

**UCLA**  
**The Docket**

**Title**

The Docket Vol. 27. No. 1

**Permalink**

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/076208x1>

**Journal**

The Docket, 27(1)

**Author**

UCLA Law School

**Publication Date**

1978-08-31

# Perez Case Jeopardizes Clinical Programs

by Alec Nedelman

To paraphrase Mark Twain, the reports of the death of the UCLA Law School Clinical Program have been greatly exaggerated.

A decision by the Fourth District Court of Appeal on June 23, 1978, *People v. Perez* (4 Crim, No. 8753), if allowed to stand, would have cut out the heart of clinical education in the state and would have stopped virtually all student courtroom participation.

On August 16, however, the California Supreme Court unanimously granted the petition of the State Attorney General for a hearing on the *Perez* case. According to UCLA Clinical Professor Paul Boland, this vacates the appellate court decision and now "it's business as usual." Boland added that UCLA expects "to offer a full

clinical program in the coming year."

The case centers on Carlos Perez, who was convicted in the Imperial County Superior Court of second degree burglary. According to the appellate court decision Perez was "caught holding two bags containing several articles of brand new merchandise with price tags yet affixed from Durazo's Men's Store, Calexico.

"Patrolling officers heard glass breaking, pulled up in front of Durazo's and observed a glass front door shattered. They then saw Perez, bags in arms, walking at a fast pace away from the crime scene.

"The officers stopped Perez, observed the new merchandise, several scratches and glass particles on his forearm and hands. Perez testified no paper

bags were in his arms; he had discovered the bags just off the sidewalk immediately before his arrest."

The court concluded "the evidence of Perez's guilt, conservatively speaking, is overwhelming."

Despite Perez's overwhelming guilt, the unanimous appellate court reversed his conviction. Perez had based his appeal on the ground that he did not know he was being represented by a law student. The appellate court, however, based its decision on much broader grounds.

## Sixth Amendment Issue

According to Boland, the court declared that "the involvement of law students in a courtroom setting constitutes an abridgement of a client's Sixth Amendment right to effective

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The shrinking library: conference room transformed into office.

# Library Too Small—Getting Smaller

by Diane Sherman

Although seating capacity in the Law School library already falls below American Bar Association accreditation standards, four conference rooms in the library's basement have been converted into faculty offices, further aggravating the space crunch.

The conference rooms will serve as offices for the four Legal Research and Writing instructors. Only three rooms in the basement will be available to students. Nine conference rooms on the second floor of the library remain open, but these rooms accommodate fewer students than the more spacious basement rooms.

Most faculty and students are unaware that the library does not meet ABA recommended standards. Professor Richard Abel, chairman of the faculty Library Committee, said he knew nothing about the seating capacity problem in the library. This is his first year on the Library Committee.

The information that the library does not meet recommended standards is contained in the 1974 ABA Accreditation Report on UCLA Law School.

The report states that a library should have seating for 65 per cent of the student body and that UCLA's failure to meet this standard is cause for "serious concern." "We must suspect that remedial action many be needed," the report concludes.

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# The Docket

Volume 27 Number 1

UCLA School of Law

Thursday, August 31, 1978

# Admissions to be Revised . . . but Strike is Still Possible

by Diane Sherman

An eleven-member student-faculty committee will meet next week to draw up a new admissions guidelines for the Law School. The admissions program used to admit the class of 1981 was made illegal by the United States Supreme Court's *Bakke* decision: The pre-*Bakke* admissions program reserved 20 percent of the seats in the first-year class for minorities.

The committee, tentatively titled the *Bakke*-Legal Education Opportunity Program (LEOP) Committee, expects to agree upon an admissions plan before the semester break in December. Any plan must be submitted to a vote by the full faculty. Students will have no vote.

"We will have a completely legal program," Dean William Warren said. Warren added that he could not predict exactly what form the program would take.

Sources indicate that Professor Kenneth Karst, chairman of the *Bakke*-LEOP committee and a constitutional scholar, will play the major role in designing the new admissions program. Karst returned from England Tuesday and was unavailable for comment.

Other faculty who are members of the committee are professors Reginald Alleyne, William Klein, Richard Maxwell, Michael Schwartz, and Paul Boland and Susan Prager who will share a seat. Assistant Dean for Admissions Michael Rappaport and Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Fred Slaughter will serve on the committee ex officio. The students members are Irene Ayala, Rene Campbell and Susan Medina.

The Chicano Law Students Association (CLSA) pledged to strike and to sue the Law School if the new admissions plan does not ensure the opportunity for a

significant number of Chicano students to attend UCLA.

CLSA Chairperson Peter Espinoza said that CLSA will also work to maintain the Association's right to interview all Chicano applicants and to make recommendations on their admission. The interviewing process has been a source of friction between minority students and the Law School faculty. The Chicano students insist that they are looking for students who have a commitment to return to the Chicano community, while many faculty members assert that CLSA only looks for leftists who mirror CLSA's own political philosophy.

Rappaport said the Admissions Office welcomes input from students and from the community at large. He emphasized that the minority community in particular has "a legitimate interest and stake" in the Law School's post-*Bakke*

(Continued on Page 31)

# but Strike is Still Possible

By Howard Posner

"Is there going to be another strike?"

The most asked question of 1978 at this school is also the least answered, largely because the principals don't know much more about it than the spectators. The question is not so much if and when minority students will strike over admissions policy, but rather, under what circumstances and to what end will they consider themselves driven to the picket lines?

The difficulty comes from the multiplicity of views about the subject. Admissions policy here is not a two-sided issue. There are 30-odd voting faculty members and about 200 minority students, and probably that many opinions.

Peter Espinoza, who presides over the Chicano Law Students Association (CLSA), has not yet seen a consensus emerge.

"I think everyone in the Association has a line drawn somewhere — if what the faculty gives us falls below the line, we'll strike. But the lines are all drawn in different places. We just have to wait and see."

The disagreements that prompted a one-day strike in 1977 and an eight-day strike last spring have been, if anything, aggravated by the *Bakke* decision. And more than ever, the minorities, and Chicanos in particular, feel that their backs are against the wall, and that the modest but significant gains they have achieved are in jeopardy.

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# Should Law School Retain a Counselor?

By Alec Nedelman

Law students are a breed unto themselves. They also have anxieties unto themselves, and according to many in the staff and faculty whom the students are turning to for help, it's time a trained counselor were placed in the law school.

Extern coordinator Marilyn Friedman, who is working toward a master's degree in counseling, feels "it could be very good" if a trained counselor is placed here. She suggests that the counselor not be part of the law school administration, so that students would feel freer in their discussions with the counselor.

Placement Director Diane Gough endorses the idea of a trained counselor in the law school, and calls that possibility "the ideal situation. I can see that person being very busy." Gough, who is also working towards a master's in counseling, said "I've seen students fall apart to the extent that I would say that they had paranoid tendencies, especially in the first year, and that's scary."

David Binder, who as faculty advisor is one of the two "official" sources in the law school for students who need counseling to see (the other is Assistant Dean Fred Slaughter), agrees with Friedman that a counselor here should have more than just a counseling background:

"It seems that there are two kinds of major student problems," Binder said. "With respect to both academic performance and employment, the counselor must have some understanding of what the options are to be effective."

Binder also feels the counselor should not try to solve all the problems students have, but should focus on providing "concrete" options to concrete problems students have in these areas.

One of the most important reasons for a counselor at the law school, according to Binder, is that faculty advisors and Fred Slaughter are not going to be the right counseling sources for every law student that needs someone to talk to. There have to be options, he emphasized.

## Staff Affection

More often than not these options include staff members like Gough and Friedman, who estimate they spend between 20 and 30 percent of their time doing personal counseling.

"I get the students who ostensibly want to talk about jobs," Gough said, "but they have a need to talk about their law school experience and often spend more time on that." She added that job-related problems often

cause people to be emotionally upset.

"The students say they don't feel bright anymore," explained Gough. "Somewhere they've been demoralized." That somewhere appears to be in the classroom. Students have been complaining to Gough of the lack of positive feedback in class, with the result that students don't know where they stand and this makes them anxious.

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# SBA Must Push for Community

A good part of orientation day each year is spent impressing upon first-year students that they should be proud to attend a law school with such a high caliber of scholarship amongst its professors.

What is hidden from each incoming class is that they are entering an institution without a sense of community, and without a Student Bar Association committed to developing that community.

As the local form of student government, the SBA should be spending its time and the money allocated to it towards initiating programs to offset the sense of isolation many UCLA law students feel.

Only 56 out of this year's 370 entering first-year students attended UCLA as undergraduates. The rest undoubtedly have no identification with, or knowledge of, the campus. Yet, the SBA expects law students interested in intramurals or recreation clubs to venture out on their own and join the UCLA undergraduates.

In other law schools each section of the first-year class organizes intramural teams with the cooperation of their SBA. That is not done here.

In other law schools the SBA helps form recreation clubs within the law school. That is not done here.

In other law schools the SBA prints t-shirts with the law school name on them, and does other activities through which students can identify themselves as part of the law school community. That is not done here. In other law schools the SBA has organized weekly get-togethers between staff, faculty and students that focus on giving students a chance to talk informally about the law school. That has not been done here in the past.

In other law schools the SBA supports the law school newspaper financially. That is not done here.

What has the SBA here been spending its money on in the past? Occasional beer busts; reimbursing the expense for parties initiated by others; reimbursing itself for the cost of a lost trapper from last year's keg bust out of this year's money; and phone and mailing expenses incurred by selected law school organizations. This list is incomplete, but you get the idea.

Where was the SBA speakers program? Where was the SBA's reaction to the suicide by a first-year student last year? Why didn't they let the faculty know of the widespread anxiety of the law students? Where were they last year in the struggle by some to bring trained counseling to the law school? Nowhere, mon frere.

The situation is not hopeless. Ralph Fertig, the new SBA President, has a history of trying to create a community within the law school, and has already taken a few steps in that direction. But many more must be taken, and the SBA must lead the way.

# Minorities: Still in Admissions Struggle . . .

by Armando Duron

"The sooner we get down the road toward accepting and being a part of the real world, and not shutting it out and away from us, the sooner will these difficulties vanish from the scene. . . . In order to get beyond racism, we must first Duron was a member of the negotiating committee during the strike last spring.

take account of race. There is no other way. An in order to treat some persons equally, we must treat them differently. We cannot — we dare not — let the Equal Protection Clause perpetrate racial supremacy."

*Bakke v. Regents,*

*Justice Blackmun, at p.5*

These words of Justice Blackmun will no doubt be re-

membered long after the majority opinion becomes just another old case; much the same way that Justice Harlan's words in *Plessy v. Ferguson* have lasted as its only contribution.

Unfortunately, it is Justice Powell's opinion that expresses the sentiment of the present court. Except for the outlawing

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# . . . Hence the Strike Last Spring

by Peter Espinoza

The single most important thing that the faculty failed to understand during our strike last spring was why we were striking. Although they understood the basic issues, they never fully understood the motivation for eight days of strike activity. They never appreciated the seriousness of our intentions or the deep level of commitment we feel to our ideas of justice.

Chicano students were characterized as irrational radicals by some and as spoiled children by others. Assistant Dean Rappaport's reference to "the nonsense that took place last spring" illustrates his shallow interpretation of our efforts and the message we tried to convey.

The doors of UCLA Law School were first opened to Chicano students in 1967, and we saw those doors slowly shut by the actions of last year's admissions committee. We interpreted those actions as an attempt to cut back the number of Chicanos who would be allowed to attend UCLA this fall. Accusations were hurled in every direction with Dean Warren assuring all concerned parties that in fact there would be no cutbacks. As the dust begins to settle it has become all too evident that despite the Dean's eleventh-hour efforts to find "qualified" Chicanos, our predictions have come to pass: this year's entering class of Chicanos is smaller than any in recent years. It must be understood that a cutback of any size is unacceptable to us because the Chicano population of this state is the fastest growing of any group, and will soon constitute 20 per cent of the state's population.

But why the strike? A look at the history of the Chicano movement in the United States reveals a

long series of struggles against racism manifested by unfair labor practices, exclusionary housing practices, segregation and substandard education. The list is endless.

We as a people have learned that justice and dignity are not gained but by a serious commitment to those ends. It has not been the benevolence of educators or the good will of government that has allowed us to reach a position in which Chicanos can attend the UCLA School of Law. Years of struggle involving violence, strikes, and boycotts were necessary to bring about the gains we now have.

With this in mind it should be easier to understand our actions last spring. Our efforts were not those of spoiled children, but the efforts of a people who are determined to ensure that the law school at UCLA remains accessible to the Chicano student.

With the Supreme Court's decision in *Bakke* the issues have changed but our determination has not faltered. UCLA must serve the needs of the Chicano community, and the fate of Chicano admissions will not rest solely with the good faith of the faculty.

The Chicano Law Students Association will closely monitor the activities of the faculty. We intend to submit our own proposal for the implementation of *Bakke*. We sincerely desire a peaceful resolution of disputes we realize will arise, but our commitment to justice for our people demands that we also prepare ourselves for the possibility of future strikes.

*Espinoza is chairperson of the Chicano Law Students Association.*

# Bakke Could be Boost for Minority Admissions

by Reginald Alleyne

In the *Bakke* decision, the U.S. Supreme Court appears to have struck the kind of compromise a labor mediator might suggest for ending a serious and lengthy dispute. *Bakke* was ordered admitted to UC Davis Medical School because a rigid ethnic quota kept him out. At the same time, it was decided that race and ethnic origin may be taken into account in college admissions decisions.

On the surface, the decision appears to be ambivalent, a victory for all, a defeat for none. But close reading reveals that affirmative action is favored much more than is suggested by a less than careful analysis of Justice Powell's entire opinion for the Court.

Had the Supreme Court provided no more than a disapproval of ethnic quotas and an approval of ethnic admissions criteria, the decision might have been a meaningless stand-off. But the Court went further.

By way of instructive example, it approved the admissions program of Harvard's undergraduate college as one "which takes race into account in achieving . . . educational diversity." Harvard, the Court notes, does this without setting racial or other "target-quotas."

The Court's opinion does not observe that the student body at Harvard University is about

*Professor Alleyne teaches labor law here.*

eight per cent black, year after year.

By what magical use of the laws of probability does Harvard enroll a constant percentage of blacks, in a manner singled out by the Supreme Court as constitutionally valid because it does not set a "target-quota?" Is the Harvard admissions program a not-so-obvious Davis minority admissions program under another name?

So central to the Court's *Bakke* judgement is the Harvard program that a full description of it appears as an appendix to Justice Powell's opinion. Parts of that description also appear in the text of his opinion. But strangely, and perhaps by chance, if not by Freudian mishap, the most graphic and compelling language in favor of affirmative action admissions policies is almost buried in the Court's appendix description of the program.

First, the court notes that the Harvard program's diversity goal embraces elements of geography, urban-rural mix, athletic skills and extraordinary and unique talent, as well as race and ethnic origin.

Next, it is revealed in the Court's appendix, Harvard thinks the enrollment of too few blacks "might create a sense of isolation among the black students themselves and thus make it more difficult for them to develop and achieve their potential."

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# Dean Affirms Success of Minority Admissions

By William D. Warren

I doubt that any law school in the country has demonstrated a more sustained commitment to minority legal education than has UCLA. My best estimate of

the number of minority lawyers in California ranges between 1200 and 2000. Since its first minority special admissions class in 1967, UCLA has produced 230 minority graduates who have been admitted to the California Bar.

If the estimate is correct, UCLA — one of 55 law schools in this state — has provided California with between 19% and 11% of all its minority lawyers. Of course, a number of our graduates have become members of the bar of other states.

Fourteen people were admitted in the 1967 class. By 1977-78, our program had grown to 231 enrollees. Comparable numbers at other major law schools of similar size are: Berkeley, 216; Columbia, 132; Michigan, 135; and University of Virginia, 46. For substantially larger schools, the numbers are: Hastings, 310 (including 137 Asian-Americans); Texas, 209 (including 144 Chicanos); and Harvard, 207.

Preliminary enrollment estimates indicate that our 1978-79 entering class will contain the largest minority contingent in the School's history.

After Texas, UCLA appears to have the largest Chicano program in the nation. The ABA lists 1412 "Mexican-Americans" enrolled in approved law schools in 1977. Of this number, 101 were enrolled at UCLA. Comparable num-

*Warren is Dean of the Law School.*

bers are: Berkeley 49; Hastings, 66; Davis, 35; USC, 26; and Stanford, 25.

From the beginning the UCLA special admissions program was designed to integrate the bar. The early classes were chosen from applicants whose academic records are low by current standards, and it is not surprising that they experienced difficulties in passing the bar examination, particularly on their first attempt.

Widespread media coverage during the early days of the special admission program here and at other schools tended to emphasize low bar passage rates. Little attention has been paid to the fact that over the full term of our program, bar passage rates have been quite impressive. Of 318 of our minority graduates who have taken the California bar examination, 230 have passed, a 72.3% rate.

In the face of this record, the New York Times has stated within the past year that our minority bar passage rate has been under 30%. The office of legislative analyst A. Alan Post was similarly uninformed in its 1976 critique of the minority programs at UCLA and Davis.

The UCLA minority special admissions program has featured student cooperation and participation in recruiting, interviewing, and admitting applicants. Student recruitment has in recent years been a major activity of our minority student associations. Our student representatives typically visit

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# The Docket

The Docket is published by the students of UCLA Law School. Our phone number is 825-9437 and our office is 2467B.

Written contributions should be typed on 50-space lines. The Docket reserves the right to edit all submissions for length and style.

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# does the law school need counseling? ...

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Another classroom problem Gough perceives is the way some professors feel they have to be tough on students to toughen them for the "real" world. "If law school would spend more time building the confidence of students, they would stand a better chance of making it in the real world," she said. "You can't frighten people into learning."

Assistant Dean Fred Slaughter, to whom students are officially supposed to go to if they need counseling, agrees with Gough on this point. "I don't think it's appropriate to build confidence by tearing the student down first." Slaughter, however, disagrees that there is a need for a trained counselor in the law school.

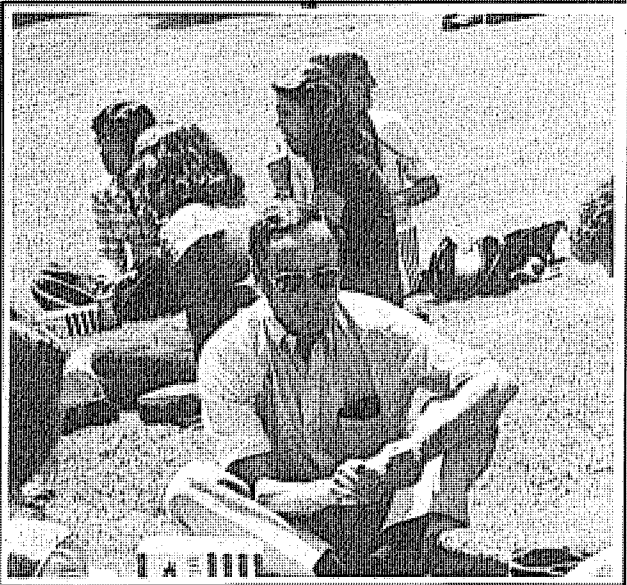
"I don't think they need it," he said. "That's me. When it gets too serious, I send them to counseling service." Slaughter says he has been counseling for 11 years, although he has no training as a counselor — he has an MBA in management theory which he says involves behavioral counseling.

## Kleenex Kounselor

"I speculate I go through 11 boxes of Kleenex each year" doing personal counseling, Slaughter said, emphasizing the extent to which law students come to him for personal counseling.

There are some in the law school who feel Slaughter is not the right man for the job, and that some students may be unwilling to talk to the Assistant Dean of Student Affairs about personal problems connected with being a law student.

Gough explained it in terms of the dichotomy of Slaughter's contrasting roles. "On one hand," she said "he has to enforce the rules. On the other he is supposed



**Binder:** dealing with the perceived reality

to counsel students, many of whom may have problems with the rules."

Paul Boland, who is a faculty advisor, said "I see Fred in a potential conflict situation. He is perceived as the one responsible for enforcing the rules at the threshold level. This is in conflict with the expectations people have of him that he can provide personal and academic counseling. This makes students very reluctant to approach him."

Even Law School Dean William Warren agrees that Slaughter "has inconsistent tasks. He is the person who enforces the rules, and he is also the person who is supposed to counsel students. That is a difficult role to play."

Perhaps the most critical comment on Slaughter's effectiveness as a counselor came from a staff member who wished to be known only as Deep Brief. "If the administration knew that a staff member was criticizing the operation here," DB said, "he or she would be seriously reprimanded. We peons aren't supposed to complain."

According to Deep Brief, who also counsels students on an informal basis, "some students have a personality conflict with Dean Slaughter. There are a lot of people who do not get along with him. I've heard from students that he is cold, lacks compassion, and has a 'here's the rules' or 'I'm doing my job, what do you want,' attitude."

Students also get upset, Deep Brief said, because they feel Slaughter is not readily accessible.

Deep Brief was not without compassion for Slaughter. "In Fred's job he'll always be the s.o.b.; there's no way around that. He is what is known as the 'hatchet-man': he's the one that administers the rules. I don't think he always believes in the rules he is forced to administer. He would be viewed more favorably if he didn't have to write the letters of termination to students."

One of the problems with Slaughter being responsible for counseling students, Deep Brief concluded, is that "Fred has a lot of built-up hostility towards being the

hatchet-man, and he's very defensive."

## "Wrong"

When asked the contrasting roles he has to play, Slaughter stated emphatically: "Wrong. I don't enforce the rules. This image that I am bludgeoning students to death is bull."

Slaughter explained that the faculty, through the Standards Committee, enforces the rules. "And they drafted them, not me," he added.

*"I've seen students fall apart to the extent that I would say they had paranoid tendencies, and that's scary."*

"I am the person who writes the students a letter when it appears they have violated a rule," Slaughter said. "I am the notice-giver, and then it is the faculty that handles the rest."

Part of the problem Slaughter faces is that at most of the undergraduate institutions UCLA law students come from the Assistant Dean of Student Affairs is above the rules and is responsible for them. The reverse is true here, and Slaughter stated that he felt his office had another purpose.

"I think this office is for helping students draft petitions for their hearings before the Standards Committee about a possible rule violation. I try to smooth out the many lumps along the highway of law school education."

Slaughter admits, however, that he has "an image problem." He said he has been trying to counteract the image some students have of him as "the Enforcer."

"I taught sports law so students would have an opportunity to see me other than when they are in trouble. So the Dean [Warren] said 'good idea, do it.' Ever since, I have found a greater warmth from those students who have had an opportunity to personally deal with me."

"If a student comes to me and takes the time to sit and talks to me about what's happening, I tell him the policy of the law school and then discuss what may be best for him to do, based on those policies. I like to let the student make the decision. After all, it's his life. I like to present the alternatives."

## Three Strikes on Fred

Since most students do not receive letters of termination, there are other factors keeping students away from Slaughter besides the fact he writes the notice letters. He feels the three major factors against him are "my race, my size and my sex."

"People say: Can I go in and talk to a black who can understand where I'm coming from? Can I go in and talk to a black MAN; can he understand my problems? Can I talk to him — he's such a BIG guy?"

Another part of the problem, as Slaughter sees it, is that his first contact with most students is when they want a rule bent, "and if I can't I'm an ogre, and that is the image the students will carry."

Slaughter unknowingly agrees with Deep Brief that he would be a lot better off if he were not the one that had to write rule violation letters to the students. He suggests a separate subcommittee on rules violations be set up in the law school that would write the letters to students, and that he be the person students are referred

*"I speculate I go through 11 boxes of Kleenex each year."*

to for help in drafting their petitions. "That way" he said, "I won't have the 'Enforcer' image."

In an effort to give the students someone to talk to other than just the Assistant Dean, the faculty advisor program was set up three years ago. "The idea," according to Slaughter, "was to have someone on the faculty for students to go to and get the views of a faculty member. I think it's a step in the right direction."

The faculty advisor program is not without some major flaws, however. The faculty are hired for their scholastic and not their counseling abilities, and up until last year nothing was done to give them any training in counseling. Even last year's attempt at training was not mandatory, and the meeting with Psychological and Counseling Services was sparsely attended.

The faculty advisors are supposed to be active in providing counseling to their advisees, Slaughter said, but he admitted there are some faculty that students can never find. One faculty advisor, Binder, said "I don't

have a lot of personal contact with my first-year advisees. But I don't know why."

Binder hypothesized that his advisees "maybe feel I am too far removed from their problems, since I do not teach any traditional substantive courses." (Binder is in the Clinical Department).

A student who had Ken Karst as both an advisor and professor, however, said that Binder's clinical status had no bearing on his lack of contact with his advisees. "I met with professor Karst at the mandatory meeting with advisors, and never talked to him again. When I started having problems in his course, I sure didn't feel like asking him for advice on what to study for the exam."

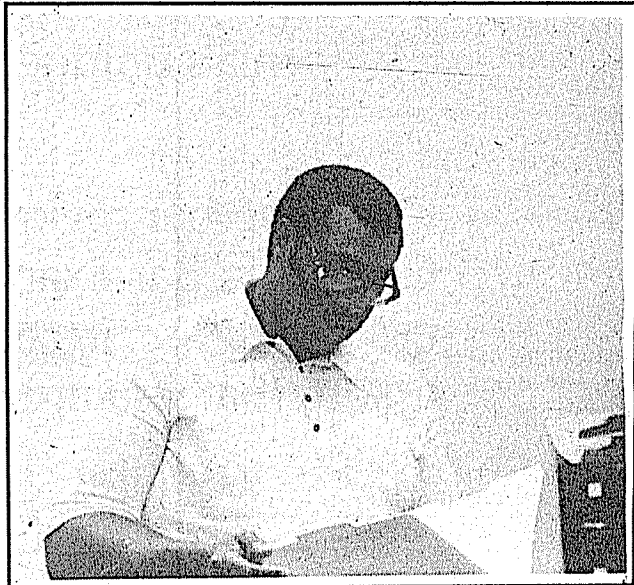
Slaughter also feels students would find it tough talking to someone who grades them, although Warren insisted that the anonymous grading system should prevent students from having this problem.

## Faculty Insensitive?

Deep Brief felt the problem has more to do with a perceived lack of sensitivity of the part of the faculty. "How can faculty relate to someone who isn't interested in law review, order of the coif, or moot court, when they themselves were at the top of their classes and made law review and order of the coif?"

Although Deep Brief conceded that this is a generalization and that some faculty go out of their way to help students, Slaughter and Deep Brief both think students see the faculty as arrogant and lofty.

Extensive training for the faculty in counseling appears unlikely. According to Warren, "we cannot



**Slaughter:** tired of being the Enforcer

turn our busy faculty into a group of people who are significantly involved in counseling. But we can make them aware of the problems."

Towards that end, SBA President Ralph Fertig and Warren have been working to improve the faculty advising system by assigning an upper-class student to work with the advisory groups. This is expected to be done sometime during the fall semester.

Warren has also appointed Marilyn Friedman to act as liaison between the law school and Psychological and Counseling Services, although exactly what that will entail is not yet defined.

Another way the faculty advisor program could be improved, according to Paul Boland, who was chair of the Faculty Advising Committee for three years, "is to provide advisors with data about the problems faced by first-year students and also on the different courses taught in the law school. In this way the faculty could better provide the counseling function they are frequently called upon to perform."

The faculty might have a session one afternoon a month, Deep Brief suggested, where students "can come to discuss problems of any respect of being a law student, and also to bring up solutions; give and take to help bring the law school community together. I would like to see it at least attempted."

Both Friedman and Fertig have suggested a similar session, but recommend having it once a week and not limited to just faculty and their advisees. This

suggestion goes beyond Slaughter and the advisor system as a means of relieving stress. Since, according to Warren, the prospects for a trained counselor to be placed in the law school are slim and none, many of those interviewed suggested other options.

## Binder's Option

One option would be to better inform students about the existence of Psychological and Counseling Services. According to P&C Services manager Dr. Kerry Yamada, "Special efforts have been made in the

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# How to Survive the Interview Madness

by Stephen Yeazell

While students frequently enter law school with a great deal of trepidation (I certainly recall doing so), it is my impression that the first year is in many respects more satisfactory than the second. The first year is traumatic, anxiety-provoking, and scary, but it is also frequently — or at least sometimes — exhilarating.

One *does* begin to see how the pieces fit together. One does begin to have some sense of how the legal system works. One does experience, even if haltingly, a sense of mastery of it all. An then comes the second year, bringing with it the potential for acts of intentional or inadvertent self destruction and unhappiness.

With few exceptions law students emerge from their first year with egos and self-esteem at least bruised; certainly that was my experience. Virtually none of us have fulfilled the academic and extra-academic ambitions we had on the first day; that may in some respects be a blessing because if we had, we'd be unbearable, but it's nonetheless disappointing.

And even those rare souls who did accomplish what they dreamed of (either because they are extraordinarily gifted and fortunate or because they don't dream very big) are likely to have the lurking suspicion they did so at the expense to their souls, or at least their relations with other people.

### Road to Despair

In this state of mind — at least tentatively discouraged, unsure of whether this is the right career choice, not certain whether anyone in the entire institution cares whether they live or die — second-year students then frequently embark on a course of action that is an almost sure-fire recipe for greatly increased suffering and

the further lowering of an already sunken self-esteem.

I speak with some feeling of this matter because I did the same myself, and have watched my own classmates and now my students do so. First, one rejects the harsh judgements one has made about oneself on the basis of one's grades. At least one purports to reject them; in fact they're back there lurking and waiting to devour one given the chance.

"Well," one tells oneself, "there's a lot more to being a lawyer than taking an examination. It's clear that I'm not going to be first in my class, but then I never really wanted to be anyway (this involves for most us a rather significant distortion of our psychic history, but no matter).

"I came to law school because I wanted to be out there in the real world, and my talents obviously lie in the practice of law not in the cobwebby recesses of academia. So I'll pick myself up and prove to all concerned that I'm perfectly all right by going out and getting a splendid job for next summer.

"That'll make me feel better,

allow me to repay some of my debts, and set me on the path to my post-school career, which is what all this is about anyway."

### Road to Placement

With these thoughts, or roughly similar ones in mind, students make their way to the placement office. There they confront the interview schedule, try to discern the differences between firms on the basis of a series of identical descriptions, and sign up for interviews, the more the merrier.

At this point the disaster begins. Ten, fifteen, or even twenty interviews occur; rejection letters follow as routinely. The student who began the process in a semi-depressed state ends it in despair.

One has been defeated on one's chosen field of battle; having properly rejected the idea that grades provide some ultimate measure of one's worth, one has turned to "real life" only to find its judgement even more devastating.

After all, one at least passed one's courses, and perhaps did rather well in one or two; but no firm has seen fit even to pay for one's lunch, much less extend an

offer. Clearly one is a dismal failure, and it's taken an arduous year and half to find out. This, truly, is the slough of the law student's despair.

### Road to Success

But is this trip necessary? Surely not. Let me try to suggest some alternative strategies, both psychic and practical, that may help in avoiding the depressing but common situation I have just sketched.

First, though it's hard to convince you of this fact, you're not an academic failure even if you're not in the top 10% of your class. UCLA is both a rigorous and a rarefied intellectual climate, and the recommended grading curve protects you against the quirks and foibles of the individual faculty member only by guaranteeing that most of you won't have 'A' averages.

That scarcely means that you haven't done something of which you can be quite justifiably proud; in the judicial externship program — simply to cite an example I know something about — we quite regularly send students nowhere near the top of their

classes to judges all over the country, who just as regularly tell us that they are delighted with our students' work — and prove that they mean it by asking us to send another one next semester.

But there is a point to this — I suspect vainly — beyond trying to convince you that you're not an academic basket case. It is to suggest that fulfillment and ego strength does not lie in the interviewing rooms of the law school. I hold no brief against summer jobs, or against interviewing for them, but I would stress a couple of points that one should have in mind before plunging into the fray.

The law firms coming to the school to interview are not representative of the entire legal universe.

By definition, they will include only those firms large or rich enough to spare one or more attorneys who can spend a day of unremunerative time interviewing students.

That excludes most smaller firms, and excludes all but the wealthiest firms from outside California. Yet, in spite of

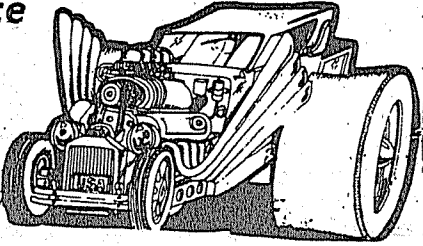
(Continued on Page 30)

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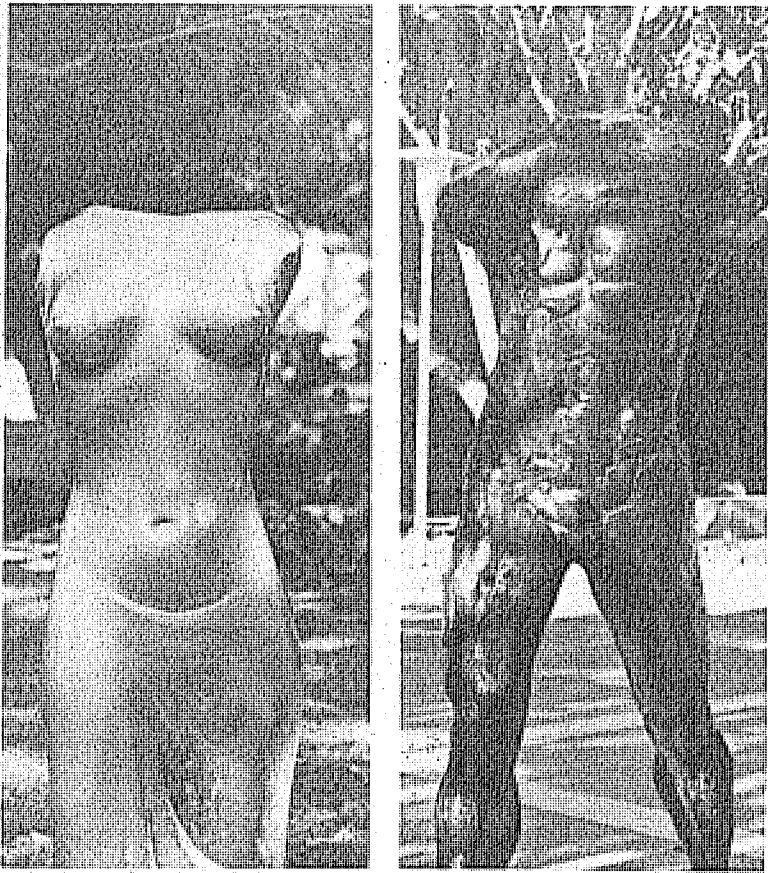
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## Some Things They Didn't Tell You at Orientation

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

If you leave a copy of the annotated California codes or

Shepard's out on the table for more than five minutes during the day, a library worker will probably reshelve it. This is a minor annoyance for those who leave things on tables while they look up cases or whatnot, but it is also an absolute necessity, as anyone who has had to look through a three-foot-high pile of books to find the right Shepard's during the summer can attest. Some students simply carry all the books they need in the library with them. They're the ones who look like Arnold Schwarzenegger.

V

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.

VI

None of the pictures hanging on the reverse room walls are under ten years old. It's a law school regulation. That's why half the professors 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.

VII

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.

VIII

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 best 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.

— Howard Posner

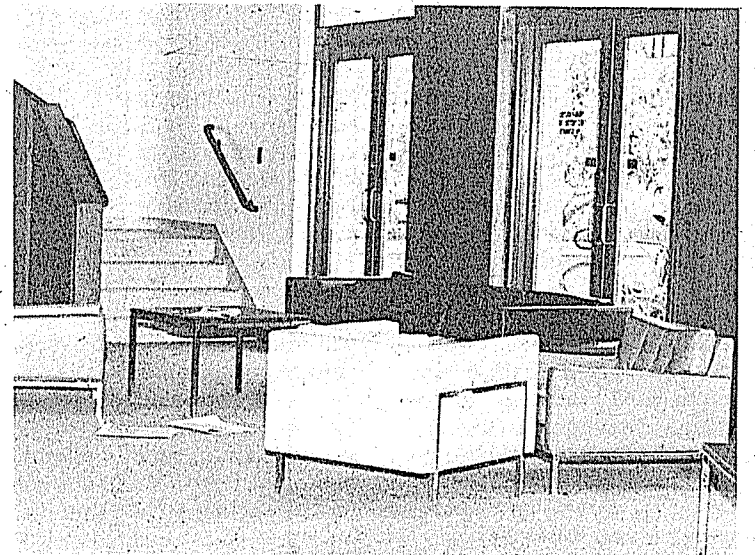
## Lounge Finally Gets a Lift

Return with us now to those thrilling days of yesterday. From out of the past and long since forgotten come the words of Dean Warren: "The renovation of the lounge will be done this fall."

It is now almost a full year since Warren promised the law school a renovated lounge in September, 1977. At long last, tomorrow has come and the all new, designer-orchestrated UCLA Law School Lounge is ready for occupancy.

The mailslots for every student are in, the new floor is down, the new lighting is up, and the new paint is spread around. The new furniture is also in place, the old furniture having been "given away to various offices," according to Warren.

Warren, who seems relieved now that the renovation is completed, stated that the delay was because "our



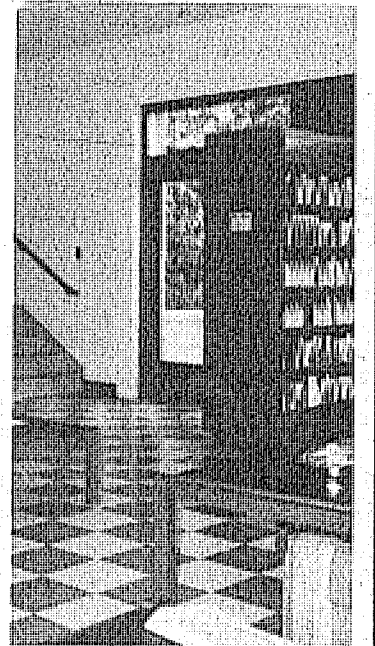
Before

designer (David Mackler) in effect quit. He got a job as designer of a movie set and sort of wandered off at that point."

The renovation, which cost about \$18,000 and was paid for out of the Alumni General Gifts, was accomplished through "student participation at all points," added Warren.

One of the biggest problems to be faced is that of theft. The lounge will be patrolled all night and Warren is "giving serious thought to locking up the lounge after the early evening hours. Warren said the piano would stay, commenting that he "thought it would be kind of fun to leave it there." He didn't say whether it has been tuned.

— Alec Nedelman



After



The more diligent among us will already have noticed the new security system in the library. No longer will hapless students be subjected to Fourth Amendment violations at the main exit.

Instead, an electronic probe "reads" metal strips in library materials, even inside briefcases, and activates a system that drops an anvil on the person absconding with the books.

## permanent counselor needed here? . . .

past to reach law students." These have not included placing a trained counselor in the law school because they "just don't do that sort of thing."

Binder suggested that this might not be the best option by itself. "I have the feeling that on occasion Psychological and Counseling Services is unable to deal with and suggest options. They frequently don't have the knowledge to talk about the law study methods, or to evaluate the need of the students for feedback."

A better solution, Binder felt, would be to have a system where "It would be possible for a student to talk to someone in strict confidence without any concern that what he or she might say might come before the Standards Committee."

Although Slaughter said he "often steps out of his role as Assistant Dean (and ex-officio member of Standards) and talks to students about tactics to get what they want," Binder felt there is still the problem of the students' perception of Slaughter's role.

"To do effective counseling you have to start with students' perceived reality instead of the reality."

Binder explained that the anxiety first- and second-year students feel over the bar exam comes from third-year students. The problem is, however, that third-year students have not taken the bar exam as yet. The first

and second-year students don't get their perception of reality by finding out what those who passed it think.

A second example is the job market. Again first and second-year students get their anxieties from general articles about how tough it is to find a job, and from the third-year students who do not yet have a job. The reality is that almost 100 percent of UCLA law students who pass the bar find employment within their first year after passage.

Binder believes that to relieve this anxiety there must be recognition of it by the student. Also, "we have to have a number of counseling options available so students can get counseling even if they don't want to talk to their faculty advisor or to Fred. It is a heterogeneous world, and it is too simplistic to say all students would be willing to talk to their advisors or to Fred."

### Believe it or Don't

Slaughter recommends the school undertake a program of guidance statements that would clear up the misconceptions students carry around with them in their briefcases.

One misconception students have, he said, "is that there is a correlation between how they have done before academically and how they will do in law school, or between law school and how they will do when they

get out, or between law school and passing the bar. Students should be told that law school grades just show how they have done in one course on one day relative to everything else going on."

Slaughter also said students need to come in here and not be settled on what field they want to go into. "This leads to anxiety when they get bad grades in that field." Students should be told on orientation day that from time to time they will get a grade on an exam that is lower than what they had expected.

There are some preventive measures students can take on their own to protect their mental health, according to Gough. "Students should maintain friends and contacts outside law school," she said.

She also suggested that students should not spend too much time standing around talking to other law students about the law. They should "develop a support network of people in the law school you can really just talk to on a regular basis so you won't feel isolated." "More group efforts at strengthening the law school community," are urged by Friedman to "meet the needs of the law student as a whole person, recognizing that a law student is more than just someone who goes to class and takes exams." Friedman concluded that she "would like to humanize the law school experience."

Perhaps Deep Brief summed it up best: "Maybe I am being unrealistic — can law school ever be human?"

# The Ultimate Callback library space crunch . . .

OFFICE OF THE CLERK TO THE  
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Department of Supplications,  
September 1, 1978

Vincent V. Leary  
Second-year law student  
UCLA School of Law

I have the honor, as per dictum, to inform you that your acts of benevolence during the June final exams have not gone unnoticed here on the Supreme Bench. Loaning your notes and explaining covenants, easements and servitudes to those who asked was such an extraordinary act of sanity that you are given the honor of knowing the answers to your prayers of the week of August 21:

1. Finding a third-year student who had taken your same second-year courses, and is willing to sell you her books at half-price. Granted.

2. Finding a fellow law student who is willing to talk about something other than law. Granted. (This took some doing.)

3. For a prospective employer who does not care about Law Review or grades during the interview, and is more concerned with how well you will relate to clients. Granted.

4. For a visitation upon the professor who gave you 74, and whom you have again, Granted as follows: Cardozo's Revenge (known as Montezuma's in the Southern District) to strike only in the middle of lectures; laryngitis to strike on the first day you have not done the reading. NOTE: this should have been directed against the authors of the casebook.

5. For a violent death for the person who cut out the law review article which explained comparative negligence. Reserved for consideration because it conflicts with another prayer, discussed below.

The remaining 246 supplications for health, wealth and more financial aid, granted in mass except the requests for immediate inheritances which are held for later resolution pending one of your relatives coming into money.

This completes the week's prayers known under the heading here as Secret Briefs to the Bar. The rest of the week's prayers come under the heading of Public Pleas. These are prayers uttered before meals or before going to sleep, for example. They do not carry as much precedential authority up here as the Secret Briefs to the Bar, and with the one exception which conflicts with a Secret Brief, they are granted with the same fervor with which they were pleaded.

One of the Public Pleas was for your new roommate to be blessed and to pay the rent on time. This conflicts with Secret Brief to the Bar No. 5. Since most law students would prefer the rent money over the violent death, both prayers are continued until further Briefs are filed. Decision Affirmed.

— Alec Nedelman

*Alec Nedelman is no relation to Mark Twain.*

(Continued from Page 1)

Although no one seriously believes UCLA will lose its ABA accreditation because of the library's failure to meet seating standards, the ABA report underlines the seriousness of the problem.

The space crunch is not limited to the library. The ABA report also states "it is imperative that in the near future there be provided either a new Law School building or a major structural addition to the present building."

Campus and Law School administrators, including Chancellor Charles Young, are aware of space situation. The solution to the crisis lies in funding for the Law School to build a new wing and an addition to the library. In post-Proposition 13 California, it is likely that no additional funds will be forthcoming from the State.

Dean William Warren admitted that the immediate outlook for building funds is grim and will probably remain grim for the next 20 years. "But things tend to open up," Warren added. He noted that Hastings Law School recently built a new wing with federal money and Boalt Hall Law School constructed additional space with the aid of private donations.

Warren described the lack of space at the Law School as "maddening." Faculty were moved into the library because there was simply no other place to put them, he said. He

attributed the office shortage to the fact that there are fewer faculty on leave this year than in previous years and to the addition of new clinical instructors.

The heavy use of the library by outsiders exacerbates the space problem, according to Law Librarian Frederick Smith.

Westwood lawyers, many of whom have inadequate libraries in their offices, often send secretaries to use the library here, Smith said. The secretaries then spend the entire afternoon monopolizing parts of the library collection and the xerox machines, he added.

The library is also inundated with students from other Los Angeles law schools. These students, many of them from unaccredited schools with no libraries or schools with substandard libraries, flock to the library here because of the convenient Westwood location, the large collection and the long hours.

Finally, the library attracts many undergraduates, some of them sorority members who hope to meet a male law student in the library.

Use of the law library by outsiders is a problem at all law schools located in large cities, but most private schools solve the problem by barring all non-students. In New York for instance, outsiders are totally barred from the New York University and Columbia University law libraries.

It is more difficult for a tax-

supported school to ban non-students. It would simply be bad public relations to ban the taxpayers who help support the library, Smith admitted. Instead, the library has a system of "limited access" on weekends, which permits only 40 to 60 outsiders to enter the library on Saturday and Sunday mornings and afternoons.

In past years, outsiders have made use of the library on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings. This year, due to budget problems, the library will be closed at those times. Smith said he hoped the new limited hours would discourage non-students from using the library at all.

"If I had the funding, I'd like to keep the library open to two," Smith said. "It's difficult to meet needs with the resources we've got."

Smith, who has been law librarian for 11 years, said he has lived with "Ronald Reagan budgets" and now will live with the impact of Proposition 13. He admitted he feels a bit beleaguered.

Meanwhile, students complain about the library and attempt to cope with it. Students often avoid the library because of the crowded atmosphere according to the ABA Accreditation Report. Said second-year student Michael Gendler, "I was in the Biomedical Library all last week. It was so well equipped. What a difference funding makes."

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# to strike or not to strike . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

What the Chicanos think is of prime importance these days. Although their numbers are roughly equal to those of Black students (there about 90 of each, along with just under 20 Asians and a half dozen or so Indians) the Chicanos have emerged as the leaders of the minority community, partly because as individuals they tend to be more activist (or radical, if you like) and partly because the incidents causing strikes in past years have involved the Chicanos specifically. As a result, they are

methods are rejected because they don't believe in the good faith of the faculty or administration.

Already this year, the CLSA picketed a picnic held for first-year students during the summer. Last week, University officials as far up as Vice-Chancellor Norm Miller's office were wondering if a strike would be called for Monday.

Crucial to an understanding of the situation is a realization that even when the faculty and minorities are throwing the same words back and forth at

mittee admitted substantially fewer Chicano than had been accepted in previous years because it believed low predictive indexes indicated low statistical probability of bar passage.

The Chicanos don't even talk about index numbers. For them the issue is whether the law school, as a part of the state and the legal system, will serve the needs of all people, instead of perpetuating a legal system that in turn perpetuates a status quo of inequality and injustice. Most of the talk about qualifications is viewed as mindless traditionalism at best and latent racism at worst.

On a here-and-now level, the minorities can point out that they manage very well, thank you, in holding their own academically with white students who came in with much higher indexes. Ideologically, their point is that regardless of scores UCLA has an obligation to increase minority representation in law

Vivas, this year's SBA third-year president, says simply, "What we're talking about is redistribution of the wealth."

The point was stated perhaps more eloquently during the last strike by Ernie Amador, a third-year student who was a high-school dropout, a gang leader, and an Army officer before going to college at age 29.

"You have to change the role model for the kid in the barrio. What he sees now is the gang leader, not the student or the professional, and that's why kids there don't get into academics," he said.

"It's in everyone's best interest to change the situation. It costs society more to keep people poor than to educate and lift them up. Prisons are expensive, and so is crime."

"My kids will all go to graduate or professional school," said Amador, "and get in through regular admissions."

Of course, there is scarcely a faculty member who wouldn't applaud Amador's sentiments. The difference lies in approach. The faculty, working on the assumption that lawyers of any sort must be able to succeed within the system, thinks minorities should be worked into the status quo of the law.

Most of the Chicanos feel the law should become a weapon against the status quo. Thus,



**Espinoza: "Everyone has a line drawn somewhere."**

They aren't much interested in the traditional standards used to decide who will make a good lawyer. Their criteria, and the interview process they have used in recommending applicants to the Admissions Committee in past years, have focused instead upon how disadvantaged an applicant really is, and how much commitment the applicant has toward going back to the community.

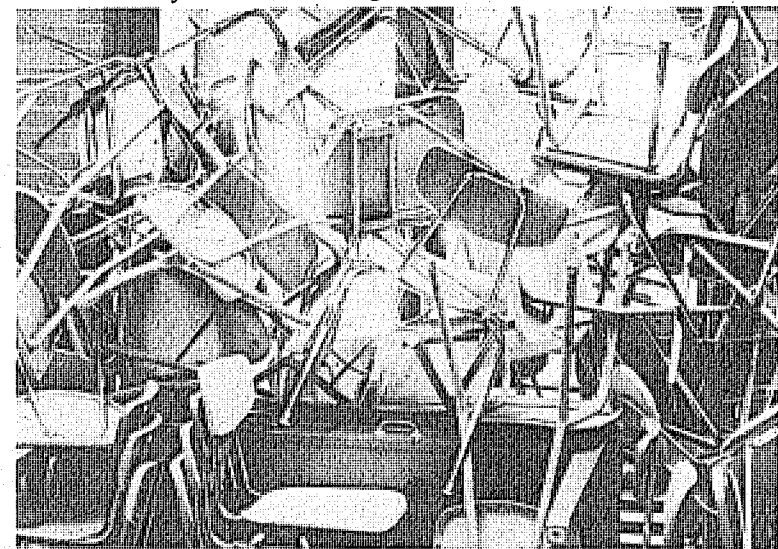
The interviews are unpopular, to say the least, with faculty members. Some have no confidence in students' ability to choose students. Others complain that the CLSA chooses members on its own leftist image.

"There's a wider spectrum of political thought in the Associ-

tion than you'd think," says Espinoza, though he concedes that the spectrum is mostly left of where the center in America is.

"Part of that is in the nature of what a program for disadvantaged students is," says second-year student Joaquin Cantu. "You can't take people from poverty levels and expect them to have middle-class values."

Be it background or selection, the CLSA is the most homogeneous group at the law school, which probably doesn't say much. It is also a very formidable group, capable of astonishing internal discipline. Its members are among the hardest workers in the law school. They are also the most reclusive, a fact that works against them. White students who admire their determination and dedication, or their thoroughness in barricading the halls for a day and then leaving



**"My kids will go to grad school, and get in through regular admissions."**

the place cleaner than when they came, still don't talk to them very much.

"They make it hard on themselves," said a white student who struck with the minorities last spring. "They stay away from everyone else in their own little groups and then expect support from the people they never talk to."

Chicano relations with Blacks are even fuzzier than Chicano relations with whites. As the two principal minority groups (and the two largest "groups" of any sort) at the law school, they are ostensibly allies.

But it is no secret that the two groups have their differences and don't always think the world of each other. Some Chicanos see the Blacks as hopelessly middle class, less interested in upgrading their community than in getting in their own piece of the pie. Their opinion was strengthened by what they thought was half-hearted Black support of the last strike.

The Blacks, for their part, were none too thrilled when the Chicanos allowed non-student supporters of last spring's strike to vote on whether to continue the strike.

"It's one thing to bring people in from outside, and another thing to let them vote on keeping our ass out of class," said one Black.

Rene Campbell, internal chairperson of the Black American Law Student Association (BALSA) said, "Obviously, we're committed to minority representation here, and we'll join in a strike if the issue is important enough." But she agreed that BALSA is less likely to strike than is the CLSA.

There is also some uneasiness in CLSA ranks about its own membership. Chicanos have objected strongly to the admission of Chicanos who have not gone through their interviewing process, fearing that such

students would not be truly disadvantaged or committed to the community. The talk about "brown faces" has disappeared now that those brown faces have shown up to class and must be dealt with as human beings, but the old guard, if such it can be called, is still worried about a potential weakening of the group's collective resolution by the addition of members who may not have been included in their accepted definition of eligible minority.

Bakke has not caused a lowering of expectations. Most of the minority students assume that the new special admissions program will include disadvantaged applicants of all races, but don't expect the addition of disadvantaged whites in the pool to cut into minority admission. Many, perhaps unrealistically, are hoping that their representation can be increased.

"The law school should have

a goal to reflect the population of the state," says Espinoza, meaning among other things that Chicano representation should be twice as high as it is. Does he expect that to happen? "I'm willing to work for that," he says, noncommittally.

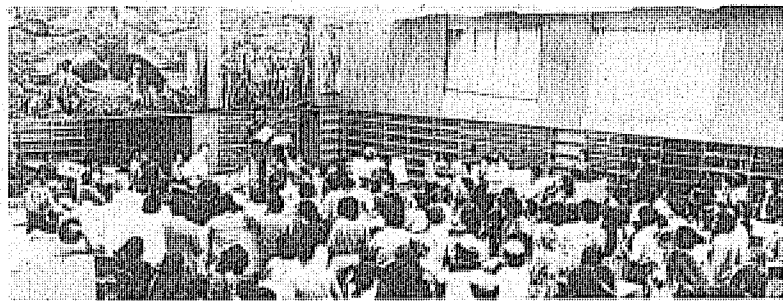
A more likely "official" position would be for the maintenance of the same representation they have now. But Bakke seems to indicate that there can be no guarantees made to anyone. If one of the minority groups get short-changed this year, will that be cause for a strike? Nobody is saying.

Espinoza does volunteer that some Chicanos wanted to strike if this year's entering Chicano group numbered less than 33 (it was actually 29). It is unlikely that they will trust the faculty's good faith, since they doubt that good faith exists.

"I wouldn't say there are racists on the faculty," Espinoza says. "But there are racist traditions that some members of the faculty would preserve."

For that reason, he feels it imperative to keep a system of interviews for special admissions. "Student input is essential" Espinoza urges, and he wouldn't mind seeing participation in the interviews extended to non-minorities, and students who came in under regular admissions. "All segments of the law school ought to have a say in the process."

But to say that there are solutions to the problem is not to say that they will be arrived at painlessly. The minorities do not relish the thought of striking again. Last year's strike produced an unusual number of minority students who were dismissed for grades, though after appeals only two Chicanos, one Black and one Indian are gone. Despite that, the fact remains that a strike is a possibility at any time. It's all a question of where the line is drawn.



Strike photos courtesy of Daily Bruin

**Occupying the library: "One thing to bring them in, and another to let them vote on keeping our ass out of class."**

less than trusting. "Every year," says Gabriel Vivas, who was the CLSA's major media organizer last spring, "there has been something which coincidentally acts to cut minority representation. After a while, we stop believing in coincidence."

So when Dean William Warren points to the achievements of special admissions here and the contributions UCLA has made to minority representation in the legal profession, minority spokesmen are quick to answer that the program has been successful because the minorities have fought against moves that might limit it. They see a strong trend toward elimination of minority admissions, and feel powerless to stop it except through dramatic means.

Thus, to the CLSA, a strike is the only weapon they have in a situation that is perennially desperate. (See related columns on page two). More moderate

each other, they are not speaking the same language. A discussion of how many qualified minority students should be admitted into law school bogs down because of different meanings attached to "qualified," "minority," and even "law school."

The standard view of minority admissions is that for some applicants, grades and LSAT scores are not an accurate measure of the high academic achievement necessary to enter a prestigious institution of higher learning such as this one, and that economic or cultural disadvantage, such as is common with certain ethnic minorities, can be presumed to make such statistics less valid than for white students. Nonetheless, as long as there is a correspondence between predictive indexes and success in school or on the bar exam, the numbers should be relied on to some extent.

Last year's Admissions Com-

# Clinical programs . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

representation of counsel." Although Perez "clearly applies to felony matters, it could be read to extend to misdemeanor representation, and while it doesn't specify civil matters we expect that the decision if allowed to stand will have at least a chilling effect on our ability to represent people in civil matters."

Boland explained that so long as Perez remains the law, the courts might be reluctant to permit any student appearances. The court also declared

student practice under State Bar rules to be unauthorized practice of law because the California Supreme Court had never formally approved the rules as the appellate court felt should be done. The court added that the unauthorized practice constituted a misdemeanor.

According to Dep. Atty. Gen. Gary Schons the "issue of the constitutionality of the law student program had not been raised by Perez's attorney or the government in their legal briefs."

Each of the 15 ABA approved law schools in California operates a clinical program, involving about 2,500 law students presently certified by the State Bar to practice law, according to Kenneth Mc-

Closke, director of examination for the State Bar.

UCLA Law School Dean William Warren emphasized that law students working with clients "characterizes the UCLA program. We've been leaders in getting students involved with clients."

## A Double Attack

In response to Perez, the law school proceeded on two fronts in an effort to save the clinical program.

Warren and USC Law School Dean Dorothy Nelson appeared before the State Bar Board of Governors on July 21, subsequent to which the Board of Governors passed a recommendation designed to meet the appellate court's objections with student practice under State Bar rules.

According to Boland, "state bar officials have credited Warren's and Nelson's remarks before the Board of Governors as facilitating the approval of the recommendation."

The unanimous recommendation, now before the California Supreme Court, requests that the rules Governing the Practical Training of Law Students be "approved by the Court nunc pro tunc" (as if approved by the Court from the beginning). Boland said "we have no word as to what action the court will be taking," regarding the recommendation.

(Continued on Page 27)

# Welcome to the Class of '81

By Michael D. Rapport  
Assistant Dean for Admissions

Three years in law school can seem like a very long time. At times it will seem endless. At other times, however, it will pass too quickly. Sometimes, it will be marked by anxiety and frustration, at others by joy and accomplishment. At all times, for those of you in the entering class, it will be shared by your fellows students in the class of 1981. For the next three years, most of you will be spending more waking hours with each other than with your wives, husbands, lovers or friends. Therefore, it makes good sense to get to know one another and to get to know something about one another as soon as possible.

In order to help that process along, the Admissions Office has prepared a very general description of the class profile. While it doesn't tell you anything about any of the individuals in the class, it does say something about the diversity, talent and rich mixture of individuals that together compose the entering class.

Those of you in the first year class come to UCLA from 119 undergraduate colleges. Many of you after receiving your undergraduate degrees went on to a

variety of experiences before coming to law school. Some of you are women who raised families. Others have impressive military or business careers. Eleven of you have obtained your Ph.D. or M.D. Your average age is 25, but you range in age from 20 to 49.

Over 20% of you are from racial minority groups. 37% of you are women. Most of you are from California, but 24% come to UCLA from outside the state, representing 39 other states. Twelve of you come from predominantly foreign backgrounds.

One thing that you all have in common is that you are bright, eager and highly motivated towards law school and the legal profession. You are all high achievers who have excelled in school, been leaders in your activities and in some cases overcome great social and personal obstacles to be here. The mere fact that you are here at all as part of UCLA's entering class bears this out. For you are the survivors of the grueling competition to win your seat in class.

You occupy one of the 360 seats in our entering class that was sought by the nearly 3,000 people who applied to UCLA. Of the 3,000, almost all of them also possessed the talents and ability needed to become

attorneys. But you were deemed for one reason or another to have been a little bit better or a little bit more talented than the remainder of the applicants. In some cases you were admitted because of high grades and test scores. In others, you were admitted because of exceptional experience or talent, or disadvantage. As a group, your undergraduate grade point average is over 3.6 and your LSAT score is close to 700.

You may wonder why any of this is important. In one sense it is ancient history and it doesn't matter very much at all. Your Torts professor could not care less about your LSAT score and your Property professor won't be the least bit moved by the fact that you won the student of the year award at your undergraduate school. It is important, however, for reasons of its own. Today, you and your fellow students are a group of nervous individuals probably suffering from the same pangs of first year anxiety felt by all law students at one time or another. Tomorrow, however, some of you will be the best of friends. Many of you will be leaders in the bar and society. And virtually all of you will be colleagues in the legal profession. It is, therefore, important to begin to get to know something about one another.

Pages 9 - 14 and 19 - 24 constitute the pictorial section (student photos) of this issue and have been excluded from this archive.

## Important Information for UCLA Law Students

# There is Life beyond Dickson Court

### It's called Associated Students UCLA

The Association has one primary function on the UCLA campus: to contribute to enhancing the quality of life at this University.

To that end, there are numerous student government and student commissions that reach into dozens of community aspects; in addition, there are the on-campus services and enterprises tailored to students' needs and desires.

You, as Law students, are part of the Association, through your GSA fees. They entitle you to use and participate in the many offerings of the Association.

ASUCLA is headquartered in the center of the campus — two buildings, Kerckhoff Hall and Ackerman Union.

The commercial divisions are the Students' Store, the Food Services, Travel Service, Academic Publishing Service and Lecture Notes, a Service Center (for check cashing, tickets and more) — and a Personnel department that sees to the hiring of over 1000 students.

The Association is so attuned to student needs that student employees will often have their working hours adjusted to accommodate their class schedules.

So — from the Law building, drift gently south and west on campus, and you'll find the many services for you in the Student Union buildings.

On the next two pages  
you'll find a poster showing  
all the services of the  
Association.

Hang it on your wall  
where you can refer to it.

(By so doing, you'll make  
our artist very happy.)

# Guide to ASULA Services & Enterprises

## The Student Union

In the Kerckhoff-Ackerman complex, you'll find places to relax or study, whichever you need. On A-level of Ackerman is a bowling alley, a billiards room, pinball machines and food vending machines, complete with microwave oven. There are meeting rooms on other floors of Ackerman that you can reserve — no charge.

Kerckhoff Hall has large comfortable lounges where you can get away from the crowds — and one, the Alumni Lounge is designated no-smoking.

This is where you'll find the Daily Bruin, and all the other Special-Interest newspapers seen on campus. The Bruin will run your "Personal" ads in their classified — when you want to send an anonymous message.

Third Floor Kerckhoff is the home of student government — you may want to get in on it.

## The Students' Store

B level (facing Westwood Plaza) Ackerman Union  
Open Monday-Thursday 7:45-7:30; Friday 7:45-6:30; Saturday-Sunday 10:00-5:00

In addition to your required texts, the Book department has over 300 titles in its Law Section. There's a complete selection of Gilbert's Law Summaries (and matching Gilbert's t-shirts), Harvard Book of Citations, Nutshell, Casenote Legal Briefs, CES Sum & Substance, Rubens, PLRC Law Summaries, Legaline, Hornbooks, Smith's Review and assorted law dictionaries; Cases & Materials books; Calif. Civil, Commercial, Probate, Evidence & Cooperation Codes — and one-week delivery on any order from Law Distributors.

Other Students' Store departments:

**General Books:** general-interest and academically-supportive books; 10% discount on best-seller books.

**Bearwear:** everything you've ever wanted with UCLA on it, from t-shirts to glassware.

**Sportswear:** famous-brand clothes for men and women; guaranteed lower prices than you'll find elsewhere.

**Sporting Goods:** active sportswear, sports shoes, tennis racquet re-stringing, sports gear.

**Electronics:** calculators in every price range for every need, cassettes, radios, tapes, low-priced electronic equipment.

**Art, Engineering & School Supplies:** one of the biggest in the country; includes briefcases and attaches at 10% below list prices.

**Country Store:** grocery staples, frozen foods, dairy products, snacks, soft drinks, greeting cards, plants, health and beauty-aids at discount prices.

**Book Buy Back:** you can get up to 60% of new price for your used texts; which is as high or higher than paid at other college stores.

## Academic Publishing Service

Fills the special printing needs of the UCLA faculty for use in their classes — materials not readily available from other sources. This includes out-of-print books, selected readings, articles, syllabi, prototype texts, special class texts, lab manuals and other printed material the faculty may require, in addition to the available published text material.

This special material will be priced according to the cost of its production, and you may get it by subscription at the Lecture Notes Counter in the Students' Store.

A few words of advice: you will find the Students' Store easier to shop if you come in after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays — or on Saturdays and Sundays.

## Food Services

### North Campus Student Center

The place you'll probably find first is the North Campus Student Center — just past the Sculpture Garden. Patios, big fireplace, many, many kinds of very good food.

Open Monday-Thursday 7:30-11:00; Friday 7:30-8:00; Saturday 10:00-6:00; Sunday 11:00-8:00

Mexican breakfasts, salad bar, homemade soups and stews, carved-to-order hot beef sandwiches, to-order cold sandwiches, meeting rooms, hamburgers, hot dogs, fast foods.

### The Treehouse Cafeteria

First floor Ackerman Union  
Open 7:45-8:00 Monday-Friday

**Savory Slice and Salad Society:** carved-to-order hot roast beef sandwiches, do-it-yourself salad bar

**The Truck Farm:** by-the-inch natural meatless sandwiches; raw vegetables, fresh fruits, three natural cold soups daily, apple cider

**Treehouse:** two cafeteria lines with four entrees daily. Dinner entrees with free second helpings Monday-Thursday

**Sandwich Room:** authentic Belgian waffles, hot barbequed ham or beef sandwiches, made-to-order cold sandwiches, salads, desserts

### Kerckhoff's Coffee House

Second Floor, Kerckhoff Hall  
Open Monday-Saturday 8:30-11:00 p.m.

Beamed ceilings, stained glass, hanging plants. Small, indoor-outdoor. Baskin-Robbins 31 Flavors ice cream — entree and dessert crepes — exotic coffees and teas.

In the evenings, live entertainment of many kinds. The Coffee House is becoming a showcase for new talent, and you're welcome to audition Monday nights.

## Graphic Services

First Floor, Kerckhoff Hall  
Open Monday-Saturday 7:45-8:30 during the regular school year

Includes the Campus Studio for portraits, passport photos and cap and gown rentals; Printing and Copy Service; Typography for professional production of resumes, pamphlets, and flyers.

- Film and film processing at discount prices
- Copying by Xerox or offset press at very low prices
- Binding of manuscripts and papers from comb bind to hardback
- Stationery, business cards, invitations, personalized Christmas cards
- Newspapers, news letters, other informational printing

## The Coop

A level, Ackerman Union  
Open Monday-Thursday 7:45-11:00; Friday 7:45-10:00; Saturday & Sunday 10:00-9:00

Hamburgers, hot dogs, shakes, fries, taco chips, pizza

Italian sandwiches, hot or cold; Tostadas, tacos; Plain or fancy breakfast omelets til 10:00 a.m.; Steak sandwiches to order after 4:30 p.m.; Free juke box and a giant screen TV

## Campus Corner

North of Kerckhoff Hall, just across Bruin Walk (go West on Dickson Plaza almost to Janss Steps, then follow Bruin Walk). Open 8:45-4:00 Monday-Friday.

- Pita bread sandwiches — ask for a "Pocket" — with generous and good fillings (shrimp salad, a "sloppy," curried tuna, and others)
- Soft-frozen yogurt — two kinds daily, with lots of toppings
- Hamburgers, fries, hot dogs, chili dogs, soft drinks

Under-the-trees eating — beautiful view of the central campus. (Not visible: the Law Building. You need to get away once in a while.)

## Bombshelter Deli and Burger Bar

South Campus Court of Science  
Monday-Friday 8:30-4:30

For the same reason you go the Campus Corner, you should venture farther afield and go clear down to the Court of Science and eat the Bombshelter. Like all the other ASUCLA Facilities, there's hamburgers and other fast-food stuff. There's also a great Deli.

- To-order simple or combination Deli sandwiches
- Ten different deli salads
- Authentic Middle-Eastern Falafel
- The Gypsy Breakfast (bacon, cheese, fried egg on English muffin)

Take a walk to the Court of Science — and wander over to UCLA's famous inverted fountain. And find time to go through the Botanical Gardens. Both places are good restorers for your soul.

## Travel Service

A level (one floor above Students' Store)  
Ackerman Union  
Open Monday-Friday 9:00-6:00

While this service is available to the entire UCLA community, it specializes in student-oriented services.

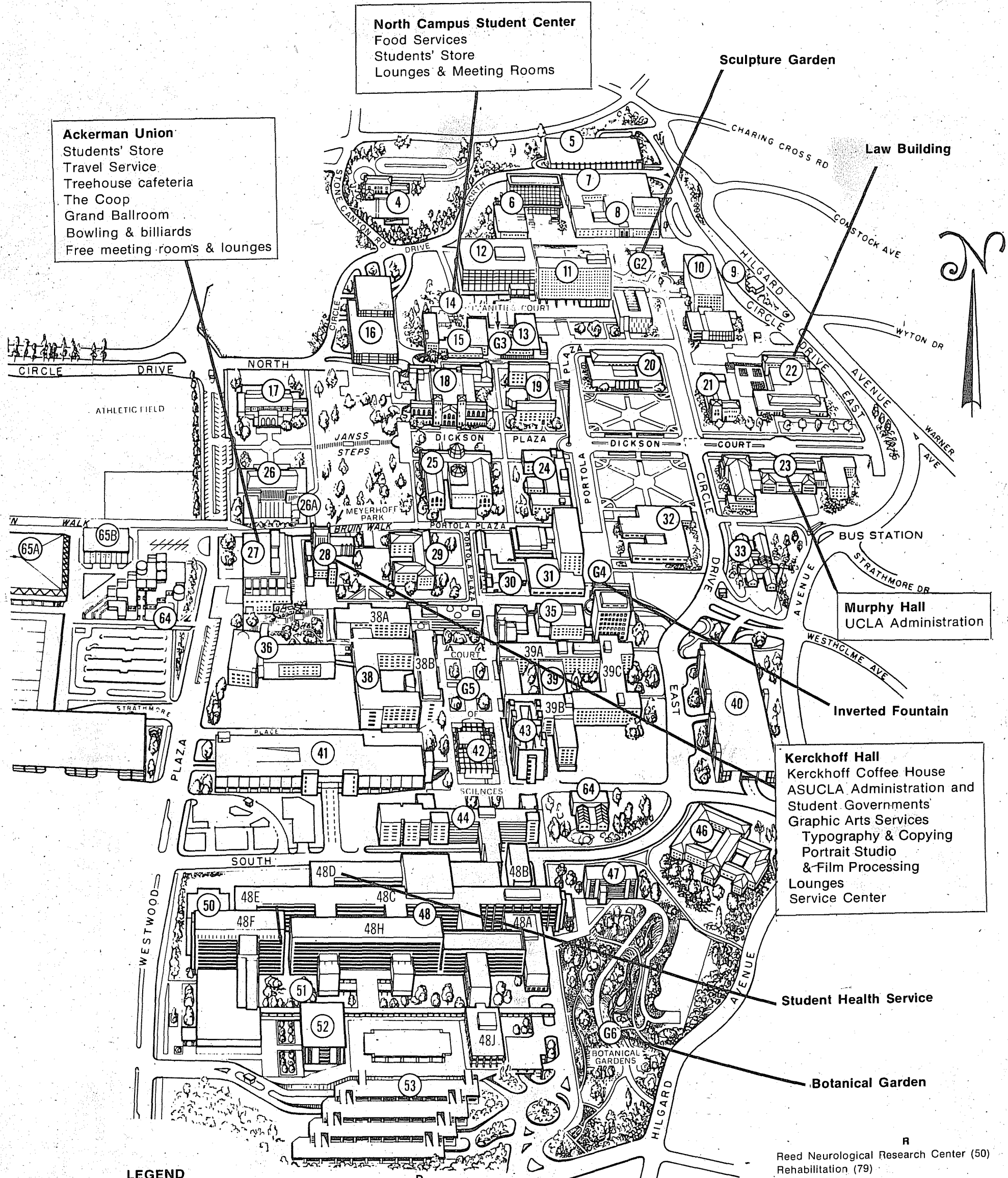
- Packages and tours geared to vacation periods
- Travel information from the University's EXPO Travel Library
- Recommendations for student group tours to Europe, the Orient (including Red China), South America, Hawaii, the Bahamas, and other destinations
- Los Angeles office for Laker Airlines to London

## Service Center

First floor, Kerckhoff Hall  
Open Monday-Friday 7:45-4:30

- Mail boxes for rent
- Bus passes and tickets to campus events
- Notary public
- Check cashing and post-dated checks

Yes — you can write a post-dated check here, for up to two weeks, for a small charge. It's the Association's way of helping students over a dry spell.



**North Campus Student Center**  
 Food Services  
 Students' Store  
 Lounges & Meeting Rooms

**Ackerman Union**  
 Students' Store  
 Travel Service  
 Treehouse cafeteria  
 The Coop  
 Grand Ballroom  
 Bowling & billiards  
 Free meeting rooms & lounges

**Sculpture Garden**

**Law Building**

**Murphy Hall**  
 UCLA Administration

**Kerckhoff Hall**  
 Kerckhoff Coffee House  
 ASUCLA Administration and Student Governments' Graphic Arts Services  
 Typography & Copying  
 Portrait Studio & Film Processing  
 Lounges  
 Service Center

**Inverted Fountain**

**Student Health Service**

**Botanical Garden**

**LEGEND**

- |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p><b>A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ackerman Union (27)</li> <li>Architecture (20)</li> </ul> <p><b>B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biology (47)</li> <li>Biomedical Cyclotron Facility (38B)</li> <li>Boelter Hall (38B)</li> <li>Botany (47)</li> <li>Bunche Hall (11)</li> </ul> <p><b>C</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Campbell Hall (13)</li> <li>Campus Corner (26A)</li> <li>Canyon Recreation Center (67)</li> <li>Center for Health Sciences (48)                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brain Research Institute (48E)</li> <li>Cancer Center — School of Nursing (48E)</li> <li>Dentistry (48A)</li> <li>Hospital (48H)</li> <li>Marion Davies Child Clinic (48J)</li> <li>Medicine, School of (48C)</li> <li>Neuropsychiatric Institute (48F)</li> <li>Nursing (48B)</li> <li>Public Health (48D)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Chancellor's Residence (4)</li> <li>Child Care Center (55)</li> </ul> | <p><b>D</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dickson Art Center (6)</li> <li>Dodd Hall (21)</li> <li>Dykstra Hall (74)</li> </ul> <p><b>E</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engineering (36)</li> </ul> <p><b>F</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Faculty Center (34)</li> <li>Fernald School (Psychology Clinic) (3)</li> <li>Franz Hall (35)</li> </ul> <p><b>G</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Garage (59)</li> <li>Geology (39A)</li> </ul> <p><b>H</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Haines Hall (19)</li> <li>Hedrick Hall (68)</li> <li>Mira Hershey Hall (46)</li> </ul> <p><b>K</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kerckhoff Hall (Student Center) (28)</li> <li>Kinsey Hall (24)</li> <li>Knudson Hall (32)</li> </ul> <p><b>L</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law (22)</li> <li>Life Sciences (44)</li> <li>Life Sciences Food Facility (42)</li> </ul> | <p><b>M</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Macgowan Hall (8)</li> <li>Management (10)</li> <li>Mathematical Sciences (38A)</li> <li>Medical Storehouse (58)</li> <li>Melnitz Hall (7)</li> <li>Memorial Activities Center (65B)</li> <li>Men's Gym (26)</li> <li>Molecular Biology (43)</li> <li>Moore Hall (29)</li> <li>Murphy Hall (Administration) (23)</li> </ul> <p><b>N</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Campus Student Center (14)</li> </ul> <p><b>O</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ornamental Horticulture</li> </ul> <p><b>P</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pauley Pavilion (65A)</li> <li>Physics Lab. Building (31)</li> <li>Physical Plant Office &amp; Shops (61)</li> <li>Placement Center &amp; Career Planning (30)</li> <li>Plant Physiology (45)</li> <li>Powell Library (25)</li> </ul> | <p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reed Neurological Research Center (50)</li> <li>Rehabilitation (79)</li> <li>Rieber Hall (71)</li> <li>Roife Hall (Humanities) (15)</li> <li>Royce Hall (18)</li> </ul> <p><b>S</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schoenberg Hall (33)</li> <li>Slichter Hall (39C)</li> <li>Sproul Hall (39C)</li> <li>Steam Plant (57)</li> <li>Stein, Jules, Eye Institute (52)</li> <li>Storehouse &amp; Receiving (60)</li> <li>Subtropical Horticulture (70)</li> </ul> <p><b>U</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University Credit Union (54)</li> <li>University Elementary School (1)</li> <li>University Extension (76)</li> <li>University Guest House (9)</li> <li>University Nursery School (2)</li> <li>University Research Library (12)</li> </ul> <p><b>W</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warren Hall (78)</li> <li>West, James, Alumni Development Center (80)</li> <li>West Medical Steam Plant (80)</li> <li>Women's Gym (16)</li> </ul> <p><b>Y</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Young, William G., Hall (Chemistry) (39B)</li> </ul> |
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# Students Urge Tithing for Public Interest Law

by Ralph D. Fertig

The Law Student Division of the American Bar Association met in New York City alongside the ABA's Annual Meeting, August 3rd to 8th, 1978.

In another statement, the Student Division recognized "practical training of law

Key among the policy positions taken was a resolution calling upon the ABA to encourage state and local bar associations to develop specific quantitative guidelines for fair-share contributions by individual attorneys for public interest legal services (defined by the ABA House of Delegates in 1975 as "legal services provided without fee or at a substantially reduced fee in the areas of poverty law, civil rights law, charitable organization representation, and improving the administration of justice.")

The resolution stated further, "To indicate clearly that the law student division believes that pro bono contributions must be far more than token or symbolic gestures, we suggest that the parent ABA study carefully the feasibility of (specific) percentages of billable hours (ranging from three per cent for an attorney with income under \$24,000 to 12 percent for those at the top of the scale)."

students in the form of internships and limited representation of clients before judicial tribunals" as "a viable, visible and essential aspect of the legal education of law students in all jurisdictions," and urged "that the practice training programs in California be reinstated as soon as possible." The resolution was a response to the holding by a California appeals court in *People v. Perez* that student appearances "constituted an unlawful practice of law by an unlicensed person, a misdemeanor . . ."

Interphased with the meetings of the Law Student Division were those of the National Association of Student Bar Associations (NASBA), which brought together SBA officers from schools around the country with presentations of programs and service projects which ranged from Law School buying and credit clubs to "Rent a Clerk" systems of providing a pool of willing students to type, research, and clerk for attorneys on an ad hoc basis, serving lawyers in solo practice who would otherwise not have engaged students.

We could undertake such projects at UCLA. All we need is you to volunteer the time. Just get in touch with your Student Bar Association.

## SBA News

Michael Van Eckhardt will co-ordinate student aides to work with 40 faculty-advisee groups. Marshall Rieger is developing *Students Helping Students*, a network of peer counselors. Ann Berkowitz will organize colloquia and establish a regular Friday afternoon Open House in the Student Lounge to help bring faculty, students and staff together

The SBA representatives on student/faculty committees follows. Admissions: Kelly Cawley, Sherry Ford, Dennis Landin. Curriculum: David Neiger, Ronald Polk. Ad Hoc Curriculum Revision: Nancy Anderson, Rene Ramos, Michael Sims, Bernardo de la Torre. Discrimination: Jane Aoyama. Standards: Bernida Reagan, Moises Vasquez. Externship: Charlotte Ashmun, Harriet Beegun, Baily DeLongh. Library: Kenneth Nichols. Student-Faculty Relations: Ann Berkowitz, Jesse Martinez, Alec Nedelman. Doug Krohn and Rick Towne will work on evaluating faculty appointments and grants of tenure on behalf of the SBA only, since no students are allowed to sit on the faculty Appointments Committee. Rogelio Flores, Alec Nedelman and Steve Schirle will work on speakers, movies and intramural athletics.

# Prop. 13 Shrinks Govt. Law Jobs

by Diane Sherman

Law jobs in the public sector are drying up fast in the aftermath of Proposition 13. State agencies are under a hiring freeze order and most county and city agencies in California are also not hiring. No one can predict how long the hiring freeze will last, but it is safe to say that UCLA students who want government jobs had better think about relocating to another state or working for the federal government.

It is probable that no California public agencies will interview here this year.

The Los Angeles City Attorney's office has already revoked 25 offers which were made to graduating law students last spring, including two offers to UCLA students. Susan Hall, recruiting coordinator at the City Attorney, said she expected the freeze on hiring to last at least a year. "We'll be real lucky if we don't have to lay anyone off," she added. Hall is currently attempting to help the 25 law graduates whose jobs offers were revoked find jobs with private firms.

Jon Steiner of the California Public Defender's office said he did not expect to be able to hire anyone for at least a year. He added that because the job market is tight in the private sector also, fewer attorneys are leaving government jobs, according to Steiner. The lower rate of attrition exacerbates the problem for young attorneys who want to enter the public sector, he added.

There is a possibility that the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office might hire this winter, according to spokesman Phil Mueller. A civil service exam which all D.A. applicants must take will be given this fall, just in case the office gets the go-ahead from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to hire this year. Mueller said the hiring crisis in the D.A.'s office will continue until the Board of Supervisors realize that the people said to cut the fat and not essential services such as the prosecution of criminals.

Jim Craig, administrative services director for the Los Angeles County Defender said his agency had been given permission Monday by the Board of Supervisors to hire ten attorneys. Craig was denied permission to fill the six additional vacant positions his office has.

# Bakke could help minority admissions . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

How will the *Bakke* decision be implemented at UCLA Law School? At one end, *Bakke* places some limits on *methods* the law school may use to enroll minority students. A rigid and inflexible quota based on race and ethnic origin alone may not be use. *Bakke* makes that clear.

At the other end, the faculty has the legal discretion to end affirmative efforts to enroll minority students. All of the Justices in the *Bakke* case agreed that minority admissions programs are not required by law, at least in the absence of a finding that admissions

*"The majority of all UCLA Law alumni would not qualify for admission under the current regular admission standards."*

policies affirmatively discriminated on race or ethnic grounds.

Since UCLA has had a large and vigorous admissions policy for a decade, it is fair to assume that special minority admissions will continue to the extent allowed by *Bakke*.

The need for minority lawyers is no less critical than it was a decade ago; the extraordinarily high number of applicants for admission to UCLA law school continues to make available for acceptance larger numbers of the most academically gifted; in turn, this continues to drive the average entering grade average and aptitude test scores far above what is required of a very good lawyer.

It is this relationship between the pushing effect of applicant numbers on average entering grades and test scores, and the resulting effect on minority admissions capability, that is at the heart of minority admissions needs.

Unfortunately, much of the general public tends to view specially admitted minority students as academic cripples, randomly plucked from the streets, with no regard for their ability, all at the expense of "qualified" white students. Yet grades and test scores of specially admitted minority students at UCLA Law School, while not astronomical, are generally good and would have been good enough to enter the law school under regular admissions standards only a few years ago, when 3,000 applicants did not compete for 350 seats in the first-year class.

It is still true that the majority of all UCLA Law alumni would not qualify for admission to the law school under current regular admissions standards.

In implementing the *Bakke* decision, the question for the UCLA law faculty will be: Must the current minority admissions program be changed because of the *Bakke* decision? If so, what alternative methods

should be found to admit minority students who lack the astronomical grade and test scores ordinarily required for admission, but who are qualified to succeed in law school and make valuable contributions to minority communities in the many and diverse ways available to a well-trained attorney?

Some will argue that Justice Powell's opinion rejected the minority-admissions objective of a need for minority lawyers to benefit "underserved" minority communities, and that the true basis for the Court's approval of the Harvard admissions plan and its enrollment of minority students, was the goal of a diverse student body.

Careful reading of the opinion will reveal, however, that on that point the Supreme Court found that the University of California placed no evidence in the trial court record. Justice Powell's opinion does not say what decision might have been reached had the trial record shown, as it surely could have shown, that special minority admissions policies increase the number of minority professionals and that minority communities are served and benefited as a result.

In any event, the need for qualified minority lawyers and doctors is so great that it makes little difference whether they are produced because the United States Supreme Court thinks that the presence of minority students in professional schools is cosmetically beneficial to other students, or for other reasons, so long as qualified minority students are admitted.

The *Bakke* decision has defused the *Bakke* issue, but only in the public mind. Many will tend to see Allan Bakke's personal vindication as a victory for "qualified" whites and a justifiable defeat for "unqualified" minorities. It is unlikely, though, that a faculty made up of lawyers whose work has a basis in the critical analysis of judicial decisions will read the *Bakke* decision that way.

To avoid that consequence, the Harvard admissions committee, the Court tells us, is aware of some relationship between numbers of blacks admitted and the goal of student diversity, and some relationship between numbers of blacks admitted and a harmful isolated environment for admitted black students.

With no quota establishing a ceiling on the number of specially admitted minority students, and the Court's approval of minority admissions criteria, the *Bakke* decision effectively permits the admission of a possibly higher percentage of minority students than Davis admitted under its now-unlawful minority admissions program.

Interestingly, and somewhat paradoxically, Harvard

has a nonracial quota that has a direct bearing on its minority admissions numbers. It blurs, almost to a point of nonexistence, distinctions between the Davis quota and Harvard's diversity admissions program.

The Supreme Court's *Bakke* decision notes that about 150 applicants for a Harvard freshman class of about 1100 are selected purely on the basis of "extraordinary intellectual potential."

This means that only about 14 percent of a Harvard freshman class are selected primarily on the basis of grades and aptitude test scores alone; the remainder of the entering class are the product of a search for

*"Even if the Harvard program is a means of achieving with better cosmetics what was ruled unlawful in Bakke, Harvard-type programs now stand validated by the Supreme Court."*

diversity among students who are outside the top academic 14 per cent but judged to be capable of doing "good work" at Harvard.

In contrast, 84 per cent of the entering class at the Davis Medical School were accepted almost solely on the basis of grades and aptitude test scores, and without minority status as a factor; the remaining 16 per cent of the first-year class seats were unqualifiedly reserved for minority students.

Thus, the percentage of Davis Medical School applicants admitted on the basis of academic performance alone was — until *Bakke* — five times greater than that of Harvard. That the comparison is between a medical school and an undergraduate school explains part but not all of the difference.

The smaller the pure-academic-performance quota, the larger the available quota for diverse admissions factors, including race and ethnic origin.

Even on the assumption that the Harvard admissions program is a means of achieving indirectly, and with better cosmetics, what the Supreme Court has ruled unlawful in the *Bakke* case, Harvard-type admissions programs, by any name or characterization, now stand validated by a judgement of the United States Supreme Court.

To anyone favoring the admission of college and university students on the basis of grades and aptitude test scores alone, without using race or ethnic origin as a factor at all — the position, for example, of the Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the decision of the California Supreme Court — the *Bakke* decision is a definite loss. Civil Rights proponents who regard the *Bakke* decision as setback are almost certainly incorrect in their assessment.

## more from Duron . . .

(Continued from Page 2)  
of quotas, Powell's opinion does not give guidelines for the type of program that will be held constitutional. Peter Ross of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund wrote that the Bakke decision "contains both the seeds for expansion and of destruction of affirmative action admissions." Whatever program the faculty here finally adopts will be the product of their own making and not one which they were forced into by the decision.

However, to the minority community, the opinion seems another in a series of racist attacks on affirmative action and minorities. While the NAACP and others see hope in the option, the fear is that it will be used, not as a means of achieving affirmative action, but as a means of destroying what is left of it.

Witness the Los Angeles City

against institutional racism.

Institutional racism manifests itself by using bureaucratic and procedural mechanisms that are designed to give a class of people a disadvantage. Consequently, to the faculty we are not "niggers;" we're just not "qualified." It's not that the faculty doesn't want us, it's just that they can't have us without sacrificing the "quality" of the school.

Institutional racism is a deep cancer in this country. Ironically, the faces that promote it at UCLA have been among those who have steadfastly defended minorities in the past. But as in Boston two years ago, the issue of equality is no longer merely in the national news, but here at the law school's doorsteps. That being the case, the faculty has resorted to skewed statistics and sabotage of the process they designed, and appears now to be preparing to

don't say that you have "always had an open mind). I ask for an understanding of the needs of my community even if you're tired of our protests.

I plead for student support. You have a stake in the future of this state, and the legal profession. Look forward at what this state will look like in twenty years. By 1995, it is estimated that 50% of the state's population will be Chicano. Together with other minorities, there is no doubt that the state's

population will be decisively minority. The inability of the legal profession to cope with the special legal problems of minorities will create unprecedented tension.

If you want a capitalist argument, here it is: we seek to represent our communities in the legal world. We wouldn't be competing with you for jobs. The vast majority of you have refused to represent Chicanos and blacks unless you're paid exorbitant fees. Instead, you work for the corporate law firms that represent the exploiters of our communities. If we represent our communities in defending them-

selves against the exploiters, we will be giving you more business.

Pick the argument you like. You see, to us the struggle at the law school is not one of purely academic interest, or one of personalities. (That is perhaps the reason why we have not been so concerned about hurt feelings.) It is a struggle that goes beyond the law school, both in scope and desired results. But it has brought us here in this space and time. Every step of the struggle is important to us. It will be important to you in the months and years ahead.

## . . . and from Dean Warren

(Continued from Page 2)

colleges and talk with undergraduates about legal education and the UCLA Law School. Students have sat on our Admissions Committee for a decade, though under University regulations they have no vote.

UCLA is the only school I know of that still requires minority applicants to be interviewed by students of their own ethnic groups. Interviewing goes on at Hastings, but it apparently is not required by the Law School. In recent years the interview process has been dropped at Berkeley, USC, and Loyola.

Standards for admitting minority students have risen over the years as the pool of applicants has increased. At the inception of the program colleges were graduating few qualified minority applicants, and students were admitted on records below those acceptable today.

After a few year's experience with the special admission program, the faculty decided to examine the program to determine the validity of such objective criteria as LSAT's and GPA's in predicting success in law school and on the bar exam.

In 1973 a faculty-student committee recommended to the faculty that a predictive index floor be fixed, based on combined LSAT and GPA, and that no student be considered for admission to the program unless his/her score is above this floor. The Admissions Committee would then choose the admittees from those

applicants who qualified for the predictive index pool.

Selection would be made on the basis of academic record, disadvantaged status, school or community activities, relevant career experiences,

*"Little attention has been paid to the fact that UCLA's minority bar passage rates have been quite impressive."*

and other subjective criteria. The faculty adopted this procedure and it has prevailed since that time.

Like other major law schools, UCLA has followed the practice of setting aside a given percentage of its first-year class for minority admittees. Our goal in recent years has been to allocate approximately twenty percent of our entering class to minority admittees. As the figures in the previous paragraphs indicate, this is one of the largest minority admissions allocations in the nation.

Bakke now requires that our whole special admissions program must be reviewed in the light of that opinion. A faculty-student committee will soon be engaged in this task in order that the faculty may adopt new rules in time for the admission season in the spring of 1979.

Given the commitment of the faculty and student body to a successful minority admissions program, I am confident that UCLA will remain a leader in this endeavor.

*"I ask for an understanding of the needs of our community even if you're tired of our protests."*

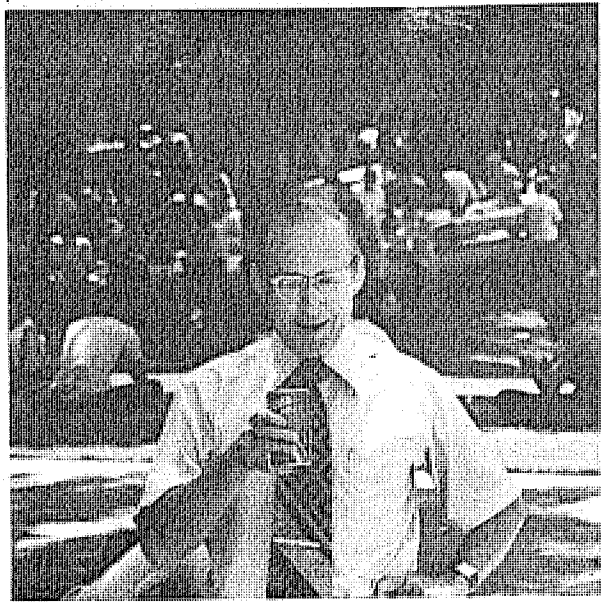
Schools integration plan to realize that discrimination is not something of the past. Remember that 35% of the people who voted for Proposition 13 felt that programs that benefit minorities most should be cut first. It isn't mere paranoia on our part. The truth of the matter is that despite the rhetoric — much of which flows through these halls — discrimination is not something of the past. Racism is here, today.

The racism we are experiencing today is not open and hostile, a la Selma, Alabama. There are no police dogs — yet. The struggle instead is

cut the only vestige of student input — the interviews.

It seems strange in 1978 to be pleading for an equal opportunity to an education, and for a mind open to the ideas we will be presenting in the weeks ahead. But equal opportunity is an ideal that our professors talk about only in a setting that does not affect them personally. So I do plead for equality of opportunity. The faculty must realize that we fight for this equality so that we may gain political, social and economic control over our own lives.

I plead for an open mind among the faculty. (And please



### Why does Dean Bauman talk to soft drinks?

This and other important stories need to be covered.

The Docket needs writers, artists, ad salespeople, photographers and a professional masseuse.

Come to Room 1410, Monday September 11, high noon. Wear a white carnation.

## Student Health Service

### WHAT IS IT?

A campus organization designed to address the health concerns of UCLA Students.

### WHAT DOES IT OFFER?

A broad range of outpatient services, including a Primary Care clinic, a variety of specialty care clinics (surgery, gynecology, dermatology, orthopedics, urology, etc.), laboratory and radiology diagnostic facilities, and a pharmacy.

### OTHER SERVICES INCLUDE:

Women's health care  
Contraceptive services  
Pregnancy testing and counseling  
Mental health services

Emergency dental care  
Immunizations  
Health evaluations  
Self-Help and Student Programs

### DOES IT COST?

Fully registered UCLA students may use most services free of cost. Fees are charged for pharmacy items, immunization, dental services, and health evaluations.

### WHERE IS IT?

Room A2-143, Center for Health Sciences

### WHEN IS IT OPEN?

Monday through Friday from 8:00am to 12:00 noon, 1:00pm to 5:00pm.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

CALL: 825-4073



# clinical program . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

On the other front, according to Warren, "Boland is heading a joint UCLA-USC effort, together with clinical teachers Judy Fonda, Bill Graham and David Binder, in preparing an amicus curiae brief on the *Perez* case on behalf of the law school deans of all 15 of the ABA approved California law schools."

Attorney for the deans is Seth M. Hufstедler, former president of the California Bar Association, and "considered by many practitioners as one of the most able and distinguished attorneys in the State," according to Boland.

The deans have sought permission to file the joint amicus curiae brief, and now that the hearing has been granted Hufstедler and the clinical teachers are busily preparing it. In a cover letter to the application to file the amicus curiae brief, Hufstедler summarized many of the points expected to be made in his brief.

In the cover letter, Hufstедler states that the *Perez* decision "deprives law students of the opportunity to learn actual lawyering skills in a carefully supervised setting . . . As a consequence the clinical educational process of combining classroom theory with actual practice has been destroyed."

### Best Since Case Method

The cover letter termed clinical programs "the most important development in legal education since the introduction of the case method at Harvard a century ago." As such, it is offered by at least 131 law schools throughout the United States, according to the letter.

Central to the role of clinical education, the letter goes on, "is the need to train students beyond an artificial, simulated setting by placing them in the various contexts and stages of actual case work."

A further effect of the elimination of clinical programs discussed in the letter and expanded by Boland, would be the reduction of legal services to the poor. This point also goes to a question raised by the appellate court decision: Is representation by a law student with a supervising attorney present "effective representation?"

Boland explained that the client gets a student supervised by a lawyer who normally has more experience than the lawyer who would otherwise represent

client's, and cannot proceed without his written permission and the permission of the judge.

The students must have completed at least half of their legal education and the State Bar must certify that American Bar Association and State Bar rules have been read and that the students are familiar with them.

"We feel that with those safeguards the risks to the client community is minimized," Boland concluded.

### Inherently Unequal

Perez had been represented

necessary" to provide effective representation. Unfortunately, the court's reasoning as to why law student representation would be ineffective apply equally as well to all relatively new attorneys, and it is these neophyte attorneys that handle the bulk of client representation in the Public Defender and legal aid officers.

The appellate court found the record "silent" as to anything Zinter might have done or said in the *Perez* case, and from this concludes that Zinter did not provide effective representation of Perez. What is ignored in the appellate opinion is the reality that often the best representation is a "silent" attorney.

The court not only went beyond the bounds of what was argued in the briefs in declaring law student representation unconstitutional, it also went beyond the facts in the case before it. As the court itself stated, the evidence of guilt was overwhelming. It gives no indication that an actively vocal Zinter could have provided any better representation for Perez than was given.

The court also gives no indication that Loo did anything wrong in his handling of the case, or that a lawyer would have done anything different. Yet the court concludes Perez was denied the right to effective counsel.

### Wait and See Time

With the granting of the hearing by the state supreme court, and the resultant vacating of the appellate court decision, the law school clinical program is back in operation. It has adopted a wait and see attitude, however, regarding its future.

If the appellate decision is upheld and the State Bar rules are not approved, according to Boland, "then students in

clinical programs will not be able to make court appearances, and student work in the various agencies will be sharply curtailed."

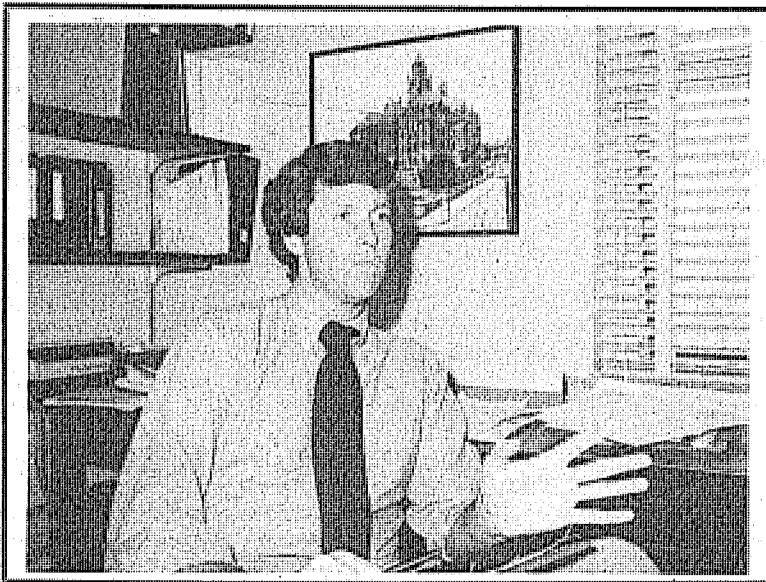
Students would be relegated to law clerk roles, Boland said, as opposed to the traditional clinical work of advice giving to client, negotiation and appearances under the supervision of an experienced lawyer.

Boland noted that the students in the trial advocacy program will not have the opportunity to test out theoretical classroom models in actual courtroom situations. The tasks those students in the agency programs presently perform will be restricted to fact gathering, investigation, legal research and drafting, if the appellate decision is upheld.

The date for the hearing before the California Supreme Court has not yet been set. It is expected that Chief Justice Rose Bird will excuse herself from the decision as she did on the application for the hearing since she was a clinical instructor at Stanford.

The decision by the high court will have ramifications in at least one other field as well. The medical profession would certainly feel the impact if a lower court decision, following the reasoning in *Perez*, decided that medical students were inherently unqualified to deal with patients, even under the direction of a supervising physician.

Perhaps the strangest twist in the *Perez* case, according to Warren, is that Justice Robert Staniforth, who wrote the decision, and evidently is a man who thinks law students are inherently unable to truly understand the complexities of courtroom law, should have a UCLA law student extern working with him in writing the decision.



Boland: "Risks to the client are minimized."

him. "The client also gets a student with a limited number of cases and who is able to devote a large amount of time to his case, especially in preparation for the trial itself (including practice sessions with the attorney prior to the trial). Otherwise the client would be represented by a Public Defender or a legal aid attorney who is usually a beginning attorney, would have a heavy caseload and would not be able to devote as much time to his individual case.

The choice of having student representation is entirely the

by Imperial County Deputy Public Defender Edward Zinter, but had given his written permission for Jack Loo, a certified law student, to represent him. Although the appellate court felt that since Perez could not speak English he did not make a fully informed and knowing waiver of his right to representation by a lawyer, much of the discussion in the decision centers on the inherent inability of a law student to provide effective representation.

The court concludes that "years of experience are required to hone the skills

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# The Basic Condensed Handbook

## ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Copies of the summary of Academic Standards and related procedures containing information on the Law School grading system, examination, termination and readmission, student conduct and discipline are available at the Records Office.

## BAR REGISTRATION

All first-year students who plan to take the California State Bar Examination upon completion of their studies must register with the California State Bar no later than three months after beginning their study of law. There is a registration fee of \$15. Failure to register by the three-month deadline will result in an additional late fee of \$10. Registration forms will be available at the Records Office after the second week of classes.

## DISTRIBUTION OF ASSIGNMENTS AND MATERIALS

The distribution room is located near the Southwest entrance to the Law Building in Room 1320.

## EXAMINATION PROCEDURE

An outline of the finals schedule is included with the schedule of classes. A more complete schedule will be posted on the Immediate Board opposite the Records Office one week before finals, indicating the exact time and room of each examination and a list of the examination rules.

All examinations are taken and graded anonymously, therefore, each student is assigned an examination number to be used in place of his/her name on all examinations. The number changes every semester and can be obtained from the Records Office one week prior to final examinations.

## FINANCIAL AID, SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOANS

All financial aid for law students, except scholarships for second- and third-year students, is administered by the campus-wide Office of Financial Aids, A153 Murphy Hall. Applications for loans, work study and other financial aid may be obtained from that office.

Most law school scholarships are limited to second- and third-year law students. Application forms and information may be obtained from the Records Office.

Loans for law students are generally available from two sources: The University Financial Aids Office administers National Defense Students Loans and Federally Insured Student Loans. Information about these loans can be obtained at A153 Murphy.

## FUNCTION OF THE ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT DEANS

### ASSOCIATE DEAN - JOHN BAUMAN (Rm 2415)

Academic program and courses

Concurrent degree program  
Instructional staff

### ASSISTANT DEAN FOR ADMISSIONS AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS -

#### MICHAEL RAPPAPORT (Rm 1106)

Admissions  
Externships  
Placement (Diane Gough, Room 1325)

### ASSISTANT DEAN FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS - FRED SLAUGHTER (Rm 1224)

Academic counseling  
Academic standards  
Financial aid  
Law student certification  
Law student organizations  
Order of the Coif  
Personal counseling  
Records office staff supervision

## IMMEDIATE BULLETIN BOARD

All official notices to be read by each law student are posted

on the two bulletin boards opposite the Records Office. Check them regularly.

## LOCKERS

UCLA padlocks must be used and can be purchased at the Campus Activities Service Office (130 Royce Hall) for \$1.25. Once you have selected an empty locker, complete a locker assignment card which can be obtained at the switchboard/information window in the law building.

## ORDER OF THE COIF

Membership in this national academic society (the Law School equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa) is reserved to the graduating law students in the upper 10% of their class after three years of legal study.

## PLACEMENT SERVICES

The Placement Office (Rm. 1329) offers assistance to law students and alumni in obtaining employment. The office coordinates interviews during the fall semester with approximately 350 firms, corporations and governmental agencies as well as other interviews through the year.

In addition, placement books are maintained in the office listing current job openings and application procedures.

Staff in the Placement Office are available for counseling concerning interviewing technique and preparation of resumes. Information regarding types of careers which may be of interest to law students is provided through periodic seminars conducted by speakers with actual experience in that type of legal practice and through books and brochures. For further information on placement services contact Marilyn Freidman or Diane Gough in the Placement Office.

## ROOM RESERVATION

Any student group or organization desiring to reserve a Law School meeting room or classroom for a Law School related function should see Pamela Johnston in the Records Office.

## WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Students must inform Assistant Dean Slaughter of their intention to withdraw from the School of Law. Official withdrawal papers may be obtained at this time and, once completed, they must be filed in Assistant Dean Slaughter's Office to constitute an official withdrawal. Students who fail to withdraw officially during the academic semester will forfeit unit credit in all courses undertaken during that semester, and may be precluded from entering any other accredited law schools.

## Organizations

### ADVOCATES FOR THE ARTS

Enables artists to get legal aid. The program seeks to encourage research and understanding of art-related issues by UCLA students. Its projects include legal seminars, research into funding sources for community art, voluntary legal services and assistance to community groups fostering public arts. Rm. 2467E (825-3309).

### UCLA-ALASKA LAW REVIEW

is funded in great part by the Alaska Bar Association. It is Alaska's only law review and is received by every member of the Alaska bench and bar; consequently, it provides an opportunity to influence the direction of legal development in a young and progressive state. A number of articles from past issues of the Review have been cited in opinions of the Alaska Supreme Court and in briefs to the court.

Students whose work comprises the major portion of each issue of the Review; no comment which has been diligently researched and prepared has yet failed to be published. Member-

ship on the Review generally enhances one's chances for summer jobs and judicial clerkships, and for prestigious positions after graduation.

There are two ways to become a member of the UCLA-Alaska Law Review. The first is by invitation: the top 35 persons who sign up for consideration for membership receive a written invitation for membership. For these individuals, membership is obtained by acceptance of this invitation. However, continued membership is predicated upon writing an acceptable draft of a comment on a topic of the student's choice. The second means by which an individual may obtain membership is through the "write-on" program. In the past, comments substantially completed by September have been among the first to be published in any given school year. Any student who wants to write over the summer should contact the Review Office before the end of the spring semester to indicate his or her interest in a particular topic and to be assigned a primary editor (825-2442).

### AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

located on campus in the Dept. of Biology, 1117 Life Sciences Bldg., c/o Malcolm Gordon (825-4579), informs the campus community about current civil liberties issues pertinent to the campus community by meetings and seminars.

### AMERICAN INDIAN LAW STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

promotes interest in law as a profession within the Indian community; assists prospective Indian law school applicants; supports beginning Indian law students; (along with the local Indian community) keeps aware of current developments in law affecting Indians, and provides information concerning these issues; helps local groups with specific legal questions whenever appropriate (including seminars and workshops); keeps close contact with University administration in regard to issues affecting Indian and other minority students.

### ASIAN AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

is committed to the representation of Asian communities and their struggle for self-determination and equality before the law.

### BLACK AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

BALSA is a national organization comprised of six regions (Deep South, Mideast, Northeast, Midwest, Southwest and Far West). Within each region there are individual chapters which are organized by Black students at local law schools. The overall objectives of the organization are: (1) to foster and encourage an attitude of professional competence; (2) to focus upon the relationship of the Black attorney to the American legal structure; (3) to bring our legal training to bear upon solving some of the problems, legal and non-legal in the Black community; (4) to instill in the Black law student and attorney a greater awareness of the needs of the Black community, to encourage a greater commitment towards those needs, and thereby to earn the respect of the Black community; (5) to influence American law students to use their legal expertise and prestige to effectively bring about changes within the legal system responsive to the needs of the Black community. In addition, BALSA also serves the function of "watch dog" over many of the admissions programs throughout the country (Rm 1434 Phone 825-6229).

### BLACK LAW JOURNAL

reviews the status of Black Americans in the law and in the legal profession. The Journal is based here at UCLA, and published three times a year. One issue comes out of UCLA, another from U.C. Berkeley, Boalt Hall, and one issue "floats" to law school throughout the country.

The Black Law Journal is the only publication of its kind in the United States dealing with Black Americans and the law

### CHICANO LAW REVIEW

is a project of the National La Raza Students Association. It provides a scholarly forum dedicated to exploring only those contemporary legal issues which directly affect Spanish-surnamed and poor Americans.

The Chicano Law Review exists to provide valuable research tools and to serve as a source of ideas for the courts, legislature, legal scholars and members of the practicing bar.

Students are encouraged to submit articles which pertain to the legal and socioeconomic situation of the Latino and poor communities. The Review is interested in legal analysis of problems in areas of poverty law, e.g., landlord-tenant, welfare, wage garnishment, employment relations and criminal justice. Rm 2477E (825-2894).

### CHICANO LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

was established to deal with the problems Chicanos face in law school. The Association activities include:

**Centro Legal de Santa Monica.** The Centro gives students the opportunity to put into practice the principles the classroom is designed to teach. The Centro handles five main areas: Landlord-tenant; debit-creditor; uncontested divorces; immigration; and administrative law. (392-4188).

**Chicano Law Review,** the only law review in the country that concentrates on legal issues as they pertain to Chicanos.

**Supportive Services:** the Association offers some outlines, tapes and other forms of supportive services including individualized tutorials to first-year members, and was just expanded to provide help to second- and third-year students. Rm 1428 (825-7483).

### THE DOCKET

is the official newspaper of the UCLA Law School community. We welcome contributions of all sorts: letters, columns, news stories, cartoons, photographs, crossword puzzles, trivia, money, or suggestions. Rm 2467B (825-9437).

### LAW WOMEN'S UNION

is a rapidly growing feminist organization within the Law School. The organization has presented speakers, panels and films at the Law School, and has an active program for the recruitment of more women to the school. (825-5506).

### MOOT COURT HONORS PROGRAM

The purpose of the Moot Court Honors Program is to aid in the development of skills of advocacy by affording each member the opportunity to write two appellate briefs and deliver oral arguments on them. During the Fall and Spring Semesters each second-year member is required to prepare an appellate brief from the transcript of a hypothetical "moot" trial. The appeal is then argued twice before benches composed of distinguished members of the local bar and judiciary. At the beginning of the Spring Semester, the top 10-15 advocates are selected to receive "Distinguished Advocate" awards. These people compete further, culminating with the selection of the two outstanding

second-year advocates as members of the Roscoe Pound team. The team competes during the course of its third year in the National Moot Court competition. Other second- and third-year members comprise the teams representing UCLA in state and local tournaments.

The program is staffed by third-year members, directed by the members of the Executive Board. Second-year members form the judging panels for the first-year students' oral presentations which determine invitation to membership.

**Membership** - During the Spring Semester of their first year, in conjunction with the course on Legal Research and Writing, students are required to write a trial motion or brief and present an oral argument to second-year Moot Court members. Based on the performance in these oral presentations approximately 15 percent of the class are invited to join Moot Court. Students who are not invited on at this stage may still "argue on" in their second year by briefing and arguing the problem given to the invitees. (Phone 825-1128, Rm 2125B).

### NATIONAL LAWYER'S GUILD

is a national organization of progressive lawyers and law students providing legal services for those in society whose rights are inadequately recognized and protected under our legal system. Regional activities include panels in various areas of the law at the Los Angeles office, and work at UCLA on a variety of issues which affect the admissions process, curriculum and prospects for alternative legal practice.

### PRISONERS' ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

pursues, implements, and effectuates an ongoing program to provide legal services to persons who have been confined to a California penal institution (825-3041).

### STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

Student government at the Law School exists in the form of the Student Bar Association. The Student Bar Association consists of the offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Third-year class President, Second-year class President, First-year class President, and Section Representatives from each of the sections represented in the three classes at the Law School.

All students in the Law School are members of the Student Bar Association. It is the aim of the SBA to represent those students in the funding of various programs, the appointment of students to the various committees, and the general oversight of all matters affecting law students at UCLA.

Elections for all but the first-year positions are held four to six weeks before the end of the school year preceding the year those elected will take office.

For further information, one should contact one's section representative, or should come by the SBA office in the northwest corner of the Law School in room 1426. All are welcome and the door is usually open (Phone 825-8016).

### UCLA LAW REVIEW

The UCLA Law Review (Rm 1314), published in six annual issues, is a student journal containing scholarly articles contributed by professors, practitioners or judges, student works known as Comments, and book reviews by academicians and students.

Membership on the Review in the second year of law school exposes the student to all facets of the journal's work, including research, written exposition of ideas, editorial assistance to others, and production.

# ... and More of Same

Membership on Law Review is conditioned on submission of an acceptable first draft of a student Comment in the Fall of the student's second year of Law School and the completion of required production assignments prior to submission of the Comment.

Invitations to membership on the Review will be sent to approximately the top ten percent of the first-year class provided students desiring such invitations sign a grade release form with the Law Review.

While UCLA retains the invitational system, the Law Review welcomes "write-ons." All first drafts submitted in the Fall will be graded anonymously and accepted or rejected without regard to whether the author was an invitee or write-on.

A detailed first-year student's package is available in the Law Review office. This package outlines guidelines on the subject of selecting a comment topic, and describes the format of a comment (825-4929).

## WOMEN'S PRISON LEGAL EDUCATION PROJECT

provides legal workshops for women inmates at the California Institute for Women in Chino, California. Women law students, with the cooperation of lawyers from the community, conduct these workshops on a monthly basis. Contact law students Bailey De Inogh or Gloria De La Garza for more information.

## Services and Information

### BUS SERVICE

Both Los Angeles Rapid Transit District (626-4455) and Santa Monica Bus Line (451-5445) serve the campus. Schedules and discount tickets are available at 140 Kerckhoff Hall (825-0611, ext. 321).

### CAMPUS ACTIVITIES SERVICE OFFICE

If you represent a registered UCLA organization or have the authorization of a department or staff member, you can reserve UCLA facilities by contacting CASO, 130 Royce Hall (825-8981). CASO is also responsible for locker assignments and coordination of trained personnel for staging, lighting, audiovisual services and other assistance you might need to put on a program.

### CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INFORMATION BOOKSTORES

The campus bookstore is located on the bottom level of Ackerman Union (825-7711). In addition to texts for Law School courses it has a wide variety of school supplies, clothes and gift items. A small miscellaneous and school supplies shop is located in the new North Campus Facility. The following bookstores also have legal materials:

**Legal Bookstore**, 316 W. Second St., downtown Los Angeles (626-3494) or (626-2139).

**Law Distributors**, 14415 S. Main St., Gardena (321-3275) or 3004 West 7th (385-4035).

### CAMPUS SERVICE CENTER

The Campus Service Center in the main lobby of Ackerman Union provides information to all students about UCLA services and activities (825-3740).

### CAR POOLS

There is a free computer matching service for car pools. Information is available at 411 Kerckhoff Hall (825-4691) or (380-7433).

### CHICANO LAW CAUCUS

The Chicano Law Caucus, c/o Chicano Law Students Association, Room 1428 (825-7483), recruits minority students into the School of Law and disseminates information to the community.

### DAILY BRUIN

The *Daily Bruin*, besides being the campus newspaper, publishes *official notices* from the University. All students on campus are held responsible for information published in the official notice section. An occasional perusing may save you from late penalties and/or missing important deadlines. For classified ads call 825-7406; editorial, 825-5215.

### FOOD

Main university food service is provided several places within Ackerman Student Union (Treehouse and Coop) and at the North Campus Facility near the Graduate Research Library. Other food service is located at the stands between Ackerman Union and at Men's Gym and at the Graduate School of Management's *Potlatch* (just north of the Law School).

### FOOD STAMPS

For information regarding eligibility and distribution of food stamps, see your nearest Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services Office. One is located at 10961 Pico Blvd. (479-4221).

### HEALTH SERVICES

Student Health Service itself is not responsible for hospitalization costs (see Insurance, below).

**Student Hospitalization-Medical Insurance** covering the costs of necessary hospitalization and in-patient care is available through UCLA for those who are not already covered by insurance. This student insurance can be purchased for average-low cost at the Health Service clinic, and is obtainable only at the beginning of each quarter. For an additional premium, students may insure their spouses and children in this program, and pregnancy insurance is also included. For more information contact the student clinic, "A" floor of Health Sciences Center 9825-1856).

**Emergency Care** is provided at the Student Clinic on "A" floor of Health Sciences Center or the Emergency Station of Pauley Pavilion. Clinic office hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (emergencies to 5:00 p.m. except Tuesday, when office hours start at 9:00 a.m.); office hours for Pauley Station, 1:30 to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Pauley Station is especially staffed and equipped to provide prompt care for athletic injuries. For **Emergency Services** call 825-2111.

**General Clinic**, where students with all kinds of ailments are usually seen without appointment, is also located on "A" floor. Arrive early in the day whenever possible because waiting can be a problem. Call 825-4284 for appointments.

**Special Clinics** handle a wide variety of student concerns, such as dermatology, nutrition, and allergies. Students are seen chiefly by appointment after referral from the general clinic. If you have a special problem of this type go as early in the school year to avoid being put on a waiting list.

**Ancillary Service Clinics** such as clinical laboratory, X-ray, pharmacy and an immunization station, operate daily and do not require an appointment. As of April, 1977, UCLA is charging for drugs and medicines, but less than most retail pharmacies. Call 825-5497 for Pharmacy.

**Contraceptive Services** are available to UCLA students through the Conception Counseling and Education Clinic (CCEC), a part of the Student Health Service Division of Gynecology and Family Planning. Student spouses are not presently eligible for this service but will be referred elsewhere. Educational sessions are held

weekly, free of charge to all students, male and female. Attendance at one class session is required of any female wanting membership in and services of the clinic. No direct service or coverage is provided for therapeutic abortions although the Student Medical Insurance, if held by the students, will cover most if not all of the costs. For more information call 825-5850.

**Mental Health Service** provides counseling, short-term individual and group therapy, and indicated prescriptions for students with emotional, psychological and personal problems at no charge. Its staff works closely with The Psychological and Counseling Services and with the Neuropsychiatric Institute of the Center of Health Sciences, and assists with other referrals when appropriate.

**Psychological and Counseling Services** work closely with the Mental Health Service and includes two separate divisions which provide professional services focusing upon student development — for the voluntary use of any enrolled student.

The Behavioral Division (4222 Math Sci. Bldg., 825-4207) offers counseling in learned behavior areas such as test-taking anxiety, public speaking anxiety, tension or inexpressiveness in difficult interviews, and procrastination in studying.

Counseling Division (3334 Murphy), 825-4071 offers counseling for students experiencing general concerns, dilemmas, crises, or indecisions often encountered by students. Difficulties relating to decision making, the clarification of values or long range personal and career goals, the handling of intense emotional experiences are among those to which this division frequently responds. Marital, pre-marital and other relationship counseling is also available.

Note: financial concerns, which have already imposed on students the costs of medicines which were once free may cause reorganization of Health and Counseling services. This may result in the charging of students for services, or combining the mental health and psychology services, with resulting location and phone changes.

### HOUSING

There are several types of housing available. One route is to live in the Graduate Dorm just south of Parking Structure 2. Applications for dorms are due in April of the preceding year for the Fall term. Another route, if you are married, is to live in Married Student Housing. Located five miles south of campus on both sides of the San Diego Freeway, MSH has one-, two-, and three-bedroom unfurnished apartments from \$136 a month (rent increase possible after this publication). There is a waiting list of 8-18 months. (Call 825-4491 or 391-0686). Cooperatives are nonprofit, privately owned membership-controlled residences located near UCLA. The University Cooperative Housing Association is for men and women; YWCA is for women only. Room and Board rates vary from \$260-\$360 per quarter in addition to a 3-5 hour working assignment each week. Since the Law School is on the semester system, students should contact these living facilities at their earliest convenience for exact rates.

If you choose to rent your own apartment, one place on campus to find listings is the Office of Residential Life, in the basement of Dodd Hall. You must look at the listings in person, so bring your UCLA ID or your acceptance letter. The office also provides other aids, such as a handbook on being a tenants or a model lease, and helps solve

landlord-tenant disputes. Call 825-4491. Located near the office is a "share apartments" board which can also be helpful in finding a room or roommate.

One problem in renting an apartment is knowing the characteristics of the neighborhood. A random consensus concerning some of the neighborhoods is:

**Westwood** Very chic, but super-expensive.

**West LA** Less expensive than Westwood, still high priced. Close to school and on bus lines.

**Santa Monica** Good bus service (#1, #2, #8) and some bargains, but mostly moderately priced. Apartments are seldom vacant — hard to obtain.

**Venice** Prices good in older apartments but some feel that parts of the area are less safe than you may desire. Bus trip is 35-40 min. from UCLA.

**Mar Vista - Palms** Good priced smaller apartments fairly easy to obtain. Major drawback is walk to bus service; ideal for car commuters.

**West Hollywood - East Hollywood** Not traditionally a student area; students who live here say they enjoy the unconventional nature of the area. Traffic can be a problem.

**San Fernando Valley** Bus #88 runs between the Valley and UCLA. Good prices for value make this a growing area of student residence.

### INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS

The schedule for intramural sports is published quarterly in the **Recreational Release**, a newsletter published by the Office of Cultural and Recreational Affairs. Notices also published periodically in the **Daily Bruin**. Intramural sports are open to all students, faculty, and staff. If you want to start an intramural team, you need only one manager and a few able-bodied team members. At the beginning of each quarter there is a meeting for all managers. At that time, rules are discussed and teams are registered. Contact Al Chavez, director of intramural sports; Men's Gym 118 (825-3267).

### OMBUDSMAN

The Ombudsman is responsible for listening to grievances from any member of the campus community, i.e., students, faculty, administrators and staff; for investigating those grievances where resolution has not been to the satisfaction of the concerned individual or where there are no established guidelines for resolution; for resolving where possible through mediation, those grievances where the Ombudsman is requested to assist by the individual involved. The office is independent in operation and all matters are handled confidentially. The Ombudsman is empowered to recommend changes to the University Policies Commission and/or to the Chancellor regarding University policies and practices. However, no action will be taken without approval of the individual(s) concerned. The Ombudsman is located in 280 Kinsey Hall, 825-7627 or 825-7628.

### PARKING

No student is guaranteed parking, but the filing of a timely petition is a step in the right direction. Parking petitions may be obtained from and, following completion, should be taken or sent to the Campus Parking Service, Room 280, Area 8 Parking Structure (Gayley and Strathmore). Inquiries about parking procedures should be made in person at the Campus Parking Service office or by telephone (213) 825-1887.

**Off Campus** — Some street parking near campus is available if you get to school very early, or late enough to take advantage of limited time parking. One area to investigate is east of Hilgard.

### RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

If you have questions concerning religious activities or organi-

zations, the University Religious Conference (900 Hilgard Avenue at Le Conte) can refer you to the appropriate program. It serves as headquarters for many faiths represented at UCLA. Other campus-related religious facilities include:

LDS Institute of Religion, 856 Hilgard Ave.

Christian Science Organization, 500 Hilgard Ave.

YWCA, 574 Hilgard Ave.

Chabad House, 741 Gayley Ave.

Newman Catholic Center, 840 Hilgard Ave.

Baptist Campus Chapel, 668 Levering Ave.

University Lutheran Chapel (LCMS), 10915 Strathmore Ave.

**STUDENT LEGAL SERVICES**  
Student legal service, 408 Kerckhoff Hall, provides legal services to all registered students at UCLA. It is open every day from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on a walk-in basis. Legal services are offered by one full-time attorney and ten clinical law students.

### SUNSET CANYON RECREATION CENTER

The Sunset Canyon Recreation Center, which includes two pools and grassy playing and sunning areas, is located northwest of campus in the hills adjacent to the residence halls. All students may use this cultural and recreational facility by showing their registration identification. Family cards are issued free of charge on presentation of spouse's ID or proof of marriage. Each UCLA registered organization is entitled to reserve the meeting rooms, free of charge, once per quarter. (825-3671).

### TICKETS

**Athletic events** — Basketball season tickets are distributed by lottery. Individual game tickets are generally available at the ticket office in Pauley Pavilion. Admission to football games has generally been by the presentation of student registration card and photo identification card at the student gate at the Coliseum.

**Spouse cards** can be purchased at Pauley Pavilion. They enable non-student spouse to purchase student tickets and attend some athletic events free. The passes are good for the school year and discounted passes are available in January for the rest of the season. Call 825-2101.

**Concerts and other events** — UCLA Events: Kerckhoff Hall 140 (825-2953); Theater Arts; McGoan Hall (825-2501); Concert Tickets: 650 Westwood Plaza.

### UNIVERSITY POLICE

The University Police facility is located off Westwood Plaza in the southwest portion of the Physical Plant building near the main UCLA entrance. The University Police work on a 24-hour basis with approximately 56 employees, including a detective and an investigation division. For emergencies call Ext. 35 on-campus and 825-1491 on off-campus phones. Also a general campus lost and found office is located in the same building.

### UNIVERSITY RECREATION ASSOCIATION

The University Recreation Association has under its jurisdiction over forty special interest clubs. These clubs sponsor events, classes, lectures and field trips ranging from chess to skiing. All students are invited to participate. For further information contact Bob Henry, Kerckhoff Hall 600, Ext. 53703.

### WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER

The Women's Resource Center Dodd Hall, created and staffed by UCLA women students, faculty and staff, is open from 8-5 weekdays and is available for reference materials on women's issues, counseling services, information on child care, and women's organizations on this campus or nationwide. It offers a small library and lounge area and offices for staff members and volunteers (825-3945).

## Son of Bakke

Brandon G. Wardlow, 34, sued the Law School over the summer, claiming that the Admissions Office's refusal to consider him under the Legal Education Opportunity Program constituted racial discrimination. He lost.

Before the August 8 hearing in L.A. Superior Court, Wardlow told reporters that he would have filed with or without the *Bakke* decision: "Bakke just made it easy." After his petition for writ of mandate was denied, he said, "It was a kangaroo court."

In between, Judge George M. Dell told Wardlow, "I don't think this is a Bakke matter at all," remarking further that Wardlow couldn't be admitted "unless the enrollment at UCLA were increased to the extent that classes could be held in Pauley Pavilion." Wardlow's predictive index would have placed him near the bottom of the LEOP admittees, and there were in fact 75 minority applicants with higher indexes who were rejected.

Wardlow, who graduated in sociology from UCLA last spring, claimed he was disadvantaged by virtue of his having been economically unable to attend college for 11 years after graduating high school.

"I had difficulty in holding down many menial, not good jobs," he told the court in a thirty-minute written-out oral argument. "Good jobs requiring intellectual ability... also requiring much higher educational credentials and which paid well were completely and continually out of my reach. Just how the nonwhite applicants admitted to the Law School under the LEOP program can be classified... 'disadvantaged' when most if not all of them did not have to miss as little as a day of classes between high school and college is beyond the imagination of this petitioner."

Judge Dell was apparently less impressed by this argument than by the 26-page

"Statement of Purpose" and 346-page "Book of Project" (which outlined potential lawsuits, among the things) that Wardlow submitted as part of his application and filed with the court.

"What you call a book of projects might seem to some an argumentative, contentious mass of munitiae. It approaches on the bizarre just as your argument approaches on the paranoid."

Dell might also have gotten an impression of paranoia from page 26 of Wardlow's exhibits to the court, where, in a letter to UCLA Chancellor Charles Young, Wardlow said the state attorney general's office was "alerted of the possibility that you might have arranged for my abduction just after my last final exam, and my transportation to a place for 'evaluation'... By chance if this should take place, you know I'm not going to talk to anyone from the campus. A transfer to the county facility would be insisted upon, and only county personnel will be



Brandon Wardlow

allowed to evaluate."

The Second District Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court, and it seems fairly likely that Wardlow will suffer the same fate at the hands of the California Supreme Court. But Law School administrators, realizing that there are plaintiffs with higher numbers and less faith in county mental health employees just over the horizon, aren't breathing any easier. The odds are that special admissions will face more court tests before the issue is decided.

— Howard Posner

(Continued from Page 5)

It is therefore madness to take the selection of firms interviewing at the school as representative of the entire universe of practice and to conclude on the basis of one's failure to attract an offer that one is not cut out for a career in law.

What many of you seem to think, there is life, yes, even practice beyond the borders of this state.

The group of interviewers does not even include most enterprises employing large numbers of lawyers since many government agencies and public interest attorneys are not certain of their budgets early enough or for other reasons do not participate in the interviewing process.

But madness becomes compounded by dementia if one fails to take another factor into account. Even the largest firms interviewing at the school are unlikely to be looking for more than a dozen summer clerks. And these largest firms are likely to be self-consciously spreading their offers among a number of law schools throughout the country. The chances of even the most attractive candidate getting a given job, therefore, are small.

Indeed, even if a large firm did all of its summer hiring at UCLA, one's chances would not even approach 50%. Given this state of affairs, one would obviously be silly to draw many conclusions from one's failure to draw a job offer as the result of any given interview. "But wait," one says to oneself, "any given interview is one thing, but I've had 18; now how about that? Doesn't that prove conclusively that I'm a worthless failure?"

Again, obviously not, if one reflects for a moment. Any given firm is likely to be competing — wisely or not — for the same small group of students; and one's chances therefore at any given interview don't increase because one has had 12 previous ones. Indeed, if one's experience has been discouraging, the generally depressive effect is likely to produce a hangdog look that even further decreases one's likelihood of impressing the

interviewer with one's general wonderfulness.

### Road to Self-Determination

Fortunately, there are alternatives to this depressing pattern. Their common starting point is the realization that the assortment of interviews that appears in the Placement Office each fall does not begin to exhaust the possibilities, and that you can assume much more control over your future than is the case if you confine yourself to signing up for interviews and appearing at the designated times with your clothes pressed.

Take stock of your legal education, your strengths, weaknesses, and interests; think about the sort of practice that seems to appeal to you — then find out more about it. Think about where you might like to practice, bearing in mind that there is a world beyond Century City, yes, even beyond darkest downtown and the remote reaches of the San Fernando Valley.

Then start doing some selective letter writing; after finding out a bit about a possibility, send the firm, agency, or whatever a letter telling it why you want to work for them and enclosing a resume. Say that you'll call to ask about an interview, and do so.

Even better yet, make your own job where there wasn't one before. Let me illustrate my point by describing two successful job hunts of an active, non-traditional sort — one by a classmate of mine at law school and another by a UCLA law student I got to know during my first year of teaching.

It's worth emphasizing that neither of these students had particular stellar academic records; what they did have were clear ideas about what they wanted to do and an admirable amount of initiative.

### A Self-Made Road

My classmate decided in his first year that he didn't want to work for a firm and that he was interested in what was happening to colleges and universities at the time. So he literally created himself a job that fitted these interests. He contacted the president of provost of a number of schools on the east

coast, where he wanted to be, and suggested to them that it was becoming almost impossible for a university to function in a number of areas without legal advice, that having outside counsel wasn't sufficient for a number of day-to-day problems.

As a result he got a number of very interesting interviews with college presidents and ended up as the special assistant to the head of a major state university then undergoing major expansion.

This may not be your idea of a dream job; that isn't the point. It was *his* idea of a job, and he made it for himself: he told me that most of the people he talked to in this process had never thought of hiring someone like him until he suggested it; they certainly would never have appeared at the placement office.

The UCLA student ended up in a somewhat more traditional job, but found it in an untraditional way: He knew he was interested in a particular field of law and that he wanted a job in Minneapolis, where he'd once spent some time and liked very much.

He found out which firms practiced in his field in the city, wrote to them, and told them he'd be in Minneapolis during a particular week of the summer. He then bought a ticket and when he arrived started calling for interviews. He said all the firms were tremendously impressed at his willingness to spend his own money on the trip and said it demonstrated a seriousness of purpose they were looking for. He found a job he was very much happy with. Again, it was an opening that would never have appeared on the Placement Office lists.

*Professor Yeazell teaches civil procedure and administrative law here.*

My point is not that the Placement Office is inadequate; it is very good indeed. The thing to be grasped is that it is necessarily limited, not by its own organization, but by the circumstances of the legal world outside it. Placement cannot order firms, agencies, and the like to appear; still less can it make people who have never thought they needed legal assistance sign up to interview prospective lawyers.

Only you can do that, and you can only do it once you've thought a bit about what you'd like to do and what sorts of fits there might be between that and the world outside.

Besides all this, there is one other thing you can do to salvage what you may be thinking of as a blighted career. And that involves turning back — though in a different way — to the same law school that has inflicted the original wounds.

Take the advanced course; if there isn't one offered, work out a tutorial with a faculty member interested in the field: (If there isn't one interested, get one interested; it's not impossible). In a word, take your education, like your career, into your own hands and make something out of it that's satisfactory for you.

And with such a stock-taking and the resulting perspective that you'll gain on the Placement madness that grips the school each fall, you have much better chance of surviving into the spring semester with a less distorted picture of your own capabilities and future, a much less jaundiced view of the world in general — and, who knows, maybe even an interesting job.

## Fighting Law School Flab

by Alec Nedelman

Wake up. Eat breakfast. Drive to school. Sit. Eat lunch. Sit. Drive home. Eat dinner. Sit. Go to sleep.

If this sounds like your typical day, as it is for many law students, staff, faculty and lawyers, then you are probably a victim of "law school bulge." This affliction strikes an increasing number of people each year and not only leads to fat lawyers and bad exercise habits, but also to a weak cardio-vascular system and an early disbarment from life.

As a public service, *The Docket* jogged over to the Department of Kinesiology where Teaching Associate Patricia Reback outlined some fundamentals of keeping in shape.

Reback cautioned against the fad diet and exercise programs, and emphasized that proper exercise requires you to devote time. In order for exercise to be effective, it has to be a daily activity. Otherwise, she said, it does no good because any muscle toning accomplished through exercise deteriorates

rapidly within three or four weeks after stopping the exercise.

Anything which puts tension on the muscles is valuable, she said, which explains why everything from isometrics to weight lifting to yoga can be valuable if done on a regular basis.

Reback recommends a 40-minute-a-day endurance program three times a week, and a strengthening and muscle building program on the alternate days. During the endurance program, the exercise chosen should bring the heart rate to 70 percent of the maximum heart rate. The maximum heart rate (MHR) can be calculated by subtracting your age from 220.

By utilizing the MHR and working your heart rate up to the proper level, the formula is self-correcting. As you get better in shape, it will take harder exercise to bring the heart rate up to the proper level.

### Endurance Program

A ten minute warm-up of stretching exercises should be done before any workout. The exercise should stretch muscles to be used in the endurance

exercise.

The endurance exercise should be begun slowly until the body adjusts to it. Then the pace should slowly be brought up until the proper heart rate is reached. The exercise should be continued at this rate for thirty or forty minutes. Then, five minutes should be spent cooling down by decreasing the rate of the activity. This allows the body to recover. Finally, the body should be kept covered up until a fifteen minute shower is taken to end the workout.

Whatever endurance exercise is chosen, it should be enjoyable. Cycling, swimming, jogging, or any other activity at which the proper heart rate can be sustained can be used. The important thing is to pick an activity that can be readily incorporated into the daily routine.

### Strengthening Program

On the alternating days a strengthening program should be done. Weight training for the legs and stomach exercises not only tighten up the areas most in need of tightening on most people, they also are important in running, swimming, cycling

and many of the other endurance activities.

One of the better stomach exercises is called a sit-back. In this exercise, simply sit on the floor and slowly lean back toward the floor until about two-thirds of the way down. Then hold this position for a count of twenty. This should be done five times, alternating this exercise with any other. If this is too hard, don't lean as far back. If it is too easy, try raising the arms or a weight overhead. Reback recommends not anchoring the feet while doing exercise, saying that causes development of the wrong muscles. Other exercise advocates, however, disagree, saying the exercise can not be done otherwise.

Reback noted that exercise will not by itself cause weight loss; it will merely redistribute the weight. Together with proper diet, exercise "creates a slimmer and leaner body."

"There is no easy way to fitness," Reback cautioned but the above program can help in the fight against the "law school bulge."

# Fall Interview Season Begins

by Diane Gough  
Placement Director

In the September the appearance of the law school will change substantially. Suddenly, people who you were used to seeing dressed in jeans, will be in three-piece suits. The halls will be buzzing with talk of salaries, summer positions, full-time jobs, call backs, rejection letters.

Each year approximately 250 firms, corporations and government agencies come to UCLA to interview second- and third-year students for summer or full-time jobs.

Who are they looking for? And, more importantly, what should you be looking for?

Most of the firms interviewing here are large. There are advantages and disadvantages to working in large law firms. Some of the advantages are: a greater opportunity to specialize; high starting salary with assured raises; good fringe benefits; good transferability of skills to other firms, small and large; good training methods for the beginning lawyer, and prestige.

On the other side, some negative factors might be: excessively long hours; several years spent doing research; anonymity within the large firm; lack of personal exchange with clients; few close, personal relationships with members of the firm.

During this time of year, there may be a lot of pressure placed on the student to get hired by one of these firms. For many, the salary figures discussed in the hallways are mind-boggling. It will take strength of character for people to realize and feel that this is not the only, or most attractive, option open to them.

People who work for large law firms are not necessarily always the happiest with their jobs. In fact, after a few years of practice, many large-firm lawyers go to smaller firms. While it is true that starting salaries are higher with large law firms, opportunities for advancement and partnership may be greater with smaller, rapidly growing firms.

### "Best and Brightest"

Students must keep in mind that on-campus interviews are a very competitive business. All of the firms that interview here are competing for what they consider "the best and brightest." The firms that interview at UCLA also interview at as many as twenty of the best law schools in the country. Many of the firms compete for the same people, so some students may receive as many as ten job offers.

While some firms are reluctant to admit it, grades and Law Review are heavily weighted in terms of hiring decisions. Interviews are important, but

with some firms, students who fall below a certain grade point average, will not be considered at all. In some cases, Law Review can be magical element of the resume.

Students may justifiably say that grades are not a very good indicator of how well an attorney will do, but the system is self-perpetuating. The people who are doing the interviewing were on the Law Review in their schools and received top grades, so naturally they think this is an important factor in determining success.

### Tough on the Ego

Students beginning the interview season will have some tough decisions to make. First, should they go through the process at all? While the process may be hard on the ego at times, even if an offer is not received through on-campus interviews — the interview season may provide some other understandings about the legal community.

Particularly for second-year students, the interview season may be the first exposure to the legal community. It may help the student find out how different law offices operate; it may help improve interviewing skills; it may be a way of narrowing career options and a help in determining where *not* to work; it may be a test of self control,

tact, poise, sense of humor and assertiveness; it may be a first opportunity to be seen as a professional rather than as a student.

Once the decision to go through with the process has been made, the student will have to decide which firms to interview with. The Placement Office requests that each firm fill out a Resume Supplement, which asks standard questions, including a section entitled "Standards/Qualifications for Hiring."

Please note that some firms are very specific about their standards, for hiring, (e.g. "top 10% Law Review").

In these cases, Martindale Hubbell can be a great help. The biographical section of this directory reveals that some firms hire exclusively from Order of the Coif and/or Law Review. Firm resumes, on file in the Placement Office and library can also help you determine the nature of the firm and its hiring practices.

Other students are valuable sources of information. At the bottom of each firm resume supplement, the firm has listed the UCLA students who have clerked for them this summer. If possible, speak to these students about their firms.

A realistic attitude about the chances of getting a job through on campus interviews can save

students frustration and anxiety. Last year 108 second-year students got jobs through this process; 122 third-year students got jobs through on-campus interviews (including those who had clerked for the firm the previous summer).

It should be kept in mind that smaller firms visit our law school later in the year. These interviews are not nearly as competitive as the ones in October and November. Also, there is a great deal of activity in the Placement Office after the interview season. There are part-time, summer and full-time positions in the job books throughout the year.

## admissions...

(Continued from Page 1)  
admissions program.

Any admissions system adopted by the Law School is likely to be tested in the courts, according to Rappaport. "We're operating an admissions system in a fishbowl," Rappaport said. "It was not in the news before. Now it's a major area of public concern."

"But we don't operate out of fear of being sued."

In what may be the first of many lawsuits against UCLA Law School, unsuccessful white applicant Brandon Wardlow accused the Law School of racial discrimination in rejecting his application for admission. Los Angeles Superior Court Judge George M. Dell dismissed the suit, noting that Wardlow who insisted that UCLA had instigated a FBI investigation against him, was "bizarre" and "paranoid."

It is feared that subsequent suits might be brought by more serious plaintiffs. The Bakke decision does not make clear whether the ruling applies retroactively.

Rappaport said that 29 Chicano students have enrolled in the first-year class.

Last May, 33 Chicano students were accepted and no waiting list was established. In past years, 45 students had been accepted an additional students placed on a waiting list in order to ensure the enrollment of 32 Chicanos.

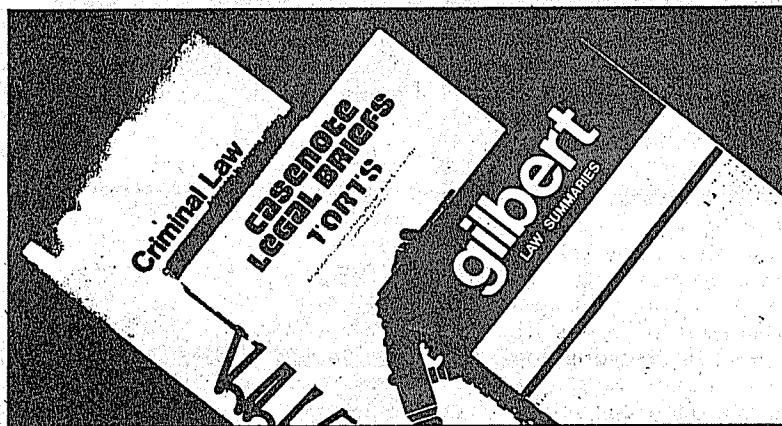
Fearing that only half of the 33 Chicanos would matriculate at the Law School, the CLSA led an eight-day strike in an effort to have more Chicanos admitted for the 1978-79 school year. The faculty refused to admit any of the Chicanos who had been previously rejected and agreed only to try to convince Chicanos on the Boalt Hall Law School waiting list to enroll at UCLA and to try to convince all the original acceptees to enroll here.

Espinoza said the 29 Chicano students in the first-year class represents a cutback from the pre-Bakke goal of 32, but not the 50 percent cutback CLSA expected during the strike.

Of the 29 Chicanos who have enrolled here, three are from the Boalt waiting list, one applied on his own initiative in June, and 25 are from the original group accepted applicants.

Espinoza attributed the high matriculation rate of the original admittees to "winning and dining" by the faculty. He said all prospective Chicano students had been invited to have lunch with a faculty member and had been sent complimentary copies of the UCLA Law Review, the Chicano Law Review and the Black Law Journal.

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