

9-6-1977

## Caveat, September 6, 1977

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.law.ggu.edu/caveat>

 Part of the [Legal Education Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

"Caveat, September 6, 1977" (1977). *Caveat*. Paper 100.  
<http://digitalcommons.law.ggu.edu/caveat/100>

This Newsletter or Magazine is brought to you for free and open access by the Other Law School Publications at GGU Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Caveat by an authorized administrator of GGU Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [jfischer@ggu.edu](mailto:jfischer@ggu.edu).



# CAVEAT



Vol. XIII, No. 4

Golden Gate University School of Law

September 6, 1977

## Bakke's Meaning to 3rd-World Americans

by Bill Taylor

When the U.S. Supreme Court hears the Bakke case this year, more than the

admission of Alan Bakke will be at stake. Educational and employment opportunities for millions of third-world Americans will ride in the balance.

This country's commitment to equality of opportunity will be tested in the Supreme Court. It is believed by many, that that commitment is shallow and openly waiting to be terminated. Evidence is seen in the issue being litigated before a relatively conservative court - one quite capable of nullifying Affirmative Action Programs. Evidence is seen in the efforts necessarily taken to get the issue of racial preference in selection processes before the least numerous, most tightly controlled potent force in this country.

Equality of opportunity has meant, to third-world Americans, a federal government program designed to force Caucasians to include non-Caucasians in their workforces, schools and housing plans -- or face loss of federal funds. It was never believed that the phrase meant what said. The most that was expected, and the most that s actually experienced, was the phenomenon of having one's application courteously accepted and subsequently finding out that one had been selected to be part of the small but growing quota of "minorities" receiving the benefits of American society.

Bakke being upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court will change all that. It will signal to Caucasian employers, educators and housing personnel that federal sanctions will no longer be forthcoming upon "discriminating" against third-world persons. With racism being a dominant reality in this country, opportunities for third-world people

(continued on page 6)

## CHILE: 4 Years After

by Melinda Gower

(Melinda, a first year student at GGU Law School, is a member of the Chile Solidarity Movement here in the Bay Area. She spent six months, December '76 to June '77, in Chile "to determine what was really happening". This article, the first of two, is written in solidarity with all the people around the world who are struggling against the military junta in Chile on this the fourth anniversary of the military takeover.)

I remember first reading about Chile in Time Magazine, in 1972, which described the process occurring there as "the peaceful road to socialism". They were referring to the attempt by the democratically elected Socialist Salvador Allende to transform Chile by peaceful means from a country dominated by foreign investments, mainly United States multinationals, to a socialist country. For example, the U.S. owned 80% of the Chilean copper mines, which produced more than 50% of Chile's wealth. Over the years the companies of Anaconda and Kennecott received huge profits which went to North American corporations, leaving the Chilean workers poor and hungry. During Allende, the copper mines were nationalized.

Those who controlled the wealth in Chile, allied with multinational companies were not going to permit their wealth to be redistributed to the people, or as Mr. Kissinger said, "We shouldn't let a country go communist due to the ignorance of its own people." In order to destabilize the economy and thereby weaken the government of the Popular Unity and Allende, U.S. companies such as ITT, Anaconda and Kennecott, together with the CIA initiated the following activities: They gave money to right-wing political parties in opposition to Allende, they paid 1.5 million to the right-wing *El Mercurio* newspaper, they financed a strike by independent truckers

(continued on page 2)

## CLINIC PROGRAM BEGINS WEEKLY COLUMN

Beginning this issue, GGU's Clinical Program is going to have a regular column in the Caveat. The purpose of it will be to inform all students of available clinic placements and to insure that present clinic enrollees are kept informed of clinic matters. Whether you are presently enrolled in the program or not, check out the column regularly. Additionally, I will be available to answer questions concerning clinic on Monday and Wednesday from 1 to 3, Faculty Center West, Extension 326.

There are currently placements available with various Bay Area law offices for clinic credit. It is not too late to enroll for the fall semester. Among the available placements are the following:

Consumer Law- Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office, Consumer Fraud Division

|                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Community-Poverty Law- | Private Richmond Office     |
|                        | Asian Law Caucus            |
|                        | Bilingual student preferred |
| Environmental Law-     | Trust for Public Land       |
|                        | Private attorney            |
|                        | Position lasting two months |
| Criminal Law-          | State Public Defender       |
|                        | Appellate Work              |
| Constitutional Law-    | Equal Rights Advocates      |
|                        | Externship program          |

Anyone interested in these placements should contact the clinic office immediately.

Charlotte DeVito

(continued from page 1)

in October 1972 which paralysed the country, they created an economic blockade by refusing shipment of parts of U.S. made machinery and vehicles. Foreign aid was cut, except that which went to the military. This included training in the U.S. and Panama. U.S. short-term credits alone were cut back from \$300 million a year before Allende to \$30 million after 1970.

The military, which has traditionally supported the wealthy in Chile, was ready and willing to join in a violent overthrow of the government. A first attempt on June 29, 1973 failed. The attempt succeeded on September 11, 1973. A military Junta lead by General Agosto Pinochet, head of the army, established itself in power.

The results of the military coup are the following: over 30,000 people have been killed; over 100,000 Chileans have been political prisoners; inflation was 340% in 1976; purchasing power has decreased to 50%; unemployment is between 25-30%, the highest in 30 years; and malnutrition among children is as high as 60%. All political parties have been outlawed, and union activity severely limited. The Constitution is being rewritten; its first three acts purport to define the "institutional character" of Chile's "new democracy". The fourth of the Acts, titled "States of Emergency" gives Pinochet the power to suspend freedom of speech, assembly, and press in the interest of national security.

The Junta stays in power through internal repression carried out by the military and DINA, the Chilean secret police (the cosmetic change created by the Todman visit of renaming it "CNI" should fool no one). External support, in the form of loans and credits has been increased since the coup. For instance two and a half years after the coup, Chile had received some "\$2 billion in foreign credits mostly by private commercial banks and international organizations such as Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and the International Monetary fund." (N.Y. Times, 2/20/76)

In formulating its economic policies the Junta has received much of its guidance from Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago. His theory is that in order to cut inflation, government spending should be decreased, usually in the form of any social welfare programs, and that non-traditional exports should be increased. To cut foreign exchange losses, Chile has become a food exporter, selling food abroad, because Chileans can't afford to buy it. It should be noted that twenty-five trustees of the University of Chicago hold thirty-one directorships in twenty corporations who had a total investment of over \$362 million in Chile, or over 36% of all U.S. investments there.

To a normal tourist in downtown Santiago, the stories one has heard of soldiers killing people in the streets must seem a fantasy. Superficially everything is tranquil. But as one begins to study the city more profoundly, this image is dispelled. The streets are filled with little boys and girls, dirty, ragged and barefoot. They sell candy in the streets or if they are too poor to buy the candy, they sing in the buses for donations or beg. Due to the high unemployment and the total lack of any social welfare programs, parents are forced to send their children to work in the streets, or parents have been forced to abandon them. Some children have no parents because the Junta has killed them. The children have organized themselves into bands; they can be seen huddling together for warmth, sleeping in doorways.

Santiago is divided into sections. The wealthy live in about one eighth of the city. There is a small middle class section. The rest are working class neighborhoods. These range from houses possessing some commodities, such as indoor sanitary facilities, to wooden shacks with mud floors, without electricity or plumbing. Water

is obtained from an outdoor spigot shared by 20 other families. In talking to working class Chileans, I found out that those lucky enough to be employed live on \$30 - \$60 a month for a family of 4-10 people. Food prices are equivalent to U.S. food prices. Many families exist on a diet of Bread, tea and little else. Those who are unemployed have no alternative but to sell their belongings. In several houses there is nothing but the dirt floor, a few blankets and slow starvation.

## GGU STUDENT PLACES IN STATE ESSAY CONTEST

A chance perusal of the bulletin boards last year by Donald E. Wharton has lead to his tying for second place in the I. H. Prinzmetal Competition sponsored by the Beverly Hills Bar Association. Wharton's entry, "HFH Ltd. v. Superior Court: The Taking Clause is Inapplicable in California to Property Value Diminution Resulting From a Rezoning" is presently being considered by the Association for publication in its journal. The article concerns zoning and its relationship to the Fifth Amendment clause which states that private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation.

Wharton's article examines the ongoing debate whether zoning regulation which diminishes the value of a property can be considered a taking that would require compensation. According to Wharton there are two basic views on the issue: the Harlan view which limits finding a taking to a situation where an actual acquisition by the state has occurred; and the Holmes view which considers a diminution due to an ordinance as a taking where it is severe enough to warrant such a finding. Wharton's thesis is that the HFH case of 1971 has, in essence, placed California in the Harlan camp by finding that a rezoning ordinance causing an 80% diminution in value to be constitutional without compensation.

The competition is very broad in its subject matter covering almost any topic that is of interest and significance to lawyers. The Beverly Hills Bar Association is taking articles now for next year's competition and will continue to take them until May 31, 1978. People who are interested should see Molly Stolmack who has all the details.

D.C.

The Caveat is published weekly under the auspices, but without the direction of the SBA. Articles reflect the opinions of the writers thereof but not necessarily mine, yours, Paul Jain's or Dean Judy's as you might have gathered.

We have a new local rate for advertising: \$20 for a 1/4 page, \$35 for 1/2 page, \$65 for a full page. Anything less than a 1/4 page is on a line by line basis, but we don't have a line rate worked out yet.

Deadlines for everything are Thursdays at 12 noon. We get bitchy about anything submitted after 12 but before 2. After 2 we get down-right nasty. After 3 it's tough nuggies.

This week we thank Mary Jo. Schafer who lent a hand.

The Editors,

David Cooper  
Mark Derzon  
Ruth Edelman

# announcements

## STUDENT ID CARDS

First Year Students: Your cards are ready. Pick them up in the Dean's office.

Continuing Students: Those who have turned in cards for updating, pick them up, they're ready.

Other Continuing Students: ID cards can be updated after October 3, at the first floor registration counter. No further updates in the Law Dean's Office. Please use cards you have now until then.

## SBA BOOK SALE: LAST CHANCE TO PICK UP UNSOLD BOOKS

Your absolutely last chance to pick up your books that were unsold at the SBA book sale. Come to the basement lounge between 6 and 7 PM on Wednesday, September 7. Books remaining after this will be donated elsewhere. Contrary to rumors begun at the SBA meeting, the book sale was a success, both in terms of service to the student body, and financially. Approximately \$6,500 worth of books were sold, with the SBA retaining 10% to cover expenses. Since the sale ran longer and was open more hours than last year, expenses will be somewhat higher. A complete accounting will be available when the booksale managers (who are doing the work on a volunteer basis) complete the paperwork.

## NATIONAL LAWYER'S GUILD MEETING

The NLG will hold its first general membership meeting of the semester on Friday, September 9, at 12 noon in room 207. We will be discussing our activities for the coming months, including the upcoming Bakke mobilization. All those interested in becoming Guild members, or in working with Golden Gate on Bay Area committees are urged to attend.

## BAKKE AMICUS BRIEFS AVAILABLE

Several copies of the Law School Admissions Council Amicus Brief in the Bakke case have been placed on reserve in the law school library. The brief urges the overturning of Bakke on the basis that affirmative action programs are permissible means to remedy the effects of a still existing segregated school system, North and South. It introduces evidence of how this segregated system has led to a poor showing by minorities on the standardized predictors, i.e. undergraduate grades and LSAT scores. It also documents what the complexion of law student bodies would be if a racially neutral system was mandated.

## SEX-DISCRIMINATION LUNCHEON

There will be a brown-bag luncheon meeting put on by the Barrister's Sex Discrimination Committee on Thursday, September 8 in room 207. The meeting concerns child abuse. All are invited.

## SBA MEETING

Wednesday, September 7, 4 PM in a room to be announced.

## WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETING

The next Women's Association meeting will be held at 5:30 pm on Thursday, September 8th in Room 209. The meeting will be devoted to discussing projects or areas of interest women would like to see the Association involve itself in this year, so as to be able to draw up a budget. All women are welcome to bring their ideas and suggestions.

## ORGANIZATIONAL MAIL

Mary Selvy, Faculty Center Office Manager, tells us that all the boxes of student organizations in the Faculty Center are piling up with mail. She feels sure that there's important stuff in there and wants to remind all organizational representatives to get their act together and pick up their correspondence.

## LA CASA DE LAS MADRES

Orientation for volunteers (clinic credit available) on September 11 at 1025 Treat (between 23rd and 24th St.) 6 PM.

## DOWN THE M.O.L.E. HOLE

The M.O.L.E.s extended an invitation to Daniel P. McLoughlin to become an honorary member of the group. McLoughlin declined however commenting, "Any group that will have me as a member, I don't want to be a member of."

## SBA ELECTIONS

The deadline for filing your nomination for the first year day and night positions and the night vice-president position has been changed to 10 PM, Tuesday, September 6. The deadline for submitting your statement to the Caveat is still 10 AM, Wednesday, September 7. Please note that all night students, including those in the first year, are eligible to run for the position of night vice-president.

Election days will be Monday and Tuesday, September 12 and 13. See the signs in 205, 207, and on the second floor candy machine for more information.

## LAW AND RELIGION GROUP SEEKS PARTICIPANTS

CORAL (Committee on Religion and Law) is seeking members among law students and faculty. The organization's purpose is to promote the interaction of religion, law and ethics. It presently numbers 500 members across the country. Anyone interested in CORAL can check out their newsletter in the Library or write CORAL/ P.O. Box 30/ Cambridge, Mass. 02140

# Letters

Dear Editors:

Where is your sense of fairness? I refer specifically to last week's article about the Paul Jain-Leon Atlas matter.

In the past I personally have had disagreements with Paul Jain, but he has also been of great assistance in helping me get financial aid when I was truly in need. But that is neither here nor there.

What is important, however, is a basic principle of journalism learned in my college newspaper days wherein one does not print such a blatant accusation about someone's professional character as you did Paul Jain's without first giving that person the courtesy of asking for their comment on the matter.

In the future I would hope that you would extend such a courtesy to the victims of your verbal attacks.

Thank you,

Mary Jo. Schafer

(Good point Mary Jo. This week, however, General Agosto Pinochet was unavailable for comment.)

Dear Editor:

The student body, if not already aware, should be informed that there are serious deficiencies in the present class schedule as well as the Fall semester final exam schedule. First, there was no student input in the development and approval of the current class schedule. As far as we know the extant procedure for scheduling classes is that the curriculum is formulated by the curriculum committee and submitted to Dean McKelvey for her approval. Upon being approved, it is submitted to the Assistant Dean who then makes up the actual schedule. The current schedule was made up by Les Minkus (in the absence of Dean Minkus) and it seems that too great an emphasis was placed on professorial preference instead of on the needs of the students.

For example, we know of one instructor who likes morning classes with no classes scheduled on Friday - the result: a four day work week with only morning classes. Another instructor has a penchant for teaching in 50 minute time blocks - the result: four 50 minute classes on four consecutive days; all other four-unit courses (day) are taught three days per week for 65 minutes. In addition, it seems peculiar that there are no 8:00 am classes being offered, especially when such scheduling would better serve the needs of working students.

Another serious deficiency is the disparity between the Fall and Spring schedule. By out count there are fourteen Bar/GGU required courses or sections being offered in the Fall semester; only three such courses or sections are being offered in the Spring. This causes two obvious problems. First, courses which are fundamental to a thorough legal education are offered in only two semesters of our tenure at GGU, making it necessary for many students to forgo some important courses. Second, the Spring semester schedule is virtually bare of heavy-duty courses when compared to the Fall schedule with its emphasis on required courses. We feel that it is most important to strike a balance between the Fall and Spring semesters with regard to course offerings.

The Fall semester final exam schedule presents another serious problem. An informal survey shows that many students are taking three exams within a four day period. Students who have no evening or Saturday classes are taking Saturday and evening finals. Instead of giving two exams, many instructors are giving one exam to both Day and Night sections of the same course, which, by administrative mandate, must be given either at night or on Saturday. Again, this schedule seems to have been developed with little or no regard for the needs of the students.

On Friday, August 26th, we met with Assistant Dean Sharon Golub to discuss these problems. She was responsive to our concerns and agreed with the proposition that there should be student participation in the development and approval of class schedules. She suggested a formal procedure whereby such scheduling would be done by the Assistant Dean, two students and perhaps one faculty member. The Spring schedule, although presented in its final form, could possibly be changed with Dean McKelvey's approval. Such a change would depend on financial considerations and a showing that the demand for added courses is substantial. The problem with regard to the final exam schedule was left up in the air. We do feel, however, that this schedule can and should be changed in order to better serve the needs of the students.

The problems enumerated herein will not simply go away on their own. Student concern and response are the obvious vehicles for change. We urge all students to help facilitate such change by discussing these problems with fellow students, faculty members, and above all else, with the administration. We believe that greater student participation in the affairs of the law school, especially in the areas with a basic and direct effect on our progress through this system, is needed. Your help and concern will make such participation a reality.

Patrick Coughlin  
Bee Kendall  
Craig Correll  
Larry Bittner

## on bread & water

Do you have any gripes, compliments, comments, concerning your experiences when applying for financial aid, in dealing with the personnel in the GGU Financial Aid Office, in attempting to obtain your FISL, work-study money, NDSL check?

If you have feedback on how the Financial Aid Office operates, now is the time to express it. An ad-hoc Financial Aid Committee has been formed to compile all comments concerning financial aid in an effort to determine what changes need to be made. Please write down any information, complaints, or praise regarding financial aid and give it to Molly in the Dean's office, or to Janet Mangini, Joanne Frankfurt, Frank Free, Galen Paine, or Kathy Reilley.

If you would prefer, we will keep your information confidential.

Editor's note: If you would prefer, WE will splash your story on the front page of the Caveat.

# LAND REDISTRIBUTION: 1902 LAW TO BE ENFORCED

by Cindy Duncan

A lawsuit brought by National Land for People, a Fresno-based land reform group, and the Carter administration "sympathy" for the small farmer may lead to enforcement of the federal reclamation law for the first time in at least 50 years. The law written in 1902, specifies that recipients of federal water could own no more than 160 acres and that they had to live on or in the vicinity of their property. In other words, it was originally designed to put family farmers on land served by heavily subsidized reclamation projects. The residency rule has not been enforced for over 50 years and other restrictions have been continually weakened by various department and bureau rulings and legal opinions.

On Monday, August 22, the Interior Department proposed a weeping set of standards that would crack down on reclamation law violators and set the stage for virtually forcing large corporations and absentee owners out of federal water projects. Interior Department Secretary, Cecil Andrus, was forced to reactivate the law, following a District of Columbia court order growing out of the National Land for People's legal challenge of land sales practices in Westlands, California. Essentially Andrus is scrapping most of the original rules and drafting a new set of tough regulations, much to the amazement of many California and Western water lobbyists.

Conceivably, the impact could be profound in the 17 Western states served by reclamation, particularly in California where massive projects have delivered water to large farming corporations for years. Under the proposed rules, corporations would have to give up lands receiving federal reclamation water over a period of five or ten years, depending on the contract they have with the federal government. The Interior Secretary, not the individual, would then determine by a lottery or other random selection process who will be able to buy the land --- in all, more than 1 million acres of crop-producing land in the 17 states west of the Mississippi (more than 850,000 of which is in California). The sale price of the land also would be subject to approval by the Secretary to, at least in theory, prevent excess profits.

Under the proposal, applicants for land would have to show that they are residents of the area or intend to move to within 50 miles of the land in three years after purchase, have the money to buy the land, have agricultural experience, and do not own another 160-acre plot irrigated with federal water. Sales of more than 160 acres to partnerships, trusts, or corporations will be permitted if there is a family relationship among the new owners. The family members, however, would have to be lineal descendants, which would preclude the sudden appearance of first, second, and third cousins. Current bureau practice allows the unrestricted leasing of land, which has permitted some corporations, control of farming operations for up to 15,000 acres. Under the proposal, a farmer and his or her spouse could each own 160 acres and lease 160 acres. In addition, each family member, including newborn infants, grandchildren, and spouses of the farmers' children could own 160 acres and lease 160 acres.

If actually enforced, the law would probably have little impact on how much land is irrigated, it will just be under different ownership -- a change which will not be taken lightly. Undoubtedly, numerous court challenges are in store and groups, such as the American Farm Bureau Federation, are already blasting the proposal.

In the meantime the rules are published in the Federal Register and the public will have 90 days to comment before they take effect.

(Any persons interested in drafting a comment in favor of the proposed rules should contact me and we will set up a time to put together a collective supportive comment.)

## Student Renter Bill Passes Senate Committee

Assembly Bill 1032, an amendment to the Rumford Fair Housing Act passed out of the California Senate Committee on Local Government by a vote of 5-1, Monday, August 22. AB 1032 was introduced by Assemblyperson Howard L. Berman (D. Beverly Hills) and was designed to protect students from housing discrimination. Earlier this year the bill passed the full Assembly by a vote of 42-32.

AB 1032 originated as a result of widespread evidence that students throughout California have been discriminated against in obtaining off-campus housing solely because of their status as students. In an investigation conducted by the UC Student Lobby this year it was revealed that housing discrimination against students was widespread across the state.

Brett Hewitt, Co-Director of UC Student Lobby who testified on behalf of the bill, said that "We have a long way to go to get this bill enacted, but we feel confident that AB 1032 will eventually become law."

D.C.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

# barbri

BAR REVIEW

• 220 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 861-6820 •

SAVE \$50

Special early sign-up DISCOUNT...

UNTIL OCT. 15 ONLY!

FOR \$50 DOWN YOU RECEIVE:

\$50 tuition discount...you pay \$325 instead of regular \$375 tuition  
BAR/BRI "PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY MANUAL"  
(new 1977-1978 edition)  
Admission to P.R. Lecture and practice exam.

FOR \$150 DOWN YOU RECEIVE:

All of the above PLUS a set of used outlines  
(current editions, as long as available)

SEE YOUR BAR/BRI REP  
FOR SPECIAL EARLY SIGN-UP APPLICATION

IT'S A FACT: More students take BAR/BRI than all other bar review courses combined!

# GALLUP POLL ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The American people, by an overwhelming majority, believe that ability, as determined by examination, and not preferential treatment to correct past discrimination, should be the main consideration in selecting applicants for jobs or students for college admission.

Overall the public votes 8 to 1 in favor of ability. Non-whites vote more than 2 to 1 on the same side; Women vote almost exactly as men do - 8 to 1 for objective criteria.

Here is the question asked to determine attitudes toward affirmative action in hiring and education:

"Some people say that to make up for past discrimination, women and members of minority groups should be given preferential treatment in getting jobs and places in college. Others say that ability, as determined by test scores, should be the main consideration. Which point of view comes closest to how you feel on this matter?"

|              | Yes, should be compensated | No, ability should be determinant | No opinion |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| National     | 10%                        | 83%                               | 7%         |
| Men          | 10%                        | 84%                               | 6%         |
| Women        | 11%                        | 82%                               | 7%         |
| Whites       | 8%                         | 86%                               | 6%         |
| Non-whites   | 27%                        | 64%                               | 9%         |
| College      | 10%                        | 84%                               | 6%         |
| High school  | 8%                         | 87%                               | 5%         |
| Grade school | 18%                        | 70%                               | 12%        |

(Ed. Note: I have problems taking the Gallup Polls seriously as a source of information. The bias of the questionnaire elicits the questioner's desired response. I myself have a gut reaction against "preferential treatment", although I fully support the concept of affirmative action. Would the poll have been different if the question was worded as follows? "Studies have shown that the tests we use to determine ability in many fields are discriminatory and culturally biased. Do you support alternative methods of determining ability for minorities discriminated against by these tests?" D.C.)

(continued from page 1)

will vanish and a waiting game will commence. Caucasians and other people without color will watch and measure the amount of unemployment, suffering, miseducation and humiliation third-world Americans will take before becoming violent. A scenario not unlike that in South Africa will be attempted where a society-wide injustice (racism actively practiced) will be taken to whatever extreme the victims permit.

The Bakke case illustrates the bountiful-economy theory. That theory holds that in times of increasing prosperity, when the economy is growing faster than Caucasian Americans can absorb its benefits, they will not hesitate to share the excess with the non-white dispossessed and will call it their moral obligation to do so. However, in a period of contraction, Caucasian Americans can be counted on to revoke their moral mandate to share and take back that which seemed so right to give.

Bakke means that third-world people will no longer expect to be part of a quota. They expect to be abruptly excluded from the professional schools -- which mean a termination in the growth of any sizeable third-world professional class. They expect to suffer three times the national unemployment rate -- as employers hire only as they feel inclined to do. Opportunities for middle class housing will vanish as programs designed to ensure third-world access to such housing will be unenforced. In short, a total lowering of expectations and a definite second-class list of opportunities will await this country's third-world population as a result of Bakke.