few. The act ended in excitement, as Purtich set his guitar afire, overruling the pleas of the crowd that he immolate himself instead.

Findley notes that when the Bomb Shelter delicatessen opened it was able to do brisk business without lowering the demand for services at Ackerman Union.

The proposed facility would be located where the vending machines currently stand. The plan envisions a delicatessen specializing in a variety of sausages. Seating would be on the upper patio and on the grassy area behind the vending machines.

Opposition to the plan arose over the effect such a move would have on the atmosphere of the law school. A number of students and faculty complained that the influx of customers from surrounding areas of the campus would destroy the quiet of the courtyard. There was concern that patrons might loiter in the hallways on rainy days, creating possible noise problems and spillage risks.

A facility in the law school could serve employees at Murphy Hall who otherwise might not be able to enjoy any of the other facilities on campus, and would be a big plus for the law school itself, says Findley. "This is the first time in my life I've ever seen students vote to keep vending machines over what could be a really super place," he added.

Wade too is concerned about the availability of quality food in the law school area, but he insists that an enterprise on the scale of the ASUCLA's proposal is an unsatisfactory arrangement.

Now that the sausage shop has been deferred, Wade and the SBA hope to get off the defensive and perhaps put forward a few ideas of their own.

law school goes to the courtroom . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

"The response has been overwhelming, probably because everybody benefits," says Rappaport. "The agencies get enthusiastic, willing law students for a lot less money than an attorney. The students get a completely different kind of experience." But because of the program's growth, he continues, "It hasn't been carefully planned out, and we're still suffering the consequences."

"People have questioned the supervisory aspect, and I think these questions should be asked."

But Rappaport doesn't see any opposition to quarter-away as such. "It's part of the institution now. I definitely see changes—prerequisites or written papers after returning, perhaps, just off the top of my head."

The chief criticism that might be raised against quarter-away programs is that they focus on matters that are better left until after graduation. But Rappaport contends that there is definitely value in spending a quarter in a law office during law school.

"For one thing, they're not entirely on their own. They are supervised. But I think the real value is that it helps to pull law school together. It gives you some idea of what's going on out there, and I think that can make you a better student. There's also an experimental value. If you have any inkling about a career in a particular field of law, this gives you an opportunity to test it and see whether that's what you really want."

Another element to be considered, he continues, is the widespread belief in legal education that law school goes on for too long, that a two-year program would be more appropriate. "There are problems with the third year," says Rappaport. "The question is, what else would you be doing if you were here instead of working with a public defender in Alaska? You've got to measure it against that."

There is one criticism common to discussions about clinical programs that cannot be raised against quarter-away programs, however.

"It's cheap," says Rappaport with a grin. "It costs next to nothing. The agencies save money. And the law school get 130 students out of here—out of classes—every year."

The "Potted" Stewart Award:

In re: International Shoe
You shouldn't sell shoes in the northwest
(Procedural lesson I've learned best).
The reading is boring,
I wake myself snoring.
Jim Beam guide me through till my test.

—S. Elkins

LEOP report . . .

(Continued from Page 1)
average and LSAT score. Whenever the two rankings differed, the minority groups and the admissions committee would have to negotiate over the applicants in dispute, with the committee having the final say.

Without depriving the admissions committee of the final say on applicants, the faculty has now created what admissions committee chairman Mike Asimow protested is a burden to justify deviations from the student rankings.

Don Hagman proposed a clause that would simply require the admissions committee to give student rankings "considerable weight" while allowing it to offer admission based on applicants' entire records. The amendment would have replaced the statement that, "...it is anticipated that the student groups' rankings [ordinarily] will be accepted by the Admission's Committee."

The Hagman amendment lost in a vote that split the faculty evenly. The Dean, who normally does not vote, had to break the tie.

Compromise

The presumption is a compromise between giving students total control of minority admissions and admitting strictly on grade point average and test scores, said task force chairman Ben Aaron. The lan-

guage is supposed to indicate the student interviewers are not wasting their time, added Carl Robinson, the Black American Law Student Association (BALSA) task force representative.

Some faculty members praised the presumption. David Leipziger argued admissions committee members should be prepared to justify their selections just as student organizations have had to do. Kenneth Karst, a task force member, stressed the clause symbolizes faculty feeling that student efforts are worthwhile and helps build a feeling of community between faculty and students.

The report also came under fire for its suggestion that those selecting an applicant consider "...the candidate's knowledge of and sensitivity to, the social, political, educational, and economic problems faced by his or her community."

This recommendation stems from the LEOP's goal of expanding legal services to racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the legal profession.

Politics

The LEOP interview process was once plagued with judgments based on the interviewee's political outlook rather than on ability and motivation. Reacting to this problem, and its potential for reappearing, some faculty members tried to

strike consideration of applicant's awareness of community problems.

Norm Abrams proposed the faculty repudiate the suggestion to consider community awareness, despite assurances by several task force members that political bias problems no longer exist in the interview process. Such consideration is susceptible to political bias and the faculty should not depend on future students' interviews to be as objective as current ones, argued Mel Nimmer in support of the Abrams proposal.

Activities showing community awareness could be political or not, said Karst, as long as they showed a sense of involvement in and appreciation of community problems.

The faculty eventually rejected Abram's major change in favor of a statement prohibiting a political test in the admissions program.

The faculty also rejected Abram's motion to allow admissions committee members to attend interviews if they choose, to reassure themselves the interview process is fair. The faculty had voted in 1972 against allowing that privilege, said Mickey Rappaport, Assistant Dean for Special Programs.

Price proposal

Instead, the professors adopted Monroe Price's proposal that the "... interview process shall be under the

general supervision of the Assistant Dean for Special Programs who will evaluate it each year in his annual report to the admissions committee."

Rappaport presently meets with interview teams, reviews evaluation forms, and discusses abuses of the process with interviewers. "I don't think anyone would object to giving the Assistant Dean responsibility he already has," said Karst.

There was some objection to such supervision in principle, though. To increase supervision would be to adopt a position of suspicion at a time when there is no reason for it, said Leon Letwin. He stressed the special need for minority student input to overcome the near complete lack of minority viewpoint on the faculty itself.

Price said his proposal was merely "prophylactic" and not designed to arouse suspicion.

The task force also recommended special treatment for Native Americans as opposed to Blacks, Chicanos, and Asian-Americans, the other groups that are part of LEOP. Instead of forming a pool of Native Americans whose grade point averages and test scores meet the minimum qualifying standards — as is done with the other minorities — the admissions committee will just consider any who apply.

The pool is designed to limit the large number of applications reviewed by eliminating those who almost certainly would fail at law school. Since the number of Native American applicants is quite small, the pool is unnecessary in their case.

Standing committee

The task force also recommended setting up a standing LEOP committee to oversee the program, a measure backed strongly by student members of the force. Though the faculty did not discuss the committee's possible composition, those in the group will have their work cut out for them.

The standing committee must make some decisions about the formula used to establish the pool. Minority groups last spring had demanded the formula be discarded. Presently an applicant can qualify for the pool under two formulae: if $LSAT + 10 \times (LSAT \text{ writing score}) + 200 \times GPA = 1500$, or if $1.5 \times LSAT + 300 \times GPA = 1500$.

The task force said "... neither formula ... has any inherent validity; both are arbitrary in the relative weights given to GPA and LSAT scores," but recommended keeping the formulae till the standing committee could make a detailed study and come up with a better one.

new funding arrangement . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Bill Cormier, a second-year law student, GSA's Commissioner for Research and Planning, and a member of RFC, is in a perhaps unique position from which to evaluate the funding problems outlined above.

And his evaluation coincides, to a large degree, with those of Wade and Warren.

As Cormier sees it, RFC policies are in direct conflict with the continuity and flexibility necessary for law school programs. And, in the long-term, he hopes

such policies can be changed.

But substantial obstacles make immediate changes difficult, if not impossible. In addition to problems with the structure and membership of some of the committees involved, Cormier notes that "there is no love lost between North and South campus."

Cormier therefore sees the ultimate solution in terms of melding a coalition of graduate interest groups and securing a separate RFC branch for the funding of graduate student activities.

The proliferation of bureaucratic representations by his plan does not bother Cormier especially, at least when compared to the delays and strictures of the current system.

Yet, these are long-term solutions and depend upon a strategy of coalition building that may take years.

For the short-term, Cormier forecasts some fundamental changes in existing policies and committee memberships which will give the law school some relief, even without adoption of the Wade Plan or his own.

The Communications

Board policy of not funding departmental publications, established to block the publication of political (i.e. Marxist) newsletters, is outdated and the subject of both RFC and internal committee pressure.

Cormier expects this policy to be overturned by this spring when the RFC recommendations on policy changes are submitted to Chancellor Charles Young.

As to the PTF aversion to continuous programs, experience has shown that policy to be unworkable and will also be changed by RFC by this spring, Cormier predicted.

Library . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

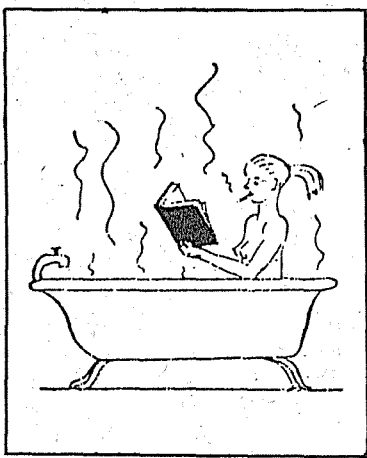
branches remained open, they would attract some of the off-campus users causing the overcrowding here.

Other changes in the library include plans to remodel the B-level North Reading Room and the Library of the Advocates on the A-level. According to Ann Mitchell, head of Public Services for the law library, during the spring quarter break the books on permanent reserve will be moved to the open stacks in the North Reading Room. The reserve books will replace the California codes and case reports, which will be moved to new shelves above the encyclopedias or upstairs.

The Library of the Advocates, which is seldom used as the lounge area it was designed to be, will be converted to a study area. The library has requested tables and study carrels to accommodate more students and utilize the space more efficiently. It will remain a smoking-allowed area.

The lights in the restricted stacks upstairs from the Federal room are no longer on one switch. Each aisle has a dial that controls the lights in the aisle. The library can now turn off lights in the aisles not in use, thereby saving energy. The proximity of the hot lights to the air conditioning was also causing problems with the cooling unit, which reacts to the surrounding temperature.

Mitchell urged students with questions or complaints about library procedures to communicate them to staff members. She said their goal is "to provide the best access possible to the most number of students." Students may also address their complaints directly to the faculty library committee by contacting student members Larry Marks or Mike Norris through the SBA office.



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